

You have downloaded a document from



The Central and Eastern European Online Library

The joined archive of hundreds of Central-, East- and South-East-European publishers, research institutes, and various content providers

Source: Eurolimes

Eurolimes

Location: Romania

Author(s): Tibor Tőkés, István Süli-Zakar, Gábor Lenkey

Title: The Operation and Development of CBC–Institutions along the Hungarian-Romanian Border in the Light of the Research Results of Institute for Euroregion
The Operation and Development of CBC–Institutions along the Hungarian-Romanian Border in the Light of the Research Results of Institute for Euroregion

Issue: 16/2013

Citation style: Tibor Tőkés, István Süli-Zakar, Gábor Lenkey. "The Operation and Development of CBC–Institutions along the Hungarian-Romanian Border in the Light of the Research Results of Institute for Euroregion". Eurolimes 16:129-162.
<https://www.ceeol.com/search/article-detail?id=28958>

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

István SÜLI-ZAKAR,¹ Tibor T KÉS,² and Gábor LENKEY³

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

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

Introduction: Historical Background

In the decades of the Ceau escu-regime, the Hungarian-Romanian borderline was the most closed borderline in the Europe of the age. For example in 1984, Professor Süli-Zakar came home from Romania with his family and they needed 11 and a half hour to cross the border. After the fall of the Ceau escu-regime, the State University of Oradea was founded. Five university professors were invited from Debrecen to the conference which was organised for the first anniversary of the foundation of the university. Professor Süli-Zakar was one of the five professors, and he made a presentation about the role of the Hungarian-Romanian border, which was a great obstacle in the social-economic development. The colleagues in Oradea took interest in his presentation and on a discussion after the conference they decided to continue their professional cooperation. After that we organised conferences in Debrecen and in Oradea annually, where we invited each other mutually. Besides that we started joint researches, published joint volumes of studies and we became co-supervisors for our Phd-students. The scientific cooperation of the professors of the 2 universities reached a higher level in 2006, when Professor Ioan Horga and Professor István Süli-Zakar founded the IERS too.

They founded the IERS on the 19th of January 2006 in the middle of great interest of the media, the people and the politics. The joint research institute of the 2 universities was aided by the European Commission with the financial help of the "Jean Monnet" Foundation. This research centre has been present in both countries, and it was the first in

¹ University professor, University of Debrecen, Hungary, Department of Social Geography and Regional Development Planning.

² PhD student, University of Debrecen (TÁMOP-4.2.2/B-10/1-2010-0024), University of Paris-Sorbonne, France.

³ PhD student, University of Debrecen, Hungary.

Central Eastern Europe – and it is still unique today - since there are both Hungarian and Romanian scientists in its research group. Since 2006, 2 co-directors (Professor Ioan Horga and Professor István Süli-Zakar) have managed the institute. They have organised 2 conferences in Debrecen and annually in Oradea. They have published a considerable number of volumes of studies, specialist books in the last years in Hungarian, in Romanian and mainly in English language. They also harmonised their teaching works at their universities. For example, Professor Süli-Zakar taught “European Union studies” for the master students in Oradea for many semesters. They have organised joint PhD-courses, so Professor Süli-Zakar became the supervisor for three PhD-students from Oradea (two of them have already defended their thesis successfully).

We look on the *Eurolimes* Journal as the most successful “child” of the Institute. Professor Horga and Professor Süli-Zakar are the editors-in-chiefs. Considerable international journal observers index the *Eurolimes* (Copernicus, CNCSIS, etc.). 14 thematic volumes have been out since 2006. They asked internationally renowned scientists to edit and proofread it. Their host, Professor Carlos Eduardo Pacheco Amaral is also a member of the highly respected Advisory Committee. We think our researches – mainly the work of the IERS – played a considerable role in developing the Hungarian-Romanian border to a mediatory and permeable border by today. After all, the scientific basis of the Hungarian-Romanian CBC-organisations stood in the focus of our researches. Today we need less than 11 seconds to cross the Hungarian-Romanian borderline, and we work on the realisation of Romania becoming the member of the Schengen System, so people can travel without being forced to stop between the 2 countries in the future. Ever since the foundation of the IERS, the main theme of our researches has been the Carpathian Euroregion. Its role – mainly in the nineties – was considerable in the geopolitical stabilisation of the region. Professor István Süli-Zakar took part in its foundation in Debrecen in 1993; he have been a council member since the beginning, and he have been the president of the working committee of the regional development since 1995. We have made fruitful work connection with the Danube-Kris-Mure -Tisa Euroregion which has been working along the southern part of the Hungarian-Romanian border. We played a considerable role mainly in its foundation. Our participation is bigger in the work of the Bihar-Bihar place-community because of the geographical nearness. Frontier villages and towns founded this CBC organisation. Lots of the cultivated twin-city connections earlier, and we developed these connections to the place community. We have organised 2-2 fairs and meetings annually to get to know each other’s businesses and products and goods. Today the educational-cultural-economic cooperation is also close between the inhabitants of the places situated on the two sides of the border. The foundation of the euroregional cooperation helped the connections between the 2 countries to step to a higher level. Nowadays the Hajdú-Bihar-Bihar Euroregion – which was founded in 2002 – is the closest and most effective CBC organisation in the Hungarian-Romanian border region. Earlier the INTERREG programme of the European Union, today the Structural Funds help the CBC activities of the counties situated on the Hungarian-Romanian border. In the Hungarian-Romanian border region Hajdú-Bihar and Bihar counties are the most active and most effective. The Institute and the 2 universities take part in a considerable number of HU-RO programmes.

In the last few years, our largest-scale joint venture was the scientific foundation of the Debrecen-Oradea Eurometropolis. The aim of the DebOra project of the IERS has been the foundation of the first eurometropolis in Central Eastern Europe because we found that the cooperation of the cities is the most versatile and the most dynamic in Western Europe. We initiated creating more workgroups, and we did scientific work to

found this. PhD-theses were made in our institute, for example in the topics of tourism, migration, development of human resources, environment and health. We think that one joint HU-RO project was especially successful, in which not only scientists but also PhD-students took part. The title of this project is: “Joint Complementary Development of Hungarian-Romanian Doctoral Study Programs.” In the framework of this project we organised university lectures for the MSc and PhD-students. In addition to that, they participated at a joint fieldwork, where they made interviews with the people who had bought building plots or houses in the settlements on the Hungarian side of the border, and now lots of them commute to Oradea from the Hungarian settlements. In the past 23 years, the Hungarian-Romanian borderline changed significantly. It developed from a closer and separating borderline into a permeable and connecting borderline. The scientific researches (among these the IERS) have played a considerable role in this positive improvement.

Cross-border Cooperation

Constancy, stability or bandwidth of the borders clearly characterises the relationship of culture of people, communities, nations, moreover, the relationship and synchronisation of stereotypes, ways of thinking and behavior. The question of diversity of political and ethnic, national, linguistic and cultural barriers arise in the case of such borders, such as the borders of Hungary today, which arose in the twentieth century and thus the borders and border areas do not have significant historical traditions⁴.

The nature of borders in greatly influences the fate of the settlements and the quality of life of border areas. Quality of life of the population in the borderland may improve if the empowerment of cooperation between the countries, regions and settlements on both sides of the border (e.g. city counterparts, Euroregions, eurometropolis, exchange of labor, environmental protection, joint development of territories and settlements, small trade and etc.). Where increased permeability of borders, there is stronger unifying character of the state border and local development to a large extent can be built on the platform of the new territorial cooperation. Despite the fact of domination of dividing, separatist borderlines, there remains a typical peripheral nature of the border regions. Simultaneously, in the case of an integrative kind of border implies the likelihood of these border regions, which are capable of cross-border cooperation, which, unlike the borders of dividing nature could serve as a new example of creating a number of special opportunities for the benefit of sharing, mutual development. Successful cross-border cooperation in fact contributes to the fact that borderlands became the area of knowledge and development. Concerning the Hungarian-Romanian border, in the first place we see a positive change of nature; on the other hand bitter experience shows that the Hungarian-Ukrainian border has become one of the most disjunctive borders of Europe⁵.

Border territories within states in the geographical sense are on the periphery and this often puts them in an unfavourable complex position. However, such a specific geographic location can sometimes be an advantage; in this case can compensate other flaws.

⁴ István Süli-Zakar, “Az államhatár társadalmi-gazdasági fejl. dést akadályozó hatásának vizsgálata ÉK-Magyarország határ menti területein” [Investigating the role of the border in impeding socio-economic sevelopment along the borderlands of Northeastern Hungary], *Földrajzi Közlemények* [Geographical Bulletin], CXVI (XL), 1-2 (1992).

⁵ István Süli-Zakar, “The Role the Euroregions and Eurometropolises in the Etherelization of the Borders in the Eastern Periphery of the European Union,” in *Eurolimes 7, Europe and the Neighbourhood*, ed. Dorin Ioan Dolghi et al. (Oradea: Oradea University Press, Spring 2009).

Considering the future of the border area highlighting regional characteristics includes the special value because it is matter that between the border and central parts of the states happen fatal, possibly irreversible process of polarisation, or such, sustainable development based on conversation of individual values that balances and reconciles the situation of tension originating from territorial disproportionality and recently is becoming more tangible.

Research of cross-border cooperation can also serve as the basis of finding, indentifying those positive elements that are endogenous sources in the form of suspension will increase the “gap”. Such positive effects may be part of enhancing the transfer nature, appear of transfer cities that store, transmit information and innovation. Along with the Benelux the territories in Central and Eastern Europe are the most fragmented state borders. The negative impact of these circumstances is very widely felt, creating a barrier of social and economic development in our region especially plays a significant role the disjunctive nature of the borders of the backwardness of these territories⁶.

After finishing the Second World War one of the most characteristic features of Western Europe was the emergence and development of euro regionalism. Last decades of years the regionalism was an efficient method of solving a number of centenary acute (political, ethnic, regional) issues. At 90-years euro regionalism reaches the Central and Eastern Europe; let's hope that old problems of the territory similarly find their successful solution. Among the most important features of the euro regionalism is reducing the level of disjunction of political borders, and strengthening the cross-border ties, to promote social and economic development⁷.

Development of these areas, unlike the natural situation find themselves cut off from established links across the national borders, much stopped, and this, as an adequate response, reflected aggregate economic performance and low infrastructure provision. This situation is complicated by acute events of the first half of the twentieth century. Moreover, the idea of cross-border cooperation became important in Western Europe only in the late 1950s, after the first steps of European integration. Since then, appeared the first organised forms of cross-border cooperation⁸. Carpathian Euroregion was the first in the post-communist world (Fig. 1.).

Based on the author's research the main features of European regions and eurometropolises can be defined by the following criteria⁹:

- most resulted forms of cross-border cooperation in Europe;
- facilitate deduction of uneven level of development of border areas;
- strengthen trust and cooperation between people;
- are a base of good neighbourhood and integration;
- contribute to overcoming the negative geopolitical consequences of the past;
- are important components of integration of Central European states into the European Union.

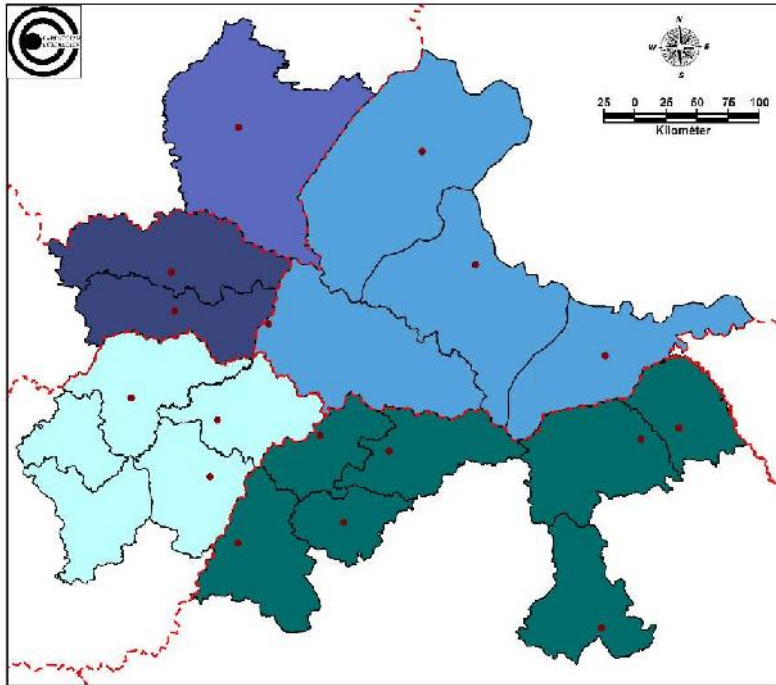
⁶ István Süli-Zakar, “A Study of State Borders as Factors Blocking Socio-Economic Progress in North-Eastern Hungary,” *Geographical Review*, International Edition, CXVI (XL) (1992).

⁷ István Süli-Zakar, *A Kárpátok Eurorégió Interregionális Szövetség tíz éve* [Ten years of the Charpatian Euroregion] (Debrecen: Debreceni Egyetem Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadója, 2003).

⁸ István Süli-Zakar, “The Role of the Carpathian Euroregion in the Cross-border Cooperations Operating Along the Borders of Hungary,” *Würzburger Geographische Manuskripte* 63 (Würzburg 2003).

⁹ *Challenges and Perspectives in the Regional and Euroregional Issues in the New Europe*, ed. Ioan Horga and István Süli-Zakar (Oradea: Oradea University Press, 2006).

Figure 1. The geographical location of the Carpathian Euroregion (© István Süli-Zakar)



Question on establishing the European regions and eurometropolises in Western Europe appeared after the Second World War to prevent international conflicts, to replace international confrontation came to mutual cooperation¹⁰. To policymakers in the postwar period (Jean Monnet, Robert Schuman) it became clear that as close as possible to convey to the minds of citizens the importance of cooperation, good initiatives and mutual respect. However, it became clear that the efforts of national governments to build international relations should take into account the initiatives coming from the bottom of the vertical¹¹.

In geographical terms Euroregion borders can be defined by common interest rather than administrative units. It is important to emphasize that the Euroregion is not the notion of a new level of local or regional authorities, and it operates on the basis of the existing balance of different skills as the common organisation of existing public and private institutions on both sides of the border¹².

According to the provisions of Western Europe or interstate Euroregion can be an effective tool for resolving civil and interstate conflicts. We believe in bad faith, that in future unacceptable to tie Hungary or Romania exclusively to European integration. The required is awareness of the importance of the Euroregional initiatives as transnational

¹⁰ István Süli-Zakar, "System Problems of the Transborder Cooperation in the Carpathian Euroregion," in *Transborder Cooperation on the New Eastern EU Border*, ed. Yaroslav Zhalilo and Svitlana Mytryayeva (Uzhgorod: Polygraphcenter "Lira," 2009).

¹¹ *A határok és a határon átnyúló (CBC) kapcsolatok szerepe a kibővült Európai Unió keleti periferiáján* [The Role of Borders and CBC cooperations in the Eastern periphery of the enlarged EU], ed. István Süli-Zakar (Debrecen: Debreceni Egyetem Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadója, 2007).

¹² *Regional Development in the Romanian-Hungarian Cross-border Space – from National to European Perspective*, ed. István Süli-Zakar and Ioan Horga (Debrecen: DE Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadója, 2006).

regions and Euroregions that create cross-border, integrated economic and cultural ties that bind country like economic interest and in the eastern part of Central Europe can be a beginner social and economic development. We therefore consider it important to strengthen and expand cooperation within Visegrad Four. (In this regard, experience shows the supreme interest of the Government of Romania.)

Hungary – based on geographical location – often played/plays the role of mediator between East and West, North and South. This function is in the effects of globalisation and the increasingly intensive integration can become extremely suitable, due to which – of course, if the state will live opportunities – are likely to achieve significant success. Therefore, the development of the strategy concerning the border area can't be imagine without some priorities in a complex that will serve to strengthen transfer capacity of states and localities – Transfer cities – which are carriers of mediation. Consolidation of such functions, “a kind of bridge” is expected from the activities of the presidency of the Hungary and Poland in EU in 2011.

Among Hungary's neighbours are a number of young public entities that are set up to demonstrate success in the international arena for their consideration and recognition as full members. One of these tools is favourable foreign system, a large part of which is sometimes unpleasant ethnic or environmental cooperation. Schengen borders of Hungary length of 2200 km and more than 50 points suffered significant changes after 2007. As a result of the expansion process in the context of accession to the Schengen Agreement Hungary is surrounded by four internal and three external border strips. But the transformation of borders in the ‘domestic’ does not mean that their functions (separation, combination, filter, and frontier) automatically undergo sudden changes.

With hopes of the Hungarian-Romanian border area as a unique transfer zone will include specific features delay capital. It was repeatedly observed in Europe that borders zone of Common market of the European Union have always been areas of constant investment.

Based on the experience carried out in the border areas of empirical research¹³ we can determine by the overall objective of the development of innovation-oriented, cross-border, aimed at joint development of economic cooperation programmes. On this occasion was the birth of European regions in Western Europe. The system of European regions is increasingly spread from Western Europe to the east, so that the comparative advantages across national borders could be better used surrounding territories. Among the main goals of the border area is the tendency of such favourable economic, innovation and public area through the accumulation of various institutions that expand the spaces of a successful economy, and with it will increase the level of success of regional development of border regions of neighbouring states¹⁴.

Countries of Central and Eastern Europe need to be properly prepare for the changes taking place in cross-border cooperation. Increased institutional autonomy and stabilisation of the financial position of the regions (provinces) is extremely important both to the opportunities in the positive changes and to reduce negative impact¹⁵.

¹³ Constantin ăoca, “Projet of the Debrecen-Oradea Cross-border Agglomeration,” in *The European Parliament, Intercultural Dialogue and European Neighbourhood Policy*, ed. Ioan Horga et al. (Oradea: Oradea University Press, 2009); Mihály Tömöri, “Spatial Diffusion of Metro Cash & Carry Focusing on Hungary and Romania,” in *Cross-Border Partnership. With Special Regard to the Hungarian-Romanian-Ukrainian Tripartite Border*, ed. Ioan Horga and István Süli-Zakar (Oradea: Oradea University Press; Debrecen: Debrecen University Press, 2010).

¹⁴ *Regional Development*.

¹⁵ Klára Czimre, “Cross-border Co-operations with the Participation of Hajdú-Bihar County,” in *Regional Development in the Romanian-Hungarian Cross-Border Space – From National to*

To achieve the above purpose other than direct funding processes should play an important role of semantic and technical training for participation in EU programmes. It is important that those border areas that are temporarily staying in highly technical obstacles not rocked the mutual cooperation. If the results of economic Euroregional cooperation are behind expectations, even while still extremely important to support and enhance direct cross-border links in those regions.

For Hungary and Romania in view of the optimal economic and security policy of the European Union is that the so-called external border strip was as short as possible. According to these aspects need to make efforts to ensure that as many neighbouring countries could join the organisation, and in such cases where in the short term there is no such possibility, there remains the priority of balancing, mitigating the derived weakness of non-participation. So part of our borders soon will join the EU's internal borders, that will be "volatile" in nature. Expected benefits due to the support of business relationships, are diffusion of innovation and the free flow of capital, goods, services and human resources – "four freedoms". Thus the level of dividing nature of borders that have become foreign should be reduce: the border area can be converted from buffer zones in the contact zone due to them – finding the optimal role of "gate of the European Union" - Hungary and Romania will be able to achieve considerable success¹⁶.

In border areas the launch of favourable economic, social and political processes is possible only if they created by the real contact areas, the population on both sides of the border are active in cooperation and actively support each other. Contact zones, which are under the influence of real relationships, create a real foundation for dynamic economic and cultural ties, and the scope of such links is addressing the institutional inter-regional and regional relations¹⁷.

To the Hungarian-Romanian-Ukrainian border region has become a region of knowledge and we raise the level of communication much higher, strengthen our network of research institutions across the number of border (State University of Oradea, Hungarian Christian University Partium, Beregovo Hungarian Institute by II. Rákóczi Ferenc, Uzhgorod State Univerity, University of Transylvanian Partium in Chiksereda, etc.). Due to the project there are implemented a number of scientific conferences in Debrecen and Oradea and published a number of scientific collections in Hungarian, Romanian and English languages. Aiming to sustainable development with partners University Oradea established a joint research institution, the name *Institute for Euroregional Studies, Jean Monnet European Centre of Excellence*. Also started publishing an international English-language magazine EUROLIMES, which has published 14 issues. There started the process of research on creating cross-border europolis Debrecen – Oradea¹⁸. We believe in the relationship of major cities on both sides of the border is not only competition but also the motivation for mutual cooperation. Experience has shown above during the decades after 1920-1989/90h's leadership since 1990 both cities have sought to make joint ventures, cooperation. Researchers from IERS are trying to support the positive intention by the results of research (Project DEBORA) (Fig. 2).

European Perspective, ed. István Süli-Zakar and Ioan Horga (Debrecen: Debreceni Egyetem Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadója, 2006).

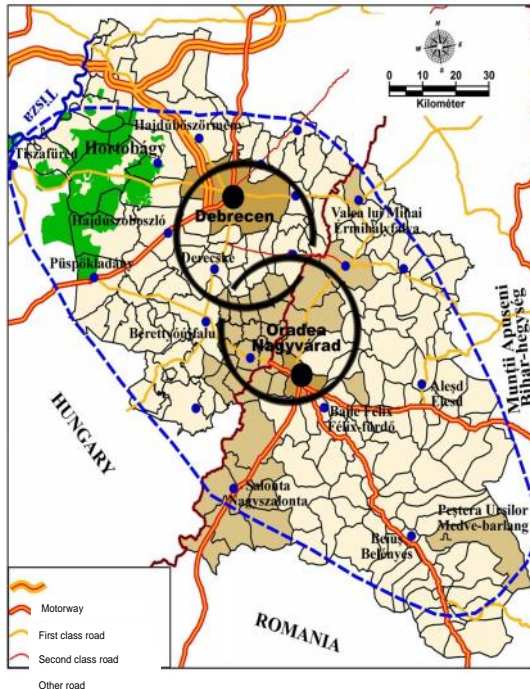
¹⁶ *Cross-Border Partnership with Special Regard to the Hungarian-Romanian-Ukrainian Tripartite Border*, edited by Ioan Horga and István Süli-Zakar (Oradea: Oradea University Press, 2010).

¹⁷ Süli-Zakar, "The Role the Euroregions".

¹⁸ *Regional Development*.

Figure 2. Debrecen-Oradea cross-border eurometropolis (2007-2013)
(Ed. István Süli-Zakar)

DebOra project
Institute for Euroregional Studies „Jean Monnet” European Centre of Excellence



**Debrecen-Oradea
cross-border eurometropolis
(2007-2013)**

Worksgroups:

- regional and urban development
- development poles
- human resources
- accessibility
- infrastructure development
- migration
- tourism
- environmental health
- region and urban marketing
- security
- identity, inter-ethnic relationship
- CBC cross-border connections

Goal: establishment of joint education-research-development-health tourism (innovative) cluster of Debrecen-Oradea

- Border of the Debrecen-Oradea agglomeration
- Hajdú-Bihar – Bihor Euroregion
- Bihar-Bihor Euroregion
- Small and middle towns belonging to the agglomeration
- Hortobágy National Park

Hungarian-Romanian cross border cooperation and border evolution

On June 14, 1920 the Trianon treaty outlined modern Hungarian-Romanian border, as such that not actually has a historical background and is considered “young” border. This border for long years breaks areas and cities that used to work together. For example Oradea and Debrecen for nearly 800 years belonged to a single administrative unit – Zhupa (comities) Bihor, in which the Oradea performed the function of regional centre, and economic and educational function provided Debrecen. Over the past nine decades, much has changed on the Hungarian-Romanian border, in functional terms and in terms of its general nature¹⁹.

As around and in Europe borders are in the process of transformation in terms of their functionality. These changes are expressed first in Western Europe and then gradually expanding to Eastern Europe. The essence of these changes manifested in the fact that the borders dividing nature gradually disappears and in return have become connective function²⁰.

¹⁹ István Süli-Zakar et al., “Input of the Euroregional Research Institute (Institute for Euroregional Studies „Jean Monnet” European Centre of Excellence – IERS) to Qualitative Transformation of Hungarian-Romanian Border,” *Geopolitics of Ukraine* 5 (2011).

²⁰ Alexandru Ilie and Vasile Grama, “The Dynamics of the Frontier System within the Political Territorial EU Space (ECCS, EEC, EC and EU) 1957-2006,” *Revista Român de Geografie Politic* [Romanian review of political geography] VIII, 2 (Oradea, 2006).

The decline of communism radically changed the role of borders in Eastern and Central Europe. Europe, which was divided almost half a century, since 1990 gradually reunited, and profound consequences of this appear on the changing nature, role and functions of borders. By the 1990s the borders of Central and Eastern Europe, mainly performing military, defence function with domination of separation and strict border surveillance. Unlike the aforementioned European Union has defined a goal based on the German-French model, so that the borders were of such fundamental features as unity, common economic and cultural interests²¹. Of course the process of European integration is a long term and in this respect between the former socialist states are significant differences. Considering the above mentioned countries in Eastern and Central Europe can be divided into four groups:

- countries that joined in the first stage (2004) of enlargement (10 countries, including Hungary)
- countries that joined in the second stage (2007) of enlargement (Romania and Bulgaria)
- country, pending the entry, but due to their adverse political circumstances currently cannot enter (the former Yugoslav republics except Slovenia)
- former Soviet Union (except the Baltic states) who are currently partnered with the EU.

In the case of Romanian borders also observed significant functional changes in the communist period compared with the period after the 1990s was, and especially over the years, as after 2000²².

Among the many functions of borders we consider most important are: border security and control, fiscal, legal and military function. The value of the four basic functions of borders usually changes over time in relation to the geopolitical and geostrategic position of states. The next we analyse these functions through the prism of the Hungarian-Romanian border.

Controls and border security function in the case of Hungarian-Romanian border at the time of communism was very important for hard to control and restrict the free flow of people. The year 2004 brought significant changes along the Hungarian-Romanian border, since the entry of Hungary into the EU this frontier into a foreign. Following in 2007, when Romania became a member of the European Union, this external border pushed to the northern and eastern frontier of Romania. That is, within a few years the role of borders has changed significantly. Today, after Romania's accession to the EU, it acts as a filter controlling border traffic in the direction from Eastern Europe into the European Union.

Question permeability and mobility in the Hungarian-Romanian border in interrottamente develop. The right of free movement of people is an important general, elementary character. From this perspective, we see that now there is a significant difference between Western Europe and the former socialist bloc.

Natural and geographic data of the Hungarian-Romanian border is largely similar, as are low-lying strip of border crosses the territory, despite more significant crossing the river only a few paragraph. From the ethnographic perspective is evident that on both

²¹ Alexandru Ilie et al., "The Euroregional Transfrontier Cooperation Romanian-Hungarian at the EU external Frontier," *Revista Român de Geografie Politic* [Romanian review of political geography] X, 2 (Oradea, 2008).

²² Alexandru Ilie, "La phase de pré-adhésion à l'Union Européenne: différences de coopération transfrontalière a la frontière roumaine avec la Hongrie et l'Ukraine," *Mosella* XXVII, 3-4 (Metz, 2002).

sides of the border populated by the same ethnic Hungarians living in Romania and the Romanians living in Hungary²³.

Fundamentally there are three stages of historical development of Hungarian-Romanian border:

- interwar period,
- period of communism
- post-communist period.

After the reforms functions and system on conditions of borders often dynamically changed, so in the last period can be highlight a number of subperiods²⁴.

In the interwar period, crossing conditions were favourable to a large extent and provide a high level of freedom, like the Schengen area today. When crossing the border were controlled only identification documents. Between the two world wars, border traffic was significant that is the merit of those who attended school every day and went to work. Many among the farmers had lands in the neighbouring country and the daily care of the land did not inflict any obstacle.

At period of communism is typical military fortifications and defensive functions of borders, despite the fact that both countries belonged to the same political-power system. Romanian-Hungarian border went into a closed, some crossing points were eliminated and thus cross-border movement focused on five points. Passenger traffic dropped significantly, much of it manifested in the form of illegal migration. As part of migration on the one hand Romanians moved to the Yugoslavia and Hungary, and on the other hand much of Germans immigrated to Germany²⁵.

In a political sense, post-communist period was the most active period since 1990. The period between 1990 and 1992 brought unprecedented freedom relative to the border crossing; residents of post-socialist countries were able to freely move within the EU. After reforms in return for military and defence functions entered the economic role of borders. Since this period was largely variable and dynamic, we underline three separate stages in the course of a thorough analysis.

In Hungary and Romania between 1990 and 1994 marks the beginning of post-communist era. During this period, again escapes on the surface the desire of freedom of the inhabitants of post-socialist countries, resulting in actively open new border crossings, and indicators of the dynamics cross-border movement grew rapidly²⁶.

In the period between 1994 and 2002 appeared Schengen borders, this meant a new border between Eastern and Western Europe. As a result, for residents of Eastern and Central European border crossing was again difficult. Schengen countries were forced to enter the visa system for Romania. The process of EU enlargement and the introduction of the Schengen area are largely increased and deepened the differences between potential member countries, where previously they were not significantly more visible. After 1994 western borders were

²³ Alexandru Ilie, *Euroregional Cross-border Cooperation Premises at the Eastern External Border of EU. Romania – Borders and Borderlands* (Gdansk-Pelplin, Poland: Geography Institute of University of Gdansk – Bernardinum, 2010).

²⁴ Alexandru Ilie et al., "European Political Borders Typology According to the Natural Background Particularities," *Revista Română de Geografie Politică* [Romanian review of political geography] IX, 2 (Oradea, 2007).

²⁵ Süli-Zakar, "A Study of State Borders..."

²⁶ István Süli-Zakar, "A Euroregional Contact Region – Where Three Borders Meet," in *Regional Development in the Romanian-Hungarian Cross-border Space – From National to European Perspective*, ed. István Süli-Zakar and Ioan Horga (Debrecen: DE Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadója, 2006); *Regional Development*.

closed or open irregularly for different countries. In the enlargement process became clear that Hungary will join the EU and the Schengen area in the first stage, unlike Romania, which joined only in the second phase. After some time appeared the first institutional forms of cross-border cooperation: the Carpathian Euroregion and the Euroregion Danube-Cris-Mure - Tisa. Visa policy, which was introduced as a result of increasing of illegal migration, is negatively impressed the inhabitants of the border in Romania²⁷.

After the 2002 again comes era of major changes as due to convergence of European and Euro-Atlantic integration of Romania concerning visa regime to Schengen countries was canceled. At the Hungarian-Romanian border the number of crossing points markedly increased and the abolition of visa in cross border travel conditions have improved significantly²⁸.

Fiscal functions of borders are actually instruments and elements of economic policy of individual states. In the case of European Union fiscal functions are performed by external borders. That is what happened in Romania after 2007, where on the Union's internal borders are disappearing customs, fiscal functions while continuing their effect on the EU's external borders, as well as on the external border of Romania²⁹.

The military function was characterised by decades of socialist times, when large forces were settled near the borders. After Romania's accession to NATO has reduced the military, defence functions of borders, since these problems have moved to the competence of NATO. The defence function on the Hungarian-Romanian and Romanian-Bulgarian border virtually ceased to operate, despite remains important in Ukrainian, Moldavian, Serbian and Black Sea border zone.

Legal functions define competence of borders of individual states. European integration of Hungary and Romania gradually reduced the competence of national governments, with special focus on foreign policy³⁰.

Contribution to the transformation of the Hungarian-Romanian border to its transformation into a knowledge broker, development and competitiveness

The emergence of "volatile" borders meant converting the present geopolitical systems of new states. Borders are no longer lines of demarcation that separate one country from another, but rather their role is weakened dividing and begin to acquire more diffuse, often serve as the arena of cooperation mutually penetrating social communities. There are several interesting examples where the border takes over the role of

²⁷ Barbu tef nescu, "Rural Cultural Border," in *Eurolimes 9, Cultural Frontiers of Europe*, ed. Alina Stoica et al. (Oradea: Oradea University Press, Spring 2010).

²⁸ Alexandru Ilie et al., "Geographical Management of a Borderless Area at the Internal/External Border of NATO and EU. Romanian Case (I)," *Revista Român de Geografie Politic* [Romanian review of political geography] XI, 2 (2009).

²⁹ Diana Cîrmăciu, "Consideration Regarding to the Intensification of the Romanian-Hungarian Cooperation in the Domain of Fiscal Administration," in *Cross-Border Partnership. With Special Regard to the Hungarian-Romanian-Ukrainian Tripartite Border*, ed. Ioan Horga and István Süli-Zakar (Oradea: Oradea University Press; Debrecen: University of Debrecen Press, 2010).

³⁰ István Süli-Zakar et al., "Egy határon átfével euroregionális kutatóintézet (Institute for Euroregional Studies „Jean Monnet” European Centre of Excellence – IERS) hozzájárulása a magyar-román határ min ségi átalakulásához” [The contribution of a cross-border euroregional research institute (Institute for Euroregional Studies „Jean Monnet” European Centre of Excellence – IERS) to the qualitative transformation of the Hungarian-Romanian border], in *“The Destiny of our villages” and “the stages of urbanization” in honour of the 80-year-old academist György Enyedi* (Debrecen: Debreceni Egyetem Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadója, 2011).

international mediation in return of the former distribution of identity. Among the examples of changes in cross-border cooperation can be mentioned the South-Tyrol, Cyprus, Northern Ireland and the Hungarian-Romanian border region³¹.

Hungarian-Romanian border region for 20 years after the fall of communism and 90 years after the Trianon peace treaty has evolved from a rigid, closed and exclusive to soft, open border. After the events of 1989-90s for two decades we have witnessed the transformation not only in the geographical sense as a result of over-rapid development of border traffic and cross-border cooperation, but also that the separatist mentality of national-ethnic basis has turned into a mentality of cooperation. In reality, it comes not only the expression of cultural coexistence, but also about re-invention of an example of coexistence that has existed in the region until the establishment of national frontiers³².

Commonly understood is that the cooperation between universities played a major role in forming a balanced, cross-border, international deep-European mentality. One of these examples, there is a great success, working closely the University of Debrecen and the University of Oradea "Universitas transilimes", which enter in life as numerous exchange programmes for students, teachers, projects, conferences, workshops, summer schools and so on. In the case of the two main partner universities located just 60 km away, this cooperation gives both schools a true European status.

Among the best practices of cooperation, the project Euroregional Research Institute of Debrecen-Oradea – European Center for Differences "Jean Monnet" (www.iser.rdsor.ro). In 2005, a joint project with support of an action plan Jean Monnet IRES (Euroregional Research Institute of Debrecen-Oradea) managed to bring prominent international experts on the borders, implement development and transnational cooperation between universities, moreover, could engage experts from neighbouring regions (from Moldova, Serbia and Ukraine) to work together.

Activity of IRES shows two trends:

1. Promoting the transformation of the Hungarian-Romania border in the area of knowledge transfer, development and competitiveness.
2. Promoting a positive updating of the borders that have arisen as a result of recent EU expansions.

It should be noted that on the semi-annual meeting of the Institute, where in order listed the positive results of cooperation and that the results of research have brought several members of the IERS publications. Such scientific publications and articles dealing with issue not only Hungarian-Romanian border, but also the problems of neighbouring border regions³³. Semi-annual magazine *EUROLIMES*, supported by IERS

³¹ Gerard Delanty, "Peripheries and Borders in a Post-Western Europe," in *Eurolimes 4, Europe from Exclusive Borders to Inclusive Frontiers*, ed. Gerard Delanty et al. (Oradea: Oradea University Press, Autumn 2007).

³² Robert T. Griffiths and Chris G. Quispel, "When Borders Move: An Agenda for Historical Research," in *Eurolimes 1, Europe and Its Borders: Theoretical and Historical Perspective*, ed. Ioan Horga and Sorin Ipo (Oradea: Oradea University Press, Spring 2006).

³³ Publications: *Borders and Cross-border Co-operations in the Central European Transformation Countries*, ed. István Süli-Zakar (Debrecen: Debreceni Egyetem Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadója, 2003); *Határok és határmentiség az átalakuló Közép-Európában* [Borders and border regions in the transforming Central Europe], ed. István Süli-Zakar (Debrecen: Debreceni Egyetem Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadó, 2003); *Hattáron átnyúló kapcsolatok, humán erőforrások* [Cross-border cooperation, human resources], ed. István Süli-Zakar (Debrecen: Debreceni Egyetem Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadó, 2004); *Cross-border Co-operations – Schengen Challenges*, ed. István Süli-Zakar (Debrecen, Debreceni Egyetem Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadó, 2004); Klára Czimre,

(Institute for Euroregional Studies) also explores new frontiers contents value. In the special issue of *EUROLIMES* along with staff IERS other universities and research institutes also have the opportunity to publish their research³⁴.

Regarding regional and Euroregional development within the border regions, the emphasis is primarily focused on border towns, as poles of development. Cities are centres of regional economic areas, but their potential depends on their distance from regional centres³⁵. Particular attention is drawn to those options of Debrecen and Oradea due to which there is a real possibility for euro polises³⁶. At present, the possibility of creating joint agglomeration of Debrecen and Oradea is moderate, as evidenced, by a few of the potential settlements that are among the major cities³⁷. Also noteworthy role in local development of Oradea have some Hungarian communities. Between 2006 and 2007 IERS developed a joint strategy for development of Debrecen and Oradea, which was approved and embodied in the form of measures for administrations of the two cities³⁸.

“Euroregionális fejl és az EU csatlakozás küszöbén” [Euroregional development at the edge of the EU accession], *Studia Geographica* 15, ed. István Süli-Zakar (Debrecen: Debreceni Egyetem Földrajzi Tanszékek kiadványa, 2005); *Challenges and Perspectives. Regional and Euroregional Issues in the New Europe*, ed. Ioan Horga and István Süli-Zakar (Oradea-Debrecen: Institute for Euroregional Studies, 2006); *Regional Development in the Romanian-Hungarian Cross-border Space – from National to European Perspective*, István Süli-Zakar and Ioan Horga (Debrecen: DE Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadója, 2007); *A határok és a határon átnyúló (CBC) kapcsolatok szerepe a kib vült Európai Unió keleti periferiáján* [The role of borders and CBC cooperations in the Eastern periphery of the enlarged EU], ed. István Süli-Zakar (Debrecen: Debreceni Egyetem Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadója, 2007); *Neighbours and Partners: on the Two Sides of the Border*, ed. István Süli-Zakar (Debrecen: Debreceni Egyetem Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadója, 2008); Attila Ambrus, “A Hajdú-Bihar – Bihor Euro régió népességi és egészségföldrajzi mutatóinak egyes aspektusai” [Some social and health geographic aspects of the Hajdú-Bihar – Bihor Euroregion], in *Studia Geographica* 22, ed. István Süli-Zakar (Debrecen: Debreceni Egyetem Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadója, 2009); *Intercultural Dialogue and European Neighbourhood policy*, Ioan Horga et al. (Oradea: University of Oradea Press, 2006); Attila Ambrus, “The Quality of the Environmental Elements in Bihor-Hajdú-Bihar Euro Region and their Influence on Population Health,” (Oradea: University of Oradea Press, 2010); *Cross-Border Partnership with Special Regard to the Hungarian-Romanian-Ukrainian Tripartite Border*, ed. Ioan Horga and István Süli-Zakar (Oradea-Debrecen: University of Oradea Press, 2010); *European Union between the Constraint of the Borders and Global Competition*, ed. Ioan Horga and Adrian-Claudiu Popoviciu (Oradea: University of Oradea Press, 2011).

³⁴ Ioan Horga, “Why Eurolimes?,” in *Eurolimes 1, Europe and Its Borders: Theoretical and Historical Perspective*, ed. Ioan Horga and Sorin ippo (Oradea: Oradea University Press, Spring 2006).

³⁵ János Péntes and Ern Molnár, “Analysis of the Economical Potential in Bihor and Hajdú-Bihar,” in *Eurolimes 4, Europe from Exclusive Borders to Inclusive Frontiers*, ed. Gerard Delanty et al. (Oradea: Oradea University Press, Autumn 2007).

³⁶ István Süli-Zakar, “The Role the Euroregions...”

³⁷ Constantin oca, “Projet of the Debrecen-Oradea...”

³⁸ Constantin oca, and Ioan Horga, “Sociological Research. Thinking the Future Together the Debrecen-Oradea Cross-border Agglomeration,” in *Neighbours and Partners: On the Two Sides of the Border*, ed. István Süli-Zakar (Debrecen: Debreceni Egyetem Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadó, 2008); István Süli-Zakar, “Debrecen-Nagyvárad Eurometropolisz közös fejlesztését megalapozó kutatások. A településföldrajz aktuális kérdései” [Basic research on the common development of the Debrecen-Oradea Eurometropolis. Current issues of settlement geography], in *Topical Issues in the Urban Geography*, ed. Tamás Csapó and Zsuzsa Kocsis (Szombathely: Savaria University Press, 2010).

Along with the two cities (the cities of Debrecen and Oradea) and two regions (districts) (Bihar and Hajdú-Bihar) – which are treated as drivers of Hungarian-Romanian border – IERS members conducted research in other areas, such as in areas of Satu Mare Country (Romania) – Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg region (Hungary)³⁹ or Temeshvar-Szeged⁴⁰.

One of the priorities of the IERS was a question of economic development of the Hungarian-Ukrainian border region. Team of IERS took a foothold in the presence of research active regions (counties) at Hungarian-Romanian border⁴¹, studies of regional development and cooperation in various points of the Hungarian-Romanian border region. It was researched the conditions of socio-economic and natural resources to identify opportunities for development of villages⁴². In the sphere of political decisions⁴³ the results of scientific research have shown significant impact in relation to the local economy in the period after EU accession⁴⁴, as and conducting comparative analysis of socio-economic and infrastructural indicators of small areas of the territory of the Hungarian-Romanian border.

Before and even after 1989, the fields of Hungarian-Romanian border region qualify as adverse terms of investment, since the territory belonged to the periphery⁴⁵. But, approaching the entrance of Hungary and Romania to the EU, and later after their introduction, development opportunities have changed significantly. However, at present the country does not recognise the importance of common areas, but with the way the borders are gradually changed and become more glorious through the strengthening of relations between the two countries peripheral border area a chance to develop, not only in the overall development of the two countries, but and cooperation in the sequence of neighbouring territories. This change in paradigm Neighbourhood Policy is clear in infrastructure of border areas, especially in this economic development strategy, which is

³⁹ József Benedek, “The System of Settlements from the Perspective of Cooperation beyond the Frontier from the Region Satu-Mare (Romania) – Szabolcs – Szatmar – Bereg (Hungary),” in *Regional Development in the Romanian-Hungarian Cross-border Space – From National to European Perspective*, ed. István Süli-Zakar and Ioan Horga (Debrecen: DE Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadója, 2007).

⁴⁰ László Gulyás and Erzsébet Sisák, “Survey of Urban Competition between Szeged and Timi oara,” in *Eurolimes 8, Europe and its Economic Frontiers*, ed. Lumini a oproni et al. (Oradea: Oradea University Press, 2009).

⁴¹ Péntzes and Molnár.

⁴² Marcu Sta ac, “Socio-economic and Natural Indicators of Rural Settlements Development in Cri urilor Plain (Câmpia Cri urilor),” in *Regional Development in the Romanian-Hungarian Cross-border Space – From National to European Perspective*, ed. István Süli-Zakar and Ioan Horga (Debrecen: DE Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadója, 2006).

⁴³ Jolán Abonyiné Palotás, “A Comparative Analysis of Social-economic Infrastructure Indices in the Micro-regions of the Hungarian-Romanian Border Counties,” in *Neighbours and Partners: On the Two Sides of the Border*, ed. István Süli-Zakar (Debrecen: Debreceni Egyetem Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadó, 2008).

⁴⁴ Lumini a oproni and Ioan Horga, “The Romanian-Hungarian Border, Link or Delimitation for the Post-adhesion Process of Romania and Hungary,” in *Eurolimes 8, Europe and its Economic Frontiers*, edited by Lumini a oproni et al. (Oradea: Oradea University Press, 2009); Gábor Kozma, “Characteristic Features of the Economic Management of Local Authorities in the Western and the Eastern Border Areas of Hungary,” in *Neighbours and Partners: On the Two Sides of the Border*, ed. István Süli-Zakar (Debrecen: Debreceni Egyetem Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadó, 2008).

⁴⁵ Czimre, “Cross-border Co-operations...”

based on increasing competitiveness⁴⁶, where the complementary elements of infrastructure networks play a fundamental role⁴⁷.

Attracting Euroregional Research Institute to the process of economic development of the Hungarian-Romanian border area by implementing a number of action plans. First, there was partnership working between unions from regions (counties) Bihor and Hajdú-Bihar, which led to publishing a monthly business newsletter to inform and create opportunities for joint economic projects. On the other hand IRES connected to the research activities of the labor market in order to collect and produce professionals with the information and communication education on demand T-System / Deutsche Telekom (Debrecen). Thirdly IRES connected to the research related to development and training of human resources⁴⁸.

One of the most significant areas of competitive economy is tourism⁴⁹. From this point of view due to tourism achieved significant results in the event cities Békéscsaba, Gyula, Debrecen, Hajdúszoboszló (Hungary) and Moneasha, Tintsa, Bayle Felix, Oradea, Sekelhid (Romania), where the most significant sources of thermal waters in Eastern and Central Europe. Dynamically growing development of recreational and health tourism becomes serve as a true engine of the regional economy. Tourists in the border regions of Romania, with the same frequency of visiting the other side of the border as tourists from Hungary, who gladly rest in tourist lands of the western part of Romania, especially in mountainous areas.

It is clear that no consideration passed IERS and phenomena such as joint raids Romanian and Hungarian guards order to transport channels, leading to a Hungarian or Romanian Tourist Destinations, or events to cities such colorful events as gastronomic festivals and festivals of folk crafts in both sides of the border. Such events create opportunities for scientific research, expert assessment and provide important information

⁴⁶ Bosnyák, Ildikó. "Analysis of the Competitiveness in Regions of the Hungarian-Romanian Border," in *Regional Development in the Romanian-Hungarian Cross-border Space – From National to European Perspective*, ed. István Süli-Zakar and Ioan Horga (Debrecen: Debreceni Egyetem Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadója, 2006).

⁴⁷ Lajos Veres, "Transport Networks and Regional Accessibility," in *Regional Development in the Romanian-Hungarian Cross-border Space – from National to European Perspective*, ed. István Süli-Zakar and Ioan Horga (Debrecen: Debreceni Egyetem Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadója, 2006).

⁴⁸ Constantin oca, "Sociological Research: University of Oradea's Students Knowledge Regarding the Bihor – Hajdú Bihar and Carpathian Euroregions," in *Regional Development in the Romanian-Hungarian Cross-border Space – from National to European Perspective*, ed. István Süli-Zakar and Ioan Horga (Debrecen: Debreceni Egyetem Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadója, 2006); Károly Teperics, "Schengen Challenging the Educational System for the Hungarians Living Abroad," in *Challenges and Perspectives in the Regional and Euroregional Issues in the New Europe*, ed. Ioan Horga and István Süli-Zakar (Oradea: Editura Universit ii din Oradea, 2006); Teperics, Károly. "Educational Co-operations along the Hungarian-Romanian-Ukrainian Border," in *Eurotimes 4, Europe from Exclusive Borders to Inclusive Frontiers*, ed. Gerard Delanty et al. (Oradea: Oradea University Press, Autumn 2007); Zsuzsanna Gödör, "Changing Dimensions of Labour and Employment in Hungary and Romania," in *Neighbours and Partners: On the Two Sides of the Border*, ed. István Süli-Zakar (Debrecen: Debreceni Egyetem Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadó, 2008).

⁴⁹ Antal Aubert and János Csapó, "Tourism Cooperation Opportunities in the Danube-Drava-Sava Euroregion," *Neighbours and Partners: On the Two Sides of the Border*, ed. István Süli-Zakar (Debrecen: Debreceni Egyetem Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadó, 2008).

of the wheels that make decisions⁵⁰. However, purchasing development of tourism in the Hungarian-Romanian border region is not solely the result of cross-border cooperation, but also serves as an interesting topic of research⁵¹.

Research of cooperation in the health sector within the IERS has become one of the topics covered by doctoral thesis⁵².

Of course, these manifestations of cross-border cooperation is the result of the work in administration, economic life, civic organisations, schools and universities in order to convert the full intensity of the border – until 1989 the Hungarian-Romanian border was one of the most closed and strictly controlled borders – in such that social and economic sense is dynamic and interface. These transformations have attracted the attention of researchers away from this territory; this region was considered suitable for the example processes of change European borders⁵³.

Regional marketing occupies an important place among the projects of IERS, which aims to highlight cross-border investment opportunities in the Hungarian-Romanian border. Based on the foundations of a common development strategy for Debrecen and Oradea, it was planned competitive CBC pole on Central European territory⁵⁴. Members of the Institute published several scientific papers about how to implement a successful

⁵⁰ Tamás Várhelyi and Anetta Müller, “Spa Tourism and Regional Development: It Can Be More Successful with Cross-border Cooperation,” in *Neighbours and Partners: On the Two Sides of the Border*, ed. István Süli-Zakar (Debrecen: Debreceni Egyetem Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadó, 2008); László Csordás, “Spatial Spread and the Development of Tourism. Motivations of the Foreign Visitors in the Border Regions of the Northeast Great Hungarian Plain,” in *Neighbours and Partners: On the Two Sides of the Border*, ed. István Süli-Zakar (Debrecen: Debreceni Egyetem Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadó, 2008); Lóránt Dávid et al. “Tourism Planning in the Hajdú-Bihar – Bihor Euroregion,” in *Neighbours and Partners: On the Two Sides of the Border*, ed. István Süli-Zakar (Debrecen: Debreceni Egyetem Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadó, 2008).

⁵¹ Mihály Tömöri, “The Role of Shopping Tourism in Debrecen,” *Regional Development in the Romanian-Hungarian Cross-border Space – from National to European Perspective*, ed. István Süli-Zakar and Ioan Horga (Debrecen: DE Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadója, 2006); Mihály Tömöri, “Adalékok a hazai és a debreceni bevásárlóturizmus vizsgálatához” [Additional features of the investigation of shopping tourism in Hungary and Debrecen], *Acta Iuventutis Geographica*, ed. István Süli-Zakar (Debrecen: DE Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadó, 2009); Mihály Tömöri, “Spatial Diffusion of Metro Cash & Carry.”

⁵² Attila Ambrus L., “Some Aspects on the Sanitary Service and Institutions in the Bihor – Hajdú-Bihar Euroregion,” in *Neighbours and Partners: On the Two Sides of the Border*, ed. István Süli-Zakar (Debrecen: Debreceni Egyetem Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadó, 2008).

⁵³ Gerard Delanty, “Peripheries and Borders...”; Enrique Banus, “Images of Openness – Images of Closeness,” in *Eurolimes 4, Europe from Exclusive Borders to Inclusive Frontiers*, ed. Gerard Delanty et al. (Oradea: Oradea University Press, Autumn 2007); Noémie Hinfrey, “Potentialités et obstacles de la politique eurorégionale au sein des nouveaux Etats membres. Réflexion à partir du cas de l’eurorégion Bihor (Roumanie) – Hajdú-Bihar (Hongrie),” in *Eurolimes 2, From Smaller to Greater Europe: Border Identity Testimonies*, ed. Mircea Brie and Kozma Gábor (Oradea: Oradea University Press, Autumn 2006); Maurice Buangi Khonde, “La place de la formation des techniciens de la coopération transfrontalière pour l’Euro région Bihor-Hajdu-Bihar en Hongrie et en Roumanie,” in *The European Parliament, Intercultural Dialogue and European Neighbourhood Policy*, ed. Ioan Horga et al. (Oradea: Oradea University Press, 2009).

⁵⁴ Ildikó Györfy, “Influence of the Transport Infrastructure on the Territorial Cohesion,” in *Neighbours and Partners: On the Two Sides of the Border*, ed. István Süli-Zakar (Debrecen: Debreceni Egyetem Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadó, 2008).

regional marketing in the border areas⁵⁵, about ways to sync with CBC advantages of the border⁵⁶, and the use of specific geographic name (Transylvania) in the marketing strategy of the Hungarian-Romanian border region⁵⁷.

Creating conditions for the territory of the dynamic socio-economic development in the Hungarian-Romanian border region, the same course is based on diversity of culture⁵⁸. There are two basic concepts of multi-culture, one of them is based on civil rights and multiculturalism, and the second is more plural in ethnic sense, and usually directly connected with regional and ethnic autonomy. At present it is difficult to predict the prospects of the concept of pluralism, which is pressed into the framework of national borders. So the third thesis is: Central and Eastern Europe have a long way to become possible to combine the notion of citizenship and pluralism⁵⁹. At the same time believe that Europe should go further and leave the distributed concept of diversity. Ethnic diversity is in direct relation to the terms of borders because most of the problems arise from the facts that are many ethnic minorities' relations with the dominant social group in a neighbouring country. As you are when it comes to borders, different social memories that are opposite to each other, the right religion and the use of minority languages, political representation had considerable success achieved by discussion of controversial issues and to establish peaceful relations⁶⁰.

Through this approach, the Institute IERS organised debate in the following topics:

How do you see the attitude of the Hungarian and Romanian national minorities to one another, living on both sides of the border⁶¹? The practice of intercultural dialogue present in multi-ethnic borderland settlements⁶². Impact of Euro-Atlantic integration of

⁵⁵ Mónika Komádi, "The Potential Roles of Place Marketing in Border Regions," in *Eurolimes 2, From Smaller to Greater Europe: Border Identity Testimonies*, ed. Mircea Brie and Kozma Gábor (Oradea: Oradea University Press, 2006).

⁵⁶ Gábor Kozma, "The Use of Cross-border Cooperation and Border Location in Place Marketing," in *Eurolimes 2, From Smaller to Greater Europe: Border Identity Testimonies*, ed. Mircea Brie and Kozma Gábor (Oradea: Oradea University Press, 2006); Lumini a oproni, "Cross-border Identity in Building a Regional Brand: the Northern Transylvania Region," in *Eurolimes 2, From Smaller to Greater Europe: Border Identity Testimonies*, ed. Mircea Brie and Kozma Gábor (Oradea: Oradea University Press, 2006).

⁵⁷ Lumini a oproni and Adrian Claudin Popoviciu, "North-West Region – North Transylvania, Looking for a Brand with a Cross-border Dimension," in *Regional Development in the Romanian-Hungarian Cross-border Space – from National to European Perspective*, ed. István Süli-Zakar and Ioan Horga (Debrecen: Debreceni Egyetem Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadója, 2006).

⁵⁸ Klára Czimre, "Cross-border Co-operation in Europe: Scientific Research," in *Eurolimes 4, Europe from Exclusive Borders to Inclusive Frontiers*, ed. Gerard Delanty et al. (Oradea: Oradea University Press, Autumn 2007).

⁵⁹ Antonio Faur, "New Aspects Concerning the Situation of the Romanian-Hungarian Border (1944-1945)," in *Eurolimes 2, From Smaller to Greater Europe: Border Identity Testimonies*, ed. Mircea Brie and Kozma Gábor (Oradea: Oradea University Press, Autumn 2006).

⁶⁰ Gerard Delanty, "Peripheries and Borders...".

⁶¹ Anders Blomqvist, "One city – Two Images – Two Communities: The Case of the Romanian Hungarian City of Satu Mare/Szamárnémeti," in *Eurolimes 2, From Smaller to Greater Europe: Border Identity Testimonies*, ed. Mircea Brie and Kozma Gábor (Oradea: Oradea University Press, 2006); Patrik Tátrai, "Interethnic Neighbourhood in Romanian Border Towns," in *Neighbours and Partners: On the Two Sides of the Border*, ed. István Süli-Zakar (Debrecen: Debreceni Egyetem Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadó, 2008).

⁶² Martin Hofmann, "New Spatial Theories and Their Influence on Intercultural Dialogue Observing Relational Space in Oradea," in *Eurolimes 6, Intercultural Dialogue and European*

Hungary and Romania on the cultural paradigm shift in the border regions⁶³. Place of cultural and educational ties in the development of cross-border multi-cultural⁶⁴. The role of the border traffic and creation of a new frontier culture⁶⁵.

As even today, there are difficulties in the development of European cross-border cooperation that stem from old habits and national and administrative practices, Institute IERS undertook the training of (both countries) European, national and local legislative analysis and research on Hungarian-Romanian border to its acceleration. Effect of adopted in Hungary and Romania financial laws to cross-border cooperation and trends in the legal balance to facilitate cross-border cooperation are precisely the themes that have been published under the auspices of the IERS. With reference to one of the projects under Phare (CBC/2006) is within the IERS bill designed to promote cross-border cooperation activities that can serve as a useful document for those entrepreneurs who take part in the Hungarian-Romanian cross-border projects and cross-border activities⁶⁶.

Research projects and development projects that are implemented by the Institute IERS in Hungarian-Romanian border and explored proven ability to convert the closed border to open. The results of the processes of the last twenty years, the Hungarian-Romanian border has become a mutually unified border area, on the basis of effective cooperation, which contributed to the positive effects of socio-economic and political rapprochement Hungary and Romania.

Studies on the formation of new borders in connection with the recent enlargement of the EU

Enlargement of the European Union towards Eastern Europe has opened new dimensions of European borders, namely the ability to integrate Europe into a single place. This possibility was vital that the integration of eastern European territories held by consensus and consistency⁶⁷. According Balibara Etiye the Europe is also a border⁶⁸.

Space, ed. Cristina-Maria Dogot et. al. (Oradea: Oradea University Press, Autumn 2008); Martin Hofmann, "Intercultural Dialogue and the Urban Space – Observing Relational Space of Oradea," in *The European Parliament, Intercultural Dialogue and European Neighbourhood Policy*, ed. Ioan Horga et al. (Oradea: Oradea University Press, 2009).

⁶³ Ion Zainea, "Normalization of the Romanian-Hungarian Relations and Euro-Atlantic Integration," in *Regional Development in the Romanian-Hungarian Cross-border Space – from National to European Perspective*, ed. István Süli-Zakar and Ioan Horga (Debrecen: Debreceni Egyetem Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadója, 2006).

⁶⁴ Constantin oca and Alina Stoica, "Romanian-Hungarian Cross-border Cultural and Educational Relations," in *Cross-Border Partnership. With Special Regard to the Hungarian-Romanian-Ukrainian Tripartite Border*, ed. Ioan Horga and István Süli-Zakar (Debrecen-Oradea: University of Debrecen Press, 2010).

⁶⁵ Vasile Ciocan, "The European Perspective of the „Local Border Traffic” at the Romanian-Hungarian Border,” in *Regional Development in the Romanian-Hungarian Cross-border Space – from National to European Perspective*, ed. István Süli-Zakar and Ioan Horga (Debrecen: Debreceni Egyetem Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadója, 2006); Szabolcs Mátyás, "Analysis and Main Criminal Statistic Indexes of the Criminal Situation of Hajdú-Bihar County and Debrecen,” in *Cross-Border Partnership. With Special Regard to the Hungarian-Romanian-Ukrainian Tripartite Border* (Oradea: Oradea University Press; Debrecen: Debrecen University Press, 2010).

⁶⁶ Cîrmaci.

⁶⁷ Frank R. Pfetsch, "Borders: Cause of Conflict or Catalyst for Peace?," in *Eurolimes 4, Europe from Exclusive Borders to Inclusive Frontiers*, ed. Gerard Delanty et al. (Oradea: Oradea University Press, Autumn 2007)

Jacques Rupnik spoke not only about the borders of Europe, and on the new “internal” borders⁶⁹. Thomas Christiansen writes about the flexible boundaries⁷⁰. Olli Rehn believes that the concept of a new border is more useful, more influential than the concept of boundary in terms of European integration capacity⁷¹.

Based on the results of more than ten scientific cooperation Institute IERS launched the issue *EUROLIMES*, articles which represent a new paradigm of EU borders since its expansion (2004-2007)⁷².

The purpose of the magazine is to demonstrate through significant transformation of borders, such as converted national perspectives in the social goals, and how exclusive external EU borders are converted into flexible, inclusive, adaptive boundaries. The balance of closed and open borders,⁷³ strengthening border – they are ahead, intercultural dialogue and influence of the media,⁷⁴ the role of media in the change of value borders,⁷⁵ Ethnic Relations,⁷⁶ religious relations,⁷⁷ cross-border social relations were themes that have been published in special issue of *EUROLIMES*.

For seven years *EUROLIMES* went into a real scientific forum, facilitating the transformation of eastern and southeastern borders of the EU in the “bridges” the cradle of development. Posted concrete results concerning the Hungarian-Romanian-Slovak-Ukrainian and Romanian-Moldovan-Ukrainian cooperation, as in the edition we tried to find scientific and reasoned answers to questions such as mechanisms for cross-border cooperation and European Neighbourhood Policy, transportation and infrastructure, the

⁶⁸ Etienne Balibar, “Europe as Borderland,” *The Alexander Humboldt Lecture in Human Geography* (Nijmegen University, 2004).

⁶⁹ Jacques Rupnik, “L’Europe Centrale et les Balkans à la recherche de d’un substitut d’empire,” in *Entre Kant et Kosovo* (études offertes à Pierre Hassner), ed. Anne-Marie le Gloanec and Aleksander Smolar (Paris: Presses de Sciences, 2003); Jacques Rupnik, “‘La nouvelle frontière’ de l’Europe: quels confins pour une Europe élargie?,” in *Visions d’Europe*, ed. Bronisław Geremek and Robert Picht (Paris: Odile Jacob, 2007).

⁷⁰ Thomas Christiansen et al. “Fuzzy Politics around Fuzzy Borders: The European Union’s ‘Near Abroad’,” *Cooperation Conflict* 35, 4 (2000).

⁷¹ Olli Rehn, *Europe’s Next Frontiers* (Nomos Publishing House, 2006).

⁷² Cristina-Maria Dogot, “How Permeable or Impermeable Could Be the Borders?,” in *Eurolimes* 13, *Permeability and Impermeability of Socio-Economic Frontiers within European Union*, ed. Violaine Delteil et al. (Oradea: Oradea University Press, Spring 2012).

⁷³ Gerard Delanty, “Borders in a Changing Europe: Dynamics of Openness and Closure,” in *Eurolimes* 1, *Europe and Its Borders: Theoretical and Historical Perspective*, ed. Ioan Horga and Sorin Ipo (Oradea: Oradea University Press, Spring 2006).

⁷⁴ Renaud de la Brosse, “Dialogue interculturel, diversité culturelle et régulation des médias,” in *Eurolimes* 3, *Media, Intercultural Europe and the New Frontiers of Europe*, edited by Fabienne Maron et al. (Oradea: Oradea University Press, Spring 2007).

⁷⁵ Ioan Horga, “Un nouveau paradigme de l’identité européenne: le droit d’autonomie personnelle,” in *Europa em Mutação. Cidadania. Identidades. Diversidade Cultural* [Changing Europe: Citizenship. Identities. Cultural diversity], ed. Maria Manuela Tavares Ribeiro (Coimbra: Quarteto, 2003); Ioan Horga, “The Role of Media in Changing the Meaning of Borders,” in *Eurolimes* 3, *Media, Intercultural Europe and the New Frontiers of Europe*, edited by Fabienne Maron et al. (Oradea: Oradea University Press, Spring 2007).

⁷⁶ Luminiă Oproi, “Cross-border Identity...”.

⁷⁷ Enrique Banus, “Cultural Relevance of the Border,” in *Eurolimes* 2, *From Smaller to Greater Europe: Border Identity Testimonies*, ed. Mircea Brie and Kozma Gábor (Oradea: Oradea University Press, 2006).

role of national minorities in the processes of cross-border cooperation, the role of education in the development of intercultural dialogue along the eastern border of the EU.

These studies were conducted by analysing the changes of real life, and journal articles covering topics mostly about changes in the meaning of borders between new Member States. These changes proved by the fact that researchers are more pragmatic and passionate about a particular prospect than the prospect of a general nature⁷⁸.

Europe – adaptive border is the vector direction, which is supported *EUROLIMES* in the debate⁷⁹. European borders represent not only geographic space and people who live on both sides of the border, and much more, including migrants, refugees and transnational communities⁸⁰.

Studied how changed the concept of boundaries in contemporary trends in European society, with special attention to the recent EU enlargement. The changing nature of borders, establishment of “post-Western” Europe associated with the name G. Delanty⁸¹. Overrated concept of definition is the periphery that is perceived by the modernisation of border territory. Within such a peripheral connection between the internal and external is a complex and ambivalent. Although often seen in the exclusive form that it can be regarded as an arena of international negotiations⁸². Under the heading “Rethinking European Borders”⁸³ *EUROLIMES* supported a number of debates with regard to the enlargement processes.

Entrance of the Central and Eastern Europe into the European space is one of the following topics, which has been rightly *EUROLIMES*⁸⁴. Statistical considerations show that only a few countries satisfy the Maastricht convergence criteria, which casts doubt on the feasibility of using such criteria in the cases of countries that are in the process of transformation⁸⁵. The authors of significant advantages PECO countries after their accession to the European space expected to be more substantial than their economic

⁷⁸ Annamaria Oláh, “Hungary – Romania – Trilateral Border Area and Its Potential,” in *Cross-Border Partnership. With Special Regard to the Hungarian-Romanian-Ukrainian Tripartite Border*, ed. Ioan Horga and István Süli-Zakar (Oradea: Oradea University Press; Debrecen: Debrecen University Press, 2010); Csaba Kovács M., “Types of Migration in Romania During the Period of Economic Transition,” in *Regional Development in the Romanian-Hungarian Cross-border Space – from National to European Perspective*, ed. István Süli-Zakar and Ioan Horga (Debrecen: DE Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadója, 2006).

⁷⁹ István Süli-Zakar, “A Euroregional Contact Region...”

⁸⁰ K. Nicolaïdis, “Les fins de l’Europe,” in *Visions d’Europe*, ed. Bronisław Geremek and Robert Picht (Paris: Odile Jacob, 2007).

⁸¹ Delanty, “Borders in a Changing Europe...”; Delanty, “Peripheries and Borders...”

⁸² Robert Bideleux, “The Limits of Europe,” in *Eurolimes 1, Europe and Its Borders: Theoretical and Historical Perspective*, ed. Ioan Horga and Sorin Ipo (Oradea: Oradea University Press, Spring 2006).

⁸³ Fabienne Maron, “Les nouvelles frontières de l’Europe: repenser les concepts,” in *Eurolimes 4, Europe from Exclusive Borders to Inclusive Frontiers*, ed. Gerard Delanty et al. (Oradea: Oradea University Press, Autumn 2007).

⁸⁴ Jarosław Kundera, “L’Europe élargie sans frontière monétaire,” in *Eurolimes 4, Europe from Exclusive Borders to Inclusive Frontiers*, ed. Gerard Delanty et al. (Oradea: Oradea University Press, Autumn 2007).

⁸⁵ Gergely Tagai et al., “Methods of the Analysis of Integration Effect on Border Areas – the Case of Hungary,” in *Eurolimes 6, Intercultural Dialogue and European Space*, ed. Cristina-Maria Dogot et al. (Oradea: Oradea University Press, Autumn 2008).

costs. One of the issues of the journal devoted to the global economic crisis on European economic borders⁸⁶.

Trafficking and migration in Eastern and Southeastern Europe also plays an important role, because it deals with IERS and the matter during their studies⁸⁷. Thus, human trafficking has affected Central Borders⁸⁸. Therefore, for individual countries enter into a duty to strengthen border security, health, to combat and prevent trafficking. Arranging and maintaining direct channels of communication should strengthen ties between the border authorities. This in particular means close cooperation between border authorities and actors of civil structures, for example: Police, prosecutors, NGOs and others⁸⁹.

One of these research topics IERS, its image and identity borders of new Europe. Notable is the controversial image of the border: from a relatively finishing processes and boundaries in a globalised context⁹⁰ in Eastern and Central Europe from the devaluation of the concept of sovereignty to the intentions of Western powers overlapping borders to immigrants and to the labor force countries that intend to introduction⁹¹. In the enlarged Europe change condemnation borders is a process of transformation⁹² and approval of changes becomes an important scientific work.

Fabienn Maron believes that the impact of 2004 and 2007 enlargement with increasing mobility, and previous re-migration, trade relations, education, globalisation, increased cultural, religious and linguistic relationships within and outside Europe⁹³. In such a multicultural European society and in the arena of continuous expansion, the role of dialogue between cultures and the media becomes very important in terms of preservation of cultural identity of Union as well as the respect of common values and preserving cohesion⁹⁴. Media creates an opportunity for dialogue for Europe in order to establish

⁸⁶ *Eurolimes 8, Europe and its Economic Frontiers*, edited by Lumini a oproni, Angelo Santagostino and Ern Molnar (Oradea: Oradea University Press, 2009).

⁸⁷ Vasile Ciocan, "The Role of Migration in Development: Realizing the Potential of Human Mobility," in *Challenges and Perspectives in the Regional and Euroregional Issues in the New Europe*, ed. Ioan Horga and István Süli-Zakar (Oradea: Oradea University Press, 2006); Mátyás.

⁸⁸ Sharif Gemie, "Re-defining Refugees: Nations, Borders and Globalisation," in *Eurolimes 9, The Cultural Frontiers of Europe*, ed. Alina Stoica et al. (Oradea: Oradea University Press, 2010).

⁸⁹ Péter Balogh, "The Integration of Romania and Its Neighbours into the EU: A Threat to European Security," in *Eurolimes 2, From Smaller to Greater Europe: Border Identity Testimonies*, edited by Mircea Brie and Kozma Gábor (Oradea: Oradea University Press, 2006).

⁹⁰ Dacian Duna, "Approaching the Northern and Southern Neighbours of the European Union," in *Eurolimes 7, Europe and the Neighbourhood*, ed. Dorin Ioan Dolghi et al. (Oradea-Debreceen: Oradea University Press, Spring 2009).

⁹¹ Rupnik, "'La nouvelle frontière' de l'Europe...."

⁹² *Europa em Mutação. Cidadania. Identidades. Diversidade Cultural* [Changing Europe: Citizenship. Identities. Cultural diversity], edited by Maria Manuela Tavares-Ribeiro. Coimbra: Quarteto, 2003.

⁹³ Maron; Zuzana Istvánfojá, "Narrative Fiction as Means of Crossing Borders," in *Eurolimes 7, Europe and the Neighbourhood*, ed. Dorin Ioan Dolghi et al. (Oradea-Debreceen: Oradea University Press, Spring 2009).

⁹⁴ Margaryta Chabanna, "The Promotion of Intercultural Dialogue in the Charpatian Euroregion States (Involvement of Civil Society in the Implementation of a Cultural Policy)," in *Eurolimes 6, Intercultural Dialogue and European Space*, ed. Cristina-Maria Dogot et al. (Oradea: Oradea University Press, Autumn 2008); Grigore Sila i and Alexandra Dogaru, "The Romanian Banat „Best Practice” of Intercultural Awareness," in *The European Parliament, Intercultural Dialogue and European Neighbourhood Policy*, ed. Ioan Horga et al. (Oradea: University of Oradea Press, 2009).

relations with neighbouring states⁹⁵. In this position, border shall transfer money in a positive sense, as there is the possibility of mediation, mutual values, ideas and projects⁹⁶.

The essence of intercultural dialogue is laid in that spot the difference and color space of our existence⁹⁷. Such differences of opinions, attitudes or values exist, both within cultures and among different cultures. Intercultural dialogue responds to these differences in a way that tries to understand the other, thereby initiating interaction, which aims to exchange views and values⁹⁸. This gives us the impetus to determine their own cultural barriers and to go beyond their limits. The barriers can be political, economic, cultural nature, but we can talk about the language barrier⁹⁹. As any barriers and language barriers are dynamic and largely depend on changes in political boundaries¹⁰⁰.

Borders in political realities can become cultural¹⁰¹ borders, as elements of the definition of "otherness" are affecting minorities¹⁰². Physical frontiers in the mental sense are often manifested in the form of cultural barriers. These mental barriers are trying in an absolute way to separate their culture from the "other" culture¹⁰³.

Institute IRES involved in the debate on the new eastern borders of the EU on the Lisbon Treaty on subsidiarity new approaches¹⁰⁴, not only from a theoretical point of view, but also case studies with particular attention at a curicial part of the eastern periphery of the EU, namely the Romanian-Hungarian-Ukrainian border strip¹⁰⁵, or the

⁹⁵ Horga, "The Role of Media..."; de la Brosse.

⁹⁶ Rudolf Rezsöházy, "The Cultural Frontiers of Europe: Our Common Values," in *Eurolimes 4, Europe from Exclusive Borders to Inclusive Frontiers*, ed. Gerard Delanty et al. (Oradea: Oradea University Press, Autumn 2007).

⁹⁷ Teresa Pinheiro, "Emigration, Immigration and Interculturality: the Meaning of the European Year of Intercultural Dialogue in Portugal," in *Eurolimes, Intercultural Dialogue and European Space*, edited by Cristina-Maria Dogot et al. (Oradea: Oradea University Press, Autumn 2008).

⁹⁸ Andrei Marga, "Democracy as Form of Life," in *Eurolimes 8, Europe and its Economic Frontiers*, ed. Lumini a oproni et al. (Oradea: Oradea University Press, 2009).

⁹⁹ Ioan Horga and Mircea Brie, "Europe: A Cultural Border, or a Geo-cultural Archipelago," in *Eurolimes 9, Cultural Frontiers of Europe*, edited by Alina Stoica et al. (Oradea: Oradea University Press, Spring 2010).

¹⁰⁰ Vincent Climent-Ferrando and Esther Gimeno Ugalde, "EU Enlargements and its Linguistic Borders: A Historical Review," in *Eurolimes 1, Europe and Its Borders: Theoretical and Historical Perspective*, edited by Ioan Horga and Sorin ipo (Oradea: Oradea University Press, Spring 2006).

¹⁰¹ *Eurolimes 9, Cultural Frontiers of Europe*, edited by Alina Stoica et al. (Oradea: Oradea University Press, Spring 2010).

¹⁰² Peter Antes, "Religious Borders in Decomposition," in *Eurolimes 5, Religious Frontiers of Europe*, ed. Sorin ipo et al. (Oradea: Oradea University Press, Spring 2008); Banus, "Images of Openness..."; George Contogeorgis, "Religion and Politics in the Nation State and the European Union," in *Eurolimes 5, Religious Frontiers of Europe*, edited by Sorin ipo et al. (Oradea: Oradea Univeristy Press, Spring 2008).

¹⁰³ Banus, "Cultural Relevance of the Border."

¹⁰⁴ Ioan Horga, "The Multilevel Governance (MLG) and the Respect of the Subsidiarity Principle," in *Cross-Border Cooperation Partnership. With Special Regard to the Hungarian-Romanian-Ukrainian Tripartite Border*, ed. Ioan Horga and István Süli-Zakar (Oradea: Oradea University Press; Debrecen: Debrecen University Press, 2010).

¹⁰⁵ Svitlana Mytryayeva, "Transborder Cooperation on the New Eastern Borders of EU," in *Neighbours and Partners: On the Two Sides of the Border*, ed. István Süli-Zakar, (Debrecen: Debreceni Egyetem Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadó, 2008); József Tarpai, "Cross-border Cooperation at the Ukrainian-Romanian-Hungarian Borderland, with Special Focus on Tourism," in *Cross-Border Cooperation Partnership. With Special Regard to the Hungarian-Romanian-Ukrainian*

Romanian-Moldovan-Ukrainian border¹⁰⁶. Also we pay special attention to economic, social and cultural aspects of cross-border cooperation: investment through a special legal environment of economic activity between Ukraine and the EU¹⁰⁷. Studied the possibility for establishment of a railway transportation “Intercity” between Ukraine and Hungary; investigated possible integrated rural development, rehabilitation of the environment and ecotourism in the Hungarian-Romanian-Ukrainian border region triple¹⁰⁸. Developed tourist programmes and projects of territorial development of the Hungarian, Romanian, Ukrainian border region¹⁰⁹ investigated the educational opportunities of the Hungarian-Romanian-Ukrainian border¹¹⁰.

Conclusions

The research results of authors who published articles among EUROLIMES and scientific collections, publications of the Institute IRES, indicate that the prospects for the future of Europe cannot be predicted without measuring the concept of identity and borders, as European society is fundamentally open¹¹¹. The European crisis of our day once again makes the problem for borders on the surface. Stages of expansion rewrite the concept of internal separatism¹¹² and put into question a mental barrier, as observed study of the geographical horizon of European integration. In the process, European borders are determined by geography, the order of values and political will¹¹³. For example Copenhagen criteria defining European borders so that the link to the fundamental values

Tripartite Border, ed. Ioan Horga and István Süli-Zakar (Oradea: Oradea University Press; Debrecen: Debrecen University Press, 2010).

¹⁰⁶ Nicolae Dandi, “Cross-border Cooperation - a Strategic Dimension of European Neighbourhood at the Eastern Frontier of the EU,” in *Eurolimes 7, Europe and the Neighbourhood*, ed. Dorin Ioan Dolghi et al. (Oradea: Oradea University Press, Spring 2009); Octavian Îcu, “Moldova between the Near Abroad Policy of the Russian Federation and the Neighbourhood Policy of the European Union,” in *Eurolimes 6, Intercultural Dialogue and European Space*, ed. Cristina-Maria Dogot et al. (Oradea: Oradea University Press, Autumn 2008).

¹⁰⁷ Olha Yehorova, “Investment Attractiveness of Special Legal Regimes of Economic Activity in Border Regions between Ukraine and the EU,” in *Eurolimes 8, Europe and its Economic Frontiers*, edited by Luminița Poproni et al. (Oradea: Oradea University Press, 2009).

¹⁰⁸ Zoltán Raffay, “Complex Rural Development, Habitat Rehabilitation and Ecotourism in the Hungarian–Romanian–Ukrainian Triple Border Region,” in *Cross-Border Partnership. With Special Regard to the Hungarian-Romanian-Ukrainian Tripartite Border*, ed. Ioan Horga and István Süli-Zakar (Oradea: University of Oradea Press; Debrecen: University of Debrecen Press, 2010).

¹⁰⁹ Zsolt Radics, “Tourist-territorial Development Program in the Hungarian-Ukrainian Border,” in *Neighbours and Partners: On the Two Sides of the Border*, ed. István Süli-Zakar (Debrecen: Debreceni Egyetem Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadó, 2008); Alexandru Ilie and Daniela Druga, “Carpathian Euroregion and the European Union External Frontier. Aspects of Political Geography,” in *Regional Development in the Romanian-Hungarian Cross-border Space – from national to European Perspective*, ed. István Süli-Zakar and Ioan Horga (Debrecen: DE Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadó, 2006); Amalia Sturza, “Cross-border Cooperation and Neighbourhood Programs between Romania and Ukraine,” in *Eurolimes 2, From Smaller to Greater Europe: Border Identity Testimonies*, edited by Mircea Brie and Kozma Gábor (Oradea: Oradea University Press, Autumn 2006).

¹¹⁰ Károly Teperics, “Educational Co-operations...”

¹¹¹ *Cross-Border Cooperation Partnership. With Special Regard to the Hungarian-Romanian-Ukrainian Tripartite Border*, ed. Ioan Horga and István Süli-Zakar (Oradea: Oradea University Press; Debrecen: Debrecen University Press, 2010).

¹¹² *Europa em Mutação*.

¹¹³ *Cross-Border Cooperation Partnership*.

that have already taken the previous accession countries¹¹⁴. It should be noted that these values are not forced Europe to “shut its gates” after each expansion, as modern transformation and interdependent markets exclude this possibility.

Actual negotiations and agreements indicate that Europe does not want to appear “coherent” state-defined by borders. Fact of the existence of a crisis situation so as doubt, constitutes an element of the European process. Solution of such problems lays in deepening reform the EU’s internal processes through adaptive policies in defining European citizenship, addition of historical consciousness in the balance of competitive policy development and public policy and the role of immigration in European society¹¹⁵. On the other hand have to find a solution by building a common consciousness and perception of color, in a dynamic code of ethics, which define the border treat dialogue rather than conflict¹¹⁶. Researchers from the first CEE cross-border (seven years) Research Institute of Debrecen-Oradea (IRES) “Jean Monnet” continue its work on such beliefs in the future¹¹⁷.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Abonyiné Palotás, Jolán. “A Comparative Analysis of Social-economic Infrastructure Indices in the Micro-regions of the Hungarian-Romanian Border Counties.” In *Neighbours and Partners: On the Two Sides of the Border*, edited by István Süli-Zakar, 353-358. Debrecen: Debreceni Egyetem Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadó, 2008.
- Ambrus, Attila L. “Some Aspects on the Sanitary Service and Institutions in the Bihar – Hajdú – Bihar Euroregion.” In *Neighbours and Partners: On the Two Sides of the Border*, edited by István Süli-Zakar, 359-366. Debrecen: Debreceni Egyetem Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadó, 2008.
- Antes, Peter. “Religious Borders in Decomposition.” In *Eurolimes 5, Religious Frontiers of Europe*, edited by Sorin Ipo, Enrique Banus, and Károly Kocsis, 152-158. Oradea: Oradea University Press, Spring 2008.
- Aubert, Antal, and János Csapó. “Tourism Cooperation Opportunities in the Danube-Drava-Sava Euroregion.” *Neighbours and Partners: On the Two Sides of the Border*, edited by István Süli-Zakar, 299-308. Debrecen: Debreceni Egyetem Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadó, 2008.
- Balibar, Etienne. “Europe as Borderland.” *The Alexander Humboldt Lecture in Human Geography*. Nijmegen University, 10 November, 2004.

¹¹⁴ Nicolae P un and Georgiana Ciceo, “The Limits of Europeanness. Can Europeanness Stand Alone as the Only Guiding Criterion for Deciding Turkey’s EU Membership?,” in *Eurolimes 9, Cultural Frontiers of Europe*, ed. Alina Stoica et al. (Oradea: Oradea University Press, Spring 2010); Irina Pop, “The Assessment of the European Neighbourhood Policy in the South Caucasus: What the European Union Can Do?,” in *Eurolimes 7, Europe and the Neighbourhood*, ed. Dorin Ioan Dolghi et al. (Oradea: Oradea University Press, Spring 2009).

¹¹⁵ István Süli-Zakar et al. “Input of the Euroregional Research...”

¹¹⁶ Ioan Horga and Mircea Brie, “La coopération interuniversitaire aux frontières extérieures de l’Union Européenne et la contribution à la politique européenne de voisinage,” in *The European Parliament, Intercultural Dialogue and European Neighbourhood Policy*, ed. Ioan Horga et al. (Oradea: Oradea University Press, 2009).

¹¹⁷ *Cross-Border Cooperation Partnership. With Special Regard to the Hungarian-Romanian-Ukrainian Tripartite Border*, ed. Ioan Horga and István Süli-Zakar (Oradea: Oradea University Press; Debrecen: Debrecen University Press, 2010).

- Balogh, Péter. "The Integration of Romania and Its Neighbours into the EU: A Threat to European Security." In *Eurotimes 2, From Smaller to Greater Europe: Border Identity Testimonies*, edited by Mircea Brie and Kozma Gábor, 130-140. Oradea: Oradea University Press, 2006.
- Banus, Enrique. "Cultural Relevance of the Border." In *Eurotimes 2, From Smaller to Greater Europe: Border Identity Testimonies*, edited by Mircea Brie and Kozma Gábor, 198-204. Oradea: Oradea University Press, Autumn 2006.
- Banus, Enrique. Images of Openness – Images of Closeness." In *Eurotimes 4, Europe from Exclusive Borders to Inclusive Frontiers*, edited by Gerard Delanty, Dana Pantea, and Karoly Teperics, 134-141. Oradea: Oradea University Press, Autumn 2007.
- Benedek, József. "The System of Settlements from the Perspective of Cooperation beyond the Frontier from the Region Satu Mare (Romania) – Szabolcs – Szatmar – Bereg (Hungary)." In *Regional Development in the Romanian-Hungarian Cross-border Space – from National to European Perspective*, edited by István Süli-Zakar and Ioan Horga, 371-380. Debrecen: DE Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadója, 2007.
- Bideleux, Robert. "The Limits of Europe." In *Eurotimes 1, Europe and Its Borders: Theoretical and Historical Perspective*, edited by Ioan Horga and Sorin Ipo, 59-76. Oradea: Oradea University Press, Spring 2006.
- Blomqvist, Anders. "One City – Two Images – Two Communities: The Case of the Romanian Hungarian City of Satu Mare/Szamárnémeti." In *Eurotimes 2, From Smaller to Greater Europe: Border Identity Testimonies*, edited by Mircea Brie and Kozma Gábor, 37-44. Oradea: Oradea University Press, 2006.
- Bosnyák, Ildikó. "Analysis of the Competitiveness in Regions of the Hungarian-Romanian Border." In *Regional Development in the Romanian-Hungarian Cross-border Space – from National to European Perspective*, edited by István Süli-Zakar and Ioan Horga, 317-324. Debrecen: Debreceni Egyetem Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadója, 2006.
- Brosse, Renaud de la. "Dialogue intercultural, diversité culturelle et régulation des médias." In *Eurotimes 3, Media, Intercultural Europe and the New Frontiers of Europe*, edited by Fabienne Maron, Renaud de la Brosse, and Luminiă Oproeni, 12-18. Oradea: Oradea University Press, Spring 2007.
- Chabanna, Margaryta. "The Promotion of Intercultural Dialogue in the Carpathian Euroregion States (Involvement of Civil Society in the Implementation of a Cultural Policy)." In *Eurotimes 6, Intercultural Dialogue and European Space*, edited by Cristina-Maria Dogot, Gyula Szabó, and Esther Gimeno Ugalde, 45-62. Oradea: Oradea University Press, Autumn 2008.
- Challenges and Perspectives in the Regional and Euroregional Issues in the New Europe*, edited by Ioan Horga and Süli-Zakar, István. Oradea: Oradea University Press, 2006.
- Christiansen, Thomas, Fabio Petito, and Ben Tonra. "Fuzzy Politics around Fuzzy Borders: The European Union's 'Near Abroad'." In *Cooperation Conflict* 35, 4 (2000): 389-416.
- Ciocan, Vasile. "The European Perspective of the „Local Border Traffic” at the Romanian-Hungarian Border." In *Regional Development in the Romanian-Hungarian Cross-border Space – from National to European Perspective*, edited by István Süli-Zakar and Ioan Horga, 253-262. Debrecen: Debreceni Egyetem Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadója, 2006.
- Ciocan, Vasile. "The Role of Migration in Development: Realizing the Potential of Human Mobility." In *Challenges and Perspectives in the Regional and Euroregional Issues in the New Europe*, edited by Ioan Horga and István Süli-Zakar, 113-118. Oradea: Editura Universităţii din Oradea, 2006.

- Cîrmaciu, Diana. "Consideration Regarding to the Intensification of the Romanian-Hungarian Cooperation in the Domain of Fiscal Administration." In *Cross-Border Partnership. With Special Regard to the Hungarian-Romanian-Ukrainian Tripartite Border*, edited by Ioan Horga and István Süli-Zakar, 248-252. Oradea: University of Oradea Press; Debrecen: University of Debrecen Press, 2010.
- Climent-Ferrando, Vincent, and Esther Gimeno Ugalde. "EU Enlargements and its Linguistic Borders: A Historical Review." In *Eurotimes 1, Europe and Its Borders: Theoretical and Historical Perspective*, edited by Ioan Horga and Sorin ippo, 136-143. Oradea: Oradea University Press, Spring 2006.
- Contogeorgis, George. "Religion and Politics in the Nation State and the European Union." In *Eurotimes 5, Religious Frontiers of Europe*, edited by Sorin ippo, Enrique Banus, and Károly Kocsis, 72-81. Oradea: Oradea University Press, Spring 2008.
- Cross-Border Partnership with Special Regard to the Hungarian-Romanian-Ukrainian Tripartite Border*, edited by Ioan Horga and István Süli-Zakar. Oradea: University of Oradea Press; Debrecen: University of Debrecen Press, 2010.
- Csordás, László. "Spatial Spread and the Development of Tourism. Motivations of the Foreign Visitors in the Border Regions of the Northeast Great Hungarian Plain." In *Neighbours and Partners: On the Two Sides of the Border*, edited by István Süli-Zakar, 315-322. Debrecen: Debreceni Egyetem Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadó, 2008.
- Czimre, Klára. "Cross-border Co-operations with the Participation of Hajdú-Bihar County." In *Regional Development in the Romanian-Hungarian Cross-border Space – from National to European Perspective*, edited by István Süli-Zakar and Ioan Horga, 23-32. Debrecen: Debreceni Egyetem Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadója, 2006.
- Czimre, Klára. "Cross-border Co-operation in Europe: Scientific Research." In *Eurotimes 4, Europe from Exclusive Borders to Inclusive Frontiers*, edited by Gerard Delanty, Dana Pantea, and Karoly Teperics, 78-89. Oradea: Oradea University Press, Autumn 2007.
- Dandi, Nicolae. "Cross-border Cooperation - a Strategic Dimension of European Neighbourhood at the Eastern Frontier of the EU." In *Eurotimes 7, Europe and the Neighbourhood*, edited by Dorin Ioan Dolghi, Gilles Rouet and Zsolt Radics, 35-48. Oradea: Oradea University Press, Spring 2009.
- Dávid, Lóránt, Zoltán Bujdosó, and Géza Tóth. "Tourism Planning in the Hajdú-Bihar-Bihar Euroregion." In *Neighbours and Partners: On the Two Sides of the Border*, edited by István Süli-Zakar, 323-332. Debrecen: Debreceni Egyetem Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadó, 2008.
- Delanty, Gerard. "Borders in a Changing Europe: Dynamics of Openness and Closure." In *Eurotimes 1, Europe and Its Borders: Theoretical and Historical Perspective*, edited by Ioan Horga and Sorin ippo, 46-58. Oradea: Oradea University Press, Spring 2006.
- Delanty, Gerard. "Peripheries and Borders in a Post-Western Europe." In *Eurotimes 4, Europe from Exclusive Borders to Inclusive Frontiers*, edited by Gerard Delanty, Dana Pantea, and Karoly Teperics, 58-68. Oradea: Oradea University Press, Autumn 2007.
- Dogot, Cristina-Maria. "How Permeable or Impermeable Could Be the Borders?." In *Eurotimes 13, Permeability and Impermeability of Socio-Economic Frontiers within European Union*, edited by Violaine Delteil, Cristina-Maria Dogot, Kozma Gábor, and Jaroslav Kundera, 5-8. Oradea: Oradea University Press, Spring 2012.
- Duna, Dacian. "Approaching the Northern and Southern Neighbours of the European Union." In *Eurotimes 7, Europe and the Neighbourhood*, edited by Dorin Ioan

- Dolghi, Gilles Rouet and Zsolt Radics, 10-21. Oradea-Debrecen: Oradea University Press, Spring 2009.
- Eurolimes 8, Europe and its Economic Frontiers*, edited by Lumini a oproni, Angelo Santagostino and Ern Molnar. Oradea: Oradea University Press, 2009.
- Eurolimes 9, Cultural Frontiers of Europe*, edited by Alina Stoica, Didier Francfort, and Judit Csobba Simonne. Oradea: Oradea University Press, Spring 2010.
- Europa em Mutação. Cidadania. Identidades. Diversidade Cultural* [Changing Europe: Citizenship. Identities. Cultural Diversity], edited by Maria Manuela Tavares-Ribeiro. Coimbra: Quarteto, 2003.
- The European Parliament, Intercultural Dialogue and European Neighbourhood Policy*, edited by Ioan Horga, Grigore Sila i, István Süli-Zakar, and Stanisław Sagan. Oradea: Oradea University Press, 2009.
- Faur, Antonio. "New Aspects Concerning the Situation of the Romanian-Hungarian Border (1944-1945)." In *Eurolimes 2, From Smaller to Greater Europe: Border Identity Testimonies*, edited by Mircea Brie and Kozma Gábor, 123-129. Oradea: Oradea University Press, Autumn 2006.
- Gemie, Sharif. "Re-defining Refugees: Nations, Borders and Globalisation." In *Eurolimes 9, Cultural Frontiers of Europe*, edited by Alina Stoica, Didier Francfort, and Judit Csoba Simonne, 28-37. Oradea: Oradea University Press, Spring 2010. 28-37.
- Gödör, Zsuzsanna. "Changing Dimensions of Labour and Employment in Hungary and Romania." In *Neighbours and Partners: On the Two Sides of the Border*, edited by István Süli-Zakar, 91-98. Debrecen: Debreceni Egyetem Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadó, 2008.
- Griffiths, Robert T. and Quispel, Chris G. "When Borders Move: An Agenda for Historical Research." In *Eurolimes 1, Europe and Its Borders: Theoretical and Historical Perspective*, edited by Ioan Horga and Sorin ipo , 34-45. Oradea: Oradea University Press, Spring 2006.
- Gulyás, László, and Erzsébet Sisák. "Survey of Urban Competition between Szeged and Timi oara." In *Eurolimes 8, Europe and its Economic Frontiers*, edited by Lumini a oproni, Angelo Santagostino and Ern Molnar, 57-65. Oradea: Oradea University Press, 2009.
- Györffy, Ildikó. "Influence of the Transport Infrastructure on the Territorial Cohesion." In *Neighbours and Partners: On the Two Sides of the Border*, edited by István Süli-Zakar, 367-374. Debrecen: Debreceni Egyetem Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadó, 2008.
- A határok és a határon átnyúló (CBC) kapcsolatok szerepe a kib vült Európai Unió keleti periferiáján* [The role of borders and CBC cooperations in the Eastern periphery of the enlarged EU], edited by István Süli-Zakar. Debrecen: Debreceni Egyetem Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadója, 2007.
- Hinfray, Noémie. "Potentialités et obstacles de la politique eurorégionale au sein des nouveaux Etats membres. Réflexion à partir du cas de l'eurorégion Bihor (Roumanie) – Hajdú-Bihar (Hongrie)." In *Eurolimes 2, From Smaller to Greater Europe: Border Identity Testimonies*, edited by Mircea Brie and Kozma Gábor, 174-185. Oradea: Oradea University Press, Autumn 2006.
- Hofmann, Martin. "New Spatial Theories and Their Influence on Intercultural Dialogue Observing Relational Space in Oradea." In *Eurolimes 6, Intercultural Dialogue and European Space*, edited by Cristina-Maria Dogot, Gyula Szabó, and Esther Gimeno Ugalde, 92-100. Oradea: Oradea University Press, Autumn 2008.
- Hofmann, Martin. "Intercultural Dialogue and the Urban space – Observing Relational Space of Oradea." In *The European Parliament, Intercultural Dialogue and*

- European Neighbourhood Policy*, edited by Ioan Horga, Grigore Sila i, István Süli-Zakar, and Stanisław Sagan, 165-176. University of Oradea Press, 2009.
- Horga, Ioan. "Un nouveau paradigme de l'identité européenne: le droit d'autonomie personnelle." In *Europa em Mutaçao. Cidadania. Identidades. Diversidade Cultural* [Changing Europe: Citizenship. Identities. Cultural diversity], edited by Maria Manuela Tavares Ribeiro, 263-289. Coimbra: Quarteto, 2003.
- Horga, Ioan. "Why Eurolimes?." In *Eurolimes 1, Europe and Its Borders: Theoretical and Historical Perspective*, edited by Ioan Horga and Sorin ipo , 5-9. Oradea: Oradea University Press, Spring 2006.
- Horga, Ioan. "The Role of Media in Changing the Meaning of Borders." In *Eurolimes 3, Media, Intercultural Europe and the New Frontiers of Europe*, edited by Fabienne Maron, Renaud de la Brosse, and Lumini a oproni, 28-47. Oradea: Oradea University Press, Spring 2007.
- Horga, Ioan. "The Multilevel Governance (MLG) and the Respect of the Subsidiarity Principle." In *Cross-Border Cooperation Partnership. With Special Regard to the Hungarian-Romanian-Ukrainian Tripartite Border*, edited by Ioan Horga and István Süli-Zakar, 167-172. Oradea: University of Oradea Press; Debrecen: University of Debrecen Press, 2010.
- Horga, Ioan and Mircea Brie. La coopération interuniversitaire aux frontières extérieures de l'Union Européenne et la contribution à la politique européenne de voisinage." In *The European Parliament, Intercultural Dialogue and European Neighbourhood Policy*, edited by Ioan Horga, Grigore Sila i, István Süli-Zakar, and Stanisław Sagan, 232-252. Oradea: Oradea University Press, 2009.
- Horga, Ioan and Mircea Brie. "Europe: A Cultural Border, or a Geo-cultural Archipelago?." In *Eurolimes 9, Cultural Frontiers of Europe*, edited by Alina Stoica, Didier Francfort, and Judit Csoba Simonne, 153-166. Oradea: Oradea University Press, Spring 2010.
- Ilie , Alexandru. "La phase de pré-adhésion à l'Union Européenne: différences de coopération transfrontalière a la frontière roumaine avec la Hongrie et l'Ukraine." *Mosella* XXVII, 3-4 (Metz, 2002).
- Ilie , Alexandru, and Vasile Grama. "The Dynamics of the Frontier System within the Political Territorial EU Space (ECCS, EEC, EC and EU) 1957-2006." *Revista Român de Geografie Politic* [Romanian review of political geography] VIII, 2 (Oradea, 2006): 11-40.
- Ilie , Alexandru, Dorina Camelia Ilie , and Vasile Grama. "European Political Borders Typology According to the Natural Background Particularities." *Revista Român de Geografie Politic* [Romanian review of political geography] IX, 2 (Oradea, 2007): 64-73.
- Ilie , Alexandru, Jan Wendt, and Vasile Grama. "The Euroregional Transfrontier Cooperation Romanian-Hungarian at the EU External Frontier." *Revista Român de Geografie Politic* [Romanian review of political geography] X, 2 (Oradea, 2008): 100-107.
- Ilie , Alexandru, Vasile Grama, Jan Wendt, and Voicu Bodocan. "Geographical Management of a Borderless Area at the Internal/External Border of NATO and EU. Romanian Case (I)." *Revista Român de Geografie Politic* [Romanian review of political geography] XI, 2 (2009): 166-175.
- Ilie , Alexandru. *Euroregional Cross-border Cooperation Premises at the Eastern External Border of EU. Romania – Borders and Borderlands*. Gdansk-Pelplin, Poland: Geography Institute of University of Gdansk – Bernardinum, 2010.
- Ilie , Alexandru, and Daniela Druga . "Carpathian Euroregion and the European Union External Frontier. Aspects of Political Geography." In *Regional Development in the*

- Romanian-Hungarian Cross-border Space – from National to European Perspective*, edited by István Süli-Zakar and Ioan Horga, 119-128. Debrecen: DE Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadója, 2006.
- Ištvánfőyá, Zuzana. "Narrative Fiction as Means of Crossing Borders." In *Eurotimes 7, Europe and the Neighbourhood*, edited by Dorin Ioan Dolghi, Gilles Rouet and Zsolt Radics, 104-112. Oradea-Debrecen: Oradea University Press, Spring 2009.
- Khonde, Maurice Buangi. "La place de la formation des techniciens de la coopération transfrontalière pour l'Euro-région Bihor – Hajdú-Bihar en Hongrie et en Roumanie." In *The European Parliament, Intercultural Dialogue and European Neighbourhood Policy*, edited by Ioan Horga, Grigore Sila i, István Süli-Zakar, and Stanisław Sagan, 155-164. Oradea: University of Oradea Press, 2009.
- Komádi, Mónika. "The Potential Roles of Place Marketing in Border Regions." In *Eurotimes 2, From Smaller to Greater Europe: Border Identity Testimonies*, edited by Mircea Brie and Kozma Gábor, 80-86. Oradea: Oradea University Press, Autumn 2006.
- Kovács M., Csaba. "Types of Migration in Romania During the Period of Economic Transition." In *Regional Development in the Romanian-Hungarian Cross-border Space – from National to European Perspective*, edited by István Süli-Zakar and Ioan Horga, 207-212. Debrecen: DE Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadója, 2006.
- Kozma, Gábor. "The Use of Cross-border Co-operation and Border Location in Place Marketing." In *Eurotimes 2, From Smaller to Greater Europe: Border Identity Testimonies*, edited by Mircea Brie and Kozma Gábor, 74-79. Oradea: Oradea University Press, Autumn 2006.
- Kozma, Gábor. "The Use of Cross-border Co-operation and Border Location in Place Marketing." In *Challenges and Perspectives in the Regional and Euroregional Issues in the New Europe*, edited by Ioan Horga and István Süli-Zakar, 153-159. Oradea: Editura Universit ii din Oradea, 2006.
- Kozma, Gábor. "Characteristic Features of the Economic Management of Local Authorities in the Western and the Eastern Border Areas of Hungary." In *Neighbours and Partners: On the Two Sides of the Border*, edited by István Süli-Zakar, 19-26. Debrecen: Debreceni Egyetem Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadó, 2008.
- Kundera, Jarosław. "L'Europe élargie sans frontière monétaire." In *Eurotimes 4, Europe from Exclusive Borders to Inclusive Frontiers*, edited by Gerard Delanty, Dana Pantea, and Karoly Teperics, 69-77. Oradea: Oradea University Press, Autumn 2007.
- Marga, Andrei. "Democracy as Form of Life." In *Eurotimes 8, Europe and its Economic Frontiers*, edited by Lumini a oproni, Angelo Santagostino, and Ern Molnar, 141-154. Oradea: Oradea University Press, 2009.
- Maron, Fabienne. "Les nouvelles frontières de l'Europe: repenser les concepts." In *Eurotimes 4, Europe from Exclusive Borders to Inclusive Frontiers*, edited by Gerard Delanty, Dana Pantea, and Karoly Teperics, 112-124. Oradea: Oradea University Press, Autumn 2007.
- Mátyás, Szabolcs. "Analysis and Main Criminal Statistic Indexes of the Criminal Situation of Hajdú-Bihar County and Debrecen." In *Cross-Border Partnership. With Special Regard to the Hungarian-Romanian-Ukrainian Tripartite Border*, edited by Ioan Horga and István Süli-Zakar, 109-111. Oradea: Oradea University Press; Debrecen: Debrecen University Press, 2010.
- Mytryayeva, Svitlana. "Transborder Cooperation on the New Eastern Borders of EU." In *Neighbours and Partners: On the Two Sides of the Border*, István Süli-Zakar, 161-166. Debrecen: Debreceni Egyetem Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadó, 2008.

- Neighbours and Partners: On the Two Sides of the Border*, edited by Süli-Zakar, István. Debrecen: Debreceni Egyetem Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadó, 2008.
- Nicolaïdis, Kalypso. "Les fins de l'Europe." In *Visions d'Europe*, edited by Bronisław Geremek and Robert Picht, 275-298. Paris: Odile Jacob, 2007.
- Oláh, Annamaria. "Hungary – Romania – Ukraine Trilateral Border Area and Its Potential." In *Cross-Border Partnership. With Special Regard to the Hungarian-Romanian-Ukrainian Tripartite Border*, edited by Ioan Horga, István Süli-Zakar, 48-56. Oradea: Oradea University Press; Debrecen: Debrecen University Press, 2010.
- P un, Nicolae and Ciceo, Georgiana. "The Limits of Europeanness. Can Europeanness Stand Alone as the Only Guiding Criterion for Deciding Turkey's EU Membership?." In *Eurolimes 9, Cultural Frontiers of Europe*, edited by Alina Stoica, Didier Francfort, and Judit Csoba Simonne, 92-106. Oradea: Oradea University Press, Spring 2010.
- Pénzes, János, and Ern Molnár. "Analysis of the Economical Potential in Bihor and Hajdú-Bihar." In *Eurolimes 4, Europe from Exclusive Borders to Inclusive Frontiers*, edited by Gerard Delanty, Dana Pantea, and Karoly Teperics, 23-34. Oradea: Oradea University Press, Autumn 2007.
- Pfetsch, Frank R. "Borders: Cause of Conflict or Catalyst for Peace?." In *Eurolimes 4, Europe from Exclusive Borders to Inclusive Frontiers*, edited by Gerard Delanty, Dana Pantea, and Karoly Teperics, 12-18. Oradea: Oradea University Press, Autumn 2007.
- Pinheiro, Teresa. "Emigration, Immigration and Interculturality: the Meaning of the European Year of Intercultural Dialogue in Portugal." In *Eurolimes, Intercultural Dialogue and European Space*, edited by Cristina-Maria Dogot, Gyula Szabó, and Esther Gimeno Ugalde, 63-74. Oradea: Oradea University Press, Autumn 2008.
- Pop, Irina. "The Assessment of the European Neighbourhood Policy in the South Caucasus: What the European Union can do?." In *Eurolimes 7, Europe and the Neighbourhood*, edited by Dorin Ioan Dolghi, Gilles Rouet, and Zsolt Radics, 22-34. Oradea-Debrecen: Oradea University Press, Spring 2009.
- Preda, Radu. "Christianity and the Limits of Europe. A Social-theological Approach." In *Eurolimes 5, Religious Frontiers of Europe*, edited by Sorin ipo, Enrique Banus, and Károly Kocsis, 120-150. Oradea: Oradea University Press, Spring 2008.
- Radics, Zsolt. "Tourist-territorial Development Program in the Hungarian-Ukrainian Border." In *Neighbours and Partners: On the Two Sides of the Border*, edited by István Süli-Zakar, 333-344. Debrecen: Debreceni Egyetem Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadó, 2008.
- Raffay, Zoltán. "Complex Rural Development, Habitat Rehabilitation and Ecotourism in the Hungarian–Romanian–Ukrainian Triple Border Region." In *Cross-Border Partnership. With Special Regard to the Hungarian-Romanian-Ukrainian Tripartite Border*, edited by Ioan Horga and István Süli-Zakar, 198-202. Oradea: University of Oradea Press; Debrecen: University of Debrecen Press, 2010.
- Regional Development in the Romanian-Hungarian Cross-border Space – from National to European Perspective*, edited by István Süli-Zakar and Ioan Horga. Debrecen: DE Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadó, 2006.
- Rehn, Olli. *Europe's Next Frontiers*. Nomos Publishing House, 2006.
- Rezsöhazy, Rudolf. "The Cultural Frontiers of Europe: Our Common Values." In *Eurolimes 4, Europe from Exclusive Borders to Inclusive Frontiers*, edited by Gerard Delanty, Dana Pantea, and Karoly Teperics, 164-170. Oradea: Oradea University Press, Autumn 2007.

- Rupnik, Jacques. "L'Europe Centrale et les Balkans à la recherche de d'un substitut d'empire." In *Entre Kant et Kosovo*. Etudes offertes à Pierre Hassner. Edited by Anne-Marie le Gloanec et Aleksander Smolar, 339-360. Paris: Presses de Sciences-Po, 2003.
- Rupnik, Jacques. "'La nouvelle frontière' de l'Europe: quels confins pour une Europe élargie?," in *Visions d'Europe*, edited by Bronisław Geremek and Robert Picht, 299-316. Paris: Odile Jacob, 2007.
- Sila i, Grigore, and Alexandra Dogaru. "The Romanian Banat „Best Practice” of Intercultural Awareness." In *The European Parliament, Intercultural Dialogue and European Neighbourhood Policy*, edited by Ioan Horga, Sila i Grigore, István Süli-Zakar, Stanisław Sagan, 151-154. Oradea: University of Oradea Press, 2009.
- oproni, Lumini a. "Cross-border Identity in Building a Regional Brand: the Northern Transylvania Region." In *Eurotimes 2, From Smaller to Greater Europe: Border Identity Testimonies*, edited by Mircea Brie and Kozma Gábor, 54-63. Oradea: Oradea University Press, 2006.
- oproni, Lumini a, and Ioan Horga. "The Romanian – Hungarian Border, Link or Delimitation for the Post-adhesion Process of Romania and Hungary." In *Eurotimes 8, Europe and Its Economic Frontiers*, edited by Lumini a oproni, Angelo Santagostino, and Ern Molnar, 43-56. Oradea: Oradea University Press, 2009.
- oproni, Lumini a, and Adrian Claudiu Popoviciu. "North-West Region- North Transylvania, Looking for a Brand with a Cross-border Dimension." In *Regional Development in the Romanian-Hungarian Cross-border Space – from National to European Perspective*, edited by István Süli-Zakar and Ioan Horga, 9-14. Debrecen: Debreceni Egyetem Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadója, 2006.
- Sta ac, Marcu. Socio-economic and Natural Indicators of Rural Settlements Development in Cri urilor Plain (Câmpia Cri urilor). In *Regional Development in the Romanian-Hungarian Cross-border Space – from National to European Perspective*, edited by István Süli-Zakar and Ioan Horga, 397-402. Debrecen: Debreceni Egyetem Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadója, 2006.
- tef nescu, Barbu. "Rural Cultural Border." In *Eurotimes 9, Cultural Frontiers of Europe*, edited by Alina Stoica, Didier Francfort, and Judit Csoba Simonne, 66-74. Oradea: Oradea University Press, Spring 2010.
- Sturza, Amalia. "Cross-border Cooperation and Neighbourhood Programs between Romania and Ukraine." In *Eurotimes 2, From Smaller to Greater Europe: Border Identity Testimonies*, edited by Mircea Brie and Kozma Gábor, 87-94. Oradea: Oradea University Press, Autumn 2006.
- Süli-Zakar, István. "A Study of State Borders as Factors Blocking Socio-Economic Progress in North-Estern Hungary." *Geographical Review* 40 (1992): 53-64.
- Süli-Zakar, István. "Az államhatár társadalmi-gazdasági fejl dést akadályozó hatásának vizsgálata ÉK-Magyarország határ menti területein" [Investigating the Role of the Border in Impeding Socio-economic Development along the Borderlands of Northeastern Hungary]. In *Földrajzi Közlemények* [Geographical Bulletin] CXVI (XL), 1-2 (1992): 45-56.
- Süli-Zakar, István. *A Kárpátok Eurorégió Interregionális Szövetség tíz éve* [Ten years of the Carpathian Euroregion]. Debrecen: Debreceni Egyetem Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadója, 2003.
- Süli-Zakar, István. "The Role of the Carpathian Euroregion in the Cross-border Cooperations Operating Along the Borders of Hungary." *Würzburger Geographische Manuskripte* 63 (Würzburg 2003): 7-20.

- Süli-Zakar, István. "Regions for the United Europe." In *Eurolimes 1, Europe and Its Borders: Theoretical and Historical Perspective*, edited by Ioan Horga and Sorin Ipo, 16-33. Oradea: Oradea University Press, Spring 2006.
- Süli-Zakar, István. "A Euroregional Contact Region – Where Three Borders Meet." In *Regional Development in the Romanian-Hungarian Cross-border Space – from National to European Perspective*, edited by István Süli-Zakar and Ioan Horga, 77-90. Debrecen: DE Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadója, 2006.
- Süli-Zakar, István. "The Role the Euroregions and Eurometropolises in the Etherelization of the Borders in the Eastern Periphery of the European Union." In *Eurolimes 7, Europe and the Neighbourhood*, edited by Dorin Ioan Dolghi, Gilles Rouet and Zsolt Radics, 139-147. Oradea-Debrecen: Oradea University Press, Spring 2009.
- Süli-Zakar, István. "System Problems of the Transborder Cooperation in the Carpathian Euroregion." In *Transborder Cooperation on the New Eastern EU Border*, edited by Yaroslav Zhalilo and Svitlana Mytryayeva, 199-212. Uzhgorod: Polygraphcenter "Lira", 2009).
- Süli-Zakar, István. "Debrecen-Nagyvárad Eurometropolisz közös fejlesztését megalapozó kutatások. A településföldrajz aktuális kérdései" [Basic research on the common development of the Debrecen-Oradea Eurometropolis. Current issues of settlement geography]. In *Topical Issues in the Urban Geography*, edited by Tamás Csapó and Zsuzsa Kocsis, 38-52. Szombathely: Savaria University Press, 2010.
- Süli-Zakar, István, Ioan Horga, Alexandru Ilie, Mihály Tömöri, and Constantin oca. "Input of the Euroregional Research Institute (Institute for Euroregional Studies „Jean Monnet” European Centre of Excellence – IERS) to Qualitative Transformation of Hungarian-Romanian Border." *Geopolitics of Ukraine* 5 (2011): 127-161.
- Süli-Zakar, István, Ioan Horga, Alexandru Ilie, Mihály Tömöri, and Constantin oca. "Egy határon átível euroregionális kutatóintézet (Institute for Euroregional Studies „Jean Monnet” European Centre of Excellence – IERS) hozzájárulása a magyar-román határ min ségi átalakulásához" [The contribution of a cross-border euroregional research institute (Institute for Euroregional Studies „Jean Monnet” European Centre of Excellence – IERS) to the qualitative transformation of the Hungarian-Romanian border]. In *"The Destiny of our villages" and "the stages of urbanization" in honour of the 80-year-old academist György Enyedi*, 15-46. Debrecen: Debreceni Egyetem Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadója, 2011.
- Tagai, Gergely, János Péntes and Ern Molnár. "Methods of the Analysis of Integration Effect on Border Areas – the Case of Hungary." In *Eurolimes 6, Intercultural Dialogue and European Space*, edited by Cristina-Maria Dogot, Gyula Szabó, and Esther Gimeno Ugalde, 150-159. Oradea: Oradea University Press, Autumn 2008.
- Tarpai, József. "Cross-border Cooperation at the Ukrainian-Romanian-Hungarian Borderland, with Special Focus on Tourism." In *Cross-Border Partnership. With Special Regard to the Hungarian-Romanian-Ukrainian Tripartite Border*, edited by Ioan Horga and István Süli-Zakar, 226-230. Oradea: University of Oradea Press; Debrecen: University of Debrecen Press, 2010.
- Tátrai, Patrik. "Interethnic Neighbourhood in Romanian Border Towns." In *Neighbours and Partners: On the Two Sides of the Border*, edited by István Süli-Zakar, 151-160. Debrecen: Debreceni Egyetem Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadó, 2008.
- Teperics, Károly. "Roots of the Joint Human Resource Development in Debrecen and Oradea." *Regional Development in the Romanian-Hungarian Cross-border Space –*

- from *National to European Perspective*, edited by István Süli-Zakar and Ioan Horga, 149-158. Debrecen: DE Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadó, 2006.
- Teperics, Károly. "Schengen Challenging the Educational System for the Hungarians Living Abroad." In *Challenges and Perspectives in the Regional and Euroregional Issues in the New Europe*, edited by Ioan Horga and István Süli-Zakar, 45-49. Oradea: Editura Universit ii din Oradea, 2006.
- Teperics, Károly. "Educational Co-operations along the Hungarian-Romanian-Ukrainian Border." In *Eurolimes 4, Europe from Exclusive Borders to Inclusive Frontiers*, edited by Gerard Delanty, Dana Pantea, and Karoly Teperics, 37-48. Oradea: Oradea University Press, Autumn 2007.
- Tömöri, Mihály. "The Role of Shopping Tourism in Debrecen." *Regional Development in the Romanian-Hungarian Cross-border Space – from National to European Perspective*, edited by István Süli-Zakar and Ioan Horga, 403-410. Debrecen: DE Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadó, 2006.
- Tömöri, Mihály. "Adalékok a hazai és a debreceni bevásárlóturizmus vizsgálatához" [Additional features of the investigation of shopping tourism in Hungary and Debrecen]. In *Acta Iuventutis Geographica*, edited by István Süli-Zakar, 101-108. Debrecen: Debreceni Egyetem, Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadó, 2009.
- Tömöri, Mihály. "Spatial Diffusion of Metro Cash & Carry focusing on Hungary and Romania." In *Cross-Border Partnership. With Special Regard to the Hungarian-Romanian-Ukrainian Tripartite Border*, edited by Ioan Horga, István Süli-Zakar, 131-136. Oradea: Oradea University Press; Debrecen: Debrecen University Press, 2010.
- îcu, Octavian. "Moldova between the Near Abroad Policy of the Russian Federation and the Neighbourhood Policy of the European Union." In *Eurolimes 6, Intercultural Dialogue and European Space*, edited by Cristina-Maria Dogot, Gyula Szabó, and Esther Gimeno Ugalde, 160-169. Oradea: Oradea University Press, Autumn 2008.
- oca, Constantin. "Projet of the Debrecen-Oradea Cross-border Agglomeration." In *The European Parliament, Intercultural Dialogue and European Neighbourhood Policy*, edited by Ioan Horga, Grigore Sila i, István Süli-Zakar, and Stanisław Sagan, 253-260. Oradea: Oradea University Press, 2009.
- oca, Constantin, and Ioan Horga. "Sociological Research: University of Oradea's Students Knowledge Regarding the Bihor-Hajdú Bihar and Carpathian Euroregions." In *Regional Development in the Romanian-Hungarian Cross-border Space – from National to European Perspective*, edited by István Süli-Zakar and Ioan Horga, 73-82. Debrecen: Debreceni Egyetem Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadó, 2006.
- oca, Constantin. "Sociological Research: University of Oradea's Students Knowledge Regarding the Bihor – Hajdú Bihar and Carpathian Euroregions." In *Regional Development in the Romanian-Hungarian Cross-border Space – from National to European Perspective*, edited by István Süli-Zakar and Ioan Horga, 129-136. Debrecen: Debreceni Egyetem Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadó, 2006.
- oca, Constantin, and Alina Stoica. "Romanian-Hungarian Cross-border Cultural and Educational Relations." In *Cross-Border Partnership. With Special Regard to the Hungarian-Romanian-Ukrainian Tripartite Border*, edited by Ioan Horga and István Süli-Zakar, 70-76. Oradea: University of Oradea Press; Debrecen: University of Debrecen Press, 2010.
- Várhelyi, Tamás, and Anetta Müller. "Spa Tourism and Regional Development: It Can Be More Successful with Cross-border Cooperation." In *Neighbours and Partners: On the Two Sides of the Border*, edited by István Süli-Zakar, 309-314. Debrecen: Debreceni Egyetem Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadó, 2008.

- Veres, Lajos. "Transport Networks and Regional Accessibility." *Regional Development in the Romanian-Hungarian Cross-border Space – from National to European Perspective*, edited by István Süli-Zakar and Ioan Horga, 223-228. Debrecen: Debreceni Egyetem Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadója, 2006.
- Yehorova, Olha. "Investment Attractiveness of Special Legal Regimes of Economic Activity in Border Regions between Ukraine and the EU." In *Eurotimes 8, Europe and its Economic Frontiers*, edited by Luminița Poponi, Angelo Santagostino and Ernő Molnár, 32-40. Oradea: Oradea University Press, 2009.
- Zainea, Ion. "Normalization of the Romanian-Hungarian Relations and Euro-Atlantic Integration." In *Regional Development in the Romanian-Hungarian Cross-border Space – from national to European Perspective*, István Süli-Zakar Ioan Horga, 53-60. Debrecen: Debrecen: DE Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadója, 2006.

