

Where in heaven's name are Europe's disputed eastern borders?... In order to arrive at some sort of answer, one could assume that Europe exists wherever the local people believe that they are part of Europe. Or, to go one step further, wherever they consider themselves to be European. So: Europe is a completely subjective term. A Chinese person in China or in Singapore would never consider himself European [but] an Azerbaijani might do, and you can be pretty sure an Armenian would. (Ukrainian writer)

Europe's miracle is that it has learned from this history: Make neighbours of enemies; that is the soul of Europe. And maybe that is why the Pope, recognizing the historical importance of compromise between Christians and Muslims, argues for Turkey's EU membership - in short, for the ongoing Europeanization of Turkey. (Ulrich Beck; Süddeutsche Zeitung)

# Planning without passport' A project of and for elites?

Constitutional Quagmire

Underlying Issues

The Fading of Borders

'Frictionless Europe'

Examples from Coal Face

Focus on Borders

Territorial Co-operation

Conclusions

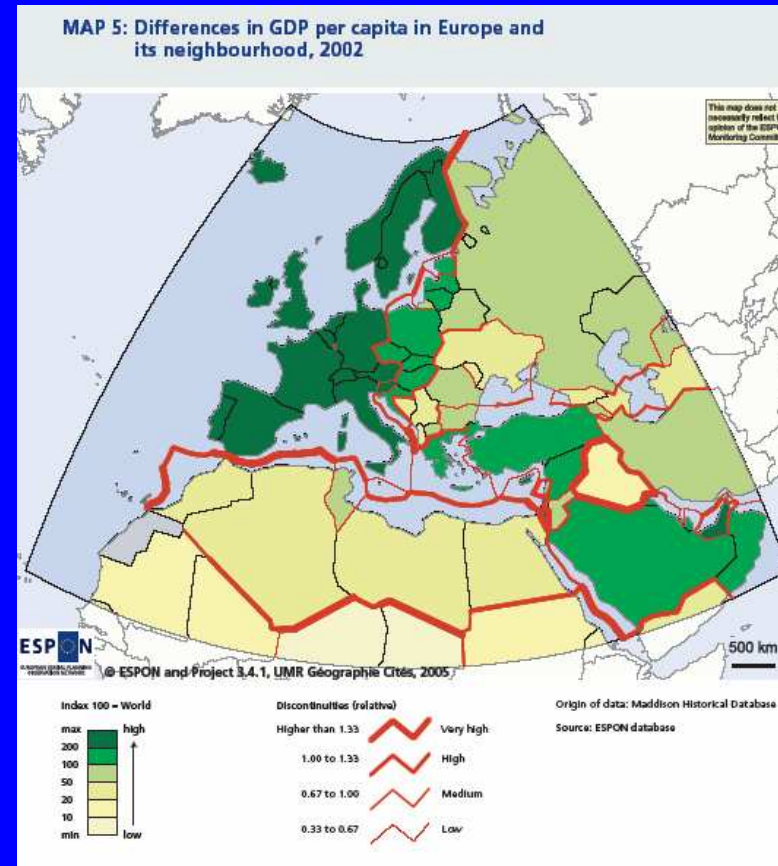
# The Constitutional Quagmire

- Battle lines:
  - Eurosceptics – Delorian enthusiasts
  - Ultra-liberals – defenders of European model
- Reflection period – to what end?
- Searching for explanations:
  - Turkish accession
  - Services directive
  - Pace of events
  - Defense of 'closed shops'



# Underlying Issues

- Challenge to nation states
- Deconstruction of citizenship
- Multiple, hyphenated, 'multiplex' identities
- Thinking must catch up with developments:
- 'Cosmopolitan Project'



# The Fading of Borders

- Single Market and the 'four freedoms'
- Schengen and 'Fortress Europe'
- Moral and practical issues:
  - Melilla
  - Lampedusa
  - Street of Tarranto
  - Street of Gibraltar
  - 5500 km Eastern Border
- Demographic challenge
- A 'Blue Card'?

Charles Grant, director of the Centre for European Reform (CER): "Unless the EU takes responsibility for steering its neighbourhood towards prosperity and good governance, it risks paying a heavy price. Political instability, religious extremism, ethnic conflict, organised crime and illegal immigration could all spill over from the neighbourhood to the union and in some cases already are.

# Frictionless Europe

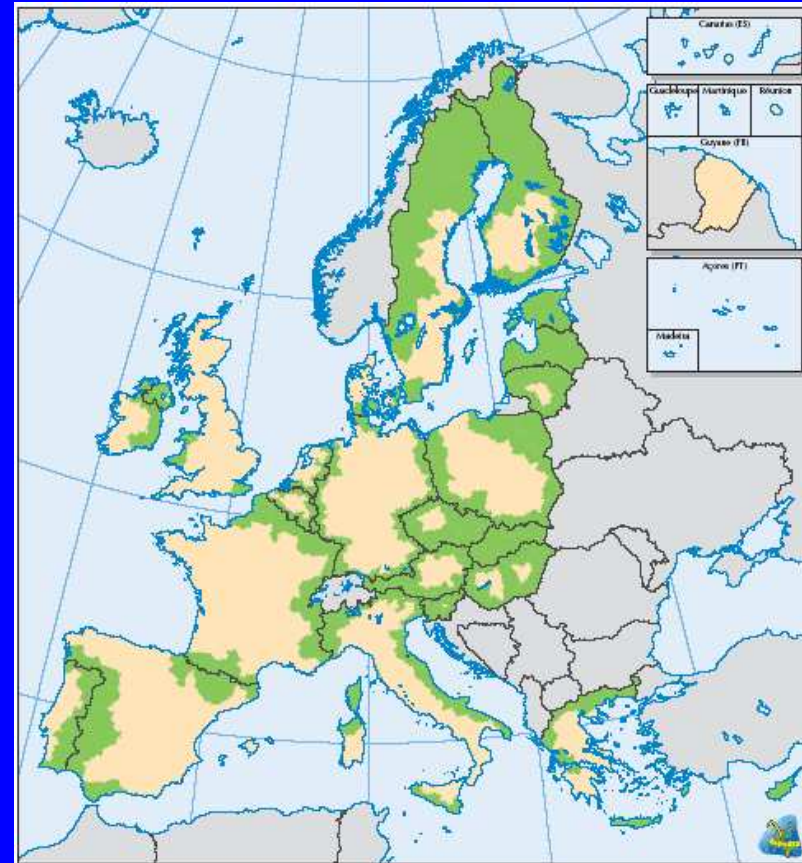
- To the benefit of ‘economic globalisers’?
- European Round Table of Industrialists
- Anti-globalisation protesters
- ‘Monotopia’:  
“...an organised, ordered and totalised space of zero-friction and seamless logistic flows.... (T)his idea ... lies at the heart of the new ways of looking at European territory ...  
European integration seems increasingly to be organised around the principle of spatial governance within a framework of seamless mobility...” (Jensen, Richardson 2004, 3).

# Examples from the Dutch border

- Ease of travel
- Business leaking away:
  - Fireworks
  - Petrol rationing
  - Soft drugs
- Housing
- Undercutting growth control
- Regime differences remain

# Focus on Borders

- Non-tariff barriers:
  - Environmental policies streamlined
  - Planning policies innocuous
- Border areas challenged by Single Market policies
- Cross-border clusters



# European Territorial Co-operation

- 'Mainstreaming' Interreg
- Synthesis of sector policies as they apply to territories
- Cross-border, transnational and interregional co-operation
- 'Growth and Jobs'
- A posteriority?

# Conclusions

- Practical steps for networked Europe
- Europe not only of and for elites
- Borders darlings of European Commission
- Territorial co-operation across borders key
- Need to admit to:
  - Dangers and complexities of EU
  - Professional bias and own position