



Special Session (SS38) on:

Resilience and peripheral areas: development patterns and policies in the borderlines

Organizers:

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The aim and scope:

Over the past decades, resilience has become one of the most popular concepts in regional sciences research. However, given the width and depth required by the resilience approaches in regional studies, regional resilience still needs new theoretical, methodological and empirical insights, so as to increase the added value of growth theories, as well as to offer more profound insights into the way that spatial patterns relate to resilience. As such, the current session focuses on debating and discussing the role that geographic positioning plays in strengthening and fostering resilience in peripheral areas, especially in border regions. Moreover, border regions are considered to those area that are less able to respond positively to shocks and to undergo transformative processes towards more efficient development models. Applying a resilience approach in investigating development of these regions is particularly relevant considering that, in general, opposed to peripheral areas, resilient regions have good institutions, good governance, are more connected to the global economy, are smarter, have an attractive social capital or innovation capacity, are more human capital intensive, etc.

Subsequently, within this special session, there are cordially invited to participate scholars and experts who would like to share their research, ideas, or advances on topics that revolve around the following topics:

- Do regions (re)develop and/or reposition aftershocks?
- Is it a challenge or an opportunity for socio-economic structure in the long run?
- Do various regions have different responses to economic shocks, according to their geographical positioning?
- Are border regions more likely to be less resilient to economic, environmental, social or political shocks than internal regions?
- Does the impact of a shock differ on peripheral versus domestic regions? If so, how?
- Is cross-border cooperation able to transform borders from a disadvantage to an opportunity?
- Could cross-border cooperation reduce border effects and enhance regional resilience?

SUBMIT AN ABSTRACT