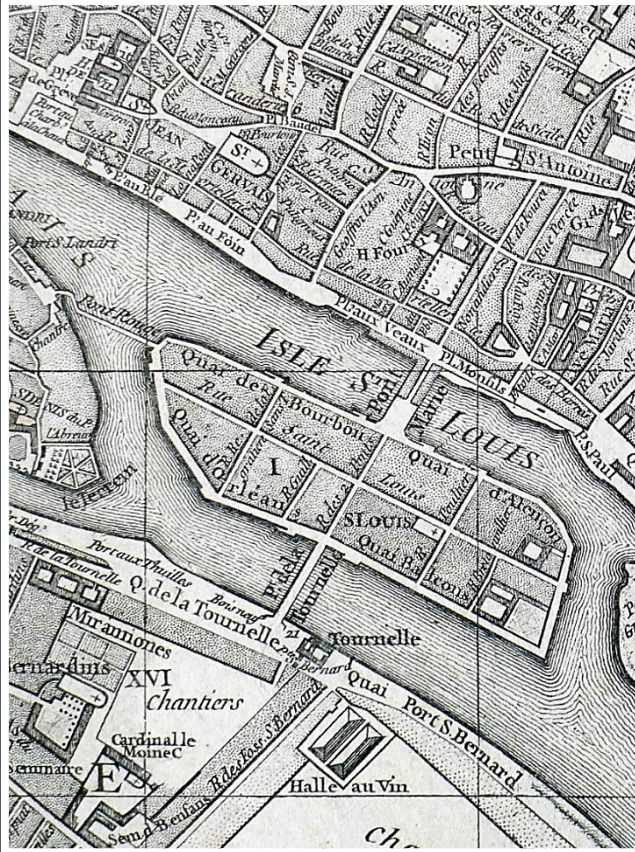


SPANISH GEOGRAPHY AT CONTEMPORARY TIMES. STATE OF THE QUESTION (1972-2022).



Spanish contribution to 35th IGC, Paris 2022. Time for Geographers.
Spanish Committee of the International Geographical Union



International Geographical Union
Spanish Committee

Unión Geográfica Internacional
Comité español



**Societat
Catalana de
Geografia**



GOBIERNO
DE ESPAÑA

MINISTERIO
DE TRANSPORTES, MOVILIDAD
Y AGENDA URBANA

INSTITUTO
GEOGRÁFICO
NACIONAL



**SPANISH GEOGRAPHY AT
CONTEMPORARY TIMES.
STATE OF THE QUESTION
(1972-2022)**

Spanish contribution to 35th IGC. Paris 2022

Time for Geographers

Spanish Committee of the International Geographical Union

Spanish geography at contemporary times. State of the question (1972-2022).
Spanish contribution to 35th IGC. Paris 2022. Time for Geographers

ISBN: 978-84-124962-8-4.

D.L: M-28065-2022.

DOI of the complete book: <https://doi.org/10.21138/ugi.en.2022.lc>

General Production and Editing:

Grupo de Análisis Territorial (ANTE) GI-1871. Universidad de Santiago de Compostela
Paula Noya Vázquez
Nerea M^a Otero Vale



Publisher:

© of this edition: Asociación Española de Geografía, 2022 Albasanz, 26-28, 28037
Madrid (Spain).

<https://www.age-geografia.es/site/>

ISBN: 978-84-124962-8-4

DL: M-28065-2022.

Catalogue of AGE publications: <https://cpage.mpr.gob.es>

Editorial Board

Dr. Andrés Aristegui Cortijo
Instituto Geográfico Nacional
aaistegui@mitma.es

Dra. M.^a Asunción Martín-Lou
Real Sociedad Geográfica
realsociedadgeografica@gmail.com

Dr. Rubén C. Lois González
Asociación de Geografía Española
rubencamilo.lois@usc.es

Dr. Valerià Paul Carril
Societat Catalana de Geografia
v.paul.carril@usc.gal

Dra. Nieves López-Estébanez
Asociación Española de Geografía
nieves.lopez@uam.es

Dr. Antonio Zárate Martín
Real Sociedad Geográfica
mzarate@geo.uned.es

Scientific Committee

Composed of the members of the IGU Spanish Committee

Spanish IGU Committee

President

Dr. Jesús Manuel González Pérez
Asociación Española de Geografía
info@age-geografia.es

Vice-President

Dr. Juan Velarde Fuentes
Real Sociedad Geográfica
realsociedadgeografica@gmail.com

General Secretary

Dra. Nieves López Estébanez
Asociación de Geografía Española
nieves.lopez@uam.es

Dra. M.^a Asunción Marín-Lou
Real Sociedad Geográfica
realsociedadgeografica@gmail.com

Members

Real Sociedad Geográfica
Dr. Antonio Zárate Martín
mzarate@geo.uned.es
Dra. Concepción Camarero Bullón
concepcion.camarero@uam.es
Dr. Rafael de Miguel
rafaelmig@unizar.es

Centro Geográfico del Ejército
Coronel Jefe. D. Francisco Javier
Galisteo Cañas
acarrero@et.mde.es

Instituto de Economía y Geografía y
Demografía-CSIC
Dra. Gloria Fernández Mayoralas
gloria.fernandezmayoralas@csic.es

Asociación de Geografía Española
Dr. Rubén C. Lois González
rubencamilo.lois@usc.es
Dra. M.^a Jesús Perles Roselló
rsilva@us.es

Societat Catalana de Geografia
Dr. Josep Oliveras i Samitier
scg@iec.cat

Instituto Geográfico Nacional
Dr. Andrés Aristegui Cortijo
aaistegui@mitma.es

SUMMARY

An overview of the evolution of Spanish geography (1992-2022)	9
<i>Jorge Olcina Cantos, Jesús M. González Pérez, Nieves López Estébanez</i>	
Working Groups of the Spanish Association of Geography, a Portrait of Spanish Academic Geography	27
<i>Macià Blánquez-Salom</i>	
Relations between Geography and Spatial Planning: About doubts, suspicions and spaces of opportunity	45
<i>Joaquín Farinós Dasí</i>	
Spanish Geography and the renewed political agenda for landscape	69
<i>Rafael Mata Olmo, Nieves López Estébanez</i>	
Forty years of Autonomous Statutes in Spain and their response to health, economic and political crises	97
<i>Josefina Gómez Mendoza</i>	
On borders and boundaries in Spain: A state of the art.....	111
<i>Juan Manuel Trillo Santamaría</i>	
Biogeography as a discipline for landscape conservation, planning and management. Characterisation and biogeographical assessment of sessile oak forests in the north of the Iberian Peninsula	135
<i>Pedro José Lozano Valencia, María Cristina Díaz Sanz, Asier Lozano Fernández, Rakel Varela Ona, Guillermo Meaza Rodríguez</i>	
Pluviometric diversity in peninsular Spain.....	159
<i>Javier Martín-Vide</i>	
Rural geography in Spain (1940-2020): from a strong French influence to a growing thematic and methodological diversity	177
<i>Rubén C. Lois González, Juan Ignacio Plaza Gutiérrez, José M^a Gómez Espín</i>	
Recent urban geography studies in Spain. Three decades interpreting the city and urbanisation processes (1992-2022)	203
<i>Jesús M. González Pérez, María J. Piñeira Mantiñán</i>	
From the economic geography of crises to critical economic geography: contributions from Spain	223
<i>José Luis Sánchez Hernández</i>	
The Geographical Dimension of Human Mobility: A Spanish Perspective.....	243
<i>Josefina Domínguez Mujica</i>	
Research in Tourism Geography conducted by the Tourism Group of AGE (2012-2020)	265
<i>Asunción Blanco Romero, Carmen Mínguez</i>	

Activating local and regional development in the Iberian borderlands	287
<i>Juan Antonio Márquez Domínguez, José Manuel Jurado Almonte, Jesús Felicidades García</i>	
A century (and more) of international geographic education from Spain	309
<i>Rafael de Miguel González</i>	
The Recent Evolution of Spanish Terrestrial Military Cartography	329
<i>Oscar Luis Miguel Castro</i>	
Catalan Geography in Times of Crisis	353
<i>Valerià Pall i Carril, Rafael Giménez Capdevila</i>	

On borders and boundaries in Spain: A state of the art

Juan-M. Trillo-Santamaría
ORCID: 0000-0003-3842-3079
Universidade de Santiago de Compostela

Abstract: Academic studies of border issues have undergone considerable growth at the international scale in recent years with the emergence of so-called *border studies*. In this line of research dedicated to borders and their socio-spatial repercussions, geography clearly has a key role to play. Here, I report a state of the art of Spanish geographical production in the field of border studies. However, given that, by definition, border studies is multidisciplinary, works undertaken in related disciplines are also reported. Finally, Spanish production is examined in relation to the broader international context, with the aim of detecting any possible shortcomings and providing ideas to strengthen research on borders and boundaries.

1. Introduction

To initiate a review about *border studies* by speaking of the impossibility of covering the whole spectrum of extent research has become almost an axiom. This was, indeed, how I had intended to begin my contribution, but in the final stages of putting this draft together, Russia launched a brutal act of aggression in Ukraine. This offensive serves to remind us that, in a world thought “borderless” in the 1990s, state boundaries continue to play a primary role in territorial sovereignty, a principle that is currently under attack in Ukraine — and, on a recurring basis in other latitudes, albeit perhaps at distances more removed from Western concerns. Geopolitics is very much the order of the day and it reminds us that a conflict like the one that broke out in February 2022 has multiple economic and social implications. And all this in a context in which the Covid-19 pandemic lingers on, a global phenomenon that has crossed borders, despite the fact that the measures taken to control it have been based on policies designed and implemented within state boundaries — and, as we shall see, within internal state boundaries too.

In this review, I wish to provide a brief — in this format it could hardly be otherwise — state of the art of Spanish geographical research in the field of border studies. Having said that, I recognise that, by definition, border studies is a multidisciplinary field and, while the geographical approach is my main focus, each line of research identified is complemented, wherever possible, with a description of contributions made from within other disciplines (economics, sociology, anthropology, law and political science, among others). I should also stress that I limit my attention to studies of Spain and its

borderlands, which means work conducted by Spanish universities or research centres analysing other territories is not discussed here.

My point of departure in undertaking this review is very much my own personal knowledge of the field, given that it constitutes one of my primary research interests. However, to be as exhaustive as possible, I have also exploited various search engines and databases (namely GS, WOS, SCOPUS, Dialnet and Tesco) and conducted searches in Spain's main geography journals. Most of the studies identified are written in Spanish; however, over the last decade an increasing number of articles have been published in English, above all in high impact journals.

In what follows, I propose an exploration of the world of border studies with the aim of contextualizing studies undertaken in Spanish geography. Here, I should stress that, given the specific object of study, while ties with the geographies of Spain's neighbours are inevitable, it is beyond the scope of the current discussion to pursue them further. Below, I outline the main lines of research identified, a body of work that considers the multiple dimensions of borders, and pay particular attention to the most recent studies. The review concludes by summarising the different lines of work and comparing the research undertaken in Spain with the work conducted in other academic contexts. By so doing, I seek to detect any possible research gaps and make proposals that might serve to bolster research on borders and boundaries in Spanish geography, as well as in its relations with other disciplines.

2. *Border studies as a field of knowledge at its apogee*

“It is not an easy task to suggest new research agendas for a field of study that has been in a state of constant flux for close to three decades. Border studies has emerged as a multidisciplinary and even post-disciplinary research area”. (Scott, 2020b: 1)

“Border studies had witnessed a major resurrection during the 1990s, which echoed wider international political and economic events and tendencies, as well as the emerging search for new theoretical/conceptual tools in border research”. (Paasi, 2021: 18)

“Proliferation of scholarly attention to borders, and the extensive and diverse research activity associated with it, are actually constituents of a systematic re-calibration of the border studies framework”. (Konrad, 2021: 713)

These three brief quotes from recent studies, by three eminent specialists in border studies, serve to demonstrate the rise of this multi- and interdisciplinary field — post-disciplinary even, in the words of Scott (2020b) — in the social and human sciences. The 1990s are typically identified as the decade that first attracted the interest of researchers to borders, at a time marked by the end of the Cold War. Since then, various attempts have been made to draw up a (critical) agenda for border studies (Newman and Paasi, 1995; Johnson et al., 2011; Parker and Vaughan-Williams, 2012; Scott, 2020b), in which certain terms and theoretical concepts have come to predominate (Kolossoy and Scott, 2013). We can point to various collective works that might serve as manuals of border studies to get an idea of the multiplicity of themes addressed (Wastl-Walter, 2011; Wilson and Donnan, 2012; Sevastianov, Laine and Kireev, 2015; Scott, 2020a), which include such concerns as delimitation, demarcation and management of international borders; geopolitics at different territorial scales; borders, territory and identity; individual and social borders; migration and mobility policies; border control; securitization practices;

border ethics; de-bordering and re-bordering processes; territorial and cross-border cooperation; cross-border governance; the economic system and borders; border landscapes; *borderscapes*; art and borders, among many others. Each is marked by a strong theoretical content, in a constant dialogue about border ontology and epistemology.

Borders, in short, are no longer understood as mere boundaries or limits between nation-states, a subject for analysis by historical and political geography, but rather they are seen as resulting from complex socio-spatial processes, operating at different levels (from the individual to the collective) that end up institutionalizing them and ensuring they have an impact on people's daily lives. This means, as I have been at pains to point out, that they are the subject of analysis in many disciplines. Thus, as well as various specialized research centres, such as the Nijmegen Centre for Border Research (Radboud University) and the UniGR-Center for Border Studies, there are a number of international forums that provide a collective space for debate and reflection, including the Association for Borderlands Studies/*Asociación de Estudios Fronterizos*, which has promoted the journal par excellence in border studies: namely, the *Journal of Borderlands Studies*¹².

While the 1990s are usually acknowledged as being the decade of the so-called *b/ordering turn* (Houtum and Naerssen, 2002), it is true that, in other traditions, most notably the French, major studies opening up new research lines were being reported as early as 1970 (Guichonnet and Raffestin, 1974; Foucher, 1986; cf. Renard, 1997 and Trillo-Santamaría, 2010). In France, border studies, in general, and the geography of borders, in particular, took root in these years. So much so, that the country's civil service examinations, CAPES (*Certificat d'aptitude au professorat de l'enseignement du second degré*) and *Agrégation* 2022-2023, to teach secondary school geography focus, specifically, on borders, which has led to a boom in publications focused on preparing candidates for these exams (Amilhat-Szary and Hamez, 2020; Cattaruza, Monot and Paris, 2020; Sierra, 2020), which complement other recent works (Amilhat-Szary, 2015 and 2020; Moullé, 2017)¹³.

3. Border studies in Spain: A view from geography

I begin this section by mentioning two studies, published twenty years apart, that have provided states of the art of geographical studies of border areas conducted in Spain. The first, the work of Cabero, Campesino and López Trigal (1995-1996) contextualizes the studies originating in Spain in the 1970s, heavily influenced by French geography, and which became more prolific in the 1990s with the development of regional policy and the first INTERREG programmes (cf. Paül et al., 2017). Geography

¹² It would be interesting to discuss why, originally, the journal — as well as the association on which it depends — chose the term “borderlands” for its name and not a more generic term such as “boundary” or “border”, a choice indicating a clear change in the range of themes covered. The Association was founded in 1976 to study the United States-Mexico borderlands but since then it has become a global association that understands and studies borders in their multiple dimensions — although it has not taken the step of changing its name. For more information about the Association visit <https://absborderlands.org/> [last consulted 30/3/22].

¹³ See the suggested reading lists offered by *Géocfluences* to prepare for these exams: <http://geoconfluences.ens-lyon.fr/programmes/concours/frontieres-indications-bibliographiques> [last consulted 30/3/22].

is seen as an instrument of spatial analysis and diagnosis, aimed at supporting the various initiatives of the Community programs. More than twenty years later, López Trigal (2017), in an article introducing a special issue of the journal *Polígonos* dedicated to twenty-five years of cross-border cooperation, sought to update the previous contribution. Here, the focus is on Spanish geographic studies of Iberian land borders and, in particular, cross-border cooperation. The author provides an interesting analytical summary of various research lines on three borders — Spain-France, Spain-Portugal, Spain-Morocco — which stretch back to 1970 and the origins of studies of this type.

López Trigal's study (2017) is clearly a point of reference when it comes to providing a state of the art in the field. However, it has perhaps two limitations that can be usefully addressed in seeking to update our knowledge of border studies in Spain. On the one hand, it focuses above all on studies related to cross-border cooperation at the expense of other relevant themes; and, on the other, it suffers from a certain shortage of recent bibliographical references, particularly after the decade of the 2010s. For these two motives, I opt here not to focus on a single field of study and I seek to incorporate more recent studies, above all from the last ten years. Moreover, I propose not to be guided by the different sections of Spain's international borders, but rather I organize this review around main thematic areas, in which the border is not conceived solely as a boundary between states. Finally, as mentioned, I include references from other disciplines, a vision that the two earlier reviews avoided.

3.1 Historical geography of borders: delimitation, demarcation and management

The study of the historical processes of boundary delimitation and demarcation can be considered a classic line of research, albeit one that has experienced something of a revival in recent years. For example, the work of Capdevilla (2011) on the Spanish-French border, in which the author provides a detailed history of the boundary demarcation and associated conflicts, is indispensable in this respect. This line has been further reinforced, thanks, in large part, to various research projects coordinated by Jacobo García Álvarez (cf. Trillo-Santamaría, 2012), which study the processes of delimitation of the Spanish-Portuguese (see, among others, García Álvarez and Puente, 2017a and 2017b; García Álvarez, 2019; Puente and García Álvarez, 2021) and Spanish-French boundaries (García Álvarez and Puyo, 2019). Two special issues of the *Revista de Historiografía* (2015, n° 23; 2019, n° 30) bring together the efforts of some of the researchers involved in these projects. Such reflections provide an arena for the discussion of a number of widespread ideas, including the fact that the boundary between Spain and Portugal is the oldest in Europe (Trillo-Santamaría and Paül, 2014), in the sense that, like all limits of sovereignty of modern states, it is the outcome of the delimitation treaties and acts dating from the second half of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries.

This particular theme is also of obvious interest within the discipline of history. The work of Jané (2008), for example, makes this quite patent not only in its study of the Spanish-French border in the modern age, but also by linking it to the present-day and exploring questions related to historical memory. Likewise, a considerable number of studies have been made within anthropology and political science, examining identity, cultural practices and memory associated with the Spanish-Portuguese border (among

others, Pereiro Risco and Llana, 2008; Cairo, Godinho and Pereiro, 2009; Cairo and Godinho, 2014; Lois, 2014). Finally, various studies have been published within the disciplines of law and international relations, which address, for example, the delimitation of maritime spaces (Gutiérrez, 2004) and the complex border delimitation and demarcation of Melilla and its present-day implications (Acosta, 2016).

3.2 Border landscapes

The impact of the border on the landscape has various readings. The first can be linked to the theme discussed in the section above, in the sense that the international boundary imbues the borderlands with a particular meaning, one loaded with memory, culture and quite specific socio-spatial practices. For example, it has been possible to analyse the recovery of the memory of a particular place — in this instance, the Couto Mixto — by adopting a geographical perspective based on fieldwork, documentary analysis and literary works (Paül and Trillo-Santamaría, 2014, 2015). This link between artistic productions on and around borders and the representations associated with them has yet to be fully explored in Spanish geography (Trillo-Santamaría, 2016). However, a recent PhD thesis completed in the field of sculpture (Suárez Fernández, 2015) sees the author analyse, from the perspective of art and his own practical experience of creation, the effects of the border both on personal and collective memory and identity, while two doctoral theses written in the field of architecture — Cimadomo (2013) and Giráldez (2019) — explore the material, but also symbolic, impact of the physical elements of the border (walls, enclosures, fences) on the landscape.

Second, these interstitial spaces are highly significant in terms of language, a fundamental element in the cultural makeup of border societies. This research line, which could fall under the heading of language geography or geolinguistics, has attracted little geographical interest to date. However, valuable contributions have been made from within language and literary studies, which serve to complement anthropological and ethnological studies concerned with the protection of a particular legacy of borderlands. Here, the work carried out by the project “The Spanish-Portuguese border: linguistic and bibliographic documentation” (FRONTESPO), which has created an online bibliographic and digital database, is of particular interest¹⁴.

Finally, the boundary, as a limit between political-administrative entities, has been an impediment to the planning and management of territories. Protected natural areas provide a good example of the disparate management measures taken on either side of the border, be it international or internal to the state (Trillo-Santamaría and Paül, 2016; Mulero, 2018; Vila-Lage, Paül and Trillo-Santamaría, 2020). Similarly, initiatives have been taken aimed at facilitating the management and planning of (cross)border landscapes, based, for example, on the joint mapping of the Pyrenees (Gárate and Ibarra, 2018) or on specific plans for a specific border area, the case for example of La Cerdanya (Nogué and Sala, 2018). The latter is a paradigmatic example of how geography can and should face the challenge of analysing, diagnosing and developing joint measures for a landscape that cannot be understood in a disjointed, incoherent fashion, given that the international boundary is the result of a political agreement that divides a highly

¹⁴ For further information, visit <https://www.frontespo.org/> [last consulted 30/3/22]. For a summary of the project, see Álvarez (2020).

homogenous tectonic trench in the Pyrenees, not only in terms of its natural endowment but also socially, culturally and economically. Likewise, water basin management faces many of the same challenges that beset the governance of shared natural environments. An interesting discussion of these issues is provided by Abitia's (2017) PhD thesis, which undertakes a study from the perspective of political science and sociology of, among others, the Miño and Limia river basins.

3.3 Borders, security and international migration

The border as a limit that closes off state territory and grants rights of citizenship, a dividing line between 'inside' and 'outside', underpins studies of the control of migratory flows. Here, the scale of interest ranges from the local, that is, border crossing points (above all, Ceuta and Melilla), to the global, with the analysis of Spanish policies of border control outsourcing, in particular, and those of the European Union, in general. This geopolitics of border controls has major implications for individuals (the migrant) and groups (the migrants, societies of origin, the host societies, etc.) alike.

Geography offers us a number of pioneering studies conducted in the 1990s, in particular that of Gozávez Pérez (1996), on African immigration to Spain, and indeed, since the end of the 2000s, such studies have multiplied. This is the case, for example, of Baraja's (2006) PhD thesis examining the Strait of Gibraltar, the work of Capote (2014) on Moroccan immigration in Andalusia, and the studies of Xavier Ferrer-Gallardo, which provide a critical vision of European and Spanish policies of border controls and securitization. Following on from his 2008 doctoral thesis, focused on the case of Ceuta, he has addressed this question for more than a decade — with studies extending from Ferrer-Gallardo (2008) to Ferrer-Gallardo and Gabrielli (2022) — as part of various international research networks within the framework of different European projects. In this time, the author has collaborated with other specialists on the matter from the field of political science including Ricard Zapata (Zapata and Ferrer-Gallardo, 2012), Keina Espiñeira (Ferrer-Gallardo and Espiñeira, 2015) and the aforementioned Lorenzo Gabrielli, with whom he published the book entitled *Estados de excepción en la excepción del Estado: Ceuta y Melilla* (States of exception in the State's exceptions: Ceuta and Melilla) (Ferrer-Gallardo and Gabrielli, 2018).

Other geographers, with a strong international profile, have conducted much of their work in research centres abroad. This is the case, for example, of Sebastián Cobarrubias, who has worked, among other questions, on migration routes and the role of security forces in controlling these movements (Casas-Cortés, Cobarrubias and Pickles, 2014) and providing a critical vision of the cartographies of European organizations that manage the routes of migrants (Cobarrubias, 2019). Settled for years in Canada, Luna Vives continues to direct her gaze to the peninsular context, analysing, for example, immigration control policies in the Canary Islands (Vives, 2017) and the effects of outsourcing, militarization, and the detention and deportation of unaccompanied minors, in a comparative study conducted in Spain and the United States (Vives, 2020).

Migration studies are not focused solely on Spain's southern border, as we also find works that are interested in the eastern border of the European Union and the eventual arrival of these migrants to Spain. This is the case of the work of Silvia Marcu, who since the 1990s, has stressed the need to study these phenomena from a geopolitical dimension (Marcu, 2015), linked in recent years to studies on mobilities (Marcu, 2021).

The question of international boundaries and migratory movements is addressed by a wide range of disciplines, in addition to geography. Anthropology has been concerned with shedding light on migratory flows between Spain and Morocco (Naranjo, 2014) as well as providing more general reflections on relations between the two countries and their societies (Karzazi, Arabi and Vázquez, 2016). Sociology has also addressed this question with studies of refugees on Spain's southern border (López-Sala and Moreno-Amado, 2020) and the image of immigrants perpetrated in the press (Antolínez and Rivero, 2016; a subject, incidentally, recently examined from a geographical perspective in Amado, Trillo-Santamaría and Paül, 2021). The images and representations created around Moroccan migration have also been analysed in literary studies (Nisha, 2012) and psychology (Español, 2018).

Finally, various studies addressing this issue have been undertaken in the field of law focused on the legal instruments that permit the surveillance and security of borders and migratory flows (Del Valle, 2019; Acosta, 2020). Studies of the southern border are not limited, however, to migratory control with respect to Morocco, since we also find references to Gibraltar's cross-border workers (Acosta, 2017; González et al., 2021). Indeed, Gibraltar has attracted considerable research interest in border studies, with a journal — *Cuadernos de Gibraltar-Gibraltar Reports* — dedicated specifically to the issues raised by this complex space. From a multidisciplinary perspective, albeit one in which geography is absent, mention should also be made of issue 122 of *Afers Internacionals* (2019), entitled “Espacio fronterizo; producción securitaria, violencia e (in)movilidad (España, Europa y América Latina)”, which examines such themes as security production, violence and (im)mobility in the borderlands of Spain, Europe and Latin America.

3.4 Territorial and cross-border cooperation

As discussed, the research carried out since the 1990s, and the launch of INTERREG, in the field of European territorial and cross-border cooperation has become one of the mainstays of border studies in Spain, with research projects being undertaken as part of different open call funding programmes. Such publications have increased markedly in recent years — including various doctoral theses — and cover a broad range of themes, including the creation of new (cross)border regions at different scales (macro regions, Euroregions, Eurocities); structures of cooperation and multilevel governance; local development; tourism; management of Community funds; socio-economic impact of borders, etc. For the purposes of this subsection, it is useful to organise the discussion around the work of different groups of researchers at different Spanish universities located in these borderlands.

We start this journey with the Departments of Geography at the Universities of León, Salamanca and Extremadura, and with the pioneering works of Lorenzo López Trigal, Valentín Cabero and Antonio Campesino, which are discussed in Trillo-Santamaría (2012) and López Trigal (2017). This line of work has been continued, among others, by Luis A. Hortelano in Salamanca (see, for example, Hortelano and Mansvelt, 2017). TURFRONT is a good example of a recent project, focused, in this instance, on border tourism, and which has resulted in three collective books on the subject, with contributions from different universities (the most recent being Campesino and Jurado, 2014). In Extremadura, Julián Mora Aliseda has published extensively on the border (or

raya in Spanish, *raia* in Portuguese), especially in relation to regional planning (Mora Aliseda, 2002) and more recently the management of transboundary river basins (Mora Aliseda, Garrido and Mora, 2018). A number of PhD theses — including Pérez Pintor (2011) — have also examined cross-border relations in the Extremadura-Alentejo-Região Centro.

In the southernmost section of the Spanish-Portuguese border, around the Guadiana, lies one of its most dynamic regions. This has attracted the research attention of Juan A. Márquez, José M. Jurado, Francisco J. Pazos and Jesús Felicidades — the doctoral thesis of this last author (Felicidades, 2013), supervised by Juan A. Márquez, studies the processes of cross-border regional construction in Bajo Guadiana and offers a detailed bibliographic review of this section of the border. A number of other individual (Márquez, 2012) and collective studies (Márquez, Jurado and Pazos, 2015) have focused on regional development policies in borderlands, as well as more recent works on Eurocities of the Iberian borderland (Jurado, Pazos and Castanho, 2020) and geographic information systems for cross-border regional planning (Felicidades et al., 2021).

If we travel up to the northern section of the border (or *raia* in Galician), relations between Galicia and the North of Portugal have been a rich vein of study in geography for years. For example, Lois-González (2000) presented an early discussion in a pioneering collective publication on the subject coordinated by the Rei Afonso Henriques Foundation. In 2007, his lecture on taking up his position as Professor of Geography at the University of Santiago de Compostela (USC) was entitled, precisely, *Fronteras y análisis geográfico: la raya gallego-portuguesa* (Borders and geographical analysis: the Galician-Portuguese border). In that same decade, other studies were published on different aspects of the borderlands, including mobility (Palmeiro and Pazos, 2008), structures of cooperation (Palmeiro, 2009) and the spatial dynamics of the northwest of the Iberian Peninsula (Lois-González, Pazos and Piñeira, 2009). In the 2010s, new researchers joined the Geography Department of the USC, including Juan-M. Trillo-Santamaría. Since then, in collaboration with other colleagues, including Rubén C. Lois-González himself and, above all, with Valeriã Paül, various studies have been published addressing a range of different themes, including foreign action and cross-border cooperation (Trillo-Santamaría and Lois-González, 2014), Eurocities (Trillo-Santamaría, Lois-González and Paül, 2015; Trillo-Santamaría, Paül and Vila-Lage, 2021), protected natural areas (Trillo-Santamaría and Paül, 2018) and the economic impact of Covid-19 in the river Miño border area (Paül et al., 2022). During these years, in addition to various undergraduate dissertations and master's projects, a number of PhD theses have been dedicated to the theme, including Carballo (2020), a study of sociocultural relations in the context of the Galician Baixo Miño/Portuguese Alto Minho, and Gusman (2021), a study of the territorial conformation of the North Region of Portugal. These two researchers also published their initial research findings in earlier studies (for example, Lois-González and Carballo, 2014; Lois-González, Escudero and Gusman, 2019).

In the case of the Spanish-French border, mention should, first, be made of the work carried out in the Department of Geography at the University of Girona. Since early studies centred on the so-called Cross-Border Catalan Eurodistrict (e.g. Castañer, Feliu and Gutiérrez, 2011), a line of research has focused on the Pyrenean context, generating an analytical methodology applicable to other borderlands (Feliu et al., 2018). Under the

supervision of Mita Castañer, two doctoral theses have been presented in the last five years, one linked to border landscapes (Pastor, 2017) and another to cross-border cooperation (Martín, 2019). Second, the Department of Geography at the Autonomous University of Barcelona has produced a body of research that includes Oliveras's 2009 doctoral thesis on the transnational space of the Mediterranean Arc. He continued his research with studies conducted at a more local scale, in particular, La Cerdanya (Oliveras, 2013); currently, Xavier Oliveras is a researcher at the Colegio de la Frontera Norte, where his work is focused on the Mexico-United States border — a border previously studied by Luna (2002) and Molla (2011). Oliveras's thesis supervisor, Antoni Durà, has led a line of work on cross-border cooperation in Europe based on comparative case studies and which has resulted in an interesting catalogue of good practices for Euroregions (Durà et al., 2018). Two young researchers have formed part of this team: Matteo Berzi, who has continued the line of research focused on La Cerdanya (e.g. Berzi and Durà, 2021), in comparison with the Alps, the subject of his doctoral thesis (Berzi, 2017); and, Camonita (2019) whose doctoral thesis examined the Sicily-Malta cross-border region. Colleagues from the disciplines of political science and sociology have actively participated in these collective works (Colomb et al., 2017; Camonita, Durà and Noferini, 2020).

Finally, it is worth noting that geographers have not set up any research groups in other areas of the Pyrenees — at least, not on the Spanish side — dedicated to cross-border cooperation. For example, in the Basque Country this theme has been widely addressed in law, with the pioneering work of Fernández de Casadevante (1985), but there are hardly any studies from a geographical perspective. Similarly, while a broad line of work related to migration and border control has been undertaken in relation to the Mediterranean border, few geographical studies on cross-border cooperation policies, supported by specific Community instruments, have been undertaken. However, Ponce and Martí's (2019) analysis of the Melilla-Nador cross-border urban complex should be singled out for attention here.

Territorial and cross-border cooperation has, not unexpectedly, attracted the attention of other disciplines; indeed, the cases of law, political science and sociology have already been mentioned above. Here, law can offer special insights into the establishment of legal agreements on either side of an international border, and we find studies ranging from the analysis of the European Framework Agreement on cross-border cooperation (1981) and its additional protocols to the regulation of the European Groupings of Territorial Cooperation (Del Valle, 2021). In the case of political science, we find, for example, the research undertaken at the University of Vigo, in conjunction with historians (Cancela, 2010; Domínguez and Varela, 2015). Finally, sociology is interested in questions related to appraisals and perceptions of the cross-border cooperation of various actors (Gualda, Frago and Lucio, 2011; González and Gualda, 2016). The relationship between tourism and borderlands has also attracted the interest of anthropology, as revealed by studies conducted in the Bajo Guadiana (Hernández, 2017), and of economics, as revealed by studies of the Galician-Portuguese border (Pardellas and Padín, 2013). This last discipline has also addressed the effect that the border has on economic (Balaguer and Ripollès, 2018; Abadie and Chamorro, 2021) and socioeconomic relations (Covarrubias, 2016), on labour mobility (Falagán, de Carlos and Lorenzo, 2013; Brillant, 2015) and on international trade (Santamaría, 2019). Finally,

studies linked to the educational (Moreno, Castillo and Rodríguez-Mena, 2017) and environmental sciences (Cots, 2017) should also be mentioned.

3.5 Borders and internal boundaries: the deployment of a cooperative model of territorial organization

The research described up to this point shows that the main priority has been the study of borders as territorial limits of the state, that is, its “external borders”. Thus, if we return to the studies in the previous subsection, academic models for the institutionalization of cross-border cooperation are generally associated with international borders and, for the most part, have been developed as part of the Community territorial cooperation policy at the NUTS-2/NUTS-3 level. However, a new research line has recently been developed focused on “internal borders” — that is, the boundaries or administrative limits between Spain’s regions or autonomous communities (hereinafter, ACs) and municipalities¹⁵. The aim here has been to exploit the theoretical and methodological tradition developed in studying international territorial and cross-border cooperation and to apply it within the state, since very similar effects and dynamics are detected on the borders between ACs as on international borders.

In the case of Spain, the first studies conducted in this line of research can be traced to Romero (2006), who detected problems of horizontal territorial cooperation between ACs, and García Álvarez (2008), who stressed that one of the few exceptions in this regard was the existence of various inter-AC LEADER groups created between 2000 and 2006 (LEADER+) at the margin of what might strictly be considered inter-AC cooperation and directly dependent on the Ministry of Agriculture. From a sectoral perspective, Oliveras and Trillo-Santamaría (2014) published a pioneering study on cooperation between ACs in matters of healthcare. This study openly alluded to the need to reflect on the role of internal borders by drawing on insights acquired from cross-border cooperation. Within this same line of comparative approaches, we should include the work of two groups of researchers, one linked to the Department of Geography at the University of Barcelona and the other to the Department of Geography at the USC.

The Barcelona group has developed a line of research in close collaboration with the disciplines of law and political science. Between 2015 and 2018, Joan Tort coordinated a project entitled *La articulación geográfica-administrativa del hecho fronterizo: derecho, territorio y política en la construcción del municipio de frontera* (The geographical-administrative deployment of the border: law, territory and politics in the construction of the border municipality), which studied the border municipalities between Catalonia and the

¹⁵ Interestingly, a study published in 1990 openly refers to Andalusia’s *frontera interautonómica* (that is, to its border with other ACs) and to the “border effect” of this administrative limit: “The presence of the regional boundary supposes an additional handicap for the geo-economic disengagement of this space by virtue of the specific problems and dysfunctions that derive from the *border effect*” (Romero, 1990: 1). Similarly, Menéndez (2011) analyses the border effect in the context of Asturias and Galicia. These two references, although significant, have never been directly linked to border studies nor have their lines of research enjoyed any particular continuity, although there is no denying their originality.

Valencian Community and those between Catalonia and Aragon. The project culminated in the publication of a study, jointly edited by Tort and Galindo (2018), which has been the source for subsequent works published both in journals and as book chapters (Galindo, Santasusagna and Tort, 2019, 2020; Galindo, 2020; Santasusagna, Galindo and Tort, 2020). The group's most recent publications have stressed the importance of inter-AC boundaries in the management of the Covid-19 crisis, including a comparative case study of the situation on the French-Spanish border (Galindo, 2021; Galindo, Tort and Santasusagna, 2022).

The USC group, led by Valerià Paül and Juan-M. Trillo-Santamaría, seeks to transfer the knowledge acquired about the Galician-Portuguese border to the boundaries between Galicia, Castile and Leon and Asturias. One outcome of this interest has been a study of protected natural areas in eastern Galicia and its neighbouring ACs (Paül et al., 2018; Trillo-Santamaría and Paül, 2019; Vila-Lage, Paül and Trillo-Santamaría, 2020; Paül and Trillo-Santamaría, 2021b). Recently, the group has turned its attention to the problem of inter-AC boundaries in the management of the Covid-19 crisis, a research line that has led to a parallel consideration of the problems that emerged on the Portuguese-Spanish border (Paül and Trillo-Santamaría, 2021a; Trillo-Santamaría, Paül and Vila-Lage, 2021; Trillo-Santamaría, Vila-Lage and Paül, 2022). This crisis has shown that, at times, it appears easier to reach cross-border agreements between neighbouring states — for example, the *Estrategia común de desarrollo transfronterizo España-Portugal* (Spain-Portugal Common Cross-Border Development Strategy) approved for this purpose in 2020 — than to manage horizontal territorial cooperation within the state itself (Galindo, 2021; Trillo-Santamaría, Vila-Lage and Paül, 2022).

As pointed out, this line of research is linked to studies that identify deficiencies in horizontal cooperation between ACs, conducted from within both geography (Romero, 2017; Farinós, 2019), and law (Aja, 2014). Particular mention should be made of the work of Gomis (2019), which provides an inventory of all existing formulas of inter-municipal cooperation and concludes that, strictly, there are just two *cross-border* municipal associations: one involving municipalities of Valencia and Aragon, and another in which Catalan municipalities are also included. Addressing the municipal level of governance from a perspective of borders and boundaries can also enrich urban studies. For example, the dossier produced by *Scripta Nova* (vol. 25, nº 2, 2021) is dedicated specifically to urban borders; however, this theoretical framework does not seek to enter into dialogue with border studies, but rather with the concepts of dispossession, resilience and resistance. Interestingly, disciplines such as economics have been working on the border effect in economic terms for some time, based on the seminal works of McCallum (1995)¹⁶. This is further borne out by Gil-Pareja, Llorca-Vivero and Martínez Serrano (2006), in the case of the Basque Country, and by Olloqui and Sanz (2013) and Gallego (2015), with reference to all Spain's ACs.

¹⁶ John McCallum measured the difference in intensity in trade between the states of the United States and interprovincial trade in Canada, on the one hand, and international trade flows — i.e. between a Canadian province and a state in the United States — on the other. He showed that internal trade is much greater than international trade.

4. *Final reflections and future lines of work*

In this brief state of the art, my primary aim has been to identify the main current lines of research in border studies as they concern Spain, emphasising the geographical perspective, but without neglecting those of related disciplines. Despite my best efforts and given the ever-increasing number of works published in this field, some studies will almost certainly have been omitted from this review. As such, my work should be seen as part of the ongoing contribution to the identification of studies related to borders, a task that needs to be taken up by future studies with ambitions to be more complete. In this way, it should be possible to both examine theoretical and methodological concerns and undertake comparative epistemologies, so that we might link and contrast case studies already published with those being prepared and those planned for the future.

Studies carried out in the neighbouring geographies of Portugal and France, which logically consider the effects on the Spanish side of the border, have not been included in this review. Indeed, as regards analyses of territorial cooperation, the number of studies produced by David Giband in France, for instance, and Eduardo Medeiros in Portugal (most recent examples include Giband and Mary, 2018; Medeiros, 2021) is notable. In comparison, far fewer studies have been identified in the neighbouring geography of Morocco, although Attou's (2020) study of Ceuta and Melilla is an obvious exception. In Andorra, the Centre for Sociological Research of the *Institut d'Estudis Andorrans* has been working on themes related to border studies for years.

However, Spain's borders have been the object of study of other foreign authors, generally linked to research visits or contacts forged with researchers based in Spain. If we limit these to geographical studies, in the 2000s, the work of Sidaway (2001) on Olivença and that of Häkli (2004) on what she called "cross-border regionalization" along the Catalan border are widely cited. More recently, it is the southern border that has captured much of the research attention. For example, Krichker and Sarma (2021) carry out a comparative study of the India-Bangladesh (Assam) and Spain-Morocco (Melilla) borders; Melilla is also the focus of Johnson and Jones (2018), who analyse it from the theoretical perspective of biopolitics and what they call the geopolitics of "border enforcement", in relation to the control of migratory movements. Ceuta is the object of study of Poulaki et al. (2020), who analyse the possibilities of cross-border movements linked to tourist activity. Finally, Gibraltar is also a case that generates great interest, as shown by Bono and Stoffelen's (2020) analysis of everyday practices in the Gibraltar-La Línea borderlands in times of Brexit.

Some of the lines of research identified in this review have yet to be fully developed — the case, for example, of artistic productions and borders, which could be usefully examined from the perspective of the geohumanities. Other lines open up what promises to be a fruitful debate about the territorial model of the Spanish state, especially those that focus their attention on Spain's internal borders. Yet, in relation to specific borderlands, little geographical attention has been directed to the Western Pyrenees.

The publications mentioned in this review maintain a certain dialogue with border studies being undertaken internationally, especially those produced by the younger generations, who have had, and maintain, contact with international networks and publish in English. I refer above all to journal articles — some of them included in special issues —, but, what we lack for the time being, despite some specific examples (Trillo-Santamaría and Pires, 2016), are any efforts to bring this work together in book

format so as to provide a collective perspective on border studies, a companion guide to the different themes it addresses, as is the case in the Anglo- (Wastl-Walter, 2011; Wilson and Donnan, 2012; Sevastianov, Laine and Kireev, 2015; Scott, 2020a) and Francophone worlds (Amilhat-Szary and Hamez, 2020; Cattaruzza, Monot and Paris, 2020; Sierra, 2020). Mention, however, should be made here of a recent work that seeks to introduce border themes into current debates in geography (Farinós, Ojeda and Trillo-Santamaría, 2019), although it does not limit itself solely to such questions. Yet, it provides evidence of interest in the subject's theoretical dimension (Lois-González, 2019), the perspective provided by historical geography as linked to modern delimitation processes (García Álvarez, 2019), cross-border cooperation (Durà et al., 2019; López Trigo, 2019) and considerations of internal borders (Galindo, Santasugana and Tort, 2019; Trillo-Santamaría and Paül, 2019).

Achieving higher levels of output and a wider dissemination of border studies research in Spain may require (beyond, that is, specific projects in which researchers from different centres collaborate) promoting two objectives: on the one hand, establishing stable research networks, that can link different groups working on border studies in a permanent and active fashion (at times it is evident that studies are being undertaken in parallel but with little cross-dialogue that might lead to better outcomes); and, on the other, and perhaps as a subsequent step, a collective research centre might be created, which could also bring together researchers from other latitudes, in particular, from neighbouring countries. International references in this regard are provided by such centres as the Nijmegen Centre for Border Research (NCBR; Radboud University, Netherlands), the UniGR-Center for Border Studies (linked to seven universities of the Greater Region, located between Germany, France, Belgium and Luxembourg), the Centre for International Borders Research (CIBR; Queens University, Ireland) and the International Boundaries Research Unit (IBRU; Durham University, Great Britain).

Examples also exist of networks supported by ambitious global research projects. This is the case, for example, of BIG-Borders in Globalisation, linked to the University of Victoria, which publishes its own journal (*BIG Review*). Meanwhile, at a more modest scale, we find in Latin America, GEFRE-*Grupo de Estudios sobre Fronteras y Regiones* (Study Group on Borders and Regions), operating in a context that has seen considerable growth in border studies thanks to a number of leading publications, including *Estudios Fronterizos* published by the Autonomous University of Baja California. It is certainly not beyond the realms of the imagination to think of the possibility of a specific, collectively produced, journal dedicated to border studies, which without seeking to imitate the *Journal of Borderlands Studies* or *Estudios Fronterizos*, might hope to emulate in some ways the *BIG Review*.

In a country such as Spain, which shares borders with five States (France, Portugal, Andorra, Great Britain and Morocco), the idea of such a research centre is not so outlandish. It could serve as a place where specialists from different organizations and institutions might collaborate. As well as the universities, it could usefully be supported by the Spanish Geographical Association (AGE), the Spanish Geographical Society (SGE) — which dedicated the 69th issue of the *Boletín SGE* to the subject —, the Elcano Royal Institute (RIE) and the Spanish Institute for Strategic Studies (IEEE). The collaboration of these institutions, for example, would be important for strengthening border studies in relation to international geopolitics, a subject that, to date, has attracted

little attention in Spanish geography. However, publications in this line have begun to appear, including the Geopolitical series edited by the *Síntesis* publishing house (2020-2021), with four of its six titles being the work of geographers, and recent studies of Eastern Europe and the Balkans (Bernabé, 2020 and 2021).

In short, there is clearly a need to continue probing into the different themes that emerge once it is understood that borders are not merely devices for delimiting and demarcating national state territory, but that they have also to be considered in their ontological plurality, at a range of different scales and levels. And in undertaking this epistemological task, a geographical perspective is undoubtedly critical as is the contribution of the other human and social sciences that can help discern the multiplicity of facets — social, territorial, political, cultural and economic — affected by the border.

Acknowledgments

This review forms part of the research project “De la cooperación transfronteriza a la interautonómica: retos y oportunidades para la organización territorial de España. Aprendizajes en la frontera hispano-portuguesa” (From cross-border to inter-AC cooperation: challenges and opportunities for the territorial organization of Spain. Lessons from the Spanish-Portuguese border; code PID2021-126922NB-C22, financed by the Ministry of Science and Innovation, the State Research Agency and the ERDF).

5. References

- ABADIE, L. M. & CHAMORRO, J. M. (2021): “Evaluation of a Cross-border Electricity Interconnection: The Case of Spain-France”. *Energy*, 233.
- ABITTA, L. F. (2017): *Evolución institucional de la gestión de cuencas hidrográficas compartidas transfronterizas: cuencas bajas del río Colorado y del río Tijuana, y las cuencas de los ríos Miño y Limia* [Doctoral Thesis]. Madrid: UCM.
- ACOSTA, M. A. (2016): *Las fronteras internacionales de España en África: Melilla*. Madrid: Reus.
- ACOSTA, M. A. (2017): “Gibraltar, trabajadores fronterizos y controles de frontera”. *Cuadernos de Gibraltar*, 1/2: 97-122.
- ACOSTA, T. (2020): *Régimen jurídico de la vigilancia fronteriza de la Unión Europea sobre los flujos migratorios. Estudio particular de la guardia europea de fronteras y costas* [Doctoral Thesis]. Córdoba: UCO.
- AJA, E. (2014): *Estado autonómico y reforma federal*. Madrid: Alianza.
- ÁLVAREZ, X. A. (2020): “Border Experiences along the Portugal/Spain Border: A Contribution from Language Documentation”, in Wille, C. & Nienaber, B. (eds.): *Border Experiences in Europe*. Baden-Baden: Nomos, pp. 237-261.
- AMADO, A., TRILLO-SANTAMARÍA, J. M. & PAÛL, V. (2021). “El tratamiento de la migración en los contextos fronterizos de Estados Unidos-México y Ceuta y Melilla por la prensa española”. *Treballs de la Societat Catalana de Geografia*, 91-92: 9-32.
- AMILHAT-SZARY, A. L. (2015): *Qu'est-ce qu'une frontière aujourd'hui?* Paris: PUF.
- AMILHAT-SZARY, A. L. (2020): *Géopolitique des frontières*. Paris: Le Cavalier Bleu.
- AMILHAT-SZARY, A. L. & HAMEZ, G. (dirs.) (2020): *Frontières*. Paris: Armand Colin.

- ANTOLÍNEZ, P. & RIVERO, A. (2016): “La frontera como pretexto: migraciones, riesgos y discursos periodísticos”. *Opción*, 9: 131-150.
- ATTOU, B. (2020). Spécial: Sebta et Melilla. *Espace Géographique et Société Marocaine*, 35.
- BALAGUER, J. & RIPOLLÉS, J. (2018): “Disentangling the Importance of International Border Effects. Some Evidence from Portugal-Spain Based on Diesel Retailers”. *Economic Modelling*, 72: 260-269.
- BARAJA, M. (2006): *Frontera e inmigración: una aproximación a su estudio en el estrecho de Gibraltar (1991-2004)* [Doctoral Thesis]. Sevilla: UPO.
- BERNABÉ, M. B. (2020): “Fronteras ocultas en la zona gris europea”. *Geopolítica(s)*, 11/2: 259-285.
- BERNABÉ, M. B. (2021): “La partición de Kosovo: ¿redibujar fronteras para conseguir la paz? *Documents d'Anàlisi Geogràfica*, 67/2: 189-218.
- BERZI, M. (2017): *La vía transfronteriza del desarrollo local endógeno. Reflexiones teóricas y estudios empíricos en los Pirineos y en los Alpes* [Doctoral Thesis]. Barcelona: UAB.
- BERZI, M. & DURÀ, M. (2021): “La coopération transfrontalière en matière sanitaire dans l'UE à travers le cas emblématique de l'hôpital de Cerdagne (Pyrénées)”, in Moullé, F. & Reitel, B. (eds.): *Maillages, interfaces, réseaux transfrontaliers, de nouveaux enjeux territoriaux de la santé*. Bordeaux: PUB, pp.79-96.
- BONO, F. & STOFFELEN, A. (2020): “Bottom-up Geopolitics and Everyday Brexits at the Gibraltar-Spain Border”. *Geopolitics*, 27/5: 1528-1551.
- BRILLANT, V. (2015): *La perspectiva transfronteriza del empleo en la eumorregión Aquitania-Euskadi* [Doctoral Thesis]. Bilbao: UPV.
- CABERO, V., CAMPESINO, A. & LOPEZ TRIGAL, L. (1995-1996): “Knowledge of Border Areas. The Contribution of Spanish Geographers”. *BAGE*, 21-22: 83-96.
- CAIRO, H. & GODINHO, P. (2014): “El Tratado de Lisboa de 1864: la demarcación de la frontera y las identificaciones nacionales”. *Historia y Política*, 30: 23-54.
- CAIRO, H., GODINHO, P. & PEREIRO, X. (coords.) (2009): *Portugal e Espanha. Entre discursos de centro e práticas de fronteira*. Lisboa: Colibri.
- CAMONITA, F. (2019): *A Methodology for the Design of Euroregional Cross-Border Organizations and its Application in the Sicily-Malta Cross-border Region* [Doctoral Thesis]. Barcelona: UAB.
- CAMONITA, F., DURÀ, T. & NOFERINI, A. (2020): “A Territorial Scale-Based Model for Euroregions and its Implications for Cross-border Cooperation in Maritime Contexts”. *Documents d'Anàlisi Geogràfica*, 66/3: 513-540.
- CAMPESINO, A. J. & JURADO, J. M. (dirs.) (2014): *Turismo de Frontera (III)*. Huelva: Servicio de Publicaciones de la UHU.
- CANCELA, C. (2010): “Panorama de la cooperación territorial en la eumorregión Galicia-Norte de Portugal”. *Documents d'Anàlisi Geogràfica*, 56/1: 149-165.
- CAPDEVILA, J. (2011): *La delimitació de la frontera hispano-francesa (1659-1868)* [Doctoral Thesis]. Barcelona: Universitat de Barcelona.
- CAPOTE, A. (2014): “Apuntes sobre el desasosiego entre la juventud marroquí. Proyectos migratorios y movilidad interna en Marruecos como antesala de la inmigración internacional”. *Documents d'Anàlisi Geogràfica*, 60/2: 237-259
- CARBALLO, A. (2020): *A construción dunha rexión transfronteiriza: a raia húmida do Miño* [Doctoral Thesis]. Santiago de Compostela: USC.

- CASAS-CORTÉS, M., COBARRUBIAS, S. & PICKLES, J. (2014): “‘Good Neighbours Make Good Fences’: Seahorse Operations, Border Externalization and Extra-Territoriality”. *European Urban and Regional Studies*, 23/3: 231-251.
- CASTAÑER, M., FELIU, J. & GUTIÉRREZ, O. (2011): “Libre blanc de l’Eurodistricte Català Transfronterer: creació de projecte i reestructuració territorial”. *Documents d’Anàlisi Geogràfica*, 57/2: 281-292.
- CATTARUZA, A., MONOT, A. & PARIS, F. (2020): *Frontières*. Les Mesnil-sur-l’Estrée: Bréal.
- CIMADOMO, G. (2013): *Las transformaciones de los espacios fronterizos. Influencia de las fronteras sobre el territorio* [Doctoral Thesis]. Sevilla: ETSA.
- COBARRUBIAS, S. (2019): “Mapping Illegality: The i-Map and the Cartopolitics of ‘Migration Management’ at a Distance”. *Antipode*, 51/3: 1-25.
- COLOMB, C. et al. (2017): “Multi-level Geographies of Trans-boundary Cooperation in Catalonia”, in Dear, I. & Hincks, S. (eds.): *Territorial Policy and Governance*. London: Routledge, pp. 92-123.
- COTS, F. (2017): *Mainstreaming Sustainable Development in EU Climate, Biodiversity and Cohesion Policies. The Role of Cross Border Cooperation* [Doctoral Thesis]. Barcelona: UAB.
- COVARRUBIAS, J. D. (2016): *Bridging the Socioeconomic Gap: Integrating Cross-Border Regions through Comparing Different Worlds: Region Laredo, Aquitaine-Euskadi and Öresund* [Doctoral Thesis]. San Sebastián: Deusto.
- DEL VALLE, A. (2019): “Refugiados y crisis migratorias: fronteras y desterritorialidad en las puertas de Europa”, in Ripoll, S. (ed.): *Derecho, Inmigración y Empresa*. Barcelona: Marcial Pons, pp. 85-112.
- DEL VALLE, A. (2021): “Creación de una AECT —Agrupación Europea de Cooperación Territorial— Campo de Gibraltar/Gibraltar (Guía breve sobre planteamiento, requisitos y procedimiento)”. *Cuadernos de Gibraltar*, 4.
- DOMÍNGUEZ, L. & VARELA, J. E. (2015): “Construyendo Europolis a partir de la cooperación local ‘informal’ en los espacios transfronterizos de Europa: el caso de la RIET”. *Geopolítica(s)*, 6/2: 225-246.
- DURÁ, A. et al. (2018). *Euroregions, Excellence and Innovation Across EU Borders. A Catalogue of Good Practices*. Barcelona: UAB.
- DURÁ, A. et al. (2019): “Ablandando fronteras: un análisis de las euroregiones en la Unión Europea”, in Farinós, J., Ojeda, J. & Trillo-Santamaría, J. M. (eds.): *España: geografías para un estado posmoderno*. Madrid/Barcelona: AGE/Geocrítica, pp. 219-232.
- ESPAÑOL, A. (2018): *Narrativas identitarias en la frontera entre Ceuta y Tetuán: un análisis desde la psicología cultural* [Doctoral Thesis]. Sevilla: US.
- FALAGÁN, J., DE CARLOS, P. & LORENZO, P. (2013) “Movilidad transfronteriza de trabajadores entre Galicia y el norte de Portugal”. *Contabilidad y Negocios*, 8: 77-94.
- FARINÓS, J. (2019): “La cooperación horizontal de carácter territorial entre Comunidades Autónomas”, in Farinós, J., Ojeda, J. & Trillo-Santamaría, J.-M. (eds.): *España: geografías para un estado posmoderno*. Madrid/Barcelona: AGE/Geocrítica, pp. 187-205.
- FARINÓS, J., OJEDA, J. & TRILLO-SANTAMARÍA, J. M. (eds): *España: geografías para un estado posmoderno*. Madrid/Barcelona: AGE/Geocrítica.
- FELICIDADES, J. (2013): *Bases territoriales para la construcción regional en el espacio fronterizo del Suroeste Peninsular* [Doctoral Thesis]. Huelva: UHU.

- FELICIDADES, J. et al. (2021): “Los sistemas de información para la planificación territorial transfronteriza”, in *Agua, biodiversidad, turismo y gestión integrada del territorio en el Bajo Guadiana Transfronterizo*. Huelva: Servicio de Publicaciones de la UHU, pp. 165-200.
- FELIU, J. et al. (2018): “Cuatro fronteras europeas bajo la lupa. Una metodología para el análisis de los proyectos de cooperación transfronteriza (INTERREG)”. *Documents d'Anàlisi Geogràfica*, 64/3: 443-465.
- FERNÁNDEZ DE CASADEVANTE, C. (1985): *La frontera hispano-francesa y las relaciones de vecindad: (especial referencia al sector fronterizo del País Vasco)*. Bilbao: UPV.
- FERRER-GALLARDO, X. (2008): *La reconfiguració de la frontera entre Espanya i el Marroc: continuïtat i discontinuïtat territorial a l'escenari fronterer Ceuta-Finideq* [Doctoral Thesis]. Barcelona: UAB.
- FERRER-GALLARDO, X. (2008): “The Spanish-Moroccan Border Complex: Processes of Geopolitical, Functional and Symbolic Rebordering”. *Political Geography*, 27: 201-321.
- FERRER-GALLARDO, X. & ESPÍÑEIRA, K. (2015): “Immobilized between two EU-Thresholds: Suspended Trajectories of Subsaharan Migrants in the Limboscapes of Ceuta”, in M. Van der Velde & T. Van Naerssen (eds.): *People, Borders and Trajectories*. Aldershot: Ashgate, pp. 251-263.
- FERRER-GALLARDO, X. & GABRIELLI, L. (eds.) (2018): *Estados de excepción en la excepción del Estado. Ceuta y Melilla*. Barcelona: Icaria.
- FERRER-GALLARDO, X. & GABRIELLI, L. (2022): “The Ceuta Border Peripeteia: Tasting the Externalities of EU Border Externalization”. *Journal of Borderlands Studies*, 37/3: 645-655.
- FOUCHER, M. (1986): *L'invention des frontières*. Paris: Fondation pour les Etudes de Défense Nationale.
- GALINDO, R. (2020): “Territorialidad, cooperación horizontal y fronteras interiores”. *Revista General de Derecho Administrativo*, 55.
- GALINDO, R. (2021): “Una aproximación a los límites municipales en la gestión de la crisis de la COVID-19”. *Anuario del Gobierno Local*, 1: 51-72.
- GALINDO, R., SANTASUGSANA, A. & TORT, J. (2019): “La frontera como espacio de conflicto y como espacio de cooperación: la Ribagorza como paradigma”, in Farinós, J., Ojeda, J. & Trillo-Santamaría, J.-M. (eds.): *España: geografías para un estado posmoderno*. Madrid/Barcelona: AGE/Geocrítica, pp. 269-285.
- GALINDO, R., SANTASUGSANA, A. & TORT, J. (2020): “Regional Administrative Boundaries and the Building of Internal Borders in Decentralised States. The Case of Two Spanish Interregional Borders”, in Nunes Silva, C. (ed.): *Contemporary Trends in Local Governance*. Cham: Springer, pp. 131-150.
- GALINDO, R., TORT, J. & SANTASUGSANA, A. (2022): “Administrative Boundaries and COVID-19. The Case of Catalonia (Spain)”, in Nunes Silva, C. (ed.): *Local Government and the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Global Perspective*. Cham: Springer, pp. 247-275.
- GALLEGO, N. (2015): *Borders and Interregional Trade Integration Between Spain and the EU: Theoretical Foundations and Empirical Analysis in the Context of the Gravity Model and the New Economic Geography* [Doctoral Thesis]. Madrid: UAM.

- GÁRATE, X. & IBARRA, P. (2018): “El reto de una cartografía conjunta de los paisajes pirenaicos”. *Cuadernos Geográficos*, 57/3: 58-76.
- GARCÍA ÁLVAREZ, J. (2008): “L’evolució dels territoris locals a Espanya (1985-2005). De les inèrcies del mapa municipal a la constitució d’una nova geometria supramunicipal”, in Tort, J. et al. (eds.): *L’organització del territori. Un repte per al segle XXI?* Barcelona: UCE, pp. 151-187.
- GARCÍA ÁLVAREZ, J. (2019): “Geopolíticas de la territorialidad moderna: el Tratado hispano-portugués de Límites de 1864 y la extinción del Couto Mixto (1840–1868)”. *BAGE*, 82.
- GARCÍA ÁLVAREZ, J. (2019): “Territorialidad estatal y conocimiento geográfico. Reflexiones sobre la delimitación moderna de las fronteras ibéricas”, in Farinós, J., Ojeda, J. & Trillo-Santamaría, J.-M. (eds.): *España: geografías para un estado posmoderno*. Madrid/Barcelona: AGE/Geocrítica, pp. 243-254.
- GARCÍA ÁLVAREZ, J. & PUENTE, P. (2017a): “Bridging Central State and Local Communities’ Territorial Visions: Boundary Commissions and the Making of Iberian Borders, 1750-1900”. *Journal of Historical Geography*, 57: 52-61.
- GARCÍA ÁLVAREZ, J. & PUENTE, P. (2017b): “A Controversial Natural Border: The Making of The Spanish-Portuguese Boundary Along the Minho River (1855-1866)”. *Geoforum*, 79: 5-16.
- GARCÍA ÁLVAREZ, J. & PUYO, I. (2019): “Los primeros intentos de delimitación moderna de la frontera pirenaica: la Comisión franco-española Caro-Ornano y su legado cartográfico (1784-1792)”. *Revista de Historiografía*, 30: 15-44.
- GIBAND, D. & MARY, K. (2018): “Territorial Cross-Border Cooperation in Higher Education. A Case Study of the Eastern Pyrenean Border”. *Documents d’Anàlisi Geogràfica*, 64/3: 587-601.
- GIL-PAREJA, S., LLORCA-VIVERO, R. & MARTÍNEZ SERRANO, J. A. (2006): “The Border Effect in Spain: The Basque Country Case”. *Regional Studies*, 40/4: 335-345.
- GIRÁLDEZ, A. (2019): *El dispositivo frontera. La construcción espacial desde la norma y el cuerpo migrante* [Doctoral Thesis]. Madrid: ETSA.
- GOMIS, A. (2019): “Coherència i vertebració territorial des de baix. Xarxes i formes de cooperació intermunicipal”, in Farinós, J. (coord.): *Informe sobre la evolució y la situació territorial de la Comunitat Valenciana*. València: UdV, pp. 463-502.
- GONZÁLEZ, I. et al. (2021): *La cooperación en el Campo de Gibraltar tras el Brexit: Nuevo marco para trabajadores fronterizos*. Sevilla: FCEA.
- GONZÁLEZ, T. & GUALDA, E. (2016): “Reporting a Bottom-Up Political Process: Local Perceptions of Crossborder Cooperation in the Southern Portugal-Spain region”. *European Urban and Regional Studies*, 23/3: 468-480.
- GOZÁLVEZ PÉREZ, V. (1996): “La inmigración africana hacia España: el acceso a través de la frontera sur”. *Anales de la U. de Alicante*, 15: 5-18.
- GUALDA, E., FRAGOSO, A. & LUCIO, E. (2011): “The Border, the People and the River: Development of the Cross-border Area between Southern Spain and Portugal”. *Community Development Journal*, 48/1: 23-39.
- GUICHONNET, P. & RAFFESTIN, C. (1974): *Géographie des frontières*. Paris: Presses Universitaires de France.

- GUSMAN, I. (2021): *A valorização cultural e económica das identidades dos territórios: o caso de estudo do Norte de Portugal* [Doctoral Thesis]. Santiago de Compostela: USC.
- GUTIÉRREZ, V. L. (2004): *España y sus fronteras en el mar: estudio de la delimitación de sus espacios marinos*. Córdoba: Dykinson.
- HÄKLI, J. (2004): "Governing the Mountains, Cross-border Regionalization in Catalonia", in Kramsch, O. & Hooper, B. (eds.): *Cross-border Governance in the European Union*. Oxford: New York, Routledge, pp. 56-69.
- HERNÁNDEZ, J. (2017): "Turismo de base local y gobernanza en la frontera. Etnografía de dos villas del Bajo Guadiana". *Gazeta de Antropología*, 33/1, art. 9.
- HORTELANO, L. A. & MANSVELT, J. (2017): "El desarrollo local y la cooperación transfronteriza en la raya de Castilla y León". *Polígonos*, 29: 37-60.
- HOUTUM, H. van & NAERSEN, T. van (2002): "Bordering, Ordering and Othering". *Tijdschrift voor economische en Sociale Geographie*, 93/3: 125-136.
- JANÉ, O. (2008): "Construir les fronteres de la frontera quan no hi ha frontera". *Miranda*, 3: 10-25.
- JOHNSON, C. et al. (2011): "Interventions on Rethinking 'the Border' in Border Studies". *Political Geography*, 30/2: 61-69.
- JOHNSON, C. & JONES, R. (2018): "The Biopolitics and Geopolitics of Border Enforcement in Melilla". *Territory, Politics and Governance*, 6/1: 61-80.
- JURADO, J. M., PAZOS, F. I. & CASTANHO, R. A. (2020): "Eurocities of the Iberian Borderland: A Second Generation of Border Cooperation Structures. An Analysis of Their Development Strategies". *Sustainability*, 12/16: 6438.
- KARZAZI, K., ARABI, H. & VÁZQUEZ, A. (eds.) (2016): *Marruecos y España: denominadores comunes*. Badajoz: Anthropica.
- KOLOSOV, V. & SCOTT, J. (2013): "Selected Conceptual Issues in Border Studies". *Belgeo*, on-line, 31 october.
- KONRAD, V. (2021): "New Directions at the Post-Globalization Border". *Journal for Borderlands Studies*, 36/5: 713-726.
- KRICHKER, D. & SARMA, D. (2021): "Can Borders Speak to Each Other? The India-Bangladesh and Spain-Morocco Borders in Dialogue". *Journal for Borderlands Studies*, 35/5: 813-831.
- LOIS, M. (2014): "La frontera narrada: historia, novela e imaginarios fronterizos en la raya seca". *Historia y Política*, 30: 145-173.
- LOIS-GONZÁLEZ, R. (2000): "Galicia-Região Norte de Portugal y la posible formación de un espacio económico común en la periferia atlántica. Apuntes para un debate" in López Trigal, L. & Guichard, F. (coords.): *La frontera hispano-portuguesa: Nuevo espacio de atracción y cooperación*. Zamora: F. Rei Afonso Henriques, pp. 241-257.
- LOIS-GONZÁLEZ, R. (2007): *Fronteras y análisis geográfico: la raya gallego-portuguesa* [Lecture on taking up the position as Professor]. Santiago de Compostela: USC.
- LOIS-GONZÁLEZ, R. (2019): "Territorio y territorios: reflexiones acerca de la variedad de los límites y las fronteras geográficas", in Farinós, J., Ojeda, J. & Trillo-Santamaría, J.-M. (eds.): *España: geografías para un estado posmoderno*. Madrid/Barcelona: AGE/Geocrítica, pp. 209-218.
- LOIS-GONZÁLEZ, R. & CARBALLO, A. (2014): "La frontera hispano-lusa en la actualidad: una visión geográfica". *Revista de Historiografía*, 23: 191-214.

- LOIS-GONZÁLEZ, R., ESCUDERO, L. A. & GUSMAN, I. (2019): “El debate actual sobre la(s) frontera(s) aplicado al caso ibérico: elementos de des-fronterización y re-fronterización entre España y Portugal en el siglo XXI”. *Revista de Historiografía*, 30: 157-180.
- LOIS-GONZÁLEZ, R., PAZOS, M. & PIÑEIRA, M. J. (2009): “Dinámicas territoriales en el noroeste de la Península Ibérica: Castilla y León y su relación con la Euroregión Galicia-Norte de Portugal”. *Polígonos*, 19: 59-93.
- LÓPEZ TRIGAL, L. (2017): “Investigación geográfica sobre las fronteras de la Península ibérica”. *Polígonos*, 29: 327-346.
- LÓPEZ TRIGAL, L. (2019): “Prácticas de fronterización en la Península Ibérica”, in Farinós, J., Ojeda, J. & Trillo-Santamaría, J. M. (eds.): *España: geografías para un estado posmoderno*. Madrid/Barcelona: AGE/Geocrítica, pp. 233-241.
- LÓPEZ-SALA, A. & MORENO-AMADO, G. (2020): “En busca de protección a las puertas de Europa: refugiados, etiquetado y prácticas disuasorias en la frontera sur española”. *Estudios Fronterizos*, 21.
- LUNA, A. (2002): “La frontera entre México y EEUU. Sociedad cultural y tradición política” in Gras, M. et al. (eds.): *Fronteras: lengua, cultura e identidad*. Barcelona: ICCI, pp. 248-263.
- MARCU, S. (2015): “Entre la (re)ronterización y la frontera red: prácticas de movilidad transfronteriza de los inmigrantes de la Europa del Este de España”. *BAGE*, 69: 541-546.
- MARCU, S. (2021): “Almost Paradise a Floating Sense of Place Through Transient Mobility Among Romanians in the Canary Islands Spain”. *Mobilities*, 16/3: 356-372.
- MÁRQUEZ, J. A. (2012): *Desactivación de la frontera. Desvertebración de la raya luso-andaluza y desenfoco de las políticas territoriales de desarrollo*. Saarbrücken: Académica Española.
- MÁRQUEZ, J. A., JURADO, J. M. & PAZOS, F. I. (coords.) (2015): *Desarrollo local en territorios de fronteras*. Huelva: Servicio de Publicaciones de la UHU.
- MARTÍN, J. (2019): *Fronteras y europeización del territorio: el papel de ciudades y regiones en la cooperación transfronteriza* [Doctoral Thesis]. Girona: UdG.
- McCALLUM, J. (1995): “National Borders Matter: Canadian-U.S. Regional Trade Patterns”. *American Economic Review*, 85: 615-623.
- MEDEIROS, E. (ed.) (2021): *Territorial Development and Border Cities*. London: Routledge.
- MENÉNDEZ, R. (2011): “Asimetrías territoriales y efectos de frontera en el mapa autonómico español. La marina asturgalaica”. *BAGE*, 55: 101-112.
- MOLLÀ, M. (2011): “La región fronteriza de México-Estados Unidos, un lugar de unión y desencuentros”. *Investigaciones Geográficas*, 55: 169-180.
- MORA ALISEDA, J. (coord.) (2002): *Fronteras y vertebración espacial ibérica*. Cáceres: Fundicotex.
- MORA ALISEDA, J., GARRIDO, J. G. & MORA, C. M. (2018): “Gobernanza de los recursos hídricos transfronterizos: una propuesta”. *R. Vertentes Do Direito*, 5: 1-15.
- MORENO, E., CASTILLO, E. & RODRÍGUEZ-MENA, J. A. (2017): “A Cross-Border Cooperation Project Between Spain and Portugal to Improve the Quality of Life of the Population in Primary School”. *Procedia-Social and Behav. Sci.*, 237: 438-445
- MOULLÉ, F. (dir.) (2017): *Frontières*. Bordeaux: PUB.
- MULERO, A. (2018): “Fronteras y territorios: la gestión de las áreas protegidas en cuestión”. *BAGE*, 57/1: 61-86.

- NARANJO, G. E. (2014): “Desterritorialización de fronteras y externalización de políticas migratorias. Flujos migratorios irregulares y control de las fronteras exteriores en la frontera España-Marruecos”. *Estudios Políticos*, 45: 13-32.
- NEWMAN, D. & PAASI, A. (1995): “Fences and Neighbours in the Postmodern World: Boundary Narratives in Political Geography”. *Prog. in Human Geog.*, 22: 186-207.
- NISHA, N. (2012): *Cruzando fronteras: imágenes literarias de la migración marroquí a España. Una lectura comparatista* [Doctoral Thesis]. Madrid: UC3M.
- NOGUÉ, J. & SALA, J. (2018): “La planificació i la gestió d’un paisatge transfronterer. El Pla de Paisatge de la Cerdanya”. *Documents d’Anàlisi Geogràfica*, 64/3: 567-586.
- OLIVERAS, X. (2013): “La cooperación transfronteriza en la Cerdanya (frontera España-Francia)”. *BAGE*, 62: 25-48.
- OLIVERAS, X. & TRILLO-SANTAMARÍA, J. M. (2014): “Fronteras en el contexto español: ¿barreras o puentes para la cooperación sanitaria?”. *Documents d’Anàlisi Geogràfica*, 60/1: 135-159.
- OLLOQUI, I. & SANZ, F. (2013): *El efecto frontera en Aragón. Un estudio comparativo*. Documento de Trabajo 66/2013. Zaragoza: FUNDEAR.
- PAASI, A. (2021): “Problematizing ‘Bordering, Ordering, and Othering’ as Manifestations of Socio-Spatial Fetishism”. *Tijdschrift voor Economische en Sociale Geografie*, 112/1: 18-25.
- PALMEIRO, J. L. (2009): “Transborder Cooperation and Identities in Galicia and Northern Portugal”. *Geopolitics*, 14: 79-107.
- PALMEIRO, J. L. & PAZOS, M. (2008): “La Euroregión Galicia-Norte de Portugal: una aproximación a la movilidad en el contexto ibérico”. *Estudios Geográficos*, LXIX/264: 215-245.
- PARDELLAS, X. & PADÍN, C. (2013): “Un modelo de reconfiguración del territorio: la Eurociudad Chaves-Verín y la cooperación turística en el Alto Támega”. *BAGE*, 61: 117-137.
- PARKER, N. & VAUGHAN-WILLIAMS, N. (2012): “Critical Border Studies: Broadening and Deepening the ‘Lines in the Sand’ Agenda”. *Geopolitics*, 17/4: 727-733.
- PASTOR, R. (2017): *Paisatges de frontera dels territoris de pas dels Pirineus: els casos de l’area central de l’Espai català transfronterer i l’area central de l’Eurociutat vasca* [Doctoral Thesis]. Girona: UdG.
- PAÛL, V. et al. (2017). “La participación española en la cooperación transfronteriza y territorial europea”, in Farinós, J. & Olcina, J. (eds.): *Geografía Regional de España*. València: UV/Tirant Humanidades, pp. 619-677.
- PAÛL, V. et al. (2018): “Las Montañas de Trevinca, ¿paisaje patrimonial de Galicia?”, in Molinero, F. & Tort, J. (coords.): *Paisajes patrimoniales de España. Valor y significado del patrimonio territorial español*. Madrid: MAPA, v. I, pp. 172-197.
- PAÛL, V. et al. (2022): “The Economic Impact of Closing the Boundaries: the Lower Minho Valley Cross-Border Region in Times of Covid-19”. *Journal of Borderlands Studies*, 37/4: 761-779.
- PAÛL, V. & TRILLO-SANTAMARÍA, J.-M. (2014): “La construcción literaria de los paisajes fronterizos. Una reflexión a propósito del Couto Míxto (Galicia y Portugal)”. *Documents d’Anàlisi Geogràfica*, 60/2: 289-314.

- PAÜL, V. & TRILLO-SANTAMARÍA, J.-M. (2015): "Discussing the Couto Mixto (Galicia, Spain): Transcending the Territorial Trap Through Borderscapes and Border Poetics Analyses". *Geopolitics*, 20/1: 56-78.
- PAÜL, V. & TRILLO-SANTAMARÍA, J.-M. (2021a): "The Persistent Catalan-Spanish Turmoil: A Geopolitical Reading of the First Weeks of the Covid-19 Crisis Management in Catalonia and Spain". *Geographical Review*, 112/4: 493-511.
- PAÜL, V. & TRILLO-SANTAMARÍA, J.-M. (2021b): "The Emerging Mountain Imaginary of the Galician Highlands: A New National Landscape in an Era of Globalization?" *Geographical Review*, 112/3: 466-492.
- PEREIRO, X., RISCO, L. & LLANA, C. (eds.) (2008): *As fronteiras e as identidades raianas entre Portugal e España*. Vila Real: UTAD.
- PÉREZ PINTOR, J. M. (2011): *Dimensión y tipología de las relaciones transfronterizas en la frontera hispano-lusa (Extremadura-Alentejo-Región Centro)* [Doctoral Thesis]. Cáceres: UEX.
- PONCE, G. & MARTÍ, P. (2019): "El complejo urbano transfronterizo Melilla-Nador". *Investigaciones Geográficas*, 72: 101-124.
- POULAKI, I. et al. (2020): "Exclave Accessibility and Cross-border Travel: the Pene-Exclave of Ceuta, Spain". *Tourism Geographies*, 24/1: 152-176.
- PUENTE, P. & GARCÍA ÁLVAREZ, J. (2021): "Recent Geohistorical Research on Boundary-Making. Challenging Conventional Narratives on Borders and Modern State-Building". *Geography Compass*, 16/1.
- RENARD, J. P. (1997): *Le géographe et les frontières*. Paris/Montréal: L'Harmattan.
- ROMERO, J. (2006). *Espanya inacabada*. València: Universitat de València.
- ROMERO, J. (2017): "El gobierno del territorio en España. Organización territorial del Estado y políticas públicas con impacto territorial", in *Naturaleza, Territorio y Ciudad en un mundo global*. Madrid: AGE/UAM, pp. 2379-2393.
- ROMERO, J. M. (1990): "La frontera interautonómica de Andalucía: un espacio periférico, deprimido y desarticulado". *Revista de Estudios Andaluces*, 15: 1-28.
- SANTAMARÍA, M. (2019): *Essays on International Trade, Geography and Borders* [Doctoral Thesis]. Barcelona: UPF.
- SANTASUSAGNA, A., GALINDO, R. & TORT, J. (2020): "Assessing Inter-Administrative Cooperation in Urban Public Services: A Case Study of River Municipalities in the Internal Border Area Between Aragon and Catalonia (Spain)". *Water*, 12/9: 2505.
- SCOTT, J. (2020a): "Introduction to the Research Agenda", in Scott, J. (ed.): *A Research Agenda for Border Studies*. London: Ashgate, pp. 1-25.
- SCOTT, J. (ed.) (2020b): *A Research Agenda for Border Studies*. London: Ashgate.
- SEVASTIANOV, S., LAINE, J. & KIREEV, S. (eds.) (2015): *Introduction to Border Studies*. Dalnauja: Vladivostok.
- SIDAWAY, J. (2001): "Rebuilding Bridges: a Critical Geopolitics of Iberian Transfrontier Cooperation in a European Context". *Environment and Planning D: Society and Space*, 19: 743-778.
- SIERRA, P. (ed.) (2020): *Frontières*. Paris: Ellipses.
- SUÁREZ FERNÁNDEZ, C. (2015): *Desplazamiento, frontera, memoria e identidad* [Doctoral Thesis]. Vigo: UVigo.

- TORT, J. & GALINDO, R. (dirs.) (2018): *L'articulació geogràfica i jurídica dels municipis fronterers: radiografia de la cooperació en els límits autonòmics entre Catalunya, Aragó i la Comunitat Valenciana*. Barcelona: EAPC.
- TRILLO-SANTAMARÍA, J.-M. (2010). *Fronteras y regiones transfronterizas en Europa: El caso de Galicia-Norte de Portugal* [Doctoral Thesis]. Madrid: UC3M.
- TRILLO-SANTAMARÍA, J.-M. (2012): "Aportaciones recientes al estudio geográfico de las fronteras: reflexiones en torno a la Península Ibérica", in *XIII Coloquio Ibérico de Geografía*. Santiago de Compostela: AGE/USC, pp. 1310-1322.
- TRILLO-SANTAMARÍA, J.-M. (2016): "La geopolítica del arte fronterizo: algunas incursiones en la raia gallego-portuguesa", in Trillo-Santamaría, J.-M. & Pires, I. (eds.): *Las fronteras en la investigación peninsular: temáticas y enfoques contemporáneos*. Santiago de Compostela: Servizo de Publicacións e Intercambio Científico da USC, pp. 217-236.
- TRILLO-SANTAMARÍA, J.-M. & LOIS-GONZÁLEZ, R. (2014): "Estrategias para cuestionar el control central del espacio estatal. Acción exterior y cooperación transfronteriza". *Scripta Nova*, XVIII/ 493(49), 1 de noviembre de 2014.
- TRILLO-SANTAMARÍA, J.-M., LOIS-GONZÁLEZ, R. & PAÜL, V. (2015): "Ciudades que cruzan la frontera: un análisis crítico de la Eurocidade Chaves-Verín". *Cuadernos Geográficos de Granada*, 54/1: 160-185.
- TRILLO-SANTAMARÍA, J.-M. & PAÜL, V. (2014): "The Oldest Boundary In Europe? A Critical Approach to the Spanish-Portuguese Border: The Raia Between Galicia and Portugal". *Geopolitics*, 19/1: 161-181.
- TRILLO-SANTAMARÍA, J.-M. & PAÜL, V. (2016). "Transboundary Protected Areas as Ideal Tools? Analysing the Gerês- Xurés Transboundary Biosphere Reserve". *Land Use Policy*, 52: 454-463.
- TRILLO-SANTAMARÍA, J.-M. & PAÜL, V. (2018): "La Reserva de la Biosfera Meseta Ibérica como espacio natural protegido transfronterizo: ¿herramienta de conservación o marca promocional?". *Documents d'Anàlisi Geogràfica*, 64/3: 493-508.
- TRILLO-SANTAMARÍA, J.-M. & PAÜL, V. (2019): "¿Cooperación territorial alrededor de las fronteras interautonómicas?", in Farinós, J., Ojeda, J. & Trillo-Santamaría, J.-M. (eds.): *España: geografías para un estado posmoderno*. Madrid/Barcelona: AGE/Geocrítica, pp. 269-285.
- TRILLO-SANTAMARÍA, J.-M., PAÜL, V. & VILA-LAGE, R. (2021): "Two Generations of Eurocities along the Northern Section of the Spanish-Portuguese Border", in Mikhailova, E. & Garrard, J. (eds.): *Twin Cities across Five Continents*. London: Routledge, pp. 104-1167.
- TRILLO-SANTAMARÍA, J.-M. & PIRES, I. (eds.) (2016): *Las fronteras en la investigación peninsular: temáticas y enfoques contemporáneos*. Santiago de Compostela: Servizo de Publicacións e Intercambio Científico da USC.
- TRILLO-SANTAMARÍA, J.-M., VILA-LAGE R. & PAÜL, V. (2022): "Are Internal Borders Gaining Momentum? A Territorial Reading of Spain's Covid-19 Crisis Management", in Molinari, V. & Beylier, P. (eds.): *COVID-19 in Europe and North America*. Berlin: De Gruyter, en prensa.
- VILA-LAGE, R., PAÜL, V. & TRILLO-SANTAMARÍA, J.-M. (2020): "Fronteras autonómicas y áreas protegidas: Un análisis de tres reservas de la biosfera en la interfaz entre Galicia, Asturias y León". *BAGE*, 86: 1-47.

- VIVES, L. (2017): “Unwanted Sea Migrants Across the EU Border: The Canary Islands”. *Political Geography*, 61: 181-192.
- VIVES, L. (2020): “Child Migration in the US and Spain: Towards a Global Border Regime?” *International Migration*, 58/6: 29-44.
- WASTL-WALTER, D. (ed.) (2011): *The Ashgate Research Companion to Border Studies*. Farnham/Burlington: Ashgate.
- WILSON, T. M. & DONNAN, H. (eds.) (2012): *A Companion to Border Studies*. Chichester: Blackwell.
- ZAPATA, R. & FERRER-GALLARDO, X. (2012): *Fronteras en movimiento: Migraciones hacia la Unión Europea en el contexto Mediterráneo*. Barcelona: Edicions Bellaterra.