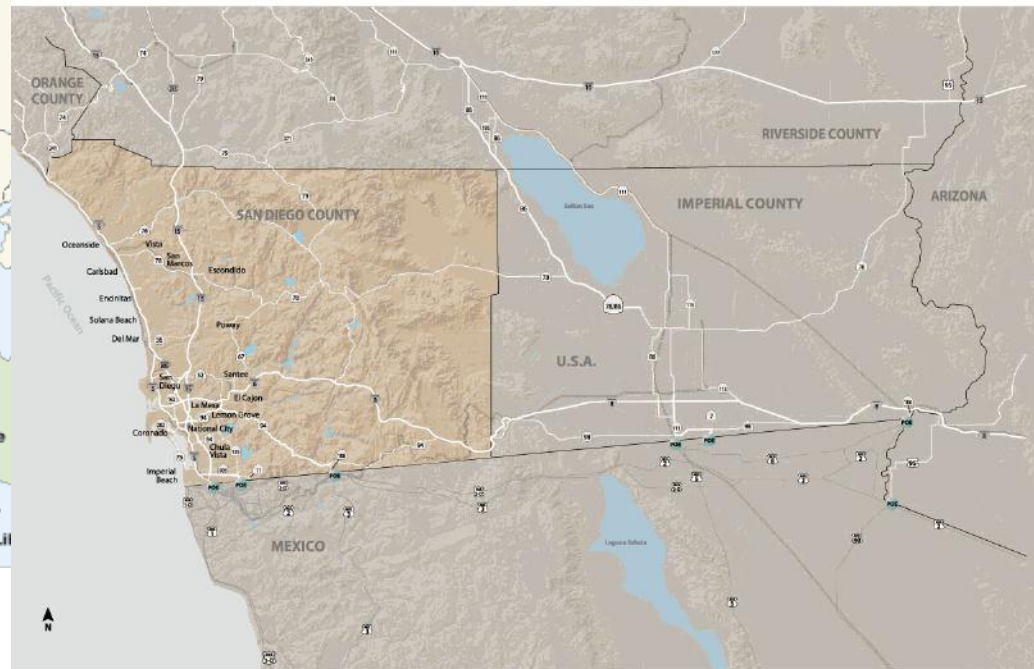


Opportunities for Regional Collaboration on the Border: Sharing the European border experience with the San Diego/Tijuana region

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How border regions can learn from each other



The border

- The Border is often associated with the unknown (blank space on the map)
- Besides physical line, border is also a mental border (stories, discourse, histories, habits)
- The dominant narrative of the border is totally associated with Security and defence of the homeland
- The border narrative in local politics in the San Diego region is focused on immigration and safety despite more than 50.000 northbound vehicles crossing every day

Securitization of the border

2012: record high budget for U.S/Mexico border security

\$242 million to pay for high tech watch towers and movable screeners along the border

\$229 million to raise border agents' pay

\$184 million to identify and deport criminal aliens in state prisons and local jails.

\$14 billion to support the ongoing infrastructure.

Contrast: U.S-Canada border security - \$2.9 billion of federal budget in 2011

It was reported that \$90 billion was spend on public money in 10 years in securing the US-Mexican border.

Investment in Security



Security European Union

- Investment in security is significantly less
- \$ 2,6 billion in External border security (2007-2013)
- Frontex: European Union Border Agency for coordinating Border management, assisting member states in technology and resources
- Focus on Migration receiving countries in southern Europe
- Spain: \$ 61 million in 2012, Italy: \$67 million and Greece: \$ 56 million in comparison Germany: \$18 million.

Current Situation at the External Borders

LEGEND

- EU/Schengen/Associated countries
■ Third countries

FLOW OF ILLEGAL MIGRATION

- Central Mediterranean route

Italy:
2009 = 9,500
2008 = 17,000

Malta:
2009 – 1,500
2008 – 2,800

- West Africa route

Canary Islands
2009 = 2,200
2008 = 9,200

- Central Eastern European route

Eastern Land Borders of the EU
2009 = 1,333
2008 = 2,653

- South Eastern European route

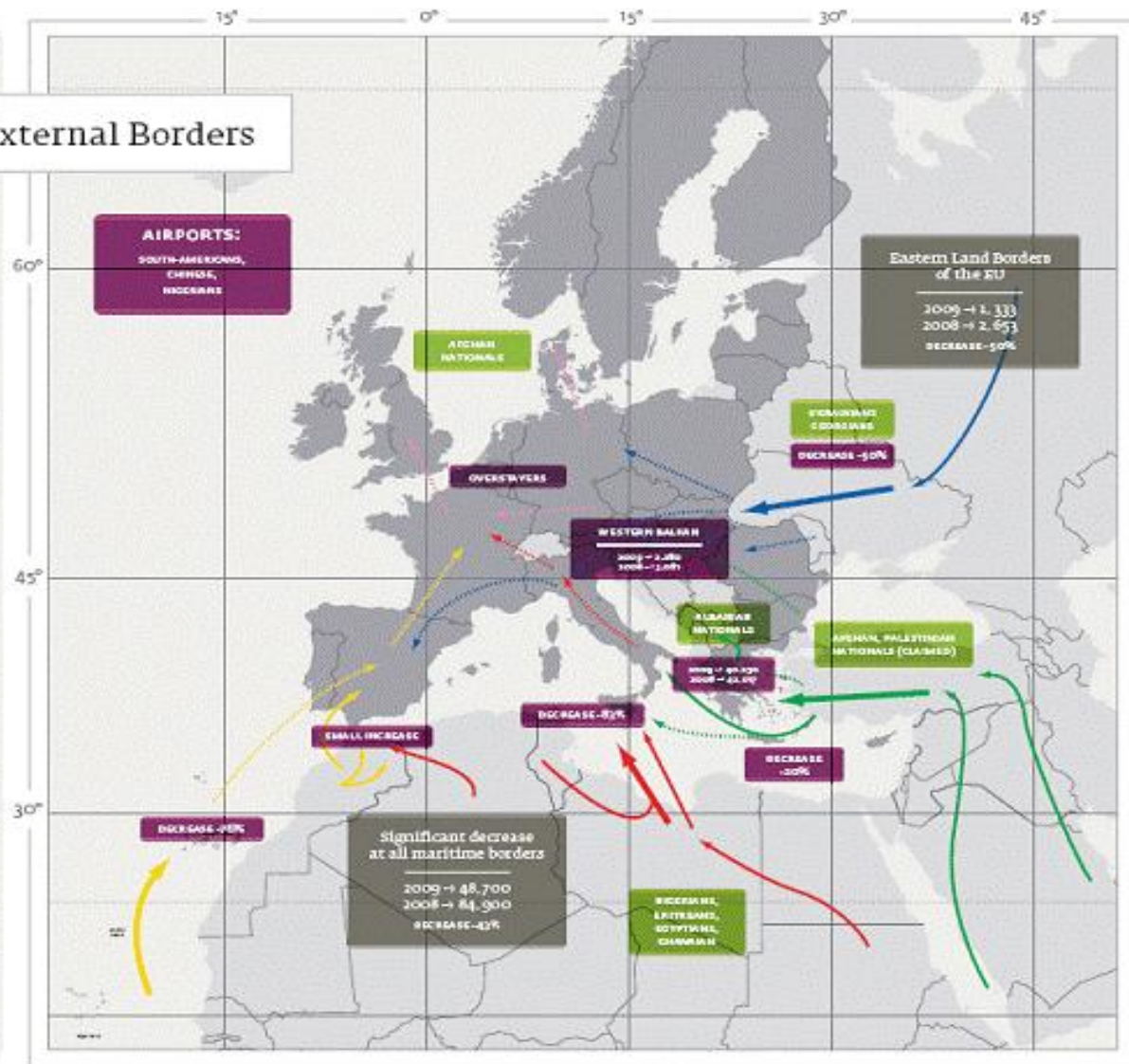
Greece sea:
2009 = 30,400
2008 = 31,700

Greece land:
2009 = 49,000
2008 = 56,000

- Flow of illegal immigrants within EU/Schengen/Associated countries

- ▶ Intra EU/Schengen/Associated countries route**

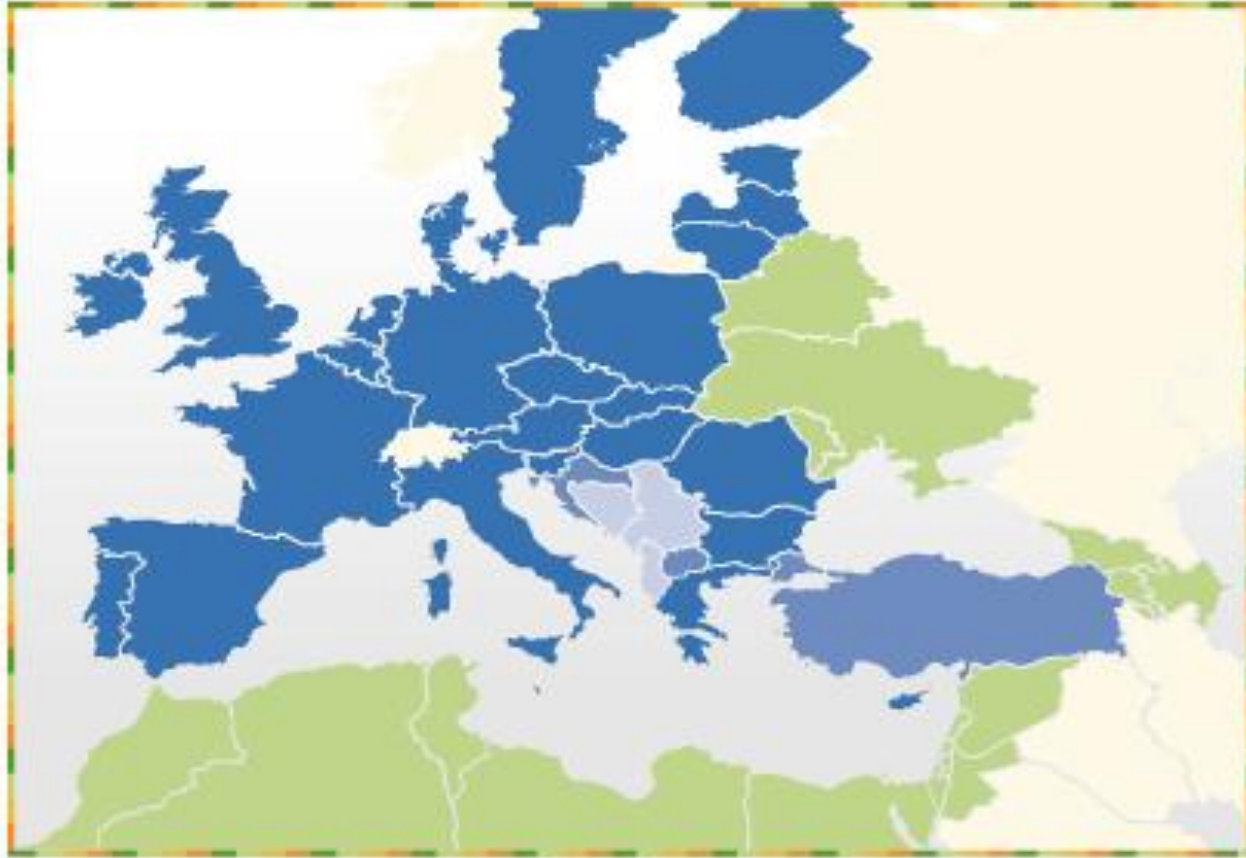
- Main routes to EU/Schengen/
Associated countries



Cross Border Cooperation In Europe

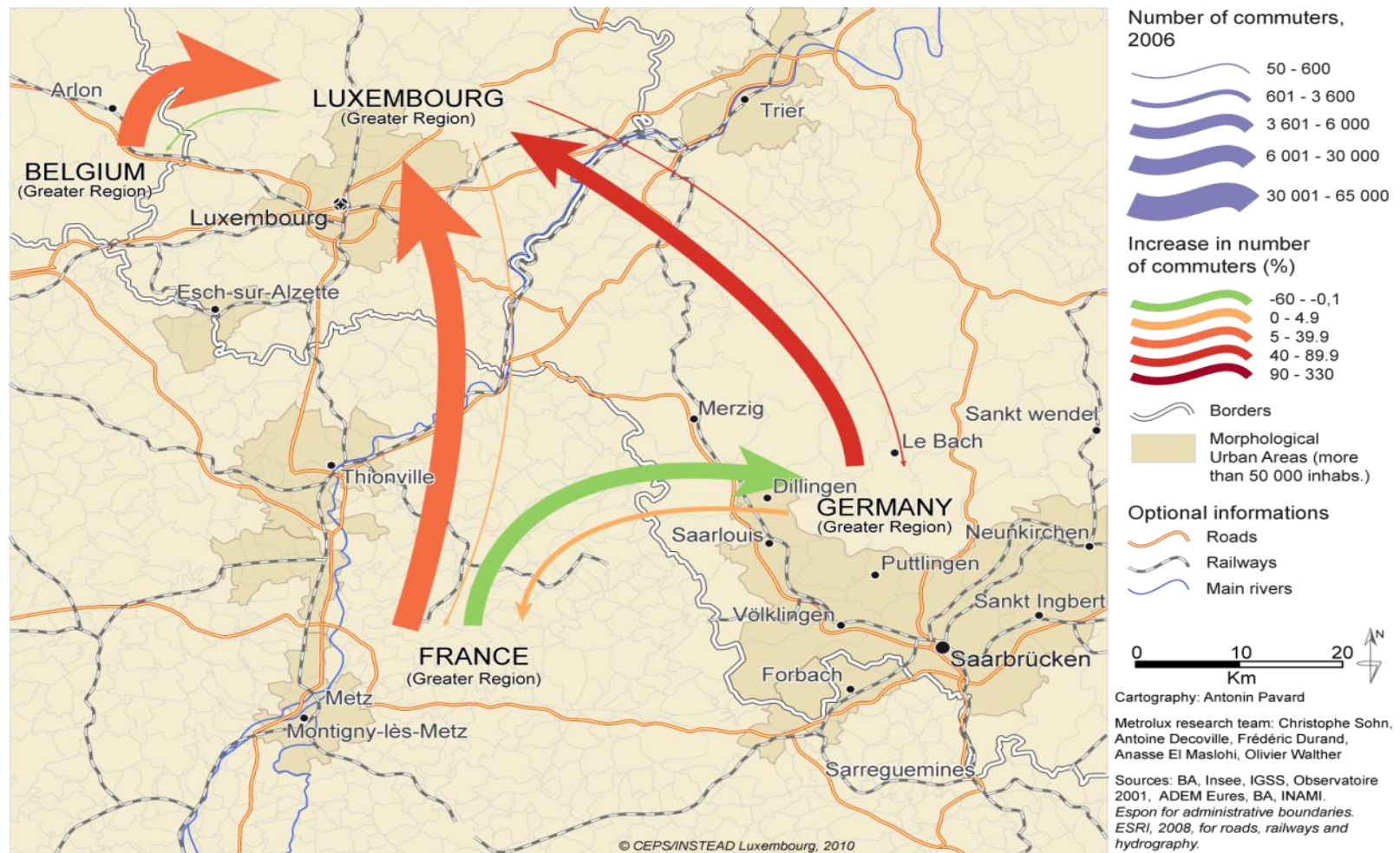
- **The Schengen Convention** (1990) defines areas of cooperation for the interior space of the European Union: policies on border checks, asylum and immigration, cooperation in civil matters, cooperation in criminal matters and police cooperation
- **Schengen Borders Code** requires participating states to remove all obstacles to free traffic flow at internal borders. Thus, road, rail and air passengers no longer have their identity checked by border guards when crossing borders
- EXTERNAL BORDERS: Frontex: coordination of border management
- The European Union pursues a friendly neighborhood policy through the **European Neighborhood Policy** created in 2004:
 - Encourage cross-border cooperation beyond the external
 - The goal is to prevent new dividing lines between the EU and its neighbors, increase stability, '**ring of friends**', EU has interest in stable neighborhood
 - Budget: \$15 billion for the 2007–2013 period
 - Individual action plans (bi-lateral agreements)
 - Carrot and Stick policies (Securitization and Cooperation)
 - No EU membership but 'Special Partnership' ('wellbeing for all')
 - Goal bring countries closer to European standards and values
 - reducing trade barriers and promoting human rights, market democracy and education, assistance in the field of justice, anti-terrorism and police.

European Neighborhood Policy





Cross border commuting in Europe



Cooperation in the US

- Apart from Security, US federal interest in the border region has been sporadic over the years
- U.S/Mexico relations hybrid between European Neighborhood Policy and EU/Russia relations of 'Special Partnership'
- ENP/NAFTA: "proximity, interpenetration, and asymmetry."
- NAFTA was an initial boost in border relations
- Priority changed after 9/11 to national security

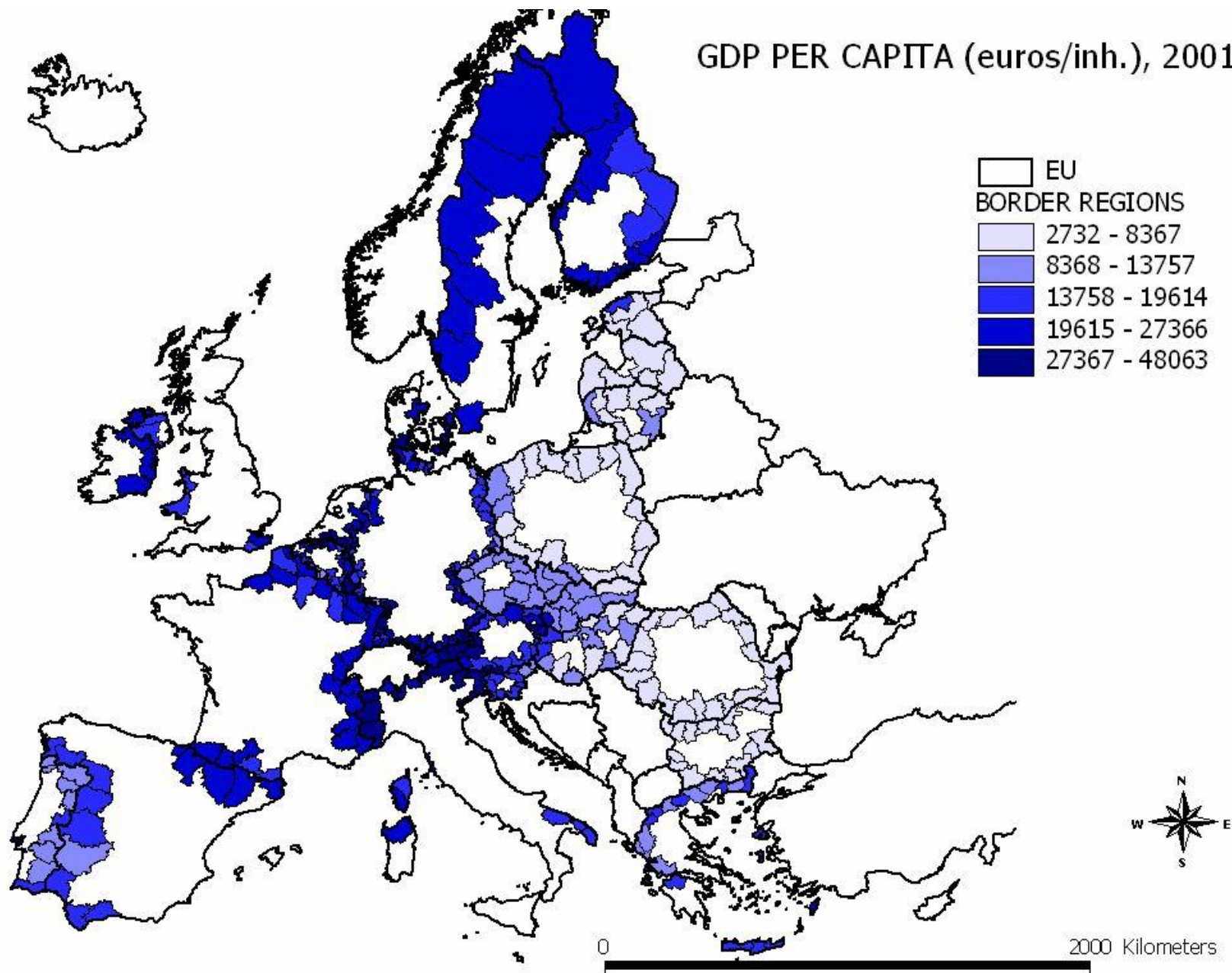
Two way Trade in Goods



Focus on Border Regions

- Regional governments in border regions are generally weak both in Europe and U.S. Often far away from financial centers and capitals
- The European Union's Regional Policy 2007-2013 (assistance for poor areas) has an operating budget of 500 Million dollars with a clear focus on distributing aid to poorer areas of the Union. By comparison, the total budget of the entire Neighbourhood Policy for the same period will be about 15 Billion dollars.
- Great challenge for binational programs remains the **implementation** and coordination
- After 9/11 federal resources for the effort were decreasing
- Barcelona Convention early example of Regional cooperation

GDP PER CAPITA (euros/inh.), 2001



Barcelona Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean

- The 22 Contracting Parties to the Convention will individually or jointly take all appropriate measures to protect and improve the Mediterranean marine environment in order to contribute to sustainable development.

The main aims of the Convention consist of:

- assessing and controlling pollution;
- carrying out the sustainable management of natural marine and coastal resources;
- integrating the environment into economic and social development;
- protecting the marine environment and coastal regions through action aimed at preventing and reducing pollution and, as far as possible, eliminating it, whether it is due to activities on land or at sea;
- protecting natural and cultural heritage;
- strengthening solidarity between countries bordering the Mediterranean; and
- contributing to improving quality of life
- The Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution was adopted in Barcelona on 16 February 1976 and amended on 10 June 1995. Over time, its mandate has been widened to include planning and the integrated management of the coastal region
- Example for the the former Border 2012?

Border regions have great opportunity for Economic integration

- SD/TJ: The largest and most dynamic of the Mexican-U.S. border regions also compared to many European border regions
- Decrease in northbound crossings since 2001 despite growth in trade
- 8% of the workers of Tijuana actually are employed across the border in the San Diego region
- Economic interaction hindered by excessive border regulations despite the raise in trade with Mexico
- Border delays cost the U.S Mexican economies \$7,2 billion
- Currently the focus of San Diego development is focused north and not so much south towards the border

San Ysidro Port of Entry - Northbound Individual Crossings

Ind Sta	Year	Total Individual Crossings	% Annual Change Total Individual Crossings	Total Passengers (Private Vehicles and Buses)	% Annual Change Total Passengers (Private Vehicles and Buses)	Pedestrians	% Annual Change Pedestrians
	1998	39,644,307		32,734,925		6,909,382	
	1999	42,005,306	6.0%	34,447,132	5.2%	7,558,174	9.4%
	2000	39,351,555	-6.3%	31,809,105	-7.7%	7,542,450	-0.2%
	2001	45,336,547	15.2%	33,900,601	6.6%	11,435,946	51.6%
	2002	45,274,997	-0.1%	37,371,514	10.2%	7,903,483	-30.9%
	2003	48,727,602	7.6%	40,425,492	8.2%	8,302,110	5.0%
	2004	43,872,934	-10.0%	34,415,334	-14.9%	9,457,600	13.9%
	2005	41,417,164	-5.6%	33,260,814	-3.4%	8,156,350	-13.8%
	2006	40,740,621	-1.6%	32,929,007	-1.0%	7,811,614	-4.2%
	2007	37,022,194	-9.1%	29,265,625	-11.1%	7,756,569	-0.7%
	2008	33,310,098	-10.0%	26,020,236	-11.1%	7,289,862	-6.0%
	2009	30,576,138	-8.2%	24,388,012	-6.3%	6,188,126	-15.1%
	2010	30,590,858	0.0%	24,150,906	-1.0%	6,439,952	4.1%
	1998-2010						
	2003-2010		-37.2%		-40.26%		-22.43%
	2004-2010		-30.31%		-29.14%		34.57%
	2005-2010		-26.14%		-27.39%		-21.04%

B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
TRADE TABLES								
Otay Mesa Port of Entry - Northbound Trade								
U.S.	Year	Total Trade by Truck	% Annual Change Total Trade	Exports by Truck	% Annual Change Exports	Imports by Truck	% Annual Change Imports	
	1998	\$14,645,671,987		\$5,927,772,131		\$8,717,899,856		
	1999	\$15,583,562,817	6.4%	\$6,134,728,067	3.5%	\$9,448,834,750	8.4%	
	2000	\$18,759,879,210	20.4%	\$8,110,052,031	32.2%	\$10,649,827,179	12.7%	
	2001	\$19,384,772,659	3.3%	\$8,225,985,115	1.4%	\$11,158,787,544	4.8%	
	2002	\$20,367,624,663	5.1%	\$8,549,456,838	3.9%	\$11,818,167,825	5.9%	
	2003	\$19,660,723,948	-3.5%	\$8,260,389,400	-3.4%	\$11,400,334,548	-3.5%	
	2004	\$22,171,883,070	12.8%	\$8,917,456,915	8.0%	\$13,254,426,155	16.3%	
	2005	\$24,400,618,960	10.1%	\$9,269,520,520	3.9%	\$15,131,098,440	14.2%	
	2006	\$28,597,443,478	17.2%	\$9,937,653,489	7.2%	\$18,659,789,989	23.3%	
	2007	\$27,288,846,651	-4.6%	\$8,906,941,227	-10.4%	\$18,381,905,424	-1.5%	
	2008	\$27,999,705,722	2.6%	\$9,734,731,928	9.3%	\$18,264,973,794	-0.6%	
	2009	\$24,899,320,239	-11.1%	\$8,357,671,276	-14.1%	\$16,541,648,963	-9.4%	
	2010	\$26,194,141,520	5.2%	\$9,148,359,012	9.5%	\$17,045,782,508	3.0%	

Excessive border regulations =
high costs



Congestion problem for the region



So what works in Europe?

- In Europe there is a **political willingness** to cooperate beyond the external borders, providing supra-national support for institutionalizing cross border cooperation
- Active promotion of border regions and cooperation (this is the key to raise awareness and promote people to people contact)
- Make the border more efficient. Easier crossings, better infrastructure, less of a fortress (means better circumstances for integration).
- Active narrative to promote cross border cooperation in policies and media
- Cooperation and Securitization go hand in hand

Policy considerations

1. Exploit where possible the economics of SD and TJ urban networks: relationships between public agencies, universities, firms, etc. (SDSU had a fruitful network)
2. Role for chamber of commerce to create cooperation narrative
3. Rethink security in terms of increased mobility (Better planning/infrastructure/mobility at ports of Entry)
4. Link regional plans together/Coordinate plans (like we do today)
5. Reverse narrative of fear which draws resources to the border to a narrative of cooperation
6. Look at business model of Port of San Diego and SD airport: opportunity for Port of Entry?
7. Bring collaboration to the next level: Cooperation

Conclusion

- Cross border activities often take place against the backdrop of considerable structural, financial, political constraints
- What model of cooperation is desired in the San Diego/Tijuana region?
- Partnership compared to the European Neighborhood Policy possible?
- How to bring cooperation to the next level?
- What is the vision of the border?
- Our vision...

Create a unified narrative that doesn't dismiss security but also embraces cooperation



Cooperation 2.0?

