**OPEN CALL
INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP**

**7-8 november 2019, University of Oradea**

 ***Power and Borders in the New World Order***

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There is a prevailing view among academics and analysts that we are currently experiencing major a transition in the balance of power at the centre of the world order, from unipolarly to multipolarity. Nevertheless, there is also considerable disagreement regarding the efficiency of these models and the debates concerning which design is the best at creating a stable international order are still ongoing.The vast majority of the theoretical discussions are concentrated around the postulates elaborated by the representatives of the realist, neorealist and peace-through-multipolarity Schools of Thought, however there are some scholars who prefer to think out of the box, utterly refusing to be confined by the traditional view of assessing the world order through the lens of polarity.While the realists argue that the precondition for peace is a single hegemonic state acquiring enough power in order to discourage the expansionist ambitions of others, the second School of Thought epitomizes that bipolar systems are the most stable, because the presence of only two big powers reduces the likelihood of confrontations or accidents. According to the assumptions of the third school, multipolar systems are the least predisposed to wars, due to the fact that they comprise a larger number of autonomous actors, which in order to counter-balance aggressive states are willing to form alliances, thus enabling the creation of multiple power centres in such a system. After the end of the Cold War, due to the power gap created by the vanishing of the USSR, the role of the Unites States as the sole legitimate world hegemon was a commonly accepted posit within IR circles.

As a consequence of profound systemic changes taking place within the international realm, the theory of hegemonic stability asserting the prevalence of a world order sustained by Pax Americana has been severely contested, and a significant amount of scholarly literature appeared, stressing the decay of the United States of America as the single global hegemon, also forecasting the end of the liberal world order as we know it. Accordingly various questions arise: what kind of a new world order will emerge? Will it be able to bring peace and stability? How will countries position themselves within this newly shaping global power structure? How will geopolitical spaces be constructed within this new balance of power? How will geopolitical spaces contribute to the formation of a distinct world order? In this context, The Eurasian geographical/geopolitical space is dominating the headlines of international newspapers, while also capturing the attention of various IR scholars and political scientists, within the current volume we have chosen to pay special attention to this atypical and miscellaneousgeopolitical construct, assessing what role Eurasia will play in the newly emerging world order, also taking into account the fact that the rise of Eurasia itself could herald the emergence of a new world order or disorder.

The recent years have marked the emergence of significant power transitions in Eurasia. Ranging from the rise of China, the growing importance of the BRICSor their challenge to the Western-ledworld order, to the Ukraine crisis (coupled with the so-called‘new Cold War’), these power transitions have shaped the way geopolitics influences Eurasia. Currently, there seems to be a widely held belief that developments in Eurasia have emphasised the salience of geopolitics in the world order as a whole. Much has been written during the last five years about Europe (and the West) and Russia’s geopolitical struggle. However, less attention has been allotted to the way geopolitics builds and influences ‘Eurasia’ as a political construct. Classical geopolitics points to the pre-eminence of geography and power in shaping key dynamics in the world order. While Russian or even Chinese behaviour tends to conform to tenets of classical geopolitics, the diverse nature of Eurasia points to a more nuanced understanding of geopolitics. In its traditional forms, geopolitics emphasises the centrality of sovereignty and borders, as key aspects that states should safeguard in international relations.However, what we experience in Eurasia is a diverse spectrum of perspectives on sovereignty and borders, all of which mediated through the prism of different sets of norms and values. In this context,theworkshop and volume aim to conceptualize the power shifts have affected border and geopolitics in Eurasia.

**Instructions for potential contributors**

We welcome both theoretically informed contributions, as well as empirically rich accounts.

Some of the key questions to be addressed include:

* What role does geopolitics play in the construction of Eurasia as a political and spatial project?
* How do emerging power shifts affect borders and sovereignty?
* What are the views of actors in Eurasia regarding the role of geopolitics in the region?
* Can Eurasian states develop an alternative perspective on geopolitics that would lay the basis for a coherent non-Western world?
* Is geopolitics a key aspect driving force shaping the security architecture of Eurasia?
* Could Europe and Asia be treated as a unified political space, and if so, how should be organized this unified space?
* Does the rise of Eurasia herald the emergence of a new world order, challenging the traditional America, Europe, Asia ‘trinomial’?
* How the discursive construction of geopolitical spaces could fulfil a particular function for the pursuit of foreign policy interests by key political players?
* Could Eurasian borderlands function as transactions nodes, also attempting to bridge cultures and encourage trade in goods and ideas?
* How do China and Russia envisage the Eurasian integration process, what models are they proposing for an integrated ‘supercontinent’ and how are they pursuing their plans?
* Will also emerge a new geopolitics of energy?
* Could the consolidation of the Eurasian Economic Union enhance regional hegemony?
* Could do the theories of hegemony and neo-imperialism explain the Eurasian integration?

Participation of accepted contributors to the book workshop is mandatory. The organizers shall cover only costs for accommodation and meal, the rest remain the sole responsibility of contributors.

The papers presented will be publish in one prestigious Poubliching House from UK

The project is developed by the Centre for Foreign Policy and Security Studies and Faculty of History, International Relations, Political Sciences and Communication Sciences from the University of Oradea