



## Fiche de cours (Professeur invité)

### Course description form (Visiting Professor)

Nom de l'enseignant.e / Last Name :

Prénom de l'enseignant.e / First Name :

Langue d'enseignement / Language of instruction :

Adresse e-mail de l'enseignant / E-mail :

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Description du cours / Course Description :

Bibliographie indicative / Recommended Readings :

Mode d'évaluation / Course assessment : Paper



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## **Territoires en résistance : Autonomies indigènes, Économies Solidaires et ontologies politiques en Amérique Latine**

**Gabriel Mendoza Zárate**

### **Description du cours**

Au cours des dernières décennies, les mouvements autochtones et communautaires en Amérique latine ont développé des pratiques politiques innovantes qui remettent en question les modèles dominants de développement, la souveraineté de l'État et la mondialisation capitaliste. Ces mouvements articulent des formes d'autogouvernement et d'autonomie territoriale, des économies solidaires ainsi que des spiritualités éco-communautaires proposant des modes alternatifs d'organisation de la vie collective.

Ce séminaire initie les étudiant·e·s à ces formes émergentes de politiques pluriverselles, en examinant comment la pensée politique autochtone et les pratiques de base contribuent aux débats contemporains sur la démocratie, la transition écologique et les futurs post-capitalistes.

Le cours se concentre sur des expériences au Mexique, en particulier sur les mouvements autochtones du Chiapas, tels que le Mouvement pour la Défense de la Vie et du Territoire, en les situant au sein de débats théoriques plus larges portant sur l'écologie politique, la théorie décoloniale et les études d'économie solidaire.

Il analysera les contributions des visions du monde autochtones et des ontologies relationnelles à la redéfinition du lien entre territoire, communauté et nature, en offrant des perspectives critiques face à la crise écologique mondiale actuelle.

### **Objectifs du cours**

1. Comprendre la pertinence politique des mouvements autochtones dans l'Amérique latine contemporaine.
2. Analyser le concept d'autonomie territoriale au-delà du cadre de l'État-nation libéral.
3. Examiner le rôle des économies solidaires comme alternatives au développement capitaliste.
4. Explorer les visions du monde autochtones comme sources de pensée écologique et politique.
5. Développer des perspectives comparatives entre les expériences latino-américaines et les débats européens sur la décroissance, les communs et la transition écologique.

## **Programme du cours:**

### **1) Crise mondiale et insurrections politiques**

Crise mondiale et systémique, et alternatives politiques provenant du Sud global.

### **2) Autonomies autochtones et gouvernance territoriale**

Autogouvernement, institutions communautaires et autonomie politique.

### **3) Écologie politique et conflits territoriaux**

Extractivisme, justice environnementale et défense du territoire.

### **4) Économie solidaire et production communautaire**

Coopératives, biens communs et pratiques économiques post-capitalistes.

### **5) Mode vivre au monde d'autochtones et spiritualités écologiques**

Ontologies relationnelles et perspectives éco-communautaires.

### **6) Futurs possibles**

Dialogue entre alternatives latino-américaines et débats écologiques européens.

## **Bibliographie préliminaire**

Coraggio, J. L. (Ed.). (2017). *Miradas sobre la economía social y solidaria en America Latina*. Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires: CLACSO, Los Polvorines, Universidad Nacional de General Sarmiento, 2021.

Escobar, A. (2014). *Sentipensar con la tierra: Nuevas lecturas sobre el desarrollo territorial y diferencia* (1. ed). Medellín: Ediciones UNAULA.

Escobar, A. (2017). *Autonomía y diseño: La realización de lo comunal*. Buenos Aires, Argentina: Tinta Limón.

Gagné, N. (Ed.). (2020). *À la reconquête de la souveraineté: Mouvements autochtones en Amérique latine et en Océanie*. Québec: Les Presses de l'Université Laval. Recuperado de <https://www.pulaval.com/livres/a-la-reconquete-de-la-souverainete-mouvements-autochtones-en-amerique-latine-et-en-oceanie>

González, M., Burguete Cal y Mayor, A., Mariman, J., Ortiz-T, P., & Funaki, R. (Eds.). (2021). *Autonomías y autogobierno en la América Diversa*. Quito, Ecuador: Editorial Universitaria Abya-

Yala. Recuperado de <https://iwgia.org/es/recursos/publicaciones/4382-autonom%C3%ADas-y-autogobierno-en-la-am%C3%A9rica-diversa.html>

Leff, E. (Ed.) 2019. *Ecología política. De la deconstrucción del capital a la territorialización de la vida*. México: Siglo XXI Editores.

Leff, Enrique. 2021. "Political Ecology: A Latin American Perspective." En *Political Ecology*, 249–318. Cham: Springer.

Mignolo, Walter. (2003). *Historias locales/diseños globales: Colonialidad, conocimientos subalternos y pensamiento fronterizo*. Madrid: Akal.

Rojas Herrera, J. J., Susano García, J. L., Olgún Andrade, S., & Mendoza Arellano, M. (Eds.). (2023). *Actores y prácticas de la Economía Social y Solidaria en México en el horizonte post-pandemia*. Guerrero, México: Centro Internacional de Investigación e Información De la Economía Pública, Social y Cooperativa. CIRIEC México.

Santos, B. de S., & Meneses, M. P. (Eds.). (2014). *Epistemologías del Sur: Perspectivas*. Madrid: Akal.

Walsh, C. E. (2005). *Pensamiento crítico y matriz (de)colonial: Reflexiones latinoamericanas*. Editorial Abya Yala.



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# GLOBAL SCHENGEN

## COURSE MANUAL

**Credits:** 1 ECTS (2 ECTS for international students)

**Instruction and assessment language:** English

**Time period :** Second semester

**Time and location :** TBC

**Convener :** Julien Jeandesboz, Université libre de Brussels

**Contact :** [julien.jeandesboz@ulb.be](mailto:julien.jeandesboz@ulb.be)

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# 1. Proposed schedule

The course should ideally take place during the weeks of 08.02.2027 and 15.02.2027. The proposed schedule of sessions is the following.

Date & time	Session
11.02.2027 2 pm-3:30 pm	Session 1 <i>The state and the means of movement</i>
11.02.2027 3:45 pm – 5:15 pm	Session 2 <i>Borders, territory, mobility</i>
12.02.2027 3:45 pm – 5:15 pm	Session 3 <i>Situating Schengen (I): Sociogenesis</i>
12.02.2027 5:30 pm – 7 pm	Session 4 <i>Situating Schengen (II): Political and Institutional Coordinates</i>
18.02.2027 2 pm-3:30 pm	Session 5 <i>A Schengen paradox? Mobility controls in a borderless area</i>
18.02.2027 3:45 pm – 5:15 pm	Session 6 <i>Data-basing Schengen: surveillance and cross-border mobility</i>
19.02.2027 3:45 pm – 5:15 pm	Session 7 <i>Externalising Schengen</i>
19.02.2027 5:30 pm – 7 pm	Session 8 <i>Schengen and the global mobility infrastructure</i>

## 2. Topic and objectives

The course examines how states and international organisations regulate international mobility, using the case of cooperation among European countries in the context of the Schengen area as its main vantage point. Schengen is often portrayed as an area where internal border checks have been removed and where the capacity of state authorities to control cross-border movements of persons have been limited as a result. The module problematises this assumption, by introducing participants to the idea that the establishment and functioning of the Schengen area epitomise transformations in the relation between states, territory, borders, and international mobility. A key related idea we will explore is that border checks are only one measure that states can utilise to control cross-border movements of persons, and that the Schengen framework has redirected and enhanced the capacity of state authorities to rely on alternatives to border checks.

The module will be of interest to participants who:

- want to know more about the historical and contemporary relation between states, borders and international mobilities, whether these mobilities are characterised as migration, refuge or simply travel;

- are interested in an introduction to European Union (EU) policies and measures in the field of border control, freedom of movement and internal security, including visa policies, externalisation measures, the activities of the EU's Frontex border agency, or the use of information systems such as the Schengen Information System;
- would like to advance their understanding of how the policies and measures enacted by European states and EU authorities are embedded within international and global patterns, processes and efforts to govern international mobilities;
- look to develop an initial degree of familiarity with interdisciplinary scholarship dedicated to the study of borders and international mobility.

Upon completion of the module, participants can expect:

- to have improved their knowledge about how states regulate and control cross-border, international mobilities;
- to have increased their familiarity with EU policies and measures in the field of border control, freedom of movement and internal security and their history, including and especially that of the Schengen area;
- to have developed an introductory degree of familiarity with the academic literature dedicated to the study of the abovementioned topics;
- to have had the opportunity to practice their research, writing and reading skills to a degree appropriate at undergraduate level.

### 3. Recommended prior knowledge

The course is meant for **undergraduate students**. Having successfully completed introduction courses to political science, international relations/politics, European Union politics, comparative politics, and/or political sociology or any combination thereof is highly recommended. Successful completion of more specialised courses in border and/or migrations studies, on the European area of freedom, security and justice, history of European integration, or policing in an international or comparative perspective is an asset but not a requirement.

**A B2 CEFR proficiency level in English is recommended.** Please note that the module is not intended as a language course, and should not be pursued with the expectation of improving participants' language skills. In particular, participants should not expect flexibility regarding assessment language.

### 4. Teaching format

The course is taught over a period of 2 weeks and comprises eight sessions of 90 minutes each, for a total of 12 hours. Class meetings are in person and there are no available options for remote/online attendance. Sessions consists in a combination of lectures and discussions, to an extent that depends on the level of enrolment.

**Key readings listed in the course programme below are integral to the learning activities of the module.** They are used in class and form part of the assessment. Participants should aim to complete at least one key reading, when several are listed, before each meeting, and to have completed all key readings before taking the module's assessment. Key readings are made available online before the start of the course.

### 5. Course assessment

#### 5.1. Final essay

The assessed coursework for this module consists of a final essay of 3,000 words. Participants may choose between one of three essay questions, which will be communicated at the beginning of the second week.

The formal requirements for the final essay are the following :

- Essays should be written in English and meet basic standards of intelligibility, quality (grammar and spelling) and of academic reasoning;
- Length: 3,000 words pure text +/- 10% (essays should fall within a range of 2,700-3,300 words), **excluding headers, footnotes, bibliography, and note on AI** (see below);
- Formatting: standard margins, 1.5 lines spacing, Aptos or Calibri 12;
- **Fully and appropriately referenced** according to academic standards, using Chicago author-date style ([https://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/tools\\_citationguide/citation-guide-2.html](https://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/tools_citationguide/citation-guide-2.html)),
- Includes an introduction, a conclusion and at least two separate sections explicitly identified using section headers featuring appropriate titles.

Substantially, final essays should:

- Be organised around a **central thesis** that provides an answer to the selected essay question. The thesis statement should be included in the essay's introduction, and the outcome of the essay's demonstration discussed in the essay's conclusion;
- Provide a nuanced discussion of their central thesis, explicitly considering counter-arguments or counter-theses;
- Make appropriate use of references to the relevant academic literature and of evidence to support claims;
- Make meaningful (as opposed to cosmetic) use of at least **two key readings** referenced in the course programme (see below). Essays should furthermore meaningfully use **at least two additional academic references** beyond the ones listed as key or suggested readings in the course programme below, evidencing participants' efforts to conduct their own, additional research.

Assessment criteria for final essays are:

- Quality of reasoning: to what extent does the essay deal with the selected question, include an appropriate thesis statement, consider counter-arguments, is logically organised, and makes appropriate use of the literature?
- Quality of knowledge: to what extent is the essay devoid of factual inaccuracies and conceptual misunderstandings, and reflects an appropriate grasp of the information and analyses presented during the course and in the readings?
- Quality of writing: to what extent is the essay appropriately written, understandable, devoid of formal issues (grammar, spelling, referencing, etc)?
- Quality of literature: to what extent does the essay appropriately identify and make meaningful use of the academic literature, both that which is listed in the course manual and beyond?

## 5.2. Submission of final essay, deadlines and penalties

The submission process for final essays is the following;

- Final essays are submitted in electronic format only;
- Final essays are submitted online using the school's virtual learning environment;
- Final essays **must be submitted as a modifiable Microsoft Word document (.docx format or equivalent)**.

The final essay is due on **12 March 2026, 6 pm** at the latest.

**A cumulative penalty of -2 points is incurred for each 24-hour period that a submission is late.** Participants should expect to receive feedback on their essay and their mark within three weeks after submission.

### 5.3. Guidelines on AI

 School guidelines may override the instructions contained in this section. The course manual will be updated accordingly.

Participants may use AI for their coursework, but are required to abide by the following three principles:

- **Subsidiarity:** the use of AI tools may not replace personal reflection, research or writing;
- **Responsibility:** participants must ensure that the use of generative AI tools is in compliance with intellectual property and data protection rights, and does not constitute plagiarism or academic fraud within the meaning of school rules and regulations;
- **Transparency:** participants must be capable of presenting clearly and without ambiguity how they have used AI for their coursework, including by identifying the contents that such tools helped produce.

To this effect, participants that make use of AI are required to annex to their essay a statement on AI detailing their use of such tools (including which software and which version) and how this use is compliant with the principles listed above. The statement is **not included in the final essay's word count**.

Please note that for the purpose of this module's coursework, AI tools include software providing machine translation and/or assistive writing features (e.g. but not exhaustively DeepL, Grammarly, etc).

### 5.4. Plagiarism and fraud

School rules and regulations concerning plagiarism and fraud in coursework apply in full to the module's coursework. If need be, please refer to the relevant documentation.

## 6. Course programme

### Session 1. Introduction / The state and the means of movement

#### Synopsis

The session briefly introduces the logistics of the course, before focusing on its main themes. Looking at the Schengen area, it centres the key question that will be explored throughout is: how has it become possible for a group of states to lift checks on movements of persons between their territories? To understand why this may be puzzling and a meaningful question, the session looks at how political scientists have understood the relation between states and movements of persons. Working from a Weberian understanding of the state, it outlines how states have from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century onwards successfully claimed a monopoly over the legitimate means of movement (Torpey).

#### Key reading(s)

Torpey, John (1998) Coming and Going: On the State Monopolization of the Legitimate “Means of Movement”. *Sociological Theory*, Vol. 16, No. 3, pp. 239-59.

### Session 2. Borders, territory, mobility

#### Synopsis

Building on the insights of Session 1, this session turns to the notion of borders. It outlines how interdisciplinary efforts in political geography, political sociology and international studies have sought from the early 1990s onwards to problematise the conventional understanding of borders as the territorial envelope of the sovereign state, the shell of Torpey’s “crustacean” nation-state. These efforts were and remain linked to the joint observation that efforts by public authorities to enforce borders take place both within and beyond the territory of a given state; and that such efforts are organised around the simultaneous imperative of enabling desirable international circulations (of people, goods and money) and preventing unwanted movements. As such, borders may be conceived of more dynamically as bordering processes, unfolding across (within and without) states’ territories, and arranged as networks, zones or filters rather than as lines.

#### Key reading(s)

Walters, William (2006) Rethinking Borders Beyond the State. *Comparative European Politics*, Vol. 4, No. 2-3, pp. 141-59.

### Session 3. Situating Schengen (I): Sociogenesis

#### Synopsis

In this session, we turn towards Schengen as a specific transformation of the relation between borders, territory and mobility for the states involved. The session interrogates the predominant view of Schengen in the literature, whereby Schengen was an imperfect and rudimentary precursor to the establishment of the European Union’s area of freedom, security and justice. It situates Schengen within a specific process and disposition towards “Europe-making” that involves actors from the world of home affairs, criminal justice and policing. Starting in the 1960s, these actors progressively gravitated away from the historical transnational hub of home affairs and police cooperation embodied by the international police body Interpol, first into informal “clubs” and networks focused on the repression of drugs trafficking and of clandestine political organisations, later into more formalised cooperation arrangements involving the so-called Trevi framework, and progressively into the arenas of European Community, later European Union,

policy- and decision-making. In so doing, the session highlights the processes that led first to the conclusion of the 1985 Schengen Agreement and 1990 Implementing Convention, and the subsequent incorporation of Schengen into the legal and institutional order of the EU with the 1998 treaty of Amsterdam.

#### Key reading(s)

Wassenberg, Birte (2020) The Schengen Crisis and the End of the Myth of “Europea Without Borders”. *Borders in Globalization Review*, Vol. 1, No. 2, pp. 30-39, <https://doi.org/10.18357/bigr12202019599>.

## Session 4. Situating Schengen (II): Political and institutional coordinates

### Synopsis

In this session we look at the functioning of the Schengen area. We briefly consider its legal grounding, i.e. the scope of what constitutes “Schengen law” and its main legal instruments, in particular the Schengen Borders Code. We look at which institutions and actors are involved in deciding about Schengen. We lastly examine the major political and policy controversies that have affected the functioning of Schengen since the early 2010s, questioning the relevance of thinking about Schengen in terms of “crisis”. The aim of the session is not to be exhaustive, but to provide participants with key reference points to develop an autonomous capacity to make sense of Schengen politics and institutions.

#### Key reading(s)

Jeandesboz, Julien (2020) Security in the Schengen area: limiting rights and freedoms? In *Governance and politics in the post-crisis European Union*, edited by Ramona Coman, Amandine Crespy & Vivien Schmidt, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 258-77.

## Session 5. A Schengen paradox ? Mobility controls in a borderless area

### Synopsis

How does an area without internal border checks between the territories of its constituent states work? This session focuses on Schengen as an area of borderless travel. It examines how borderless travel works and how the Schengen area has from the onset established so-called compensatory measures enabling Member State authorities to circumvent the prohibition of systematic border checks. It discusses how successive reforms to the functioning of the Schengen area have widen the margin of manoeuvre of national authorities and expanded the repertoire of measures available to them, including through the reliance on exchanges of information and data-sharing technologies.

#### Key reading(s)

Casella-Colombeau, Sara (2015) Policing the Internal Schengen Borders: Managing the Double Bind Between Free Movement and Migration Control. *Policing and Society*, Vol. 27, No. 5, pp. 1-14.

Oelgemöller, Christina, Ansems de Vries, Leonie & Kees Groenendijk (2020) The crafting of a paradox: Schengen inside and out. *International Journal of Migration and Border Studies*, Vol. 6, No. 1-2, pp. 7-25.

## Session 6. Data-basing Schengen: surveillance and cross-border mobility

### Synopsis

Building on the previous session, this meeting will look at how the establishment and functioning of the Schengen area correlates with the deployment of large-scale information and electronic data sharing

schemes between national authorities and beyond. Databases such as the Schengen Information System (SIS), Visa Information System (VIS) or Eurodac store data on millions of persons for border and migration enforcement goals, and enable authorities to monitor not just entry on the territory, but also comings and goings. The session therefore examines how the control of cross-border mobilities intersects with large-scale, digital surveillance practices. While apparently technical in scope, these measures enact a transformation of the political meaning and location of borders, from territorial demarcations to filters set to sift between ‘bona fide’ and ‘mala fide’ people on the move.

#### Key reading(s)

Aas, Katja Franko (2011) ‘Crimmigrant’ bodies and bona fide travelers : Surveillance citizenship and global governance. *Theoretical Criminology*, Vol. 15, No. 3, pp. 331-46.

## Session 7. Externalising Schengen

### Synopsis

This session examines the second major facet of the transformations to border and mobility enforcement in the context of Schengen, which have been examined in the literature under the heading of externalisation. Externalisation involves enforcement measures deployed beyond the territory of the state. Externalisation practices fall under categories, including operational cooperation with third states, visa policies or control measures at points of departure rather than arrival. This session will be the occasion to discuss on the one hand the role of Frontex, the EU’s border enforcement agency and originally an offshoot of the Schengen acquis, and to look at Schengen visa policies

#### Key reading(s)

Cobarrubias, Sebastian et al. (2023) Interventions on the concept of externalisation in migration and border studies. *Political Geography*, Vol. 105, Article 102911.

## Session 8. Schengen and the global mobility infrastructure / Conclusions

### Synopsis

Intended as a wrap-up of the course, this session finalises the discussion on the transformed relation between borders, territory and mobility by relating Schengen developments to global trends in the field of mobility enforcement. We explore the idea that Schengen is a specific instance of broader transformations in how states control international cross-border mobility. This involves considering 1) how states in other regions have attempted to implement borderless or partially borderless travel areas; and 2) how mobility enforcement is increasingly organised not along territorial demarcations but infrastructural ones, filtering access to the global mobility infrastructure that enables (relatively) cheap, safe and fast cross-border travel.

#### Key reading(s)

Spijkerboer, Thomas (2018) The Global Mobility Infrastructure: Reconceptualising the Externalisation of Migration Control. *European Journal of Migration and Law*, Vol. 20, No. 4, pp. 452-469.

## 7. Additional readings

Participants will find a selection of additional readings related to the topics of the course below. Participants can consult them to complement class discussions, for the purpose of writing the final essay,

or keep them for a later stage in their studies. The reading list is interdisciplinary by design, bringing together contributions from law as well as political geography, political science or political sociology and interdisciplinary research domains such as border and migration studies or criminology.

### Global Schengen Additional Reading List

Bigo, Didier & Elspeth Guild, eds (2005) *Controlling Frontiers: Free Movement Into and Within Europe*. Aldershot: Ashgate.

Blanco Sío-López, Cristina (2020) Schengen as a political territory : Sources of differentiation in the EU's 'free movement of persons' from 1985. *Politique européenne*, No. 67-68.

Brouwer, Evelien (2008) *Digital Borders and Real Rights: Effective Remedies for Third-Country Nationals in the Schengen Information System*. Leiden: Brill.

Casella Colombeau, Sara (2020) Crisis of Schengen? The effect of two 'migrant crises' (2011 and 2015) on the free movement of people at an internal Schengen border. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, Vol. 46, No. 11, pp. 2258-74.

Coman, Ramona (2019) Values and power conflicts in framing borders and borderlands: the 2013 reform of EU Schengen governance. *Journal of Borderland Studies*, Vol. 34, No. 5, pp. 685-98.

Comte, Emmanuel (2018) *The History of the European Migration Regime: Germany's Strategic Hegemony*. London: Routledge.

Comte, Emmanuel (2025) State Power and the Emergence of Free Movement in Europe. *Historical Social Research/Historische Sozialforschung*, Vol. 50, No. 1, pp. 74-92.

Gammeltoft-Hansen, Thomas & James C. Hathaway (2015) *Non-Refoulement* in a World of Cooperative Deterrence. *Columbia Journal of Transnational Law*, Vol. 53, No. 2, pp. 235-83.

Groenendijk, Kees (2020) The genesis of free movement of persons in the EU: Why and for whom? In *The Routledge Handbook of Critical European Studies*, edited by Didier Bigo et al. London: Routledge, pp. 283-306.

Guiraudon, Virginie & Gallya Lahav (2000) A Reappraisal of the State Sovereignty Debate: The Case of Migration Control. *Comparative Political Studies*, Vol. 33, No. 2, pp. 163-95.

Gülzau, Fabian (2023) A "new normal" for the Schengen area. When, where and why member states reintroduce temporary border controls? *Journal of Borderland Studies*, Vol. 38, No. 5, pp. 785-803.

Hamilton Byrne, William and Thomas Gammeltoft-Hansen (2024) Untangling the Legal Infrastructure of Schengen. *European Papers*, Vol. 9, No. 1, pp. 157-177.

Heller, Charles (2025) De-confining borders: towards a politics of freedom of movement in the time of the pandemic. In *Pandemic (Im)mobilities*, edited by Peter Adey, Kevin Hannam, Mimi Sheller & David Tyfield. London: Routledge, pp. 113-33 (<https://api.taylorfrancis.com/content/chapters/oa-edit/download?identifierName=doi&identifierValue=10.4324/9781003521495-8&type=chapterpdf>).

Infantino, Federica (2019) *Schengen Visa Implementation and Transnational Policymaking: Bordering Europe*. London: Routledge.

Jeandesboz, Julien (2025) Borders and border control. In *Handbook of Digital Criminology*, edited by Mareile Kaufmann & Heidi Mork Lowell. Berlin: De Gruyter, pp. 123-132.

Jeandesboz, Julien (2021) 'Ceci n'est pas un contrôle': PNR Data Processing and the Reshaping of Borderless Travel in the Schengen Area. *European Journal of Migration and Law*, Vol. 23, No. 4, pp. 431-56.

Lyon, David (2003) Surveillance as social sorting: Computer codes and mobile bodies. In *Surveillance as Social Sorting*, edited by David Lyon. New York: Routledge, pp. 13-30.

Paoli, Simone (2015) The Schengen Agreements and their Impact on Euro-Mediterranean Relations: The Case of Italy and the Maghreb. *Journal of European Integration History*, Vol. 21, No. 1, pp. 125-146.

- Paoli, Simone (2016) France and the Origins of Schengen: An Interpretation. *Journal of European Integration History*
- Pettersson Fürst, Johanna (2023) Differentiated Implementation of Controls: The Internal Border Regimes of Schengen. *Politics and Governance*, Vol. 11, No. 3, pp. 68-78.
- Sheptycki, James (1995) Transnational policing and the makings of a post-modern state. *British Journal of Criminology*, Vol. 35, No. 4, pp. 6103-35.
- Thym, Daniel & Jonas Bornemann (2020) Schengen and Free Movement Law During the First Phase of the Covid-19 Pandemic: Of Symbolism, Law and Politics. *European Papers*, Vol. 5, No. 3, pp. 1143-70.
- Pijnenburg, Annick, Gammeltoft-Hansen, Thomas & Conny Rijken (2018) Controlling Migration through International Cooperation. *European Journal of Migration and Law*, Vol. 20., No. 1, pp. 365-71.
- Walters, William (2002) Mapping Schengenland: Denaturalizing the Border. *Environment and Planning D: Society and Space*, Vol. 20, No. 5, pp. 561-580.
- Zaiotti, Ruben (2007) Revisiting Schengen: Europe and the emergence of a new culture of border control. *Perspectives on European Politics and Society*, Vol. 8, No. 1, pp. 31-54.
- Zaiotti, Ruben (2011) *Cultures of Border Control: Schengen and the Evolution of European Frontiers*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
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