

KEYNOTES: Joe Painter, Durham University
 Xiang Biao, Max Planck Institute
 Cindy Fan, UCLA
 Natalie Koch, Syracuse University

CFP: The Global East as borderland

Networking and Commoning

EARCAG-GPE conference 2023
 December 12-15, 2023,
 City University of Hong Kong, Chinese University of Hong Kong, HK
 Due dates for session proposals/abstracts: **Extended to**

August 30, 2023

The EARCAG-GPE conference 2023 is centred on “The Global East as Borderland”, through which we invite borderland thinking through the Global East (Balibar, 2009):

Transnational digital economy: The continuously changing landscape of the innovation economy may be the first arena for such observations. The outward expansion of Chinese technology companies and apps, from Huawei to TikTok, was quickly circumvented by hawkish policies framed in terms of national security. The subsequent measures taken by China, such as structural reform for technological self-reliance in domestic supply chains and schemes for the mobility of individual makers and startups, triggered concerns about “asymmetric decoupling”. As a result, the transnational networks have been reconfigured, alongside its mutually constitutive territories, borders and infrastructures (Cowen, 2010; Larkin, 2013).

Territoriality: Nowhere else is the gravity of border more acutely felt than in the East, where the Russian invasion of Ukraine raises an urgent call for political scientists to revisit the form of violence between two territorially sovereign states. Perhaps as an unintended side-effect of the Russo-Ukrainian war, speculation about a possible war between China and Taiwan spread widely

Territorial tensions between East Asian but in the air (Adey, 2014; Hung & Lien, contentious movement of the SPAR 19, the Philippines to Taiwan, dragged the friction. For decades, scholars have through the modernist, Westphalian, dwells on territorial paradigms. While relational, topological, more than; Chen, 2010; Song & Hae, 2019), they, entanglement with the “inertia of the 2005; Allen, 2011; Elden, 2017; Jonas & 2006, 2010).



countries can be seen not only on land, 2022; Yao & Wang, 2022), as the the plane that flew Nancy Pelosi from countries along the path into a spiral of devoted themselves to breaking spatial imaginations of the state that these endeavours have highlighted representational turns (Allen, 2011; nevertheless, must be put in an modernist territorial order” (Agnew, Moisiso, 2018; Murphy, 2022; Painter,

Mobility: While political and business between globalisation and de-city opened up a new chapter of governments could apply border Painter, 2006; Rumford, 2008; Xiang, division of labour, and the nearly to sanitised border controls for classified areas, the militarisation of mobility control reshapes the concept of border, about who has the right to control whom, where and on what scales. Here, the various control skills previously used for national borders stretch to multiple scales of the body, the city, the national and the supranational.

elites across the world are torn globalisation, the lockdown of Wuhan governing experimentations in how control to everyday life (Fan, 2020; 2022). From the introduction of a new ubiquitous adoption of digital passes, travellers and goods in differently

We invite papers with these questions: what alternatives are there to thinking about geographies that allow multiple spatial processes to unfold and fold into each other, such as territoriality, mobility, bordering and networking; allow multiple actors, from violent and institutional to civic and material forces, to come into play; allow historical legacies and contemporary logics mingle, and more importantly, allow provincialised knowledge (west and east, north and south) (Müller & Trubina, 2020; Shin, Hyun Bang, 2021), to encounter and inspire each other.



SUBMISSION EMAIL earcag.hk2023@gmail.com

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