

DOWNLOAD PDF WINTER-TYRES-FOR-A-FLOWER-BED: SHUTTLE TRADE ON THE FINNISH-RUSSIAN BORDER ANNA STAMMLER-GOSSMANN.

Chapter 1 : Bettina Bruns Judith Miggelbrink (Eds.) Subverting Borders - PDF

'Winter-tyres-for-a-flower-bed': Shuttle trade on the Finnish-Russian border Anna Stammler-Gossmann 1 Introduction
'We will figure it out' is a common expression among Russian shuttle traders.

VERA is supported by: Contents Theme of the Conference Making a Worldwide Border Studies Community

The commonplace of global de-bordering, supported by optimistic notions of globalization and a new post-Cold War world order, has arguably succumbed to the reality of increasing complexity and instability in the world system. We can recognize global megatrends that are changing the nature of borders while, at the same time, there are obviously different regional responses and counter tendencies to these trends that we need to pay attention in our work. Global trends & regional responses Globalization can be understood as unprecedented expansion and transformation of the global economy and concurrent fluidity of people and goods, which in a context of increased securitization, is being identified clearly as a pressing issue by social scientists, policy makers, and political actors who have put borders on the agenda. Despite normative ideas in border studies that favor a broad cultural, economic and complex governance view of borders and borderlands, a strict top down international relations view of borders continue to dominate policymaking. This current era of heightened globalization and geopolitical tension requires that we pay more attention to changes in the governance of borders and border regions, and the regional responses that are linked to such development. During this post-Cold War era, the nature of borders has been changing and it is important to understand the complex roles and realities of borders in the 21st century and thus deal with changing borders and their strategic, economic, cultural implications. These concerns are partly reflected by the contemporary state of the art in borders studies; state borders are commonly understood as multifaceted social institutions rather than solely as formal political markers of sovereignty. On this view, borders help condition how societies and individuals shape their strategies and identities. At the same time, borders themselves can be seen as products of a social and political negotiation of space; they frame social and political action and are constructed through institutional and discursive practices at different levels and by different actors. At the same time it is, however, important to remember that through new institutional and discursive practices contested borders can also be transformed into symbols of co-operation and of common historical heritage. Formed in with an emphasis on the United States-Mexico borderlands, the ABS has become an association truly global in its scope and its membership. As an association devoted to the greater understanding of borders, ABS embraces multidisciplinary approaches and perspectives from all border researchers worldwide. Already more than half of the ABS membership lives in one of thirty different countries outside of the United States. As the ABS grows to meet the challenge of accommodating the ever more international and diverse membership, it has become necessary to renew some of the traditional logistical and organizational practices in order to better match the new circumstances. What is needed is cooperation, not competition, with other relevant border studies networks. In order to foster greater linkages and more intensive dialogue between various networks and organization focusing on border issues ABS is eager to find a new role in facilitating this dialogue. As a practical manifestation of this pursuit, the initiative to launch a new working mode by organizing ABS world conferences every fourth or fifth year was accepted at the ABS annual meeting in Houston. Petersburg, Russia, in the summer of The ABS World Conference does not aim to initiate yet another competing border conference series among dozens of established and high profile events. The Association for Borderlands Studies aims to provide important linkages among scholars around the globe. The ABS world conference is a practical example of working towards this goal. Having a broader conference not tied to any specific country or continent is expected to bring new possibilities also to those living outside the United States, where the ABS Annual Meetings are held. The ABS World aims to bring together various border studies networks to

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discuss issues of common concern. Welcome is by no means limited to academics only; the world conference, as well as the association as a whole, is open to policymakers, diplomats, law enforcements agencies, non-state actors, artists and many others alike. Scholars from 64 different countries send in their proposals. The Association for Borderlands Studies and the University of Eastern Finland thank all our partners that have made this event possible and wish all participants most warmly welcome to the opening sessions of the conference in Joensuu, the capital of North Karelia. The first conference days will take place in the easternmost region of the continental European Union and only 60 kilometers from the Finnish-Russian border. The North-Karelian region has been actively involved in cooperation with Russian partners for more than two decades and has also been the backdrop for numerous academic and official events that have brought border region issues to public attention. North Karelia, like much of the European North, is far from the major urban centers of Europe, but here you will discover a fascinating and very hospitable region with vast areas of natural beauty. Our conference is indeed a major international event " and it is a sizable one with over participants. In the process you will see different borderlands, each with its own specific history. Together with our Russian and local Finnish partners we here in Joensuu are proud to be able to host you and accompany you at this binational academic event. What better place than the Finnish-Russian border region could have been the location of this meeting? Petersburg has taken the initiative to organize this meeting. The huge number of participants is a clear expression of the fact that the ABS is growing into the premier global discussion forum for border scholars. Although the central theme of the conference, Post-Cold War Borders: Global Trends and Regional Responses, was already appropriately conceived about two years ago, the current global developments make this meeting even more in touch with the those that are making the headlines. The interpretation of national and regional borders seems currently being redefined. As you will see, the program offers a great combination of parallel sessions, plenaries and excursions. I am sure it offers something for everyone engaged in border studies. Of course I also encourage you to keep being involved with the ABS. One way of doing this is to join the association. Benefits include access to the Journal of Borderlands Studies and the online newsletter, La Frontera. Tatiana Zhurzhenko, University of Vienna, Austria 10 Post-Cold War Borders Global Trends and Regional Responses The Association for Borderlands Studies The Association for borderlands Studies is the leading international scholarly association dedicated exclusively to the systematic interchange of ideas and information relating to international border areas and issues. Founded in , with an original emphasis on the study of the United States-Mexico borderlands region, the ABS has always attracted participation from scholars in other world regions at its annual conference linked to the Western Social Science Association in the U. During the last decade, the ABS has grown to represent border regions and border scholarship worldwide, and this representation is growing stronger every year. Also, after almost 40 years since the ABS was founded, the association has a rapidly growing membership that is truly interdisciplinary and representative of hundreds of academic institutions, government agencies and NGOs from the Americas, Asia, Africa, Australia and Europe. In this era, as nation-states grapple with the flows and currents of globalization across and between bounded territories that appear to have potentially fewer and certainly more contested relationships, borders emerge as more problematic and borderlands appear more visible and real in our world. Contemporary issues related to borders and borderlands proliferate in all world regions and the oceans. These issues include regional economic integration, emergence of new nation states, expansion of ethnic conflicts, migrations and diaspora across boundaries, security versus openness of borders, bordering the human body, identity politics across borders, and much more. The need to institutionalize management of trans-boundary problems ranging from immigration to shared environments to trade to community vitality and even to public health, has led researchers and policy developers to view and operationalize border studies in thematic clusters ranging from people and goods flows, to security, governance, sustainability and culture. There is also a renewed interest in the history and emergence of

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borders and borderlands. The ABS has emerged as a vibrant and flexible association of scholars and other border specialists who are committed to evaluating border dynamics and sharing knowledge about borders and borderlands through a combination of traditional approaches and the exploration of new directions in border studies. All of these build on the international relationships and interchange now possible among border specialists in our contemporary global networks. The ABS is emerging in this network exchange as the viable linkpoint and catalyst for border studies interests, initiatives, projects and organizations. Its journal, the *Journal of Borderlands Studies*, is the international forum and record for border research. Currently, the ABS offers a growing range of services that include communication, networking, information dispersal and support for border studies meetings. Whereas, the ABS will continue to convene its traditional annual conference in North America, there will be a growing ABS presence and linkage with border studies conferences worldwide, and a recognition that border studies is a composite of issue-related, region-specific, policy-linked and experience-rich engagements among border studies specialists. Not only does ABS World convene the largest and most representative gathering of border specialists from around the globe, but also this first Post-Cold War Borders Global Trends and Regional Responses 11 international conference of its kind establishes a benchmark for the development and integration of border studies. With the World conference, border studies have achieved a new level of expression and interaction. The challenge now is to take border studies to greater heights of understanding, knowledge and policy impact. It strengthens the strategy of the University and corresponds to the need for increasing multi-disciplinary research on borders and border areas in Russia and Europe. The VERA Centre involves researchers from history, human geography, anthropology, social policy and sociology, political science, cultural studies and linguistics, as well as business and tourism studies. A special focal point of the activities of the Centre has been international cooperation and active engagement in promoting global networks in the field of border studies. Power, institutions and beliefs in Russia and bordering lands; European borders and neighborhood; Transitions in border regions; Crossborder cultural interaction: ABORNE aims to provide a lively platform for debate, the sharing of knowledge and the co-ordination of research activity, conferences and publications. ABORNE seeks to integrate insights derived from different sub-fields of knowledge - including history, anthropology, sociology, political science, geography, development studies, migration studies and refugee studies- that have tended to produce a fractured body of knowledge about African borderlands. ABORNE seeks to engage with scholars and policy-makers working on other parts of the world and to bring new insights to bear on borderlands studies in general, both at the conceptual and the empirical levels. The association aims to promote and publicize research on Russia and Eastern Europe in Finland and to support international cooperation in the field. The association is in contact with domestic and foreign researchers in the field and invites them for lecture and round-table discussions. It may award grants for researchers and students as well as awards for distinguished research, teaching or publishing. The founding members of the University were: Petersburg Association of Scientists and Scholars. Since , EUSP functioned as a research university for the humanities and social sciences, successfully integrating taught courses with a strong research element. Soon it opens three PhD programs in anthropology, history, and political science and sociology. Apart from its well-known academics, EUSP is particularly pride of its success in the third state mega-grant competition where the university became one of the 42 institutions receiving this major grant. The 71 million ruble grant awarded in sociology category was further significant as it was one of only six in social sciences, and second granted for private universities to win in the history of the competition. In all applications participated in the competition. The Centre was to create a flexible and democratic research institution that would be able to respond to the demands of a quickly changing Russian society and, simultaneously, to promote the integration of Russian sociologists into the international sociological community. However, the majority of studies conducted by the Centre deal with social movements, civil society and social structure as well as Soviet institutes and practices and their

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transformation in the post-Soviet context. Currently, the main research groups of the Centre are: Conference day 1, Joensuu, Finland Tuesday, June Conference day 2, Joensuu, Finland Wednesday, June Petersburg Thursday, June Conference day 3, St. Petersburg, Russia Friday, June Conference day 4, Optional Excursion, St. Petersburg, Russia Saturday, June Optional transportation back St. Petersburg Buses to St. Petersburg will leave at 8: You should arrive in the meeting point bus stop at the Market Place, by Siltakatu 10 20 min before the departure! The preliminary travel timetable: Or Why the Margins Matter “” Chair: Quo Vadis Border Research? Revisiting Newman and Paasi “” Chair:

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Chapter 2 : Stammler-Gossmann, Anna - Arctic Centre

I crossed the Finnish-Russian border for the first time in This year has been viewed as a most significant turning point for the further 'squeezing' of this segment of the economy, since the devastating, sharp devaluation of the rouble in (see Stammler-Gossmann ; Gostev/Kuskov ; Nedobitkov).

Resources, rights and communities: Europe-Asia studies, vol Localizing governance of systemic risks: A case study of the Power of Siberia pipeline in Russia. Views from the Social Sciences, ed. Beyond extractivism and alternative cosmologies: Arctic communities and extractive industries in uncertain times. Confrontation, coexistence or co-ignorance? Determining the encounter between industry, local land users and the state on the example of Kamchatka and Yakutia. Polar Record, 51 06 , " Forum for anthropology and culture. Processes of Remembering and Forgetting: Sibirica, Volume 13, Issue 3, Winter Florian Stammler, Lena Sidorova, Between state Forest mapping and local Forest living. Nomadic and Indigenous Spaces, Productions and Cognitions, Narratives of adaptation and innovation: Ways of being mobile and mobile technologies among reindeer Nomads in the russian arctic. In Sustaining Indigenous Knowledge: Meschtyb Dynamics of a coupled system: The sense of time in the north: Journal of Ethnology and Folkloristics 6 1: Loving and Conquering Nature: The Big Water of a Small River: Flood Experiences and a Community Agenda for Change. Governing the Uncertain in the Arctic: Adaptation and Climate Change in Russia and Finland, pp. Shuttle Trade on the Finnish-Russian Border. Earmarks, Furmarks and the Community: M and Schlee, G. Who Owns the Stock? Collective and Multiple Property Rights in Animals. . : Interessenkonflikte bei der Waldnutzung in Nordfinnland, in Geographische Rundschau , pp. Ilmastomuutos haastaa Challenges of the climate change. December 15, , p. Engaging with the Environment in the Industrialized Russian North. Suomen Antropologi vol 36 issue 2, , pages Der Raum, die Interessen und das Recht. Re-bordering of the Russian North. Arctic climate change, economy, and society. Your window to the Barents Region Barentsinfo. The anthropology of industrialisation in Northern Russia. An Anthropology of oil. Capitalism in the tundra or tundra in capitalism? Freedom and work in the tundra. University of Lapland Magazin Florian Stammler and E. Histories from the North. Environments, Movements and Narratives. Department of Anthropology, Boise State University. Interessenkonflikte bei der Waldnutzung in Nordfinnland". Geographische Rundschau , pp. Kleines abc des Nomadismus, ed. Turner, and Florian Stammler. Mobile Systems of Animal Husbandary. Land use and land cover change in Arctic Russia: Global environmental change , : Download pdf Anna Stammler-Gossmann. Political animals of Sakha Yakutia. Good to eat, good to live with: Nomads and animals in Northern Eurasia and Africa. Center for Northeast Asian Studies, Tohoku university, p. Case study from the Russian North. Springer, chapter 6, p. The Russian North as space of legislation. How the North became home. Attachment to Place among Industrial Migrants in Murmansk region. Ecological Applications, 20 8 , pp. Good to Eat, Good to Live with: Particularities of Labour and Human Socialisation. More than meet on the hoof? Social significance of reindeer among Finnish Saami in a rationalized pastoralist economy. The Ivalo River and Its People: Arctic climate change discourse: Construction of "Indigenusness" in Russian Legislation. International Community Law Review 11, pp. A life for an idea: Negotiating the indigenous status in the Russian Federation. Publication of the Giellagas Institute, 12; University of Oulu, pp Simple things but complicated skills. ISBN 0 1. Vulnerability of European reindeer husbandry to global change. Climatic Change, vol Special issue on IPY, edited by I. Europe-Asia Studies, vol 60 No 5, Supplement to Modern Encyclopedia. Academic International Press, pp. Reshaping the North of Russia: Towards a Conception of Space. The challenge of human dimensions in climate change research. Polar environment and climate: European research in the context of the International Polar Year. Liptatou, , Brussels, EU, pp. P : , XXI . , .

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Chapter 3 : abstracts listed

Anna Stammler-Gossmann's 9 research works with 40 citations and 60 reads, including: Winter-tyres-for-a-flower-bed: Shuttle trade on the Finnish-Russian border. Anna Stammler-Gossmann has.

Posted on August 14, by teteya Hi everyone, I am a first time blogger here. I have come back from fieldwork some 6months ago. Before I went off to fieldwork in the northern Taiga of Siberia I made a little booklet with pictures of my home country to show around at my fieldsite. I had compiled " in my opinion " the most beautiful photographs of 10 years of hiking and skiing in the mountains together with pictures of medieval towns. This, I felt, summed up well the beauty of my home country, the Tyrol. Fast forward to a camp in the forest: Surprised noises from the first person to look at it summoned more people to crowd around the booklet. I took the oohs and aahs at first as a sign of appreciation, until I was told otherwise. I can understand you. All the landscapes, views and vistas that I treasured were a reason for people to pity me. The locals especially commented on a series of pictures, taken from a mountain top of a little over m where I spent the night tied with a rope to the top in order to not accidentally fall off in my sleep and capture the sunrise. The whole of the Alpine range from Austria to France could be seen. The only two things they could relate to as something nice in the booklet were pictures of the monument of a hunter in bronze and the flower pots lining all the windows of the houses. This got me thinking about my first reactions to the landscape that the locals of my fieldsite lived in. I did not find it beautiful but rather worrisome to navigate in. It was not only flat, but seemed to me to consist of swamps only, different types, but nevertheless. The lack of clear views and vistas among the trees and bushes posed to me a tremendous challenge of not getting lost and the swamps one of not getting stuck. But the more I walked in it, the more I learned to appreciate it. Not the clear views seen from a stationary point but the myriads of ever-changing tiny vistas created by my movement through the forest made the charm and beauty of the place. Especially the pictures taken from mountain tops as opposed to those taken on the way up or down offer a tremendous view of very large distances without having to change place or move about. For me this is one of the reasons I love going up mountains and then sit for hours on the top enjoying the view without moving. But it also constitutes a very static landscape view, to a large point independent of movement. When walking long distances with them I observed how much they appreciated changing surroundings to keep them interested and vigilant. They told me how a walk seemed shorter to them that way, how different types of forest offer different grounds to walk on and demand different ways of looking through the trees, towards the top of trees, on the ground, expecting different animals, different signs, and different resources. All these mini-vistas could change within minutes and form a dynamic mosaic. Except for a newly introduced type of landscape that offers long, far distance vistas that do not change for hours even when one is in movement: These tracts allow the locals to look far ahead, to see a far away point that they have to reach. A different landscape experience: To my surprise, after I have finished the fieldwork, my landscape appreciation seems to have changed for good. Where I loved open places with a good view before, I feel more intimidated now and tend to look for a dense forest to find good shelter. Where before I enjoyed a large pine forest, I now feel bored after a while, because it is only a pine forest and not a patchwork of different types of forest and swamps that makes reaching a patch of pine forest all the more wonderful. When I look at my booklet now, I see the rocks and barren places before I see the vista. I notice now that I tend to photograph mountain tops without showing the valley or the mountain forest below, which comes from taking pictures when standing on a high mountain top where valleys cannot be seen. I am curious about your experiences of and ideas about landscape appreciation when it comes to your fieldsite and home country.

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Chapter 4 : Anthropology research team - publications - Arctic Centre

Stammler-Gossmann, Anna Negotiating the indigenous status in the Russian Federation. Arctic & Antarctic International Journal of Circumpolar Sociocultural Issues 3,

Transcription 1 International Business Research; Vol. November 2, Accepted: January 21, Online Published: February 25, doi: Abstract Previous studies have analyzed the suitcase trade from global, state-centric and local perspectives. While the first two categories of studies analyzed the economic impacts of the suitcase trade from global and state-centric perspectives, other studies analyzed the cultural implications of the suitcase trade. This is the first systematic study to analyze the economic impact of the emergence, increase and decrease of the suitcase trade on suitcase traders. Specifically, this study analyzes the dynamics of the suitcase trade between Turkey, the Russian Federation, the former Soviet Republics on foreign trade. Individuals from different sectors wholesalers, retailers and manufacturers constitute the target group of this study. Surveys and focus group interviews serve as our data. The data covers the period from to Surveys were completed by people from firms which participated in the suitcase trade in the Laleli market-turkish market place for the suitcase trade. Focus group interviews were conducted with 16 people in a conversational style. This exploratory study contributes to the body of empirical evidence by analyzing the changing dynamics of the suitcase trade. The study concludes with policy proposals to tackle local, regional and global challenges of the suitcase trade. Introduction While much of the literature analyzed the dynamics of transition economies after the collapse of the Soviet Union, relatively less attention is given to the suitcase trade which emerged during the transition period from a planned economy to a market economy. In the last decade, there has been an increased scholarly attention on the suitcase trade. These studies analyzed the suitcase trade from global, state-centric and local perspectives. Suitcase trade is a form of unrecorded or under-recorded international transactions in goods that is currently existent at the edges of formal trade International Monetary Fund [IMF], , p. In suitcase trade goods which are allowed for customs-free and tax free import are purchased in one country and brought across the border into another country in small packages such as luggage or bags. The goods are then sold in domestic market. In more sophisticated forms of the suitcase trade, goods are transported apart from their traders. The suitcase trade differs from other forms of trade with regard to the size of goods. In addition, it is independent of normal foreign trade. This trade is conducted without importers or exporters International Monetary Fund, This study systematically analyzes the emergence, increase and decrease of the suitcase trade in Turkey based on the experience of suitcase traders. This study sheds light on the suitcase trade from a local perspective by analyzing views of participants who conducted trade in the Laleli market-turkish market place for suitcase trade. This study maps out changing dynamics of the suitcase trade and challenges which Turkish suitcase traders face. This study is based on surveys and focus group interviews. Surveys were completed by people from firms which conducted the suitcase trade in the Laleli market. Focus group interviews were conducted with 16 people. Individuals from different sectors wholesalers, retailers and manufacturers constituted the target group of this study. By analyzing the experience of suitcase traders, this paper offers important insights into informal trade in Turkey. The second section briefly describes the historical episodes of the suitcase trade in Turkey. The third section provides a scholarly literature review of the suitcase trade. The fourth section provides an outline of the methodological framework. The fifth section forms the empirical part of the investigation. The final section summarizes the results and discusses their implications for business and government strategies. Historical Background of the Suitcase Trade in Turkey In Turkey, the suitcase trade started when passengers from Northern Cyprus started to sell the island s products in Turkey. At the start of the s, the suitcase trade was used to export in Turkey. The liberalization of the Turkish trade regime in the s and the collapse of the Soviet Republic in provided fertile ground for the

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emergence of the suitcase trade between the Russian Federation, the former Soviet Republics and Turkey. While Russia, the former Soviet Republics were mainly importers, Turkey was mainly an exporter in the suitcase trade. Little official information is available on the suitcase trade between and In , the IMF put pressure on the Turkish Central Bank to calculate the volume of the suitcase trade Eder et al. Therefore, the official data on the suitcase trade is available from onwards. However, it should be noted that since the suitcase trade is an informal form of trade, official statistics might not reflect the real volume of the suitcase trade in Turkey. The suitcase trade might be much higher than indicated in official statistics. This decrease is associated with an increase in total Turkish total exports from to While in , total Turkish exports was More insights from the suitcase trade are revealed when the revenue of the suitcase trade is analyzed within three years periods. After the suitcase trade declined, and the most dramatic decline took place between and The suitcase trade declined from 8. After , the suitcase trade revenue fluctuated. The suitcase trade slightly increased from to In the following period, the turnover of suitcase trade went down. After , the suitcase trade increased sharply in reaching 6. It moved steadily until the end of the and declined afterwards. The suitcase trade gradually increased from onwards reaching 8. Central Bank of Turkey The development of the suitcase trade with total Turkish export 15 3 There are a number of reasons behind changes in the dynamics of the suitcase trade. Russia s political and economic decisions on the suitcase trade give a partial explanation to the fluctuations of the suitcase trade over the years. Sharp devaluation of the rouble in the aftermath of the East Asian economic crisis in correlates with a sharp decline in the volume of the Turkish suitcase trade in Turkey. In , Russia placed duties and weight restrictions on customs-free import of goods. While previously the maximum weight allowed for customs-free products was 50 kg, it was decreased to 35 kg. As seen in the Figure 2, in line with a steady increase in total Turkish suitcase trade from to , Turkey s suitcase trade with Russia in on the increase. While the suitcase trade with Russia amounted to 3. The total revenue of the suitcase trade surpasses the revenue that Russian tourists bring. Interestingly, Russian-Turkish trade in this period displays a rising and a decreasing tendency. Turkish exports with Russia increased from 6. Exports Suitcase Trade Tourism Figure 2. The decline of Russian economy due to the geopolitical and economical dynamics is expected to have a negative impact on the suitcase trade between Russia and Turkey. In addition, due to the interdependency between Russian economy and former Soviet Republics, the suitcase trade between Turkey and former Soviet Republics might also decline CBRT, Although the dynamics in Russia is an important determinant of the volume of the suitcase trade in Turkey, there are also other factors which have an impact on the emergence, increase and decrease of the suitcase trade. After reviewing factors and dynamics discussed in the scholarly literature which shed light on the process and the dynamics of the suitcase trade, we analyze how the changing dynamics of the suitcase trade has impacted on the suitcase traders. Literature Review Much of the economics and international business literature analyzed the dynamics of transition economies which depart from planned economies which focus on heavy industry to liberal economies which focus on global trade. Another important area of research within this body of literature concerned with the experience of firms in transitional periods Gao et al. Strikingly, a few studies analyzed unregistered economic activities which are the by-products of transition economies. Kaufmann and Shleifer indicate that there is a significant increase in informal trade during 16 4 transition periods from planned economies to liberal economies. In these transition periods, the inability to adapt to the market economy, the insufficient accumulation of capital and lack of free market policies are listed as factors which pave the way for the unregistered economy. On the other hand, it is stressed that countries with strong public institutions are less likely to witness unregistered economic activities. Schneider and Enste argue that ineffective taxation systems in transition economies trigger unregistered economic activities. Egbert and Stammler-Gossmann conclude that trade barriers and price differentials contribute to the emergence of informal trade. Holtom indicates that while the elimination of travel restrictions increases informal trade, travel restrictions thwart it. In the last

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decade, increased scholarly attention has been paid to the suitcase trade. The academic literature on the suitcase trade can be grouped into three main categories. The first category of studies analyzes the globalized suitcase trade. According to these studies, the suitcase trade is a by-product of global trade. In the aftermath of the collapse of the Soviet Union, trade was transformed with the emergence of new entrepreneurs. This transformation largely took place along the borders. In this transitional period, the suitcase trade emerged as an informal trade network which transcended borders. The second category of studies analyzes the relationship between the suitcase trade and state economies. Duman ve Samadov associate the emergence of the suitcase trade with transition economies. Under the Soviet Union most resources were devoted to the defense and space industries, while consumption goods were largely neglected. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, the transition to a market economy began. Prices were liberalized with reforms and steps were taken with regards to the fiscal balance and institutional impediments to trade were abolished. Between and , small and medium-scale state institutions were privatized. Following the transition period from a planned economy to a liberal economy, there were no monitoring mechanisms. In this context, the suitcase trade flourished as an informal trade network. This enabled Russian citizens to bring foreign goods to their country with low prices. Kucukaltan notes that after China devalued its currency in , Asian states such as South Korea, Thailand, Taiwan and Japan were negatively affected. The East Asian crisis also spread to Russia. Duman and Samadov argues that due to the East Asian crisis, oil and gas prices in the world decreased. The decrease in oil and gas prices had a significant impact on the Russian Federation whose economy relies primarily on energy exports. In order to increase its exports, Russia devalued its currency.

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Chapter 5 : Arctic anthropology | Updates and News from Northern Anthropology of Circumpolar Regions |

*Transborder trade on the Russian-Chinese border: Problems of Anna Stammler-Gossmann
'Winter-tyres-for-a-flower-bed': Shuttle trade on the Finnish-Russian.*

Introduction to the Arctic: Law, the Anthropocene, and the World. Human-animal adaptations to the Arctic environment: Research Studio for young scientists: Gateway to the Arctic Programme. Arctic Climate Change Economies and Society. Tourism in the very North and in the very South: How do we see the sea? Arktikum, Rovaniemi, Finland, May. From survival to a vision for the future. Decline and revival of the Northern breed. Pieces from peripheries and centres. Reconsidering Peripheries and Centres, March 30 – 31, Post-Doctoral Research on cultural revival in the Russian North and ethnological studies in the North in 19th - 20th centuries, Selected relevant publications Stammler-Gossmann, A. Arctic Fish-fishers-fisheries in editing process Stammler-Gossmann, A. People and the State: Alcorde Verlag Stammler-Gossmann, Anna. Indicators for sustainable seafood production. Royal Swedish Academy of Science, Beijer [http:](http://) Changing Barents Sea and coastal communities. What is the North? Concept of space in Russia. Finland, the European Union and the Arctic Region. The Big Water of a Small River: Flood Experiences and a Community Agenda for Change. Governing the Uncertain in the Arctic: Adaptation and Climate Change in Russia and Finland, pp. Shuttle Trade on the Finnish-Russian Border. Der Raum, die Interessen und das Recht. Re-bordering of the Russian North. Ilmastomuutos haastaa Challenges of the climate change. Political animals of Sakha Yakutia. Good to eat, good to live with: Nomads and animals in Northern Eurasia and Africa. Center for Northeast Asian Studies, Tohoku university, p. Case study from the Russian North. Springer, chapter 6, p. The Russian North as space of legislation. Linking Arctic natural resources, environmental changes and economies: Fishery in the Murmansk region. Changing conditions in the Arctic Ocean. Changes in sea-ice use by Arctic inhabitants Stammler-Gossmann, Anna A life for an idea: Polar Record 45 International Community Law Review 11 1, pp. Negotiating the indigenous status in the Russian Federation. Academic International Press, pp. The challenge of human dimensions in climate change research. Polar environment and climate: European research in the context of the International Polar Year. Reshaping the North of Russia: P : , XXI . , . Top-down and bottom-up globalisation in the Russian North. Pieces from Peripheries and Centres. Voran in die Vergangenheit. Cultural revival – moderne Traditionen.

Chapter 6 : booklet - Association for Borderlands Studies

Small-scale trade and smuggling are part of everyday life at many borders. These trading activities often compensate for economic shortage that many households are suffering from in consequence of e.g. political transformation processes.

Chapter 7 : Arctic logistics | Arctic anthropology

"On the basis of empirical research findings from borders all over the world, the authors strive to analyse mechanisms and conditions of the informal activities and to detect parallels and differences of informal economic structures from different perspectives."--Back cover.