**Keynote Speakers**

**Professor Maja Zehfuss**

Professor Maja Zehfuss joined the University of Copenhagen in 2020. She has previously taught at the University of Warwick and The University of Manchester, where she is still an Honorary Professor. She received her doctorate from the University of Wales, Aberystwyth. Maja Zehfuss is the co-founder of the British International Studies Association Poststructural Politics Working Group which she co-convened from 2001 to 2007. She co-edits the successful textbook Global Politics: A New Introduction, now in its third edition, and has published three research monographs with Cambridge University Press and Oxford University Press.  Her most recent book, War and the Politics of Ethics received an honourable mention for the BISA Susan Strange Book Prize. Her work examines hierarchies of political subjectivity and their impact on contemporary global politics in the context of migration. She is particularly interested in temporality, memory, and ethics. She has previously also worked on war, the idea of humanity, vulnerability, refusing and the question of the international.

**Keynote Lecture 2: Migration Politics: People in Time in a Spatialised World**

As ever more people are on the move globally, migration is seen as a key challenge for the 21st century. We seem to be faced with a migration crisis that is only likely to get worse due to climate change adding to pressures from conflicts and global inequality. In response destination states have developed increasingly sophisticated infrastructures for preventing unwanted migration, displacing the issue away from their territory. While critics highlight the human cost of this approach, this line of argument either had limited success or is even absorbed into the justification for enhanced bordering. This keynote starts from the recognition that the problem of migration cannot be resolved within the spatialized imaginary of global politics that produces it. It proposes to think of the problem of migration as a symptom of an imaginary that fails to reckon with time. From this perspective ‘managing migration’ is not a realistic response to the increasing movement of people, but a displacement that works to legitimise and obscure existing power relations. Conceiving ‘migrants’ as people in time and tracing the vital but hidden work of temporality in the apparently spatialized imaginary of global politics reveals that the apparently legitimate exclusion of non-members puts at risk what is supposedly being protected: ‘the people’ and their location politics.