



ORGANIZES

An International Symposium (hybrid) Entitled:

Border Territories; Cross-Perspectives on Territorial Dynamics and Development Prospects

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ARGUMENT

Border spaces, at the boundary between different countries, experience unique territorial dynamics and represent zones of exchange, cooperation, and cross-border integration in various fields. These territories, although often perceived as transit or peripheral zones, are in reality places where complex and multidimensional issues converge. Ambivalent territories (E. Auburtin 2005) and border spaces are crossroads of migratory flows, landlocked areas, grounds for economic opportunities, and sensitive zones requiring specific governance approaches.

Furthermore, they are often areas of intense economic, cultural, and social interactions. Cross-border cooperation in fields such as economy, labor, education, and culture constitutes a central element of these dynamics. Economic exchanges, facilitated by economic differentials and cross-border mobility, stimulate specific activities such as trade, tourism, and the cross-border labor market. The emergence of public policies focused on developing cross-border infrastructure and services illustrates the importance of these areas as an engine of regional development.

Border zones play a crucial role in contemporary migratory dynamics. They constitute transit spaces for migrants, both legal and illegal. Indeed, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), in its report on the state of migration in the world published in 2022 (P29), attests that out of the twenty (20) corridors of international migration, 12 corridors concern neighboring and close countries, which is, 60% of the corridors are constituted by land border areas. According to the same report, 78% of migrants are of working age (15-64 years), and 48% of the total migrants are women.

These realities pose major challenges in terms of control, security, and reception of migratory flows. The management of these migratory flows requires enhanced coordination between states and an adaptation of public policies to address the challenges of integration and social cohesion.

These territories are defined, among other things, by the degree of their isolation. They experience double isolation; concerning neighboring border regions and their own national space, of which they are a periphery (JOCE, 2000). Despite the challenges of isolation and socio-economic disparities, border zones harbor significant economic development potential. Their strategic position as an interface and their potential for cross-border activities such as trade, border work, and tourism are major assets. Therefore, we witness the border effect (O.Denert and H. Hurel 2000), where the border plays the role of a flow catalyst due to differences in regulations, opportunities, and costs on either side of the border. The development of cross-border infrastructure and networks, the planning of integrated economic zones, and the facilitation of cross-border mobility are all levers to valorize these opportunities. A harmonization of regulatory frameworks and the promotion of investment are also necessary to spur on economic development in these regions.

The management of border spaces requires governance beyond purely national frameworks. It requires a new approach to local and cross-border governance. This paradigm shift will allow overcoming the classic post-war twinning limits, whose results are sometimes mixed, due to a lack of an appropriate legal framework to support the internationalization of local authorities. (E. Taib 2014). Additionally, it must be able to articulate the distinct institutional, legal, and regulatory systems on both sides of borders, and coordinate sectoral public policies at the cross-border scale. Forms of cross-border governance can include intergovernmental agreements, instances involving local authorities and actors, and consequent funding programs. To be effective, this governance must be based on the principles of partnership, integration, and iterative evaluation.

This symposium aims to bring together researchers, practitioners, and decision-makers to exchange on the challenges and opportunities specific to these regions. By highlighting experiences and best practices in cross-border cooperation and governance, this event intends to contribute to a better valorization of the economic, social, and environmental potentials of border territories.

RESEARCH THEMES ; This symposium will focus on the following topics:

1. **Cross-border Interactions and Cooperation:** What are the policies and initiatives that promote cross-border cooperation in areas such as economy, security, environment, and culture? What are the challenges and opportunities for strengthening these relationships?
2. **Cross-border Mobility and Flows:** Examine the flows of people, goods, and information across borders and their implications for territorial dynamics. How do migrations, tourism, cross-border trade, and cultural exchanges shape border territories? What are the governance and security issues related to the management of cross-border flows?
3. **Shared Resources and Cross-border Risk Management:** Explore the challenges and approaches for managing natural resources and mitigating major risks in border areas. What are the cooperation and governance strategies necessary to effectively manage shared resources such as water, forests, and to respond to cross-border threats such as natural disasters and environmental changes?
4. **Cross-border Economic Integration:** Cross-border economic integration represents a major opportunity for neighboring regions and countries to leverage their economic synergies, strengthen their competitiveness, and promote sustainable development. This research axis aims to explore the challenges, opportunities, and implications of this form of economic integration, focusing on its different aspects and its impacts on border territories.



The research team; Dynamics and valorization of territorial resources
of Laboratory; Cities Regions' Territorial Resources, and Territorial Governance

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IMPORTANT DATES

- 18/09/2025 : Call for papers
- 15/10/2025 : Deadline for abstract submission (international participants)
- 30/10/2025 : Deadline for abstract submission (national participants)
- 10/11/2025 : Notification of decisions by the Scientific Committee
- 05/12/2025 : Deadline for submission of final contributions
- 10/12/2025 : Publication of the final conference program
- 16–17/12/2025 : Conference dates

SUBMISSION GUIDELINES

- Conference languages: Arabic – English – French
- The full text of the paper must not exceed 15 pages (including abstract and references)
- Papers should be written in:
 1. Times New Roman 12, single spacing for Latin languages
 2. Arial 14, single spacing for Arabic language
- Accepted and discussed papers will be published in a proceeding with an ISBN, upon the author's request.
- Posters must be printed in A0 format.
- Documents (papers or posters) must be sent to the following email address:

ciesfdt.2025@gmail.com

PARTICIPATION FEES

2. Faculty members and researchers: 10,000 DZD (70 Euros)
3. PhD students: 3,000 DZD (15 Euros)
4. Professionals: 15,000 DZD (100 Euros)

The participation fees cover the registration rights, the conference materials, the coffee breaks, and the accommodation.