

XXXth UNIFYING CONFERENCE OF THE CEDIMES INSTITUTE

From 28 to 30 November 2024 – Hotel Mehari - Hammamet - Tunisia

INTERNATIONAL ORDER OR DISORDER: Marginal Adjustments or Refoundation with the Global South ?



As part of the cycle of scientific activities of the CEDIMES Institute, this conference aims to bring together the greatest number of researchers from the international scientific community working on the transversal concepts of contemporary changes..

The objective is to encourage exchanges and debates by benefiting from multidisciplinary contributions, as well as the best practices undertaken.

This event offers researchers the opportunity to present their research work, studies or experiences based on diverse approaches and varied methodologies in order to promote them in subsequent publications. In addition to biases in economics, management, human sciences, various fields of application (education, transport, health, culture, artificial intelligence, ICTs, etc.) are expected to shed light on this changing scene, accentuating its uncertainties. If the approach is open to a random global context that shakes up our paradigms, the opportunity of the event, in Tunisia, will also open the debates, with a strong Maghreb participation expected, on the potential for developing ecosystems in the Maghreb sub-region.



THE PROBLEMATIC

Since the end of the Second World War, the prospects of a more prosperous and peaceful world through access to development have driven projections of a promising future. The new international institutions created in the process quickly moved from reconstruction to planetary development. The wave of Independence, a quarter of a century later, multiplied the players in the international community by quadrupling the number of nations, but by instilling new hopes for shared consumerist happiness. The collapse of the alternative Soviet model, thirty years later, opened the world to an exceptionally consensual approach to globalization bringing gains in purchasing power for some and jobs for others.

“Happy globalization” seemed to offer itself as a common future. But thirty years later, the future is torn apart. The global Covid pandemic brought to the fore a demonized form of globalization, it abruptly revealed that exchange was also a dependence that could be aggravated by circumstances or disagreements. A sovereigntist refocusing was necessary, forcing unfettered free trade. Feverish inflation and sluggish growth suddenly hit the economies of the North and the South, while in the meantime, a new power emerged, China, coming to challenge an America reinvigorated by this new challenge. The international order of a predominant West was wavering under the simultaneous emergence of competing ambitions.

Furthermore, the ecological question has interfered in economic trade-offs by highlighting the endangerment of the planet by the productivity abuses of the exploitation of natural resources.

Boosted by the competition of ambitions, the planetary population explosion, a factor aggravating the perils of global warming, committed some to boosting the birth rate and disarmed others from anti-natalist initiatives. The mediated and globalized attraction of a consumerist society caused multiple frustrations and now made confinement in perennial poverty unbearable. The migratory consequences are becoming irrepressible. These largely uncontrolled flows, directed mainly towards European and American democracies, seriously disrupt their identity balances and raise fears of conflicting communitarianism. Hunger is still not eradicated. It had been contained thanks to agriculture boosted by fertilizers and pesticides, but the population explosion raised the challenges to higher levels. Today, ecology requires recasting these production patterns with other logics at a time when warlike territorial appetites are disrupting, or even hindering, grain exchanges.

The questioning of border conventions opens opportunities for potential cascades of claims across the entire planet. Eight decades after the Second World War, the planet is shuddering at the risks of a new globalized conflagration, it is stunned by the spread of an impromptu pandemic, depressed by amorphous growth even affecting China, entangled by the abysmal trade imbalances between workshop of the world and its American and European clients,

weighed down as much by population bubbles as by uncontrolled migratory waves, paralyzed by the issues of greenhouse gas emissions from both industrial and agricultural activities, worried about uses possible possibilities of new communication and robotization technologies against public freedoms and the prospects of an Orwellian world,...

The post-war generation had development as its mantra, it leaves the new bearer of a new slogan that is more than distressing: “Let’s save the planet”. Everything has to be started again! The international disorder in which this cry takes place requires deep reflection: exacerbated regional conflicts, amplified economic inequalities, multiple environmental challenges, disrupted trade rules collide, amplifying their effects. Faced with this situation, it is necessary to contribute to a realistic reflection on the international order which could be adjusted to better meet the needs and aspirations of our planet.

The approach consisting of adjusting at the margins, strengthening existing international institutions and promoting cooperation between States is a first approach. This would involve a reform of the UN Security Council that better reflects the current geopolitical reality, or even the establishment of more effective regulatory mechanisms to manage economic and financial crises. But this conventional approach would certainly be insufficient to contain all the dangers.

The approach to the structural problems of the international order calls for a more radical overhaul involving a redistribution of powers and resources at the global level. This could involve reforming the global system of economic governance, promoting greater fairness in international trade relations and more explicitly taking into account the interests of the Global South in global political decisions.

Institutions imagine that by changing names, problems progress. We have moved over these decades from “Underdeveloped Countries” to “Developing Countries” as if poverty were mechanically a promise of greater wealth, then we came to “Emerging Countries” before recently designating a “Global South” after having promoted a replacement bloc for the West with the “BRICS”. Therefore, semantic imagination has not solved the problems. The period of hope shared by the entire planet for a “happy globalization” turned out to be very fleeting. It is clear that the current status quo is no longer viable and that it is necessary to fundamentally rethink the dynamics and exchanges.

Since the paradigm shifts from a promise of growth for all to a collective fear for the survival of the planet, the challenges are very much renewed. From this perspective, we must classify the issues, highlight the determinants, underline the interdependencies while the dangers of war, migratory imbalances, pandemic alerts, growth failures are all in the news. This is an opportunity to revisit the issues, identify convergences and uncover the economic catch-up processes. The objective of this Unifying Conference is twofold: it aims, firstly, to analyze these issues, but also to draw up the perspectives of a Global South and to debate the leaks from a more multipolar international order or its renewal through a Chinese-American duo. The rise of the dangers that we have partly stated gives a burning relevance to these questions.

By exploring the levers of development of the economies of the South, by inventorying the reasons for the failure of their processes or spectacular commitment such as the Chinese “success story”, the meeting of experts from the North and the South brought together under the impetus of the CEDIMES Institute, could succeed in outlining some avenues and marking out the paths of an unprecedented path taking into account the innovative scientific and technical environment as well as the demographic, ecological and polemological constraints.

This 30th CEDIMES unifying conference aims to be a forum for listening and enrichment, for meetings and debates, between scientists belonging to different disciplines of the human and social sciences and from various cultural eras on the planet. This will help to enrich, complete and nuance each person’s analyses. This field of reflection is offered in ten interdependent panels subject to the sagacity of the participants.

Divided into ten Panels :

1. Free trade and the impact of new regulations

International law and IPR : Codification of trade and search for a new global governance, the ecological effects on trade, the return to economic bilateralism, the logic of new blocs, the refocusing on regional allied markets, the weakening of WTO, the security of trade (Silk Road, repatriation of production units), the perils of the dependencies of a fragmented value chain.

2. Global South ? Does this new pole exist ?

Issues and geostrategy of the Global South: convergences or juxtapositions, the founding BRICS and the new BRICS 2024, what coherence? Disappointed hopes and new leaderships, the recomposition of a multipolar world or a Sino-American division? Weakening of an inaudible UN.

3. International Trade and the dynamic influence of a hidden economy

Drug traffickers, rogue states, corrupt powers, tax havens, embargoes and their diversions, etc. Trade distortions through the differentiation of regulations.

4. Technology transfers to the South and relocations to the North : a big gap

Technological transfers and innovations, convergence and catch-up, end of the illusions of “sweet trade”, training and skills needs, production repatriated to the North without equivalent jobs.

5. Climate objectives : can we avoid degrowth ?

Energy transition and climate: interdependence of issues and strategies, decline, depopulation, end of consumerist happiness, health crises, urbanization, social crises, the rediscovery of economics as a dismal science.

6. Societal sovereignty and international disintegration

Questioning circuits, borders, modes of production. Access to critical resources and their security. The security of resources and production before cost benefits.

7. Entrepreneurship and Artificial Intelligence : What new business models ?

The world champions of technology, Europe without GAFAM or BATX. The Chinese model aborted by the conflicts in Ethiopia, development aid out of fashion, the role of the State in businesses and the competition system, financial resources in a context of debt.

8. Contradictory demographic issues : Territorial and social inequalities

Aging, marginalization of young people, gender, fertility, submersion, unemployment and migration. The weight of demography on environmental issues, food productivity and population dynamics, uncontrolled migratory flows towards European and American democracies.

9. International monetary supremacy and competing aspirations

Attempts to emerge from alternative reference currencies. Commercial arrangements without the use of the dollar. The contained hopes of the euro. The ambitions of the yuan. The abysmal debts, the attempts at counter-models from the World Bank and the IMF.

10. Cultural industries from the Global South and dominant Western ones ?

The new cultural order in the face of sustainable development in the countries of the Global South. Cultural heritage and culturalism of the countries of the Global South: challenges, development prospects and social and economic inclusion.

Dates to remember :

- **Submission of long abstracts (1500 words) :** September 1, 2024.
- **Decision of the scientific committees :** October 1, 2024.
- **Sending of texts :** November 1, 2024.
- **Organization of the conference:** November 28, 29 & 30, 2024.

Instructions :

Paper proposals should be sent in Word format, 1500 words maximum. The formatting must comply with the general rules for the presentation of articles in the Cahiers du CEDIMES downloadable from the website at the following address:

http://cedimes.com/images/documents/Cahiers_2024/240116_CEDIMES_modle_mise_en_forme_cahiers.pdf

Texts should be sent to the following address: colloque2024@cedimes.com

NB : Please note that the participation fees are indicated on the registration form.



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NB: The best papers will be chosen to be part of two special issues (a french-speaking journal and an english-speaking journal to be specified later). Furthermore, the Unifying Conference is indexed by AIMS, WoS, SCOPUS and INOMICS :

- **AIMS:** https://www.strategie-aims.com/main_events/3279
- **WOS:** <https://www.conferencelists.org/event/tunisia-international-order-or-disorder-adjustments-at-the-margins-or-refoundation-with-the-global-south/>
- **SCOPUS:** <https://www.iscopepublication.com/upcoming-conferences.php>
- **INOMICS:** <https://inomics.com/conference/international-order-or-disorder-marginal-adjustments-or-reformation-global-south-1544671>

CEDIMES UNIFYING CONFERENCES : PREVIOUS EDITIONS

Less than fifteen years after its creation, CEDIMES began organizing unifying conferences with the aim of mobilizing the network, opening it up to the outside world to grow, and welcoming high-profile figures. After 7 years of a Parisian ritual, it was decided that they would irrigate the entire international network to promote local teams. The first step was taken in 1994, with the destination being Sfax in Tunisia, the national headquarters of CEDIMES. Here we are back in 2024, in Tunisia for the thirtieth session, but this time in Hammamet, under the leadership of Professor Hafedh Ben Abdennebi, Vice-President of the Institute.

But this return to Tunisia was accomplished after a journey that took us to China, Canada, Russia, Ukraine, but also to North Africa (Egypt, Morocco, Algeria) as well as to sub-Saharan Africa (Cameroon, Mali, Madagascar) and to Europe, more particularly, to Italy, Croatia, Romania, Poland and Turkey. If two conferences could not be finalized, in Haiti and Colombia, due to pressing local circumstances and that Covid temporarily interrupted this rhythm, we were able to relaunch the process while these events gave rise to others, identified as more specialized Regional Conferences completing the unifying palette and stimulating other teams (United States, Kazakhstan, Haiti, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, ...).

But what did we discuss? The review of the themes scattered throughout all these years illustrates quite well the concerns of the researchers of our international community. Many articles have been published or have been selected for the constitution of books. The statement is worth going through ...

- I^{er} Colloque Fédérateur - **Paris (France)** (1986 – 1987)
Les paradoxes du développement
- II^{ème} Colloque Fédérateur - **Paris (France)** (1987 – 1988)
Les autres visages du Développement
- III^{ème} Colloque Fédérateur - **Paris (France)** (1988 – 1989)
L'économie fantôme du Tiers Monde
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Croissance, type d'organisation et développement
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Les mutations économiques et sociales de l'URSS
- VI^{ème} Colloque fédérateur - **Paris (France)** (1991 – 1992)
Les métamorphoses économiques
- VII^{ème} Colloque fédérateur - **Paris (France)** (1992 – 1993)
La transition chaotique
- VIII^{ème} Colloque fédérateur - **Sfax (Tunisie)** (1993 – 1994)
Les nouvelles approches des systèmes de concurrence
- IX^{ème} Colloque fédérateur - **Québec (Canada)** (1994 – 1995)
Le partenariat d'entreprise nord / sud
- X^{ème} Colloque fédérateur - **Marrakech (Maroc)** (1995 – 1996)
Les échanges commerciaux : quel avenir pour les stratégies d'exportation ?
- XI^{ème} Colloque fédérateur - **Nanjing (Chine)** (1997 – 1998)
La dynamique des échanges dans la zone du Sud-Est Pacifique
- XII^{ème} Colloque fédérateur - **Paris (France)** (1999 – 2000)
Monde, nation, région : intrication et perspectives à l'aube du 3^{ème} millénaire
- XIII^{ème} Colloque fédérateur - **Antananarivo (Madagascar)** (2000 – 2001)
Les grandes mutations contemporaines et le développement
- XIV^{ème} Colloque fédérateur - **Wroclaw (Pologne)** (2001 – 2002)
L'entreprise et l'économie nationale au début du XXI^{ème} siècle
- XV^{ème} Colloque fédérateur - **Alexandrie (Egypte)** (2003 – 2004)
Renouvellement de l'approche scientifique pour le développement des Economies émergentes, Contributions de la pensée économique francophone
- XVI^{ème} Colloque fédérateur - **Turin (Italie)** (2004 – 2005)
Le développement local dans une perspective comparée
- XVII^{ème} Colloque fédérateur - **Targoviste (Roumanie)** (2005 – 2006)
Délocalisation, mondialisation, politiques de développement local, impacts institutionnels
- XVIII^{ème} Colloque fédérateur - **Rijeka (Croatie)** (2006 – 2007)
Europe sans frontières ? Elargissement et Coopération
- XIX^{ème} Colloque fédérateur - **Paris (France)** (2007 – 2008)
Intégrations économiques, concurrence et coopération

Les enjeux du Développement Durable
 XX^{ème} Colloque fédérateur - **Bamako (Mali)** (2008 – 2009)
**Mobilisation des structures productives et institutionnelles
 et dépassement des Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement (OMD)**
 XXI^{ème} Colloque fédérateur - **Québec (Canada)** (2009 – 2010)
Modèles de développement des pays émergents : caractéristiques, portée et défis
 XXII^{ème} Colloque fédérateur - **Izmir (Turquie)** (2010 – 2011)
La crise économique et les marchés du travail
 XXIII^{ème} Colloque fédérateur - **Paris (France)** (2011 – 2012)
Spécial 40^{ème} anniversaire
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 de nouvelles connaissances pour la réussite du Commerce**
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Spécial 50^{ème} anniversaire
Quel monde possible après la césure des années « vingt »
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Ordre ou désordre international : Ajustements à la marge ou refondation avec le Sud Global



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INTERNATIONAL ORDER OR DISORDER:

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28 - 30 NOVEMBER 2024

HOTEL MEHARI - HAMMAMET - TUNISIA

