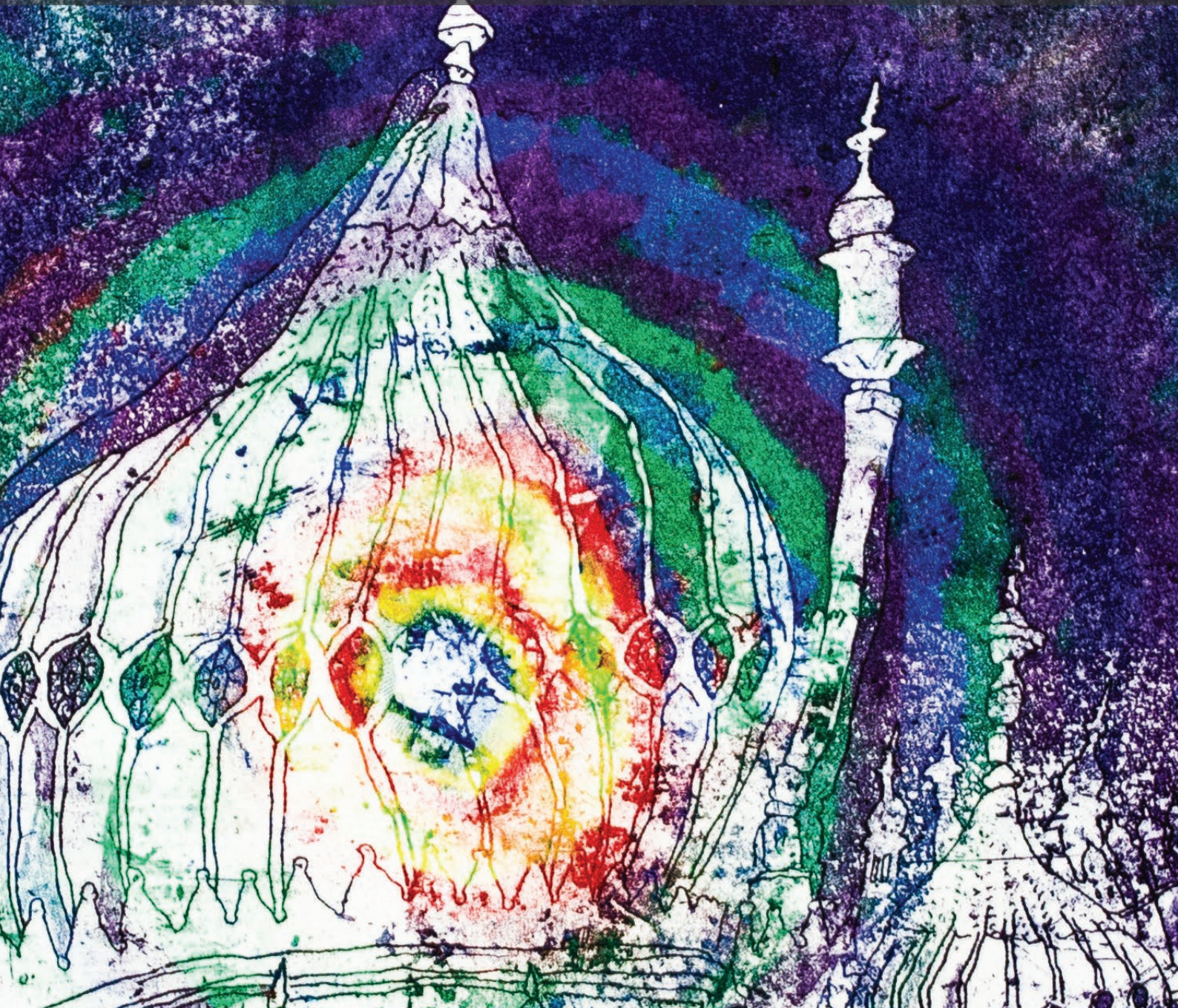


EAST MEETS WEST: INNOVATION AND DISCOVERY

July 7–9, 2017 | Brighton, UK



The European Conference on the Social Sciences
The European Conference on Sustainability, Energy & the Environment
Organised by The International Academic Forum

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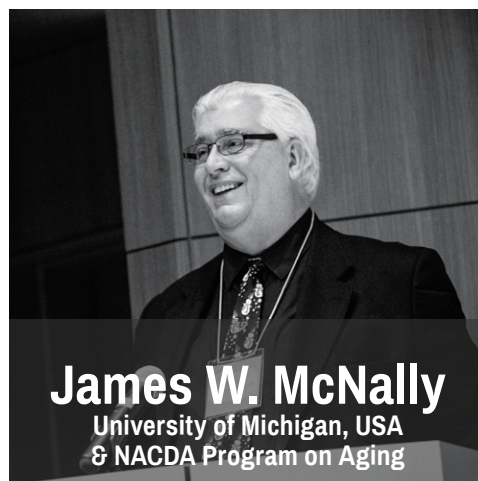
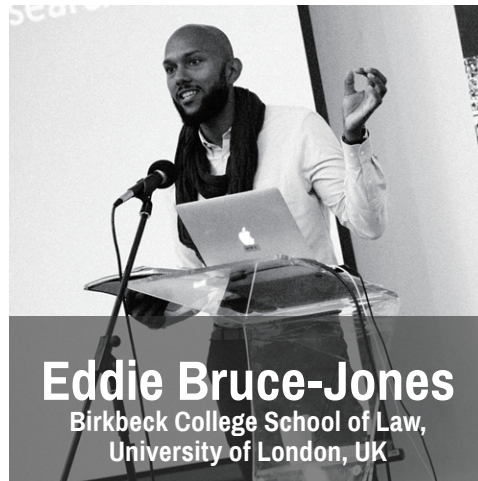


ECSS ECSEE 2017

**The European Conference on
the Social Sciences 2017**

**The European Conference on
Sustainability, Energy & the Environment 2017**

Organising Committee Members



The Organising Committee of The European Conference on the Social Sciences 2017 (ECSS2017) and The European Conference on Sustainability, Energy & the Environment 2017 (ECSEE2017) is composed of distinguished academics who are experts in their fields. Organising Committee members may also be members of IAFOR's International Academic Advisory Board. The Organising Committee is responsible for nominating and vetting Keynote and Featured Speakers; developing the conference programme, including workshops, panels, targeted sessions; undertaking event outreach and promotion; recommending and attracting future Organising Committee members; working with IAFOR to select PhD students and early career academics for IAFOR-funded grants and scholarships; and reviewing abstracts submitted to the conference.

Welcome to ECSS2017 & ECSEE2017

Dear Colleagues,

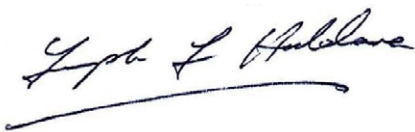
It gives me great pleasure to welcome you to the beautiful seaside city of Brighton and Hove. The city is a cultural and artistic hub of activity that boasts two world-class universities. Brighton and Hove is also home to IAFOR's European conference series, now in its fifth year, and we will welcome some 650 academics from more than 60 different countries over the two-week period in a celebration of interdisciplinary study. If this is your first IAFOR conference, and/or your first visit to Brighton, then I would like to welcome you particularly warmly, and if you are a returnee, then welcome back.

Reflecting the spirit of our host city, the programme for these conferences is diverse and exciting, and I would like to thank the many people involved with the planning of the events over the past year, from members of the Organising Committee, to members of the International Academic Advisory Board, to the dedicated team of professionals working behind the scenes at the IAFOR offices in Japan. I would like to thank the Keynote and Featured Speakers, the IAFOR journal editors, and each and every one of you for travelling from all corners of the earth, so we can come together today.

I would also like to acknowledge and congratulate the recipients of IAFOR scholarships and research awards, including the 2017 recipients of the Stuart D. B. Picken Grant & Scholarship. This award was initiated in 2017 in the name of the first Chairman of IAFOR, who sadly passed away last year, and to recognise excellence in young scholars. As well as an academic of international renown, Stuart was a kind and generous man, and it is fitting that his commitment to nurturing young academics from different backgrounds continues in the organisation he did so much to help found and shape.

The heuristic and reality of an international academic forum, in which peoples engage with each other to discuss the latest research, test ideas, and take part in rigorous and challenging debates, has never been more important. IAFOR's mission is to promote international exchange, to facilitate intercultural awareness, to encourage interdisciplinary discussion, and to generate and share new knowledge, and we encourage you, as academics working throughout the world, to forge friendships and working relationships with your fellow delegates across national, religious and disciplinary borders, and in pursuit of the research synergies that drive positive change.

It is in this spirit of friendship and international cooperation, and with the expectation of your active participation, that I express my warmest regards to you.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Joseph Haldane", with a horizontal line underneath.

Dr Joseph Haldane
Chairman & CEO, The International Academic Forum

Welcome to Brighton & Hove



Dear Delegates,

Welcome to the city of Brighton and Hove, a vibrant and diverse centre of arts and culture.

Ever since the Prince Regent first visited in 1783, Brighton and Hove has been England's most exciting seaside city, and today it is as lively, eccentric and cosmopolitan as ever. As Mayor it is my job to represent our city to others and its civic life to the people who live here... quite a job, considering the depth and breadth of our offer.

Our city has a bohemian and artistic atmosphere that cannot be found anywhere else in the United Kingdom. We combine the modern with the traditional and the outlandish with the everyday, tempting and treating visitors and residents alike with a unique cultural experience.

Whether this will be your first visit, or one of many, I very much hope that you will have the opportunity whilst in the city to enjoy the atmosphere and the wonderful array of cultural and culinary delights we have to offer in Brighton and Hove, and perhaps find time for some shopping in our historic Lanes.

If you've never visited I urge you to get out and about and make the most of the rich cultural mix – Regency architecture, pleasure pier, specialist shops, pavement cafés, lively arts and of course the exotic Royal Pavilion. Everything is within walking distance, so take time to explore and enjoy what the city has to offer.

Our city-by-the-sea has a passion for creativity, a desire to look at things differently, and a friendliness that attracts visitors from all over the world.

Whether it is the sea air that changes your perspective or the lively North Laine that buzzes day and night, I am sure that Brighton and Hove has got that special something that will inspire.

I wish you every success with your conference and hope you have a long and enjoyable stay.

Councillor Mo Marsh
Mayor of the City of Brighton and Hove



Conference Theme: “East Meets West: Innovation and Discovery”

From natural phenomena and the results of climate change to pollution and societal traumas, migrations and war, the enormous challenges that face humankind and our environment are frequently daunting and difficult to comprehend. However, with every new challenge or disruption comes the opportunity for innovation and discovery. Whether inventing new technologies, implementing innovative systems, enacting better policies, legislation, or governance, or ensuring greater cooperation and information sharing, responses are many and varied.

From incremental shift to radical change, from the local to the regional and from the national to the global, this international conference will focus on the challenges that demand a collective response. It will highlight the need to harness our abilities as scientists, policymakers, practitioners, engineers and educators to find multidisciplinary solutions in pursuit of the common goal of a sustainable world.



The IAFOR International Conference on Sustainability, Energy & the Environment – Hawaii January 4–6, 2018 | Honolulu, Hawaii, USA

Conference Theme:

Surviving and Thriving: In Pursuit of a Sustainable World

Initial Abstract Submission Deadline: **August 22, 2017**

Early Bird Registration Deadline: **September 22, 2017**

Why Attend IICSEEHawaii2018?

Since 2009, IAFOR's interdisciplinary conferences have attracted

16,000+ delegates from 100+ countries

Join IAFOR at IICSEEHawaii2018 to:

- Present to a global audience in Honolulu, Hawaii
- Have your work published in the Conference Proceedings and considered for peer-reviewed, Open Access journals
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- Participate in a truly international, intercultural and interdisciplinary event
- Take part in interactive audience sessions
- Network with international colleagues

Find out more: iicseehawaii.iafor.org



IAFORJAPAN



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Conference Guide

Friday at a Glance

July 7, 2017

08:00-09:00	Conference Registration Renaissance Suite
09:00-09:30	Announcements & Welcome Address Renaissance Suite
09:30-10:30	Keynote Presentation Renaissance Suite <i>Inclusive Innovation in International Development: The Case of the UK's Department for International Development (DFID)</i> Anke Schwittay, University of Sussex, UK
10:30-11:00	Coffee Break Renaissance Foyer
11:00-12:00	Keynote Presentation Renaissance Suite <i>Links Between Oral and General Health: Putting the Mouth Back in the Body</i> Georgios Tsakos, University College London, UK
12:00-12:30	IAFOR Documentary Photography Award followed by Conference Photograph Renaissance Suite
12:30-14:00	Lunch Break Atrium Restaurant (1F)
14:00-15:00	Conference Poster Session Renaissance Suite
15:00-15:45	Spotlight Presentation Renaissance Suite <i>Volunteer Tourism and the Creation of "Volunteerscapes" in Thailand</i> Nick Kontogeorgopoulos, University of Puget Sound, USA
15:45-16:30	Featured Presentation Renaissance Suite <i>East Meets West: Innovation and Discovery in Education Reform at an Elite Japanese University</i> Grant Black, University of Tsukuba, Japan
16:30-16:45	Coffee Break Renaissance Foyer
16:45-17:45	Plenary Panel Presentation Renaissance Suite <i>Sustaining the City</i> Duncan Baker-Brown, University of Brighton, UK Anne Boddington, University of Brighton, UK Cat Fletcher, Freegle, UK
17:45-19:00	Conference Welcome Reception Library Terrace (2F)

Saturday at a Glance

July 8, 2017

10:00-12:00	Parallel Sessions
12:00-13:00	Lunch Atrium Restaurant (1F)
13:00-14:30	Parallel Sessions
14:30-14:45	Coffee Break Library Terrace (2F)
14:45-16:45	Parallel Sessions
16:45-17:00	Break
17:00-18:00	Featured Panel Presentation Renaissance Suite <i>East Meets West – Healthy, Active and Beautiful Aging in Europe</i> Featured Speaker: Evangelia Chrysikou Moderator: Joseph Haldane
19:00-21:00	Conference Dinner (Optional Ticketed Event) Meeting time & location: 18:30 at Library Terrace (2F) Group leaves for restaurant at 18:45

Sunday at a Glance

July 9, 2017

09:00-10:30	Parallel Sessions
10:30-10:45	Coffee Break Library Terrace (2F)
10:45-12:15	Parallel Sessions
12:30-12:45	Closing Session Wordsworth
13:00-14:30	Lunch Atrium Restaurant (1F)

Registration & Access

Registration

You will be able to pick up your registration pack and name card at the Conference Registration Desk. The Conference Registration Desk and Publications Desk will be situated in the following locations during the conference:

Friday, July 7	08:00-16:30	Renaissance Foyer (LGF)
Saturday, July 8	09:00-17:00	Library Terrace (2F)
Sunday, July 9	08:30-12:00	Library Terrace (2F)

If you have any questions or concerns, IAFOR staff and hotel staff will happily assist you.

Name Badges

When you check in, you will receive a registration pack, which includes your name badge. Wearing your badge is required for entrance to the sessions. You must wear your badge at all times during the conference. There are four colours of badges indicating the type of conference participant:

Blue: Presenters and Audience

Yellow: Keynote and Featured Speakers

Red: Conference Exhibitors and Affiliates

Black: IAFOR Staff

Getting to the Conference Venue

By Rail from London: London is the hub of the UK's rail network and it is easy to travel by train to Brighton from the major London stations. The fastest direct travelling times from London to Brighton are:

London Victoria – 56 minutes (direct)
London Bridge – 1 hour 3 minutes (direct)
London St Pancras – 1 hour 33 minutes (direct)

Rail services in the UK are operated by a number of private train operators. The main operators to Brighton are Southern and First Capital Connect and all trains arrive into Brighton mainline station on Queens Road. Regular rail connections also serve Hove, which is just a few minutes from Brighton by rail. Central Brighton and the Jurys Inn Brighton Waterfront are an easy 20-minute walk from Brighton Station, but, if required, buses and taxis are both available at the front of the station.

If you are travelling from Europe, the Eurostar train arrives from London St Pancras, where there are direct train connections to Brighton.

By Rail from Gatwick Airport: Trains from Gatwick to Brighton take approximately 30 minutes direct and run regularly. The Gatwick South rail station is directly linked to Gatwick's South Terminal and just a few minutes away from North Terminal via a transit train link.

By Rail from Heathrow Airport: Take the London Underground to London Victoria and then a mainline train to Brighton. Alternatively, take the Heathrow Express to Paddington and then the London Underground to Victoria and then a mainline train to Brighton.

By Coach from Heathrow Airport: National Express is the major coach operator serving Brighton. Most international flights arrive at Terminal 4 and 5 where a coach departs every hour. Brighton Coach Station is located next to Brighton Pier and is a two-minute walk from the Jurys Inn Brighton Waterfront. Further information is available on the National Express website (www.nationalexpress.com).



Lunch & Dinner

Lunch

Lunch on Friday, Saturday and Sunday is included in the conference registration fee.

Lunch will be provided in the Atrium Restaurant at Jurys Inn Brighton. Situated on the Promenade, with unrivalled views of the famous Brighton Pier and the sea, the restaurant serves a range of modern British and European dishes prepared by a talented team of chefs. Lunch service includes an unlimited drinks bar (non-alcoholic), coffee station and dessert table.

Please remember to bring your name badge with you, as this will act as your lunch ticket.

Lunch Times

Friday, July 7	12:30-14:00
Saturday, July 8	12:00-13:00
Sunday, July 9	13:00-14:30

Official Conference Dinner

The official Conference Dinner is a ticketed optional event (50 GBP). Please remember to bring your name tag to the Conference Dinner. Conference Dinner attendees should meet at the Library Terrace (2F) at 18:30 on Saturday, July 8, 2017. The group leaves for the restaurant at 18:45. It takes approximately 15 minutes to walk to the restaurant.

Restaurant name: Hilton Brighton Metropole

Restaurant address: King's Road, Brighton, BN1 2FU

General Information

Internet Access

There is free Wi-Fi internet connection throughout the conference venue. However, this can be unreliable and we would strongly suggest that you do not rely on a live connection for your presentation.

Refreshment Breaks

Complimentary coffee, tea and water will be available during the scheduled coffee breaks at the Plenary Session on Friday morning and on the Library Terrace during the rest of the conference. Light snacks will be provided once in the morning and once in the afternoon.

Food and drink (excluding water) are not allowed in the presentation rooms.

Printing

For your convenience, there will be an iMac computer (with Microsoft Office installed) and a printer at the conference Registration Desk. We are able to offer a complimentary printing service of up to ten A4 sheets should you need this. Please be advised that printing may not be available at peak times.

Smoking

Smoking is not permitted in the Jurys Inn Brighton Waterfront. Please smoke outside of the building in designated smoking areas.

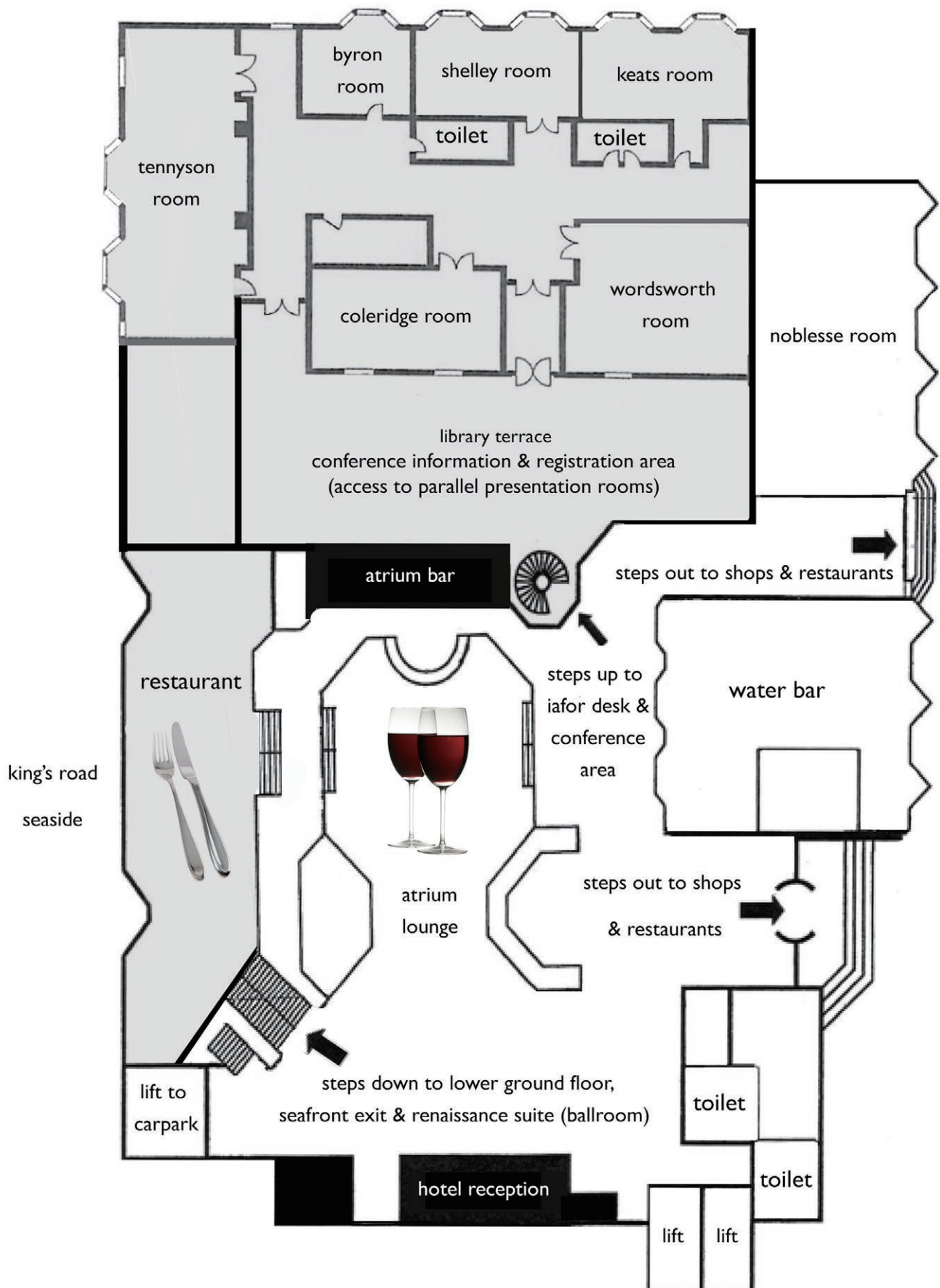
What to Wear & Bring

Attendees generally wear business casual attire. You may wish to bring a light jacket or sweater as meeting rooms are air-conditioned. Tour attendees are encouraged to wear comfortable shoes and bring an umbrella or waterproof clothing in case of rain.

Photo/Recording Waiver

There may be photography, audio and video recording at the conference. By entering the event premises you give consent to the use of your photograph, likeness or video or audio recording in whole or in part without restriction or limitation for any educational, promotional, or other purpose for distribution.

The Jurys Inn Brighton Waterfront Floor Guide





Presentation Guide

Conference Abstracts

All conference abstracts are available online. Please visit papers.iafor.org for a searchable database of abstracts.

Oral & Workshop Presentations

Oral Presentation Sessions will run from 10:00 on Saturday morning. They are generally organised into parallel sessions by streams. Oral Presentations are normally scheduled in sessions comprising three presentations, lasting 90 minutes in total. In sessions with two Oral Presentations, the session will last 60 minutes, and in the case of four Oral Presentations, an extended session lasting 120 minutes will be scheduled.

The time in the sessions is to be divided equally between presentations. We recommend that an Oral Presentation should last 15–20 minutes to include time for question and answers, but should last no longer than 25 minutes. Any remaining session time may be used for additional discussion.

Equipment

All rooms will be equipped with a MacBook computer pre-installed with PowerPoint and Keynote and connected to a LCD projector. If you wish, you may directly link your own PC laptop, although we advise you to use the computer provided by plugging in your USB flash drive. We recommend that you bring two copies of your presentation in case one fails, and suggest sending yourself the presentation by email as a third and final precaution.

Session Chairs

Session Chairs are asked to introduce themselves and other speakers (briefly) using the provided printouts of speaker bios, hand out the provided presentation certificates at the end of the session, ensure that the session begins and ends on time, and that the time is divided fairly between the presentations. Each presenter should have no more than 25 minutes in which to present his or her paper and respond to any questions. The Session Chair is asked to assume this timekeeping role, and to this end yellow and red timekeeping cards are used as a visual cue for presenters, letting them know when they have five minutes remaining, and when they must stop.

Please follow the order in the programme, and if for any reason a presenter fails to show up, please keep to the original time slots as delegates use the programme to plan their attendance.



Presentation Guide

Poster Sessions

Poster Sessions are 60 minutes in length and take place on the Library Terrace.

The poster display boards are 1800 mm high x 1200 mm wide. Tape will be provided for putting posters up. Please be aware that there are no on-site facilities for printing posters.

Presentation Certificates

Poster Presenters may pick up a certificate of presentation from the Registration Desk. All other presenters will receive a certificate of presentation from their Session Chair or a member of staff at the end of their session.

Conference Proceedings

The Conference Proceedings are published on the IAFOR website (papers.iafor.org), and can be freely accessed as part of IAFOR's research archive. All authors may have their full paper published in the online Conference Proceedings.

Full text submission is due by August 9, 2017 through the online system. The proceedings will be published on September 9, 2017. Authors will have PDF copies of their offprints emailed to them by October 9, 2017.

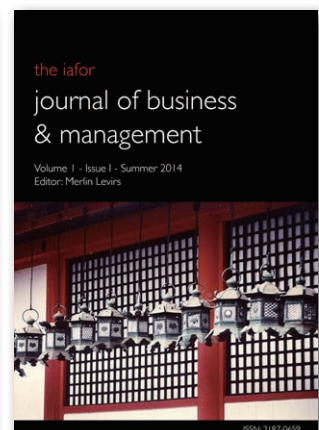
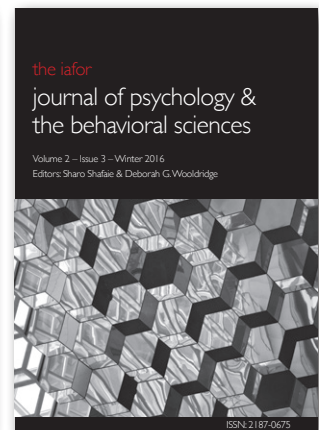
A Polite Request to All Participants

Participants are requested to arrive in a timely fashion for all presentations, whether to their own or to those of other presenters. Presenters are reminded that the time slots should be divided fairly and equally between the number of presentations, and that presentations should not overrun.

Participants should refrain from talking amongst themselves and ensure that mobile phones are switched off or set to silent mode during presentations.

IAFOR Journals

www.iafor.org/journals



The International Academic Forum's journals conform to the highest academic standards of international peer review, and are published in accordance with IAFOR's commitment to make all of our published materials available online.

How are journal editors appointed?

Journal editors are appointed by The International Academic Forum's leadership, under the guidance of the International Advisory Board. The term of appointment is for one issue, to be renewed by mutual consent.

How do we ensure academic integrity?

Once appointed, the journal editor is free to appoint his or her own editorial team and advisory members. All papers published in the journal have been subjected to the rigorous and accepted processes of academic peer review. Neither editors nor members of the editorial team are remunerated for their work. Authors will never be asked to contribute to publication costs.

How are papers selected?

Journal editors may accept papers through an open call, and proposed articles may be sent directly to the respective editors. A small number of papers from the associated Conference Proceedings may also be selected by the journal editor(s) for reworking and revising, subject to normal processes of review. It is expected that between five and ten percent of papers included in any given Conference Proceedings will be selected for consideration and potential publication in the associated conference journal.

How are IAFOR journals related to IAFOR conferences?

IAFOR's journals reflect the interdisciplinary and international nature of our conferences and are organised thematically. Papers included in the associated Conference Proceedings may be considered for reworking by the editor(s), and are then subjected to the same processes of peer review as papers submitted by other means.

Journal Editors

IAFOR Journal of Arts & Humanities

Dr Alfonso Garcia Osuna, Hofstra University, USA

IAFOR Journal of Literature & Librarianship

Dr Richard Donovan, Kansai University, Japan

IAFOR Journal of Education

Dr Bernard Montoneri, Tamkang University, Taiwan

IAFOR Journal of Business & Management

Dr Anshuman Khare, Athabasca University, Canada

IAFOR Journal of the Social Sciences

Dr Tingting Ying, Ningbo University of Technology, China

IAFOR Journal of Ethics, Religion & Philosophy

Professor Lystra Hagley-Dickinson, University of St Mark & St John, UK

IAFOR Journal of Sustainability, Energy & the Environment

Dr Alexandru-Ionut Petrisor, University of Architecture and Urban Planning, Romania / URBAN-INCERC, Romania

IAFOR Journal of Media, Communication & Film

Dr James Rowlinson, Singapore University of Design and Technology, Singapore

IAFOR Journal of Asian Studies

Dr Seiko Yasumoto, University of Sydney, Australia

IAFOR Journal of Language Learning

Dr Ebru Melek Koç, Izmir Institute of Technology, Turkey

IAFOR Journal of Politics, Economics & Law

Dr Craig Mark, Kyoritsu Women's University, Japan

IAFOR Journal of Cultural Studies

Professor Holger Briel, Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University, China

IAFOR Journal of Psychology & the Behavioral Sciences

Dr Shahrokh Shafaie, Southeast Missouri State University, USA
Dr Deborah G. Wooldridge, Bowling Green State University, USA



The Reverend Professor Stuart D. B. Picken (1942–2016)

It is with sadness that we inform our friends of IAFOR that the Chairman of the organisation, the Reverend Professor Stuart D. B. Picken, passed away on Friday, August 5, 2016.

Stuart Picken was born in Glasgow in 1942 and enjoyed an international reputation in philosophy, comparative religious and cultural studies, but it is as a scholar of Japan and Japanese thought for which he will be best remembered, and as one of the world's foremost experts on Shinto.

Picken entered the University of Glasgow, Scotland, aged 16 to study divinity and philosophy, and his studies culminated with a doctorate that looked at Christianity and the work of Kant. In 1966 he was ordained in the Church of Scotland, and began his career as a minister in Orkney. However, his curiosity led him from isolated rural Scotland to the world's largest city, and following a visit to Tokyo on a Rotary scholarship, Picken was appointed Professor of Philosophy at the International Christian University (ICU) in 1972. Here he turned his western theological and philosophical training to comparative religious and cultural studies of Japan, at a time when the country was emerging from the shadows of the Second World War.

His groundbreaking and controversial work on suicide in Japan made his name within the country, but it was his subsequent work on Shinto that influenced the rehabilitation of the religion at a time when it was dismissed in the west as pagan and primitive, or unjustly caricatured for its wartime associations.

As Japan emerged as an economic superpower in the 1970s and 1980s, and given his growing prominence as an academic, Picken was much in demand as part of a period in which Japanese wanted to learn more about themselves as seen through the eyes of the West, and where Western businesses were eager to learn from the all-conquering Japanese model. By then fluent in Japanese, he served as a business consultant to such corporations and also served as a consultant to various businesses, including Jun Ashida Ltd., Mitsui Mining & Smelting Corp., Kobe Steel and Japan Airlines. During this period he was active in the St Andrew Society, and founded the Tokyo Highland Games, which is still an annual event.

The author of a dozen books and over 130 articles and papers, Picken was to stay at ICU for 25 years, where he was a popular lecturer and mentor to both Japanese and visiting scholars, serving tenures as Chairman of the Division of Humanities from 1981 to 1983, and as Director of Japanese Studies from 1995 to 1997, as well as concurrently founding Director of the Centre for Japanese Studies at the University of Stirling, Scotland from 1985 to 1988. A keen amateur footballer, whose devotion to Japan was rivalled only by that he felt for Glasgow Rangers, he continued to play into his fifties at ICU, encouraging many students to take up the sport.



He left ICU in 1997, and from then until 2004 served as the founding Dean of the Faculty of Foreign Languages and Asian Studies at Nagoya University of Commerce and Business, and the founding Dean of the Graduate School Division of Global Business Communication from 2002 to 2004. Upon his retirement from his academic posts, he returned to Scotland to re-enter the ministry as minister of the linked charge of Ardoch with Blackford in 2005, yet he continued his academic and Japanese interests as the Chairman of the Japan Society of Scotland.

Whether in his research or teaching, Picken devoted much of his life to increasing understanding between his adopted country and the West, and in 2007 he was recognised with the Order of the Sacred Treasure, an imperial decoration for his pioneering research and outstanding contribution to the promotion of friendship and mutual understanding between Japan and the UK. He also served as the International Adviser to the High Priest of the Tsubaki Grand Shrine, one of Japan's largest and oldest shrines.

From 2009 he was the founding Chairman of The International Academic Forum (IAFOR) where he was highly active in helping nurture and mentor a new generation of academics, and facilitating better intercultural and international awareness and understanding. In the years immediately preceding his illness, he continued to lecture throughout the world, in Europe, North America, Asia and the Middle East.

He is survived by his wife, Hong Wen, and children, Fiona, Jeannette, William and Lynn.

Image Caption | The Reverend Professor Stuart D. B. Picken (IAFOR), Professor Arthur Stockwin, OBE (The University of Oxford) and Professor Jun Arima (University of Tokyo) enjoy a lighter moment during a discussion on Japanese security at The European Conference on Politics, Economics & Law 2014.

Submit your research to the IAFOR Journal of the Social Sciences

- Fair and rigorous peer review process
- No submission or publication fees
- Editorially independent
- Freely available online to a global academic audience



The *IAFOR Journal of the Social Sciences* is an internationally reviewed and editorially independent interdisciplinary journal associated with IAFOR's international conferences on the social sciences. Like all IAFOR publications, it is freely available to read online, and is free of publication fees for authors.

Volume 3 Issue 3

Submission deadline: July 31

Target publication date: December 20

For details of how to submit your paper, view the Author Guidelines on the journal website: ijss.iafor.org

IAFOR Academic Grant & Scholarship Recipients

We are delighted to announce the recipients of financial support as part of the IAFOR grants and scholarships programme, newly launched for 2017. Our warmest congratulations go to Stela Stoycheva, recipient of an IAFOR Scholarship, who has been selected by the conference Organising Committee to receive financial support to present her research at The European Conference on the Social Sciences 2017 and The European Conference on Sustainability, Energy & the Environment 2017.

IAFOR's grants and scholarships programme provides financial support to PhD students and early career academics, with the aim of helping them pursue research excellence and achieve their academic goals through interdisciplinary study and interaction. Awards are based on the appropriateness of the educational opportunity in relation to the applicant's field of study, financial need, and contributions to their community and to IAFOR's mission of interdisciplinarity. Scholarships are awarded based on availability of funds from IAFOR and vary with each conference. The Organising Committee of the relevant IAFOR conference awards scholarships to eligible applicants who have submitted exceptional abstracts that have passed the blind peer review process and have been accepted for presentation at the conference.

Find out more about IAFOR grants and scholarships: iafor.org/financial-support

Stela Stoycheva IAFOR Scholarship Recipient

Stela Stoycheva is currently a PhD student in Management at Ca' Foscari University of Venice, Italy. She holds an MPhil in Management Studies degree from Ca' Foscari University of Venice and a Master of Science degree in Tourism Management. Prior to her PhD Studies she was working as a manager in the Meeting Incentives, Conferences and Events (MICE) department and has been involved in EU FP7 projects' promotional, training, outreach and dissemination activities. Her research areas of interest include sustainability management, sustainability assessment, decision analytical tools and methods, mixed methods research, bibliometrics, MICE tourism and digital marketing. She has collaborated internationally on the topics of decision analysis and sustainability assessment with Carnegie Mellon University in the United States as well as with the Chinese Research Academy for Environmental Science within the EU Marie Curie IRSES (International Research Staff Exchange Scheme) project GLOCOM.

37553 | Sunday Session I: 09:00-10:30 | Keats Room

Research Strategies for Ethnostatistics in Organization Studies: Towards a Historical Ethnostatistics

Stela Stoycheva, Ca' Foscari University of Venice, Italy

Giovanni Favero, Ca' Foscari University of Venice, Italy

While quantification and performance measurement have proliferated widely in academia and the business world, management and organisation scholars increasingly agree on the need for a more in-depth focus on the complex dynamics embedded in the construction, use and effects of quantitative measures. Ethnostatistics, a field of study that explores exactly how metrics are constructed and employed, is by definition the qualitative study of quantification. Although some valuable contributions employing ethnostatistical approach to organizational setting have appeared, management and organisation scholars seem to be failing to deliver a proper ethnography of metrics construction (first-order ethnostatistics) and used instead quasi-historical approaches to reconstruct the historical context in which data were produced. While conducting a proper field ethnography of metrics might be extremely rare given time and access constraints, we argue that the use of organizational histories and archival materials must be done with caution as they tend to be used for specific organizational purposes in the present being part of a wider organizational rhetoric which can hampers their ability to represent an unbiased view of reality. To address this issue this study aims to i) present practical strategies for conducting ethnostatistical research in a live organizational setting and ii) discuss how proper historical approaches which focus on source criticism and contextual reconstruction could overcome the limitations of pure ethnographies. Therefore, it attempts to contribute to the ethnostatistical field by discussing the intersection between history and ethnography while suggesting strategies for their complementary use in organizational and management research.



Visit to The Brighton Waste House

Thursday, July 6 | 17:30-18:30

For those interested in visiting The Brighton Waste House, please **meet in the lobby of the Jurys Inn Brighton Waterfront at 17:00** and we will walk over as a group, returning to the hotel at 19:00.

The Brighton Waste House investigates strategies for constructing a contemporary, low-energy, permanent building using over 85% "waste" material drawn from household and construction sites.

Completed in 2014, the building is Europe's first permanent public building made almost entirely from material thrown away or not wanted. It is also an EPC "A" rated low-energy building.

This guided tour for conference delegates will be led by Duncan Baker-Brown, the architect of The Brighton Waste House, who will also discuss The Brighton Waste house as a complement to the Plenary Panel Presentation on "Sustaining the City" with Professor Anne Boddington and Cat Fletcher. Further details and speaker biographies are available on page 29.

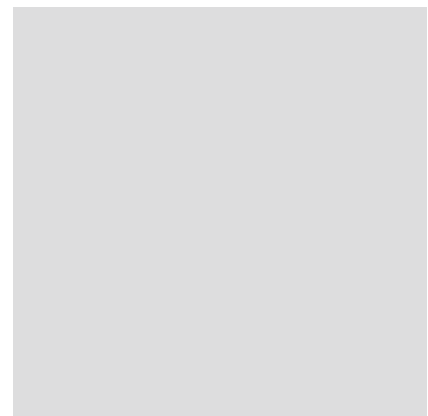
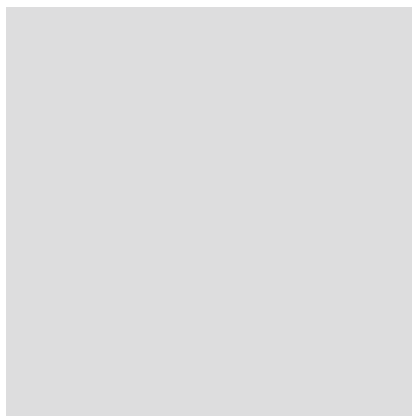
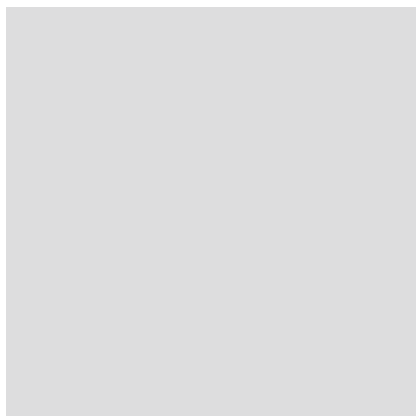
A dark, grayscale photograph of a man with glasses and a mustache, wearing a suit and tie. He is looking down at papers on a desk, with his hand visible near the bottom left. The image is used as a background for the text.

Keynote, Featured & Spotlight Speakers

Keynote & Featured Speakers

ECSS/ECSEE2017

The following Keynote and Featured Speakers will provide a variety of perspectives from different academic and professional backgrounds on the conference theme.





Keynote Presentation: Anke Schwittay

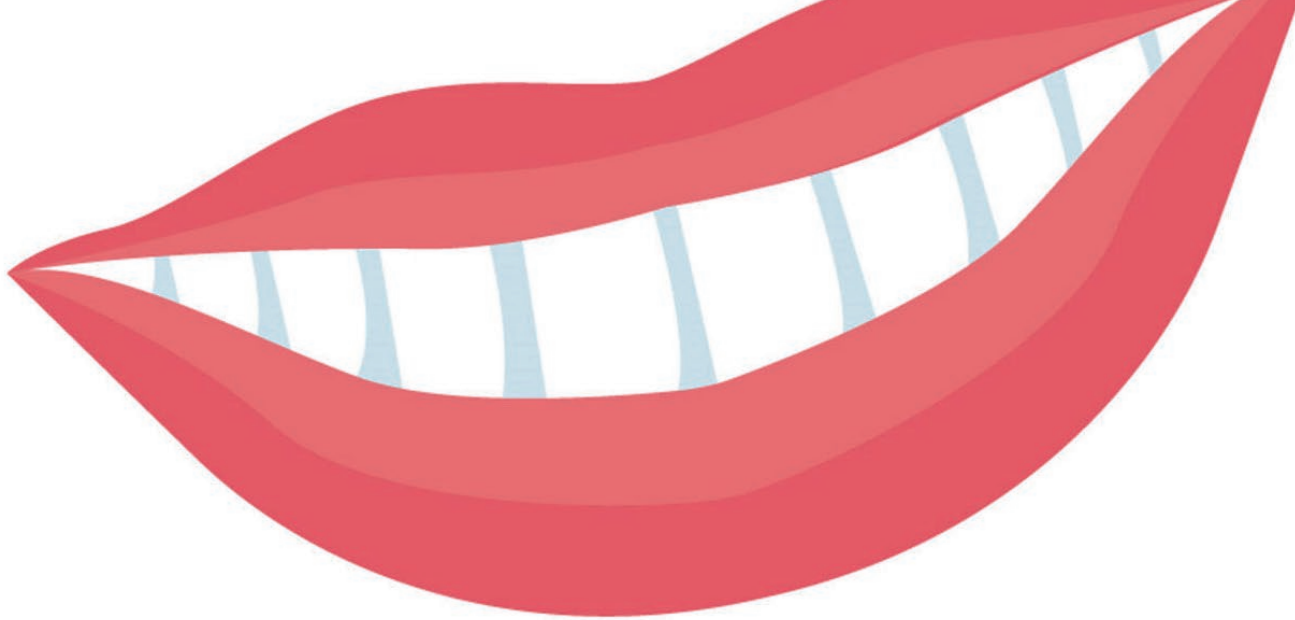
Friday, July 7 | 09:30-10:30 | Renaissance Suite

Inclusive Innovation in International Development: The Case of the UK's Department for International Development (DFID)

Over the last decade, development institutions from the Gates Foundation to the UN to social enterprises have embraced innovation as necessary to increase the impact of their work. In spite of this broad agreement, there is less understanding of how this actually works in practice. In my talk, I will introduce the UK's Department of International Development's (DFID) flagship innovation programme to examine some of the opportunities and constraints resulting from innovative practices in development. Amplify is an online crowdsourcing platform that aims to bring new actors into development and to connect them better with poor people, in order to design more effective solutions. It has succeeded in opening up funding opportunities to small, community-based organisations and in making application processes more flexible, but remains constrained by bureaucratic and fiscal structures.

Biography

Dr Anke Schwittay is Head of International Development at the University of Sussex in the United Kingdom, and Senior Lecturer in Anthropology and International Development at the School of Global Studies. She holds a PhD in Anthropology from the University of California, Berkeley, and has worked at the University of Berkeley and the University of Auckland, New Zealand. Her research focuses on emerging practices and actors in International Development, with a focus on inclusive innovation, financial inclusion, digital technologies and humanitarian design, and she has published numerous articles in academic journals on these topics. She is also the author of *New Media and International Development: Representation and Affect in Microfinance*, which examines the continued popularity of microfinance among supporters in the Global North, based on financial, social and personal commitments to distant others forged via narrative and visual stories, crowdfunding platforms, microfinance tourism and volunteering.



Keynote Presentation: Georgios Tsakos

Friday, July 7 | 11:00-12:00 | Renaissance Suite

Links Between Oral and General Health: Putting the Mouth Back in the Body

The debate about the links between oral and general health is not new. Indeed, it is over a century since the theory of focal sepsis linked oral sepsis and tooth extractions with endocarditis. More recently, a growing body of literature has linked oral and general health; dental caries has been associated with growth and development among children, while tooth loss and periodontal (gum) disease have been linked with different conditions among middle-aged and older adults. With the demographic transition towards an ageing society, promoting "healthy ageing" has become a key priority for policy makers and health professionals. This implies optimising opportunities for good health and functioning, so that older people can remain independent, take an active part in society and enjoy good quality of life. The role of oral health in healthy ageing is essential, with adults now keeping their natural teeth into old age and having increased treatment needs.

This presentation reviews the epidemiological evidence on the burden of oral diseases on older adults and focuses on the associations between oral conditions and general health. The importance of maintaining good oral health and a functional dentition into older ages is highlighted in terms of general health, physical and cognitive function, dementia and well-being. Oral diseases share common risk factors with most chronic (non-communicable) diseases and this creates considerable opportunities for interventions and policies to promote healthy ageing. Public health interventions focusing on the broader social determinants of health across the life course present the way forward.

Biography

Dr George Tsakos graduated in Dentistry from the University of Athens, Greece, and completed a PhD at University College London (UCL), UK. He is currently a Reader in the Department of Epidemiology and Public Health at UCL. He also holds Honorary Consultant in Dental Public Health appointments with the Central and North West London NHS Foundation Trust and with Public Health England. He is a Fellow of the Faculty of Public Health (UK). He is currently Chair Elect of the Platform for Better Oral Health in Europe, and Immediate Past President of the European Association of Dental Public Health (EADPH). He is also an International Association of Dental Research (IADR) Councillor representing the Behavioural Epidemiological and Health Services Research (BEHSR) group. He has also served as EADPH President. Dr Tsakos has been a key member of the consortium that carried out the national adult and children's dental health surveys in the UK. He has published more than 150 papers and book chapters and his main research interests are on: subjective measures of oral health and quality of life, oral health inequalities and the social determinants of health, the relationship between oral and general health, and how oral health is linked with diet and nutrition.



Spotlight Presentation: Nick Kontogeorgopoulos

Friday, July 7 | 15:00-15:45 | Renaissance Suite

Volunteer Tourism and the Creation of “Volunteerscapes” in Thailand

Volunteer tourism is a form of travel that combines traditional leisure pursuits with opportunities to volunteer in an organised fashion. The popularity of volunteer tourism stems from many factors, but the one motivation that appears in virtually every study is a desire for object authenticity, defined as the authenticity of toured objects, people, and settings. The purpose of this paper is to explore the role played by object authenticity in the motivations and experiences of volunteer tourists in the province of Chiang Mai in northern Thailand. Based on interviews with 62 volunteers and 15 directors, managers and staff members from volunteer tourism organisations based in Chiang Mai, this paper argues that volunteer tourists conceive of object authenticity both as a package of cultural stereotypes focused on authentic people, and as authentic backstage settings where “real” Thai reside. Aside from demonstrating that the desire for object authenticity is the central motivation for international volunteers in northern Thailand, this study indicates that the pursuit of object authenticity is complicated by language barriers, the potential staging of authenticity on the part of locals, and the need to balance familiarity with alterity in the carefully selected “voluntoursapes” in which volunteer tourism takes place.

Biography

Professor Nick Kontogeorgopoulos earned his BA degree in International Studies as a Morehead Scholar at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, USA, and earned his graduate degrees in Geography at the University of Toronto and University of British Columbia, Canada. Professor Kontogeorgopoulos’s current teaching interests include the political economy of international tourism, international development, and the political economy of Southeast Asia. His research interests center on the relationship between tourism, environmental sustainability and personal values. Professor Kontogeorgopoulos has conducted research in southern Thailand on the impact of ecotourism on community development, the spatial and temporal relationship between ecotourism and mass tourism, and motivational and behavioral differences between ecotourists and mass tourists. He has also published research on the role of tourism in elephant conservation in northern Thailand, and the relationship between volunteer tourism and development in Thailand.



Featured Presentation: Grant Black

Friday, July 7 | 15:45-16:30 | Renaissance Suite

East Meets West: Innovation and Discovery in Education Reform at an Elite Japanese University

Japan is one of the first countries to experience simultaneously an aging population of boomers along with a declining birth rate. Today, more than 25% of the population is over 65. Japan is at crossroads in time where there are just about twice as many old people as there are young people. Stresses on the labour market resulting from population decline and the shift to a services economy have prompted the Japanese government to pursue an aggressive strategy to reorganise tertiary education. University reform is a policy focus of the Abe government in three areas: innovation, business development, and global human resource skills training. Historically in Japan achievement in these areas has been almost exclusively the domain of industry. Reform policies that seek to promote innovation, development and global skills in the university setting represent a transfer of responsibility from industry to education and thereby a re-envisioning of the function of the university in Japanese society. The purpose of this paper is to explore how education reform policy is translated into practice at an elite Japanese university. The paper finds that the demands on the university to cater to divergent customers are greatly at odds: the university is called upon to prepare students for the domestic workforce, accommodate government aspirations for internationalisation, become a centre for innovation and research excellence, and simultaneously be a positive force in the local community, all the while restructuring organisational operations to accommodate harmonization with elite international networks.

Biography

Professor Grant Black is an associate professor in the program for Modern Languages and Cultures, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences at the University of Tsukuba, an adjunct lecturer in the Faculties of Commerce at Chuo and Meiji Universities in Tokyo, and a consultant for intercultural and business management. He has an MA in East Asian Languages and Cultures from the University of California, Los Angeles and is completing a Doctorate in Social Science from the Department of Management in the School of Business at the University of Leicester. Previously he worked in global management for SMEs (small & medium enterprises). His recent research interests are in global management skills, organisational management in education and CQ (intercultural intelligence).

Professor Black is a Vice-President (at large) of IAFOR. He is a member of the Business & Economics section of the International Academic Advisory Board.



Plenary Panel Presentation

Featured Speakers: Duncan Baker-Brown, Anne Boddington & Cat Fletcher

Friday, July 7 | 16:45-17:45 | Renaissance Suite

Sustaining the City

'Sustaining the City' will explore the interrelationships that the College of Arts and Humanities at the University of Brighton has developed over the past decade within the city. With a vision to turn the College 'inside out' and make a tangible difference to creative and sustainable learning and research for students and staff, we have worked in partnership with Brighton & Hove City Council for over a decade contributing both tangible exemplars and research support that underpins the city's One Planet Living principles and its sustainability action plan. Building from the premise that our city is our campus, our canvas and our laboratory, we have worked closely with local activists, communities, politicians, contractors, and other educational providers, to engage and extend experiential learning opportunities for all.

The Brighton Waste House, conceived by Architect and academic Duncan Baker Brown, supported by the University and managed through the Dean of College, Professor Anne Boddington, is our most ambitious project to date. Over 360 design and construction students, supported by their tutors, help build "Europe's first permanent building made of 90% discarded material", proving "that there is no such thing as waste, only stuff in the wrong place!"

Together with Waste House partner Cat Fletcher (co-founder of Freegle UK), Baker-Brown will discuss the rationale behind this project and its on-going legacies. Fletcher the self-styled "resource goddess" has set up numerous social enterprises, with Brighton & Hove City Council and others, will also discuss her recent work raising awareness of waste reduction strategies with organisations such as the Glastonbury music festival.

Speakers biographies are available on the following page.

*Delegates will have the option of visiting The Brighton Waste House on July 6 from 17:30 to 18:30. Please see page 22 for further details.

Duncan Baker-Brown

An expert in contemporary methods of ecology-friendly building design, architect and academic **Duncan Baker-Brown** leads the practice BBM Sustainable Design, and brings sustainable design practice and philosophy to teaching and scholarly projects at the University of Brighton, UK. His research tests the viability of a number of practices and materials, recognising the potential of discarded "waste" as a valuable resource in the future of building, as well as live projects as valuable teaching aides. Through his projects he fosters community development and regeneration, drawing on apprentice builders and students, informing young people of all ages as to their role in sustainable living. He is notably the architect of The Brighton Waste House*, a "living laboratory" for ecological architectural design which investigates strategies for constructing a contemporary, low-energy, permanent building using over 85% "waste" material drawn from household and construction sites. Now fully completed, the building is Europe's first permanent public building made almost entirely from material thrown away or not wanted, and is also an EPC "A" rated low energy building. His most recent work, *The Re-use Atlas: A Designer's Guide Towards a Circular Economy*, was published earlier this year by the Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA).

Anne Boddington

Professor of Design Innovation and Dean of the College of Arts and Humanities, **Professor Anne Boddington** was educated as an architect and cultural geographer. She has particular interests in the spaces of learning and research and the symbiosis of arts and humanities education as agents of cultural, social and civic transformation. The founding Head of the School of Architecture & Design (1999–2006) and since 2006, as Dean of the College of Arts & Humanities, she was also the Director of the University's Centre for Excellence in Teaching and Learning through Design (CETLD) (a unique partnership between the University, the V&A, the Royal College of Art and the RIBA) and co-director of the HEA's Subject Centre in Art Design and Media.

A registered architect, fellow of the Royal Society of Arts (RSA), and an affiliate member of the Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA), she has been an independent governor, trustee, chair and an elected member of many regional and national councils in the cultural sector and in higher education including as a member of the Arts & Humanities Research Council Advisory Board (AHRC); Vice Chair of Council for Higher Education in Art & Design (CHEAD) and a trustee of the Design Council/CABE. Working with HEFCE she was a panel member of the Research Assessment Exercise (RAE 2008) and Deputy Chair of D34 for the Research Excellence Framework (REF) panel in 2014 as well as a member of the REF 2014 Equality & Diversity Panel. Her research has been supported and funded by the EU, EPSRC, AHRC, the HEA and HEFCE. She has an international profile as a speaker and advisor for research development, quality assurance, enhancement and teaching innovation in Architecture, Art and Design across Europe, the Middle East and Asia. She undertakes regular peer review and research assessment for academic journals and conferences and has worked with and for research councils of Portugal, Iceland, Austria, Germany, Israel and Canada.

Professor Boddington is a member of the Arts & Humanities section of IAFOR's International Academic Advisory Board.

Cat Fletcher

Founding Member, Elected National Representative and Head of Media for Freegle UK (UK-wide organisation, formed in 2009 by experienced volunteers and members of the free reuse community with over 1.4 million members), **Cat Fletcher** is also working with Brighton University on The Waste House project.

Super scavenger Cat helped to set up the Waste Zone at Ecobuild. The Waste Zone was a temporary place dedicated to the discussion of the issues & huge potentials of seeing waste as a future resource. Students, activists, film-makers and designers of all kinds presented their ideas, showing examples of products, buildings, furniture etc – all made from waste.

Cat was shortlisted in the Living Lab Global Awards, an international competition to find innovative solutions for unique problems from 22 cities from around the world. The awards programme was developed by an architect, originally to accelerate innovative action to address real urban problems. Her submitted solution was an online and real world system of community engagement, reward and resourcefulness (a supersonic version of what she has successfully been engaged in for six years locally and more recently with the University of Brighton). Her solution was shortlisted for two cities: Rosario in Argentina and Terrassa in Spain. She attended a 3-day summit in San Francisco in where 250 plus city leaders and solution shortlisters gathered to share knowledge and establish relationships.



Featured Panel Presentation

Featured Speaker: Evangelia Chrysikou

Moderator: Joseph Haldane

Saturday, July 8 | 17:00-18:00 | Renaissance Suite

East Meets West – Healthy, Active and Beautiful Aging in Europe

How any society deals with aging can be a contentious issue, one on which questions of culture, convenience and even expedience are brought to bear. Economic prosperity and peace in developed countries has lead to unprecedented levels of healthcare provision for a population that, as a result, is living far longer. Coupled with falling birthrates, Western Europe and Japan are witnessing demographic changes that bring unparalleled challenges but also unexpected opportunities for aging populations, as innovations and discoveries help people lead active and healthy lives, to include discussion of the concepts of healthy, active and beautiful aging.

In a featured presentation, Dr Evangelia Chrysikou will look at being ill and old at the fringes of our spatial territories', and focus on inequality and health, old life in the UK and Europe, old age and isolation in rural areas and isolated areas, before Dr Haldane responds, comparing and contrasting outlooks for the aged in Japan and Asia, and inviting participation and feedback from the audience.

Speakers biographies are available on the following page.

Evangelia Chrysikou

Dr Evangelia Chrysikou is a registered architect and senior research fellow at UCL, United Kingdom. She owns the awarded SynThesis Architects (London – Athens), which specializes in medical facilities. Her work has received prestigious awards (Singapore 2009, Kuala Lumpur 2012, Brisbane 2013, Birmingham 2014, London 2014). Parallel activities include teaching at medical and architectural schools, research (UK, France, Belgium, New Zealand, the Netherlands, Greece and the Middle East) and advisory. She advised the Hellenic Secretary of Health and is the author of the new national guidelines for mental health facilities. Dr Chrysikou is the author of the book *Architecture for Psychiatric Environments and Therapeutic Spaces*, healthcare architecture editor, reviewer, active member of several professional and scientific associations and a TED-MED speaker. She is a Trustee, Member of the Board and Director of Research at DIMHN (UK) and Member of the Board at the Scholar's Association Onassis Foundation.

Joseph Haldane


Dr Joseph Haldane is the Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer of The International Academic Forum (IAFOR).

One of the founders of IAFOR, he was Academic Director from its inception in 2009 until 2011, Executive Director from 2011 to 2014, and President from 2014 to 2016. He is responsible for devising strategy, setting policies, forging institutional partnerships, implementing projects, and overseeing the organisation's business and academic operations, including research, publications and events.

Dr Haldane holds a PhD from the University of London in 19th-century French Studies, and has held full-time faculty positions at the University of Paris XII Paris-Est Créteil (France), Sciences Po Paris (France), and Nagoya University of Commerce and Business (Japan), as well as visiting positions at the French Press Institute in the University of Paris II Panthéon-Assas (France), The School of Journalism at Sciences Po Paris (France), and the School of Journalism at Moscow State University (Russia).

Dr Haldane's current research concentrates on post-war and contemporary politics and international affairs, and since 2015 he has been a Guest Professor at The Osaka School of International Public Policy (OSIPP) at Osaka University, where he teaches on the postgraduate Global Governance Course. He is also a Co-Director of the newly founded OSIPP-IAFOR Research Center at Osaka University.

From 2012 to 2014, Dr Haldane served as Treasurer of the American Chamber of Commerce in Japan (Chubu Region) and he is currently a Trustee of the HOPE International Development Agency (Japan). In 2012 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society, and in 2015 a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts.



Friday July 7



Introducing IAFOR's Academic Grants & Scholarships

IAFOR is dedicated to helping young scholars achieve their research and academic goals, while also encouraging them to apply the principles of interdisciplinary study to their work. From spring 2017 IAFOR is offering travel and accommodation grants and full or partial scholarships covering conference registration fees to PhD students and early career academics who might not otherwise have the financial resources to be able to attend our academic conferences.

Who can receive an IAFOR grant or scholarship?

Awards are based on the appropriateness of the educational opportunity in relation to the applicant's field of study, financial need, and contributions to their community and to IAFOR's mission of interdisciplinarity. Scholarships will be awarded based on availability of funds from IAFOR and will vary with each conference.

How are recipients of an IAFOR grant or scholarship selected?

The Organising Committee of the relevant IAFOR conference will award scholarships to eligible applicants who have submitted exceptional abstracts that have passed the blind peer review process and have been accepted for presentation at one of our conferences.

How can I apply for an IAFOR grant or scholarship?

If you are eligible for an IAFOR grant or scholarship and would like to be considered, please submit your abstract to the conference you would like to attend and select the checkbox for the relevant award during the submission process. Abstracts must be submitted by the initial submission deadline of the relevant conference in order to be considered for funding. Applicants will be notified of results within three to four weeks of the initial submission deadline.

For more information please visit
www.iafor.org/financial-support

Friday Plenary Session

09:00-17:45 | Renaissance Suite (LGF)

08:00-09:00	Conference Registration Renaissance Suite
09:00-09:30	Announcements & Welcome Address Renaissance Suite
09:30-10:30	Keynote Presentation Renaissance Suite <i>Inclusive Innovation in International Development: The Case of the UK's Department for International Development (DFID)</i> Anke Schwittay, University of Sussex, UK
10:30-11:00	Coffee Break Renaissance Foyer
11:00-12:00	Keynote Presentation Renaissance Suite <i>Links Between Oral and General Health: Putting the Mouth Back in the Body</i> Georgios Tsakos, University College London, UK
12:00-12:30	IAFOR Documentary Photography Award followed by Conference Photograph Renaissance Suite
12:30-14:00	Lunch Break Atrium Restaurant (1F)
14:00-15:00	Conference Poster Session Renaissance Suite
15:00-15:45	Spotlight Presentation Renaissance Suite <i>Volunteer Tourism and the Creation of "Volunteerscapes" in Thailand</i> Nick Kontogeorgopoulos, University of Puget Sound, USA
15:45-16:30	Featured Presentation Renaissance Suite <i>East Meets West: Innovation and Discovery in Education Reform at an Elite Japanese University</i> Grant Black, University of Tsukuba, Japan
16:30-16:45	Coffee Break Renaissance Foyer
16:45-17:45	Plenary Panel Presentation Renaissance Suite <i>Sustaining the City</i> Duncan Baker-Brown, University of Brighton, UK Anne Boddington, University of Brighton, UK Cat Fletcher, Freegle, UK
17:45-19:00	Conference Welcome Reception Library Terrace (2F)

Friday Poster Session

14:00-15:00 | Library Terrace

33701 | Library Terrace

Academic Entrepreneurship in Thailand: A Case Study of University-Based Social Venture

Sutti Soompon, King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang, Thailand

This study explores the enabling context for birth and growth of university-based entrepreneurial venture in Thailand where science commercialization is not yet flourishing. The theme of investigation is to know how academic entrepreneurship originated and grown in less technologically developed region. Qualitative data was obtained from working staffs in one entrepreneurial unit within the university's dental school under single case study approach. Since other departments solely pay attention to academic works, the entrepreneurial efforts seen in selected case study look unusual and worth exploring under the theoretical foundation of academic entrepreneurship. The triggers for academic entrepreneurship seen in case findings are closely aligned with the socially driven entrepreneurial model. Rather than technologically oriented triggers seen in previous literature, social constraints within local regions were found to be key enabling conditions for the birth of university-based social ventures. The findings from this study have implications for the socially oriented role of university-based ventures that tackle problems of local regions. In addition to the technological dimensions typically studied, such findings theoretically imply a further research agenda on the socioeconomic dimension of academic entrepreneurship among different regions.

36184 | Library Terrace

Physical and Chemical Implications for Carrying Capacity in the Amazon Conservation Units – The Jamari National Forest Case

Alexis Bastos Alexis, Centre of Studies Rioterra & Rondônia Federal University, Brazil

Vanderlei Maniesi Vanderlei, Rondônia Federal University, Brazil

Fabiana B. Gomes Fabiana, Centre of Studies Rioterra, Brazil

The objective of this paper was to relate the physical characteristics of the Jamari National Forest and its surrounding areas to the environment carrying capacity and occupations modes in order to understand the resulting environmental impacts. Geoprocessing works were conducted. Posteriorly field activities were carried out to validate information and collect soil samples. Soils proved physically fragile and with low bioavailability of labile phosphorus (P) to sustain intensive agricultural activities. Soils with high content of sand-fraction grains, which are also rich in quartz, were detected. The values of P ranged from 1 to 3 mg/dm³ in forest and from 2 to 4 mg/dm³ in pasture, values lower than the 10 mg/dm³ minimum reference threshold for any crops. Physically, the forest shows a fragile balance between vegetation, soil and the dissected terrains. Thus, disturbing this balance by changing any of these elements may accelerate the action of erosive processes and loss of nutrients such as P, taking them deeper into groundwater, adversely affecting the carrying capacity. Soil structural, chemical, and mineral characteristics show striking limitations for agriculture given the low volume of weathered material. Aspects that favour pedogenic balance changes in detriment of morphogenetic balance were found, related to land occupation modes, such as deforestation of riparian woodlands and headwater areas close to sub-basin watersheds. The trend is for this situation to worsen small farmers' economic and social conditions due to water scarcity and lower soil quality, which will end up directly impacting the national forest as it faces growing anthropic pressure.

36697 | Library Terrace

On-Site Production of Electricity and Hydrogen for the Energy Needs of Rural Areas

Javier Carroquino, University of Zaragoza, Spain

Francisco-Javier García-Ramos, University of Zaragoza, Spain

Jesús Yago, Intergia Energía Sostenible SL, Spain

In both developed and developing countries, energy supply in rural areas is needed in an economical and environmentally sustainable way. On the one hand, extensions of the power grid are often inadequate due to their high cost and landscape impact. On the other hand, diesel generator sets have high greenhouse gas emissions and other undesirable environmental impacts. As a result, on-site renewable energy generation becomes the best option. The two main types of energy required are electricity for stationary uses and diesel for mobility. Therefore, the European project LIFE REWIND proposes the implementation of off-grid renewable energy systems, producing both electricity and hydrogen. A prototype has been designed and installed in a vineyard, to carry out the validation in a real case. It includes three photovoltaic sets: one is on the terrain, other is floating on an irrigation pond and the last one is on a solar tracker. The electrical system is configured as a micro-grid, with the same characteristics of the utility grid. The electricity is supplied to a wastewater treatment plant, a drip irrigation system and other uses like air conditioning and lighting. Moreover, with the surplus energy, an electrolyser produces hydrogen by electrolysis of water. An off-road vehicle with fuel cell feeds on that hydrogen and carries people in the vineyard. In conclusion, electricity and hydrogen are produced from renewable resources on the farm itself. In addition, it is expected to obtain positive effects on the rural economy and employment.

37024 | Library Terrace

Studying the Effect of Fungal Cellulases and Bacterial Hemi-Cellulases for Saccharification of Lignocellulosic Biomass in Bio-Ethanol Production

Ramiya Baskaran, Indian Institute of Technology Madras, India

Chandraraj Krishnan, Indian Institute of Technology Madras, India

Bio-ethanol production from lignocellulosic biomass has been recognized as a potential alternative to petroleum due to depletion of fossil fuels. Hence, cellulosic materials such as agro-residues have been attractive feedstocks for bio-ethanol production. Cellulolytic enzymes produced by fungal strains of *Trichoderma* sp. attracted interest for conversion of biomass to fermentable sugars. Here, a new isolate of *Trichoderma gamsii* M501 was used for the production of enzymes and was employed for biomass hydrolysis. The culture supernatant of *T. gamsii* contained endoglucanase activity of 55U/ml and endoxylanase activity of 800U/ml. The zymogram analysis of the enzyme mixture showed the presence of a cellulase (55kDa) and a xylanase (25kDa) but isozymes were not produced. The enzyme mixture efficiently hydrolyzed ammonia pretreated sugarcane bagasse, napier grass and sorghum bagasse with >90% conversion of glucan and xylan. So far, *T. gamsii* cellulase has not been used for saccharification of lignocellulose to simple sugars. Further studies were conducted on synergy with fungal cellulases and bacterial hemicellulases to reduce the enzyme loading in enzymatic hydrolysis. The present results showed the potential of cellulolytic and hemicellulolytic enzymes produced by *T. gamsii* and *C. polysaccharolyticus* respectively for saccharification of lignocelluloses to fermentable sugars in cellulosic ethanol production.

Friday Poster Session

14:00-15:00 | Library Terrace

37050 | Library Terrace

CFD Simulation of Natural Ventilation in Urban Buildings Due to Wind Effect

Zhengtao Ai, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong
Cheuk Ming Mak, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong
Da Yang, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong
Hai Ming Wong, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Previous studies regarding natural ventilation in buildings were mostly limited to isolated buildings. Considering an urban context, this study investigates the wind-induced single-sided natural ventilation in buildings near a long street canyon under a perpendicular wind direction using CFD method. Four aspect ratios (AR) of the street canyon, from 1.0, 2.0, 4.0 to 6.0, are investigated to examine the influence of street configuration. Ventilation rate of rooms in buildings is analyzed. AR influences ventilation rate and its distribution among rooms along height of buildings. The percentage decrease of ventilation rate of buildings reaches 67% when AR of a street canyon is increased from 1.0 to 6.0. The findings of this study are intended to increase the understanding of natural ventilation performance in urban buildings.

37052 | Library Terrace

A Study on Electric Arc Furnace Tin-Making Slags Utilized as Aggregates of Controlled Low Strength Materials

Ming Sheng Ko, National Taipei University of Technology, Taiwan
Ding Shun Lin, National Taipei University of Technology, Taiwan

In this study, the physical, engineering, chemical and leaching characteristics of the slags produced from the process of electric arc furnace (EAF) tin-making were analyzed to evaluate the feasibility and environmental compatibility of EAF tin-making slags utilized as aggregates of controlled low strength materials (CLSM). The production parameters of CLSM were designed according to Taguchi experimental design method and then the CLSM specimens were further fabricated. Finally, the S/N ratio analysis was used to evaluate the performance of CLSM made by replacing the natural aggregates with EAF tin-making slags. The results showed that the EAF tin-making slag was mainly composed of calcium, silicon, aluminum and iron oxides and the f-CaO content of the composition was only 0.46%–0.57%. The results of the test for potential expansion of aggregates from hydration reactions meant that EAF tin-making slags should not possess the potential of volume expansion. The leachability analysis result of EAF tin-making slag was in accordance with the specification standard. According to the results of S/N analysis, the order of three factors for influencing the performance of EAF tin-making slags utilized as aggregates of CLSM was: cement content > ratio of coarse to fine aggregates > fine aggregates replacement ratio. According to the specification requirements of CLSM, the higher ratio of fine aggregate replacement and the lower cement content in factor combination could be the better operating parameters. Based on and the above results, most factor combinations could achieve 20–90 kgf/cm² of CLSM specification requirements.

37366 | Library Terrace

Analysis and Improvement of the Management of Stocks in “Vasco Da Gama” Frigates – A Practical Study

Jose Miguel Soares, ISEG Lisbon School of Economics and Management, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal
Fernanda Mendes, European University/Laureate International Universities, Portugal

Vessels, as an autonomous system, require the provision of maintenance needs, and transport the spare parts necessary to meet those needs. The existence of stocks and the type of lots on board are intertwined with the type of mission assigned, and according to the duration of the mission, often the ship cannot be supplied by land. For this reason, the normal time in the supply chain requires stocks, since in the Portuguese Navy, and in particularly on ships during its voyages, it is not possible to implement the “Just-in-Time” system, which limits the time factor. Thus, in order to guarantee the autonomy of the missions with the supply cycle available, board batches to “Vasco da Gama” frigate's engines, allow the ship's systems to be permanently operational. This study includes, in a first phase, an estimate of the maintenance needs of the main propulsion engines of the “Vasco da Gama” Class Frigates using the arithmetic mean method and the least squares method. This is followed by an approach to stock management using the ABC analysis to determine which spare parts require more detailed control. Finally, the optimum quantity of spare parts per board batch, to be used for autonomous navigation missions up to a maximum of one year, is determined. The aim of this study is to reduce maintenance costs by calculating the optimal size of on-board batches, and also to improve sustainability by reducing the impact on the environment by not overloading the vessels with too many spare parts.

37444 | Library Terrace

Analysis and Improvement of Distribution Routes and the Associated Vehicle Fleet – Application to a Real Case in Portugal

Jose Miguel Soares, ISEG Lisbon School of Economics and Management, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal
Fernanda Mendes, European University/Laureate International Universities, Portugal

Logistics management plays a key role in improving business efficiency, since it is the part of supply chain management that plans, implements and controls the flow of goods, services and information between the point of origin and the point of consumption. Customers are more demanding and want the right products, in the right place, at the right time and in the right quantity. Consequently, logistics plays a fundamental role because it allows adding value to the product, and is always seeking to minimize the total costs. In the field of supply chain management, the use of vehicles to deliver products to customers is one of the largest operations. However, before delivering the products it is necessary to optimize the routes of the vehicles, in order to provide an efficient and low cost service. This study intends to analyze and propose improvements in the distribution network of ABC, a Portuguese company dedicated to the commercialization and distribution of home decoration products. The main objective of this work is to provide a model that allows the company to optimize the distribution routes and the associated fleet, in order to minimize the total costs of the distribution, maintaining the level of service provided to the customer. Finally, a model was developed that allows the definition of optimal routes for the various delivery points, resulting in a reduction in the number of vehicles to be used, the total distance traveled and the time of the journeys, leading to a real reduction in logistics costs.

Friday Poster Session

14:00-15:00 | Library Terrace

37807 | Library Terrace

The Dynamics of Large Publicly Traded Corporations in Santa Catarina, Brazil

Luiz Carlos Valente Junior, Federal University of Santa Catarina, Brazil

The research comprised the study of three public companies: BRF SA, Tupy SA, and WEG SA. These companies present a high level of technological development, with administrative headquarters located in Santa Catarina, Brazil, with business in several countries. The aim was to accompany historical development, geographic expansion, and business evolution of such companies in Brazil and in the world. Moreover, to identify the role of stock market for their development, and the activity of large pension and investment funds (holders of large global shareholdings – by 2013, both accounted for the equivalent to 75.5% of world GDP). For this purpose, visits and interviews were carried out at the companies' headquarters, at stockbrokers, and at the stock exchange of Sao Paulo (in 2015, 52.8% of investors of BM&FBovespa SA were foreigners). It was observed the high development capacity acquired with the implantation of such corporations for local and regional society. Expansion and emergence of significantly populous neighborhoods occurred, as well as the establishment of colleges and technical schools for local labor qualification, among others. Certainly, the creation of a solid stock market was of great importance for the expansion of industrial activity (investment in new manufacturing parks, technological upgrading, verticalization, among others). The current phase of world capitalism evidences the expansion of international trade, fluctuating exchange rates, and greater liquidity of markets. Therefore, the insertion of the economy of Santa Catarina, Brazil, is a dynamic reality, where each step is required to improve management, production and technology of big companies.

37845 | Library Terrace

Study on the Key Problems and Solutions of Cross-Subsidy of Electricity Price in China

PeiPei You, State Grid Energy Research Institute of China, China

Xiao Gao, State Grid Energy Research Institute of China, China

The regulated electricity price for China's various type of users seriously deviated from its actual cost. The cross-subsidized electricity tariff distorts price signal, causes unfair treatment, produces a huge economic loss, and restricts the electricity market reform. In 2015 China started a new round of electricity market reform, stipulating the tariff reform process and roll out cross-subsidy method for different types of tariff. However, the scientific and reasonable method for cross-subsidy hasn't matured yet which causes chaos and become the difficult issue of electricity market reform. Based on the analysis of cross subsidy theory in China's electricity price, this paper proposes a calculation method of cross-subsidy for a province as an example. Finally, the paper proposes cross-subsidy methods and steps which promotes the smooth progress of China's electricity market reform. The conclusion of the study shows that the scale of cross subsidy in China is huge which seriously increases the burden of industrial and commercial users and causes the decline of social welfare level. It is proposed to establish cross subsidy based on the voltage level, user category, and consider the power supply node, load characteristics of the transmission and distribution. Cross subsidy should be calculated province by province and subsidy way is changed from "implicit mode" to "explicit mode". The level of commercial and commercial electricity prices is gradually reduced while the level of residents is increased. In addition, power axillary service is introduced as national policy to support resolving cross subsidy issue in China.

37879 | Library Terrace

Effects of Aerobic Dance with 9 Square on the Cardiovascular Endurance System and Percentage of Body Fat

Napasorn Neelapaijit, Silpakorn University, Thailand

Iyarush Kaesman, Silpakorn University, Thailand

This experimental research was one group pretest-posttest design. The purpose of the study was to compare the effects of nine-square aerobic dance on the cardiovascular endurance system and percentage of body fat before and after the implementation. Simple random sampling was employed to select a sample group of 50 students who studied in Silpakorn University and enrolled in the Principle of Exercise for Health course in the first semester of 2012. The main instrument was aerobic dance with nine-square program. The samples were trained by aerobic dance with nine-square program for eight weeks, three days a week (Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday), one hour a day (17.00–18.00 hours) Pre- and Post-tests were implemented before and after the experiment to test the subjects' cardiovascular endurance and percentage of body fat. Statistics used in analyzing data were frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, and t-test dependent. The results showed that aerobic dance with nine-square program had a positive impact on cardiovascular endurance and percentage of body fat. Subjects' heart rate while exercising was 137.74 BPM (Beats Per Minute), and after training, it was 113.04 BPM. It showed that students' cardiovascular endurance and percentage of body fat after training was proved significantly better than the result before training statistically ($p < .05$).



Saturday July 8

Saturday Session I

10:00-12:00 | Shelley Room

Energy Economics & Ecological Economics

Session Chair: Gianluca Trotta

37134 10:00-10:30 | Shelley Room

Non-Invasive Field Scale Characterisation of Methane Dynamics in South-West Indian Tropical Peat Lands Using Ground Penetrating Radar Method

Devi K., Indian Institute of Technology Madras, India

Rajesh R. Nair, Indian Institute of Technology Madras, India

Ground penetrating radar (GPR) is a non-invasive hydro-geophysical method utilized comprehensively to investigate peatland studies. However, this technique has not been used to explore the distribution and release of biogenic gas in Indian Peatlands. In this backdrop, the current research aims to identify the presence and saturation of biogenic methane in humid tropical peatland of Southern Kerala Sedimentary Basin (SKSB) using GPR. The survey was conducted with the GSSI GPR system, using 100 and 200 MHz frequencies shielded antennas. The variations in electromagnetic wave velocity and amplitude of radar signals were analysed to identify the thickness and geometry of the peat layer and presence of shadow zones with EM velocities of 0.036-0.039 m/ns. We have adopted GPR common offset measurements for the delineation of vertical and spatial variabilities of in-situ biogenic gas saturation with depth from the deviations in the two-way travel time of reflections and by petro physical model. Our results show variations in biogenic gas content in shallow (5m) and deep (17–22m) portions of the stratigraphic column with estimated volume of 0–80% saturation within the peat column which is sandwiched between clay rich confining layers. The results are pertinent in the current scenario of global carbon dynamics to the atmosphere.

35651 10:30-11:00 | Shelley Room

Optimization of Electrical Generation Cost Using Differential Evolutionary Algorithm for Large Four Regions Electrical Grid

Muhammad AlHajri, Saudi Aramco, Saudi Arabia

Mohammed Abido, King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals, Saudi Arabia

In this paper, a techno-economic assessment of electrical generation cost optimization for four region large electrical grid is presented. This optimization was attained by using the Differential Evolutionary Algorithm (DEA). The study is the first of its kind as none of the previous studies were conducted in the context of a real fuel value and system constraints. In each of the large grid four regions there is generation fleet with different technology and large load center. The four regions are connected via transmission lines with power flow constraints. The performance the DEA in optimizing the generation cost is bench-marked with business as usual (BAU) case. The problem was articulated as a constrained nonlinear problem. The constraints were all real values reflecting the system equipment and components' limitations and operation constraints. The results obtained from the research show the efficiency and prospects of the proposed research in optimizing the generation cost. Also addressed in this study the annual cost avoidance, due to the study objectives' optimization.

37166 11:00-11:30 | Shelley Room

Energy Efficiency in the Residential Sector of the European Union: Identification of Promising Policy Instruments and Private Initiatives

Gianluca Trotta, University of Vaasa, Finland

Sylvia Lorek, Sustainable Europe Research Institute, Germany

Joachim Spangeberg, Sustainable Europe Research Institute, Germany

The article is based on updated findings of the Horizon 2020 EUFORIE Project (European Futures for Energy Efficiency). This study draws on five case studies from selected European countries – Finland, Italy, Hungary, Spain, United Kingdom – and evaluate the policies and the role of the private sector to stimulate investments in energy efficiency in the residential sector. From an analysis of the National Energy Efficiency Action Plans, it clearly emerges that there is a wide disparity in terms of content, level of detail in describing, and the level of ambition about the energy efficiency instruments in place and planned for the next years among Member States as well as in the role of the private sector in stimulating energy efficiency improvements in the residential sector. When compared to what has been done in the last years in Finland, Spain, Italy, and Hungary, the UK government seems to have implemented a better balanced set of energy efficiency policies targeted at the residential sector, with the participation of diverse private actors. However, its existing conditions appear to be more problematic than other countries. In particular, the prevalence of older dwellings in the national stock built to lower standards of energy efficiency combined with a high share of the private rented sector in the housing market, leaves larger untapped potential for improvements than the other countries under investigation.

36189 11:30-12:00 | Shelley Room

East and West: Past, Present and the Future of Energy and Sustainability Relationships

Ben D. Radhakrishnan, National University, USA

Shekar Viswanathan, National University, USA

The demand for energy is increasing in this rapidly globalizing world, and energy consumption rate has become a key metric for a country's economic growth. The consumption includes energy needed for two major activities – human's increasing standard of living and for industries to compete globally. Technology has helped to create a more level playing field across the world for global business. This has led the eastern part of the world to generate and consume energy at a higher rate and it is getting closer to that of the western world. During the industrialization era, the Western economy impacted elements of sustainability in specific ways – positive on economics, and negative on environment and equity. During this current era, manufacturing has shifted from the west to the east. As a result, the eastern nations are experiencing the positive impact of significant economic growth rate. At the same time, they are also experiencing severe negative ecological impacts on environment and inequality. This research paper will quantify the relationship between the economic growth of nations in the east and the west, and the ecological impacts due to increase in energy consumption. It will also propose solutions that recommend the use of Western innovative technologies so that Eastern nations can move towards better economic futures with the least possible ecological impacts. Review Eastern practices that might apply for the Western world. In addition, the successes of moving towards renewable energy will be analyzed and quantified for both sides.

Saturday Session I

10:00-11:00 | Keats Room

Environmental Sustainability & Environmental Management: Land Use & Misuse

Session Chair: Yee Keong Choy

36190 10:00-10:30 | Keats Room

Protected Areas and Biodiversity Protection: The African Conservation Paradox

Yee Keong Choy, Keio University, Japan

Covering 20% of the Earth's surface, Africa is one of the most biologically rich and diverse regions in world. It is home to some one quarter of the world's 4,700 mammal species, more than 2,000 bird species, at least 2,000 fish species, 950 amphibian species, 40,000 and 60,000 plant species and about 100,000 known species of insects and other arachnids. In an attempt to conserve these biodiversities, the African governments have set aside large portions of their land and forests as protected areas such as national parks and wildlife reserves. Hunting in these areas is legally prohibited. Despite these environmental protection initiatives, however, biodiversity continues to decline at an unprecedented scale. This article examines through content analysis and statistical description, the state of biodiversity and the primary drivers for species decline and extinction in the African region. Specific attention will be paid to assessing the status of biodiversity and conservation efforts in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) which contains the second largest continuous block of tropical rainforest in the world after the Amazon. This specific case study reveals that the root cause of the environmental problems in Africa as a whole is mainly attributed to the lack of ethical considerations for the environment on the part of the stakeholders when optimizing its economic use. The article concludes that any realistic protected area solution to the biodiversity conservation problems will have to involve four interwoven factors, namely, protected area initiatives, legislation, environmental ethics and environmental education.

37093 10:30-11:00 | Keats Room

A GIS Model for Assessment of Outdoor Recreational Facilities

Raghdad Eissa, Lund University, Sweden

Ulrik Martensson, Lund University, Sweden

Safaa Ghoneim, Cairo University, Egypt

Egypt is one of the largest Arab developing countries, where government policies headed towards constructing new urban communities to absorb the vast increase in population. Although the physical planning of new urban settlements took into consideration the existence of outdoor recreational facilities, the adequacy of these services cannot be measured only by their presence. The study developed a Geographical Information Systems model that acts as a decision support tool for assessment of recreational facilities based on the dimension of physical geography. The model focuses on Sufficiency and accessibility of recreational facilities in the city. The Ratio Model is applied to assess sufficiency of service based on national and international standards; however Least Cost Path Analysis is applied to assess accessibility through pedestrians and mass transportation routes. The research integrated capabilities of GIS especially the network analysis tools to develop the proposed model. The developed model was tested through a case study methodology, as it uses imperial and documentary data of 10th Ramadan City. The results show that the city suffers from lack of recreational facilities where the recreational facilities are sufficient for only one sixth of its population. The accessibility model implied that the number and distribution of recreational facilities in 10th Ramadan City is inconvenient for users in addition to the high concentration of uses other than the residential use within the service areas. The findings highlight a serious need to consider aspects of sufficiency, and accessibility in the planning of future recreational facilities in Egypt's new communities.

Saturday Session I

10:00-12:00 | Coleridge Room

Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Social Sciences

Session Chair: Patricia Levy

36850 10:00-10:30 | Coleridge Room

What are Eco-Innovations?

Deepika Verma, Indian Institute of Management Calcutta, India

Runa Sarkar, Indian Institute of Management Calcutta, India

Due to the challenges associated with measuring eco-innovations from patent information and surveys, the literature-based innovation output (LBIO) indicator, built from a database of new product announcements in technical and trade journals, has emerged as a feasible alternative. Eco-innovation is a fuzzy concept because it is often synonymously used with green, sustainable and environmental innovations. Therefore, researchers face difficulty in creating a database for eco-innovations. Also, business practitioners may not be able to clearly define or revise their vision/mission statement(s) with respect to what constitutes an eco-innovation especially during the times of business dilemma. Thus, it becomes imperative to develop an exhaustive and objective definition of eco-innovations that can be used by all. This paper tries to do this in three steps. In the first step, the authors examine the nuanced differences between the four concepts. In the second step based on the nuanced relationship, the authors develop lexicographic definition of eco-innovations in relation to the other concepts. The definition is imputed from the abstracts of academic journal papers extracted from the EBSCO database using the "tm" package in R software. In the final step, the authors validate the imputed definition to demarcate the boundaries of eco-innovations that will facilitate the creation of databases through LBIO using the descriptors as identifiers.

36889 10:30-11:00 | Coleridge Room

Application of Comprehensive Nursing Intervention to Improve Mothers' Breastfeeding Skills in China

Hong-Xia Dai, Macao Polytechnic Institute, Macao

Objectives: To evaluate the effects of the application of "comprehensive nursing intervention" on mothers' breastfeeding skills in China. Method: The study was a prospective clinical experimental research. 313 postnatal women were recruited from 3 hospitals in Guangzhou by using a cluster sampling method. The control group received general care with verbal education about breastfeeding without handbook, standard breastfeeding skills instruction and telephone follow-up. The treatment group received comprehensive nursing intervention, which was composed of a practical handbook on breastfeeding, instruction of breastfeeding skills through face-to-face and one-on-one methods at bedside within 24 hours postpartum. The participants accepted a telephone follow-up related to breastfeeding at 5 weeks postpartum. They completed two questionnaires on LATCHES-breastfeeding charting system on the third day and 6 weeks after delivery. The ICC of LATCHES is 0.808 and Cronbachs is 0.826. LATCHES assess mothers' latch, audible swallowing, type of nipple, comfort (breast/nipple), hold (positioning), excretion and satisfaction. Total 12 items, grade range from 12 to 36. The higher grade means good breastfeeding skills. The SPSS 20.0 software, T test and X2 test were used. Results: At 6 weeks postpartum, the exclusive breastfeeding rate of the treatment group (52.7%) were higher than the control group (29.7%), p values were 0.034. The LATCHES mean grade of the treatment group at 6 weeks postpartum (33.55 2.39) were higher than the control group (31.98 4.29), p <0.001. Conclusions: Comprehensive nursing intervention of exclusive breastfeeding improved exclusive breastfeeding rate and mother's breastfeeding skill at 6 weeks postpartum.

37824 11:00-11:30 | Coleridge Room

Human Sustainability in the Face of Mass Violence: The Psychological Effects of Emergency Response Totrauma

Patricia Levy, Fort Hays State University, USA

This presentation will discuss two underlying theoretical approaches, stress theory and trauma theory, to better understand what accompanying strategies may be used to intervene with traumatized survivors in the event of a mass violence attack. In particular, an Adult Psychological First Aid (PFA) model illustrating specific risk assessment techniques will be presented as a means of identifying and responding to critical stressors impacting both emergency responders and survivor populations during a mass violence situation. Overall implications affecting immediate rescue and recovery efforts to sustain survivor populations and their communities will be focused upon.

36866 11:30-12:00 | Coleridge Room

Property Rights vs. Right to Knowledge: The Multi-Faceted Dilemma (Case Study: Software Piracy in Development Countries)

Zoheir Tafer, University of Bechar, Algeria

Mohamed Abbar, University of Bechar, Algeria

Innovation is often described as a key factor in competitiveness, as the driving force of the economy or as the basis of growth. This may be somewhat exaggerated, but it must be admitted that there cannot be any scientific advances without innovations; both are somewhat synonymous and correlated by a causal link. However, a paradox lies behind this reasoning: Property rights, measures to protect innovation and creativity and aims to encourage more innovations and creativity, but do these protective measures not hamper the development of knowledge and its dissemination? Did not property rights become a shovel that serves to deepen the know-how gap between the South and the North? It is widely known that only those who pay have the right to educate themselves, while the less fortunate remain held hostage and forced and obliged to follow in order to survive. Indeed, some of the arguments put forward above are pure sophistry, but are often used either by the adepts of the Robin Hood ideal or by the defenders of the sacrosanct right of property. This work aims to ascertain what, why and how not to respect the right to property, and notably software piracy, not to justify the practice, but to confront this phenomenon with the arguments of property rights and to demonstrate the selfishness and deception that lie behind the curtain of each camp, and subjecting them to the socio-cultural and economic realities of developing countries, and demonstrate with concrete cases that a consensus is possible.

Saturday Session I

10:00-11:30 | Wordsworth Room

Teaching & Learning

Session Chair: Chia-Wei Tang

33921 10:00-10:30 | Wordsworth Room

The Study of English Reading Strategies on English Reading Self-Efficacy, Reading Anxiety, and Reading Comprehension

Ya-huei Wang, Chung-Shan Medical University, Chung Shan Medical University Hospital, Taiwan

Hung-Chang Liao, Chung-Shan Medical University, Chung Shan Medical University Hospital, Taiwan

English reading strategies definitely serve as effective tools to increase students' English reading self-efficacy and decrease reading anxiety in comprehending English reading. However, little research has been conducted to investigate the English reading strategies in relation to English reading comprehension, reading self-efficacy, and reading anxiety. This study was to examine whether the implementation of English reading strategies could bring any positive contribution to students' English reading anxiety and increase their English reading self-efficacy and reading comprehension. In order to verify the proposed hypotheses, a quasi-experimental design over 15 weeks was used, with 62 students participating in the study. The instruments included English Reading Anxiety Scale (ERAS), English Reading Self-Efficacy Scale (ERSSES), and English Reading Comprehension Test. The results showed that the students using English reading strategies had less English reading anxiety than those not using the strategies. They also performed better in English reading self-efficacy in terms of "self-affirmation", "perseverance", "verbal persuasion", and overall sections. In addition, they had significantly better reading comprehension performance than those not using the reading strategies.

36134 10:30-11:00 | Wordsworth Room

The Gap Between Teachers' Job Involvement and Students' Learning Involvement?: The Moderating Effect of Teachers' Teaching Style

Chia-Wei Tang, National Sun Yat-Sen University, Taiwan

Learning involvement is crucial for students' learning outcomes as it is the foundation of learners' cognitive and emotional systems and the teacher can play a crucial role in students' learning process. This study aims to explore the relationship between university teachers' job (teaching) involvement and their students' learning involvement and the moderating effect of teachers' teaching style on the mentioned relationship. A survey was conducted with cluster sampling with 446 students at four universities in southern Taiwan. The main findings of the current study can be summarised as follows: 1) teachers' job involvement and teaching styles differ significantly among various groups of teachers in terms of their institutional types, academic status, ages and years of service; 2) teachers' job involvement significantly predicts students' learning involvement; 3) expert and delegator teaching style can significantly predict students' learning involvement; 4) formal authority teaching style moderates the relationship between teachers' job involvement and students' learning involvement. Based on findings, it is suggested that teacher might consider adopting the expert and delegator teaching styles and related teaching strategies to improve their students' learning involvement. More experienced teachers must note whether their expert and delegator teaching styles are insufficient, while younger/amateur teachers must be careful not to neglect class management as it may lead to insufficient student learning involvement.

37204 11:00-11:30 | Wordsworth Room

Puzzling Law: A Personal Analysis of the Pedagogic Use of Word Puzzles in the Teaching of Law

Los Watkins, Middlesex University, UK

The current view of academic pedagogy is that a variety of teaching methods should be used, and that, rather than the "chalk and talk" approach, the involvement of the student should be seen as essential in his/her learning. This paper is concerned with the relative success of the employment of different word puzzles in seminars over a teaching year in an undergraduate Law module, in order to aid student learning, understanding and retention of knowledge. It examines the way in which these aims might be achieved, the engagement of the student relative to the particular type of word puzzle utilised, and suggests possible best practice in the engagement of the strategy. In addition to providing an account of my personal teaching practice, the paper engages with current learning and teaching literature and references the current UK Legal Education and Training Review.

Saturday Session II

13:00-14:00 | Shelley Room

Environmental Sustainability & Environmental Management

Session Chair: Patricia Blazey

35401 13:00-13:30 | Shelley Room

China's Move to Increasing Renewable Energy Production under Its 13th Five Year Plan as a Result of the Paris Agreement

Patricia Blazey, Macquarie University, Australia

Hope Ashiabor, Macquarie University, Australia

Addressing the problem of global warming is one of the main problems faced by world governments in the twenty-first century. This is the result of unprecedented levels of anthropogenic greenhouse gases which are causing detrimental changes to the world's climate. In order to address this issue the United Nations has facilitated the Paris Agreement 2015, which has been ratified by over 100 parties. One of its long-term goals is keeping the increase in global average temperatures well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels. China, one of the world's main polluters, has ratified this agreement, which will require its government to promote a new era of clean energy production and energy-efficient technology. It will need to cut its carbon emissions by 60–65% per unit of GDP by 2030 compared with 2005 levels and boost its use of non-fossil fuels by 20% of total energy consumption. This paper examines the reasons why the Chinese government has agreed to ratify the Paris Agreement and critically examines how China intends to achieve its commitment to the Agreement through its 13th Five Year Plan and Climate Change Regime. The paper will evaluate China's intended move to increasing the production of renewable energy and embracing an era of cleaner production through advanced technology. As China mainly relies on coal for the production of energy, the government's approach to reducing coal consumption will be explored and critically examined. The paper will finally determine whether the goals set by the Chinese government can be achieved over the next five years.

37106 13:30-14:00 | Shelley Room

From Junk Bonds to Green Bonds: Do Sustainability Ratings Matter?

Gábor Gyura, University of Pécs, Hungary

The market for green bonds has been growing rapidly in recent years globally, thereby making them one of the most promising financial instruments to support environmental sustainability. For traditional corporate or sovereign bonds, rating agencies have been key actors to reduce information asymmetry to facilitate the development of debt markets. Sustainability ratings, audits and second or third party opinions ("sustainability ratings", hereinafter) can play a similar role to verify the sustainable feature of green bonds which in turn can inform credit analysis and impact investment decisions. However, while there is no uniform definition for green bonds yet, common criteria and methodology for sustainability ratings is also lacking. The paper analyses the theoretical economic functions of sustainability ratings for green bonds and the current practical approaches in Europe and Asia for them. By the means of an empirical study of outstanding green bonds it aims to assess the actual impact of sustainability ratings on green bond issues. Based on these results, the paper concludes by drawing some policy recommendations on the possible future development of green bond sustainability ratings.

Saturday Session II

13:00-14:30 | Keats Room

Environmental Sustainability

Session Chair: Ayten Genc

37038 13:00-13:30 | Keats Room

Future of Protein Supply Strategies in Animal Feed Production Through Consequential Life Cycle Assessment Modelling

Christine Dasanayake, University of Southern Denmark Life Cycle Engineering, Denmark

Henrik Wenzel, University of Southern Denmark Life Cycle Engineering, Denmark

A consequential Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) was carried out with an aim of modelling the future protein supply strategies in animal feed production by means of evaluating the environmental consequences of different protein supply strategies specially by reducing land use in the production of feed for animals in future. A case study was performed for compound piglet feed manufactured in Northern Europe analyzing the environmental consequences in producing one tonne of feed for four piglet categories (weighing 20–35 kg, 10–20 kg, 6–10 kg and 4–6 kg), using three main scenarios of supplying protein (Business As Usual (BAU), Local and Bacterial Protein Meal (BPM)), which comprised of 12 main scenarios. The Business As Usual (BAU) scenario has soybean meal as the key protein ingredient, whereas the Local scenario involves a maximum of local protein ingredients such as fava beans. The BPM scenario involves the incorporation of a maximum of BPM which is a Single Cell Protein (SCP) produced by fermentation; through the availability of Oxygen and a Nitrogen source, the microorganisms convert a carbon source (natural gas) to protein. For each scenario/ compound feed, amounts of crop and non-crop ingredients were determined. The 12 scenarios were analyzed using Simapro 8.1.0.60 software after including the impacts of land use changes and manure management. Preliminary results show that, though the inclusion of BPM reduced the use of crops and their associated land use changes, it did not lead to an overall reduction of the environmental consequences, as compared to the BAU scenario.

37015 13:30-14:00 | Keats Room

A Sustainable Alternative Water Supply: Comparative Analysis and an Integrated Infrastructure System Model for Seawater Desalination

Ranahansa Dasanayake, Institute for Applied Material Flow Management, Trier University of Applied Sciences, Germany

Stefan Bringezu, Centre for Environmental Systems Research (CESR), University of Kassel, Germany

Water is an abundant resource on Earth. Yet, its useable form – freshwater – for human consumption is not only limited in supply by default but is also becoming scarcer due to anthropogenic pressure. Water being a basic need, more of it is required to sustain the exponentially growing population. It is also a cardinal input sustaining the economies that sustain this growing population. Circa one seventh of the world population is experiencing severe water stress. This number is growing rapidly with the increasing demand, system inefficiencies, and conflicting allocation mechanisms. Therefore, relying on the natural hydrological cycle alone to alleviate the impending water crisis seems an unwise solution. This notion was fundamental to accessing the backstop supplies of water such as oceans and developing water quality improvement technologies such as desalination. Given the enormous potential of this source and considering that over 50% of the world population lives in the coastal zones, seawater desalination has become an important alternative water supply technology with boundless future potentials. However, its environmental and economic sustainability is fiercely criticized. This paper presents, sequentially, a comparative analysis of the sustainability aspects of seawater reverse osmosis [SWRO] desalination followed by an integrated infrastructure system [IIS] model for SWRO that improves its overall sustainability performance. According to the results, renewable energy powered SWRO has the highest lifecycle-wide impact reduction potential whereas the IIS model delivers system-wide optimisation of material and energy flows through synergies in metabolic processes with multilevel possibilities for social and economic value addition to the system.

36905 14:00-14:30 | Keats Room

Electrochemical Treatment of Oily Wastewater Using Three Dimensional Steel Wire Electrodes

Ayten Genc, Bulent Ecevit University, Turkey

Sercan Goc, Bulent Ecevit University, Turkey

Electrochemical technologies have been successfully applied for the removal of heavy metals, dyes, organics and oils from wastewater. In the present study, a sample of wastewater containing cutting oils were treated by applying potential difference to the electrodes, which were formed by two beds made of steel wire pieces. In order to improve separation efficiency different forms of electrode beds were tested. In addition, the experiments were performed by using steel plate electrodes under same operating conditions. The electrode configurations were compared depending flow characteristics, turbidity and COD removal efficiencies. The residence time distribution experiments were performed in the analysis of flow. The separation efficiency was also discussed based on operating parameters such as the strength of applied voltages, electrode area, pH, conductivity and volumetric flow rate. The highest attained turbidity and COD removal efficiencies were 85% and 80%, respectively, in the experiments. It has been observed that similar turbidity and removal efficiencies can be achieved with the use of the bed of steel pieces electrodes rather than plate electrodes by consuming less energy.

Saturday Session II

13:00-14:30 | Coleridge Room

Business Administration & Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting

Session Chair: Hung-Chang Chiu

36622 13:00-13:30 | Coleridge Room

Does Value Co-Creation Behavior Contribute to Happiness for Individualism/Collectivism Customers?

Yi-Ching Hsieh, National Central University, Taiwan

Happiness, a state of well-being and contentment, might be a human being's goal in life, and increasing customers' happiness might be a goal of businesses. Value co-creation is one way to fulfill the goal of customers and businesses at the same time. Researchers argue that customer value co-creation is critical for marketing success, because customers are contributing to the process of searching, communicating, delivery, and consumption of products/services. Customer co-creation benefits customers (e.g. faster speed and lower prices) as well as firms (e.g., enhanced operating efficiencies and greater service value). Value co-creation might also contribute to customers' inner satisfaction. Based on previous research, customer value co-creation behavior is classified into two categories: customer in-role participation behavior which refers to required behavior which is necessary for successful services; and customer extra-role citizenship behavior which refers to voluntary behavior which provides extraordinary value to the firm. This study proposes that these behaviors can raise customers self-efficacy and the satisfaction with their contribution to co-creation, and then lead to customers' happiness. It is expected that customers orientation of individualism and collectivism plays a role in this relationship, because individualists are competitive and goal-oriented, whereas collectivists attribute more importance on group goals and they favor altruism and being helpful. The results indicate that both customer participation behavior and customer citizenship behavior in value co-creation positively relate to customers' happiness. In addition, collectivists have higher level of the extra-role citizenship behavior while individualists have higher level of the in-role participation behavior.

37097 13:30-14:00 | Coleridge Room

Analysis of Logistics Service Quality (LSQ) Factors Among B2B Customers of Third Party Logistics (3PL) Industry in Jordan

Luay Jum'a, German Jordanian University, Jordan

Logistics Service Quality (LSQ) has received considerable attention in the last few decades, since it is considered one of the most crucial factors that contribute to B2B customers' satisfaction in the logistics industry. As such, Third Party Logistics service providers (3PLs) seek to achieve greater customer satisfaction levels through delivering more customized services due to the heterogeneity and changing nature of 3PL market. Therefore, the aim of this study is to develop a comprehensive LSQ evaluation framework to better understand the preferences of B2B customers in the 3PL market. Moreover, the study is focused on identifying the differences in LSQ factors' importance amongst different B2B segments that are classified using Net Promoter Score (NPS) as a latent segmentation variable. The study utilized systematic literature review (SLR) process in order to identify all LSQ factors that contribute to B2B customers' satisfaction through searches in 14 well-known online databases in management and logistics fields. Moreover, the data were collected through conducting a survey and a total of 293 questionnaires were returned from B2B customers of 3PLs in Jordan. The study resulted in developing a comprehensive LSQ evaluation framework that includes 14 LSQ factors combined from previous works. Moreover, the findings of the study showed a statistical significant difference in the importance of LSQ factors amongst three NPS segments (promoters, passives and detractors) in the Jordanian logistics market.

36616 14:00-14:30 | Coleridge Room

App Aesthetics and User Brand Experience

Hung-Chang Chiu, National Tsing Hua University, Taiwan

Yun-Chia Tang, National Tsing Hua University, Taiwan

Design aesthetics has attracted considerable attention in various research such as store environment, product design, and website design. While design aesthetics affects the experience and behaviors in internet-based context, this research intends to discuss whether design aesthetics also works in mobile-based context, because users are restricted by the smaller graphical display of a mobile device and the overall aesthetic impression is not limited in visual appeals. In tradition, aesthetics is an important factor in system design. However, aesthetics in mobile apps is different with that in web-based context. The mobile device permits a better examination of some components by rotating or enlarging the objects on the screen; users can also interact with it by voice-activated functions. Therefore, this research intends to investigate the influences of design aesthetics of mobile apps on users' brand experience. To examine the proposed framework, we conduct a series of experimental design in Taiwan. The results indicate classical aesthetics influence brand experience; the higher the expressive aesthetics, the higher sensory and affective experience the user will perceive. Furthermore, high interactive aesthetics allows user to perceive every aspect of the brand experience. Finally, the higher brand experience users perceive the higher customer satisfaction and their behavioral intentions through the brand apps. The findings of this research can be applied to marketing strategy and decision-making for brand developers.

Saturday Session II

13:00-14:30 | Wordsworth Room

Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Social Sciences

Session Chair: Val Colic-Peisker

37741 13:00-13:30 | Wordsworth Room

Reviewing Community Resilience: From Community Capital to Rediscovering Communities in South Africa

Rashid Ahmed, University of the Western Cape, South Africa

Maghboebah Mosavel, Virginia Commonwealth University, USA

Resilience research provides an alternative and complementary narrative to the dominant risk framework. At the community level, the idea that in spite of adversity, communities can thrive is a potentially useful framework for current global challenges, especially for resource constrained contexts. However, community resilience while applied to problems ranging from natural disasters to violence, seems narrowly confined to relatively similar dimensions, often summarized as different forms of capital that communities possess. The main aim of this presentation is to assess the utility of this framework for diverse contexts. It begins with a review of the risk and protective factor discourse and the underlying assumptions and values associated with the notion of community resilience. Drawing on the South African context it argues that current conceptualization are ahistorical and acontextual, do not sufficiently engage with diversity and inequities and limited to specific hegemonic Western frameworks. The socio-political context, the diverse responses to oppression and the dynamic and contradictory forms of community systems and knowledge seldom emerge in these conceptualizations. In the South African context the rich history of resistance from communities and the dynamic role of spirituality in communities are two significant gaps. A reinsertion of political activism and altruism, rediscovering indigenous worldviews, and complementing secular foci with a focus on spirituality are some of the areas that need to be incorporated into current resilience frameworks. It is therefore imperative that the twain shall meet, not only to enrich our understanding, but to also foreground a social justice agenda.

37885 13:30-14:00 | Wordsworth Room

Mass Media and Peace in Bosnia-Herzegovina: The Role of the Bosnian Mass Media after Dayton Accords, 1995

Mustafa Taha, American University of Sharjah, UAE

The paper examines the role that mass media played in Bosnia-Herzegovina after Dayton Accords 1995. It provides a theoretical framework and explores how Bosnian media outlets contributed to the peace process and national reconciliation. To envisage the difficulty of retooling the Bosnian mass media to promote peace, the paper reflects to the destructive role that mass media played during the Bosnian war. It highlights the roles of media outlets controlled by Bosnian Muslims, Bosnian Serbs, and Bosnian Croats. Because these rival ethnic groups had used mass media to fan war before Dayton Accords, the paper examines efforts aimed at utilizing these media organizations to serve the cause of peace. The paper also sheds light on newscasts convergence, namely between Belgrade's media and Bosnian Serb media on the one hand, and Zagreb's media and Bosnian Croat media on the other hand. This newscast convergence influenced the peace process in Bosnia-Herzegovina and affected its multi-ethnic and multicultural heritage. The paper underscores the assistance that United States and the European countries provided to Bosnian media to sustain the peace process. It discusses the role that the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) played in regulating the Bosnian media to promote peace and democratization. The paper pays a special attention to role of The Media Experts Commission (MEC) in regulating the Bosnian media and utilizing it as a tool for enhancing peace during the 1996 elections.

37357 14:00-14:30 | Wordsworth Room

East Meets West in the Suburbs: Islamophobia and Muslim Visibility Close-Up

Val Colic-Peisker, Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, Australia

Karien Dekker, Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, Australia

This paper reports preliminary findings from a large empirical project investigating the relationship between religious visibility, Islamophobia and social capital in two ethnically diverse Melbourne suburbs with high proportions of Muslim residents. The project collected quantitative and qualitative data through a face-to-face survey of 300 residents and 50+ in-depth interviews with key informants and residents in 2016–17. This paper reports on the levels of Islamophobia in two suburbs, recorded through survey responses to the "Islamophobia scale". The two suburbs with large Muslim minorities (about 30% according to the 2011 Census, compared to 2.2% nationally) were chosen because Suburb 1 contains a mixture of first and second-generation "invisible" Muslim residents from predominantly Turkish and Lebanese backgrounds, while in Suburb 2 the Muslims who recently arrived from Indian subcontinent countries predominate, many of them "religiously visible". The visibility refers to wearing traditional Islamic hair and face covering and/or clothing by which a person can be recognised as Muslim in public. The paper elaborates why our data do not support the starting assumption that the levels of Islamophobia would be higher in Suburb 2 due to the presence of a large number of visible Muslims.

Saturday Session III

14:45-16:45 | Shelley Room

Renewable Energy & Environmental Solutions

Session Chair: Syed Monjur Murshed

37877 14:45-15:15 | Shelley Room

The Role of the 2008 Economic Partnership Agreement on the Development of Renewable Energy Technologies in Caricom and Oecs States

Alana Malinde S. N. Lancaster, University of the West Indies Cave Hill Campus, Guyana

The member states of CARICOM, and its sister sub-grouping the OECS, are located in the West Indies and are former colonies of European powers. Guided by means of two similar, but distinct regional trading agreements (RTAs): the 2001 Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas and the 2011 Revised Treaty of Basseterre respectively; they maintain a key trading relationship with the European Union by means of the 2008 Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA). As part of the Meso-American and Caribbean biodiversity hotspots, they possess a significant reservoir of biodiversity and natural resources, which may promote sustainable social, economic and environmental development of the region. The region's resource base holds the potential to be a market for renewable energy, given a diverse natural endowment in renewable energy sources: hydroelectric, geothermal, biomass, solar and wind potential, and is in consonance with the overriding goal of both unions to develop competitively and sustainably. The EPA could present both Caribbean and European states with a unique opportunity to establish a competitive Renewable Energy Technology (RET) industry, with the concomitant benefits that accompany development: job security, rural development, competitive export revenues, and increased tax revenues. This article will examine the potential implication for the EPA on renewable energy technology in the CARICOM and OECS regions, by posing whether the agreement could promote or prohibit the embryonic renewable energy industry of the region. Further, it will examine whether the developments within the sector in the European Union may be utilised positively and beneficially by both regions.

36744 15:15-15:45 | Shelley Room

The Influence of Skycourt As Part of A Combined Ventilation Strategy in High Rise Office Buildings

Saba Alnusairat, Cardiff University, UK

Phil Jones, Cardiff University, UK

Skycourts are recognised nowadays as essential transitional, movement and social interaction spaces in high-rise and mid-rise buildings. The paper reports on analytical research into the energy saving promising associated with modification of air movement strategy in skycourt zones. Heating and cooling in office buildings devour a high percentage of the overall energy consumption. Nevertheless, ventilation is addressed vastly according to cooling loads without considering its actual influence. The study aims to investigate the skycourt as a ventilated buffer space in high-rise office buildings and explore its impact on reducing energy demand for heating and cooling. Using a theoretical reference model of an office building in London, energy and CFD simulations are carried out over two modes; an air conditioning skycourt and a ventilated, unheated and uncooled skycourt. Results are compared with respect to energy reduction besides thermal comfort. Three spatial configurations of skycourt are investigated to define the optimal prototype of the skycourt in temperate climate exemplified by London. Overall, the simulation's results highlight that the incorporation of skycourt as a ventilated buffer zone reduces the annual heating and cooling demand remarkably. Furthermore, the comparison between the skycourt prototypes shows a variation in the energy performance of the building and the thermal conditions inside the skycourt.

37911 15:45-16:15 | Shelley Room

Japan with Europe: Where Next for Renewables in Japan?

Caroline Kocel, PwC Japan, Japan

Japan has committed to increase its use of renewables to 24% by 2030 – how can it achieve this target? Can European companies advancing renewables offer solutions to the energy sector of Japan? This sector may be perceived by those outside of Japan to be relatively closed, demanding regulations in a market dominated by a few key players, coupled with linguistic and cultural conventions, making market entry seem highly challenging for foreign companies. However, deregulation is stimulating competition and diversification in Japan's power markets, while recently set national targets for 2020 and 2030 demonstrate high-level commitment in specific sectors including fuel cells, high-efficiency lighting and combined heat-power generation. Does the shift to renewables represent a genuine change in Japan's energy sector and how far does this present opportunities for European companies? What are the barriers for renewable energy in Japan and how can businesses get around them? This presentation responds to these questions from the business perspective of Japan. With reference to both English and Japanese literature, the opinions of government, traditional and emerging players, and NGOs in Japan are analyzed.

37905 16:15-16:45 | Shelley Room

Investigating the Energy Performance of Buildings with a 3D City Model and Thermal Simulation: Results from the Urban Transition Lab

Syed Monjur Murshed, European Institute for Energy Research, Germany

Amar Abdul-Zahra, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Germany

Andreas Koch, European Institute for Energy Research, Germany

Jochen Wendel, European Institute for Energy Research, Germany

Kai Mainzer, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Germany

Beata Sliz-Szkliniarz, European Institute for Energy Research, Germany

Andreas Wagner, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Germany

Reduction in consumption of non-renewable energy resources at the local level (e.g. district or neighborhood) is one of the effective manners to support sustainable development. To achieve this goal, engagement of citizens and other actors in the early stage of research is important. In this regard, the "Urban Transition Lab 131" (R131), which acts as a platform to identify problems and to set goals for sustainable development, was established to engage both the citizens of Karlsruhe through participatory processes and the expertise of researchers from the Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT). Within the framework of R131 and its energy concept topic, at first, energy performance of the buildings in the Oststadt, a district of the city of Karlsruhe was investigated by using a 3D city model and exploratory cluster analyses. Second, the heating energy needs of the residential buildings were simulated at different spatial and temporal resolutions. Finally, as a proof of concept, three scenarios for the reduction of non-renewable energy consumption in a multi-family building and a comparative assessment were performed. The data was collected from multiple sources, e.g. field surveys, interviews with landlords and local utility companies as well as expert and literature reviews. This integrated research approach and the results from this project will help the citizens and local policy makers to identify different options for sustainable energy concepts. Furthermore, this knowledge will also contribute to the sustainable energy policy agenda in the short and long term, across different districts, cities and regions.

Saturday Session III

14:45-16:45 | Keats Room

Environmental Sustainability & Human Consumption: Human & Life Sciences

Session Chair: Patricia Prado

37030 14:45-15:15 | Keats Room

The Design and Development Application for Learning an ASEAN Language on Social Media

Pensri Pukkasenung, Rajabhat Rajanagarindra University, Thailand

This paper proposes a new method for learning an ASEAN language on social media for Thai students under the Association of Southeast Asian Nations or ASEAN Declaration for ASEAN Community (ASEAN Political and Security Community – APSC, ASEAN Economic Community – AEC, ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community – ASCC). The paper addresses the design and development an application for a learning ASEAN language on social media by creating an ASEAN Link application with evaluation of satisfaction and achievement of learning goals. A sample of 100 participants from Rajabhat Rajanagarindra University was selected by purposive sampling. The experiment was conducted in the second semester of 2016, four days per week, and one hour per day. The test on social network and in the classroom was implemented. The comparison between the students learning by traditional methods and learning by ASEAN link application was conducted and found that the students who learned by ASEAN Link application can get the better achievement.

37839 15:15-15:45 | Keats Room

DAIAD: Trialing Different Engagement Approaches for Point-Of-Use Feedback on Water Usage Technology

Aaron Burton, Waterwise, UK

Hazel Lewis, Waterwise, UK

Dani Jordan, Waterwise, UK

The DAIAD philosophy is that in order to drive innovation, accelerate the adoption of efficient water use and reuse, and induce sustainable changes in water consumption at a larger scale, we must empower consumers. The DAIAD programme enables consumers to self-monitor their water consumption through low-cost sensing technologies, independently from their water provider. The hope is that this leads to more sustainable water consumption. Bamberg University, The Fraunhofer ISI and The Athena Research Centre are the academic partners in the DAIAD trial, with Waterwise being one of the three non-academic partners. The DAIAD project has run multiple trials, in different countries, with multiple aims: to determine top-down or bottom-up approaches work best in recruiting, retaining and engaging participants; to gather point-of-use residential water usage information; to test and develop point-of-use monitoring technology; to study big-data management in the context of water usage. Waterwise carried out a bottom-up trial in St Albans, United Kingdom, and is now working on partnership style and competition lead approaches in other areas of the United Kingdom. We would like to take this opportunity to disseminate the findings of our own trial and compare them to the other DAIAD trials. In particular we will focus on the lessons we have learned in communications and engagement strategies. Please note: Whilst many papers have come out of this (or are in the process of being published) this presentation is intended to give an overview of multiple aspects of the project.

37533 15:45-16:15 | Keats Room

The Needs of Sustainability Solid Waste Management in Perhentian Island, Terengganu

Siti Aisyah Saat, University Malaysia Terengganu, Malaysia

Perhentian Island, located in the South China Sea at the northeastern corner of Peninsular Malaysia, has been one of the favorites whose tourism activities have increased considerably. The large amount of wastes produced by tourists is a difficult problem for small islands particularly since it is typically generated over a short period, thereby often overloading existing disposal and treatment facilities. The current practice of hauling the waste to be landfilled on the mainland 21 km away is viewed by many to be uneconomical and is putting unwanted stress on the fast-shrinking landfill space. The local authority administering the island is now looking for a better way of managing this waste. Therefore, protection of the environment from pollution is extremely important on small islands, since aside from other reasons that are common to all countries, two important industries, tourism and fisheries, depend on a pristine environment. This paper gives an overview of the current waste management plans of Perhentian Island in Malaysia and the problems that are being encountered, both by local municipal and chalet owners and its effectiveness. The purpose of this study is to investigate the collection system and handling of solid waste in Perhentian Island. The study outline strategy laid out ways to improve the current waste management plan, such as focusing and going back to composting and recycling methods, which is seen as more economical and environmental friendly.

37004 16:15-16:45 | Keats Room

Eco-Innovations: Kick-Starting the Circular Economy

Wladimir Motta, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Patricia Prado, University of York, UK

Liz-Rejane Issberner, Brazilian Institute of Information on Science and Technology, Brazil

The generation of goods and services depends on the use of natural resources and generates discards throughout the productive process. The current economic model based on overproduction and overconsumption caused global warming and the growing depletion of natural resources. Deteriorating living conditions on the planet made discussions on sustainability and environment become an urgent issue. Among other actions from different agents, this context requires companies to adopt innovative ways of producing, considering the current social and environmental demands. Reviewing industrial practices is now a crucial element to disclose the areas where the innovative efforts must focus. In this sense, circular economy emerges as an alternative to the current linear approach, in which resources are used and then discarded. It is a way of (re)organising economic activities through a "resource-production-resource regeneration" feedback vector. The concept may lead to a new circular production system where there is minimal waste, since all discards would potentially serve as input for a new productive cycle. The challenge of circular economy is to develop an innovative approach to overcome the current trade-off between our model of economic development and the environmental crisis. In this context, could eco-innovations contribute to build this approach? How could the implementation of eco-innovative practices by firms change the current linear approach? The present study aims to shed light to this discussion through a literature review analysing the generation of eco-innovations to stimulate the circular economy.

Saturday Session III

14:45-16:45 | Coleridge Room

Identity, Human Geography & Population Studies

Session Chair: Uchenna Akpom

37809 14:45-15:15 | Coleridge Room

Insularity and Territoriality Within the Context of the European Union: The Case of the Azores

Veronique Santos, Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada

It is widely accepted that identities and differences in the European Union are marked by cultural diversity and socioeconomic inequalities. Within such context of maintaining regional cohesion, islands and ultraperipheral regions play a specific role due to their geographical constraints. Defining features of the ultraperipheral regions of the EU include extreme remoteness from the European mainland, limited natural and human resources and an important degree of economic dependency to external markets (Hudson, 2006; European Commission, 2014). As a social process, the European regionalization involve identity trajectories and regional identity building. Therefore, the capacity of discourses and policies of the state and region to regulate and construct identity, combined with local forms of resistance, introduce a dialectic relation between two interrelated contexts: a territorial control from above articulated by regional institutions and identification to the territory from below (Paasi, 2003). Through the case of the Azores, an autonomous region of Portugal and an ultraperipheral region of the EU, our proposal examines insularity and territoriality within the context of multiple belongings to various systems of reference and scales. What parallels can we establish between insular identity, processes of deterritorialization in the EU and the imminent Brexit? Such question will hopefully be discussed in our presentation.

37913 15:15-15:45 | Coleridge Room

Where East Meets West: Transnational Cooperation Initiatives and Transcending Identities in the Polish-German Border Region

Joanna Kepka, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, USA

Following the dismantling of communism in Poland in 1989, Polish authorities began to engage in cross-border linkages with their counterparts in Germany. These sub-state cooperation agreements were formally institutionalized within the "euroregion framework" and encompass political, economic, socio-cultural, and environmental aspects. Over the first decade of their existence, Euroregions Pomerania, Pro Europa Viadrina, Sprewa-Nysa-Bobr, and Nysa-Neisse-Nisa exited along the European Union's external boundary. Two significant changes impacting the cooperation occurred in 2004 and 2007 when Poland and the Czech Republic joined, respectively, the European Union and the Schengen Agreement. As a result of this geo-political re-alignment, the territories where East once met West ceased to be on the periphery and found themselves at the center of multi-scaled processes of the restructuring of European socio-cultural, political and economic landscapes. This study assesses the quality and intensity of cross-border cooperation initiatives within the aforementioned euroregions, especially with regards to transborder mobility and transnationalism. The investigation considers whether or not the erasure of a physical border has had any implications on transcending the mental borders that typically exist within borderland populations.

36919 15:45-16:15 | Coleridge Room

7-Eleven Foreign Workers Exploitation: Is It an Isolated Case or a Systematic Problem in Australia?

Mohammed Al Bhady, Curtin University, Australia

On August 31, 2015, *Four Corners*, an investigative TV programme, revealed the widespread exploitation of foreign student workers by many 7-Eleven convenience stores in Australia. It showed deliberate falsification of employment records, underpayment of entitlements and long hours of shift work. This is evidently in breach of Australian immigration, employment and taxation laws. Such exploitation is due to the vulnerability of the foreign student workers, which constitutes of restricted working conditions, temporary visas and lack of knowledge about their legal rights. However, such vulnerability has also been experienced by others, such as skilled foreign workers and working holiday maker visa holders. Furthermore, there are allegations that the exploitation is not limited to the practice of 7-Eleven franchisees, but also extends to foreign workers who have been abused and exploited by other franchisees, such as Dominos and farm fruit pickers as well. This paper aims to examine whether the exploitation of foreign workers in Australia is a systematic practice that has been encouraged by the vulnerability of their temporary visa legal status as well as the lack of an active role by relevant government organisations. And, if this is so, then what kind of measures can be taken to protect foreign workers in Australia from exploitation?

35171 16:15-16:45 | Coleridge Room

Gender, Race and Presidential Elections: A County Level Analysis

Uchenna Akpom, University of West Alabama, USA

This study examines the role of gender and race in the determination of the 2016 presidential elections in the United States using county demographic data from all 50 states. Regression analysis was used to investigate the relationship between presidential election results and demographic characteristics of the counties. The data for this study were obtained from various sources for 50 states that held presidential elections in November of 2016. The certified results of elections are published in the websites of most states in the United States. Additional sources were utilized in a few cases where county-level breakdown of results were not available on the state web site. The dependent variable for this study is the margin of the winning candidate over the closest candidate in the county. The independent variables include percentage of female voters, percentage of white voters, percentage of black voters, percentage of Hispanic voters, median income in the county, unemployment rate in the county, region of the county, percentage of the population that are college graduates, percentage of the population that are high school graduates, the mean age of the population, and party affiliation of the county. The variables of interest are race and gender variables. A model incorporating variables reflecting race, gender, socioeconomic status, and party affiliation within each county is used to test the effects of race and gender on presidential elections in the United States.

Saturday Session III

14:45-16:45 | Wordsworth Room

Environmental Sustainability & Environmental Management

Session Chair: Apiradee Muangdech

36902 14:45-15:15 | Wordsworth Room

A Framework of Integrating Land Use Impact Assessment Within Life Cycle Assessment for Evaluation of Sustainable Remediation

Hsin-Pei Chen, National Taiwan University, Taiwan

Pei-Te Chiueh, National Taiwan University, Taiwan

Land use impact assessment in current Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) method only considers the loss of biodiversity, but land use may cause impact toward other aspects such as ecosystem services and resource depletion. To assess land use impact more comprehensively, this study developed new characterization model for land use impact on ecosystem services and build a framework to assess the sustainability of remediation. Soil organic carbon (SOC) changes in soil can be referred as an appropriate indicator for assessing land use impact in LCA, therefore; SOC indicator was used in the model and characterization factors for six land use types were established. To evaluate the sustainability of remediation method, economic and social indicators are suggested. By combining the results of the revised LCA and social/economic indicators, an integrated framework was built. In the case study, different remediation scenarios were inspected: i) no action (NoA), ii) in-situ bioremediation (Bio), iii) excavation and thermal treatment (EXCT). The results indicated that NoA had the highest impacts in land use ecosystem impact category due to unavailable land occupation. Owing to the using of concrete, more than 50% human health impact was presented in EXCT than that in Bio. The Bio option was regarded as a favorable option for reducing overall impacts, especially in reducing GHG emission to 114 ton kg of CO₂-eq. The framework can provide decision makers a reliable suggestion while considering more sustainable remediation alternatives.

36921 15:15-15:45 | Wordsworth Room

Integrating Human Toxicity Potential with Groundwater Transport Model to Support Land Reuse: A Case Study of Landfill Mining

Li-Hang Lin, National Taiwan University, Taiwan

Pei-Te Chiueh, National Taiwan University, Taiwan

Landfill mining has been suggested as a strategy to deal with land occupied and long-term hazardous substance leached. A common way to evaluate impacts of landfill mining alternatives is life cycle assessment (LCA) methods. However, the exposure route through groundwater is ignored in current LCA. Groundwater is largely used and raises the possibility of human exposure. Therefore, human health impacts may be underestimated when assessing landfill mining alternatives. The aim of the study is to establish a method to quantify the impact of groundwater pollution and compare performance of different landfill mining alternatives. Site geological, meteorological features and groundwater concentration data monitored were applied to Groundwater Modeling System (GMS). Then, the concentration of simulated results was used to evaluate the human toxicity potential, and which was transformed into human toxicity impact score and added in the current LCA. The alternatives were: 1) no mining; 2) landfill mining and reusing; and 3) landfill mining, materials recovery and reusing landfill. The results showed that the third project was the best alternative which was less 37% of non-carcinogens impact than the first project. The recovery of metal from landfilled waste was found to have the greatest benefit on global warming impact category. The results of GMS showed that the concentration of pollutants accumulated and the concentration of ammonia exceeded approximately 7,000 times the groundwater pollution monitoring standards after 64 years. By presenting results in this way, landfill mining practitioners will acquire more comprehensive alternatives to recover the land resource.

37014 15:45-16:15 | Wordsworth Room

A Community Market As Economic Foundation of Logistics Process Starting Point: A Case Study of Community Market at Chachoengsao Municipality Stadium

Suchanat Pattanavongngam, Faculty of Management Science, Thailand

A community market is the unique resource of economic rotation in the local community and is still well-accepted by the consumers among the growth of very big and highly competitive department stores. The study of the community market at Chachoengsao Municipality Stadium was conducted. The objectives of this study were 1) to study the context of the community market held in the area of Chachoengsao Municipal Stadium, 2) to study the levels of money spent on merchandise circulating through the community market, 3) to prepare a database regarding the market's direct effects on the community's economy, and 4) to study factors influencing the market's strengthening of the community. The research instruments were interviews with entrepreneurs/merchants and government officers. The data of income from merchandising was collected from the records of the Market Committee. The research subjects were 203 merchants at the community market in the area of Chachoengsao Municipal Stadium. The merchants consisted of permanent merchants and the agriculturalists selling organic agricultural products. The income from merchandising was 50 million baht per year; 40 million baht from permanent merchants of Community Enterprise Market, and 10 million baht from agriculturalists selling agricultural products. The selling point to make this community market very popular is the location in the community, convenient transportation, close to government offices, hospitals, and educational institutes. In addition, due to the good logistics, the consumers are satisfied with the fresh food and the price is reasonable, compared with the good quality.

37010 16:15-16:45 | Wordsworth Room

Effect of Aloe Vera Gel on Quality and Shelf Life of Mango Fruits Cv. Nam Dok Mai and Technology Dissemination

Apiradee Muangdech, Rajabhat Rajanagarindra University, Thailand

This study was designed to assess the suitable concentration of natural coating materials, namely, Aloe vera gel to control antracnose of mango (*Mangifera indica* L.) fruits cv. Nam Dok Mai taken from Bangkla, Chachoengsao Province. The experiment was to investigate the benefits of this technology. It was found that coating with 20% Aloe vera gel gave the longest shelf life with good quality at 12 days at a storage temperature of 25°C and 75 ±5% relative humidity ($p \leq 0.05$) as well as slowing down the weight loss, changes in peel and pulp color, firmness, texture, quality such as concentrate by titratable acidity, total soluble solids and respiratory rate significantly compared to control and other treatment ($p \leq 0.05$). The use of the coating materials did not alter the quality of the fruit when ripe. Technology dissemination to mango growers of Chachoengsao Co-operatory Community was performed by using the training created by the researcher. The results of the pre-test and after training post-test showed that farmers increased their knowledge, attitudes, awareness and skills in the use of the natural coating materials for prolonging shelf life of mangoes.

THINK.IAFOR.ORG

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To make original, high-quality, thought-provoking multimedia content freely accessible to a wide readership;

To facilitate the opportunity for academics to step outside of the traditional research publishing status quo – to get creative, explore different disciplines and to have their ideas heard, shared and discussed by a diverse, global academic audience.

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Sunday July 9

Sunday Session I

09:00-10:00 | Shelley Room

Economic Sustainability: Environmental Challenges & Economic Growth

Session Chair: Feroz Mahomed Swalaha

36752 09:00-09:30 | Shelley Room

Mitigation of Carbon Dioxide From Synthetic Flue Gas Using Indigenous Microalgae

Feroz Mahomed Swalaha, Durban University of Technology, South Africa

Virthie Bhola, Durban University of Technology, South Africa

Carbon sequestration from air using microalgae has the potential to alleviate CO₂ emissions from industrial air pollution. A pre-requisite for this is microalgae that can tolerate the high CO₂ discharge concentrations. A highly CO₂-tolerant *Chlorella* sp. was isolated and optimised for the treatment of flue gas from the cement manufacturing industry. This strain was exposed to a flue gas mixture in a flat panel photobioreactor after growth optimisation to determine the suitability of the technology for carbon sequestration. Results indicated that the *Chlorella* sp. could propagate in the flue gas constituents (30% CO₂) as growth occurred at all batch cycles. Biomass yield, however, was greatly dependent on culture conditions and the mode of flue gas supply. The maximum biomass (3.415 g/l) and CO₂ uptake rate (0.7971 g/day) was obtained when the strain was grown under optimised nutrient and environmental conditions and intermittently exposed to the flue gas mixture. Biomass was increased by 37.87% and CO₂ uptake was 39.21% higher, when compared to the control run. CO₂ uptake results mirrored the relative electron transport rate (rETR) (photosynthetic rate) and a correlation between the two parameters was established. However, the peak biomass for uptake was higher than the peak biomass for optimum rETR. Furthermore, rETR peaked earlier than peak CO₂ uptake. This could be due to the fact that biomass had to establish vitality before it showed the ability to efficiently take up CO₂. It was successfully demonstrated that the *Chlorella* sp. efficiently captured and utilised CO₂ from the flue gas.

36336 09:30-10:00 | Shelley Room

A Review of System Dynamics Applications in Sustainable Urban Transportation

Irfan Batur, Qatar Foundation & Hamad Bin Khalifa University, Qatar

Muammer Koç, Qatar Foundation & Hamad Bin Khalifa University, Qatar

Towards the end of the twentieth century, ever-increasing pressures for the need of sustainable development have re-shaped our way of thinking in which sustainability is now widely accepted as a top priority. Most of the economic and social activities are provided via transportation. Thus, it is of great importance to achieve sustainable transportation for sustainable development, especially from the point of energy and carbon dioxide emission reduction. However, transportation systems are complex and involve social, economic and environmental aspects which call for employing a holistic approach rather than conventional methods. System dynamics (SD) is such a holistic methodology for studying and managing complex systems in order to make integrated assessments and policy decisions. While its conception and early applications have been mainly related to industrial applications (frequently referred to "industrial dynamics"), it has also been used recently for the analysis of transportation systems. The aim of this study is to explore the feasibility of SD for transportation-related energy consumption, CO₂ emissions, health impacts, and economics by conducting a critical literature review of SD applications in the urban transportation field. At the end of paper, implications and results of the review are shared as the conclusion in addition to further research areas in the field.

Sunday Session I

09:00-10:30 | Keats Room

Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Social Sciences

Session Chair: Hung-Chang Liao

37537 09:00-09:30 | Keats Room

What Makes Boards Effective? Moving Beyond Non-Executive Directors' Independence

Princess Bwanya, Northumbria University, UK

Philip Shrives, Northumbria University, UK

Roman Stepanov, Northumbria University, UK

This paper address the question of what makes boards effective by exploring governance attributes that go beyond board independence. Academic literature has predominantly focused on the independence of non-executive directors in board effectiveness and performance. However, there has been insufficient literature on the capability of non-executive directors in performing their roles and improving board effectiveness. Having considered evidence from agency and upper echelons theories, we propose that non-executive directors' experience and diversity of age are more suitable proxies of board effectiveness. This theoretical paper contributes to the growing body of corporate governance research on board effectiveness by integrating the two theories with the purpose of creating a more holistic theoretical perspective.

37553 09:30-10:00 | IAFOR Scholarship Recipient | Keats Room

Research Strategies for Ethnostatistics in Organization Studies: Towards a Historical Ethnostatistics

Stela Stoycheva, Ca' Foscari University of Venice, Italy

Giovanni Favero, Ca' Foscari University of Venice, Italy

While quantification and performance measurement have proliferated widely in academia and the business world, management and organisation scholars increasingly agree on the need for a more in-depth focus on the complex dynamics embedded in the construction, use and effects of quantitative measures. Ethnostatistics, a field of study that explores exactly how metrics are constructed and employed, is by definition the qualitative study of quantification. Although some valuable contributions employing ethnostatistical approach to organizational setting have appeared, management and organisation scholars seem to be failing to deliver a proper ethnography of metrics construction (first-order ethnostatistics) and used instead quasi-historical approaches to reconstruct the historical context in which data were produced. While conducting a proper field ethnography of metrics might be extremely rare given time and access constraints, we argue that the use of organizational histories and archival materials must be done with caution as they tend to be used for specific organizational purposes in the present being part of a wider organizational rhetoric which can hampers their ability to represent an unbiased view of reality. To address this issue this study aims to i) present practical strategies for conducting ethnostatistical research in a live organizational setting and ii) discuss how proper historical approaches which focus on source criticism and contextual reconstruction could overcome the limitations of pure ethnographies. Therefore, it attempts to contribute to the ethnostatistical field by discussing the intersection between history and ethnography while suggesting strategies for their complementary use in organizational and management research.

34176 10:00-10:30 | Keats Room

The Study of Workflow Management and Simulation Optimization in an Emergency Medical Service System

Jui-Chi Chen, Chung Shan Medical University, Taiwan

Ya-huei Wang, Chung Shan Medical University, Chung Shan Medical University Hospital, Taiwan

Hung-Chang Liao, Chung Shan Medical University, Chung Shan Medical University Hospital, Taiwan

As people become more civilized and medical technologies become more advanced, the public pay much more attention to their health and are more willing to pay for their healthcare expenses. Consequently, operational room (OR) procedure management has become more important. The research data used in this paper was the actual OR patient-processing time of a medical center in central Taiwan. This paper adopted the real-life patient-processing time as the base and incorporated the actual value and simulation value of each OR index (patient's time spent in the waiting room and the post-anesthesia care unit (PACU), average daily number of patients, and OR utilization rate) as the simulation data. The research findings of this paper showed that optimal configuration did not imply that the configuration was in a combination of maximized or minimized values alone. In fact, when the waiting time was minimized, the procedure time and the manpower costs would be decreased and thus the performance would be increased. When the average daily number of patients was at a maximum, the staff's idle time would be reduced and the performance would be increased. The OR utilization rate and PACU time should be within the moderate range in order to reach the optimal configuration. The research results showed that in the optimal configuration, the OR waiting time was reduced to 9.258 minutes, the increase rate of OR utilization was 1.8%, the average daily number of patients was increased to 28.5 people, and PACU time was below 160.82 minutes.

Sunday Session I

09:00-10:30 | Coleridge Room

Social Sustainability & Sustainable Living

Session Chair: Jonathan Bert McLelland

37832 09:00-09:30 | Coleridge Room

Inconsistent Expectations about Future Travel

Jean Fletcher, University of Otago, New Zealand

Nancy Longnecker, University of Otago, New Zealand

James Higham, University of Otago, New Zealand

The way we travel must change if we are to meet global carbon emission targets proposed by the 2015 Paris Agreement. Unfortunately, current projections suggest that travel (particularly air travel) will continue to grow. To investigate people's perceptions of future travel, we ran an exploratory, international online survey (N=401) from February to May 2016. We wanted to see if participants expected travel in the year 2050 to become more environmentally sustainable. We also looked at whether participants discussed other factors that could end up reinforcing the current high carbon transport systems. Thematic content analysis revealed that more participants discussed future travel as having transitioned to using lower carbon systems (43%, N=174) compared to those that mentioned travel continuing to use high carbon systems (23%, N=91). On the other hand, more participants also mentioned aspect of future travel that could support the continuation of high carbon transport systems (55%, N=222) compared to those that who described factors that could reinforce low carbon transport (30%, N=122). Respondents showed high levels of climate change concern, with 94% stating that they were either "somewhat" or "very concerned" about climate change, suggesting our results are more representative of an interested or attentive public than a general public. The conflicting expectations surrounding what travel in the year 2050 will look like illustrates how, despite a desire to transition away from carbon-based travel, society may still end up locked into these systems.

37053 09:30-10:00 | Coleridge Room

The Role of Communities in Making Collaboration for Local Sustainable Economies

Nor Harlina Abd Hamid, University of East London, UK

The broader concept of sustainability will specifically bring the local communities towards the transition of economies. A community's cognitive challenges for sustainability could include understanding and managing the relations between human systems and the natural environment. It has yet to be explored which human attitudes and behavior may help building sustainable communities in line with societal values, such as resilience or well-being. The research will yield novel insights from empirical research of UK's local communities. Its aims to understand sustainability activities that poses how the actors would interact within local communities in different roles and different organisational contexts. The investigated community activities include engagement of firms for society and non-market actors' engagement in business. This research pursues to build explorative cases from expert interviews that come from decision makers to reveal the effective engagement within communities and other partnership. Actors studied in that local context are multinational firms, local government authorities and non-market actors such as NGOs, Community-Interest companies, Business Improvement Districts, and Citizen Association. Based on the case studies, this research demonstrates a few kinds of collaborations that communities have and how they consider the process of engagement with partnerships through informal or formal procedure. Yet they are promoted to address common-interest and sharing beliefs through commitment, legal contract, and agreement. The findings could conceptualize the relationship among the partners in local community's context and would contribute to the knowledge of communities on how communities facilitate the same goals for environmental sustainability.

37125 10:00-10:30 | Coleridge Room

Recognizing Connectedness: Modeling Sustainability in Teaching It

Jonathan Bert McLelland, The University of Alabama, USA

Inculcating in undergraduate students an understanding of sustainability as an idea, a discipline, and especially as a paradigm is vital to any twenty-first-century university's mission. The challenges posed by climate change, ecosystem degradation and resource misuse will be central to work in every field of endeavor. Students in all fields of study should be introduced to the sustainability discourse and taught to think in terms of systems and connections. This presentation describes a pedagogy that not only introduces the subject, but also models sustainable thinking. The multi-disciplinary body of research produced and the interdisciplinary engagement of it communicates the nature of sustainability. Recognizing connectedness, perceiving the multi-layered, interwoven, mutually-supportive systems – geochemical, biophysical, cultural – from which life on earth emerges and by which it is nurtured is the course's most fundamental goal. The textbook, audiovisual presentations, and the students' own research underline that message. The presence of the other students, representing diverse fields of study, in humanities, sciences, social sciences, and engineering, reinforces that point. An end-of-term symposium requires students to share their research with the university community, thereby giving them an active role in promoting sustainability. The pedagogical format is straightforward and easily replicable. The outcomes are profound, and the diversity of solutions offered to questions posed mirrors the diversity of the world we seek to sustain.

Sunday Session I

09:00-10:00 | Wordsworth Room

Economic Sustainability: Sustainable Businesses & CSR

Session Chair: Andreas Gruener

37078 09:00-09:30 | Wordsworth Room

The Effect of Renewable Energy Policies on Corporate Environmental Performance and Disclosure

Aminu Hassan, Abertay University, UK

Reza Kouhy, Abertay University, UK

According to natural capital inventory accounting, sustainable corporations keep stock of natural capital intact for the benefit of future generation. Stock of natural capital consists of all possible natural resources and the life support framework provided by nature for the well-being of the planet. Three types of natural capital stock, namely: critical natural resources, non-renewable resources and renewable resources, could be identified. Consistent with sustainability philosophy, this study argues that companies that make efforts to keep intact or improve natural capital stock are those who increase the production and consumption of renewable resources including renewable energy. To complement this sustainable behaviour, corporations are also expected to minimise the production and utilisation of non-renewable resources, especially non-renewable energy. To promote and further enhance this sustainable behaviour, governments of especially developed countries are increasingly introducing policies in the form of tax credits, subsidies, accelerated capital allowance, tax holidays, grants, investment credit and many more. Therefore, the aim of this paper is to examine the influence of renewable energy policies and incentives on environmental performance of corporations in OECD countries. As the conduct of this research will be mainly empirical, a range of quantitative methods will be employed to measure the main variables of the study. Thus, content analysis and data envelopment analysis will be used to measure the main variables of the study. Econometrics of cross-section time-series will be employed to estimate and evaluate the effects of various forms of renewable energy policies/incentives on environmental performance and disclosure variables.

37796 09:30-10:00 | Wordsworth Room

Effects of CSR Performance and Disclosure on Institutional Ownership

Andreas Gruener, University of St. Gallen, Switzerland

Daniel Fauser, University of St. Gallen, Switzerland

This study investigates correlations and lead-lag relationships between Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and the institutional ownership base of North American and European utility companies. The authors use two samples of 105 and 87 mid- to large-cap utility companies and a multivariate panel data regression, to examine each of the CSR dimensions (environmental, social and governance) for the period of 2011 to 2015. Additionally, a lead-lag analysis establishes causality between the variables. The study finds that while more socially responsible utility companies exhibit greater long-term institutional ownership (LIO), higher corporate governance disclosure and performance is accompanied by less long-term and greater short-term institutional ownership. On the one hand, lead-lag analysis entirely supports a causal effect of CSR performance on LIO (i.e. the hypothesized causality of this study), indicating that CSR performance indeed has an effect on long-term institutional ownership. On the other hand, the lead-lag analysis shows a causal effect of LIO on CSR disclosure, indicating that it is rather the long-term institutional investor influencing CSR disclosure of sample firms than the other way around. As for the short-term horizon, the lead-lag analysis shows a causal effect of CSR performance and disclosure on the short-term institutional ownership base of sample firms. This study contributes to scientific literature by using a recent and high-quality data set, looking at both the performance and disclosure dimension of CSR. Furthermore, most prior studies have only looked at simple correlations, neglecting the causality issue. This study establishes causality between the variables with a lead-lag analysis.

Sunday Session II

10:45-12:15 | Shelley Room

Renewable Energy & Environmental Solutions

Session Chair: Matthew Emes

36959 10:45-11:15 | Shelley Room

Dilute Sulphuric Acid Hydrolysis of Coconut Coir: Process Optimization for Recovery of Reducing Sugar

Marttin Paulraj Gundupalli, Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad, India

Debraj Bhattacharyya, Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad, India

India produces 544,300 tons of coconut coir every year and accounts for 50% of the total coir production in the world. Coconut coir is a potential biomass for second-generation bio-ethanol synthesis. The chemical composition of coconut coir includes hemicellulose (20–25%), cellulose (45–50%), lignin (52–55%) and reducing sugar (60–65%). High lignin content in coconut coir causes a hindrance to the recovery of reducing sugar. Therefore, the efficiency of conversion of biomass to reducing sugars depends on the choice of pretreatment technique employed. The objective of the study was to investigate the effectiveness of dilute sulphuric acid pretreatment method in recovering reducing sugars from coconut coir. The process was optimized for the maximum recovery of reducing sugar (dependent variable) considering feedstock (0.02–0.05 g/mL), temperature (160–200 °C); reaction time (40–90 min) and sulphuric acid (0.30–0.80% v/v) as the independent variables. The figures in the brackets indicate the selected ranges within which the independent variables were operated. Central Composite Design (CCD), an optimization tool of Response Surface Methodology (RSM), was adopted to optimize the process. The coir was pretreated in a non-stirred high pressure jacketed reactor (SS 316). The optimal condition for the predicted maximum recovery of reducing sugar (0.19 g/g) is as follows: feedstock – 0.044 g/mL; temperature – 217 °C; reaction time – 17 mins; and sulphuric acid 1.01% v/v. The predicted result was later experimentally verified.

37033 11:15-11:45 | Shelley Room

Comparing and Evaluating the Kinetics of Mixed Micro-Algal System with Aerobic Bacterial System in Treating Kitchen Wastewater: Biodiesel Production

Keerthi Katam, Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad, India

Debraj Bhattacharyya, Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad, India

Micro-algae based bio-treatment systems have been successfully used for polishing of domestic wastewater. The objective is to compare the performances of a mixed micro-algal system with an aerobic bacterial system in treating kitchen wastewater along with the evaluation of steady state kinetic parameters. For mixed micro-algal systems, lipids content and fatty acid methyl esters (FAME) analysis were also determined. Each system was operated at 6 different solid retention time (SRT) – 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 days in continuous mode. The samples were analyzed for chemical oxygen demand (COD), total organic carbon (TOC), total nitrogen (TN), and volatile suspended solids (VSS). Kinetic parameters for organic carbon removal were obtained by fitting experimental data to linearized Michaelis-Menten and Monod's equation. The mixed micro-algal system showed better performance in the removal of COD and TN (88 and 85 %) when compared with COD and TN (89 and 48 %) removal of aerobic bacterial system. The kinetic parameters k , K_s , Y , and k_d for the mixed micro-algal system and aerobic bacterial systems were 3.15 d⁻¹, 79.84 mg COD/L, 0.48 mg VSS/mg COD, 0.24 d⁻¹ and 2.90 d⁻¹, 103.18 mg COD/L, 0.48 mg VSS/mg COD, 0.03 d⁻¹ respectively. Comparing both systems, mixed micro-algal showed a higher substrate utilization rate and less suspended solids production. Also Lipid yield of 40% with saturated fatty acid yield of 50% was observed. The study indicates that the mixed micro-algal system is capable of treating kitchen wastewater and has the potential to replace bacteria-based bio-treatment systems.

36612 11:45-12:15 | Shelley Room

Optimisation of the Size and Cost of Heliostats in a Concentrating Solar Thermal Power Tower Plant

Matthew Emes, University of Adelaide, Australia

Farzin Ghanadi, University of Adelaide, Australia

Maziar Arjomandi, University of Adelaide, Australia

Richard Kelso, University of Adelaide, Australia

Concentrating solar thermal (CST) power tower (PT) is one of the most promising renewable technologies for large-scale electricity production, however the main limitation of PT systems is their significantly larger levelised cost of electricity (LCOE) relative to base load energy systems. One opportunity to lower the LCOE is to reduce the capital cost of heliostats through optimisation of the size and position of heliostat mirrors to withstand maximum wind loads during high-wind conditions when aligned parallel to the ground in the stow position. Wind tunnel experiments were carried out to measure the forces on thin flat plates of various sizes at a range of heights in a simulated part-depth atmospheric boundary layer (ABL). Both the peak lift coefficient and peak hinge moment coefficient on the stowed heliostat were highly dependent on the turbulence in the ABL, such as the size of the largest eddies represented by the integral length scale. Surface pressure distributions indicated the presence of large-scale eddies at the leading edge of the heliostat mirror for consideration of critical failures due to large hinge moments about the elevation axis. Results showed that both lift forces and hinge moments on a stowed heliostat could be minimised by lowering the elevation axis height to less than half that of the mirror chord length and increasing the chord length of the heliostat mirror to no less than five times smaller than the longitudinal integral length scales in the ABL.

Sunday Session II

10:45-12:15 | Keats Room

Cultural & Media Studies
Session Chair: Yanshu Sun

36719 10:45-11:15 | Keats Room

A Foucauldian and Spatial Reading of He for She Campaign in the World: Negotiating Power Relations in James Tiptree, Jr's "The Women"

Meriem Hamini, University of Laghouat, Algeria

The present paper aims to examine James Tiptree's short story "The Women Men Don't See" in the light of Michel Foucault's web of knowledge concerned with power as well as in accordance with Yi Fu Tuan's "The Distinction between Place and Space". The purpose of the research is to study how negotiating power relations helps the conditions of subject minorities and the drawbacks of evading such negotiations. It studies also the impact of space on the psyche of the members of power relationships. In her short story, Tiptree offers a social context where the principles and conceptions linked to a patriarchal society are the acknowledged "truth", and an interaction of women and men as the two members of a power relation negotiating for freedom and control. The detailed notions of Foucault's theory are reflected and described in the short story by the means of themes, set of characters and the setting, thus contributing to an understanding of the He for She campaign's negative reception from a consequent portion of the world population. The story also enjoys an emphasis on the space as a shaping environment in regards to the conscious production of borders.

36743 11:15-11:45 | Keats Room

Eastern Broadcasting Code for Western Content

Darshan Ashwin Trivedi, MICA, India

India has the second largest television industry in the world; however, private satellite television in India is as new as 26 years. The innovations in content has taken a lead in creating engaging programmes for the Indian consumers. India is a diverse television market, with 29 spoken languages, more than 800 dialects, 175 million television households spread across all regions, various social-religious-economic-cultural communities an audio visual medium like television has a large role to play. There have been studies implying potential impact of television on the minds of viewers. A study was undertaken to evaluate the potential impact of television in India from socio-legal perspective. The content on General Entertainment Television, especially reality shows are formatted from the western markets, however their cultural adaptation requires serious consideration from the international perspective. Private Satellite Television entered India through an illegal route. The first laws of television content regulations were brought into force five years after Private Satellite Television channels started beaming in India. India is suffering from offensive content, not so stringent content code, no provision for the watershed hours and most importantly profane content during children's viewing hours. The proposed paper looks at the provisions of Ofcom Broadcasting Code and compares them with the Indian broadcasting code. The content complained were reviewed for this research, experts from the field of content creation, psychology, psychiatry, social science, journalism and media lawyers were interviewed to draw conclusions from this interdisciplinary study.

36941 11:45-12:15 | Keats Room

Personality Traits, Parenting Style and Interpersonal Relationship: A Model of Prediction of Internet Addiction

Yanshu Sun, Beijing Normal University & Hong Kong Baptist University United International College, China

This study aims to explore the internet use pattern and the possible internet addiction predictors among Chinese young people, such as personality traits, parenting style and interpersonal relationship. This study used random sampling method, recruited 500 middle school students and 500 college students in Zhuhai (one special administrative city in South of China), and used self-report questionnaire scales. The study examines the spiritual element and psychological norms and their impact on internet addiction, and compares the differences in internet use pattern and motivations between middle school and college students. The findings may have significant effect on youth research, treatment of internet addiction and new media studies.

Sunday Session II

10:45-12:15 | Coleridge Room

Social Sustainability & Sustainable Living

Session Chair: Bushra Zalloom

37016 10:45-11:15 | Coleridge Room

Contested Spaces

Carl Fraser, University of Sheffield, UK

The role of civil society is to provide a platform for like-minded individuals to come together to pressurise decision makers in society. However, strategies to undermine the active civil sector, creates the current situation; where the responsive body of citizens is less active and effective. The lack of political desire to challenge the cyclic fall-out imbedded within our current mode capitalism; means that citizens cannot rely on traditional political ideologies or parties to overt this modern phenomena and problematic global outcomes. Thus, the role of alternative practices, particularly that of protest actions which take place in the public realm; are a key arena in challenging the problems created by global capitalism. These include pressures on workers' rights, manmade environmental concerns (driven by the desire for perpetual growth) and the role of government, particularly in the role of dissolving of the welfare state and public institutions such as the NHS. This paper will build on my research which focuses on protest actions which took place in London between 2010 and 2013 in the aftermath of the Global Economic Crash of 2007/8. These actions often crystallise embedded social and political problems – and can become a forum that catalyses change. This paper will explore the way in which protest and other oppositional action can become a route to more sustained oppositional practices which can become institutionalised and inform the direction or the way in which we approach contemporary global challenges.

36783 11:15-11:45 | Coleridge Room

Creating Liveable Public Spaces

Bushra Zalloom, University of Zarqa, Jordan

The city and its public spaces should provide the desired setting for everyday urban life. The development of the city should foster continuation of everyday life for all social classes of the society. The city has gradually been losing its legacy represented through its architecture, urban space characteristics, and lifestyle. This is due to several reasons such as the lack of appreciation of the culture of the city, the lack of critical reading on the evolution of the city, and because of ignoring the social part of sustainability in design and decision making. This paper aims to overcome these challenges and to search and examine how we can create healthy, productive, and enjoyable public spaces. First, it defines the meaning of place-making and the logic of livable spaces, then it analyzes some case studies in the Western and European countries, and finally it provides practical strategies that help in creating livable spaces. This paper confirms that creating livable public spaces that suit all users is a very important issue when shaping the future of the sustainable cities.

37915 11:45-12:15 | Coleridge Room

One Home at a Time: Service-Learning and Community Engagement Projects to Promote Sustainable Living in Las Vegas, Nevada, USA

Alfredo Fernandez Gonzalez, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, USA

Las Vegas, also referred to as the entertainment capital of the world, has become over the past 50 years one of the fastest growing cities in North America. American popular culture and the media have branded this city with an unparalleled reputation of unfettered overindulgence and unabated resource consumption. This article delineates the ways in which the UNLV School of Architecture, through its graduate concentrations in Building Sciences and Design-Build, is transforming the way in which residential buildings are conceived and understood in the Las Vegas Metropolitan Area. Through multidisciplinary collaboration of its academic units, UNLV informs students on several aspects of sustainable design and development, environmental responsibility and renewable energy, to in turn help the community and state capitalize on the abundant renewable energy resources of Nevada. According to the Energy Information Administration, Nevada's total electricity consumption equates to less than one fifth of the energy potential from solar electricity, wind power and biomass sources. Through both its research and education programs, students at the UNLV School of Architecture have successfully participated in the US Department of Energy Solar Decathlon (2013 and 2017) and Race to Zero (2014 and 2015) competitions to produce net-zero site energy homes through the use of evidence-based design practices. Finally, this paper also discusses overarching principles that guided these projects, namely, efficiency in the use of materials and labor; harvesting resources available in Nevada's desert through passive and active strategies; high quality and comfort of living; and durability of the homes.

Sunday Session II

10:45-12:15 | Wordsworth Room

Social Work

Session Chair: Michele Romanello

36460 10:45-11:15 | Wordsworth Room

Social Work Ethics Beyond Dichotomies: Dialogical Self Dialogical Social Work

Aslihan Burcu Öztürk, Hacettepe University, Turkey

This paper attempts to explore a new perspective on social work ethics based on the Dialogical Self Theory of Hubert Hermans (2001) which goes beyond critical perspective of reflexive self. His notion of "extension of self" is reinterpreted to contribute to social work ethics which has potentials for better understanding of "social" and better practice. A new perspective on social work ethics is discussed in order to overcome the problem of distinction and hierarchy between social workers, institutions and service users which create discrimination, lack of empathy and unethical practice. Based on the Dialogical Self Theory, extended self can lead to ethical understanding breeding from inside to outside, "I" to "you" and "us" and consequently to community. Self should be understood as an encounter of past and present positions as well as possible future positions of self. For example a social worker can be refugee in her childhood, face unemployment and be a service user in nursing home in her old ages. So the self is not one fixed identity. This move from fix identities to more complex ones which is integrated to each other shows that every person is in fact closely connected with no clear boundaries. The clash of categorical thinking blurs the distinctions between social worker and service user, powerful and powerless, citizen and migrant, which has great potential to overcome problems of discrimination, lack of empathy and unethical practice with a different type of dialog between self, inner self and the other.

37889 11:15-11:45 | Wordsworth Room

Tourism Routes and Learning Activities in the King's Projects of Thailand

Wannawee Boonkoom, Silpakorn University, Thailand

Potjana Boonkoom, Pranakhon Rajabhta University, Thailand

Ratchadaporn Ketanon Naewhaengtham, Silpakorn University, Thailand

Jurairat Chimpalee, Pathumthina Vocational Education College, Thailand

Nopporn Chantaranamchoo, Silpakorn University, Thailand

The King's projects of Thailand are one of the most important strategies for developing the country. The projects have launched in all areas throughout Thailand. Benefits from the projects not only helped people live sufficiently but also led them how to learn and apply the knowledge to their lives. The majority of the projects have become learning centers for communities and turned to be tourism areas for visitors. The objectives of this preliminary research aimed to study tourism routes and learning activities of the King's projects in Phetchaburi province which located in the middle part of Thailand. The King's projects, such as Leam Phak Bia Environmental Research and Development Project, Chung Hua Man Royal Project, and three other projects were studied. The findings of the preliminary study were as follows: 1) Tourism routes among the five projects were started from Tha-Yang district to Cha-Am district, and it was a one and a half day trip. The findings also revealed the potential of tourism in terms of tourism resources, available facilities, management, and cooperation of the people and organizations. 2) Learning activities of the areas were including wastewater treatment, water conservation, mangrove conservation, growing plants in dry areas, feeding milk cows. The projects also produced a daily farm with organic products and the areas became learning centers for farmers and visitors. Tourists or visitors can learn and experience the Thai way of living with local people, particularly farmers in their communities. With a large area for each project, visitors can enjoy the walking and cycling routes around the area. The findings of this study confirmed both of the development from the King's projects, and the dedication of the late King to his people.

36934 11:45-12:15 | Wordsworth Room

Key Indicators of Time Bank Participation: Using Transaction Data for Evaluation of "Banco De Tempo Florianópolis"


Michele Romanello, Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, Brazil

Community currencies are growing worldwide and exist in a variety of forms. One interesting type of local currency is "time". A time bank operates like a volunteer organization, with a member registering all member transactions. The principal characteristic of time banking is that the credit, that every member receives for a good or a service supplied, has the same value – one time credit per hour – regardless of type or quality of product or service provided. Even though time bank is diffuse worldwide, being also considered by academic researches, the same diffusion can not be registered in Brazil and, consequently, Brazilian literature about this topic is poor. Therefore, the objective of this paper is contributing to the literature on this subject, analysing one of the first experiences of time bank developed in Brazil: "Banco de Tempo – Florianópolis" (BTF). BTF is a time bank developed and situated in Florianópolis, a city in the southern region of Brazil. BTF was created in mid-2016 and in a few months has considerably increased its membership. This paper shows, primarily, some basic indicators and, secondly, utilizing a social network analysis software packages, presents advanced indicators of time banking participation. The indicators on BTF indicate an increasing member participation and a beginning of creation of social capital within the group.

Closing Session

12:30-12:45 | Wordsworth Room

Closing remarks from members of the conference Organising Committee.

The background of the entire page is a photograph of a group of children in a classroom. They are sitting at desks, looking towards the camera. The image is overlaid with a semi-transparent teal color. At the top, the text 'DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION' is written in white, uppercase letters.

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36834

Economic Performance of Portuguese Regional Health Administrations Following the European External Bailout: Trends After Austerity

Ricardo Brito Barros, Universidade Europeia, Portugal

This work aims to discuss the economic performance of Portuguese regional health administrations after leaving the bailout program (May 2014) established by the European Union (EU) and International Monetary Fund (IMF) in 2011. Three economic variables (incomes, expenses and matured debt) are analysed during twenty five months based on analysis of variance (ANOVA), multivariate hierarchic cluster (HCA) and discriminant analysis (LDA). The variables incomes and expenses show stable trends over the period with ANOVA results pointing to separation in four groups at the 5% level. A different trend is observed on the variable of matured debt to suppliers that suffered strong reduction during the bailout period but presents now tendency to increase in two of the four non-equivalent groups identified in the ANOVA and subsequently confirmed by LDA where the variable becomes significant for classification. A clear distinction between health regions was attained through LDA either by considering a pre classification in three or four groups with several regions becoming aggregated. The distinct pattern observed in the high matured debt to suppliers in the region of Lisboa points to inefficient performance and adjustment is suggested with transferability of good practices namely those of the Norte region that presents incomes and expenses similar to those of Lisboa but much lower matured debt. Threatening tendency towards increasing debt is observed among the Portuguese National Health System contrasting with the reduction effort done during the adjustment program in detach from the Irish or Spanish adjustments and resemblance with the less efficient Greek adjustment.

37063

The Libyan-Italian Partnership: Attempts of Innovation in Solving the Migration Crisis

Yesa Ormond, Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Yasmin Renni, Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Italy and Libya hold a close relationship, and the migrations flows across the Mediterranean only deepen it. In August 2008 both countries signed a Treaty on Friendship, Partnership and Cooperation. Among other things, it called for deeper cooperation to fight illegal immigration. However, the scenario of potential cooperation changed quite significantly in 2011, in the context of the Arab Spring. In 2011 Libya faced growing waves of denouncements that questioned the longevity of Muammar Gaddafi's regime and its deep sectarianism. This led to an end his 42-year-old government and put the country in a civil war situation. The authoritarian resilience was broken in Libya, so was the rigid control of its borders. Both countries are still looking for a way to deal with Libya's border porosity and Italy's difficulty to deal properly with those who come looking for aid. Bearing in mind the importance of these events, we should ask: how did the Libyan Spring impact The Treaty on Friendship, Partnership and Cooperation between Italy and Libya of 2008? In February 2017, Italy and Libya signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on cooperation that deals, along with other topics, with illegal immigration. The recently signed MoU signals for some negative impacts from the Libyan Arab Spring and civil war on its relations with Italy as well as for the migration flows across the Mediterranean. The methodology used to guide our analysis consists of a bibliographic and documentary study, using supporting data and statistics available on official sources.

37591

Bureaucracy of Power-Dependence in Domestic Politics in Japan and Interdependence of International Relations in the UK, US and EU

Yoshihiro Nagata, Nagoya University, Japan

This paper investigates power-dependence of central-local government relations and interdependence of international relations. The power-dependence means political dependence in the political networks between central government, bureaucracy, local government and interest groups in common regime state. On the other hand, the interdependence means comprehensive relationship, from which zero-sum game is not necessarily derived, between various states with different regimes. This paper investigates two issues based on these political theories. First, this paper explores degrees of power-dependence among central government, bureaucracy and local government, focusing on degree of involvement of bureaucracy in Japan. By scrutinizing several cases, I classify degrees of involvement of bureaucracy into three categories; initiative of bureaucracy, initiative of the politicians and initiative of the domestic interest group. I also discuss conservatism of the bureaucracy in Japan. Second, as for interdependence in the international relations (IR), this paper explores degree of influence of the domestic interest group to the bureaucracy in the negotiation of the Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP), especially between Japan and the United States and the negotiation of the Economic Partnership Agreement between Japan and the EU. In both negotiations, strong opinions of the interest groups are seen from the conservative agriculture associations in the United States, the EU and Japan. I consider the reasons why conservative interest groups raise conflict between different Ministries of the bureaucracy group of a state. This paper also investigates Japan-United Kingdom relations from the viewpoint of degree of involvement of bureaucracy.

37740

Towards Sustainable Buildings Production Through the Lens of Lean Construction Perspectives

Evelyn Lami Ashelo Allu, Central University of Technology Bloemfontein, South Africa

The study proposes the application of the principles of lean construction to the processes that would lead to the producing sustainable buildings. This is aimed at promoting sustainability in the built environment, because buildings form the greater per cent of the built environment. Sustainable buildings are the products of sustainable processes of design and construction, while lean construction manages and adds value to the processes of construction from the conceptions to the delivery of the construction products – buildings. The study's discourse presents the concepts of lean construction and the novelty it provides to the construction of buildings sustainably. This theoretical discourse suggests that lean construction has threefold positive impact on the construction sector. Firstly, it guides the design conception of buildings. Secondly, it controls the deliverable processes of their construction and thirdly, it improves and allows for the production of sustainable buildings as against those from the conventional construction processes. These in the overall ensure the production of sustainable buildings and promote environmental sustainability. Furthermore, the study recommends amongst others a deliberate reorientation of the construction sector practitioners and encourages the installations of mechanisms that would ensure the implementation and application of lean construction principle into the processes leading to the production of sustainable buildings.

Virtual Presentations

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37746

The Journey on Sustainable Energy and Environmental Preservation for Improving Community's Welfare: The Ideas from Pesanggaran Power Generation, Bali, Indonesia

Dewi Permatasari, Environmental Professional – Renewable and Non-Renewable Energy, Indonesia

I. G. A. N. Subawa Putra, PT Indonesia Power UP Bali, Indonesia

I. Wayan Suda, PT Indonesia Power UP Bali, Indonesia

Energy efficiency and environmental sustainability are now becoming the highest priority for Pesanggaran Power Generation, Bali, Indonesia. Considering that the energy demand has increased exponentially along with environmental degradation, neither local nor global impact, Pesanggaran Power Generation endeavor certain efforts on minimize waste throughout electricity main process, supporting process, and domestic activity. This paper mainly discusses the journey on implementing the efforts, consisting of several aspects: a) Environmental Management System; b) Energy Efficiency; c) Hazardous Waste Management; d) Solid Waste Management; e) Emission Reduction; f) Water Efficiency; g) Reduction on Wastewater Load; h) Endemic-Biodiversity Protection; and i) Community Empowerment. Several ideas intended to improve the local community's welfare by conducting environmental issues and economic as a value added to it. Bali itself has its own uniqueness, due to the usage of resources, mostly taking into account the cultural, the heritage, and the complexity of endemic-biodiversity. On the other hand, very fast growing activity on tourism required energy demand, as Pesanggaran Power Generation is one of the biggest companies on electricity generation that has to support the demand. The journey of this paper starts from the people of Pesanggaran Power Generation together with the local community so all of it will have mutual-integrated sustainability for the future.

37747

Socio-Energy-Environmental Management in West Bali: A Case Study of Gilimanuk Gas-Turbine Power Plant, Indonesia

Dewi Permatasari, Environmental Professional – Renewable and Non-Renewable Energy, Indonesia

I. G. A. N. Subawa Putra, PT Indonesia Power UP Bali, Indonesia

I. Nyoman Purwakanta, PT Indonesia Power UP Bali – Unit PLTG Gilimanuk, Indonesia

This paper mainly presents about Environmental Management, taking into account energy and societal aspects, of Gilimanuk Gas Turbine Power Plant (GTPP), West Bali, Indonesia. Currently Gilimanuk GTPP is a stand-by unit for electricity back-up in Java–Madura–Bali (JaMaLi) interconnection grid system. For the last couple years, Gilimanuk GTPP has not been fully operational, which has challenged to maintain environmental aspects of Gilimanuk GTPP as a beyond compliance initiatives without focusing on profit. Above all the current situation, Gilimanuk GTPP still requires some natural resources, such as produced water, primary energy (high speed diesel), and for domestic activity. As for consequences on resource utilization, impact to the environment is a must to reduce. So, this paper proposes several programs to maintain environmental preservation particularly in West Bali area. The objectives of this paper are to share 3 (three) fundamental efforts on resource conservation: 1) technical innovation for energy efficiency and emission reduction; 2) waste minimization for water resource and wastewater management, also hazardous and non-hazardous waste responsibility; and 3) sustainable biodiversity conservation surrounding community development area. Some items has implemented, monitored and evaluated periodically, while other programs remained in design and planning which will be applied in the middle to end of 2017.

37819

Aggregate Production and Gases Emissions in Rich Countries: Are the G7 Contributing to Environmental Air Damage?

Marcos Sena, University of Fortaleza, Brazil

Fátima Matos, Institute Superior Miguel Torgan, Portugal

Rafael Mesquita, Federal Institute of Piauí, Brazil

Diego Machado, Federal University of Ceará, Brazil

Due to the importance of the G7 (Group of Seven) countries, and taking into account the current need for nations adhering to environmental standards, a relevant issue to investigate is if increasing levels of Gross Domestic Production (GDP) are related to increasing levels of environmental damage. This paper aims to analyze this production growth-environmental damage relation, focusing on the G7 countries' economic and environmental performances in the last four decades (1970–2012/13). Theories on growth-cum-environment, the sustainable development concept and the environmental Kuznets' curve hypothesis are presented to support the analysis and guide the empirical study. Cross-country graphical analysis and statistical correlation were the methods used to evidence the relationship between paths of GDP and the trajectories of gases emissions. The source of the dataset is the World Development Indicators from the World Bank (2016). In general, results showed that increasing GDP levels in the G7 countries were negatively related to environmental damage, the latter measured by emissions of four types of gases: CO₂, methane, nitrous oxide and total greenhouse gases. Exceptions were USA and Japan. USA and Japan's GDP growth were paired with increasing levels of CO₂ and total greenhouses emissions. Three Europeans (Germany, UK and France) seem to be fulfilling the environmental Kuznets' curve hypothesis under the evidence of decreasing gases emissions over four decades of intense economic growth.

Virtual Presentations

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37834

Curriculum Model for Innovation and Discovery: Introducing the Arts, Maths, Science, Technology (AMST) Curriculum Model

Georgia Daleure, Higher Colleges of Technology, UAE

Recent literature suggests that educational curriculum worldwide is shifting to focus on science disciplines to the exclusion of arts disciplines. This trend is exemplified by the adoption of the Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) curriculum model in a growing number of primary, secondary, and even tertiary institutions perceiving the STEM model as the best way to develop a problem-based inquiry in the technology-rich, globally-connected twenty-first-century learning environment. While this is an interesting and valuable approach, innovation and discovery is not confined to developing gadgets. True innovation and discovery must include the human component. Therefore, this study introduces a broader model integrating the disciplines of Arts, Maths, Science, and Technology (AMST). Arts disciplines attempt to explain human behavior, values, norms, transitions, conditions, and aspects that connect people into a web of humanity, aspects broader than the next technological gadget. This comparison study introduces the AMST model and compares the core competencies emphasized by the AMST model to the core competencies emphasized by the STEM model of curriculum development and provides examples of AMST model learning modules. The study illustrates the need to use multiple methods of problem based inquiry in curriculum development so that students are exposed to a broad base of competencies. By focusing on specific engineering-based solutions, the STEM model serves to limit student inquiry while problem based inquiry using the AMST model broadens student inquiry to the larger sphere of humanity.

33563

Theoretical Underpins of Lean Construction for Environmental Sustainability in the Built Environment of Developing Economies

Evelyn Lami Ashelo Allu, University of Jos, Nigeria

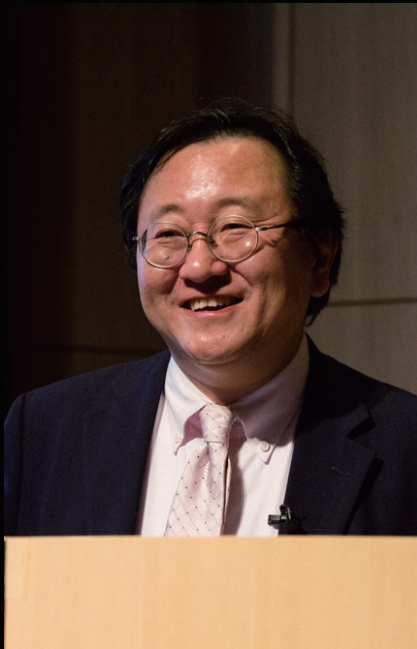
Monday Chris Elimisiemon, Kaduna State University, Nigeria

One of the key global concerns for sustainability is to achieve environmental sustainability. According to earlier studies, achieving environmental sustainability is attainable mainly through sustainable activities in the built environment, particularly in developing economies where not much has been achieved. Thus, this study robustly reviews the theoretical discourse that underpins Lean Construction. The potentials Lean Construction (LC) has towards advancing and for achieving environmental sustainability are highlighted and presented in this study. This is particularly important for the developing countries where construction activities contribute greatly to their development and economic growth. More so that earlier studies have shown that the construction industry has the capacity to proffer solutions for environmental sustainability where rightly guided. Furthermore, LC has been noted to be advancement and a sustainable strategy over the traditional unsustainable construction processes and practices of the built environment. Additionally, LC has been acknowledged to manage and guide the processes of building designs, construction and practices, in order to add value and reduce waste in construction activities. The study also suggests areas of future research involving the formulation of a framework to guide design and construction activities for sustainable development.



Conference Highlights: The Past 12 Months

Since 2009, IAFOR has welcomed university presidents, faculty deans, award-winning journalists, national politicians, government ministers, diplomats, charity leaders, think tank directors, documentary makers, movie directors, members of the armed forces, lawyers, doctors, jurists, artists, poets, writers, clergy, scientists, philosophers...



The Asian Conference on Social Sciences 2017 (ACSS2017), The Asian Conference on Sustainability, Energy & the Environment 2017 (ACSEE2017) and The Asian Conference on Aging & Gerontology (AGen2017), were held in Kobe, Japan, June 8–11, 2017.

Above left: Dr Toshiya Hoshino gives a Keynote Presentation as part of an ACSS2017 Plenary Panel entitled “East Meets West”. Dr Hoshino is Professor at Osaka School of International Public Policy (OSIPP). He is a member of IAFOR’s Board of Directors. **Above middle:** Professor Haruko Satoh of Osaka School of International Public Policy (OSIPP), Osaka University, Japan, addresses delegates as part of the same ACSS2017 Plenary Panel. Professor Haruko Satoh is a member of IAFOR’s Academic Governing Board. **Above right:** Professor Michael Anthony C. Vasco, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Letters at the University of Santo Tomas in the Philippines, sits on the same Plenary Panel at ACSS2017.

Below left: Director of the NACDA Program on Aging and Vice-President of IAFOR Dr James W. McNally gives a Featured Presentation on methodologies for the collection of comparative community-level public health data at AGen2017. **Below right:** Dr Hiroshi Ishida, Professor of Sociology at the Institute of Social Sciences, University of Tokyo, Japan, sits on an AGen2017 Plenary Panel entitled “East Meets West – Healthy, Active and Beautiful Aging in Asia”.

Bottom left: ACSS2017 Featured Speaker Dr Philip Sugai of Doshisha Business School, Japan, examines the concept of value in marketing. **Bottom right:** ACSEE2017 Spotlight Speaker Dr Maxime Jaffré, Assistant Professor in Sociology of Culture at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales and a member of IAFOR’s International Academic Advisory Board, questions whether data science can do without the field survey.

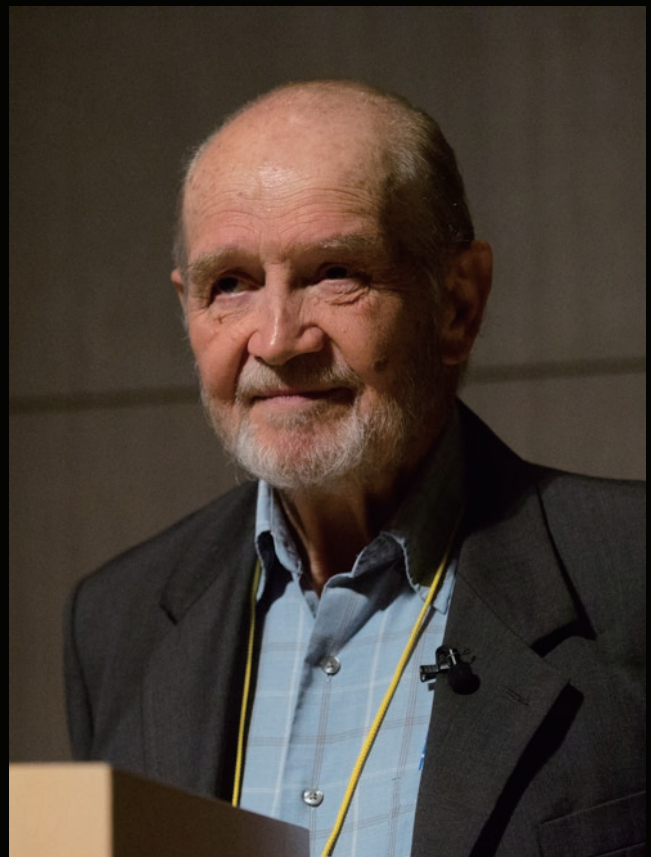




The Asian Conference on Cultural Studies 2017 (ACCS2017), The Asian Conference on Asian Studies 2017 (ACAS2017) and The International Conference on Japan & Japan Studies (IICJ2017), held June 1–4, 2017, brought together delegates from all over the world to explore the theme of "Global Realities: Precarious Survival and Belonging".

Above left: Professor Gaurav Desai of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, USA, examines the figure of the migrant in recent Anglophone fiction from Africa and South Asia in his ACCS2017 Keynote Presentation entitled "Precarious Futures, Precarious Pasts: Migritude and Planetarity". **Above right:** In a Featured Panel Presentation at ACCS2017, Professor Donald E. Hall, Professor Emerita Sue Ballyn and Professor Emeritus Yasue Arimitsu discuss the challenges of doing Cultural Studies today, exploring the emerging geo-political constraints on their work, as well as their respective national and institutional contexts, and interact with the audience on the topic of strategies for individual and collective response to the challenges that we face.

Below left: In his ACAS2017 Featured Presentation entitled "Buddhist Terrorism?", Dr Brian Victoria of the Oxford Center for Buddhist Studies examines the long history of those calling themselves Buddhists who engaged in warfare, despite Buddhism's long-standing reputation in the West as a religion of peace. **Below right:** The University of Barcelona's Professor Emerita Sue Ballyn gives a Spotlight Presentation at ACCS2017 on the subject of surgeons on eighteenth-and-nineteenth-century female convict transports, often the unsung heroes of hazardous passages to the Antipodes, discussing the importance of their power at sea and on land, their care of their charges and how medical improvisation very often saved a patient's life.





Above: To ensure that delegates have an especially memorable experience, IAFOR conferences include tours to places of historic and cultural interest, led by experienced tour guides.

Fushimi Inari Grand Shrine in Kyoto, Japan, features a pathway lined with orange torii, each donated by a Japanese business, that leads 4 km up the mountain.

Below left: Professor Ted O'Neill of Gakushuin University, Tokyo, Vice-President (at large) of IAFOR, gives a Keynote Presentation entitled "Change in Japanese Tertiary Education: Implementing Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL) in Japan" at The Asian Conference on Language Learning 2017 (ACLL2017). **Below centre:** Featured Speaker Professor Mark Pegrum presents on moving beyond web 2.0 when designing authentic mobile learning for everyday contexts in Asia at The Asian Conference on Technology in the Classroom 2017 (ACTC2017). Mark Pegrum is an associate professor in the Graduate School of Education at The University of Western Australia, where he specialises in mobile learning and, more broadly, e-learning. **Below right:** Professor Barbara Lockee, Associate Director of the School of Education and Associate Director of Educational Research and Outreach at Virginia Tech, USA, explores the changing landscape for instructional design professionals in educational contexts and their potential to serve as change agents in the adoption of learning innovations at ACTC2017.





Above left: During the annual haiku workshop at The Asian Conference on Literature 2017 (LibrAsia2017), Hana Fujimoto of the Haiku International Association, Japan, gives a background and history to haiku and invites participants to write their own poems. **Above right:** Also at the LibrAsia2017 haiku workshop, Emiko Miyashita, a prominent haiku poet who is also a councillor for the Haiku International Association, reads world-famous haiku before inviting audience members to compose haiku of their own. In addition to the yearly haiku workshop, LibrAsia2017 features the IAFOR Vladimir Devidé Haiku Award Ceremony, at which all award-winning entries are read out. The IAFOR Vladimir Devidé Haiku Award is an open competition for previously unpublished haiku written in the English language. The award is for haiku regardless of whether in the traditional or modern style; it transcends haiku divisions and is based only on literary merit.

Below left: Celebrated international pianist and former Fulbright scholar Marusya Nainggolan of the University of Indonesia, Indonesia, gives a resounding performance at The Asian Conference on Arts & Humanities 2017 (ACAH2017). Marusya Nainggolan performs music nationally and internationally, as well as teaching European Studies at the University of Indonesia and serving as a music counsellor for studies on music and health in the Indonesian National Health Department. **Below right:** At The Asian Conference on Arts & Humanities 2017 (ACAH2017) Dr Yutaka Mino, Director of the Hyogo Prefectural Museum of Art and the Yokoo Tadanori Museum of Contemporary Art, and Honorary Director of the Abeno Harukas Museum of Art, Japan, speaks on "Art and Narrative in the Public Sphere", examining art as a medium for telling stories and creating narrative, and how curation can be used to contextualise and situate works of art.

Bottom left: Professor Georges Depeyrot is a monetary historian at the French National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS) in Paris. As part of a Featured Panel Presentation on "Constructing History" at The Asian Conference on Literature 2017 (LibrAsia2017), he discusses the importance of the construction of national history in the creation of personal and national identity. **Bottom right:** In the same Featured Panel Presentation at The Asian Conference on Literature 2017 (LibrAsia2017), Professor Myles Chilton, a member of the Department of English Language and Literature at Japan's Nihon University, explores how history shapes our political decisions today, and how we go about building, revising and deconstructing history.





Above left: In a Featured Panel Presentation on the right to education at The Asian Conference on Education & International Development (ACEID2017), Osaka University's Professor Haruko Satoh, Chair of the Politics, Law & International Relations section of IAFor's International Academic Advisory Board, examines the conference theme, "Educating for Change", in the context of the conference screening of *Among the Believers*, and the friction between preserving culture and challenging culture in areas of the world where education is highly politicised. **Above right:** At the same conference, Professor Adrian Ziderman, Sir Isaac Wolfson Professor in Economics and Business Administration at Bar-Ilan University, Israel, gives an interactive Spotlight Workshop on publication ethics as part of his role as Research Chair and Trustee at the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE).

Below left: Also at ACEID2017 Featured Speaker Jessica Loh gives an engaging presentation entitled "Values for Global Citizenship: Fostering Innovation and Access with the Higher Education Context". Jessica Loh is Director of Outreach at the Institute of International Education, Thailand. **Below middle:** Professor Hiroshi Nittono, Full Professor of Experimental Psychology at the Graduate School of Human Sciences, Osaka University, Japan, gives a Keynote Presentation on the psychology of Japanese "kawaii" culture at The Asian Conference on Psychology & the Behavioral Sciences 2017 (ACP2017). **Below right:** ACP2017 Featured Speaker Professor Ronald Mellado Miller of Brigham Young University – Hawaii, USA, presents on "A Poverty of Hope: Towards a Psychology of Humanitarian Success", discussing how programmes and implementations can meet both physical and psychological needs and how taking into account psychology can enhance humanitarian success and achieve far more than simply extending life.

Bottom left: In a Featured Panel Presentation at The Asian Conference on Ethics, Religion & Philosophy 2017 (ACERP2017), Professor Koji Higashikawa of Kanazawa University, Japan, engages the audience on the subject of free speech and hate speech in the context of the conference theme, "History, Story, Narrative". **Bottom middle:** In the same ACERP2017 Featured Panel Presentation, Shiki Tomimasu discusses the important ethical issues surrounding Japan's recent Hate Speech legislation, drawing on his experience at Kanagawa Law Office, Japan. **Bottom right:** In a Featured Panel Presentation entitled "Perspectives on Natural Religion" Professor Thomas Brian Mooney of Charles Darwin University, Australia, discusses key commonalities in the theory and practice of Natural Religion at ACERP2017.





The IAFOR Dubai Conference Series was held in February 2017 at the The InterContinental Festival City Event Centre in Dubai, UAE. This interdisciplinary event considered the joint themes of "Educating for Change" and "East Meets West: Innovation and Discovery".

Top left: Professor Donald E. Hall, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at Lehigh University, USA, gives a compelling Keynote Presentation at The IAFOR International Conference on Education – Dubai 2017 (IICEDubai2017) on "Interdisciplinary Education for Innovation and Change". Professor Hall is Vice-President of IAFOR. **Top right:** IICEDubai2017 Keynote Speaker Professor Christina Gitsaki of Zayed University, UAE, addresses delegates on the topic of "Education: A Supertanker in an Ocean of Change and Innovation", discussing change in education from a number of different perspectives, at The IAFOR International Conference on Education – Dubai 2017 (IICEDubai2017).

Below left: In a Featured Presentation at The IAFOR International Conference on Education – Dubai 2017, Dr Fadi Aloul speaks on bringing education to schools and universities to help create future innovators. Dr Fadi Aloul is Professor and Department Head of Computer Science and Engineering and the Director of the HP Institute at the American University of Sharjah (AUS), UAE. **Below right:** As a Featured Speaker at the same conference, Dr Sufian Abu-Rmaileh of UAE University, UAE, presents on "Leadership Skills & Styles for Successful Administrators". Dr Abu-Rmaileh is President of TA Toastmasters and former President of TESOL Arabia.

Bottom left: In a lively Featured Presentation at The IAFOR International Conference on the Social Sciences – Dubai 2017, Dr Virginia Bodolica, American University of Sharjah, UAE, discusses "Managing for Innovation and Sustainability: Lessons from the Gulf Region", illustrating the recent accomplishments of several Gulf-based nations in espousing the principles of the knowledge-based economy and delineating strategic priorities for attaining sustainable development goals. **Bottom right:** Dr Christine Coombe of Dubai Men's College, UAE, gives a Featured Presentation as part of The IAFOR International Conference on Education – Dubai 2017 on educators' productivity, sharing the results of a research project investigating how the most productive TESOLers "fit it all in" and attain the ever-elusive work-life balance.





In January 2017, The IAFOR Hawaii Conference Series 2017 was held at The Hawai'i Convention Center, Honolulu, Hawaii, USA, as two consecutive events on the themes of "East Meets West: Innovation and Discovery" and "Educating for Change".

Top left: Professor William G. Staples of the University of Kansas, USA, speaks on "Everyday Surveillance: A Case Study of Student Information Systems" at The IAFOR International Conference on the Social Sciences – Hawaii 2017 (IICSSHawaii2017). Professor Staples is well known internationally for his work in the areas of social control and surveillance. **Top right:** In her Keynote Presentation at The IAFOR International Conference on Sustainability, Energy & the Environment – Hawaii 2017 (IICSEEHawaii2017), Dr Jaimey Hamilton Faris of the University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA, introduces the audience to the concept of "liquid archives". Her academic writing focuses on issues of global trade networks and systems, environmentalism and sustainability in contemporary art, especially in the Asia-Pacific context.

Below left: Featured Presenter Donna McIntire-Byrd discusses eco-diplomacy and water conservation at The IAFOR International Conference on Sustainability, Energy & the Environment – Hawaii 2017 (IICSEEHawaii2017). Donna McIntire-Byrd serves as Chief of the Energy & Sustainable Design Unit for the US Department of State Bureau of Overseas Buildings Operations. **Below right:** In a Keynote Presentation, Dr Linda Furuto of the University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA, addresses the audience at The IAFOR International Conference on Education – Hawaii 2017 (IICEHawaii2017) on the topic of "Pacific Ethnomathematics: Navigating Ancient Wisdom and Modern Connections".

Bottom left: Professor Curtis Ho of the University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA, sits on a Featured Panel that explored how we educate for positive change, striking a balance between the need to challenge while also respect and preserve local and indigenous cultures and their languages, at The IAFOR International Conference on Education – Hawaii 2017 (IICEHawaii2017). **Bottom right:** In a Featured Presentation at The IAFOR International Conference on Technology in the Classroom – Hawaii 2017 (IICTCHawaii2017), Dr Kristin Palmer discusses the use of open educational resources (OER) and massive open online courses (MOOCs). Dr Kristin Palmer is the Director of Online Learning Programs at the University of Virginia, USA.





Above: Auntie Kehaulani Lum and Uncle Bruce Keaulani of the Living Life Source Foundation, Hawaii, demonstrate a traditional Hawaiian greeting at IICEHawaii2017.

Below left: Distinguished psychologist Professor Michael B. Salzman of the University of Hawaii at Manoa speaks as part of a Featured Panel on "Aloha as a Way of Being: Hawaiian Perspectives on Learning" at The IAFOR International Conference on Education – Hawaii 2017 (IICEHawaii2017). **Below right:** Dr Xu Di, also of the University of Hawaii at Manoa, addresses the audience as part of the same IICEHawaii2017 Featured Panel. Dr Di's recent publications focus on bridging Eastern and Western philosophy for educational practices.

Bottom left: Professor Ken Urano, Featured Speaker at The IAFOR International Conference on Language Learning – Hawaii 2017 (IICLLHawaii2017), presents on the topic of "Developing and Implementing an English for Specific Purposes Syllabus for Business Majors in Japan". Professor Urano is a member of the Faculty of Business Administration, Hokkai-Gakuen University, in Sapporo, Japan, where he mainly teaches English to business students. **Bottom right:** In a Featured Presentation on statistics in the cognitive/ risk era, award-winning research scientist and innovator Dr Nathaniel Newlands of the University of Victoria, Canada, discusses the increasingly critical role statistics plays in unravelling the complexity of our world at The IAFOR International Conference on the Social Sciences – Hawaii 2017 (IICSSHawaii2017).





The Asia-Pacific Conference on Security and International Relations 2016 (APSec2016) brought together a range of academics, policymakers and practitioners to discuss the evolving issues in security and international relations in the Asia-Pacific, a volatile region in which states and peoples fight for power, influence, resources and basic human rights.

Above left: Ambassador Yukio Satoh gives his Keynote Presentation entitled "Shifting Strategic Balance and Asian Security" at APSec2016. Former Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations and former ambassador of Japan to Australia and the Netherlands, Yukio Satoh is now based at the Japan Institute of International Affairs, Japan. **Above right:** Current President of the Asian Political and International Studies Association (APISA) and Associate Dean of the Graduate School of International Studies, Ewha Womans University, South Korea, Professor Brendan Howe welcomes delegates to APSec2016, held jointly with APISA's tenth annual congress in Osaka, Japan.

Below left: In a Keynote Presentation at APSec2016, Professor Jun Arima, based at the Graduate School of Public Policy, University of Tokyo, Japan, speaks on Asia's energy outlook. Professor Arima was Director General of the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO), London, UK, and Special Advisor on Global Environmental Affairs for the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) in Japan from 2011 to 2015. **Below right:** Keynote Speaker Xingzui Wang, Executive Vice-President of the China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation, addresses delegates at the Plenary Session of APSec2016 on fighting poverty in China.





Above left: Did news coverage create the man or did the man create the news coverage? Professor Gary Swanson discusses the rise of Donald Trump at at The Asian Conference on Media & Mass Communication 2016 (MediAsia2016). Professor Swanson has received more than 75 awards for broadcast excellence including three EMMYs. **Above middle:** Grand Prize Winner of the IAFOR Documentary Film Award 2016, *PLACEBO: ALT. RUSSIA* – a documentary which explores the alternative cultures that are present within Russia's major cities, directed by Charlie Targett-Adams and announced at The Asian Conference on Film & Documentary 2016 (FilmAsia2016) in Kobe, Japan. IAFOR is proud to support the IAFOR Documentary Film Award, a global competition celebrating the best in documentary filmmaking. Documentary has a rich history of exposing truths, telling stories, raising awareness and creating discussion – all practices valued at IAFOR. **Above right:** Professor Richard Roth of Northwestern University's Medill School of Journalism, Media, Integrated Marketing Communications delivers his Keynote Presentation on contemporary issues in journalism at MediAsia2016.

Below: The International Academic Forum is proud to be based in Japan, and we organise a number of events throughout the year that showcase the best of Japanese culture, ranging from the raw power of the taiko drums to the understated beauty of the tea ceremony, from martial arts demonstrations by world class masters to hands-on calligraphy workshops by university clubs and haiku workshops by leading poets. Built into our conference programmes, this range of activities gives delegates a taste of Japan's rich and unique culture.





Above left: Addressing delegates at The Asian Conference on Education 2016 (ACE2016), Dr Peter McCagg gives a Keynote Presentation entitled "International Liberal Arts: Meeting Japan's Higher Education Needs in the Global and Digital Era". In his talk he identified dimensions of the university experience in Japan that can and need to be strengthened in order to create coherence and integrity in students' intellectual experiences. Dr McCagg is the Vice President for Academic Affairs at Akita International University, Japan. **Above right:** In her Keynote Presentation, Professor Insung Jung of the International Christian University, Japan, examines the ways MOOCs are being used by individual learners and university systems, and their impact on access, quality and cost in higher education, at The Asian Conference on Society, Education and Technology 2016 (ACSET2016).

Below: Professor Grant Black (**below top left**), Vice-President of The International Academic Forum (IAFOR), chairs a Featured Symposium entitled "The Globalisation Process for University Education in Japan" at The Asian Conference on Education 2016 (ACE2016) in Kobe, Japan. Professor Grant Black is an associate professor in the program for Modern Languages and Cultures, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences at the University of Tsukuba, and an adjunct lecturer in the Faculty of Commerce at Chuo University, Japan. The symposium aimed to integrate education theory and research with the context of long-term social processes in order to address policy reform and structural change in Japanese universities, and contributors included Dr Fumiko Kurihara of Chuo University (**below top middle**), Dr Maria Gabriela Schmidt of the University of Tsukuba (**below top right**), Dr Yasuo Nakatani of Hosei University (**below bottom left**), Dr Yukiko Mishina of the University of Tokyo, Japan (**below center middle**) and Dr Reiko Yamada of Doshisha University (**below bottom right**), all based in Japan.

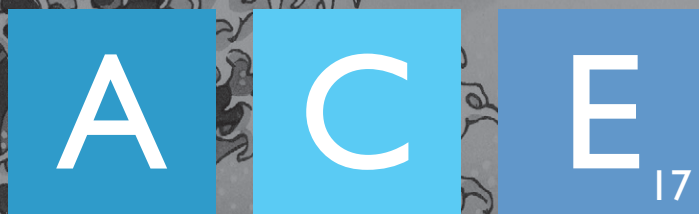




Above left: At The IAFOR International Conference on the City 2016 (City2016), renowned critic and theorist Professor Bill Ashcroft of the University of New South Wales, Australia, gives a Keynote Presentation on the concept of the Transnation. **Above centre:** Alonso Carnicer, a news reporter at TV3, the Catalan Television channel, and Keynote Speaker at City2016, discusses his Catalan Television documentary, *Shanty Towns, the Forgotten City*, which tells the story of impoverished settlements in Barcelona. **Above right:** Novelist, playwright and poet Gloria Montero, Global2016 Featured Speaker, delivers a talk entitled "Filling in the Lonely, Empty Places" at The IAFOR International Conference on Global Studies 2016 (Global2016).

Below: An image from the series *Life After Injury* by Ukrainian photojournalist Alexey Furman, Grand Prize Winner of the 2016 IAFOR Documentary Photography Award. "With this project I would like to raise awareness on a growing number of war veterans in Ukraine." Winners were announced at The European Conference on Media, Communication & Film 2016 (EuroMedia2016) in Brighton, England. As an organisation, IAFOR's mission is to promote international exchange, facilitate intercultural awareness, encourage interdisciplinary discussion, and generate and share new knowledge. In keeping with this mission, in appreciation of the great value of photography as a medium that can be shared across borders of language, culture and nation, and to influence and inform our academic work and programmes, the IAFOR Documentary Photography Award was launched as a competition that would help underline the importance of the organisation's aims, and would promote and recognise best practice and excellence. In support of up-and-coming talent, the IAFOR Documentary Photography Award is free to enter. For more information about the award please visit: www.iaforphotoaward.org.





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A-Z Index of Presenters

Abbar, Mohammed Tahri Mohamed University, Algeria	p. 42	Denmark	
Abd Hamid, Nor Harlina University of East London, UK	p. 56	Dasanayake, Ranahansa Trier University of Applied Sciences, Germany	p. 45
Akpom, Uchenna The University of West Alabama, USA	p. 50	Eissa, Raghdaa The American University in Cairo, Egypt	p. 41
Al Bhadily, Mohammed Curtin University, Australia	p. 50	Emes, Matthew University of Adelaide, Australia	p. 58
Alhajri, Muhammad Saudi Aramco Oil Company, Saudi Arabia	p. 40	Fausser, Daniel University of St. Gallen, Switzerland	p. 57
Allu, Evelyn Lami Ashelo University of Jos, Nigeria	p. 64	Fernandez Gonzalez, Alfredo University of Nevada, USA	p. 60
Allu, Evelyn Lami Ashelo University of Jos, Nigeria	p. 66	Fletcher, Jean University of Otago, New Zealand	p. 56
Alnusairat, Saba Cardiff University, UK	p. 48	Fraser, Carl Coventry University, UK	p. 60
Ahmed, Rashid University of the Western Cape, South Africa	p. 47	Genc, Ayten Bülent Ecevit University, Turkey	p. 45
Baskaran, Ramiya Indian Institute of Technology, India	p. 36	Gruener, Andreas University of St. Gallen, Switzerland	p. 57
Bastos, Alexis Paraná Federal University, Brazil	p. 36	Gyura, Gabor University of Pécs, Hungary	p. 44
Batur, Irfan Qatar Foundation & Hamad Bin Khalifa University, Qatar	p. 54	Hamini, Meriem Amar Telidji University, Algeria	p. 59
Bhattacharyya, Debraj Indian Institute of Technology, India	p. 58	Hassan, Aminu Abertay University, UK	p. 57
Bhattacharyya, Debraj Indian Institute of Technology, India	p. 58	Hope, Ashiabor Macquarie University, Australia	p. 44
Blazey, Patricia Macquarie University, Australia	p. 44	Hsieh, Yi-Ching National Central University, Taiwan	p. 46
Boonkoun, Wannawee ilpakorn University, Thailand	p. 61	Jum'a, Luay German Jordanian University, Jordan	p. 46
Brito Barros, Ricardo Universidade Europeia, Portugal	p. 64	K, Devi Indian Institute of Technolgy, India	p. 40
Bwanya, Princess Northumbria University, UK	p. 55	Kepka, Joanna University of Nevada, USA	p. 50
Carroquino Oñate, Javier University of Zaragoza, Spain	p. 36	Ketanon Naewhaengtham, Ratchdaporn Silpakorn University, Thailand	p. 61
Chen, Hsin Pei National Taiwan University, Taiwan	p. 51	Ko, Ming Sheng National Taipei University of Technology, Taiwan	p. 37
Chiu, Hung-Chang National Tsing Hua University, Taiwan	p. 46	Kocel, Caroline Sophia University, Japan	p. 48
Choy, Yee Keong Keio University, Japan	p. 41	Kouhy, Reza Abertay University, UK	p. 57
Colic-Peisker, Val Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, Australia	p. 47	Lancaster, Alana University of the West Indies, Barbados	p. 48
Dai, Hong-Xia Macao Polytechnic Institute, Macao	p. 42	Levy, Patricia Fort Hays State University, USA	p. 42
Daleure, Georgia Higher Colleges of Technology, UAE	p. 66	Lewis, Hazel Waterwise, UK	p. 49
Dasanayake, Christine University of Southern Denmark,	p. 45	Lin, Li-Hang Graduate Institute of Environmental Engineering, Taiwan	p. 51

A-Z Index of Presenters

Mak, Cheuk Ming The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong	p. 37	PT Indonesia Power UP Bali, Indonesia	
McLelland, Jonathan The University of Alabama, USA	p. 56	Sun, Yanshu United International College, China	p. 59
Mesquita, Rafael Fernandes Federal Institute of Piauí, Brazil	p. 65	Swalaha, Feroz Mahomed Durban University of Technology, South Africa	p. 54
Muangdech, Apiradee Ratchapat Ratchanakarin University, Thailand	p. 51	Tafer, Zoheir University of Bechar, Algeria	p. 42
Murshed, Syed Monjur European Institute for Energy Research, Germany	p. 48	Taha, Mustafa American University of Sharjah, UAE	p. 47
Nagata, Yoshihiro Nagoya University, Japan	p. 64	Tang, Chia Wei National Sun Yat-sen University, Taiwan	p. 43
Neelapaijit, Napasorn Silpakorn University, Thailand	p. 38	Trivedi, Darshan MICA, India	p. 59
Ormond, Yesa Rio de Janeiro State University, Brazil	p. 64	Trotta, Gianluca University of Vaasa, Finland	p. 40
Öztürk, Aslihan Burcu Hacettepe University, Turkey	p. 61	Valente Junior, Luiz Carlos Federal University of Santa Catarina, Brazil	p. 38
Patt, Suchanat Rajabhat Rajanagarindra University, Thailand	p. 51	Verma, Deepika Indian Institute of Management-Calcutta, India	p. 42
Prado, Patricia University of York, UK	p. 49	Wang, Ya-Huei Chung-Shan Medical University, Taiwan	p. 43
Pukkaseung, Pensri Rajabhat Rajanagarindra University, Thailand	p. 49	Wang, Ya-Huei Chung-Shan Medical University, Taiwan	p. 55
Purwakanta, I Nyoman PT Indonesia Power UP Bali, Indonesia	p. 65	Watkins, Los Middlesex University, UK	p. 43
Radhakrishnan, Ben National University, USA	p. 40	You, Peipei State Grid Energy Research Institute, China	p. 38
Renni, Yasmin Rio de Janeiro State University, Brazil	p. 64	Zalloom, Bushra Zarqa University, Jordan	p. 60
Romanello, Michele Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, Brazil	p. 61		
Saat, Siti Aisyah University Malaysia Terengganu, Malaysia	p. 49		
Santos, Veronique Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada	p. 50		
Soares, Jose Miguel Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal	p. 37		
Soares, Jose Miguel Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal	p. 37		
Sooampon, Sutti King Mongkut Institute of Technology-Ladkrabang, Thailand	p. 36		
Stoycheva, Stela Ca' Foscari University of Venice, Italy	p. 55		
Subawa Putra, Ir. Igan	p. 65		

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