Final Draft Schedule

Please Check & Confirm
Please check that all information pertaining to you is correct and notify us at support@iafor.org if there is any error. Please notify us of any corrections by Monday, June 10.

Final Schedule
After minor changes have been made to the schedule we will send you a link to the final schedule.

The final schedule will contain session information and a detailed day-to-day presentation schedule (including room allocations and session chairs).

This will be available on Thursday, June 27. All Abstracts will also be available online at this time.
Tuesday at a Glance
July 9, 2019

09:00-9:30  Conference Registration & Morning Coffee | Renaissance Foyer

09:30-9:45  Announcements & Welcome Address | Renaissance Hall
            Brian Aycock, IAFOR, Japan
            Joseph Haldane, IAFOR, Japan
            Recognition of IAFOR Scholarship Winners | Renaissance Hall

09:45-10:30  **Keynote Presentation** | Renaissance Hall
            Ensuring Equality from the “Low Carbon Dividend”
            Tom Houghton, Curtin University, Australia

10:30-11:00  Coffee Break | Renaissance Foyer

11:00-11:45  **Keynote Presentation** | Renaissance Hall
            The End of Refugee Law?
            David James Cantor, University of London, UK

11:45-12:00  IAFOR Documentary Photography Award | Renaissance Hall

12:00-12:15  Conference Photograph | Renaissance Hall

12:15-13:30  Lunch Break | 2F Restaurant

13:30-15:30  Parallel Session I

15:30-16:00  Coffee Break | Library Terrace

16:00-17:00  Poster Session | Library Terrace

17:00-18:00  Conference Welcome Reception | Library Terrace

19:15-21:30  Official Conference Dinner (optional extra)
            Meet at the Hotel Lobby near the Bartholomew Square (back) entrance at 18:50
Please note that all abstracts are printed as submitted. Any errors, typographical or otherwise, are the authors’.

Tuesday Session I: 13:30-15:30
Room: To be Announced in Final Schedule
Session Topic: Sustainability
Session Chair: To be Announced in Final Schedule

52204
Peoples’ Engagement With Renewable Technologies – Roadblocks and Triggers
Hamilton Viorel Niculescu, Dublin City University, Ireland

Peoples’ Engagement with Renewable Technologies - Roadblocks and Triggers research aims at developing of new insights in relation to how existing familiar technologies influence peoples' engagement with, and adoption of renewable technologies. The goal is to inform on potential ways of changing peoples' behaviour and attitude towards adopting more sustainable practices in terms of producing energy and food, while improving their wellbeing. For the purpose of the study, six automated enclosures were built across different locations in Dublin, Ireland. Air temperature, humidity, and soil moisture sensors, all connected to an Arduino controller board, are probing conditions inside each enclosure. Automation features were added – windows, fans, irrigation – in order to try and keep the climate within optimal values for growing vegetables. The electricity is provided by photovoltaic solar panels. A custom mobile phone app was developed, so that participants can remotely monitor and interact with the enclosures, via the internet. The study observes grounded theory guidelines, and in order to produce high-quality, reliable results pending data analysis, employs a constructivist approach by resorting on inductive and reflexive methods, as well as on concepts such as "data and methodological triangulation" (Denzin), adoption and diffusion of innovations theory (Everett). The paper presents initial findings from data gathered throughout the first half of the study duration. The qualitative data was collected via focus groups and in-depth interviews, while the quantitative data was produced following participants’ interactions with the enclosures via the mobile app. Additional information can be found at http://eyeduinoproject.online/

50053
Redefining Dwelling for the Anthropocene
Camilo Cerro, American University of Sharjah, United Arab Emirates

Between 1970 and 2015, the average size of newly constructed homes in the United States, increased by 79%, from a size of 1,500 to 2,687 square feet. This shift has redefined our conception of the family unit and inherently, it has also redefined their habitation needs. With an estimated third of households in the United States, spending more than 30% of their income on housing, it is time for housing design to move in a different direction. It is the time for a housing revolution, designed to reassess the real habitational needs of the user to provide a better quality of life designed for the needs of the next decade. The future of dwelling requires homes that can coexist and live in symbiosis with their environment, develop mechanisms for human interaction and socialization, help the household financially by making the dwelling more self-sufficient and use technology and space planning to resize the space needed for dwelling in search for a typology designed for the purpose of right-sizing human inhabitation. These housing typologies will need to be versatile and adaptable, to accommodate the needs of all types of family units and the transformations they suffer as they evolve in their spaces for living. In this paper, I will showcase work done to develop a live/work/farm inhabitation typology in search for proposals to start defining the future of dwelling.

52580
The New Ecological Civilisation through Rural Futures

The International Academic Forum
Rural Futures (RuFu) entails holistic community development, and the creation of Rural Ecosystems through optimisation of Natural Capital & Assets. Central to Rural Futures is the restoration and management of Wild Habitats across the Eastern Himalayas, which, in turn, strengthens the ‘Natural Capital’ pool of the region. Further to this, promotion of Ecosystem-based services generates alternative sources of livelihoods in these areas. These depend on the availability of thriving forests and promote the concepts of sustainable forestry and habitat expansion through mindful use of bamboo, cane, timber & wild food. Part I of this project focuses on using funds for Socio-Economic & Environmental impact to mobilise a community workforce dedicated to restoring degraded habitats through scientific afforestation. This initial economic impetus through the first in a series of ecosystem-related services generates upward socio-economic mobility and attracts a downstream value chain enhancing social infrastructure services such as healthcare & education. Part II of this project would be the extension towards creating a model scenario for rural India, in which, ecosystem generated services provide revenue and this in combination with enhanced usage of impact funds, we envision to create socially and economically uplifted Rural Futures (RuFu). The concepts of RuFu serve as a benchmark for Multifaceted Community Development and Natural Capital creation through optimisation of our rich Natural Assets. We expect this to serve as a blueprint for natural wealth creation the world over.

52323
Land Administration and Sustainability in Nigeria: A Rethink?
Nyingi Bonnie, University of Aberdeen, United Kingdom

Land constitutes a very important medium. This is simply because all of humanity dwells on it and depend on it for survival. But one factor responsible for the misuse of land is misconception. This misconception flows from the value attached to land. Helena Howe argues that there are two dominant perspectives with regards to land or the value attached to land. These are anthropocentric and ecocentric approaches. The anthropocentric approach is interest-centred. It centres on who benefits from the land. On the other hand, an ecocentric approach is centred on relationship with land that entails close ties with land, embodying even spiritual implications. She also argues that laws, regulations and environmental decisions that flow from it are centred on the benefit that can be derived from land without reference to its intrinsic value. Land is seen as a commodity not as part of the wider earth community. To ensure good management practices of land use requires a rethink of the relationship with land so that laws, regulations and environmental decisions that flow from it will reflect this relationship. This Paper will draw on traditional African conception of land as embodying an ecocentric framework. It will discuss the legal principle of harmony with nature with practical examples. In traditional African jurisprudence, land was regarded as a deity. It was not commodified, it was their identity. This changed with modernisation. Laws that do not reflect this connection evidently disconnects with the people and has been a cause of crises in Nigeria’s oil region.
Tuesday Session I: 13:30-15:30
Room: To be Announced in Final Schedule
Session Topic: Social Justice
Session Chair: To be Announced in Final Schedule

50463
Political Ideology and Discrimination in Recruitment Process
Faiz Ahamad, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, India

It has been found that conservatives oppose the hiring and inclusion of outgroups who are ideologically dissimilar such as women and LGBT etc. whereas liberals do not. A conservative recruiter guesses the suitability of a job seeker by the interactional factor such as gender, caste, religion. Hence the likelihood of discriminatory behaviour toward the women and LGBT job seeker is very high. On the other hand, a liberal recruiter supports equal participation and hence applies structural mechanism in order to give equal opportunity to each employee. This makes the diversified job seeker feels comfortable in organization lead by liberals and hence they are more attracted toward it. In this paper, the first study, a 2×2×3 factorial experimental design viz. recruiter ideology (conservative and liberals) × job applicants ideology (ideologically similar and ideologically dissimilar) × jobseeker gender (male, female and other) was conducted to find the impact on job applicants recruitment chance. 208 recruitment officers from different recruitment agencies and companies were mailed fictitious job seeker’s complete profile including qualification, name, region, nationalities, gender (male, female or third gender i.e. LGBT). In the second study, 80 job applicants participated in a 2×2 factorial experimental design viz. company head ideology (conservative vs. liberal) × organization reputation (high and low) was conducted to find the job pursuit intention of women and LGBT job seekers. The result shows that women and LGBT job seekers are perceived as value violator and hence they are less likely to be hired by a conservative recruiter.

51231
How Equal Is Higher Education Participation in India: Evidence From NSSO Data
Amit Kumar, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India

Using the data available from National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) in 64th and 71st round survey between 2007-08 and 2014-15, supplemented by other sources, the present paper attempts to examine the growth and inequalities in higher education participation in India. The paper is primarily concerned with mapping inequalities in higher education participation by various socioeconomic indicators such as gender, social groups – caste and religion, location – rural and urban, major states, and type of institution – government, private-aided, and private-unaided. The analysis is done in two sections. The first section maps the growth of Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in terms of numbers and enrolment. Considering two important indicators, namely, Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) and Gross Attendance Ratio (GAR), the second section examines whether inequalities in higher education participation have increased or declined during 2007-08 and 2014-15. The findings indicate that there has been a substantial growth in the number of HEIs and enrolment. With respect to the socioeconomic indicators, the findings reveal a disparity in GAR across religion where Muslim students were least represented and across caste where the participation of students belonging to SCs and STs was found to be lower. Though gender revealed not many variations in GAR, significant rural-urban disparities in participation were observed during the period. With the increasing privatization of higher education it is quite important to examine the enrolment variations in it, and therefore the findings of this paper provide significant policy implications.
50534
Politics of Bordering and the Formation of an Active Local Civil Society: The Case of Jeju Island, South Korea
Minji Gwon, Seoul National University, South Korea

This study argues that experiences of de-bordering and re-bordering between inland and Jeju island has shaped active civil society in Jeju island by examining historical events and policies implemented in Jeju island. Research questions are as follows: 1) What made prompt networking of local civil society concerning refugee issue possible in Jeju island? 2) What role does the local civil society play in bordering process? This research understands bordering as process, through which spaces as well as peoples are included or excluded. Jeju island is the biggest island in Korea located on the south of the Korean peninsula. In 2018, more than 500 Yemenis arrived at Jeju, where the visa waiver program for foreign tourists has been implemented since 2002, to seek asylum. After the arrival, concerns over security dominated the society and demonstrations were held against acceptance of the refugees. Citizens inland claimed that the alleged refugees should not reach inland and the Ministry of Justice imposed departure restrictions on Yemeni refugees. They expressed that Jeju has responsibility for the ‘side effects’ of the visa waiver program, by which it was ‘privileged’. Meanwhile, in Jeju, local civil society gathered to organize ‘Jeju Committee for Refugee Human Rights’ to deal with refugee issues. Its capability to manage the issue itself results from the past experiences of continuous bordering of the national government to selectively include or exclude Jeju. Therefore, analyzing the case of Jeju island will also help understand the influence and strategy of local actors in bordering processes.

52563
Multiculturalism and Tolerance in the United Arab Emirates
Maxime Jaffré, United Arab Emirates University, United Arab Emirates
Elena Raevskikh, United Arab Emirates University, United Arab Emirates

The rapid social and economic change of Dubai and the UAE raised new concerns related to multiculturalism and tolerance. The government’s incentive towards modernization and globalization has attracted numerous foreigners and immigrants. The newly built major urban infrastructures enhance ethничal and cultural diversity, and create conditions for permanent inter-group contacts between the UAE national and non-national populations, as well as among different non-national communities. This research project aims to respond to the following questions: (1) How do the diverse national and non-national populations of Dubai and the UAE perceive and express the value of tolerance? (2) How does the growth of the UAE cities impact multicultural coexistence, social cohesion and intercultural exchanges? (3) What is the role of public spaces and cultural amenities in promoting peace and mutual respect among the UAE populations? By delivering an empirically grounded and nuanced research methodology based on qualitative, quantitative and cartographic methods, the present research project aims to provide the UAE academic and political stakeholders with practical insights and newly collected data on the current state of multiculturalism and tolerance in Dubai and the UAE.
Tuesday Poster Session: 16:00-17:00
Room: Library Terrace

52403
The Migration of International Academics and Students to Thailand and Their Experience in Thai Higher Education
Navaporn Sanprasert Snodin, Kasetsart University, Thailand
Tony Young, Newcastle University, United Kingdom

This study examines what attracts foreigners to come to work and study in Thai universities and their perceived experiences. Interviews were with 49 international people working and studying in Thai universities across different regions, and there were five follow-up focus group interviews. The findings show that the availability of scholarships, word-of-mouth referrals, and geographical and cultural proximity to home country appear to be important pull factors that attract international students. A series of interviews with international students, who were from many different cultures, from both developed and developing countries, yield some surprising insights including strong research support in some disciplines and that academic life is personalized in Thai universities. Most international academic staff reported freedom and the pastoral relationship between academics and students, poor assimilation with local staff, and lack of involvement in management and administration. Their major difficulties were language barriers and visa complications. The analytical approach adopted was thematic analysis and follows the SRQR standards for reporting qualitative research. NVivo qualitative data analysis software was used to help organize and analyze the data. Query functions were also used to explore the data. Regarding impact, this study provides a valuable first approach to the understanding of the international people experience in Thai higher education, what motivates them to be mobile, what attracts them to Thailand, and what encourages them to stay or leave. These understandings could potentially inform internationalization policies and practices for Thai universities and contribute to Thailand's aspiration to become an educational hub in Southeast Asia.

51304
Improvement of the Logistics Operations of an Integrated Waste Management Company – Application to a Real Case in Portugal
José Miguel Soares, ISEG - Lisbon School of Economics & Management, Portugal
Fernanda Mendes, European University/Laureate International Universities, Portugal

One of the strategies of companies today is, instead of directing their investments on expanding the business, focus more on cost rationalization and business transformation, in order to improve performance and reduce operating costs. In this sense, logistics represents a key function in improving the operations related to the transportation and storage of materials, always focusing on reducing costs and providing a superior level of service. In this work, we analyze the functioning of the Portuguese waste management company "Ambitrena - Valorization and Management of Waste, S.A.", with the objective of understanding the operation methods in relation to the logistic service provided. The service is represented by the decentralization of its parks and lack of effective communication between areas, often resulting in inefficient services, and therefore we intend to analyze a possible optimization of the management of logistics operations. A study will be carried out (data collection was performed through unstructured interviews, non-participative direct observation in the company's parks, and through consultation and analysis of various written documents) on what could be the new structural configuration (centralized configuration) of the company's logistics service. Finally, we present a proposal for centralization of logistics operations in order to reduce the cost of cargo transportation, improve the logistics performance of the company, and its customer service. The centralization of logistics management can positively reduce logistical costs by concentrating information and decision-making in the Lisbon park, will allow for better coordination and planning, and transversally to reduce inactive vehicle time.

The International Academic Forum
51201
A Grounded Theory Approach in Unconventional Moped Group
Nicole Hune, University of Houston, United States

To date, research has focused on socialization and interpersonal relationships among traditional groups, but has not yet extensively studied other types of unconventional group culture. This study explored the experiences of members in an unconventional group: moped riders. Three individuals participated in one-on-one semi-structured interviews. A grounded theory approach was used to extract recurrent themes from the interviews. Theoretical categories that developed from the transcripts included: feeling of belongingness, clearing the mind and self-expression. Findings suggested connections between acceptance, connection, support, healing, identity and wellbeing. A theoretical framework emerged from the data that explained the human need to experience belongingness in groups before being able to experience wellbeing or self-expression. This framework is referred to as Unconventional Group Theory of Belongingness (UGTB). Future research is suggested for further development of UGTB and for additional research on groups and other clinical implications.

52320
Constructing a System of Collecting and Studying Source Material for Culture Studies: Focusing on Western and Japanese Studies of Chinese Islam and Culture
Tuoheti Alimu, Tohoku University, Japan

Worldwide Chinese Islamic studies are consisted of two schools, “Western” and “Japanese.” I will focus my research “On Western Study on Chinese Islam” and “Chinese Islam in Japanese Study”. This will be a groundbreaking piece of work in Worldwide academia. Western study on Chinese Islam began in the latter half of the 19th century. With the opening of China, western missionaries, ambassadors and merchants entered into the inner China region and encountered Chinese Muslim society and culture. About the Japanese study on Chinese Islam, I have listed four stages of the development. There are representative figures, academic achievements, and different traits for each stage. My research will give detailed comments, so have a fuller understanding of the development of the studies of Islam and Muslims in China conducted by the Western scholars and by the Japanese scholars, including research orientation, foci, traits, and so on. A unique research project on how Chinese Islam was studied and understood in the West and the Japan since the first encounter between European Western and Japanese scholars and Chinese Muslim. It also will be a useful reference for the cultural exchange, and the development of Worldwide scholarship.

50998
Using Social Business to Address Food Waste: A Comparative Approach
Samantha Sandilands, University of Birmingham, United Kingdom

The challenges involved in addressing global food waste require collective action, or interdependence, between all stakeholders in society including the government, businesses and consumers. The development of co-operative practices, tools and recommendations allow for such collective action to take place, whereby each stakeholder can act independently, however, some research has found that formal government-led regulation is often needed to enforce such action before change can occur. Interdependence is therefore an interesting topic here as overall success depends on action from all involved, yet also requires individuals to act independently to make changes, particularly with consumers. Social enterprise has the potential to drive societal change, yet time and resources are often allocated to educational programmes and outreach in order to raise awareness of an issue such as food waste and what can be done to improve the current situation. Legislation and regulation have the power to enforce certain behaviours on different community groups (e.g. consumers, commercial entities), which should therefore leave more resource available to directly address the issue. By studying different countries and US states with different legislative and
regulatory frameworks surrounding food waste, this research identifies the structures and strategies which best enable social enterprises to demonstrate effectiveness in the context of the societal issue they are aiming to address.

52358
Using Wetland Contracts to Improve Community Based Governance
Lisa Ernoul, Tour du Valat, France

The quantity and functionality of Mediterranean wetlands have reduced by over 50% in the last decades. The causes of these declines are often related to human interventions and governance deficiencies. We tested the development of participatory wetland contracts in a village in the south of France to see how the process could help resolve existing threats and difficulties facing the community managed wetlands. The regulatory framework, site diagnostic and alternative scenarios were used to help local stakeholders create a shared vision that would serve as an umbrella for a collective action plan. The shared vision and action plan increased the stewardship in the wetlands and reduced the conflicts related to water management in the site, setting the path to a more sustainable management of the wetlands. Wetland contracts can be a useful tool for wetland management, but the methodology and the process must be adapted according to the site-specific conditions of each site.

51121
The Quality in the Separation of Rigid Packaging of High-density Polyethylene – Application to a Real Case in Portugal
José Miguel Soares, ISEG - Universidade de Lisboa, and ADVANCE/CSG, Portugal
Fernanda Mendes, European University/Laureate International Universities, Portugal

In recent years, companies producing high-density polyethylene have been affected by huge reductions in sales volumes as well as the value of these same sales. The PFAU-PMP collects and treats different types of plastics that, due to their physic-chemical characteristics, can be recycled, valued, and subsequently reintegrated into the value chain (for example, high and low density polyethylene, polypropylene and polycarbonate). PFAU's Portuguese office had the necessity to improve the quality of 4000 tons of high-density polyethylene, currently packaged in bales. To do it the company felt the need to proceed with a correct sorting solution, taking into account that the Portuguese recycler involved in this project (for reasons of confidentiality will be called Company ABC) has some legal obligations with product treatment, and also that some value must be added to the final product. The objectives of this research are to study how to proceed to the correct separation of the packages, through product quality criteria, and to define which of the processes, mechanical or chemical, is the most correct for the treatment of 4000 tons of polyethylene. Based on this study, it is concluded that it is possible to improve the quality of the final product by introducing a pre-automatic manual sorting carpet, allowing correct color separation, removal of contaminants and identification of the polyethylene. Finally, it is also concluded, that the process of mechanical recycling is more appropriate than chemical recycling, since the chemical processes are extremely expensive and technically complex.
Wednesday at a Glance
July 10, 2019

09:30-10:00  Conference Registration & Morning Coffee
10:00-12:00  Parallel Session I
12:00-13:15  Lunch Break
13:15-14:45  Parallel Session II
14:45-15:00  Coffee Break
15:00-16:30  Parallel Session III
16:30-16:45  Closing Session
Wednesday Session I: 10:00-12:00
Room: To be Announced in Final Schedule
Session Topic: Renewable Energy
Session Chair: To be Announced in Final Schedule

51541
Investigation of the Best-case Scenario of Rice Husk/Briquette Combustion for Lower Particulate Matter Emission
Ryozo Noguchi, University of Tsukuba, Japan
Emmanuel Abah, University of Tsukuba, Japan

Air pollution has been a major cause of diseases and deaths, especially in developing countries, due to their inability to afford cleaner sources of energy. Biomass such as agricultural residues is combusted, using inefficient combustion techniques, characterized by high emission of particulate matter (PM) and smoke, which have adverse effects on human health. This study investigated the best-case scenario of rice husk/briquette combustion that favors low PM2.5 emissions. Loosed rice husk and briquette samples of 3 g, were combusted in temperatures ranging from 600°C – 1000°C for a five-minute duration. The experimental set up comprises of a Yamato F100 fixed bed electric furnace attached with a fabricated tubular heat exchanger, and a dust track II aerosol analyzer. The dust track II instrument is a real-time single-channel PM counter and uses size selective cascade impactors. From the result, PM2.5 emission from the combustion of loosed rice husk increases from its minimum of 11.8 mg/m3 at 600°C to its maximum of 27.8 mg/m3 at 900°C. At 600°C, the combustion air was adequate for a low bulk density fuel, thus, clean combustion, however, as the temperature increases with constant combustion air, this leads to oxygen deficiency and consequently, higher emission. Contrasting, PM2.5 emission from the combustion of rice husk briquette decreases from its peak of 57.9 mg/m3 to 29.8 mg/m3 as the temperature increases from 650°C to 950°C. The continuous increase of temperature leads to quick evolution from the smoldering phase into the burnt phase of a high bulk density fuel, consequently lower emission.

51768
Industrial Solar in the Suburbs: Nimby and Renewables
Sandra O'Neil, Curry College, United States

The need to decrease dependency on fossil fuels has never been more evident. Wind and solar energy sources offer promise, but siting can present obstacles. While resistance to wind and massive solar projects has, to some extent been explored; larger, residential, ground-mounted solar projects, requiring many acres of land, and largely dependent on the receptivity of a local community for successful adoption, have largely been left unexamined. This case study explores the resistance of residents in one suburban town, to a large-scale (2MW), ground-mounted solar project in a residential neighborhood. The research incorporates a mixed methodology of participant observation, interview, content analysis, social media activism, and social activism. Both the centralized nature of large scale residential solar projects, and the desire to keep residential areas aesthetically pleasing and properly zoned, fueled opposition to this solar project. This research indicates that environmental advocates and policymakers need to more fully incorporate both the meanings of, and connections to places, residents of a community hold. Incentives intended to increase solar projects should not be at the expense of procedural justice, and the push should not feed solar into the centralized system, but should be in the hands of local communities. Additionally, this case further highlights the complexity of environmental justice and NIMBY concepts in renewable projects. Dismissing all renewable opposition as NIMBY is failing to see the complicated nature of residents’ motivations and understandings of place.
52593
Wind Farm Optimization for Optimal Power Generation in GCC Countries: Case Study of The UAE
Hanan Taleb, British University in Dubai, United Arab Emirates
Bassam Abu Hijleh, British University in Dubai, United Arab Emirates

The conversion of wind energy into electricity can be realised by grouping wind turbines (WT) to form a wind farm (WF). It is believed that there is always a room for improving the efficiency of WF by allowing more effective harvesting of the available energy and reducing fatigue loads on the turbines. The UAE is rapidly adopting renewable energy as a viable solution to meet growing electricity demands and to address long-term resource security. The UAE recently built the first large-scale WF in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) region. This piece of research will investigate some methods with the ultimate aim of achieving optimal wind power generation. A new WF on Sir Bani Yas Island, in United Arab Emirates has been chosen to act as the main case study for this research. Wind profile will be obtained and three improving parameters or strategies will be suggested including: (1) WF layout (2) a change of location and (3) substituting units of WT. Through using WindFarm software Simulation tool, the impact of these strategies will be analysed and calculated. It is anticipated that the Sir Bani Yas WF in the UAE will be improved. Applying optimisation measures is undoubtedly important in increasing clean energy, bearing in mind the rapid growth in terms of energy demand that has been witnessed in the country.

51315
The Influence of Thermal Storage Inserts on the Microalgae Growth Rate in a Photobioreactor for Biofuel Production
Kamran Siddiqui, University of Western Ontario, Canada
Ashiq Islam, University of Western Ontario, Canada
Kira Toxopeus, University of Western Ontario, Canada

The global energy demand is continuously increasing. It has been predicted that at least two-thirds of the total energy demand will be fulfilled by fossil fuels in the coming decades, due to the technological and/or economic constraints of the current clean energy technologies. Biofuel is a clean alternative but the use of agriculture produce as a raw material is not a sustainable approach. The growth of microorganisms such as cyanobacteria and microalgae in engineering systems (photobioreactors) is a promising technology to produce biofuels and other valuable bio-products. The microalgae are sensitive to the temperature and its variations in photobioreactors. Hence, the proper thermal regulation of the photobioreactor is vital to maximize the growth rate of microalgae and hence, the biofuel production. One sustainable approach to thermally regulate the photobioreactor is through the integration of a thermal energy storage. The thermal energy storage by appropriately storing and releasing the heat, could effectively regulate the temperature in a passive manner. The present research is part of a bigger project to investigate the impact of a thermal energy storage on the growth rate of microalgae. The specific focus on the present work is to investigate the shape of the inserts containing thermal storage medium, on the reactor flow behavior and the growth rate of microalgae. The results show that the shape of the thermal storage inserts has an impact on the flow dynamics as well as the growth rate of microalgae. Detailed results will be presented and discussed at the conference.
Majority of building codes in most African countries including Ghana were developed and, in some cases, copied from the European building codes with limited consideration to the local context. But the concern here is that most of these codes are prescriptive and do not mainstream energy efficient standards. Because of this, Ghana is faced with building energy problems. This paper first and foremost critically reviews the various policy mechanisms that are relevant to both the building and energy sectors in Ghana and presents an empirically based, qualitative insight into the practice of real estate developers. The data used involved a total sample size of 30 interviewees comprising of 8 policymakers, 12 Real Estate Developers and 10 homebuyers. The project revealed that majority of the developments by real estate developers in Ghana are not mainly geared towards sustainable buildings though a few strategies are adopted. Existing building codes and policy mechanisms have also not considered energy efficiency standards and strategies. It is expected that the findings from the study will provide further insight towards the full development of energy efficient buildings in the country by mainstreaming energy efficiency standards in Ghana’s existing building codes and energy policies.

The New Zealand local government sector is divided into 53 District Councils who provide services for cities, towns and citizens, and 11 Regional Councils who are responsible for environmental matters including integrated management of the natural and physical resources of the region. As environmental challenges increase in complexity, the leaders of the Regional Councils are required to use their independent and legislative roles to ensure effective environmental practices across their regions while working closely with District Councils and Central Government in an interdependent and collaborative manner. This complex landscape has meant that the skillset of future leaders has expanded from primarily compliance to compliance and influential impact. This presentation will outline a practical approach to developing the next generations of senior leaders within one Regional Council. The approach combines the elements of science backed environmental interventions with the people skills required for an interdependent future. It will furthermore look at a new centralised approach to leadership development for District Councils, which embraces both local independence and collective interdependence for the sector. This presenter was the key designer and deliverer of that approach.

Flexible electricity consumption practices, such as demand response and load shifting, are increasingly recognised as critical for achieving fully renewable electricity systems. While many industries contribute to
demand flexibility, irrigated dairy farms offer a largely untapped opportunity. The dairy sector is a significant consumer of electricity for irrigation and milking equipment, and contributes one-third of New Zealand’s goods export earnings. Literature on demand flexibility often focuses on identifying technical opportunities and assumes that rational economic choices from consumers will lead to adoption, but this is not the case with NZ dairy farmers. We explore social and technical barriers that may be deterring farmer involvement in economically viable demand response schemes. Our research participants were 17 farmers from two leading Māori dairy farming businesses. We conducted semi-structured interviews to gain farmers’ perspectives on demand flexibility and the perceived barriers and enablers to changing their electricity use patterns. Interviews occurred in the participant’s milking parlours, in which the farm equipment and use patterns were discussed and assessed for their potential to provide demand flexibility opportunities. Farmers generally had pro-environmental attitudes towards their farming activities and spoke highly of initiatives in place from the milk company to promote sustainable farming practices. However the environmental impact of electricity use was not considered in the same way. Perceived enablers included the non-energy benefits and costs associated with new practices and/or technologies. The distinctive ownership structures of the businesses are another potential enabler of demand flexibility, and their leadership could promote wider adoption in the sector.

52249
Cleaning Up the Oil Spill Mess in the Niger Delta: Whose Responsibility, Whose Risk?
Millicent Ele, University of Aberdeen, United Kingdom

The decline in oil prices of recent years have forced the oil industry to assess the economic viability of their producing oil fields. In the North Sea where most of the fields are mature and near end of life, operators have faced the possibility of dealing with early decommissioning. In the Niger delta, the common strategy is not decommissioning but sale. These sales/divestments are usually to small indigenous oil companies in line with the local content law. One of the major issues mostly left murky and unresolved is that of the liability for clean up of oil spills accumulated over the years in the Niger delta. This is a bit difficult and complicated since the sellers may want to sell both the assets and liabilities; may claim that the spills were as a result of sabotage and not by any operational error on their part; or that other operators have contributed to the spills over the years. However, the law has always been clear that the operator is responsible for oil spill clean-up and restoration of the environment irrespective of fault as long as the spill is discovered within its operational area and from a pipeline controlled by the operator. The new owners are granted operatorship without clearly resolving the issue of clean-up liability for the ‘stale’ oil spills. This paper examines the foregoing issues in an asset sales/purchase agreement drawing insights from the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (the Superfund) and the UK laws on decommissioning.
Wednesday Session II: 13:15-14:45
Room: To be Announced in Final Schedule
Session Topic: Economics & Policy
Session Chair: To be Announced in Final Schedule

52285
How Can We Regulate Gambling in Video Games
Joshua Krook, University of Adelaide, Australia

According to a 2018 report by Digital Australia, 97% of Australian households with children have at least one device for playing video games. More than 60% of households have five or more devices. Since the early 2000s, the boom in mobile technology has seen the spread of video games from desktop PCs to the pockets of young people everywhere. But with that spread has come new hazards, in the form of online social gambling. Gambling via mobile devices or mobile games has remained largely unregulated in Australia. In a 2012 study of more than 100 video games featuring gambling simulations, 69 of them were rated PG (8+) and 33 of them were rated G (for a general audience) by the Australian regulator. In other words, no gambling games received any age restrictions. The Australian Classification Board, the body charged with rating games, consistently underrates games that feature gambling, despite the potential risk they pose to children. This matches the state of affairs in various other countries around the world.

52562
How to Drive Circular Economy Practice Implementation – The Mediating Role of Closed-Loop Orientation for Market-Oriented Companies
Cassian Behlau, Technical University Dortmund, Germany
Tessa Flatten, Technical University Dortmund, Germany

Circular Economy Practices (CEP), as a specific focus of Green Supply Chain Management (GSCM), has repeatedly been shown to drive environmental and economic performance. Less focus however has been placed on why companies embark on the journey of developing CEP. Therefore this study investigates strategic orientations of companies that lead to the implementation of CEP. While empirical evidence suggests, that market orientation (MO) drives GSCM adoption, we suggest that closed-loop orientation (CLO), denoting an organizations’ orientation towards closing resource loops, is a key driver to foster CEP implementation of market-oriented companies. Based on the resource based view, we propose a model in which CLO positively mediates the relationship between MO and CEP. We test this model with a sample of 126 German manufacturing companies using structural equation modelling (SEM). Confirmatory factor analysis supports our five-factor model with adequate model fit ($\chi^2$/df = 1.37, $p < .001$; CFI = .91, RMSEA = .05, SRMR = .09, TLI = .90). Our SEM results suggest that CLO mediates the relationship between MO and two of the CEP sub-constructs, internal environmental management and Eco-design, while mediation of the MO - corporate-asset management relationship was not supported. Our results yield important insights for the emerging circular economy (CE) literature by (1) contributing to the understanding of mechanisms to implement CEP, (2) linking it to strategic management research and (3) empirically testing established CE constructs in Germany, as the largest economy in Europe, for the first time.

51583
The “atmospheric” Indigenous Villages in Taiwan: The Case Study of Tsou’s Laiji Village, Alishan
Ming Lin, National United University, Taiwan

Indigenous villages and the mass media in Taiwan have been using the term “atmosphere” to describe the villages as a way of attracting tourists, but what does it really mean? Drawing on contemporary theories in tourist studies, psychology, architecture, the arts, and human geography, this paper explores the relationship
between atmospheres, indigenous villages, and tourist experiences. Atmosphere is a central concept in this research, although it is not yet a fully developed concept within academia. Before exploring the relationships between atmosphere, indigenous villages and embodied tourist experiences, I discuss this concept in the beginning of this paper: what atmosphere is, how we conceptualise it, and how atmosphere is produced and reproduce. In so doing I seek to: develop an embodied concept of atmosphere as a key term in examining tourists’ bodily participation experiences in tourism places; explore sensuous experiences above and beyond visual phenomena/ tourist gaze; overcome the dualistic way of thinking that exists in literature on tourist sites; and examine the relationships between local authorities, local economies, indigenous cultures and tourism activities. This provides a useful theoretical framework for the exploration of a selected case study: a Taiwanese indigenous village, Tsou’s Laiji Village, Alishan. Through the application of mixed research methods, my research on the indigenous villages exemplifies how we can develop a richer understanding of the complex social and cultural phenomena beyond notions of authentic/ inauthentic tourist experience.
Wednesday Session II: 13:15-14:45
Room: To be Announced in Final Schedule
Session Topic: Gender
Session Chair: To be Announced in Final Schedule

52310
Exploring the Intrinsic Influence of Confucian Principles on Malaysian Chinese Women’s Life Experiences
Karen Leong Trimarchi, University of Hertfordshire, United Kingdom

To consider how Confucian principle(s) continue to influence the Chinese in Malaysia, this study will explore the way Chinese values, in a Malaysian context, affects the identity of Malaysian-born Chinese women. The interdisciplinary nature of this research will consider identity from a sociological, psychological and cultural viewpoints, taking the view that identity is socially constructed, as family and society play a key role in sustaining the Chinese culture and traditions through the socialisation process (Jenkins, 1997; Mead, 1932). To explore the socially constructed phenomenon of Malaysian Chinese women’s life experiences, an ethnographic approach adopting Zaltman Metaphoric Elicitation Technique (ZMET) will be used to gain insight into salient Confucian principles that may continue to subliminally influence Malaysian Chinese Women, thus leading to this research’s construct(s). This in-depth semi-structured interview method was chosen as it enables the elicitation of intrinsic values through ten semi-structured interview stages that creates opportunities for triangulating, validating and consolidating links (Kokko and Lagerkvist, 2017; Zaltman and Coulter, 1995). This qualitative research method will provide insight into Malaysian Chinese women’s life experiences and the effect of Chinese Confucian tenets that intrinsically influenced their choices and decision (O’Meara, 2015). The identity of the researcher as a Malaysian Chinese woman provides an emic-etic perspective, adopting the ethnographic principles of cultural interpretation for data analysis. As this research is not an in-depth analysis of Chinese philosophy or culture at a national level, its findings will not be generalisable or scientifically validated as each experience is unique and specific to the individual.

50914
#Me Too Campaign – creating a healthy atmosphere at work place for both females and males – a study in the context of India
Dinesh Kapadia, Gujarat State Commission for Unreserved Classes, India

The #Me-too campaign initiated by a social activist Tarana Burke in the year 2006, has started gaining ground after Alyssa Milano an American Actress took a resort to a spate of Twitter messages in October 2017, asking the victims of sexual assault to come out openly against the predators. This campaign has exposed an internationally famed Hollywood actor, whose career is virtually finished as a result of a sustained and concerted movement by the women victims of his tendency to exploit the vulnerable budding Hollywood actresses. Recently, a section of the Indian female journalists and film T.V. actresses emulated the #MeToo campaign by launching a united campaign against a powerful minister and also Bollywood/T.V. celebrities. In this context, a narrative paper has been prepared to study relevance of this movement in India. There is no doubt that the Indian women have also become aware of their rights as an individual at work places and they feel confident that they can no longer be taken for granted. The #Me-too movement has achieved one significant result – the hope that workplaces will now be safer for women. There is a hope that men will think twice before indulging in obscenities with their female colleagues. This paper will enable the sociologists, feminists, journalists, and others concerned with gender issues to understand zero ground level conditions.
Voices of Resilience: Female School Principals' Leadership Skills and Decision-making Techniques

Raj Mestry, University of Johannesburg, South Africa
Nicolette Du Bruyn, Uplands College, South Africa
Pierre Du Plessis, University of Johannesburg, South Africa

In keeping with the theme of the conference, this paper examines how women independently and interdependently take on their roles as school leaders. The Gordian’s knot of challenges in the education arena includes the highly gendered culture of school governance, management and leadership which often precludes many talented women, through socially-constructed phenomena, from participating and succeeding at school leadership level. Underperformance of schools is exacerbated by stereotypical attitudes to gender and diversity, among other factors, resulting in gender asymmetries and under-representation. Characterised by poverty and inequality, South Africa’s contemporary schooling system also contends with an asymmetrically-gendered culture of principalship. This qualitative study captures how women leaders in schools have independently and interdependently managed to navigate their careers despite many hurdles they faced. Using open-ended interview sessions, individual and focus group interviews captured direct quotations from the lived experience of women leaders, and provided rich context for their life narratives and career trajectories. An interdisciplinary theoretical framework was used to guide the interpretation of the participants’ perspectives, using change theory, the ethics of care, and resilience psychology. Findings revealed, among others, that female principals had to be prepared theoretically, practically, and psychologically for the principalship. Policy knowledge, for example, was viewed as essential. Mentoring also emerged clearly as a theme. Learning from both positive and negative experiences was a powerful influence in their career trajectories. Female principals and policy-makers in emerging economies will apply the antidotes for the obdurate barriers to female school leadership.
Wednesday Session III: 15:00-16:30
Room: To be Announced in Final Schedule
Session Topic: Education
Session Chair: To be Announced in Final Schedule

52507
Independence and Interdependence: A Case Study of Students’ Learning Experiences at a Waldorf Experimental Institution in Taiwan
Hsin Yu Yang, National Chengchi University, Taiwan

The purpose of this study is to gain understanding and ideas of how to build up students’ positive personalities, and capabilities of independence and interdependence. Researcher realized what personality teachers build up for students, and the curriculum they designed, and explored students learning experiences in the Experimental Institution. This study adopted the method of case study, used interview, and documents analysis. The conclusions stated as follows: First, emphasized on disclosing subjectivity of students’ personality, and emotional expression. They melt educational and guidance beliefs into activities in different stages and curriculum. Understood children personalities, thoughts, emotion, interpersonal, identities, and their situation at home by family visiting, individualized guidance, and child study. Second, empower inner emotional strengths. Students were guided to develop a project of their personal interests, and participate in communities and the ceremony celebration of four seasons. This learning process built up ability of Imagination, the view of thinking, sense of humor, coping skills, and resilience. So they found and made their own propose, and more flexible when problem solving, became more able to connect with others, and gain self identity. Last, a strong supporting system. Teachers emphasized on creating a home-schooling environment for students to develop their security. Overall, students are independent, more reflective and self-aware of personal strengths and weaknesses, and autonomy in learning. And gain capabilities of interdependent, they can seek others help or be collaboratively in learning, adapt their environment much easier, have more hope and purpose for future.

50050
Influencing Sustainability Behaviours from a Social Marketing Perspective
Madelyn Pardon, James Cook University, Australia
Anne Swinbourne, James Cook University, Australia
Connar McShane, James Cook University, Australia

Educating the public about sustainable living poses major challenges to scientists and policy makers alike. Environmental issues can be considered complex and contain uncertainty, making decisions about mitigating behaviour more difficult. In response to these challenges, adopting a social marketing perspective and segmenting a target audience to develop more effective communication strategies is proposed to increase sustainability behaviours. The project focused on water sustainability behaviour within the Townsville region (North Queensland, Australia) whose water supply was under threat at the time of research. A survey was formulated based on the Extended Parallel Process Model (EPPM), a well-established and successful health behaviour change model. A sample of 363 participants were recruited. Three clusters representing different standings on the EPPM factors (threat and efficacy), demographic variables and water related behaviours were generated from the data. Cluster 1 (32%) had low threat and efficacy perceptions and were least likely to participate in sustainability behaviours. Cluster 2 (25%) had high threat perceptions but low efficacy perceptions. This group were long-term residents of the region. Cluster 3 (43%) had high threat and efficacy perceptions and were most environmentally proactive. Additional analyses were conducted to explore how these clusters differed in their standings on other variables. The approach could be used for all types of environmental threat communication and also assist campaign developers to target specific messages to specific audiences.

The International Academic Forum
Green Education: Perceptual Differences within a Construction Management Program Curricular Implementation
Michael Emmer, Roger Williams University, United States
Jon Gomes, Roger Williams University, United States

Students in the RWU construction management program are exposed to a wide array of topical content areas related to sustainability and green education; the majority of which is connected to the built environment. Faculty who teach within the program all have unique perspectives and beliefs on what makes up green building. Because of the varying points of view; personal experiences; and cultural backgrounds, there is not always a consensus on what is significant and important when it comes to green education. Many times disconnects (perception gaps) manifest themselves between what is perceived to be important to the student and what the faculty believes to be important as “must know” when they deliver the course material. Since green education from a holistic approach includes much more than the built environment, students continuously challenge the teaching-learning dynamic in terms of what is most relevant to green education. The focus of this research was to identify the perceptual gap and develop a teaching model to close the divergence between what students deem to be important in green education and what the faculty believe the students need to learn. Surveys, focus, groups, and interviews were conducted to identify the variances and differences between faculty and student. The results of the research indicate that most times there is a perceptual difference between what is being taught, and what should be taught. Based on the results changes in course material delivery via a new teaching model was developed and recommended for implementation.
Wednesday Session III: 15:00-16:30
Room: To be Announced in Final Schedule
Session Topic: International Relations and Politics
Session Chair: To be Announced in Final Schedule

51270
The Recruiting Practice in Colonised Society: The Case of British Hong Kong Colonial Government
Qianqian Chai, University of Essex, United Kingdom

This research examines the recruiting practice of the British Hong Kong Colonial Government before the Japanese occupation (being more specific from 1845 to 1925), as well as its corresponding influencing factors. By understanding the Hong Kong Government's dynamic attitude towards different nationalities, the work discussed the national hierarchy within the government. Benefited from a unique record known as the Blue Book which offers employment details of civil servants in Hong Kong, it is allowed to generate the staffing characteristics from multiple aspects and the changes by a longitudinal view; on the other hand, analysis towards related historical materials facilitates the understanding of influencing elements. Suggested by the results, the Hong Kong Government typically utilised ethnocentric staffing approach in the whole period. However, the more interesting finding shows the government increasingly relied on the locals along with time, and the asynchronised speed of Chinese staff population overtook other nationalities within different departments. Considering the staffing practice as a social phenomenon situated in a particular social context, the research also attempts to discuss the rationality of the previously discussed recruitment approach. It is expected the study of Hong Kong Colonial Government can diffract a deeper sense from the social and historical aspects, filling the gap of Colonial Hong Kong history, simultaneously illustrating the developing process of cultural collision and integration through taking a close look at the Western labour flowing into Eastern cultures in history and its effects.

52641
Soft Power and the Role of the Subject in Advancing a Strategic Conception of Power
Douglas Brown, University of Regina, Canada

Joseph Nye has contributed one of the best known and most widely referred-to concepts within the discourse of US grand strategy. Introduced in 1990 in Nye’s book Bound to Lead the concept ‘soft power’ was intended to challenge those believing that US power on a world stage was in decline. Nye argued instead that America’s power was far more comprehensive than was evident, particularly if looking beyond traditional power resources such as military capability, economic wealth. Nye argues that in an increasingly interdependent world, ‘hard power’ resources, including military and economic assets, were of less utility than they had been in earlier eras of international relations. ‘Soft power’ then was the new power, a power based and strategy associated with attracting others and getting them ‘to want what you want.’ However, one may argue that Nye’s conception of soft power is problematic in the extent that it is ‘unstrategic.’ For while Nye, in acknowledging the role of the subject, places a significant focus upon the agent of power, with capacity dependent upon that agent’s possession of convertible resources (e.g., cultural and political values, and foreign practices). Here the analyst of power considers the roles of leaders, followers and the contexts within which those actors operate. While the positional importance and role of the agent of power remains significant, arguably, Nye (even in his later work) leaves the role of the subject of power underdeveloped. When we understand soft power as a theory of interdependent decision-making, then a strategic conception of power must encourage a profound concern for the role of the subject of power within those power relationships. Turning to the work of Jürgen Habermas and Michel Foucault this paper examines the role of the subject in order to better understand the implementation of soft power as an act of international relations, and viable alternative to more coercive forms of influence.

The International Academic Forum
52572
Sustainability in the Asian Pacific Region: Integration as the Tool of Ensuring Security
Marina Sholkova, Diplomatic Academy of Russian Foreign Ministry, Russia

The paper determines the link between the integration system and sustainability in the Asian Pacific region by evaluating the ongoing arms race and examining regional conflicts and disputes in the XXI century. Analysis of international political situation in the APR have shown essential complex challenges of ensuring security in the region bound to its specificity: (1) the APR unites heterogeneous countries separated by sea; (2) crossing interests of major political actors (the USA, Russia, China, Japan, India); (3) the unprecedented number of regional economic and political organizations. The paper concludes that: (1) the majority of the APR integration associations are aimed at providing economic stability; solving territorial conflicts and maritime disputes; denuclearisation of the Korean peninsula; effectively combating the global threats, such as terrorism and cyber-terrorism, ecocatastrophes, the scarcity of resources; (2) the complicated nature of interstate relationships and interactions of different regional organizations prevents a serious escalation of conflicts but does not allow to establish a sustainable atmosphere in the APR. Finally, based on evaluation of theoretical approaches in the regional security system the ASEAN Regional Forum is acknowledged to be the major organization in terms of its practical input to create a sustainable environment in the APR.
Virtual Presentations

52072
Yoshihiro Nagata, Nagoya University, Japan

This paper investigates Bureaucrats and Politicians in Power-Dependence of Domestic Politics and Interdependence, Linkage of Diplomacy: From Bureaucratic Leadership to Official Residence Leadership. This paper consists of two parts. First, this paper investigates the common factors between Power-Dependence of domestic politics and Interdependence in 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. The interdependence means comprehensive relationship, from which zero-sum game is not necessarily derived, between various states with different regimes. Second, this paper investigates Bureaucrats and Politicians focusing on the history from bureaucratic leadership to official residence leadership in Japan. The bureaucracy in Japan, especially the Ministry of International Trade and Industry has been main actor of Japan after the 55 system, the Conservative Merger in 1955. From the late 50s to the 70s, each Liberal Democratic Administrations, led by strong leadership of prime ministers, Kishi, and Ikeda, succeeded in Japan-US Security Treaty and doubling of income, respectively. Since the 70s, the foreign economic policy is forwarded between the United States and Japan in place of the security and political issues between them. Prime minister Nakasone, Hashimoto and Koizumi tried to reorganize the bureaucracy. In Japan, the bureau of personnel at Cabinet Office changed the bureaucrat-led politics to politician-led politics. This paper investigates how government and bureaucracy cooperate for the success of policy making.

52501
Does South Korea’s Exporting Success Conflict with its Paris Agreement Goals of Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions by 37%?
Rachel Lee, Yongsan International School of Seoul, South Korea
Douglas Klein, New Jersey City University, United States

South Korea is one of the most polluted countries in the world - in 2016, Korea had 76 days with bad air quality and only 45 days with good air quality. Medical studies conclude that polluted air can cause serious health problems such as stroke, heart disease, lung cancer and other ailments. Particulate matter floating in the air smaller than 10 micrometers profoundly threatens children and asthmatics and can be easily absorbed into the bloodstream of adults. The Republic of Korea or ROK is a signatory to the Paris Agreement, which aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions below the current Business As Usual (BAU) emissions 37% by 2030. The ROK Ministry of Environment currently oversees Korea's pollution monitoring and regulations; however, attaining the Paris Agreement goals may be difficult considering the nature of Korea's export-oriented economy. The ROK is the 5th largest exporter of goods in the world - the resulting success and trade surplus has significantly increased per capita income and improved standards of living. An atmospheric test using measuring equipment provided by NASA found that half of the air pollution in Korea originates from industry, power generation, buildings and transportation vehicles. The fact that the majority of South Korea's air pollution comes from within makes proactive solutions possible. This paper will investigate the path forward examining how industrial contributors to air pollution in Korea to work with NGO actors, environmental experts and government officials to achieve the ambitious Paris Agreement goals.