

# G20

YOUTH  
FORUM



## G20 YOUTH FORUM RESULTS

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**G8&G20** | ALUMNI  
ASSOCIATION

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# **G20 YOUTH FORUM YOUNG PARLIAMENTARIANS' DEBATE JOINT STATEMENT SAINT-PETERSBURG, 2013**

We, the Young Parliamentarians present at the 2013 G20 Youth Forum held in St. Petersburg have discussed the present and future challenges facing our nations and examples of excellence in policies and practices applicable to our respective nations and have agreed that the following should be the priorities that our respective Parliaments should focus on:

## **COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL AFFAIRS**

### **IMPROVING PARTICIPATION IN THE SOCIETY AND ECONOMY**

- Young people should be provided with opportunities to participate in all aspects of a nation's economy and society including its decision-making. Governments should provide opportunities for their young people to directly input their ideas through youth parliaments, youth forums and advisory committees which report directly to relevant Ministers.
- Youth civil society organizations should be encouraged to collaborate to improve their ability to influence government decision-making.
- Volunteering should be promoted as it enhances a young person's life experience and promotes their future employment opportunities. Volunteering can take many forms including care of the elderly, voting enrolment drives, disaster relief and reconstruction, national and international sporting and cultural events.

### **IMPROVING EDUCATIONAL AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES**

- Governments should ensure that all their people are afforded equal educational opportunities. An educated society builds a stronger democracy and a creative and innovative society and economy.
- Governments should ensure that barriers to participation in education are removed so that people can fulfill their potential irrespective of their socio-economic circumstances, regional location, gender, language or other factors.
- Improving school participation and retention rates will enable more young people to meet the needs of our respective nations' labour market needs and enable young people to further their personal development and economic security. Research and monitoring of educational standards achieved by students and surveying students who drop out of school early will enable causal factors to be identified and strategies to promote school participation and retention developed.
- School nutrition programs are a vital way to enable all children to concentrate in school and will encourage parents to send their children to attend school.
- Education systems should provide opportunities for lifelong learning. This should include providing opportunities for the existing workforce to be retrained to meet the needs of a changing economy and seniors receiving educational opportunities they may have been denied earlier in their lives.
- Young people should be provided with mentoring opportunities through work experience and internships to assist them to develop future career aspirations. Young women in particular should be offered opportunities to visit various places of employment to encourage them to further their education and promote their future economic independence.

- International exchanges of students should be encouraged to promote greater global understanding and nations should collaborate on research initiatives.

### **PROMOTING GENDER EQUALITY**

- Cultural practices and norms that inhibit the full realization of the potential of the girl child need to be addressed.
- Family violence and rape, including rape within marriage, should be treated as serious crimes and receive appropriate support for the victim from the police and judicial system. Victims should be provided with counseling and safe houses and perpetrators required to undertake behavior change programs.
- Female circumcision is an act of violence against women and educational campaigns should be developed to discourage it.
- Education is the key to empowering women in our societies. Barriers to the girl child and young women participating in education should be identified and strategies developed.
- Gender programs should be intensified and monitored to ensure that women achieve financial independence.
- Women's caucuses among women parliamentarians should be encouraged as a way to collaborate together to advance issues of women's empowerment. The levels of representation of women to elected office at all levels should be monitored.
- The level of representation of women in the private sector and within government agencies should be regularly monitored by government against pre-determined targets.
- Governments should put laws in place to prevent female foeticide and infanticide and engage their societies in educational campaigns to prevent such practices.

### **HEALTHY SOCIETIES**

- Access to health services is a basic right for our societies.
- Investing in health promotion and health prevention are desirable as they will promote a healthy society but also reduce government's health budgets.
- Health education and policies should focus on preventing chronic diseases, HIV/Aids, promoting immunization and sanitation and reducing mental health problems.
- Sex education and sexual health need to be taught in our schools.
- Access to legal abortion is a woman's right.
- Individuals should have the ability to make choices about their medical care freely and in an informed way.

### **COMMITTEE ON BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP, INNOVATION, TRANSPORT AND ENERGY**

#### **DIVERSITY OF MARKETS**

- Multilateral trade agreements between nations should be encouraged.
- Nations should be discouraged from being dependent upon a single industry or a small group of industries. Consideration should be taken for key industries which may require assistance over the short-term.

#### **ENCOURAGING INNOVATION**

- Governments should cooperate between regions in developing solutions to business technology issues.

- Governments should actively assist business in developing innovation in their industry through grants, facilitating engagement with international partners and through legislative frameworks.
- Departments or ministries should be created within governments to promote innovation and business.

#### **ENCOURAGING CREATIVE ECONOMIES**

- Governments should encourage growth in cottage industries.
- Cooperative style business models should be encouraged.
- Local government areas should promote conditions to develop a creative economies framework.

#### **DEVELOPING NEW INDUSTRIAL POLICY TO REINDUSTRIALIZE**

- Assistance should be provided to business for re-tooling and modernizing their machinery to improve efficiency and reduce their environmental impact.
- Assistance should be provided to business to diversify product streams, reducing their reliance on a single sector or major customer.
- Governments should develop a new industrial policy to promote competitiveness and productivity. This can be achieved by an industrial innovation policy of career and competence development and infrastructure policy.

#### **DEVELOPING STRATEGIES FOR SMARTER ENERGY USE AND PRODUCTION**

- There should be international cooperation in the development of smart energy grids.
- We encourage nations to set and meet renewable energy targets.
- Governments should work to improve the energy efficiency of new buildings through planning regulation.
- The use of low-emissions technologies for personal vehicles should be encouraged by governments setting a good example in their own vehicle fleet.
- Cooperative work should be undertaken towards developing an international standardization for electric powered vehicle re-charging options.

#### **ENCOURAGING TECHNOLOGICAL TRANSFER TO BUSINESS**

- Universities and the private sector should collaborate to ensure that new industry ideas are brought to commercialization.

#### **ENCOURAGING EDUCATIONAL TRANSFER BETWEEN STATES AND CORPORATIONS**

- The Erasmus Mundus Programme (Scholarships and Academic Cooperation) and The Erasmus Programme of The European Union should be broadened to be a global initiative. This would be a program where students could move globally to different universities and companies to exchange education and ideas.

**ENCOURAGING A SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL PROJECT TO PROMOTE GREATER UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN NATIONS AND PEOPLE**

- Encourage the use of the internet as a method of promoting cultural understanding. The expansion of access to the internet across the globe should be promoted.
- Access to the internet should be a right to ensure that information and education is freely available including training people in how to use this technology.

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THE VIEWS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE TWO TOPICS ARE THOSE OF THE TWO COMMITTEES WORKING ON EACH OF THESE TOPICS. THEY DO NOT NECESSARILY REFLECT THE POSITION OF ALL THE INTERNATIONAL YOUNG PARLIAMENTARIANS' DEBATE.

## **G20 YOUTH SUMMIT COMMUNIQUÉ SAINT-PETERSBURG, 2013**

### **PREAMBLE**

1. We, the young leaders of the G20 countries, gathered in Saint Petersburg for the fourth G20 Youth Summit on 17-21 April 2013, with an overall view to strengthen international cooperation between governments, non-government organizations, private sectors and the international community to find the innovative ideas towards setting a sustainable framework for the world of tomorrow.
2. As a result of three days and six formal sessions of discussion, we, the young leaders of the G20 countries, have developed a set of recommendations on the five topics on the G20 Youth Summit's agenda, namely:
  - I Visions of the School and University of the future;
  - II The Tax system of tomorrow;
  - III Entrepreneurial climate for youth;
  - IV Family and Careers Opportunities for young people; and
  - V The City of Tomorrow.
3. The recommendations made by each committee include the local, regional and international perspectives as evidence of our will to:
  - I Acknowledge the key role of all levels of governments as well as non-government bodies, and the need to include decision makers from each of the various stakeholders into the planning and implementation of policies; and
  - II Reaffirm the important role that such authorities and communities can play in implementing the G20 Youth Summit's recommendations by engaging both citizens and stakeholders.
4. While we acknowledge that the G20 is the relevant forum to address the world's most pressing and immediate issues, we believe that the G20 Youth Summit is an indispensable and complementary forum for addressing the educational, economical and environmental challenges in the long term.
5. We therefore invite all governments, international institutions and non-governmental organizations involved in the international decision-making process to take into consideration the voice of the young leaders of the G20 countries and implement the recommendations set out in this communiqué.
6. Where applicable, we commit ourselves to advertise and implement the G20 Youth Summit's recommendations.

## **I VISIONS OF THE SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY OF THE FUTURE**

According to the latest report of the Millennium Development Goals, 90% of the world's school-aged children are attending primary school. Though this is an unprecedented achievement in universal education, we, as the youth of the G20, believe it is not enough. Many issues in our global education system remain unaddressed. Our vision sets out a new model of education that allows all learners to reach their full potential. It represents a fundamental revision of educational methods and attitudes, and promotes interactive, interdisciplinary and flexible ways of teaching and learning. Quality education and student development should always take priority, and the funding of our schools and universities should allow each student to contribute fully to society.

We recognize that some countries are closer than others to achieving the goals outlined in this document; however, it represents an ideal vision of a global education system that the G20 countries will cooperate in achieving over time. Ultimately, our plan strives to create lifelong, holistic learners who contribute meaningfully to our shared future.

### **1. WHO WE TEACH**

We believe education should be accessible to everyone. In order to achieve this, we need to alleviate vast global educational barriers as outlined by the United Nations' Secretary-General's global initiative on education. Furthermore, we strongly encourage the G20 countries to provide a flexible education system that allows access for those at all stages of life. We, the young leaders of the G20 countries, recommend to:

- **Accessibility:** Reexamine the accessibility of the education system, to foster a culture of lifelong learning.
- **Support and resources:** Provide support and resources to those who are disadvantaged in accessing and remaining in education.

### **2. WHAT WE TEACH**

We believe that a fundamental shift in the priorities of our education system is necessary to engage and empower youth and combat the interconnected challenges of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. There is a need for an education system that develops a culture of innovation and fosters transferrable skills through an interactive and creative curriculum. We, the young leaders of the G20 countries, recommend to:

- **Tertiary structure:** Promote an education model based on interdisciplinary and self-directed learning that equally values all fields of study and provides students with opportunities in both vocational and academic learning.
- **Student citizenship:** Encourage skill-based learning to provide students with knowledge of: global and responsible citizenship, sustainability, entrepreneurship and an awareness of diversity.
- **Internationalism:** Create a curriculum with internationalism at its heart through linguistic study, cultural awareness and exchange opportunities that promotes a global education and perspective.

- Community engagement: Emphasize the development of students' employability and practical skill sets by engaging with local and global community initiatives and internships.
- Flexible curriculum: Offer a flexible curriculum that increases pedagogical choice for students and teachers in order to inspire the next generation of lifelong learners.

### **3. HOW WE TEACH**

Actively engaging students and teachers in the learning process, through various teaching and assessment styles, encourages individuals to reach their full potential. We, the young leaders of the G20 countries, recommend that:

- Students as partners: Allow students to be decision makers in the delivery of their education by being on committees and boards in their institution. This is fundamental because students are the drivers and recipients of their learning environment.
- Classroom mentality: Encourage educational institutions to develop inviting classroom environments so that learning is dynamic and flexible. A small pupil to teacher ratio is strongly recommended and educational institutions should prioritize students' needs over economic profitability.
- Teachers: Provide teachers with continuous training and support to ensure performance at a high standard, ensure University lecturers receive teaching qualifications.
- Assessments: Implement diverse assessment methods so that the various learning styles and needs of students are catered for.
- Technology: Use technology where it enhances efficiency, so that there is more time for face-to-face learning. Use technology to ensure students have the best opportunity to access quality education.

## **II THE TAX SYSTEM OF TOMORROW**

Today, taxation is levied on a national level, whereas the world is increasingly globalizing. International trade and commerce, mobility of labor and capital, and increasing economic and financial relations between countries are just a few subjects that demand tax policy initiatives on an international scale. We, the young business and financial leaders of tomorrow, believe that the tax system should reflect the global nature of these imperative issues.

We further identify that global problems require a global solution. As such, we believe that the tax system of tomorrow should be implemented on an international basis in addressing the following issues.

1. Global health;
2. International Financial Cooperation; and
3. Climate change.



## **1. GLOBAL HEALTH**

The increasing global incidence of obesity, type-2 diabetes, coronary heart disease and cancer are costly not only on an individual level, but also for society. Negative externalities include loss of productivity and increased health costs. These health problems are not limited to developed countries; in sub-Saharan Africa, the number of people with type-2 diabetes is expected to double in the next two decades, reaching 24 million by 2030. While there are numerous policy tools that governments use to alter behavior, the G20 Youth Summit suggests that taxes should also be considered as a tool in promoting global health.

### **GENERAL RECOMMENDATION**

- Recognize the current global health crisis and address it with policies including behavioral taxation. Issues to look at include unhealthy eating, smoking and drinking and associated non-communicable diseases such as obesity, type-2 diabetes and coronary heart disease.

### **SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS**

- Engage in research on altering unhealthy eating behavior through taxation of foods and tobacco products. It is important to consider the legal and economic consequences of such interventions;
- Consider increasing taxes on cigarettes and other tobacco products;
- Consider levying a tax on foods which contain high levels of saturated fat, sugar and/or salt;
- Consider instituting a differentiated Value Added Tax [VAT] on fresh fruits and vegetables, meaning that there would be a lower VAT on these foods; and
- Consider using the revenue from such a tax towards education campaigns and programs for underprivileged populations.

## **2. INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL COOPERATION**

Certain countries have low or no corporate tax rates and little transparency. These “tax havens” cause distortions in the flow of resources, and sometimes offer safe storage and transfer for illegal assets.

### **GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS**

The G20 countries should urge “tax havens” to work towards greater transparency and less distortionary tax policies. Furthermore, each member country should work towards simplifying their respective national tax legislation in order to promote overall transparency.

### **SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS**

We propose the establishment of the International Tax Body (ITB). The ITB’s aim will be to promote and oversee international tax policy cooperation and coordination. Nations will still be responsible for their own tax policy formulation, with the ITB proposing and recommending guidelines and promoting information-sharing between countries

### **3. CLIMATE ISSUES**

Climate change is a global problem caused by national and corporate externalities. Given the importance of state sovereignty, we believe there should be national solutions that are harmonized internationally. Our purpose is to reduce negative effects of carbon emissions on the environment.

#### **GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS**

- Use the tax system to discourage carbon emission. The tax revenue may be used to combat the effects of climate change. Further, taxation policies may be used to incentivize environmental responsibility.

#### **SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS**

- Tax revenue at the national level will be contributed into a common fund to combat common international issues.
- Implement a panel of experts, policy makers and qualified officials to determine the main problems being faced by the global community and determine where tax revenue should be allocated. The G20 can work with UNEP and the World Bank in this endeavor.

### **III ENTREPRENEURIAL CLIMATE FOR YOUTH**

We, the G20 young leaders, define youth entrepreneurship as an innovative, creative and ambitious undertaking for the purpose of maximizing the welfare of society on local, regional and global levels.

Youth entrepreneurship is of paramount importance as it creates opportunities for employment and self-employment among young people, reintegrates marginalized youth into the economic system, promotes the revitalization of the local community, encourages fast and innovative responses to new economic opportunities and trends, and creates a sense of optimism for the future, amongst other benefits.

We recognize that the main challenges in youth entrepreneurship are access to adequate resources including financial and human capital, traditional education models, and the obstacle of credibility and the current youth-unfriendly government regulations.

We strongly encourage the adoption of the following recommendations by all G20 nations:

- Improved availability of financial assistance through easily accessible fast-track loans guaranteed by the state;
- Creatively redesigned youth micro-lending packages combining capital, corporate mentoring and vocational training;
- Reduce interest rates on micro-loans for youth business ventures as well as promote impact-oriented rates of return
- Tax incentives to corporations promoting youth-led business initiatives
- Allocation of financial resources by the government specifically for the promotion of youth entrepreneurship at high school and university level

- Inclusion of social and commercial entrepreneurship as well as business ethics into the high school educational curriculum;
- Enhance technical and vocational training to foster a market for employment in regions experiencing a lack of access to post-secondary institutions;
- Expose corporations to the benefits of employing the youth in order to create effective internship opportunities; and
- Create infrastructure in an institutional framework for spreading skills throughout rural populations.

Leaders of the G20 nations have a responsibility to encourage and promote youth entrepreneurship through the recommendations outlined above.

#### **IV FAMILY AND CAREER OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE**

We have sought to address how public authorities (executive and legislative), the business community, and the public sector can provide young women with opportunities to create a family, continue to develop their careers and widen their job opportunities. From our discussions, we have created a strategy involving specific initiatives and suggestions.

##### **1. WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT**

###### **EDUCATION**

We believe that we can empower women by challenging and reforming gender norms throughout the educational system. This would be implemented globally, through scholarships for women to study in male-dominated fields; the creation of women's associations within educational institutions to promote equality of opportunities and champion female role models; and the implementation of career consultancy.

###### **WORKPLACE**

We propose to implement a globally recognized rating system for organizations. This system would provide a means for evaluating and comparing public and private organizations. Such a rating system would include targets for female participation, equal pay, parental leave, flexibility in the workplace, opportunities for professional and personal development, and successfully upholding equality and diversity policies. We believe that establishing a well-defined rating system will lead to greater representation of women in the workplace.

##### **2. CHILDCARE PROVISION**

The 4Cs [Collaborative Community Cooperative Childcare] Program shifts provision of childcare services from the private sector to civil society. This will shift responsibility for childcare from a traditionally female role to a community-oriented model, allowing women to pursue other career options. The collaborative nature of the program allows a variety of community stakeholders to contribute and benefit from a cooperative system of childcare, enabling women to participate in the workforce.

The proposed structure includes multiple stakeholders:

- We envisage an entrepreneurial role for women in establishing the organization, creating career opportunities and income security, facilitating personal development and community contribution.
- Parents remain the primary funders and beneficiaries of childcare services, contributing through different levels of financial support and active participation. Women especially benefit from affordable childcare, increasing the viability of employment.
- Students and the elderly can contribute through active participation, providing time and services. Students can obtain educational credit, relevant work experience and professional development. The elderly benefit from the opportunity for continued development, community involvement and social interaction.
- It is in the interest of government to facilitate the implementation of this program from its inception, by way of seed capital, and with minimal ongoing support.
- Local businesses can contribute through sponsorship and receive significant benefits, including: increased brand value and visibility and increased availability of female employees and expertise that may otherwise be unavailable.

### **3. DEVELOPING NATIONS - FAMILY CREDIT PROJECT**

The aim of the project is to ensure access to social services for all families in the areas of healthcare, childcare and education, to promote the success and development of young women and their families, independent of income or location. We propose that the G20 countries introduce a Family Credit Project which encourages collaboration between government, private sectors, and non-governmental organizations.

#### **HEALTHCARE**

A key priority of the scheme is to ensure a wide-ranging National Health Insurance system with an emphasis on maternal health, as an issue crucial to the development of families along with family planning and reproductive health education. The aim is to empower women and curb unsustainable population growth in the long term.

#### **EDUCATION & CHILDCARE**

Another aim of the scheme is the creation of affordable, accessible childcare and NGOs supporting and endorsing community childcare projects. We also propose the adoption of universal primary education, and advocate government support in subsidizing tuition, extra-curricular activities and opportunities for training women.

We believe the role of NGOs would be to champion and develop recommendations, monitor the program and mediate between public and private interests. The role of government is to endorse policies and regulations surrounding the implementation of the scheme and work in conjunction with the private sector to generate capital. The whole process should be informed by ongoing consultation with all relevant stakeholders and the wider public, to foster community ownership of programs and improve their overall effectiveness.

## V **THE CITY OF TOMORROW**

Cities fundamentally underpin human society, and the city of tomorrow will face many challenges. The solutions to these challenges are founded in the principles of transparency, equality, sustainability, and citizen-empowerment. We acknowledge that there is not one global solution to the challenges that cities face. However, many of these challenges can be tackled by the following practical solutions which address multiple issues at once:

### 1. **A CITY PRODUCING RATHER THAN CONSUMING ENERGY**

Modern cities are hubs of high consumption and high-energy use, much of which comes from fossil fuels. Therefore, cities are the ideal locations to tackle challenges regarding energy security and the environment. We recommend:

- Creating universal green building standards by harmonizing existing frameworks.
- Using waste products that cannot be recycled, such as soft plastics, as a source of energy.
- Promoting the use of convenient and affordable sustainable energy sources by providing incentives to producers and consumers, such as the feed-in tariff system implemented in Germany.
- Reducing the use of cars and air pollution by creating a good bicycle infrastructure, such as separated bicycle lanes as implemented in Denmark. Furthermore, encourage the use of public transport by increasing its availability.
- Creating public spaces which incorporate activities to educate people about renewable energy generation and energy efficiency. For example, playgrounds could have devices which create kinetic energy showing the process of energy production at a tangible scale.

### 2. **A CITY BY THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE**

A truly sustainable city of tomorrow is one that embraces and guarantees the common interest and the rights of all citizens. To enable this, we recommend

- Establishing a global sharing platform for innovative and best-practice ideas in urban planning.
- Urban planning decision making by local governments to be transparent, and that citizens have ease of access to relevant information, for example, by providing free wireless internet access.
- Giving citizens more ownership in urban planning projects by engaging them throughout the construction and incorporating their designs into projects.
- Providing citizens with easy access to spaces that integrate culture, art and promote healthy lifestyles. Examples include installing beach volleyball facilities as done in Brazil, chessboards in parks, and supporting local performers.

### **3. GETTING NATURE INTO CITIES RATHER THAN VICE VERSA**

Moving beyond the current separation of cities from nature, we propose the development of cities to integrate nature as a primary feature and provider of goods and services. We recommend:

- Encouraging urban agriculture, for example, by developing community gardens.
- Providing green spaces that combine education, recreation, and foster community interaction. These green spaces include rooftop and vertical gardens, public parks, and biodiversity corridors.

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## **CONFERENCE ROUND TABLES' REPORTS SAINT-PETERSBURG, 2013**

### **WORLD ECONOMY & FINANCE ROUND TABLE REPORT**

#### **OVERALL SUMMARY**

Number of Presenters: 23

Number of Universities: 20 (Chalmers University of Technology, Maastricht University, Sochi State University, Malmö University, Rostov State Economic University, Ecole Polytechnique Federale de Lausanne, University of Pretoria, Nankai University, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Hong Kong Institute of Science & Technology, International Business Academy (Kazakhstan), University of Southern Denmark, Royal Holloway, University of London, Korea University, Cardiff University, University of Edinburgh, University of Catania, Renmin University, Tianjin University, University of Queensland)

Number of Countries: 13 Countries (Sweden, the Netherlands, Russia, Switzerland, South Africa, China, Japan, Kazakhstan, Denmark, Republic of Korea, UK, Italy, Australia)

Status Distribution: 6 Faculty, 1 Post-Doc, 5 PhDs, 11 Students

#### **SESSION 1 (THURSDAY APRIL 18, 2013)**

Moderator: Prof. Runhui Lin

- “Development of Financial Market, Monetary Policy and Global Imbalances“, Mr. Jun Qing Li, Professor, Nankai University, China
- “Canada’s Pension System Deficiencies: Time for Reform”, Ms. Kathleen Neale, Graduate Student, University of Saskatchewan, Canada
- “From Corporate Governance to Network Governance - China Case and the New Economy Governance Model”, Prof. Runhui Lin, Professor, Nankai University, China
- “An analysis of changes in financial regulation since the Global Financial Crisis and strategies for the future”, Ms. Coral Yopp, Student, University of Western Sydney, Australia
- “Canada’s Response to the 2008 Financial Crisis”, Ms. Laura Marie Poppel, Research Assistant, University of Manitoba, Canada
- “Why are the Basel III rules like to face challenges in the implementation phase? Suggestions to G20 leaders”, Ms. Sonja Erica Väisänen, Student, Royal Holloway, University of London, United Kingdom

- “Single versus Multiple: A New Keynesian Perspective on the Choice of Monetary Policy Instruments for Mainland China”, Mr. Xiang Yang Li, PhD Student, Shanghai University of Finance and Economics, China

## **SESSION 2 (FRIDAY APRIL 19, 2013, AM)**

Moderator: Ms. Belisa Marochi

- “Counteracting the Lack of Trust in Global Business - Creating Economic and Social Value with Stakeholders”, Mr. Tobias Fredberg, PhD, Associate Professor, Chalmers University of Technology, Sweden
- “Transnational corporations today: need for social international accountability”, Ms. Oleksandra Kondratenko, Student, Maastricht University, Netherlands
- “Some aspects of Sustainability development and effective usage of Olympic Legacy after XXII Olympic Winter Games and XI Paralympic Winter Games 2014”, Mr. Nikolay A. Vorozhbit, PhD Student, Sochi State University, Russia
- “The Mentor Approach to Social Sustainable Development”, Ms. Suvi Rebecka Panas, Master Student, Chalmers University of Technology, Sweden
- “Urban cohesion for sustainable development: case of Brazil in BRICS” Ms. Belisa Marochi, Senior Lecturer in International Relations, Malmö University, Sweden
- “Shifting resilient production strategy for sustainable economic growth in Russia”, Mr. Danila Shcherbakov, Postdoctoral research fellow, Rostov State Economic University, Russia
- “Macroprudential Regulation and Systematic Risk”, Mr. Abhik Mukherjee, Doctoral Assistant, Ecole Polytechnique Federale de Lausanne (CFI, EPFL), Switzerland
- “Monetary Policy and Unemployment”, Mr. Vincent Dadam Kosga Djaowe, Student, University of Pretoria, South Africa

## **SESSION 3 (FRIDAY APRIL 19, 2013, PM)**

Moderator: Mr. Shinya Hanaoka

- “China’s Business Network Of Interlocks In Real Estate Industry”, Prof. Bing Ren, Professor, Nankai University, China
- “How to remove the geographical disadvantages in landlocked countries: A case study in Central Asia”, Mr. Shinya Hanaoka, Associate Professor, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Japan
- “Internationalization and Domestic Politics: Analysis of the Impact of Foreign Direct Investment on Local Governance in China”, Ms. Yuan Tian, Student, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, China
- “The banking sector within the financial market of Kazakhstan”, Ms. Alla Timasheva, Student, International Business Academy, Kazakhstan



- “Exploring Globalization Of R&D In Technology-Driven Multinational Corporations – A Best-Practice Case Study Approach”, Mr. Vlad Stefan Wulff, PhD candidate, University of Southern Denmark, Denmark
- “Shale gas exploration and its impact on economy”, Mr. Myungcheol Oh, Student, Korea University, Republic of Korea
- “An Empirical Analysis of the Private Health Insurance Market Development in China”, Ms. Xin Li, Student, Nankai University, China

#### **SESSION 4 (SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 2013, PM)**

Moderator: Dr. Maneesh Kumar

- “Effective Operations Management in recessionary period—doing better with less”, Dr. Maneesh Kumar, Lecturer, Cardiff Business School, Cardiff University, United Kingdom
- “The economic costs of sovereign default in theory and practice. Would international debtor countries benefit from a reduction in the cost of default?”, Mr. Mateusz Adamski, Academic Senator, University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom
- “Acting as a Union: A cohesive European Employment Strategy to overcome the crisis”, Ms. Ivana Maria Letizia Santonocito, Ph.D.- Teaching Assistant , University of Catania, Italy
- “A strategic framework to overcome the current economic crisis? EU training programmes and the professional development of young EU labour migrants”, Ms. Nora Siklodi, Teaching Assistant, Royal Holloway, University of London, United Kingdom
- “Is 2013 A New Beginning?”, Mr. Wei Zhang, Student, Renmin University, China
- “Economic Globalization and the Current World Economic Situation”, Ms. Qiu Rong Li, Student, Tianjin University, China
- “A Balancing Game: Tipping the Scales”, Ms. Jessica Sarah Bell-Allen, Student, University of Queensland, Australia
- “Russia’s Accession into WTO”, Ms. Olga Bugaenko, Student, Sochi State University, Russia

## **WORLD POLITICS AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS ROUNDTABLES REPORT**

The World Politics and International Relations Roundtables comprised 3 sessions over the period of the conference with a total of 17 speakers. Overall, 6 were academics, and 11 were students. 8 countries were represented (Australia, UK, China, Slovakia, Russia, Netherlands, Canada, Denmark) and 11 universities overall (University of Western Sydney; University of Edinburgh; Shanghai University of Finance and Economics; University of Pavol Josef Safarik, Kosice, Slovakia; Royal Holloway, University of London; Russian State Hydrometeorological University; Maastricht School of Management; University of Saskatchewan; University of Copenhagen; Nanyang Technical University, China; Nankai University, China).

Fuller details of each session follow:

### **SESSION 1 (THURSDAY APRIL 18 2013)**

Moderator: Mr. Brett Bowden

There were 7 speakers from a total of 6 universities in 5 separate countries. 3 of the speakers were academics and 4 students. Details of the topics as follows:

- “Inter-civilizational relations: Why clash when you can cooperate?”, Mr. Brett Bowden, Associate Professor, University of Western Sydney, Australia
- “Multilateralism: A perspective”, Ms. Taylor Macdonald, Student, University of Western Sydney, Australia
- “Winning hearts and minds: Constructivism’s academic triumph and operational failure in thinking about nationalism worldwide”, Ms. Hannah Ellix, Student, University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom
- “Residential segregation, governance fragmentation, and disparity in public service”, Ms. Hui Ping Li, Assistant Professor, Shanghai University of Finance and Economics, China
- “Complex access to the solution of population poverty”, Ms. Vladimira Ledicka, Student, University of Pavol Josef Safarik in Kosice, Slovakia
- “In the light of Russia’s presidency at the G20, what are the challenges to sustainable development?”, Ms. Kristina Brjazgunova, Student, Royal Holloway, University of London, United Kingdom
- “New stage of globalization”, Mr. Vladimir S. Deviatov, Bureau Chief of hydrological forecasts, Russian State Hydrometeorological University, Russia

### **SESSION 2 (FRIDAY APRIL 19 2013, AM)**

Moderator: Mr. Kevin Muller

There were 4 speakers from a total of 4 universities in 4 separate countries, all of whom were students. Details of the speakers as follows:

- “Governance and government in the Arab Spring, hybridity reflections from Lebanon”, Ms. Nora Stel, MA Student, Maastricht School of Management, Netherlands
- “World politics and international relations: Humanitarian intervention and the emergence of the Responsibility to Protect”, Ms. Jessica Start, Graduate Student, University of Saskatchewan, Canada
- “In the shadow of the 9th of April: Resistance under Nazi occupation and its impact on postwar Danish security policy, 1945-49”, Mr. Anders Malle Hjortshøj, Student, University of Copenhagen, Denmark
- “How did the key the Chinese fiscal reform and the cadre evaluation system affect the central local government relations in the reform era (post-1979)?”, Mr. Kevin Müller, Student, Royal Holloway, University of London, United Kingdom

### SESSION 3 (FRIDAY APRIL 19 2013, PM)

Moderator: Mr. Luke March

There were 6 speakers from a total of 5 universities in 2 separate countries (UK and China). 3 were students, 3 academics. Details of the speakers are as follows:

- “The European Union: A realist actor?”, Mr. Max Lyssewski, Student, Royal Holloway, University of London, United Kingdom
- “The European radical left and the international economic crisis: Opportunity wasted?”, Mr. Luke March, Senior Lecturer, University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom
- “A Speculation about China's democratic landscape in 2030”, Ms. Kaixi Zheng, Student, Nanyang Technological University, China
- “Constructing and deconstructing the conflict in Tribal Areas of Pakistan: Why to account for economic inequality and deprivation to measure successful insurgency”. Ms. Alia Qaim, Student, Royal Holloway, University of London, United Kingdom
- “Cyber culture and national soft power in world politics: China’s experience”, Mr. Xinghua Liu, Assistant Professor, Nankai University, China
- “Agenda setting and the shift of discursive power in IR research”, Mr. Hai Tao Huang, Lecturer of Zhou Enlai School of Government, Nankai University, China

**LAW AND LEGISLATION ROUND TABLE REPORT**

There were 11 presenters from 9 Universities (Queen’s University, University of Leuven, University of Birmingham, North-West University, University of Queensland, Memorial University of Newfoundland, Korea University, University of Manitoba, and University of Pretoria) and 6 countries (Canada, Belgium, United Kingdom, South Africa, Australia, South Korea).

Moderators: Ms. Chiedza Simbo and Prof. Maureen Flaherty

- “Community and the demands of justice”, Ms. Meaghan Anne Williams, Teaching Assistant, Queen's University, Canada.
- “The Law on Intellectual Property: have our legislators gone too far?” Mr. Richard Steppe, Student, University of Leuven, Belgium.
- “Judicial Independence in Hong Kong”, Mr. Siu Yin Wong, Student, University of Birmingham, United Kingdom.
- “In Contravention Of The Convention On The Rights Of The Child: A Critique Of The Practice Of Selectively Providing Free Education At Primary School Level In South Africa”, Ms. Chiedza Simbo, Lecturer, North-West University, South Africa.
- “Regulation of Prostitution within the Netherlands”, Mr. Johan Simone Kortenhorst, Student, University of Queensland, Australia
- “Potent Revisions to Immigration and Refugee Policies in Canada”, Ms. Grace Fishbein, Student, Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada.
- “The Death of One Rape Victim: Unexpected Outrage for Changes in Laws and Customs in India”, Ms. Mun Jeong Kim, Student, Korea University, Korea.
- Human Rights and Shari’ah: Two Compatible Concepts?”, Ms. Christiane Andrea Fischer, World W.I.S.E. Coordinator, University of Manitoba, Canada.
- “Participants in peace: Ukrainian and Canadian youth explore human rights and democracy”, Prof. Maureen Flaherty, Professor, University of Manitoba, Canada.
- “The Responsibility to Protect and International Military Intervention”, Prof. James Gordon Fergusson, Professor , University of Manitoba, Canada
- “Drone warfare: a necessity for national security or government sponsored (justified) anonymous execution”, Ms. Martha Magdalena Bradley, Student, University of Pretoria, South Africa.

There were more than 1 presenter from South Africa and Canada, with Canada being the most represented. The presenters were both male and female and equally represented.

## **SOCIAL DIMENSION ROUND TABLE REPORT**

The overarching topic “social dimension” was comprised of 3 sub-sessions: the first one focusing on youth, education and gender; the second one focusing on culture and mass media; and the third one on health and wellbeing.

The 29 papers that have been presented as part of this topic represented 13 countries, including Australia (3), Canada (1), China (6), Japan (2), Netherlands (1), Russia (3), Singapore (3), South Africa (3), Sweden (2), Switzerland (1), Taiwan (1), Turkey (1), and UK (1). The participants included 6 professors, 6 lecturers and 17 students (including PhD students).

The universities (19) that have been represented are the following: University of Western Sydney, Australia; Charles Sturt University, Australia; University of Manitoba, Canada; Nankai University, China; Tianjin University, China; Harbin Institute of Technology, China; Renmin University, China; Tsukuba University, Japan; Maastricht University, Netherlands; Institute of Experimental Medicine, Russia; Nizhny Novgorod State Medical Academy, Russia; National University of Singapore, Singapore; North-West University, South Africa; Chalmers University of Technology, Sweden; Uppsala University, Sweden; Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Switzerland; National Taiwan University of Science and Technology, Taiwan; Hacettepe University, Turkey; and the University of London, United Kingdom.

The overarching topics of interest: Youth, youth empowerment, youth education and the youth labor market crisis; gender equality, ethnic diversity; female identity and feminism; sustainability; the role of mass media; international relations; health and related challenges.

### **SESSION 1 (THURSDAY APRIL 18, 2013): YOUTH, EDUCATION AND GENDER**

Moderator: Mr. Peter Vogel

- “The Employment Outlook for Youth: Building Entrepreneurial Ecosystems as a Way Forward”, Mr. Peter Vogel, PhD student, Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne, College of Management of Technology, Switzerland.
- “Parity or polarity? Gender equality and women empowerment in South Africa’s National Curriculum Statement”, Ms. Shan Robyn Simmonds, Lecturer, North West University, South Africa
- “Higher Education and Innovation for Sustainable Development in North Africa”, Mr. Takahiro Morio, Associate Professor, Tsukuba University, Japan
- “Accelerating universities focus on sustainable development through student involvement”, Mr. Carl Erik Wallnér, Student, Chalmers University of Technology, Sweden
- “Engaging Young People: Using Participatory Methodologies to Support Vulnerable Young People’s Wellbeing”, Ms. Samantha Maree Ewart, Student, University of Western Sydney, Australia
- “The need for dialogue - Coordination and networks for active student participation.” Mr. Johan Gärdebo, Master Student, Uppsala University, Sweden

- “Maximizing studying abroad: A self-study into the effects of internal locus of control and target language proficiency on learning and adaptation”, Ms. Wei-Ling Chen, Student, National Taiwan University of Science and Technology, Taiwan
- “Taking university student instruction (si) to schools (grade 10 – 12)”, Mr. Michael J. Klink, Senior Lecturer, North-West University, South Africa
- “The Role of Early High Authority Control and Intellectual Rebelliousness in Cultivating Creative Thinkers”, Ms. Clara Li, Student, National University of Singapore, Singapore

## **SESSION 2 (FRIDAY APRIL, 19 2013): CULTURE AND MASS MEDIA**

Moderator: Dr. Liqhwa P. Siziba

- “Capturing the Effect of Ethnic Diversity on Economic Growth”, Mr. Tomohiro Hara, Student, Tsukuba University, Japan
- “Culture and creativity as remedy for the economic crisis”, Ms. Nadine van Veenendaal, Student, Maastricht University, Netherlands
- “What Ever Happened To The Subject? A critical re-evaluation of power: re-thinking the human subject in today’s world”, Ms. Adele Bardazzi, Student, Royal Holloway, University of London, United Kingdom
- “Woman and Identity: The perceptions of African women on the concept of motherhood” , Dr. Liqhwa P. Siziba, Lecturer, North-West University, South Africa
- “The Feminist’s thinking on Translation”, Ms. Miao Pan, Student, Tianjin University, China
- “A New Era of Mass Media”, Ms. Ruoxi Li, Student, Nankai University, China
- “Intercultural Transmission of Artistic Traditions in the Late Ottoman Period: Anatolian icons in the 19th century”, Dr. Sercan Yandim Aydin, Assistant Professor, Hacettepe University, Turkey
- “In the Shadow of Julian’s Column: The Late Roman Ancyra”, Mr. Tunc Turel, Student, Hacettepe University, Turkey
- “Intercultural communication in Chinese-Russian border areas”, Ms. Yilun Ma, Student, Harbin Institute of Technology, China
- “Confucius Institute: The Culture Bridge between China and the World”, Ms. Yalin He, Student, Renmin University, China
- “The Madness of Septimus and Clarissa”, Ms. Yixuan Li, Student, Nankai University, China

## **SESSION 3 (SATURDAY APRIL, 20 2013): HEALTH & WELLBEING**

Moderator: Prof. Roberta Woodgate

- “Building Youth Capacity for Health Promotion: Listening to the Voices of Youth”, Prof. Roberta Woodgate, Professor, University of Manitoba, Canada
- “A whole of community partnership approach to meeting the economic and social challenges of youth mental health”, Dr. Oliver Burmeister, Senior Lecturer, Charles Sturt University, Australia.
- “Health Hardware for indigenous Australian remote communities. An exploration of the physical requirements for wellbeing”, Mr. Christian Rainer Maria Tietz, Lecturer, University of Western Sydney, Australia
- “New Strategies in the Fight against Malaria: Teaching an Old Drug New Tricks”, Mr. Shyong Wei Kevin Tan, Associate Professor, National University of Singapore, Singapore
- “The Burden of Diabetes: Roadmap for Change”, Dr. Sue-Anne Toh Ee Shiow, Associate Professor, National University of Singapore, Singapore
- “Psychoneuroimmunology and a New Way Forward for Biological Psychiatry”, Mr. Kevin Formalont, Student, Institute of Experimental Medicine, Russia
- “Hiv Surveillance In Russia - Positives And Negatives And Their Impacts On Epidemiology Of Hiv Infection”, Mr. Kughan Govinden (coauthors: Ms. Olga V. Kovalishena, Mr. Nikolay V. Saperkin), Student, Nizhny Novgorod State Medical Academy, Russia
- “A Cross-Country Comparison of Intellectual Property Rights Protection on Pharmaceutical Innovations”, Mr. Ming Liu, Assistant Professor, Nankai University, China
- "Multiplex Assay of Allergen-Specific and Total Immunoglobulins of E and G Classes in the Biochip Format", Ms. Guzel Feyzkhanova, Graduate Student, Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology State University, Russia

## **INNOVATIONS, TECHNOLOGY & SCIENCE ROUND TABLE REPORT**

### **FORMAT OF THE ROUNDTABLE**

The roundtable on Innovations, Technology & Science included 18 presentations in two sessions (8 and 10 papers respectively). Each speaker had about 10 minutes for a short presentation of their work. The presentations were followed by a 5 to 10 minute question and answer question. The allocated time was too little since several interesting discussions and questions had to be postponed due to time constraints.

The roundtable was a truly international event with speakers from 6 countries and the following universities (10) : (a) University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada, (b) Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin, China, (c) Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology, Moscow, Russia, (d) Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo, Japan, (e) University of Western Sydney, Sydney, Australia, and Tsukuba University, Tsukuba, Japan, (f) the National University of Science and Technology, Taipei, Taiwan, (g) Tianjin University, Tianjin, China, (h) University of Birmingham, Birmingham, United Kingdom, (i) Moscow State Industrial University Moscow, Russia, and last but not least from the (j) Gubkin Russian State University of Oil and Gas, Moscow, Russia.

### **REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF PARTICIPANTS**

It was nice to see a strong representation of students and professors from Russia in the list of speakers. There were a total of seven presentations from Russian institutions. It was encouraging to see that many used this wonderful opportunity to extend their international connections and present their research to a wider audience.

The second largest group came from Asia: China (4 presentations), Japan (2 presentations), and Taiwan (1 presentation). This should not come as a surprise since these countries have emphasized research and education in the science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) on the local and national level.

### **TOPICS OF THE ROUNDTABLE**

The covered a wide range of topics from the quantum world of physics of matter to the abstract theory of computation. Hot topics included robotics and artificial intelligence (5 presentations), sustainability and green technology (4 presentations), education (3 presentations), and physics of materials (3 presentations).

### **SESSION 1 (THURSDAY APRIL, 18 2013)**

Moderator: Prof. Jacky Baltes

- “The Robotics Revolution. How you will learn to stop worrying and love your robots”, Prof. Jacky Baltes (coauthors: Chi Tai Cheng, Dean Yergens, John Anderson), Professor, University of Manitoba, Canada
- “Experiential learning through spacecraft design by team of teams as an extended model for education”, Prof. Witold Kinsner (coauthors: Dario Schor and Ron Britton), Professor, University of Manitoba, Canada
- “Impact and Significance of Aerospace Science Popularization to Regional and International Relations”, Mr. Ziliang Kang, Student, Harbin Institute of Technology, China
- “Innovations Based on Inspiration”, Mr. Le Cheng Ruan, Student, Harbin Institute of Technology, China



- “Mobile technology for health care to assist development”, Ms. Liudmila Razumovskaya, Student, Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology, Russia
- “Preventing Unwanted Events with Power of Software”, Mr. Takero Inoue, Student, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Japan
- “The Art of Virtualization Security“, Mr. Dmitrii Ugarov, Student, Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology, Russia
- “Ferroelectric and electron transport properties in epitaxial BaTiO<sub>3</sub>/Pt heterostructures”, Konstantin Bulakh (coauthors: A. Baturin, A. Chouprik, A. Kuzin, K. Maksimova, M. Minnekaev and A. Zenkevich), Student, Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology, Russia
- “Towards sustainable storage practices for large-scale data mining”, Mr. Laurence Anthony Park, Senior Lecturer, University of Western Sydney, Australia
- “Smoothing Electricity Consumption in University of Tsukuba: Which is better system, Semester or Trimester?”, Mr. Koichi Yada, Student, Tsukuba University, Japan

## SESSION 2 (SATURDAY APRIL, 20 2013)

Moderator: Mr. Jinlong Gong

- “Automation in Humanitarian Technology”, Mr. Min-Fan Ricky Lee, Professor, National Taiwan University of Science and Technology, Taiwan
- “Enhanced Hydrogen Production via Steam Reforming”, Mr. Jinlong Gong, Professor, Tianjin University, China
- “Numerical modeling of seismology and aircraft industry problems”, Ms. Alena Favorskaya, Lecturer, Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology, Russia
- “Photocatalytic Water Splitting: Challenges for Materials Chemistry”, Dr. Zoe Schnepf, Lecturer, University of Birmingham, United Kingdom
- “Application of computational modeling as the most economically expedient approach in seismic exploration of oil- and gas-fields”, Mr. Maxim Muratov, Graduate Student, Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology, Russia
- “Problems on creating eco-friendly off-road wheeled vehicles”, Mr. Vitaliy Kurdyuk, Postgraduate Student, Moscow State Industrial University, Russia
- “Construction optimization study for cargo containment system of Arctic LNG carriers”, Mr. Adam Sampiev, PhD Student, Gubkin Russian State University of Oil and Gas, Russia
- “Cool Roofs: Status and Opportunities”, Mr. Yuanzhi Guo, Student, Harbin Institute of Technology, China

**ECOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY & FOOD SECURITY ROUND TABLE REPORT**

The first session from 9-13 is moderated by Loraine Boitumelo Mzini and contains the following 6 reports:

- Community participation on food security projects among low-income households of the Sedibeng district municipality, South Africa, Ms. Loraine Boitumelo Mzini, Senior Lecturer, North-West University, South Africa
- Creating a Symbiotic Relationship with Nature by using SSPS, Mr. Yasutomo Takano, Student, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Japan
- Economical, ecological and ethical considerations of drinking water production, Ms. Heleen Van Den Noortgate, Student, Catholic University of Leuven, Belgium
- Shale Gas - Moving Forward, Ms. Nadezhda Fedorova, PhD student, Gubkin Russian State University of Oil and Gas, Russia
- Global Warming and Agation, Ms. Min Joo Kwon, Student, Korea University, Republic of Korea
- Russian agricultural sector in the context of globalization, Ms. Natalia Chernyshova, PhD Student, Kuban State Agrarian University, Russia

The second session from 14.30-17.00 is moderated by Tünde Fülöp and Patrik Jansson and contains the following 7 reports:

- A Sustainable Energy Future through Education and Research, Mr. Patrik Jansson and Tünde-Maria Fülöp, Professors, Chalmers University of Technology, Sweden
- Systemic Collapse or a New Industrial Revolution: on the need for political courage and leadership to meet the global environmental and resource challenge Mr. Björn A. Sandén, Professor, Chalmers University of Technology, Sweden
- Investigations of unconventional oil and gas reservoirs in Russian Gubkin State University as a basis for international cooperation in oil and gas industry, Mr. Vladimir V. Poshibaev, Graduate Student, Gubkin Russian State University of Oil and Gas, Russia
- Study of the alternative fuels: E10, LPG and PEHV, Ms. Si Tong Liu, Student, Tianjin University, China
- Case study of Japanese S&T Environmental Policy: the Namibia SATREPS project", Mr. Hiroki Mizuochi, Student, Tsukuba University, Japan
- Research on industrial environmental efficiency of the Liaoning Coastal Economic Belt, Ms. Ya Nan Song, Student, Shanghai University of Finance and Economics, China
- Meeting the atmospheric pollution in China: Future strategies for China coal-related emissions, Mr. Fei Sun, Student, Harbin Institute of Technology, China

In total, there were represented 8 countries, 11 Universities and 13 reports.

Figure 1: Presenters grouped by seniority and country

Mr. Patrick Jansson	Professor	Chalmers University Technology	Sweden
Ms. Tünde-Maria Fülöp	Professor	Chalmers University Technology	Sweden
Mr. Björn A. Sandén	Professor	Chalmers University Technology	Sweden
Ms. Loraine Boitumelo Mzini	Senior Lecturer	North-West University	South Africa
Ms. Natalia Chernyshova	PhD Student	Kuban State Agrarian University	Russia
Ms. Nadezhda Fedorova	PhD Student	Gubkin Russian State University Of Oil and Gas	Russia
Mr. Vladimir V. Poshibaev	Graduate Student	Gubkin Russian State University Of Oil and Gas	Russia
Ms. Si Tong Liu	Student	Tianjin University	China
Ms. Ya Nan Song	Student	Shanghai University of Finance and Economics	China
Mr. Fei Sun	Student	Harbin Institute of Technology	China
Mr. Hiroki Mizuochi	Student	Tsukuba University	Japan
Mr. Yasutomo Takano	Student	Tokyo Institute of Technology	Japan
Ms. Heleen Van Den Noortgate	Student	Catholic University of Leuven	Belgium
Ms. Min Joo Kwon	Student	Korea University	Republic of Korea