Doctoral Day

2023

University of Antwerp
Faculty of Business and Economics

AMS Antwerp Management School

DOCTORAL DAY

Faculty of Business and Economics and Antwerp Management School
17 October 2023
Cloister of the Grauwzusters, Lange Sint-Annastraat 7, 2000 Antwerp

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PROGRAMME

9:15-9:40	Registration
9:40-10:00	Word of welcome by Prof. Dr. Koen Vandenbempt Dean of the Faculty of Business and Economics Word of welcome by Prof. Dr. Marc Deloof Chair of the Faculty Doctoral Committee **Patio**
10:00-12:00	Parallel sessions In each session, 3 to 4 PhD students present their paper, afterwards the paper is discussed by a PhD colleague.
12:00-13:00	Lunch **Patio**
13:00-14:30	Parallel sessions In each session, 3 PhD students present their paper, afterwards the paper is discussed by a PhD colleague.
14:30-15:15	Presentations nominees Best Paper Award 1. *Occupations and skills in the circular economy in Belgium: modelling the recycling and waste sectors using a general equilibrium model* Lize Borms 2. *We're in this together? Investigating the link between organizational identification and chronic stress in the face of uncertainty in the public sector* Dries Van Doninck 3. *Mandatory energy efficiency disclosure policies and house prices* Tijmen van Kempen **Promotion room**
15:15-15:45	Coffee break **Patio**
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16:45-17:00	Best Paper Award ceremony **Patio**
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SESSION SCHEDULE - MORNING SESSIONS

SESSION 1 – PROMOTION ROOM		CHAIR: ANN VERHETSEL
10:00	Presenter: Felipe Bedoya Discussant: James Merten	Spillover Effects From Inland Waterway Transport Development: Spatial Assessment of the Rhine-Alpine Corridor
10:30	Presenter: Chonchol Gupta Discussant: Laura De Boom	Interconnectedness of Risk
11:00	Presenter: Niels Vanlaer Discussant: Felipe Bedoya	In Murky Waters. The impact of illicit trade on the organizational resilience capacity of ports
11:30	Presenter: Lars-Michael Wendel Discussant: Fares Abu Dayyeh	Disentangling the airline Industry Architecture: A cluster analysis of airlines' vertical strategies

SESSION 2 – CHAPEL		CHAIR: ANN JORISSEN
10:00	Presenter: Alexander Chaprak Discussant: Michiel Dierckx	Examining the Influence of Data Sources on AI Technology Use in Tax Practices of CPA and Law Firms: The Moderating Role of Strategic Resources – A PLS-SEM Approach
10:30	Presenter: Kristien Doumen Discussant: Alexander Chaprak	A literature review on sustainability in the insurance industry: a framework
11:00	Presenter: Daniel Toegl Discussant: Stephen Rakoma	A quantitative experiment: inter-team retrospectives in scaled agile programs
11:30	Presenter: Luis Roses Pou Discussant: Nathalie Verboven	Predictors and Paradoxes of Team Motivation. A qualitative study

SESSION 3 – S.004		CHAIR: NATHALIE DENS
10:00	Presenter: Afsoon Qutbyar Discussant: Jonas Vandennieuwenhuysen	From corporate governance to performance governance: a new perspective on governance research
10:30	Presenter: Dries Van Doninck Discussant: Alexander Naessens	We're in this together? Investigating the link between organizational identification and chronic stress in the face of uncertainty in the public sector
11:00	Presenter: Jonas Vandennieuwenhuysen Discussant: Tijmen van Kempen	Audit Partner-Client Strategic alignment

SESSION 4 – S.106.1		CHAIR: SVEN DAMEN
10:00	Presenter: Khouloud Khemiri Discussant: Wenqi Lu	Association between socio-economic status and poor glycemic control among type 2 diabetics in Tunisia: uncovering mediators of interest
10:30	Presenter: Khouloud Khemiri Discussant: Allan Estandarte	Socioeconomic inequalities related to the T2D management utilization of diabetic outpatients by residential areas in Tunisia: Application of regression-based decomposition with an analytic approach.
11:00	Presenter: Tesfaye Merra Discussant: Mylena Rodrigues de Jesus	Public Debt Dynamics, Debt Sustainability and the Role of Debt Relief Initiatives: Empirical from Ethiopia
11:30	Presenter: Michael Stein Discussant: Chonreutai Tawitaranond	Critical success factors for user satisfaction with online training tools for safety and security training in port facilities

SESSION 5 – CORRIDORS		CHAIR: SEBASTIAAN MAES
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10:30	Presenter: Jie Shang Discussant: Ines Homburg	Tracking the change of income-related health inequality of different age groups in China
11:00	Presenter: Ola Shawer Discussant: Joeri Meeus	Towards improved air connectivity in the African continent: Air industry best practices
11:30	Presenter: Azmieti Kurnia Sinta Discussant: Ola Shawer	Airports holding in Indonesia, is there any economies of scale and scope?

SESSION 6 – CHAPEL ANNEXE		CHAIR: PETER SHOBAYO
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11:00	Presenter: Jolien Pauwels Discussant: Jeffrey Willems	The Economic Impact of Airports: a Case Study Analysis for Brussels Airport
11:30	Presenter: Ewald Van den Auwelant Discussant: Mark Goossens	Comparing the environmental impact of tropical hardwood with European softwood for timber products by including carbon dynamics into life cycle assessment

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10:30	Presenter: Ronald Kerckhoffs Discussant: Tim Peeters	Maturity assessment for public networks – Evaluating legitimacy, interaction, stability and accountability
11:00	Presenter: Tim Peeters Discussant: Manfred Meyering	Fostering interaction in technology transfer ecosystems throughout the valorization process
11:30	Presenter: Carlos Da Fonseca Nunes Marques	Transition from Conventional Vehicle Taxation Models in light of Emerging Energy and Powertrain Technologies

SESSION 8 – S.107		CHAIR: TOM VAN CANEGHEM
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SESSION 11 – S.004		CHAIR: SVEN BUYLE
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13:30	Presenter: James Merten Discussant: Lars-Michael Wendel	Enhancing Economic Resilience of River Port Maritime Clusters through Disaster Risk Reduction: A Framework for Evaluating Disaster Resilience and Recovery Planning
14:00	Presenter: Juan Manuel Pulido Discussant: Azmieti Kurnia Sinta	Visibility as enabler for a synchromodal transport ecosystem: A data space application

SESSION 12 – S.106.1		CHAIR: BARBARA BRIERS
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13:30	Presenter: Ines Homburg Discussant: Babette Jansen	The Brexit referendum as a trigger of migration? Insights into the decision to migrate
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SESSION 13 – CHAPEL ANNEXE		CHAIR: CAROLYN DECLERCK
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14:00	Presenter: Flemming Toft Discussant: Eva Geluk	Improvisation as a, intentional organisational dialogical event

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14:00	Presenter: Luiz Agapito Discussant: Stijn Michielsen	Smart Farming Uptake Across Multiple Scenarios: Literature Review

PARALLEL WORKSHOPS

Publishing and reviewing

Patrick De Pelsmacker, University of Antwerp, Faculty of Business and Economics

The purpose of the workshop is to provide guidelines, tips and tricks, do’s and don’ts when preparing a paper for submission to an academic journal and when performing a peer review of a paper that was submitted for publication.

Attention will be devoted to demonstrating relevance and fleshing out the contribution of an article, developing a conceptual framework, research questions and hypotheses, developing and describing a research method and the results of empirical work, and writing a compelling discussion section. The purpose of peer reviewing will be explained, and the duties and tasks of an academic peer reviewer will be discussed. All these principles and guidelines will be illustrated by means of real-life examples.

Participants are expected to actively contribute to the discussion and are invited to share their own publishing and reviewing issues with the other participants.

How (not) to present your research

Kris Hardies, University of Antwerp, Faculty of Business and Economics

According to the economist John H. Cochrane (Stanford University) "most seminars are a disaster". In this workshop, Prof. Dr. Kris Hardies will discuss the most important pitfalls when presenting research and how to avoid your research presentations to turn into a disaster. Kris regularly presents his work at conferences and research seminars - so far none of them have ever turned into a disaster.

How (not) to use chatGPT as a researcher

David Martens, University of Antwerp, Faculty of Business and Economics

In your PhD work, it is crucial to understand how to (not) use chatGPT as a researcher. We’ll explore the use of chatGPT as a: reading assistant, writing assistant, coding assistant, creative assistant, integration assistant, prereviewing assistant, verification assistant, and brainstorming assistant. The use of LLMs is still evolving, and although experimentation is encouraged, we must be mindful of their limitations, including the choice of prompts, which will be discussed in the workshop.

LIST OF ABSTRACTS

Luiz Agapito

Smart Farming Uptake Across Multiple Scenarios: Literature Review

A holistic analysis of smart farming that considers the opportunities and obstacles of implementation is hard to find in the scientific literature, and sociocultural dimensions, in particular, are neglected in feasibility assessments. Methodologically, the existing literature focuses mainly on empirical surveys of effectiveness or technical considerations. However, very few studies have examined the multiplicity and complexity of factors that interact with the holistic uptake process. Therefore, based on 303 publications extracted from the Scopus database, a systematic literature review was undertaken to explore the uptake of smart farming and analyze the interactions among factors, incentives, and barriers in the adoption process based on two research questions: (1) What factors influence smart farming uptake, and how are these factors related? (2) how do regional factors such as policies, infrastructure, and availability of natural resources influence smart farming uptake? Other than the contexts of the developed agricultural centers, narrowly focusing on assessing a single aspect of the adoption of available products offered by the technology industry according to the industry's sales strategies, the conclusions drawn from the review concern the absence of discussions in the literature regarding how regional factors and characteristics cross multiple agricultural centers interact with the incentives for, and obstacles to, smart farming uptake. (back to session overview)

Felipe Bedoya

Spillover Effects From Inland Waterway Transport Development: Spatial Assessment of the Rhine-Alpine Corridor

Inland waterway transport plays a role in enhancing port-hinterland connectivity while progressing on the sustainable development goals. In Europe, the geographical configuration of inland container terminals is a case of cross-border regional dependence. This paper analyses inland container throughput between 2007 and 2021 in the Rhine-Alpine Corridor to quantify its spatial dependence and related spillover effects. The assessment involves 43 regions from Belgium, France, Germany, Netherlands, Luxemburg, and Switzerland. A Spatial Durbin Model is developed accounting for economic conditions, fixed effects, and time trends. The results suggest that throughput was characterized by a positive spatial correlation, and higher regional concentration occurred after water levels dropped in 2018. Second, we found a heterogenous spatial dependence between volume in tonnes and the number of TEUs transported. Third, changes in technological resources and population density were associated with a positive impact on throughput, while employment and road infrastructure had negative effects. Fourth, the spatial spillover effects of technological resources and employment are considerably higher than the local impact. Policy implications are discussed around the main challenges of European inland waterway transport. (back to session overview)

Lize Borms

Occupations and skills in the circular economy in Belgium: modelling the recycling and waste sectors using a general equilibrium model

The last decennia, management of waste and secondary materials has created economic value and jobs in Belgium. Furthermore, increasing the waste and recycling activities is one of the building blocks of the circular economy (CE). In this research, we first introduce a methodology to map the Belgian waste and recycling sector. Second, this paper includes modelling in a general equilibrium model of three policy measures from the Circular Economy Action Plan of the European Commission and an analysis of the results in the current policy context. These policy measures are: increasing the minimum recycled input used in the production of goods, facilitating high quality recycling, and a tax on the export of waste. Third, we perform several sensitivity analyses for an increased energy price and an increased elasticity of substitution between recycled input and conventional input. Lastly, we translate the results in a skills extension tool which allows us to analyse the changes in the necessary jobs and skills in the waste and recycling sector and in other sectors. This research is the first to disaggregate the waste and recycling sector in a general equilibrium model and to analyse the link with skills and jobs. (back to session overview)

Liselot Bourgeois

Business model change in agriculture – A case study of alternative feeding in the pig and broiler sector in Flanders

Farmers in Flanders currently have to make active choices concerning their business model. However, knowledge on the concept of business models (BMs) and how BMs could be changed is currently lacking for agriculture and the agri-food sector as a whole. Moreover, the agricultural sector differs in many ways from other sectors, whereby existing knowledge on BMs and BM change developed in other sectors should be checked for applicability. The goal of this paper is to investigate the mechanism of business model change at the level of farms in Flanders by means of a case study in the pig and broiler sector. By means of 19 interviews, it was investigated how a change in the feed composition of farms has an influence on their BM and which influencing factors play a role in it. Results suggest that BM change is a stepwise process of continuous adaptations to specific BM components. Hereby the final BM should be evaluated from 2 perspectives: 1) does the BM fits both internally (with other BM components) and externally (with the environment) and 2) does the resulting BM fits with the predetermined goal of the farmer. Finally, the paper also defines influencing factors that interact and shape a BM change situation at the level of pig and broiler farms in Flanders. (back to session overview)

Dima Braiteh

Career Engagement or Career Regret: The Impact of Career Shocks through Career Adaptability – A Longitudinal Study in the Lebanese Banking Sector.

This study investigates the interplay between negative career shocks, adaptability, work engagement, and career outcomes. It examines how career adaptability mediates and how work engagement moderates associations between negative career shocks and career engagement and regret. Amid crises like the 2019 revolution, the COVID-19 pandemic, and the Beirut explosion, Lebanon's banking sector seeks effective coping strategies. This research fills a gap in crisis-related responses to career shocks. Using Career Construction Theory and the Job Demand Resources model, longitudinal data from 500 bank employees collected over 18 months (March 2022-June 2023) and analyzed through Structural Equation Modeling reveal robust empirical support for the hypothesized moderated mediation model. Higher career adaptability enables better challenge navigation, adapting to new work contexts, and positive career outlooks. Work engagement enhances the link between negative career shocks and engagement/ regret. The study contributes insights into the complex relationship among career shocks, adaptability, engagement, and outcomes. Clarifying mechanisms for overcoming career challenges, it deepens our understanding of how shocks affect engagement and regret. Implications extend to broader career development during instability, guiding adaptability and engagement strategies for practitioners and scholars facing career challenges. (back to session overview)

Alexander Chaprak

Examining the Influence of Data Sources on AI Technology Use in Tax Practices of CPA and Law Firms: The Moderating Role of Strategic Resources – A PLS-SEM Approach

The daily operations of taxation practices in certified public accounting (CPA) and law firms have undergone significant changes due to the complexity of the global regulatory environment, the shortage of accounting and tax talent, and the continuous wave of technological advancements. These dynamic and complex challenges threaten the sustainability of firm services.

Drawing upon Resource-Based Theory (RBT), this study examines the relationship between internal and external data sources and the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) technology in tax practices of CPA and law firms and whether strategic resources moderate such relationship. The combination of various data sources and strategic resources is considered unique for each firm. When used in tax practice, AI

technology has the potential to alleviate some of the challenges present in the current turbulent environment.
The study's findings indicate that internal and external data sources play a crucial role in driving the adoption of AI technology. Specifically, social data feeds emerge as the most significant and relevant external data source. At the same time, ERP systems are identified as the most significant and relevant internal data source employed in AI applications.
These study findings contribute to strategic management and accounting information systems literature and offer valuable insights to senior leadership teams seeking to integrate AI technology into their tax practices. This research aids in selecting the most impactful data sources for using AI technology within tax service operations. (back to session overview)

Charis Christodoulou Raftis

Emissions, Decarbonization and Alternative Fuels in Inland Navigation – A systematic Literature Review: A worldwide analysis

Decarbonization is a crucial matter that has been part of our lives for almost 40 years now. Countries globally are committed to switching to alternative fuels sources. Road traffic is among the worst causes of high carbon emissions and this is why switching to more 'greener' and more sustainable ways of transporting people and goods is a necessity. 2.5% of the world's total CO_2 emissions are generated from the shipping industry. Thus, they have been switching to other alternatives such as LNG and installing scrubbers into their diesel engines to achieve lower car-bon emissions. Additionally, new energy technologies for vessel propulsion systems have been widely developed by scientists and engineers. Air pollution research in shipping mainly focuses on ocean-going vessels, neglecting the impact of inland waterway vessels. The systematic literature review aims to identify what is the current status of decarbonization in inland navigation and what actions have been taken so far to reduce carbon emissions. This worldwide study presents examples either by investigating the emissions produced by inland vessels or alternative power sources which are being tested / proposed to replace diesel engines. (back to session overview)

Carlos Da Fonseca Nunes Marques

Transition from Conventional Vehicle Taxation Models in light of Emerging Energy and Powertrain Technologies

While technology may change fast, its adoption and full consequences for organizations and society generally happens at a much slower pace, with policies and regulations tending to lag even further behind. This recognition makes the case for adapting related policies and their instruments, with Transportation Taxation Policy requiring careful reformulation. The adequacy of the current vehicle and road taxation paradigm, one that heavily relies on Fuel Taxes and conventional "vehicle usage and ownership" models requires therefore a thorough re-assessment. This paper highlights the interim findings of a PhD research which objectives are the generation of grounded recommendations for the Transition of Conventional Vehicle Taxation Models in Light of Emerging Powertrain Technologies in the Horizon 2030, looking at not compromising overall Tax Revenue Flows, nor the wider policy and strategic objectives at play. These recommendations will be generated for clusters of countries, with relevant characteristics captured and identified at the reference base year of 2022, looking at how such clusters may embrace emerging Vehicle technologies and Energy Carriers in the Horizon 2030, while keeping coherent and revenue effective Taxation Models. (back to session overview)

Kristien Doumen

A literature review on sustainability in the insurance industry: a framework

The insurance sector is an important risk manager of society, providing financial resilience to individuals, companies and governments. Although insurers have a clear social role by nature, their role is subject to debate in the industry and academia as the world strives to conserve both humanity and nature. Due to the wide variety of insurance products and relevant sustainability angles, the academic literature on the interface between sustainability and the insurance sector is fragmented. To examine the state of this literature, the authors conduct a systematic literature review. First, we identify subdomains and types of research in the literature. Second, we identify key constructs in previous research and organise them into a conceptual framework to deepen the understanding of the interaction between the insurance sector and sustainability. (back to session overview)

Sabrina Duijnisveld

Cultural Intelligence for Global DEI in Organizations

This paper explores the significance of cultural intelligence (CQ) in fostering diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) initiatives within organizations globally. It emphasizes the importance of DEI beyond the United States and proposes the integration of CQ as a strategic capability. The study examines how organizations can leverage CQ to cultivate an inclusive and equitable environment that transcends cultural boundaries. It highlights the benefits of embracing DEI, including enhanced organizational effectiveness and employee satisfaction. The research delves into developing cultural intelligence as a means to navigate complexities, overcome biases, and foster intercultural interactions. It emphasizes the removal of barriers to advancement and ensuring equal opportunities for individuals from diverse backgrounds. Drawing on existing literature and empirical evidence, the study underscores the need for organizations, including those in Europe, to adopt a proactive and culturally sensitive approach to DEI. It highlights the role of leaders in cultivating cultural intelligence, fostering inclusive cultures, and implementing diversity-focused policies and practices. By aligning DEI with organizational objectives, organizations can gain a competitive advantage, drive innovation, and bolster their reputation as socially responsible entities. This paper contributes to the discourse on DEI by emphasizing the central role of cultural intelligence and offering practical recommendations for integrating it into organizational strategies. It promotes a mindset shift where DEI becomes an essential driver of organizational success, ensuring equal opportunities for growth, development, and advancement for all individuals. (back to session overview)

Allan Estandarte

The influence of dwelling type on food expenditure: a cross-sectional analysis of the 2020 Belgian Household Budget Survey

Housing conditions directly influence the types of foods individuals purchase, store, prepare, and consume in the household setting, yet this health determinant remains understudied. Living in poor-quality dwellings with small and non-functional kitchens makes storing fresh food and preparing a meal an unpleasant experience while favouring convenience food and less healthy, ready-to-eat meal delivery services as an alternative. The persistence of housing inequalities in Belgium underscores the relevance of this topic. Low socioeconomic groups in urban areas suffer from limited access to the housing market and are compelled to reside in low-quality dwellings, putting them at greater risk of unhealthy dietary outcomes. Hence, developing an understanding of how dwelling type and conditions influence food practices is fundamental in addressing dietary inequities. By examining national food expenditure data, this study explores differences in food expenditure by housing type and conditions among Belgian households. Household food expenditure surveys are underutilised tools in nutrition research, whereas they provide nationally representative data that can be used to monitor changes in food consumption. Moreover, the Belgian Household Budget Survey gathers data on kitchen characteristics, allowing the identification of interrelations between the home-built environment and food purchasing patterns among Belgian households. Utilising nationally representative data from the Belgian Statistics Office (Statbel) Household Budget Surveys 2016, 2018, and 2020, this study will examine food expenditure across ~6000 households per study year. Two-part regression models controlling for confounding factors will be performed to identify the independent influence of housing type and dwelling conditions (e.g., kitchen characteristics) on food expenditure using a broader range of food items. A time-series analysis of 2016, 2018, and 2020 Household Budget Survey Data will be performed to investigate systemic patterns relating to kitchen conditions and households' food purchasing behaviours over time. In lieu of the growing adoption of compact living policies in cities, this study will elucidate the potential mechanisms by which the home-built environment influences food practices, generating a novel perspective in addressing the widening dietary inequities. Given the limited existing literature on this topic, further investigation into the role of the home-built environment on food practices is warranted. (back to session overview)

Chonchol Gupta

Interconnectedness of Risk

The correlation and interconnectedness of Risk in Supply Chain Ecosystems.
(back to session overview)

Denis Heise

Divide et impera industry segregation as a value add in private equity factor analysis

This study aims to identify the impact macro-economic factors and industry specific characteristics exercise on the valuation of Private Equity Portfolio Company Investments. More than 10.000 Portfolio Companies stretched across the globe with a full history of their private equity investment period will provide the foundation for this analysis and will be grouped with regards to industry and geography. An ordinary least square with a subsequent robustness test will be utilized as method of analysis to identify the explanatory value behind each macroeconomic factor. (back to session overview)

Ines Homburg

The Brexit referendum as a trigger of migration? Insights into the decision to migrate

By voting to leave the European Union (EU) in 2016, the United Kingdom (UK) set off a long period of uncertainty and signalled its support for the Leave campaigns, which centred around restricting migration. This paper exploits the Brexit referendum as a natural experiment and employs a two-way fixed effects estimator and synthetic difference-in-differences to compare EU migration (treated) to non-EU migration (untreated) in the UK. We use data from the UK Labour Force Survey and the UK Home Office. We find a significant decrease in the flow of EU migrants into the UK, as measured through National Insurance number registrations. The largest reductions were found among migrants aged 25 to 44, located in London, located in Remain areas, or originating from Southern or Eastern Europe. Our results indicate that the referendum made the UK less attractive as a destination country. The reduced inflow seems too small to have any significant impact on the stock of foreign-born residents. Furthermore, we find a significant and persistent rise in granted British citizenship requests per quarter. The effect is driven by migrants aged 30 to 50, migrants originating from Southern or Western Europe, and by applications based on marriage. We only find a significant impact on migrants from countries allowing dual citizenship. Our results reveal that EU migrants in the UK were induced to obtain British citizenship and were actively mitigating the policy uncertainty. Overall, we show that the combination of policy uncertainty and anti-immigration attitudes associated with the referendum affected migrants' decision-making. (back to session overview)

Babette Jansen

Household Heterogeneity, the Wealth Effect, and Determinacy Properties

In this paper, we set up a dynamic general equilibrium model that incorporates limited asset market participation and a quasi-separable utility function. Empirical research shows that a large part of the population has limited access to the asset market. Additionally, standard business-cycle models implement general non-separable preferences in the utility function. Altering the utility function allows us to generate results concerning the volatility, fiscal multipliers, and income effects that better align with the data. In this model, consumption-hours complementarity and the income effect on labor supply can be calibrated separately. We examine how complementarity, the income effect, and the degree of asset market participation affect the aggregate dynamics and stability properties of a general equilibrium model. (back to session overview)

Ronald Kerckhoffs

Maturity assessment for public networks – Evaluating legitimacy, interaction, stability and accountability

A mature organization is an important factor in order for a purpose-oriented network to be effective, whereby three years is often seen as the starting point to reach maturity. But is that really the case, and how can it be assessed? We developed measurements for the four dimensions, legitimacy, interaction stability and accountability to assess maturity of purpose-oriented networks. Based upon our exploratory research, where we assessed the maturity of multiple purpose oriented networks by a combination of four dimensions, maturity after three years is not viable, nor is there a fixed year to use. (back to session overview)

Hady Khawand

Intellectual Property Awareness in the Gulf

This study aims to assess the level of intellectual property (IP) awareness in the Gulf region and to understand the influence of IP awareness on small and medium-sized enterprises' ability to set an IP strategy. A large-scale survey targeting top executives in the six Gulf Cooperation Council states assessed familiarity with IP rights, perception of the importance of IP protection, and understanding of basic IP rights concepts. A second survey targeted top IP experts to assess their clients' awareness regarding IP. Descriptive and inferential statistics revealed a substantial lack of IP awareness among top executives, emphasizing the importance of promoting IP awareness through workshops and conferences. The results provide a basis for further research on the influence of IP knowledge and executives' awareness of their ability and willingness to develop an IP strategy as part of their business strategy. (back to session overview)

Khouloud Khemiri

Association between socio-economic status and poor glycemic control among type 2 diabetics in Tunisia: uncovering mediators of interest

Purpose: To study the association between Socio-economic status and the achievement of good glycemic control through the mediation of health-related behaviors, adherence to essential healthcare practices, and comorbidities conditions in Tunisia

Method: Three sets of mediating variables (Mediators) are used to describe the mechanisms of association between SES and poor glycemic control: adverse health-related behaviors, comorbidities, and non-adherence to essential health service-related practices

Results: Glycemic control was poorer in diabetic individuals belonging to the low socioeconomic status. We found that adverse health-related behaviors, such as non-adherence to diet (adjusted odds ratio [AOR] = 1.01 [0.92; 1.06]); existing comorbidities, such as obesity (AOR= 1.05 [0.92; 1.16] and hypertension [AOR] = 1.09 [IC = 1.03; 1.14]; and non-adherence to essential health service-related practices concerning diabetes care, such as irregular scheduled clinic visits ([AOR] = 1.05 [0.91; 1.31] and self-monitoring of glucose blood ([AOR] = 1.11 [1.06; 1.26] are factors that mediate the relation between low SES and achievement of good glycemic control.

Conclusion: Poor socioeconomic status and non-glycemic control are associated in Tunesia, due to adverse health behaviors, existing comorbidities, and a lack of adherence to essential health service practices. The relationship between socioeconomic status and good glycemic control is explained by these modifiable factors. Comprehensive diabetes policy making should duly account for these underlying factors. (back to session overview)

Khouloud Khemiri

Socioeconomic inequalities related to the T2D management utilization of diabetic outpatients by residential areas in Tunisia: Application of regression-based decomposition with an analytic approach.

Understanding socioeconomic inequalities in healthcare utilization are critical for achieving health equity. The aim of this paper is threefold: 1) to understand the determinants of these inequalities in relation to socioeconomic, socio-demographic, and clinical morbidity; 2) to quantify inequality in

diabetes healthcare checkup utilization, and 3) to compare the empirical outcome of using income level and educational level as proxies for Socio-Economic Status (SES). In addition, regular oversight and regular self-check of blood sugar were examined separately by a residential area in Tunisia.
Data is a part from the entire National Health examination survey in 2016 (N = 1681) were applied. A concentration index (Gini index) with the decomposition of related-socioeconomic inequalities into contributing factors according to the analytic approach was applied.
Differences in diabetes patients' healthcare utilization patterns suggest that the use of checkups differs among outpatients belonging to lower and higher SES and between rural and urban areas. Comparison of the empirical outcome from using educational level and income level as a proxy for patients' SES indicates important differences in inequality estimates.
While income, like education, to a certain extent is a source of inequalities, insurance and age class are more decisive for patients' ability to keep adequate diabetes management. (back to session overview)

Bruce Lambert

Examining Decarbonization of the Maritime System - A Consideration of the Implications of Changing Economic Considerations Specially Related to Cost Benefit Analysis and The Presence of Super Agents

Historically, port investments were considered transformative, but today, projects must address sustainability's three goals of economics, environment, and equity. Port projects should reflect social returns, especially related to total externalities and transactional costs. For example, the decarbonization of supply chains, mainly as innovative technologies, must be funded; while, there are concerns about reducing the exposure of existing facilities to a changing climate.
Traditionally, Cost Benefit Analysis should address social costs when considered in the planning process. These decisions occur externally to the results of a project's Cost Benefit Analysis, often used to justify a project. Current institutional parameters of planning and project approval have created a framework where the innovation related to decarbonization may be challenged by the degree to which these investments address other sustainability goals, frequently outside the project's economic justification.
This paper discusses a framework for integrating social returns on investment and addressing the planning challenges that more "super agents" face who can extract or influence future investment decisions. (back to session overview)

Hanane Llouh

Local commercial districts under the pressure of transformation. An analysis of the Flemish case on policy revitalization strategies

This paper examines the transformation of local commercial centers in Flanders, Belgium, amid challenges such as commercial vacancies, e-commerce, changing consumer behavior (Grimmeau et al., 2004), and out-of-town development. These ongoing challenges pose challenges to local governments. We analyze the policies aimed at revitalizing these commercial centers, with the Flemish government prioritizing vibrant commercial centers in its policy through the 'Profploeg' project. Internationally, there is an ongoing debate on policies and regulations regarding revitalizing and saving historic commercial districts. Regulations aim to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on local communities and smaller retailers. With the rise of e-commerce and out-of-town development, the retail sector has shifted from a centralized model to a more fragmented one.
This paper employs a predominantly qualitative approach to provide a holistic analysis of the policy strategies in place in Flemish cities and municipalities to tackle the challenges regarding declining local commercial districts, with a focus on commercial vacancy. (back to session overview)

Rosa Paulina López Pérez

Are women better at making intuitive decisions? Analyzing the roles of gender, age, and experience for intuitive misses

Purpose: This study aims to examine the roles of gender, age, and professional experience for intuitive misses in decisions made by managers across different hierarchical levels. It draws on dual process theory, highlighting differences in using intuition and its outcomes.

Design/methodology/approach: Based on existing research on intuition and decision-making, this study uses a questionnaire with a retrospective approach on a sample of 1005 professionals in top management or other managerial positions in Mexican organizations.

Findings: The results of this study are more conclusive regarding the role gender plays in the use of intuition in decision-making and its outcomes than they are regarding the roles that age and experience play in explaining intuitive misses.

Originality: This study explores selected antecedents of using intuition in decision-making and its results, using an original sample of managers in Mexican organizations and focusing on an under-researched regional context.

Research limitations/implications: Data is based on retrospective reports from female and male managers within only one country. However, the results illustrate how women in leadership positions value the use of intuition in strategic decision-making and report a lower ration of intuitive misses compared to male managers. (back to session overview)

Wenqi Lu

Joint Time or Purchased Goods? The Togetherness Value and Intrahousehold Allocation

Togetherness takes the form of joint activities between partners and is one of the major gains of marriage. We develop a parametric collective model to include the children's welfare, good living conditions and spousal togetherness value within households as home productions. We apply our model to married couples with children in the Netherlands to estimate the togetherness value and the contribution of time and expenditure as inputs. We have four main findings from the empirical practices. First, the wife attaches higher marginal values to home productions than the husband does. Second, one extra hour benefits togetherness value more than 250 euros spent on joint activities with a spouse per week. Third, the accompanying time and expenditures investing in togetherness are substitutable for average households. Fourth, households with more kids are more likely to increase the expenditure than the accompanying time for the joy of togetherness if at least one spouse's wage increases. This paper helps to enhance our understanding of household resource allocation, the pattern of time and purchased goods invested in home production and the gender differences in household decisions. (back to session overview)

Elie Lunanga

Presidents and vaccines: Head of state inoculation as a tool against vaccine hesitancy

Vaccine hesitancy is an important threat to global health; Since the Covid-19 pandemic, vaccine confidence further declined. How can vaccine acceptance be boosted? One way may be public vaccination or role models, such as heads of state. We systematically document which heads of state received a COVID-19 vaccination, and whether they did so publicly. We find that 62% of heads of state shared an image of their vaccination. We then turn to a case study in the Democratic republic of Congo, where vaccine confidence sharply declined in recent years. Leveraging a survey- and policy experiment we analyse, for a sample of 600 Congolese, if the vaccination of President Tshisekedi affected stated COVID-19 vaccine acceptance. In the survey experiment, the president's hypothetical vaccination boosts vaccine acceptance from 0,36 to 0,57 for Congolese who report trusting the president. For Congolese who do not trust the president, it decreases vaccine acceptance from 0,16 to 0,11. When the president got vaccinated during the survey period, only 18% of respondents were aware of this. For them, vaccine acceptance increased from 0,16 to 0,36. Most heads of state made their vaccination status public. Our findings indicate that this action can increase vaccine acceptance, provided that the leader is trusted, and the news reaches the citizenry. These conditions are not straightforward, particularly in low-income countries and remote areas. (back to session overview)

Pierre Mananga

A network approach to interbank contagion risk in South Africa

We investigate the resilience of the South African banking system using a dynamic agent-based model and the DebtRank algorithm. This approach enables us to identify each bank's importance and vulnerability in the interbank network and is not limited to listed banks, as previous studies were. We find that larger banks are more systemically important, but a bank ' s interbank-lending-to-equity multiple is significantly correlated with its vulnerability. Our research offers policymakers a direct and practical indicator for improved monitoring of financial stability. (back to session overview)

Joeri Meeus

Management Systems in Aviation: Challenges and Opportuni-ties to upgrade to an Integrated Management System

Airlines principle focus these days is on managing safety risk although multiple management systems are established individually without any form of interoperability to function as one integrated management system, to have a holistic view on the different risks in an organization. A post-positivism approach is used with a qualitative method, through a survey, to obtain different datapoints.

The datapoints are selected based on the current ICAO Safety Management System requirement as it is the only mandated system in aviation, to ensure compliance against regulatory requirements. These datapoints have been set-off against other management systems, ISO, IOSA and other management systems, to understand the current correlation between them.

Multiple management systems are implemented however the interoperability of these systems is questionable and sometimes contra-productive. The various systems have not always common objectives, which result in conflicting situations. Management systems use different kind of classifications methods which makes if even harder to enhance interoperability. Risk is assessed through different risk matrixes which result in incomparable risk evaluation of the different management systems, a standard language between the systems is absent.

The collected datapoints are not available with regulators or associations although is mandated to implement (one or more) management systems. The outcome of the survey provides an overview on how management systems are currently implemented with airlines and if there already exist an interoperability. The result will be used to develop a concept for an integrated management system, one language on which other management systems can be built on. (back to session overview)

Jo Mentens

Language and Investors' Assessment of CSR Disclosures

I will conduct a pre-registered study on the role of language on investors' assessment of corporate social responsibility (CSR) disclosures. Specifically, I am interested in whether CSR disclosures have a greater influence on investors' willingness to invest when these disclosures are presented in investors' native language compared to a foreign language. Drawing on psychology research on the foreign language effect (FLE), I expect that investors will rely less on their emotions when assessing CSR disclosures in a foreign language compared to a native language. Generally, research on the FLE has found that reading information in a foreign language mutes people's emotional responses, reducing decision biases and leading to more utilitarian decisions. Research in accounting and finance shows that investors' decision-making is influenced by emotions when processing CSR disclosures. I expect that reading such disclosures in a foreign language reduces such influence. Consequently, I expect investors' willingness to invest to be higher (lower) when positive (negative) CSR disclosures are presented in investors' native language instead of a foreign language. Moreover, I expect this FLE to be larger for more ethically charged CSR issues. To test my expectations, I will conduct an experiment on Prolific with a 3 (CSR disclosure: absent/control, lower ethicality, or higher ethicality) x 2 (language: native or foreign) between-subjects factorial design. (back to session overview)

Tesfaye Merra

Public Debt Dynamics, Debt Sustainability and the Role of Debt Relief Initiatives: Empirical from Ethiopia, DSSI & CF

This paper explored the main drivers of the renewed build-up of debt and the role of DSSI and CF beyond the DSSI in Ethiopia using time series data. ARDL bound test and EC model, and a real option approach was applied to assess the drivers debt and the role of DSSI and CF. The result of the co-integration test of the ARDL bound test reveals the existence of multiple long-run equilibrium relationship between the debt variables and debt accumulation. The empirical result shows that external debt servicing, inflation and savings has a significant long run relationship with external debt accumulation. The role of DSSI in combating the Covid-19 pandemic was relevant for the country that has benefited an estimated amount 7.2 billion $ debt service savings. Dropping official development aids, rapid drying up of finance from China and downgrading by crediting agencies were among the main drivers the country to request CF debt treatment. Conditionality like to implement IMF arrangements, unification of foreign exchange rate system, disclose all debts held secret were the major costs of CF participation. The progress of CF was too slow, lacks clarity on its enforcement mechanism and waiting the new DSA result in order to determine the amount of debt relief makes CF uncertain and seems not feasible in the meantime to provide debt relief. Therefore, the government should work on stabilizing the inflation, increase domestic resource mobilization, so as to reduce the overall debt risk for the country. (back to session overview)

James Merten

Enhancing Economic Resilience of River Port Maritime Clusters through Disaster Risk Reduction: A Framework for Evaluating Disaster Resilience and Recovery Planning

River Ports and their associated maritime clusters are critical to regional and global economies, with their economic activities generating significant value and supporting millions of jobs worldwide. These Ports are vulnerable to various disasters, such as natural disasters, cyber-attacks, and pandemics, which can disrupt their operations and cause severe economic and social impacts. Seasonal factors like low water/ high water, as well as climate factors, increase the disaster risk of maritime clusters and ports. This paper proposes a Port Recovery Index (PRI) based on the Disaster Resiliency Formula developed for the study. The framework incorporates five key factors: preparedness, response, recovery, vulnerability, and risk, and evaluates each factor based on specific subcategories related to maritime cluster economics. The framework is demonstrated using example values for each subcategory, resulting in an overall disaster resiliency score for the maritime cluster. The proposed framework can help maritime stakeholders identify their strengths and weaknesses in terms of disaster resiliency and develop appropriate strategies to improve their resilience to disasters. The framework can also be used as a benchmarking tool to compare the disaster resiliency of different maritime clusters worldwide. Future research directions include applying the framework to real-world case studies and evaluating its effectiveness in enhancing the disaster resiliency of maritime clusters. (back to session overview)

Patrick Ndlovu

Gender Differences in Hours Worked and Earnings when Working from Home: Evidence from Canada

Following recent increases in the adoption of work from home arrangements, our study assesses whether the easing of time constraints when working from home could help reduce gender differences in labour market outcomes. We estimate weekly hours and earnings regressions using the Canadian Labour Force Survey, which has a nationally representative sample of employees and captures detailed labour market characteristics. We find evidence of heterogeneous effects , which is shown by the gain in work hours and earnings among female employees, particularly if they have young children. While gender differences in weekly hours and earnings remain present, we find a narrowing of the gender differences when employees are working from home. The study offers timely insights on the role of

work from home arrangements in achieving work-life balance and addressing gender differences in the labour market.
(back to session overview)

Claus Nottbrock

Capabilities to manage digital Industry 4.0 innovations in interorganizational value chains: results from a Delphi study

This explorative study delves into the critical yet underexplored area of the interorganizational capabilities necessary for fully integrating digital innovations within end-to-end value chains, a pivotal understanding for manufacturing firms aiming to stay competitive through Industry 4.0 innovations. Through a modified Delphi study involving international experts across various sectors, we empirically validate a Digital Interorganizational Value Chain (DIOVC) capability framework and highlight specific sub-capabilities. The results reveal not only a validated DIOVC framework with respective assessment attributes but also emphasize significant differences between intra- and interorganizational perspectives on process innovation. Our research underscores the need to complement the traditional people, process, and technology paradigm with governance to effectively address the requirements of implementing Industry 4.0 innovations. Regarding research implications, the DIOVC framework offers a theoretical tool for analyzing specific process innovations within the context of Industry 4.0, without aiming to predict or explain outcomes. The identified measurement items serve as an evaluative instrument for gauging an organization's current status, opening avenues for future research, such as developing a maturity model and best-practice guidance. On a practical level, the validated DIOVC framework can guide manufacturing firms in systematically developing and aligning their capabilities with other value chain entities. This work stands as a novel attempt to assess the interorganizational capabilities indispensable for process innovation under the aegis of Industry 4.0. (back to session overview)

Adriana Oliveres Mallol

Changing seasonal patterns and labor dynamics in rural Malawi

Rural labor markets in Sub-Saharan Africa are prone to both structural underemployment and significant seasonal variation in employment rates, representing a significant source of foregone welfare (de Janvry et al., 2022, Khandker, 2012, Stephens and Barrett, 2011). The aim of this study is to characterize long-run trends in the seasonal patterns of labor markets in Malawi, a predominantly rural country, with high land pressure, in which most smallholders depend on rainfed agriculture in a single cropping season.

The study uses two rounds of the Integrated Household Survey data for Malawi, collected in 2010/11 and 2019/20. The survey is temporally representative, a design feature we exploit to document the seasonality of labor supplied in four categories: work on their own farms, work in the household's own off-farm business, casual labor and wage labor. We do this for 2010/11 and again for 2019/20 and interpret the changing seasonal patterns.

We find that between 2010 and 2019 there is an increase in total hours worked per year and a decrease in labor seasonality, accompanied by an increase in household consumption. However, poverty levels have stagnated and the share of households reporting food insecurity is larger. Over this period, working-age adults are working fewer hours on their own-farm, but working significantly more hours in casual labor as well as in their off-farm businesses. This evidence suggests that Malawi is transitioning from a subsistence farm-based to a market-based economy which, despite increasing household consumption and reducing labor seasonality, is not moving households out of poverty. (back to session overview)

Jolien Pauwels

The Economic Impact of Airports: a Case Study Analysis for Brussels Airport (work in progress)

Providing economic impact studies for airports alongside noise and emission studies has become increasingly important in recent years. In conducting these economic impact studies, it is necessary to

choose the method that best suits the objectives of the study. The paper aims to investigate the economic contribution of Brussels Airport in terms of full-time equivalents and value-added.
More concretely, the economic impact is divided into three categories: direct, indirect and induced impact. The methodology used to obtain the total economic impact (sum of the three categories) is a combination of an annual account analysis (to determine the direct impact), an input-output analysis (for the indirect impact) and an extension to this input-output analysis (to investigate the induced impact). The methodology is adapted from the methodology the National Bank of Belgium (NBB) applied in similar studies up to and including 2015.
This resulted in a total economic impact of Brussels Airport in direct, indirect and induced terms of approximately 50.000 full-time equivalents and 5.500 million euros value added. When looking at the direct impact only, there can be concluded an upward trend in the number of full-time equivalents compared to 2015 and earlier. The indirect and induced impacts are more difficult to compare as other input-output tables are used to estimate the indirect impact and the induced impact was not estimated before. (back to session overview)

Tim Peeters

Fostering interaction in technology transfer ecosystems throughout the valorization process

In recent years, universities have come under increasing pressure to shift in focus from conducting research and providing education, to add a "contribution to society", a so-called 'Third Pillar'. Here, universities actively contribute to the social, economic, and cultural development of their direct environment by transferring knowledge, newly obtained via research, directly into the ecosystem in which it exists. This ecosystem exists of different payers, such as institutions and (industrial) organizations, that interact with each other throughout the entire valorization process. To make this interaction work, support from the entrepreneurial university is required, based on the specific needs of both the researcher and other ecosystem players. However, the question remains how a university's organizational units support the interaction between researchers and ecosystem players across the stages of the valorization process. This research question will be answered via qualitative research methods, based on semi-structured interviews conducted with members of an entrepreneurial university's organizational units that support researchers and other players in several selected ecosystems within the same institutional environment. (back to session overview)

Wim Piot

Measuring housing affordability

The correct measurement of housing affordability is heavily discussed in literature. This study comes up with a comprise between the various schools of thought. Literature indicates several ways to measure housing affordability without coming to a consensus. OECD statistics between 2010 and 2020 show that housing affordability has kept track with the growth of disposable income across the OECD. Based on a literature study and OECD data, we looked at the right measures to gauge affordability. The conclusion is that housing affordability indices are incomplete as a measurement tool and that transport cost should be embedded. Therefore, this study proposes to use a location affordability index, rather than a housing affordability index. The appropriate calculations are included for the aforementioned period. This is necessary because lower housing cost is usually a trade-off to higher transport cost as necessary facilities, employment and infrastructure are far away, leading to more commuting. Neither of the two costs can therefore be seen in isolation and should be added up to come to a location affordability index.
Furthermore, in the second part of this study the evolution of housing affordability and housing location affordability between 2010 and 2020 is assessed for the OECD. (back to session overview)

Juan Manuel Pulido

Visibility as enabler for a synchromodal transport ecosystem: A data space application

Synchromodality has evolved as a concept to improve freight transport and modal shift by using the supply chain's existing organisational, technical, and technological resources to synchronise multiple stakeholders in real-time. The current implementation and benchmarking of this concept in actual transport and logistics systems is scarce partly due to the lack of visibility on critical processes. This paper conciliates fundamental attributes of synchromodality, shows its levels of interaction, and proposes the federated data space concept as a facilitator to improve visibility as an enabler of synchromodal transport. Finally, we identify necessary research directions and test the conditions for trusted data-sharing processes among stakeholders as a trigger for key attributes of synchromodality. (back to session overview)

Michell Queiroz

Multi-Depot Heterogeneous On-Demand Bus Routing Problem

This work presents a metaheuristic for the Multi-Depot Heterogeneous On-Demand Bus Routing Problem (MD-H-ODBRP). The problem consists of serving transportation requests in an urban environment. Passengers are picked up and dropped off by a bus at assigned stations near their origin and destination locations. A fleet of heterogeneous vehicles must serve the passengers within their time windows, and the objective function is to minimize the total user ride time (URT) of all passengers. We introduce the dynamic version of the problem and a simulated annealing algorithm to provide solutions. Computational experiments are performed on a new set of benchmark instances. We analyze the effect of instance properties, namely, size, dynamism, urgency, and geographic dispersion on solution quality and the percentage of rejected requests. The correlation between dynamism, urgency, and those measures is different. The former has a minor influence, but it is shown to improve solution value and reduce the number of rejected requests as dynamism grows. Meanwhile, scenarios with higher urgency strongly negatively impact both solution value and the percentage of rejected requests. Geographic dispersion produced conflicting results, as in, susceptible to instance size, both instances with short and longer trips have the highest ratios of rejected requests. (back to session overview)

Afsoon Qutbyar

From corporate governance to performance governance: a new perspective on governance research

Purpose – This paper aims to establish communicative validity of the concept of corporate governance related to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), and examines whether there are differences between academic research and practitioners in the field.
Design/methodology/approach – The paper examines scholarly and practitioner work to identify a definition of governance relevant to the small and medium-sized enterprise. In or-der to ensure that these terms are embedded in practice, 26 cases of Dutch SMEs were examined using a textual analysis methodology.
Findings – The theoretical and empirical results reveal that a comprehensive definition of governance applicable to SMEs is currently missing in the academic field. The qualitative content analysis shows that the majority of the respondents found governance related to improving the performance of the SME most essential, such as a focus on opportunities, goal achievement, strategic direction, value creation and risk management. Furthermore, the case studies reveal that for the small business enterprise, traditional corporate governance elements focusing on the executive board and director renumeration are often not relevant nor applied in practice.
Practical implications – Overall, the results imply that SMEs cannot be seen as a small version of corporations. Ownership and control are usually assigned to one or a few actors limiting the usability of traditional corporate governance theories. SMEs put higher im-portance on using governance to facilitate performance than using governance to conform to regulations. (back to session overview)

Luis Roses Pou

Predictors and Paradoxes of Team Motivation. A qualitative study

This study explores the antecedents of team motivation focusing on how behaviors of team leaders and teammates, team mental models, and individual idiosyncrasies affect individual and team motivation, with a special interest for paradoxical relationships between these antecedents.

Self-Determination Theory (SDT) proposes that there are three psychological needs that must be satisfied to generate motivation: autonomy, competence, and belonging. Based on this theory we explore needs in teams, using a qualitative grounded theory approach to describe the phenomenon and develop a taxonomy of motivators.
This taxonomy allows us to create a model of team motivation seeking, (1) to broaden and deepen the SDT needs in teams, (2) to reveal possible paradoxes between the antecedents of team motivation, (3) to create a taxonomy of team motivation predictors and, (4) to create a model of team motivational paradoxes.
This study intends to enrich research on team motivation with the exploration of its antecedents and multilevel dynamics and contribute to theories that use the lens of paradoxes to look at organizational complexity by focusing on teams. With our inductive approach based on interviews and after-action review meetings, we want to complement the existing body of knowledge on motivation by exploring the underlying paradoxes. Furthermore, it allows us to reveal elements and nuances previously not described that emerged as a consequence of increasing virtuality, the rising popularity of agile teams, within the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. (back to session overview)

Jie Shang

Tracking the change of income-related health inequality of different age groups in China

Since its sweeping reforms in the structure of economy in 1978, China has re-entered the world economy after almost 30 years of isolation, and witnessed rapid increase in productivity which resulted in higher incomes and better living standards. Though the level of health and life expectancy has increased remarkably over the years, there's significant inequality of health between groups with different levels of income and between people with different age groups.
As a developing country, it can be predicted that health inequality is likely to be even more severe in China, because, on one hand, the medical insurance system is generally imperfect and health financing mainly comes from private sources, thus income differences may directly lead to differences in the access to health services; On the other hand, democracy and legal system are not yet sound, and the concept of fairness in society is not deeply rooted in people's hearts, which can easily lead to the inequality of health outcomes due to the social and economic inequality.
In this paper, we will divide the population into 3 different age groups and use Concentration Index to measure the income-related inequality in health respectively, and then decompose the Concentration Index using 2 different methods. Finally, we will track how inequality changes over time. (back to session overview)

Ola Shawer

Towards improved air connectivity in the African continent: Air industry best practices

Airlines operate hub-and-spoke networks for passengers and freight transport. The advantage of the hub-and-spoke structure is its efficiency for operating large networks by maximizing the number of destinations, besides achieving regional market dominance as well as economies of scale, scope, and density. Despite the potential, Africa is the most extreme example of the complexities of sparse and underdeveloped airlines. A few powerful nodes dominate sparse markets. Africa's connectivity score, ranking, and aircraft movements are the lowest of all regions.
The research applies a multiple case study approach to identify and analyse the key success factors of top-performing airlines for improving air connectivity to be adopted by African airlines from a passenger and cargo perspective.
The paper concludes that varying resources and activities through partnerships, multi-hub strategy, and intermodality at airports are the key success factors for better air connectivity. African airlines must be aligned with the air industry's best practices to improve air connectivity and performance.
(back to session overview)

Azmieti Kurnia Sinta

Airports holding in Indonesia, is there any economies of scale and scope?

Purpose – it is interesting to be able to gain an in-depth understanding of whether there are economies of scale and economies of scope in the airport sector, especially in Indonesia. Knowing this is important for decision makers in the air transportation sector in order to gain insight into whether there is efficiency and what are the factors that influence it. This paper uses a systematic literature review to explore literature on economies of scale and economies of scope in the airport sector.

Design/Methodology/Approach – To achieve research objectives based on systematic literature review (SLR), the authors conducted a literature review from 1970 to 2023 related to economies of scale and economies of scope at airports. There are 13 studies with similar topics.

Findings – Previous research has found an increase in economies of scale at a certain level and economies of scope which have an impact on airport efficiency.

Originality/Value – The literature assessed is specific research related to economies of scale and economies of scope specifically in the airport industry.

Research limitation - The categories used are economies of scale and economies of scope specifically in the airport industry with various models of calculation analysis, both parametric and non-parametric so that they do not cover research outside the specified scope.

Practical Implication - This literature review identifies various research gaps and directions for future research to develop a theoretical and practical understanding of economies of scale and economies of scope. (back to session overview)

Michael Stein

Critical success factors for user satisfaction with online training tools for safety and security training in port facilities

Ports experienced increasing complexity over the past decades, both in terms of legal issues and increasing usage of technology. The covid-19 pandemic rose the demand for distance education as traditional classrooms are declining due to cost- and hygiene aspects. Online education contains a valuable basis for the education of staff in applied industrial settings, where safety and security (SaS) education has proven necessary but challenging to conduct. Studies have already revealed that existing SaS regulations consist of vague and confusing suggestions that often lack applicable trainings, leading port operators to conduct best practice and minimum compliance approaches. This study sheds light on a crucial research gap among online education literature, being the absence of applied quantitative evaluations. A majority of studies took place among higher education students but not in the operational field of white- and blue-collar environments. Based upon mixed-methods of qualitative and quantitative triangulation, this paper reveals critical success factors for satisfaction with online training tools and their implementation in applied industrial settings. Among the most salient results, a three-factor model is found to be significant including the lack of appropriate content, learner’s reluctance towards e-learning and learner’s general PC skills. Moreover, gender, age, and period of employment impact learner’s perception of e-learning in port operations. (back to session overview)

Tiffany Taylor

Political Skill and Emotions

In this mixed methods study, we further investigate the connection between Political Skill and emotions through questionnaires, computer tasks, and bio-metric data measurements in managers working in a Flemish public sector agency. Participants (18) responded to four questionnaires: Political Skill Inventory (PSI), Emotional Intelligence (EI) scale, Salesperson Theory of Mind scale, and the Interpersonal Reactivity Index (IRI). Participants also completed two computer-based tasks, Multi-faceted Empathy Test and Strategy Comparison Task, while simultaneously measuring neuro-cognitive activity (EEG), heart rate, and galvanic skin response (GSR). These computer bases tasks measure cognitive and emotional empathy and emotion self-regulation strategies. Results of the study are currently being reviewed. (back to session overview)

Daniel Toegl

A quantitative experiment: inter-team retrospectives in scaled agile programs

Despite the current popularity of agile software development or agile project management and the increasing interest in scaling such frameworks, there is little academic research inquiring how to scale (and adjust) agile frameworks to be successful at the program level. Retrospectives, meetings held after every iteration to discuss what happened during the last iteration, with the goal of improving things in the future, are understood to play an important role in attempts to successfully adjust scaled-up project frameworks. This research studies the particular impact of such meetings as a tool for inter-team communication and coordination at program level to address current gaps highlighted in recent program management literature. To better understand the role of retrospectives, a quantitative experiment, to inquire how program value is accomplished with inter-team retrospectives, is conducted. With this design, the proposed research is expected to test if there is a measurable impact on program success by introducing inter-team retrospectives based on current approaches from the literature. This will allow to better understand and (in practice) further develop the inter-team retrospective meeting design to provide guidance on how to facilitate retrospectives on an inter-team level within large scale agile programs. (back to session overview)

Flemming Toft

Improvisation as a, intentional organisational dialogical event

Based on existing literature's distinctions and studies regarding organizational improvisation, this thesis seeks to reach beyond the metaphor, investigating whether the phenomenon of improvisation can appear alive, active, and reflexive in an organizational context.

Researchers and practitioners recognize organizational improvisation as one of the most critical competencies of our time, but existing studies in the field are primarily theoretical. Therefore, this thesis focuses on whether the phenomenon of improvisation can manifest itself in a different domain than improvisation's usual and faithful companions, music and theatre. It looks towards developing contingent capabilities enabling organizations to proactively utilize improvisation creatively in navigating complex contexts. (back to session overview)

Ewald Van den Auwelant

Comparing the environmental impact of tropical hardwood with European softwood for timber products by including carbon dynamics into life cycle assessment

Forests play a critical role in mitigating climate change by sequestering carbon dioxide. Especially tropical forests have unique climate benefits through biophysical effects. Depending on the wood source and the product itself, the life cycle carbon fluxes differ and also the environmental impact. This paper presents an innovative approach to incorporate dynamic forest carbon fluxes into a streamlined parametric model for the environmental life cycle assessment (LCA) of timber products. This model enables a time-explicit and balanced account of carbon fluxes within a forest ecosystem. In this article, the carbon sequestration potential of tropical hardwood (azobe) is compared with European softwood (pine) through an LCA framework. The urgency of safeguarding tropical rainforests is underlined given their remarkable biodiversity and pivotal role in climate regulation. However, the demand for tropical hardwood, fuelled by industries like construction and logging, threatens these ecosystems. The analysis emphasizes the importance of accounting for the entire life cycle impact, including End-of-Life scenarios, to accurately assess the environmental benefits of wood-based products. In light of this, the paper proposes a comprehensive approach that integrates dynamic forest carbon modelling with LCA to evaluate the environmental implications of timber production. By applying this approach to the case of European softwood and tropical hardwood, the study aims to inform sustainable decision-making in the construction industry. The integration of carbon dynamics into LCA holds promise for assessing the full scope of environmental impact and guiding the transition toward a more sustainable use of forest resources. (back to session overview)

Dries Van Doninck

We're in this together? Investigating the link between organizational identification and chronic stress in the face of uncertainty in the public sector

In today's context of widespread distrust in government, change abundance (and fatigue) and strained workforces, the relations between public sector employees' organizational identification, change uncertainty and chronic stress is highly relevant yet poorly understood. This study examines how organizational identification and change uncertainty relate to chronic stress, combining survey methods with hair cortisol concentration analyses to objectively measure chronic stress. Our findings corroborate recent research that reveal a potential dark side of organizational identification to some extent, but also provide nuance. In a context of high change uncertainty, organizational identification can protect employees and limit the development of chronic stress. (back to session overview)

Tijmen van Kempen

Mandatory energy efficiency disclosure policies and house prices

Mandatory energy efficiency disclosure policies are increasingly being used by governments around the world to reduce information-driven market failures. We exploit two policy changes in Flanders to study the causal effect of mandatory energy efficiency disclosure policies on house prices. We find that the introduction of mandatory energy performance certificates with an energy efficiency score in 2008 did not affect the association between energy efficiency and sales prices, indicating that the policy change did not reduce information frictions. However, the introduction of EPC labels in 2019 affected the willingness to pay for energy efficiency. (back to session overview)

Jonas Vandennieuwenhuysen

Audit Partner-Client Strategy Alignment

We provide evidence on audit partner-client strategic alignment, and consider how alignment decisions differ depending on whether they occur in connection with new-client acceptance versus existing-client rotation. We define audit partner-client strategic alignment as the degree of similarity between an audit partner's prior experiences and a prospective client's characteristics that will affect the audit. We analyze 13,223 firm-year observations from Belgium during the period 2008–2014 in which each client engagement experiences a partner change. We report evidence of strategic alignment whereby audit partners possessing prior experience with clients that are large, financially risky, publicly traded, and requiring IFRS expertise assortatively match via strategic alignment with clients possessing those characteristics or requiring such expertise. Most notably, these associations are more pronounced for audit partner-client strategic alignment involving new-client acceptance as compared to existing-client rotation. Our results therefore provide insights relevant to regulations concerning audit partner and audit firm rotation. (back to session overview)

Niels Vanlaer

In Murky Waters. The impact of illicit trade on the organizational resilience capacity of ports.

Ports are critical infrastructures that are vital for the wider economy, society and well-being of nations and regions in their hinterland. Therefore a high level of organizational resilience is required to ensure continuity and a swift and effective recovery in the case of adverse events. Literature suggests that those disruptive events are accidental and highly impactful. However, the shady and incremental role of illicit trade and the related organized crime on the organizational resilience capacity of ports is overlooked. This is problematic, because being uncertain about this leaves a blind spot on the very foundations of organizational resilience that allows ports to anticipate to, recover from and learn from adverse events. In this article, we build on extant literature and provide first-hand examples to understand to what extent illicit trade influences the organizational resilience capacity of ports. We contribute to organizational resilience literature by providing input of a specific type of slow-burning crisis and we contribute to port literature and practicality by providing a framework that port authorities can use to minimize the disruptive effects of illicit trade through their ports. (back to session overview)

Konstantina Vasilakou

Assessing the future of second-generation bioethanol by 2030 – A techno-economic assessment integrating technology learning curves

Lignocellulosic biomass is the most abundant source of renewable biomass and is seen as a high-potential replacement for petroleum-based resources. The conversion technologies to advanced biofuels are still at a low maturity level, thus allowing for future cost reductions through technological learning. This fact is barely considered in state-of-the-art techno-economic assessments and a structured approach to account for technological learning in techno-economic assessments is needed. In this study, a framework for techno-economic assessments of advanced biofuels, integrating learning curves, is proposed. As a validation of this framework, the economic feasibility of the valorization of corn stover for the production of second-generation bioethanol in Belgium is studied. Process flowsheet simulations in Aspen Plus are developed, with an emphasis on the comparison of four different pretreatment technologies and two plant capacities at 156 dry kt biomass/y and 667 dry kt/y. The dilute acid pretreatment model of the large-scale biorefinery required the lowest minimum learning rate to reach an economically feasible biorefinery by 2030, being 3.9%, almost half as the one calculated for the smaller scale plant. This learning rate seems to be achievable based on learning rates commonly estimated in literature. We conclude that there is a potential for advanced ethanol production in Belgium under the current state of technology for large-scale biorefineries, which require additional biomass imports, when accounting for future cost reductions through learning. (back to session overview)

Lars-Michael Wendel

Disentangling the airline Industry Architecture: A cluster analysis of airlines' vertical strategies

Airlines' weak industry-structural positioning results in limited potential for airlines to migrate value to their segment. A firm's vertical strategy and design of interfaces in co-specialized vertical relationships are identified as valuable potential sources of Architectural Advantage. Our current research focuses on the airlines' vertical strategies, leveraging the concept of Industry Architecture and value migration, to identify clusters of similar vertical strategies. We develop a quantitative framework covering more than 1.800 data points to analyse the carriers' vertical strategies and apply it with a hierarchical clustering algorithm to a global sample of 75 airlines and airline groups. Based on the developed framework (conceptually presented already during the ATRS conference 2022), different airline vertical strategy clusters are identified and discussed. In a second step, the performance of the respective airlines is compared among the clusters. The objective is to identify clusters with superior performance, so called 'kingpins', i.e., superior vertical strategies, and derive strategic recommendations from the respective firms' decisions. Based on the analysis, the paper provides a first quantitative application of the Industry Architecture concept to the airline industry to understand the dynamics of vertical interfaces and their impact on airline (group) performance. Additionally, it aims at identifying clusters of airlines' vertical strategies, which can serve as basis for further research on the airline industry structure, its evolutionary dynamics, and potential ways to optimize the carriers' position. (back to session overview)

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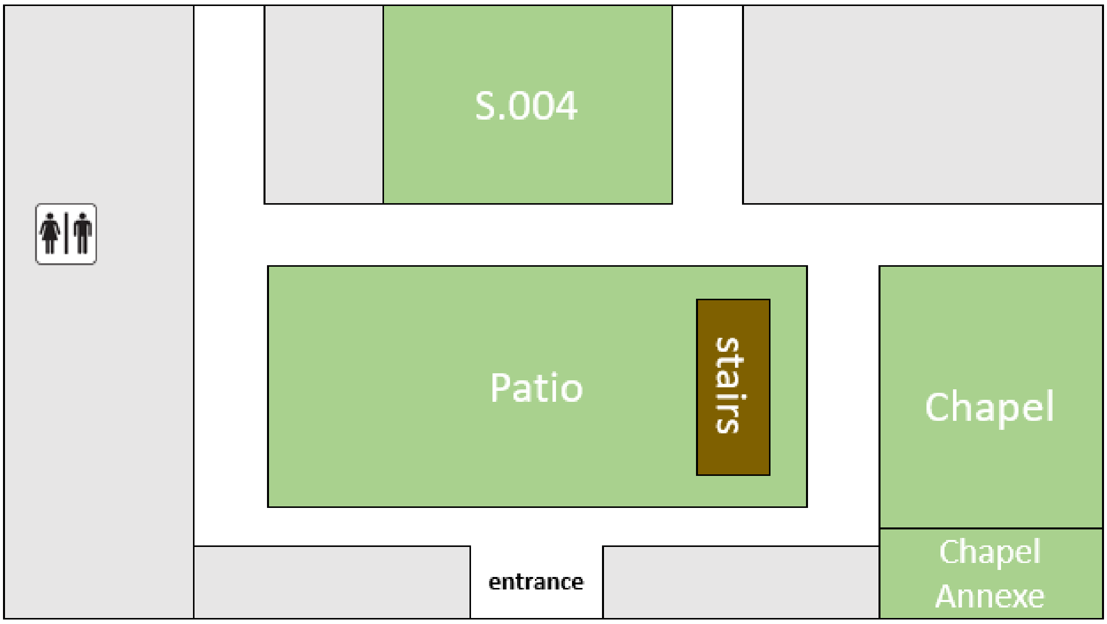

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