

The 7th Kobe University

ACE Student Conference Saturday

20 January, 2024

CATALYSTS FOR CHANGE

The School of Languages and Communication at Kobe University presents a student conference in English for first-year students in the ACE program. Participation is free and we welcome guests from throughout the university community and beyond.



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Greetings from the ACE coordinator

Prof. Tim Greer

ACE Program Coordinator

School of Languages and Communication

Kobe University



Welcome to the 2024 ACE Student Conference at Kobe University.

First-year students from a range of faculties have taken part in the **Accelerated Course in English** (ACE) Program and will be participating in this one-day conference by giving poster presentations to showcase the results of their research in the Academic English Literacy and Academic English Communication classes in Quarters 3 and 4.

The theme of this year's conference is "Catalysts for Change". This theme holds particular significance for young researchers and we trust it encourages them to become active agents in shaping the world around them. At this pivotal stage in their lives, students are not only embarking on their academic journeys, but also stepping into a world where they can make meaningful contributions.

We hope the conference inspires you to question the status quo, challenge conventional wisdom, and seek innovative solutions to the pressing issues facing our world. Knowledge from a range of academic disciplines can provide fresh perspectives to bring about this sort of positive change. Ultimately the ACE program aims to go beyond passive observation to active engagement with global challenges, urging students to be proactive in addressing issues such as social justice, environmental sustainability, and technological advancements.

By embracing the idea of being catalysts for change, you may find motivation to explore your passions, collaborate with diverse peers, and take initiatives that contribute to a more inclusive, sustainable, and equitable world. We invite you to see your education not just as a means to personal success, but as a tool to influence and improve the broader community and society you are a part of.

In Quarter 3, the students selected one of these general topics and then researched some aspect of it in depth, both writing about their topic and giving presentations on it. As a capstone event, the ACE student conference offers these first-year students an opportunity to experience the academic process of researching a topic and presenting their findings to a wider audience.

Above all, enjoy the day and be the change that you want to see around you, both today and for the rest of your academic careers.

Getting to the venue

This year's conference will take place at the Kobe University Integrated Research Center Convention Hall from 9:00am on Saturday, 20 January, 2024.

Participation is free and we welcome guests from throughout the university community and beyond.






To get to the venue, take the Portliner from Sannomiya Station heading for Kobe Airport. Get off at Keisan Kagaku Center Station.

The venue is right next to the Animal Kingdom (an indoor zoo).

Please note there are not many shops around the venue, so you are advised to bring a packed lunch with you.



Overview of the schedule

9:00-9:30	Registration 受付	Reception
9:30-9:45	Opening ceremony 開会式	Auditorium
9:45-10:15 	Guest plenary speaker 招待公演 Associate Prof. Matthew Rooks <i>Faculty of Oceanology, Kobe University</i> <i>Maritime Education and Training in the 21st Century</i>	Auditorium
10:20-10:55 	Poster Session 1: ポスター発表 1 (RED)	Reception hall 1F, 2F
11:00-11:45 	Poster Session 2: ポスター発表 2 (GREEN)	Reception hall 1F, 2F
12:00-13:00	Lunch break <i>Please bring a packed lunch</i>	4F lounge (etc)
13:00-13:45 	Poster Session 3: ポスター発表 3 (BLUE)	Reception hall 1F, 2F
13:50-14:35 	Poster Session 4: ポスター発表 4 (YELLOW)	Reception hall 1F, 2F
14:45-15:00 	Closing ceremony Awards and final words	Auditorium

Plenary speaker

Associate Prof. Matthew Rooks

Faculty of Oceanology
Kobe University

Maritime Education and Training in the 21st Century

This plenary talk will give an overview of Maritime Education and Training (MET) in the 21st century, by first discussing the global aspects of the maritime industry, then looking at what challenges MET faces moving into the future, with a particular focus on implications for Japan. To understand the wide variety of fields that are interconnected with the maritime industry and its education and training elements, it is first important to look at how the maritime industry connects our world in ways that make it perhaps the most “globalized” industry in the history of humankind. After looking at the maritime industry and MET from a global viewpoint, the talk will focus on the unique perspective of Japan within this global maritime framework, then consider how an island country like Japan is especially reliant on the maritime industry. The final part of the plenary will focus on ways MET is changing to meet future needs, including the development of the “Global Maritime Professional” initiative as an aspect of international MET and how educational institutions like Kobe University, and international organizations such as the International Association of Maritime Universities (IAMU) work to meet future challenges.



Bio

Matthew Rooks is the head of English education at the Graduate School of Maritime Sciences at Kobe University, where he oversees the language education curriculum and conducts research mainly on second language acquisition, vessel traffic systems, human error avoidance, and VHF communication. Matthew trains and assesses port radio operators in all the major ports of Japan, and also collaborates with the Hyogo Prefectural Board of Education on a variety of experimental high school curricula development projects. He has spent over 20 years in Japan teaching and researching English education at various levels of the Japanese education system.

Poster session schedule

Red Session (10:20-10:55)

Board	Name	Poster Title
1	Arisa Tajima	<i>The education gap between rich and poor</i>
2	Atsuko Kamiyama	<i>Obstacles for Asylum Seekers in Japan</i>
3	Ayaka Antatsu	<i>Should a wealth tax be introduced in Japan?</i>
4	Ayane Sadaike	<i>The problem of the Technical Intern Training Program (TITP)</i>
5	Ayumi Matsumoto	<i>The effect of slander in the world</i>
6	Fuya Suwa	<i>What happened after Japan released treated water</i>
7	Haruka Sugimoto	<i>Education for immigrant children in Japan</i>
8	Himari Inoue	<i>The importance of comprehensive sexuality education in Japan</i>
9	Hiroataka Nakajima	<i>What matters for sleep that positively affects happiness?</i>
10	Kaede Miyazaki	<i>Differences in Consumer Awareness between Denmark and Japan</i>
11	Kanon Hiraoka	<i>What is asexual?</i>
12	Koki Takahara	<i>Education disparity and children's future due to parent's income and the poverty</i>
13	Kokoro Himeda	<i>Over tourism: It's a huge problem all over the world.</i>
14	Linda Nakane	<i>How to make essential fashion sustainable</i>
15	Mai Ito	<i>Gender Inequality in Politics in Japan</i>
16	Miki Kimura	<i>Supporting Tanzanian Children: The Journey of Education and Challenges</i>
17	Mio Nagatsuka	<i>Coexistence of local residents and tourism - From Over-Tourism to Sustainable Tourism</i>
18	Misaki Yasuno	<i>Should We Continue Affirmative Action in Universities?</i>
19	Miu Kobayashi	<i>How Children Learn First Language</i>
20	Moe Imanishi	<i>How fast fashion industry hurts developing countries</i>
21	Naoki Kimura	<i>How to Revive Japanese Culture</i>
22	Natsumi Omoto	<i>Why Land in Jakarta is Subsiding</i>
23	Rika Chujoh	<i>Japan's Food self-sufficiency rate is dangerously low.</i>
24	Rin Miyazato	<i>Making a Town that is Not Affected by Disasters</i>
25	Rinka Banyu	<i>Anxiety disorders in Japan</i>
26	Riona Kuramoto	<i>The environment crisis in Ghana by fast fashion</i>
27	Riyu Okamura	<i>Alternatives to fast fashion</i>
28	Ryo Arikawa	<i>Assistive technology for inclusive education</i>
29	Shunpei Ogawa	<i>Lithium-based Battery: Problems and Solution</i>
30	Taiyo Sumida	<i>The benefits of consumption tax cuts in Japan</i>
31	Tetsuya Nagaya	<i>What is the best Solution of Low birth rates problem?</i>
32	Tomoaki Hirata	<i>The impact of desertification in China</i>
33	Yasutaka Kakoi	<i>Metaverse Fashion</i>
34	Yushi Mizoguchi	<i>The benefits of feminism for men</i>
35	Yuta Ibaraki	<i>ALPS treated water; safe and clean</i>

Green Session (11:00-11:45)

Board	Name	Poster Title
1	Asuka Koyama	<i>Breaking the Plastic Wave: Innovative Solutions to Pollution</i>
2	Asuka Munezane	<i>Technical interns in Japan</i>
3	Azumi Okamoto	<i>Marine Plastic Pollution</i>
4	Chisato Okuda	<i>Ocean at Risk</i>
5	Haruhiro Toya	<i>What is gender equality.</i>
6	Haruto Sugiura	<i>Children who have too many tasks</i>
7	Hikari Toba	<i>How can we leave from a lifestyle of mass consumption?</i>
8	Hinako Morishita	<i>We will not end child labor until every child is in school.</i>
9	Kenichi Koyama	<i>Changes in Suicide rates in COVID-19</i>
10	Kenta Utsu	<i>Modern Slave Labor behind Qatar World Cup</i>
11	Kiko Matsumoto	<i>The true cost of fast fashion</i>
12	Kosuke Sato	<i>The relationship between the depreciation of the yen and economies</i>
13	Kota Kageyama	<i>Skepticism and denial in climate change</i>
14	Maya Tanaka	<i>How to deal with caffeine</i>
15	Mimi Fujiwara	<i>Overwork and Overtime in Japan</i>
16	Mina Fumoto	<i>Lookism: Excessive Emphasis on Appearance</i>
17	Momoa Mukai	<i>Analysis of Causes of Remaining Discrimination Against Immigrants in France</i>
18	Reika Kanazawa	<i>Utilizing AI for small and medium businesses' economic growth</i>
19	Rikiho Tsuji	<i>Impact of Linear Motor Car on Kyoto</i>
20	Rino Mochida	<i>Reusable pH Indicator Agar Gels and Films with Anthocyanins</i>
21	Sayaka Shimizu	<i>Should Japan legalize euthanasia?</i>
22	Sho Kubota	<i>How Will the B.LEAGUE Capture Global Markets? A Comparative Analysis of Marketing Strategies with the NBA</i>
23	Shuhei Kuroiwa	<i>How to close the gap between overpopulated and thinly populated</i>
24	Sohei Imanishi	<i>Water collection in Uganda</i>
25	Suehiro Ko	<i>Same-sex Marriage in Japan: Equality and Economic Impact</i>
26	Takashi Shima	<i>The Closest Polluter: fashion industry</i>
27	Tomohiro Kubo	<i>How do African countries get richer?</i>
28	Tomoya Isikawa	<i>Acid Rain in Norway</i>
29	Vivian Nanami Ogawa	<i>Gender inequality in Brazil</i>
30	Yuha Horie	<i>The problem of cigarette butts in the ocean</i>
31	Yui Oku	<i>Companies and SDGs: Overcome SDG Washing in Corporate Sustainability</i>
32	Yukako Maeta	<i>Fast fashion problems: fashion trends and marketing strategy</i>
33	Yume Miyamoto	<i>Unconscious Gender Bias in the Workplace in Japan</i>
34	Yuri Wanibe	<i>The need for education reform as AI develops</i>
35	Yuya Nakashima	<i>The Superiority of Germany Accepting More Immigrants over Expulsion</i>

Blue Session (13:00-13:45)

Board	Name	Poster Title
1	Akihiro Yamamoto	<i>Overtourism in Kyoto: Internal and External Solutions</i>
2	Aoi Kaku	<i>Strange Reversal: Two Different Gender Gaps in Academia</i>
3	Hina Hashimoto	<i>The Future of Fair Tourism: Peace Building</i>
4	Hina Yamaki	<i>Removing gender stereotypes: Gender education for young children</i>
5	Hinako Yamaguchi	<i>Cow Burps: How To Reduce</i>
6	Honoka Tomonari	<i>The student loan problem in Japan</i>
7	Junna Kiyama	<i>The symbol of selfish eco-friendliness: The negative points of the solar panels.</i>
8	Kai Tokutani	<i>Solving the Gender Gap among Children in South Asia</i>
9	Kayoko Inoue	<i>How Music Streaming Services Accelerate Cultural Diversity</i>
10	Kisuke Ikebe	<i>Are Bans of Plastic Bags Really Effective?</i>
11	Koei Katazakai	<i>The Commercialization of Sports: Economics and Ethics Dilemma</i>
12	Kota Kageyama	<i>Skepticism and denial in climate change</i>
13	Kotomi Wakimura	<i>World's Bar Exam: Why Is Japanese Lawyer Qualification Not Valid In Other Countries?</i>
14	Leo Abe	<i>Japan's cultural export: Compared with South Korea</i>
15	Makoto Yamamoto	<i>Women Researchers in Science</i>
16	Miaowei Song	<i>Are confident people beautiful regardless of how they look?</i>
17	Midori Kakegawa	<i>How We Solve Poverty in Philippine</i>
18	Mizuki Imanaka	<i>Companies Trying to Solve Hunger Issues</i>
19	Nagisa Futagawa	<i>A New Form of English Education in Japan</i>
20	Nao Misaizu	<i>Poverty in Cebu</i>
21	Naoki Aida	<i>Space Debris: The Dark Side of Space Development</i>
22	Nodoka Tsujimoto	<i>Animal Protection: Taking Sustainable Action</i>
23	Rentaro Nara	<i>Artificial Photosynthesis: A New Form of Hydrocarbon and an Alternative Way of Reducing CO2</i>
24	Riko Yamamoto	<i>Unravel the mystery of impulse buying</i>
25	Ryota Tamezawa	<i>Saving Our Planet from Consumerism</i>
26	Saki Nagae	<i>Connecting Restaurants with Cafeterias for Needy Children</i>
27	Saki Odo	<i>Edible Plastic: Can It Protect the Environment?</i>
28	Shiori Arahata	<i>Food Waste in the Home</i>
29	Shiori Udagawa	<i>The Impacts of Immigrants in Europe</i>
30	Soma Oike	<i>Overtime Work among Japanese Teachers</i>
31	Xinyuan Yang	<i>Technological Breakthroughs and the Spread of Global Capitalism</i>
32	Yui Miyake	<i>Danish Education: Flexibility, Depth, and Creativity</i>
33	Yukari Sasako	<i>Suppressing Excess Appetite to Prevent Lifestyle Diseases</i>
34	Yuku Yano	<i>Education in Developing Countries</i>
35	Yume Sasaki	<i>Receiving equal education without income differences</i>

Yellow Session (13:50-14:35)

Board	Name	Poster Title
1	Airi Hase	<i>Japan's Food Loss and Waste and New Ideas that can be Solutions</i>
2	Aoi Soroji	<i>Circulate Unused Clothes in Japan</i>
3	Aya Takayama	<i>Domestic Violence: The Current Situation and some Potential Solutions</i>
4	Haruki Inagaki	<i>The importance of rest</i>
5	Isato Doh	<i>The Future of Books: Paper or Electrical</i>
6	Kaito Saeki	<i>Insect Food: Impacts for our lives</i>
7	Kanta Saito	<i>How Can Social Entrepreneurship Establish themselves in Japan?</i>
8	Koki Ueda	<i>Toward Equality with Fairer Distribution</i>
9	Mariko Nakagawa	<i>Cash Transfers: A better Way to Solve Poverty</i>
10	Mayu Yamashita	<i>AI-Art's Possibilities and Problems : Should AI-Art be Accepted as Art?</i>
11	Mayumi Kamada	<i>Agricultural Approaches to Water Shortages in Africa</i>
12	Miyoshina Saito	<i>Is Nuclear Energy Necessary for Japan?</i>
13	Miyu Fukuda	<i>Seafood Sustainability</i>
14	Miyu Komatsu	<i>The Conflict in the Middle East: How to Make Peace</i>
15	Miyu Okuma	<i>What causes the gender gap in Japan?</i>
16	Mizuho Maeno	<i>Male stingless bees</i>
17	Momoka Nakamura	<i>Real Campers in Hawaii</i>
18	Nozomi Suzuki	<i>Global Trash Bins: Insights from Japan to Every Corner</i>
19	Ohsuke Nagaoka	<i>Straw Materials: Plastic vs Paper</i>
20	Rena Hirasa	<i>Discrimination by People's Appearances: How to Solve It by Musicals or Movies.</i>
21	Riku Shiroki	<i>The difference in the perception gender problems between France and Japan.</i>
22	Rui Kuwana	<i>What Good is?</i>
23	Sakiko Tsumura	<i>Responsible AI Practices</i>
24	Sawa Tsukamoto	<i>Child Poverty In The UK</i>
25	Shiho Fujiki	<i>The importance of sleeping</i>
26	Sora Ueiwa	<i>How To Make Attractive Presentation</i>
27	Tomohisa Ota	<i>Impact of Fast Fashion on Bangladeshi People</i>
28	Tomoki Numata	<i>Stella McCartney's Attempt to Make Fashion Environmentally Friendly</i>
29	Toshimi Kato	<i>Inclusive Education: How the Educational System Should Change</i>
30	Tsukasa Kinumoto	<i>Health and income in the United States</i>
31	Yu Takaoka	<i>The Capability of Music: The Effect of Neurologic Music Therapy in Aphasic Patients</i>
32	Yuehao Fang	<i>The relationship between foreigners and Chinese economy</i>
33	Yushin Cho	<i>Going Partly Paperless at High School</i>
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Abstracts

RED SESSION

1. Arisa Tajima

The education gap between rich and poor

In recent time, economic disparity is widening and spreading. It affects people's lives, societies, and even world. One of the affected aspects is education and its increasing academic achievement gap. The impact of gap in academic achievement is startling. Education disparity is mainly caused by household economic situations. Parents' income depends on their race, employment, and career. The country where this disparity is clear is the US. According to OECD (2006), America ranked 25th out of 30 industrialized countries in math and 24th in science. The closer children get to joining the labor force because of lack of income, the further they lag behind their counterparts. Race also affect income and education disparity in the US. In 2012, white-black achievement gap in standard deviation in Math was still about 0.9, despite the narrowing of the gap. The children need the widespread application of best practices observed, and high-quality teaching for their future.

Key Word(s): education disparity, economic, high quality education

2. Atsuko Kamiyama

Obstacles for Asylum Seekers in Japan

On June 6th, 2023 Japan's Diet passed a bill to amend the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act. This bill enables immigration officials to deport asylum seekers who have already applied for refugee status more than twice. As Japan's refugee status recognition rate is already very low, this decision makes it even more difficult for asylum seekers to be protected as refugees in Japan. This presentation will explain the difficulties asylum seekers in Japan face and the current political or social situation and issues about refugees in Japan. Japan's treatment of asylum seekers and its refugee status recognition system have been criticized by the international community for not respecting the international norms based on the Refugee Convention. The presenter will suggest that Japanese citizens recognize their misconception and unsympathetic attitude toward refugees so that the Japanese government will change its strict stance toward asylum seekers and reform the immigration system.

Key Word(s): Asylum seekers; Refugee status; Human rights; Japanese society; Immigration

3. Ayaka Antatsu

Should a wealth tax be introduced in Japan?

In Japan, a controversial wealth tax was introduced from 1950 to 1953. A wealth tax is a tax on a individual net worth which may include houses, cars and income. Though this was once abolished, this idea has been repeatedly considered by Japanese governors to be introduced again to increase tax proceeds and fund more government spending. Now, a wealth tax is currently implemented in France, Norway, and Switzerland. The presenter will show the good and bad points of this system. Due to wealth tax, Norway was able to fund its social welfare programs more adequately. However, it is difficult to calculate the tax to be imposed on these assets because of various constraints and nuances of the individual subject to the wealth tax. Finally, I found that wealth taxes are complex, so how they're calculated should be vary from country to country.

Key Word(s): A wealth tax, levy

4. Ayane Sadaike

The problem of the Technical Intern Training Program (TITP)

Japan, a super-aged nation, is suffering from labor-shortage and it is getting worse. To change this situation, the Japanese government is actively trying to hire immigrant workers, introducing the Technical Intern Training Program (TITP). The purpose of this system is for people from developing countries to learn skills in Japan and take them back to their home countries, but it has been abusing the technical internship system only for their own benefit by companies, trainees, and brokers. Accepting companies

connecting with illegal brokers regard this system as a means of securing human resources. Some trainees expect this system to earn money, not to learn skills. Illegal brokers get unfair cash from people who want to work in Japan and take them to the company where the working environment is bad. To solve these problems, the other day, the Japanese government decided to abolish TITP. The presenter points out TITP problems in terms of the company, trainees, and supervising organization. The presenter will expect that the Japanese government will introduce a new system instead of TITP for those who want to learn skills and earn money in Japan.

Key Word(s): Technical Intern Training Program/ illegal brokers/ labor-shortage/ TITP trainee

5. Ayumi Matsumoto

The effect of slander in the world

Recently, slander on social networking sites has become a serious issue worldwide. Slander can occur anytime and anywhere, does not need face-to-face interactions, and is done anonymously (Estévez et al., 2020). Slander sometimes leads not only celebrities but also regular people to suicide. In addition, more and more teens are being bullied online since the development of the Internet in the 1990s. However, only 1 in 6 parents notice that their children are victims. This presentation will be to grasp the current situation of slander on SNS, its connection to cyberbullying, and its effect on the world. If slanderous messages such as abusive or malicious comments remain unresolved, this will lead to further needless deaths. To address this issue, the presenter will suggest that the government should enact some laws which control these behaviors, have assailants take responsibility for their actions, and propose that parents should be aware of their children's use of the Internet.

Key Word(s): Slander Cyberbullying Social networking sites Internet

6. Fuya Sawa

What happened after Japan released treated water

On 8/24, Japan's Fukushima nuclear power plant discharged treated water. Japan was greatly affected by this. Although the treated water itself is not contaminated and is in fact safe, there are those who do not believe this. Some countries, especially outside of Japan, deny that Japan is discharging treated water. These are China, North Korea, and Russia. Japan's exports of marine products to China have been drastically reduced. In addition, false information has been circulated and nuisances have been committed. North Korea is not a country with which Japan has good diplomatic relations to begin with, so there is no need to be concerned about it. Russia's diplomatic relations have deteriorated even further due to the problems they originally had, and this is also a factor in the soaring cost of electricity. I would like to write about the social changes caused by this discharge of treated water and the outlook for the future.

Key Word(s): treated water marine products discharge

7. Haruka Sugimoto

Education for immigrant children in Japan

The number of immigrants who come to Japan has been increasing and as a result, Japan must pay more attention to the rights that immigrants have. One of the most important rights is education. Japan has unfortunately neglected the educational needs of foreign children. As many as 50,759 students need remedial Japanese-language instruction (2018). Aside from this, many immigrant children are unable to go to school. According to a nationwide survey of local boards of education, as many as 20,000 children of non-Japanese nationality - almost one in five - might not be receiving a school education. Poor Japanese performance by those immigrant children is negatively affected by a lack of Japanese speaking ability, which leaves them socially isolated as well. To protect everyone's human rights, we must attack this problem. This presentation shows potential solutions for the educational system reform for immigrant children while also looking at examples from other countries.

Key Word(s): remedial Japanese-language instruction/Japanese nationality/human rights/the educational system reform

8. Himari Inoue

The importance of comprehensive sexuality education in Japan

Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) has become a global focal point for promoting informed decision-making, reproductive health, and healthy relationships. However, Japan's sexual education landscape lags behind other nations. This poster presentation argues for the importance of Japan's inclusion of CSE by clarifying what CSE is and the current state of sex education in Japan. First, through an examination of UNESCO's 2018 International Technical Guidance on Sexuality Education, this poster presentation paper establishes the general consensus on the significance of CSE. The significance of CSE appears in the aspect that it enables young people by providing them with a necessary tool of knowledge and skills. Japan should make a transformative shift in the sexual education paradigm, advocating for the abandonment of restrictive policies in favor of CSE, which not only allows adolescents to lead safe lives regarding sexuality but also helps build a foundation of self-determination and relationships for their whole lives.

Key Word(s): comprehensive sexuality education; gender equality; adolescents; teaching pedagogy

9. Hirotaka Nakajima

What matters for sleep that positively affects happiness?

In modern society, the development of various technologies has made people's lives more convenient, but people seem to be not as healthy as compared to the past. According to Tandon et al (2020), emergent research suggests that "fear of missing out" (FoMO)-driven nocturnal use of social media may result in sleep disturbance and adversely influence quality of sleep. Also, especially in recent years, according to Neculiciou et al (2022), The pandemic and subsequent lockdowns have caused fundamental shift in the modern lifestyle and has had profound effects on sleep and mental health. This presentation will explain that sleep influences people's health and happiness through the following dynamics exercise, circadian rhythms, and ability to socialize. Ultimately, it's sleep duration that should be prioritized in order to optimize our health and achieve sustainable happiness.

Key Word(s): sleep duration; dynamics exercises; circadian rhythms; socialize; happiness

10. Kaede Miyazaki

Differences in Consumer Awareness between Denmark and Japan

Today we are facing many global issues such as poverty, hunger, environmental issues, and climate crisis. We have set SDGs and shared what we should do, but prospects for achieving these goals by 2030 are bleak. Most of the issues may be partially caused by mass production and consumption. In Japan, awareness about ethical consumption is low and the current consumption cycle produces a lot of waste. To think about it as one's own, this presentation picks up a familiar topic: food consumption. The presenter will explain examples of consumption behavior in Denmark, a country with an advanced environmental initiative, and will explore what the Japanese can learn from them. The most notable point is that almost 80 percent of Danes purchase organic food and today the country has the highest organic market share in the world (13 percent) (Maged, 2018). It is not easy to change behavior because food consumption is a very complicated and nuanced topic and what is successful in one country does not necessarily mean it will work in another country. Clever Japan can't afford to remain indifferent to sustainable consumption and must address these issues head-on.

Key Word(s): Climate crisis; Food production and consumption; Consumer; Sustainable consumption.

11. Kanon Hiraoka

What is asexual ?

This presentation shows what asexuality is. Asexual means that people do not have sexual desire. I want to search this topic because I had a sad experience as Asexual. I feel unhappy because my friends do not understand my sexual. I think that there are people all over the world who feel the same way. The

presenter say three main points. First, they consider Asexuality from prospective of biology. He says that it was conducted experiments on rams by e.g., Perkins95& Fitzgerald, 1997; Roselli, Larkin, Schrunk, &Stormshak, 2004 and showed that animals also have sexual biases just like humans. Second, from prospective of historically. It is said that virginity was considered desirable in medieval Europe because many people believed in Christianity. Finally , he discusses contemporary issues surrounding asexuality from the perspectives of definitions, concepts, egos, discrimination, and disabilities. Asexual is difficult to understand because Asexual is not known to many people. He concluded we need to try to understand each other and change our mindset about sexual minorities.

Key Word(s): Key words: asexual, historical, biological, sexual problem, sexual minorities

12. Koki Takahara

Education disparity and children's future due to parent's income and the poverty

In Japan, academic background heavily influences the employment and career of people. If people want to get a better career prospect, it is advised that they study hard and go on to higher education. However, the university entrance exam and study for it cost a lot of money and energy. There is also a piece of evidence that the higher parents' incomes become, the higher children's grades become. (Cabinet Office, 2022) Therefore, it can be said that student's careers and futures depend on their parent's economic condition and willingness. In other words, children in rich families tend to be rich, and children in poor homes tend to be poor. To solve this condition, the government should add the budget for education and make it easier for all people to have equal access to higher education and better the quality of official education. In addition, it is important to improve conditions for students to study.

Key Word(s): education disparity, cram school, budget for education, parent's income

13. Kokoro Himeda

Over tourism: It's a huge problem all over the world.

After we recovered from the pandemic, people have been visiting foreign countries as "Revenge Travel". It seems to be a desirable phenomenon because of its economic benefits, but it is also called "Overtourism" which could mean a serious problem in the world now. Due to overtourism, many countries are suffering from various problems, such as general overcrowding, negative reactions by residents and damage to local resources. Through this presentation, we will understand the implications of this problem and consider some solutions. In particular in Venice, the number of tourists is about 20 times as many as the population and it is estimated that it will increase, and the situation will continue to get worse. One solution to this is to charge 5 Euro as admission fee. In Kyoto, they promoted morning sightseeing, and some tourists visit temples earlier, so peak time and congestions are decreased. In conclusion, we have to recognize over tourism and suggest countermeasures which are suitable for each country.

Key Word(s): Overtourism, Revenge travel, recent problem

14. Linda Nakane

How to make essential fashion sustainable

In recent years, the mass production and mass consumption that has accompanied globalization has led to fast fashion. Fast fashion which combines affordable prices with high end design and quality is a convenience for us however it creates some issues. These are a devastated environment due to toxic substances, harsh working environments in developing countries, and an increase in wasteful clothing habits in developed countries. In order to resolve these issues, I suggest sustainable fashion that takes care of the environment and the well being of its workers. Also, one of the things we can do to realize this is to repair clothes instead of throwing them away. In fact, the French government has a policy of encouraging the repair of clothing which I will elaborate on. Governments worldwide should educate more people about the knowledge and skills of repairing clothing in order to promote more repairing clothing.

Key Word(s): sustainable fashion, the mass production and mass consumption, globalization, repairing clothing

15. Mai Ito

Gender Inequality in Politics in Japan

According to World Economic Forum (2023), gender gap index of Japan is 125th out of 146 countries. Among the four indicators: economy, education, health, and politics, politics has a significantly lower score. The proportion of women in Japan's parliament is very low, at around 15% in both the National Diet and local assemblies. The presenter will explain two reasons why there are few female politicians in Japan. One is the structural advantage that men have over women in elections, and the other is sexual harassment against female politicians, which is sometimes based on prejudice. For politics to fully reflect the opinions of women, who make up half of the population, gender inequality in the number of members of parliament must be eliminated. So, the presenter will introduce the gender quota system, which is used in some countries around the world as a solution to the problem of few women in politics, and show how effective this system can be in Japan.

Key Word(s): representation of women; structural barriers; sexual harassment; quota system

16. Miki Kimura

Supporting Tanzanian Children: The Journey of Education and Challenges

Since I was a child, I have been interested in development assistance. During last summer vacation, I visited Tanzania to volunteer. Tanzania, located in East Africa, is a developing country with rich natural and cultural heritage. However, it faces challenges in access to education for children there. Africa is expected to experience a rapid population increase in the future. With comprehensive education, the continent has the potential to produce a significant pool of skilled individuals and foster economic development. This presentation will trace the history of educational reforms in Tanzania and explore how their impact resonates in the present. Thanks to past achievements, Tanzania boasts a high literacy in Africa and reduces in poverty. Yet, in parallel with these accomplishments, a stark reality remains, such as children still unable to access education due to poverty and shortages of educators. This presentation serves as a call to action, encouraging an understanding of realities faced developing countries. Through informed action, we collectively illuminate the future for Tanzanian children.

Key Word(s): Tanzania; Education; History of educational reforms; Poverty

17. Mio Nagatsuka

Coexistence of local residents and tourism - From Over-Tourism to Sustainable Tourism

Nowadays the number of tourists is increasing dramatically. In 1950, there were 25 million international travelers. In 2023, 1.4 billion tourists arrive at their destinations every year. That is 45 arrivals every single second. Tourism is an important industry that revitalizes the region but it is becoming a threat to the region. Examples of tourism problems are noise, environmental destruction, traffic congestion, etc... This situation is called over-tourism. If over-tourism becomes serious, residents may become exhausted and the area become obsolete. For example, the population of Venice, a tourist attraction was 175,000 in 1950. But, now the population of that is 497,677. This shows that tourism has made Venice difficult for residents to live. In addition, there are some things that are currently contributing to overtourism. It is social media. Through social media, tourists know about beautiful scenic natural areas and flood into the area. Also, such an area tends not to have tourism infrastructure, so they are unable to handle the large number of tourists. Thus, social media causes overtourism even in non-touristy areas. Overtourism occurs in many places and threatens the livelihood of local residents. However, tourism is something that enriches the community and should not be a threat. Therefore, we should find a way for tourism and local residents to coexist in harmony.

Key Word(s): overtourism; local residents; the purpose of tourism; social media

18. Misaki Yasuno

Should We Continue Affirmative Action in Universities?

At first, Affirmative action has been introduced in order to decrease the gap between minority and majority. However, now, it operates against majority like white people and men as reverse discrimination. We can see one of the situation at the entrance exams of colleges. Some white people who get higher score are rejected while black people who get lower than white are admitted thanks to the affirmative action. That causes more academic gaps in class. Moreover, minority feel sad because they feel their identity is just their race. These days, counterargument is increasing which suggest we shouldn't judge students based on race. Then, should we continue to introduce affirmative action? Should we be trapped in the past remedy? I believe that past remedy doesn't connect to necessity of race consideration now. Colleges should focus on individual academic score.

Key Word(s): affirmative action; reverse discrimination; color-blind

19. Miu Kobayashi

How Children Learn First Language

Until now I have learned some languages, I always faced a lot of difficulties. Through this experience, I have thought about the way of learning language. Especially babies and children learn language so quickly, correctly and easily. I have interested in the process of learning languages in childhood and searched about it. The world is globalizing, it will be important more than ever to communicate in English: universal language, with many people from various perspectives. According to a research, languages acquisition is different between children and adults. In addition to that, there are three phases when babies and children acquire language: 1. sounds, 2. words and 3. phrases. Each of the parts is important when they learn language. On the other hand, the way is the same in each language in the world. Globalization progresses more and more in various places and there are many cultures in the world. If you refer to the method which babies learn languages, you will be able to acquire and understand languages.

Key Word(s): Languages, children, development, globalization

20. Moe Imanishi

How fast fashion industry hurts developing countries

These days, people consume too many clothes. According to the research, people consume twice as much clothes compared to 10 years ago, and it expected to increase more and more. Fashion changes rapidly, and companies sell many cheap fast fashion clothes. However, we must know someone pays that! In this presentation, I will introduce about fast fashion problem in developing countries. In Ghana, a lot of unwanted or throned clothes in developed countries are shipped. The number is 1.5 million every week (BBC News Japan,2021). Most of all will go to landfill, go to the sea, and damages environment. In Ethiopia, there are people are gave only 23 euro per month at garments factory. Fast fashion industry is provided by a lot of sacrifice of people in developing countries, even developed countries have to help developing countries develop. We must change this situation. In conclusion, We need to make high quality clothes, use them for long time, and reuse or remake clothes.

Key Word(s): fast fashion; developing countries; environmental pollution; labor issues; reuse

21. Naoki Kimura

How to Revive Japanese Culture

Japan is a country which has long history and is famous for its traditional art and crafts. However, recently these traditional cultures are facing a lot of problems such as aging population, unpopularity, and lack of people to inherit and continue these cultures. This presentation shows three solutions: branding strategy, technological innovation, and international cultural exchange. By using various case studies in Japan, the presenter will explain why some regions are able to successfully reconstruct and preserve their traditional cultures. In addition, the presenter will suggest ways that regions which have

these problems should promote. We have a responsibility to inherit wonderful Japanese cultures, so we should start the correct measures to protect them as soon as possible.

Key Word(s): art and crafts, branding strategy, technological innovation, international cultural exchange

22. Natsumi Omoto

Why Land in Jakarta is Subsiding

Jakarta is the capital of Indonesia with a population of about 9.6 million people, but it is also one of the fastest-sinking cities in the world. According to Abidin et al. (2011), land subsidence in coastal parts of the city is occurring at 1-15cm per year in recent years, with more rapid subsidence in some areas. The presenter will explain three key causes of land subsidence in Jakarta: groundwater extraction, urban development, and rising sea levels. One big solution to this problem is finding non-invasive or sustainable ways of procuring their water supply. Additionally, raising awareness and implementing effective policies to regulate groundwater extraction and urban development are crucial steps towards addressing Jakarta's land subsidence. Land subsidence is not just a local problem, it requires international cooperation to solve it. Technical and financial cooperation, as well as learning best practices from other countries, can help develop solutions further.

Key Word(s): Jakarta; Land subsidence; Groundwater; Urban development; Sea level

23. Rika Chujoh

Japan's Food self-sufficiency rate is dangerously low.

These days, it is often said that Japan's food self-sufficiency rate is dangerously low. In fact, the number was only 38% in 2021, although the number used to be 73% in 1965. Why has the number been decreasing? The answers are the changing of Japanese eating habits and the much high number of imported foods. First, as Japanese eating habits became westernized, they stopped eating the foods they had eaten before and started eating more imported foods and the sufficiency rate dramatically declined. However, after that, the bubble economy burst and the economy fell into recession, and as imports decreased, the sufficiency rate rose slightly. Declining the sufficiency rate also causes problems. For example, it threatens food security. If Japan's relations with foreign countries deteriorate, the amount of food which can import may be restricted, leading to domestic food shortages. So, scholars say that we must raise our food self-sufficiency rate as soon as possible.

Key Word(s): Japan; food self-sufficiency rate; low

24. Rin Miyazato

Making a Town that is Not Affected by Disasters

There have always been earthquakes around the world. It is said that a major earthquake will happen in Japan, which is called the Nankai trough earthquake. In the areas where earthquakes happen, many buildings are broken, and many people feel at a loss. For example, in Turkey and New Zealand. Then, the government must take measures against disasters. For example, during the Hanshin Awaji earthquake, a lot of fires happened, so the government and electric companies took measures against it after the disaster. In addition, during the Higashi Nihon earthquake, many buildings including houses broke. The government built regular relocation facilities. However, the number was not enough, and there was some faulty workmanship. Eventually, a lot of people moved to different places where they didn't live. They must leave their hometown. The presentation suggests governments need to take measures against disasters so that people can continue living in their hometowns.

Key Word(s): government, hometown, measures

25. Rinka Banya

Anxiety disorders in Japan

These days, the number of patients with anxiety disorder is increasing more and more because of COVID-19 and the prevalence of social networking service (SNS). However, many people don't know about this

disease well and a lot of scientists still don't also understand it completely. Studies have shown that serotonin has influence on anxiety disorder. This presentation will discuss how to alleviate anxiety disorder in Japan. According to a study in Cannabis and Cannabinoid Research, CBD has good effect on those who suffer from anxiety disorder. CBD is not complete solution but it is a vital supplementary treatment. If patients want to alleviate perfectly, they need the help of the people around them and society. The presenter will suggest that social media should encourage others to empathize with those who suffer from anxiety disorder and governments should create more support systems.

Key Word(s): anxiety disorder, serotonin, CBD, support

26. Riona Kuramoto

The environment crisis in Ghana by fast fashion

Buying new clothes is one of the joys for many people, and nowadays, we can choose from a variety of affordable options. However, because of this convenience, fast fashion is one of the biggest causes of environmental pollution. Textile waste in Ghana is particularly a serious problem. Ghana, which is the capital city has the biggest second-hand market in the world and imports a lot of clothes including low-grade ones. Then, about one-third of the clothing remains as waste; some are burned while others are dumped in landfills near residential areas. Because of this waste, the local populace is severely affected in several ways. In this presentation, I will suggest what the government and the companies in the fashion industry should do to solve this problem. Ultimately, consumers must stop throwing away clothes in short terms and buy new clothes in waste.

Key Word(s): circular fashion, pollution, consumer attitude, disposal behavior

27. Riyu Okamura

Alternatives to fast fashion

Do you know the rising fast fashion brand SHEIN? Recently, people's interest in the environment or sustainability has been spreading and well-known fast fashion brands such as ZARA or UNIQLO started promoting measures to become more friendly to the environment. However, against this background, SHEIN, a new popular online shopping website that seemingly ignores this call for sustainability has appeared. As people know, fast fashion is not sustainable because of its countless problems such as the exploitation of workers or enormous waste which disturbs the fashion industry in Africa. Therefore the presenter proposes solutions to make our fashion sustainable by repairing worn-out clothes, remaking clothes into new ones, and purchasing clothes sold by sustainable and reliable brands. To change people's behavior, we need alternatives that are more attractive than fast fashion, and to make them attractive, we need to continuously accumulate improvement. It means we need time and force to deviate from the conventional linear economy, so the people who realize the urgency of change need to start working on it as fast as possible.

Key Word(s): fast fashion; waste in Africa; repairing clothes; remaking clothes; buying sustainable clothes

28. Ryo Arikawa

Assistive technology for inclusive education

These days, developing countries are faced with a lot of challenges in the process of inclusive education. We think that assistive technology can help governments in developing countries achieve inclusive education, but we don't know which is the how to utilize the most essential aspects of this technology. This presenter answer the question of, how can assistive technology be effectively used for inclusive education in developing countries by using examples of two developing countries and existing inclusive education projects around the world. In addition, the research will show how to use assistive technology effectively for inclusive education in developing countries, the most important thing is better coordination rather than more resources. The results of this research shed light on the current technology situation of the use of assistive technology for inclusive education in developing countries and provide useful guidance to stakeholders who are interested in using assistive technologies to achieve inclusive education.

Key Word(s): assistive technology; inclusive education; developing countries; coordination

29. Shunpei Ogawa

Lithium-based Battery: Problems and Solution

Lithium-ion batteries are now an indispensable part of life. They are used everywhere and the demand for batteries will continue to increase in response to the number of portable electrical devices and EVs growing. However, in order to achieve a sustainable society in the future, there are some problems that need to be addressed. The presenter will explain three problems about li-ion batteries: degradation, safety, and recyclability, and suggest their solution. In particular, recycling is an important issue. According to George, Z., only less than 5% of lithium-ion batteries are recycled today. They contain many kinds of rare metals but also harmful substances, so proper recycling of li-ion batteries helps acquire valuable resources and protect the environment. Also, it's important that we are willing to recycle it. Ultimately, it's necessary to develop new technologies and change our mindsets to solve all three of these challenges.

Key Word(s): lithium-ion battery, degradation, safety, recycling

30. Taiyo Sumida

The benefits of consumption tax cuts in Japan

Japan has recently experienced some tax reforms. Particularly, consumption tax had increased three times. Although consumption tax revenue now occupies the largest part of the tax revenue in Japan, it is said that consumption tax reduction might be more profitable for the economy and our lives. First, high rate of consumption tax widens the wealth gap between the rich and the poor. In addition, consumption tax is accumulated at each process of a transaction, so it can drive small and medium-sized enterprises which have small sales scale into a corner. Furthermore, high tax rate makes market inactive and people's dissatisfaction. Taking into account these aspects, consumption tax cuts seem to have a positive impact. If we are aware of its importance to economic growth and people's comfort, we should seriously consider about a modest tax rate.

Key Word(s): consumption tax; tax reforms; wealth gap

31. Tetsuya Nagaya

What is the best Solution of Low birth rates problem?

Asian and European countries, such as Japan, Korea, and Romania suffer from low birth rates. Even in countries with high birth rates now such as India and Nigeria, it is predicted that these countries will eventually suffer from low birth rates. Low birth rates cause low economic growth since a lack of labor-force, and the situation that few young people need to support a lot of elderly people. So, low birth rate is a big problem for us, and we need to solve this. Then, what is the best solution to this problem? This presentation will show the key factors of low birth rates in these countries and suggest some actions that governments of these countries should take to make the birth rates higher. According to Doepke (2022), there are three key factors: low income, women's labor-force participation, and men's share of housework and childcare. So, governments should take actions such as making citizens' income higher, improving women's labor-force participation, and encouraging men to share housework and childcare. The countries governments that suffer from low birth rates should try to do these things to make sustainable societies.

Key Word(s): Birth rates, Women's labor-force participation, High-income countries, Compatibility between family and career, Co-operative fathers

32. Tomoaki Hirata

The impact of desertification in China

Desertification is an unsettling phenomenon currently spreading around world. In particular, this problem affects Japan's close neighbor, China, the most. This presentation explores the causes of desertification and the effect of desertification on vegetation and people's living. By using "Net Primary Production" (NPP): an indicator to collect data of driving forces of desertification, we can recognize the relation

between desertification and the factors such as climate change and human activities. According to D. Xu et al (2014), the main factor of desert expansion is human activities. For example, over-logging and overgrazing in farming-pastoral regions in North China is causing desert expansion and the vegetation of the areas has been affected by a decrease in crops and livestock. This presenter proposes that in order to maintain a healthy trade relationship with China, we have to combat the problem in some ways such as afforestation.

Key Word(s): Desertification; Vegetation; Climate change; Human activity; Overgrazing

33. Yasutaka Kakoi ***Metaverse Fashion***

In 2021, the concept, a network of 3D virtual worlds that integrate elements of physical and digital worlds, was realized by old Facebook (current Meta), which is metaverse. In metaverse, each of us has our own avatar and control it. As usual, the avatar needs skins or clothes like real world. Fashion brands have begun entering metaverse as a new marketing platform, which is expected to substantial changes in the fashion and retail industry. This presentation has 3 main points: First of all, let us think about environmental effect. Fast-fashion causes excessive amount of garment production and water waste in the real world. Can metaverse be a good solution? The Second point is Marketing. Each of fashion brands' equity varies. How do fashion brands have marketing strategies or plans to sell thier own products? The third is technologies. What kind of technologies exist to support the clothing business in metaverse?

Key Word(s): metaverse, fast-fashion, water waste, brand equity, NFTs, immersive technologies

34. Yushi Mizoguchi ***The benefits of feminism for men***

The movement of promoting feminism is becoming more relevant and visible in today's society. However, some of men disagree on current feminism support. Actually, according to research of King's College London, 32% of men think that feminism has more demerits than merits. They have zero-sum belief and are scared of losing benefits that they previously received from a society with traditional views. However, if feminism is promoted properly, men also stand to benefit and gain an advantage. For example, men were forced to be strong in the point of strength, wages, height, and so on. Men who couldn't meet their criteria are sometimes treated as "weak men". Patriarchal system puts pressure on not only women but also men, and feminism can liberate all genders. I think there should be political-flexible society where people can live whichever way of thinking they deem as suitable or right.

Key Word(s): feminism, patriarchal, weak men

35. Yuta Ibaraki

ALPS treated water; safe and clean

TEPCO (Tokyo Electric Power Company, Incorporated) began discharging ALPS (Advanced Liquid Processing System) treated water to the sea on August 24, 2023. It is water that contains radioactive materials from inside the buildings of the Tokyo Electric Power Company's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station and has been purified and treated. This presentation will discuss the issues surrounding ALPS treated water. Despite the Japanese Government explaining the scientific safety of the substance, some people are still concerned about its impact on the environment and people. In China, there has been a boycott of seafood from Fukushima, and harmful rumours started to spread more serious. Ultimately, the Japanese Government should continuously and decisively explain that the treated water meets international standards by a comfortable margin. And to further prove to the world the high level of Japanese technology and safety, new technologies should be further pursued to improve safety in the future.

Key Word(s): ALPS; harmful rumours; nuclear power; tritium

GREEN SESSION

1. Asuka Koyama

Breaking the Plastic Wave: Innovative Solutions to Pollution

In 2016, The World Economic Forum warned that plastic in the ocean could surpass fish by 2050, highlighting the urgent need for global action. Plastic pollution poses a profound threat to marine biodiversity, ecosystems, and human health. This presentation addresses the multifaceted challenges of plastic pollution, offering innovative solutions for a sustainable future. Around the world, research is being done to stop marine pollution, such as plastic-eating mushrooms and magnetic coils that collect only plastic from the vast oceans (Jangira Lewis, 2023). In addition to science efforts, cooperative efforts across nations, industries, and communities are also important. Also, drawing inspiration from successful initiatives addressing global challenges, a holistic approach is advocated to tackle plastic pollution and leave a legacy of cleaner oceans for future generations. These scientific efforts are great initiatives that are essential and will make the world a better place. Through this presentation, we will look more deeply into those efforts.

Key Word(s): Environment, Technology

2. Asuka Munezane

Technical interns in Japan

Japan is facing a rapidly declining birthrate and an aging population and the percentage of elderly people who are over the age of 65 is about 28 percent. (Cabinet Office, 2019). As a result Japan is facing a shrinking workforce. The Japanese government must find a way to solve this problem and one way is the technical internship program. Today, there are over 350,000 interns in Japan. (MHLW, 2022). The purpose of this program is to transfer technology, skills, or knowledge to developing countries, but interns are supporting Japanese society in agriculture, medical care, and so on. The current situation of them, however, cannot be said well. Several interns have been subjected to violence by their employers or policies have narrowed the range of forms of employment. This presentation introduces the current situation of them and suggests how to improve it from some aspects like language, culture, wages, and policies. For future Japanese society, you need to think about the technical interns' problem

Key Word(s): technical internship, declining birthrate, aging population

3. Azumi Okamoto

Marine Plastic Pollution

Plastic is very useful and is being used in a range of products. However, recently marine pollution by plastic has been issued globally. This is because plastic has a long lifespan and is resistant to corrosion, making it difficult to biodegrade or break down naturally. Surprisingly, three-quarters of marine litter is plastic, with 80% of the plastic debris in the marine environment land-based debris, and the other 20% ocean-based debris (W.C.LI, 2016). Both types are caused by humans. Moreover, the biggest contributors are domestic, industrial, and fishing activities. The effects of plastics on marine life can be divided into two points: Plastic ingestion and plastic entanglement. Plastic entanglement happens much more frequently than plastic ingestion, resulting in the death of marine life (Gilman et al., 2009). In order to solve this problem, world governments should make a law to control plastic contamination in marine ecosystems and increase investments in developing plastic collection technologies. Also, they should promote using biodegradable materials instead of plastic.

Key Word(s): plastic pollution, biodegrade, marine environment

4. Chisato Okuda

Ocean at Risk

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) reported that about 90% of the world's fish are overfished or at their limit for sustainable fishing (2018). Overfishing not only directly, but also indirectly destroys marine ecosystems through the food chain. For example, over the past 50 years, the number of sharks has declined by more than 70% due to overfishing, causing the number of fish they used to eat to increase, which affects other species like a chain reaction (Estes, 2011). Indeed, various other issues are disrupting the marine ecosystem: marine pollution, the introduction of alien species, and deep sea mining. This presentation introduces measures for each country and individual to protect sustainable marine resources. Particularly, the presenter will focus on establishing Marine Protected Areas (MPA), designated by nations or local authorities for marine conservation. It is an effective way to recover ocean biodiversity (Boris et al. 2006), however, only 2.9% of the ocean is fully or highly protected by MPA (ATLAS, 2023). To protect sustainable marine resources, countries should establish additional MPA and enforce stricter regulations on fishing and pollutants.

Key Word(s): Overfishing, ocean biodiversity, marine ecosystem, MPA

5. Haruhiro Toya

What is gender equality

The World Economic Forum (WEF) released "The Global Gender Gap Report 2021", and the Gender Gap Index (GGI), which measures the gender gap between men and women in each country. GGI was made up of data derived from four areas: "Economy," "Politics," "Education," and "Health," with 0 indicating perfect inequality and 1 indicating perfect equality. Japan ranked 120 of 156 countries, with "Economy" and "Politics" being very low. This ranking is the lowest level of developed countries, and lower than China, Korea, and ASEAN. In order to improve this situation, Japan should use Iceland, ranked No. 1 for 12 consecutive years, as a model. Iceland has a quota system that requires at least 40% women on committees of legislators and company executives that meet with four or more members; an equal pay certification law that makes wage disparities between men and women illegal; and a gender-based parental leave system that allows parents to take parental leave while sharing the cost between them. The Japanese government should consider adapting such policies to help Japan close the gender gap.

Key Word(s): gender gap; Iceland; Japan

6. Haruto Sugiura

Children who have too many tasks

Young carers are children who are under 18 who need to take care of their family. In Japan, there are a lot of young carers: 6.5% in elementary school, 5.7% in junior high school, 4.1% in high school, and 6.2% in universities. (Mitsubishi research & Consulting, 2021; Nihon Souken, 2022). In an article, "Who carers for young carers?" (Jenkins & Wingate, 1994), there is a terrible sentence, "children lose their childhood". What does it mean? Naturally, children spend a lot of time playing with their friends and learning. However, young carers face difficulties and often do too much housework like adults, for example cleaning, cooking, etc. They spend an average of about 4 hours per day doing it (Morita Kumiko, 2022). As a result, compared to other children, they tend to have less free time and are absent from or late for school more often and less time to enjoy their childhood. From these things, they may be isolated socially, or not get the opportunity to learn. The Children and Families Agency said one of the solutions is installing a school counselor, but it is difficult to find young carers. So, we should watch the children carefully.

Key Word(s): young carer ; school counselor; nursing

7. Hikari Toba

How can we leave from a lifestyle of mass consumption?

These days, we live in a society of mass consumption as a matter of course. However, the development of capitalism and civilization through technological innovation has widened the gap between rich and poor and poses the threat of nuclear war. For example, there are the 2011 nuclear accident and developing country debt. According to *The Book to Read When Faced with The Horrors of Civilization* (Kurihara Y, Shiraishi Y, 2018), life in the Jomon period included a spirit of mutual aid and a lifestyle of perceiving "signs". Lévi-Strauss said that it is important that wild thinking, including bricolage, compensate for the thinking of civilization. I believe the key is the Epicurean idea of "living in hiding". They idealized leaving the everyday world and living in the countryside based on friendship. We look at ancient ways of thinking to live good, to live a self-sufficient, sustainable life away from capitalism.

Key Word(s): Civilization; capitalism; Epicurean; ancient Greek

8. Hinako Morishita

We will not end child labor until every child is in school

According to UNICEF (United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund), despite rates of child labour declining over the last few years, nearly 1 in 10 children worldwide endure child labor, exposing some to hazardous conditions through trafficking, hindering education, and perpetuating cycles of poverty. To eradicate child labor, it is crucial to promote inclusive and equitable education for all as a viable alternative. Schooling and child labor are inherently interconnected. In the words of Nobel Peace Laureate Kailash Satyarthi, "We will not end child labor until every child is in school, and we will not succeed in ensuring every child is in school until we eradicate child labor." There are three key points to achieve this goal: expanding access to early childhood care and pre-primary education programs, eliminating school costs, and enhancing school quality. By addressing these crucial elements, we can transform the economic landscape, prompting parents to willingly choose education over child labor, thereby breaking the cycle of poverty and ensuring a brighter future for every child.

Key Word(s): child labour; education; pre-primary education; cycle of poverty

9. Kenichi Koyama

Changes in Suicide rates in COVID-19

More than 700,000 people kill themselves every year in the world.(WHO 2023)In Japan, suicide rate is highest in G7 countries. 15.7 people kill themselves per 100.000 people. (Tomoe 2022) In Japan, suicide rate has been decreased in these 15 years, but from 2020 it was increased. You know due to COVID-19. There are changes not only in the suicide rate but also in the percentage of suicides by age and sex and cause of suicide. First, the rate of female suicide has increased. It would have to do with the increase in family problems due to partner being home more often due to remote work as a cause of suicide. Second, the rate of student suicide has increased because of the stress caused by the school closure. I will focus on reasons why trend of suicide among the Japanese before and after COVID-19. Japanese government should take new measures to combat suicide according to the trend.

Key Word(s): suicide, COVID-19, Japan, young, women

10. Kenta Utsu

Modern Slave Labor behind Qatar World Cup

The World Cup in Qatar in 2022 was a great tournament that many people enjoyed watching. However, we must also look at the tragedy behind the tournament regarding migrant workers' human rights. More than 6,500 migrant workers died to prepare for this event. Can you imagine a working environment where more than 6,500 people die? The main causes are said to be harsh working conditions, such as excessive heat and working hours. (Amnesty International., 2021; Pattison et al., 2021). Nothing is more precious than life and no one should lose their lives to prepare for a sports event. What can we do to prevent similar situations from happening in the future? The most effective way is to pay attention to this horrible happening, know exactly what happened and have your own thoughts. Now, I will introduce what happened behind the Qatar World Cup, how crazy the situation was, and the way to make sure it does not happen again in the future.

Key Word(s): migrant workers; human rights; Qatar World Cup; working condition

11. Kiko Matsumoto

The true cost of fast fashion

"New trends are coming! Buy new clothes, throw away old ones!" This habit is supported by fast fashion. Fast fashion describes the rapid production of inexpensive, low-quality clothing that often mimics popular styles of fashion, and it is one of the fastest-growing industries. However, have you ever thought of its environmental impacts? The fashion industry is the second largest industrial polluter in the world just after the oil industry (Conca, 2015). The equivalent of a rubbish truck full of clothes ends up in landfill sites every second (UN Environment, 2019). If no action is taken to reduce that waste, the industry's global emissions are estimated to increase by 50% by 2030 (Martina, 2023). This presentation will explain the environmental issues related to fashion by focusing on three points: water, plastic, and climate problems. After that, the presenter will introduce some measures to reduce our fashion environmental impacts. Consumer awareness is the best hope for sustainability in the fashion industry. In addition to regulations and standards for governments and companies, consumers need to learn and acquire eco-friendly purchasing habits.

Key Word(s): fast fashion; environment; sustainability; eco-friendly purchasing habits

12. Kosuke Sato

The relationship between the depreciation of the yen and economies

"Japanese economy is in great decline because of current depreciation of the yen." A person said. The Japanese economy is facing a tough situation. This presentation is about the relationship between the depreciation of the yen and economies. I have two reasons to choose this topic. First, I major in Business Administration and I would like to study it in English, so I have to study the current economic situation in Japan. Second, when I watch some articles or news, I would like to understand them deeply through using my knowledge. I will introduce the complicated case of the depreciation of the yen. It should have been a trigger for the increase of shipment abroad. However, due to wars in the Middle East and Ukraine, things did not go well though an expectation was good (Nohara, 2023). In order to improve this situation, national institutions should keep economic balance to avoid excessive conditions. To achieve it, people must acquire some literacies.

Key Word(s): uncertainty; economic balance; economic intervention

13. Kota Kageyama

Skepticism and denial in climate change

The Earth is in the midst of climate change and we are facing a situation where our efforts will affect our future. However, there is still some scepticism about climate change. Sometimes this has a strong influence on our behaviour involving politics and the general public. The presenter will introduce the sceptic's arguments, the background to scepticism and a way of dealing with scepticism. First, there are the discussions made by skeptics of the cause of climate change, the effects of climate change, the major arguments against climate change. Second, those skeptics are led by misinformation, political ideology, and the thought of industries that hate regulations against climate change. Third, we must process those skeptics by regarding them as an opportunity to cognitive ambiguity in the issue and gain new perspectives. Ultimately, these debates are derived from the complexity of the process of resolving climate change that is a social science issue involving economics, society, biology and geology. Focusing on skepticism and discussing what is correct will be helpful for us to have accurate knowledge and deeper understanding of climate change.

Key Word(s): Skepticism, Denial, climate change, complexity

14. Maya Tanaka

How to deal with caffeine

Caffeine is the most used psychoactive drug in the world. 80% of the world's people consume caffeine every day (Roberts, 2021). In Japan, deaths from overcaffeination were first reported in 2015; cardiac arrest occurred in 7 of the 101 caffeine addicts in Japan, 3 of whom died over the next five years (Kitano et al., 2021). In one study, 88% of participants failed to reduce their caffeine use (Rodda et al., 2020). As you can see, caffeine is highly addictive. The caffeine intake recommended by local organizations around the world for adults (≥ 18) is under 400 mg each day, which is equivalent to 4 cups of coffee or 2 cans of energy drink. Children (< 18) are less than adults at 3 mg/kg or 2.5 mg/kg (Verster & Koenig, 2017). Any further intake is regarded as an overdose, resulting in an increased heart rate, increased blood pressure, an irregular heartbeat, tremors, nervousness, insomnia, and panic attacks (Gallagher, 2015). Many people overdose without realizing it. This presentation will focus on the caffeine overdose and discuss solutions. As ways to solve this problem, individuals should understand which drinks contain caffeine and their content to reduce their caffeine intake. The government should also force caffeine products to be age-restricted and to specify their caffeine content.

Key Word(s): caffeine; overdose; restrictions; coffee; energy drink

15. Mimi Fujiwara

Overwork and Overtime in Japan

In 2022, around 300 cases of overwork deaths were reported in Japan, and according to the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, more than 20% of companies forced their employees to work more than 80 hours of overtime per month (MHLW, 2017). These overtime deaths have become so common that the Japanese term 'karoshi' (overtime death) has been added to the English language. The high level of overtime in Japan is influenced by inadequate legal regulation of work and cultural values such as a strong sense of loyalty to work. Germany, on the other hand, has strict laws on working hours and values that emphasize a balance between private and professional life (Peters, 2023). This presentation will discuss how to approach the reduction of overtime and overtime deaths in Japan, primarily by comparing the work regime in Germany, which has a similar population and economic situation to Japan. Improving this situation will require stricter legal regulation by the government, stricter management of working hours by companies, and a fundamental improvement in the value of work. If this issue isn't resolved soon, it will not only increase the suffering of workers but also put companies at an economic disadvantage.

Key Word(s): overwork; overtime; karoshi

16. Mina Fumoto

Lookism: Excessive Emphasis on Appearance

Japanese society is put importance on appearance, especially in women. So many women care about appearance and spend a lot of money and time every day. Moreover, this trend, lookism, is said to have been accelerated with the spread of SNS. Lookism leads gender inequality, unconscious discrimination, and health problems. This presentation will show how lookism is expressed concretely in society and how people are affected, and suggest some improvement solutions to change the society and people's consciousness. For example, people who experience appearance discrimination more likely to have health problems afterwards. First solution is problem presentation. Second solutions are legal development. First, it is necessary to make society aware that the current situation is a problem. There is a need for a movement toward a better society by providing examples of societies in different environments. After that, we will build a consensus on the direction we want to take and use the power of the law to realize a more just and happy society.

Key Word(s): Appearance; Gender inequality; Health problem; Social media

17. Momoa Mukai

Analysis of Causes of Remaining Discrimination Against Immigrants in France

On June 27, 2023, a 17-year-old boy of Algerian descent was shot dead by police in the Paris suburb of Nanterre. This triggered massive protests and riots that spread throughout France. In France, there has been a renewed debate about inequality and economic disparities over race. The presenter explains why discrimination against immigrants has not stopped. In France, which advocates the national ideals of "liberty, equality, and benevolence" and has the closest image to the realization of diversity, a contradiction exists: racism and discrimination against immigrants still persist. Clarifying why discrimination has not been eliminated may help to solve the problem of discrimination. The presenter points out that there are many disparities between immigrants and non-immigrants, including educational and economic disparities, which contribute to discriminatory attitudes. In addition to this, she states that the process of social integration of immigrants is also a cause of discrimination, especially in conflicts with Muslims.

Key Word(s): France; immigrants; discrimination

18. Reika Kanazawa

Utilizing AI for small and medium businesses' economic growth

In Japan, small and medium businesses (SMBs) account for 99.7% of Japanese companies (METI, 2016) and their manufacturing value added (MVA) accounts for 53% (METI, 2015). It means that it is essential for Japanese economic growth to increase the labor productivity of SMBs in the situation of a declining birthrate and aging population (SME, 2019). Democratizing artificial intelligence (AI) is an effective way because the expected economic effect is 11 trillion yen due to SMBs' introduction of AI by 2025 (METI, 2020). However, SMBs don't have much time and cost to introduce AI. Actually, SMBs which introduced AI account for 3% of 3.6 million Japanese companies (METI, 2020). Therefore, accessible platforms or useful tools to understand how to utilize AI are needed. These things are helpful for not only small business owners but also us since AI is often seen as a key technology. Lastly, I'll introduce some tools and examples of small businesses that made a profit from the introduction of AI.

Key Word(s): AI small and medium business economic growth

19. Rikiho Tsuji

Impact of Linear Motor Car on Kyoto

A linear motor car is being built in Japan. It is a new and fast type of railroad, which can connect Tokyo to Osaka by only 67 minutes (Sato, Shiraishi, 2019). The focus of this time is that it will not pass through Kyoto, and some people are worried that Kyoto will decline after its opening. In fact, Kyoto City still opposes current linear motor car plans (Kyoto City, 2023). However, the linear motor car will bring many benefits to Kyoto. Because it takes only 13 minutes from Kyoto to Osaka by current train, the travel time from Kyoto to Tokyo will be reduced by about one hour (JR West, 2023). It will be much easier than now to get to Tokyo for business. Moreover, the opening of the linear motor car will increase tourism demand in Kyoto by more than 20 percent, which is a greater increase than in Tokyo and Osaka (Okuda, 2019). Therefore, Kyoto will benefit a lot from the linear motor car even though it will not pass through Kyoto.

Key Word(s): transportation; economics; business; tourism

20. Rino Mochida

Reusable pH Indicator Agar Gels and Films with Anthocyanins

The aim of this study is to develop Reusable pH indicator gels and films using agar and anthocyanins extracted from purple sweet potatoes or grape skin. The color of these pigments are influenced by pH, and agar gels/films with anthocyanins show a color change from red to yellow after immersion in solutions with pH range from 2 to 12. The absorption spectrum of the gels was measured with a spectrometer. Films were synthesized by freezing, thawing and drying agar gels with anthocyanins from purple sweet potato powder. Immersing agar gel into a citric acid solution and then into a NaOH solution, shows a similar color with gel in a NaOH solution. The color did not change much after immersion in a NaOH solution and then moving into citric acid.

Key Word(s): pH Indicator Agar Gels and Films, Anthocyanins

21. Sayaka Shimizu

Should Japan legalize euthanasia?

How do you want to die? Maybe you will answer, "I have no idea, but I don't want to suffer any pain." Then, euthanasia is a possible option. What is euthanasia? It can be explained as "mercy killing", which means that doctors help patients who will never recover die to prevent or lessen their suffering. As of August 2022, in 13 countries, euthanasia and assisted suicide are legal (Buchholz, 2022). This presentation discusses whether Japan should legalize euthanasia or not. Now in Japan, it is illegal because killing a person is thought to be murderous. If Japan legalizes it, both good effects and bad effects will happen. For example, a person who wants to die can die, but sometimes his parents may force him to die because it costs a lot of money to care for him or her. The presenter focuses on the decision-making process. Our decisions are influenced by a lot of factors, so it is difficult to define what is our own opinion. Therefore I disagree with legalizing euthanasia in Japan.

Key Word(s): euthanasia; right; life; decision-making; force; choice

22. Sho Kubota

How Will the B.LEAGUE Capture Global Markets? A Comparative Analysis of Marketing Strategies with the NBA

B.League, the only men's professional basketball league in Japan, has shown steady growth since it was founded in 2016 (B.League, 2020). Their marketing strategy is focused on attracting "light fans", female and

young fans because they include over half of all the fans who come to the games. The league uses social media to attract fans and break the obstacle to purchasing the tickets. This strategy seems to have succeeded, but considering the market shrinkage in Japan due to the depopulation (Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, 2023), sports marketers of B.League should think about reaching out overseas. There is a huge chance to expand its popularity and revenue in Southeast Asia. To explore the solution, I compare the B. League's strategy with that of the National Basketball Association (NBA), the best professional basketball league in the world. It is a very typical example of successful world expansion, especially in China in the 1980s (United Language Group, 2023). To make this league more popular and gain competitiveness in the basketball market, I think learning from the NBA and improving the marketing strategy are the keys.

Key Word(s): sports marketing; The B.League; The NBA; basketball; overseas markets

23. Shuhei Kuroiwa

How to close the gap between overpopulated and thinly populated

The Ministry of Health, Labor, and Welfare predicted that the population in Japan will decrease from 126 million in 2020 to 87 million in 2070. However, the population of Tokyo continues to increase even though the population in Japan is decreasing (644,400 people decreased in Japan!). The population gap between big cities and local areas is widening. Decreases in the young population can cause disparities in welfare, medical care, and education. If some areas disappear, traditions will also disappear. Moreover, overpopulation can lead to a lack of housing, air pollution, and an uncomfortable, packed train. This presentation will also explore how to close the gap. The Indonesian government gave immigrants to a local land, money, and fertilizer for 18 months in order to allow them to sustain a small farm, and in conclusion, 490,000 families were moved in 1950-86 (R Gondowarsito (1990) Transmigrasi Bedol Desa: inter-island village resettlement from Wonogiri to Bengkulu Bull Indones Ecin Stud. 79(4):242-56). Like this, the Japanese government should implement an extensive and overall policy. In Japan, the main aid policy is implemented by the municipality, which can cause a more serious disparity between the rich and the poor. And there are some ways to return; for example, U-turn and mago-turn are easy for young people to return. In mago-turn, people who have grandparents in the locality return and have a house and relationships. The government should support these practical methods.

Key Word(s): population, gap, Indonesia, mago-turn

24. Sohei Imanishi

Water collection in Uganda

In most of the developing world, especially in sub-Saharan Africa, access to water is a huge challenge. Poor access to water resources is a threat to the health of people's lives in communities (WHO). The presenter will focus on Uganda, which is located in central Africa. Although access to water has progressed in the past 10 years, access to safe water is still poor (Government of Uganda, GOU). There are gender differences in water collection, with women and young children bearing the responsibility of collecting water for the household. They have to travel a long distance and a long time to find safe water sources. This situation could not only consume their time to go to school but also lead to health issues because the collected water is frequently contaminated. This presentation shows some solutions to enhance access to clean water in Uganda by installing wells and pumps and by introducing rainwater harvesting or irrigation techniques. We should imagine how difficult it is for them to get clean water compared to Japan, and WHO needs to conduct more action to distribute water sources.

Key Word(s): access to clean water, good health

25. Suehiro Ko

Same-sex Marriage in Japan: Equality and Economic Impact

A survey in 2020 shows that 1.94% of Japanese respondents are gay and 1.33% are lesbian (Dentsu Inc, 2021), although same-sex marriage is still not legalized in Japan. This is a big issue because same-sex couples are plagued with a lack of rights that opposite-sex couples take for granted. For instance, homosexual couples cannot enjoy reduced income tax for married couples or inherit a partner's properties (Equal Marriage Alliance Japan, n.d.), and are often refused to sign a lease together or to make hospital visits (Civicus Lens, 2022). Besides eliminating marriage inequality, the acceptance of same-sex marriage will have a positive impact on Japan's economy. Studies show that same-sex marriage brings both short- and longer-term economic benefits (Forde, 2019). For these reasons, the Japanese government should establish same-sex marriage as a legal institution. In order to achieve this, Japanese citizens should file lawsuits against the government for failing to make constitutional laws, as well as deepen their knowledge and awareness of homosexual people through education.

Key Word(s): Japan; same-sex marriage; lawsuits; education

26. Takashi Shima

The Closest Polluter : fashion industry

What are the major causes of global warming or environmental problems worldwide? Oil industry? Aviation or shipping industry? Maybe Yes. However, we must not forget about the fashion industry. The United Nations (U.N.) reported that the industry produces around 10% of global emissions of CO2 through its supply chains. This is equivalent to 4-5 billion tons per year (UNCC, 2018). Even more surprisingly, the fashion industry is also responsible for water pollution. Why is this terrible situation going on, and what should we do to address it? The unique business practices and business models of the fashion industry also can accelerate the emission of CO2. Lately, various issues were brought to light by mass media, including incineration (burning clothes), fast fashion, and forced labor. In order to improve these problems, people in developed countries should make ethical choices, such as to stop wearing cheap fast fashion or buying products that you can verify where they were produced and where the raw materials came from (ensuring transparency).

Key Word(s): fast fashion, incineration, transparency, ethical

27. Tomohiro Kubo

How do African countries get richer?

Africa is the last growing continent of humanity. The current population of 1.3 billion is expected to reach 2.6 billion by 2050. It is said that by 2100, its population will exceed 3 billion, and more than 30% of the world's approximately 10 billion people will be African (U.N., 2022). Africa has unlimited possibilities. However, economic disparities are serious in Africa, with some countries economically developing while others are not. Why is this a serious problem? It is a serious challenge due to historical inequalities and uneven distribution of resources. Until these disparities are addressed, sustainable development may be hindered, perpetuating poverty. One condition for economic development is the thoroughness of education. The current average literacy rate in Africa is 70 percent (UNICEF, 2017). It is important to raise this level, and it is a matter for the world to cooperate and support, because in a world where the number of developing countries with declining birthrates and aging populations is increasing, the only way for the world to achieve more economic

development is for Africa to grow. This topic will focus on what is needed for economic growth in Africa, especially the educational gap. We will then examine what Japan can do to make Africa richer.

Key Word(s): population; economics; education; Africa; literacy rate

28. Tomoya Isikawa ***Acid Rain in Norway***

The harmful effect of acid rain is considered as one of the most serious environmental problems in the modern globalized world. For example, Norway has faced a great damage because of acid rain. According to the State of the Environment in Norway, 18 salmon stocks have been lost, and 12 are endangered and have been wiped out of all of the large salmon rivers in southern Norway (Beychok, 2013). The presenter will explain the key reasons behind the issue of acid rain, fossil fuels and natural disaster, and introduce major solutions to this problem. SO₂ and NO_x which cause acid rain is transported to up to 2000 km by winds, so that one country unofficially can export harmful acid rain emission to other neighboring countries, which creates a complex problem. Therefore, we need to work together around the world to address the problem of acid rain. For example, we can reduce the amount of use of electricity in various ways and can contribute to reducing acid rains. Let's build on the small things to face the big problems.

Key Word(s): sulfur emissions, harmful acid rain, acidification

29. Vivian Nanami Ogawa ***Gender inequality in Brazil***

Brazil ranks 119th place in the list of countries for wage equality for similar work in The World Economic Forum survey in 2017. The survey demonstrates that women earn much less than men, even though women's education level seems to be higher. In fact, according to a study from the World Bank, women's wages equaled 71% of those of men in Brazil, and that this was one of the largest wage gaps observed in Latin America in 2010. Currently, Brazil does have legislation that promotes social and gender equality, gender roles continue to be very traditional, making the situation not much different from 2010. In addition, being a country where the social gap is pronounced, there are different forms and levels of gender inequality which exist between Brazil's various races and communities. To contribute to the discussion on the issue of gender inequality, another study was made recently by The Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE). Despite Brazil's promoting advances in equality, the results of the current research indicate that there is still a problem with gender issues and Brazil needs to do more to solve this problem.

Key Word(s): Gender roles; wage gap; Latin America; equality

30. Yuha Horie ***The problem of cigarette butts in the ocean***

Lately I have been seeing a lot of cigarette butts on the beach. About 6 trillion cigarettes are produced in a year. "Cigarette butts" mean small parts of cigarettes that are left after smoking. More than 90% of them contain plastic filters. This is equivalent to more than 1 million tons of plastic. In fact, cigarette butts are not just waste made of paper, but plastic waste, which is difficult to decompose. Therefore, cigarette butts have a serious impact on the marine environment. According to a recent study, if you put fish in water soaked with cigarette butts, half of the fish will die four days later. Thus, cigarettes are causing toxic substances to seep into the marine environment and kill organisms. In fact, around 75% of marine litter comes from land via rivers. For this reason, to protect the marine environment, no litter, no matter how small, should be dumped on land or in the sea.

Key Word(s): cigarette butts, ocean environments

31. Yui Oku

Companies and SDGs: Overcome SDG Washing in Corporate Sustainability

Nowadays, the issue of “SDG washing” (greenwashing) is becoming more common. It is used when businesses acknowledge the existence of the SDGs and point out how they align with the SDGs without making a meaningful contribution to achieving them. SDG washing is driven by the rising consumer demand for sustainability and increased competition among companies aiming to portray themselves as leaders in sustainability to attract environmentally conscious consumers. 79% of its member companies acknowledge the Global Goals in some way, shape or form, but only 6% have aligned their business to SDGs(The World Business Council for Sustainable Development). Criticized patterns of SDG washing include a lack of awareness, achievement, and advocacy, leading to negative impacts and inconsistencies between stated intentions and actual actions. The key to preventing SDG washing is in the targets. 231 measurable indicators support the 169 targets of 17 Global Goals(United Nations). These targets indicate where the real change happens, and the SDG indicators are the best way to monitor progress. Emphasizing corporate governance and adopting a longer-term strategic perspective is crucial to avoiding negative impacts and improving economics. To address these challenges, companies should devise new business plans and structures that contribute to SDGs.

Key Word(s): sustainable business; SDGs washing; Corporate Social Responsibility

32. Yukako Maeta

Fast fashion problems: fashion trends and marketing strategy

The concept of “fast fashion” appeared in the 1990s and the global apparel market size, especially the fast fashion one, has been significantly expanding recently. This presentation shows several problems of fast fashion in terms of environmental damage and the promotion of a high consumption driven by customers’ mentality. Apparel companies and social media stir up consumers’ desire for clothes possession and minds to catch up with the short-span changing trends by advertising excessively. Although many consumers understand and support the idea of sustainability, words and acts often part way because consumers need trending stylish clothes and ethical choices seem not to keep up with the demands. And those companies’ strategies prevent customers from making ethical choices. The presenter suggests the apparel industry to quit adopting fast fashion which is based on short-span changing trends and create new ethical business models.

Key Word(s): environmental impacts; short-span changing trends; consumers' desire; ethical business models

33. Yume Miyamoto

Unconscious Gender Bias in the Workplace in Japan

In recent years, the gender gap in Japan has become a major issue. According to Global Gender Gap Report in 2022, Japan was ranked 116th out of 146 countries. One contributing factor to this problem is unconscious gender bias. Unconscious gender bias refers to unintentional, implicit stereotypes that influence decision-making based on gender. The presenter will explain the current situation about the gender gap in the workplace and the solution to this problem. There are two main points to solve this problem. The first point is changing the minds of people who thought bias was not happening in their people and the second point is reforming the work style. By using data and showing examples of corporate initiatives about the problem, the

presenter will suggest that Japanese people should remove their unconscious bias and that companies in various fields need to make an effort to provide the same opportunities regardless of gender.

Key Word(s): Japan, gender gap, unconscious bias, workplace

34. Yuri Wanibe

The need for education reform as AI develops

AI has developed alarmingly in recent years. For example, ChatGPT, released in November 2022, attracted attention for its ability to respond effectively and accurately to text-based inquiries. On the other hand, many universities in Japan have restricted or warned about the use of ChatGPT. This presentation explores the good and bad points of AI education and discusses how AI should be used in education in the future in Japan. According to Chen et al (2020), by using AI technology, instructors can perform administrative tasks more effectively and offer higher quality classes. In addition, students can receive personalized education. The use of AI in education offers potential for efficiency and innovation, however, it is also said that AI has no emotional or nonverbal communicators, so it is difficult to replace a teacher completely. The presenter believed that Japanese educators needed to make the most of the advantages of AI while considering its shortcomings.

Key Word(s): AI , education, IT

35. Yuya Nakashima

The Superiority of Germany Accepting More Immigrants over Expulsion

Germany in 2020 embraced nearly 16 million immigrants within its country. This number was the second highest in the world, only after the United States, and accounted for 18.8% of the population (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2020). The large influx of immigrants Germany today faces is giving rise to concerns about social integration, domestic security, and the unemployment rate. Yet simultaneously, labor shortages and job vacancies due to the shrinking population in Germany are also such eminent problems that the parliament passed a law to attract more skilled migrant workers (McGuinness, 2023). This presentation investigates and demonstrates the advantages of Germans living with more immigrants over driving them out, from the perspective of socioeconomic benefits and consequences, in order to affirm that parliament's decision. The concept stated in this presentation would in addition show promise for and contribute to the continuous economic growth of Germany, and the global integration of immigrants.

Key Word(s): Germany; immigrant; integration; economic; labor; population

BLUE SESSION

1. Akihiro Yamamoto

Overtourism in Kyoto: Internal and External Solutions

In Japan, tourism is one of the industries that make an important contribution to the economy. In recent years, the number of visitors from overseas has been increasing rapidly. This causes negative effects as well as positive ones, and the major problem is overtourism. Because of this, people are concerned about crowded sightseeing spots, worsening of manners or scenery and hurting each other's feelings. This presentation will discuss the current situation and countermeasures in Kyoto. According to Kyoto City Tourism Association, Kyoto is aiming to become a sustainable tourist spot and therefore carrying out multifaceted projects. In addition to these ways, the presenter will describe another plan for cooperating with surrounding areas to make bigger tourism markets. Through both maintenance of existing famous cities and development of new tourist attractions in other rural areas, local culture and economy are revitalized, so people can solve many social issues including overtourism.

Key Word(s): Overtourism; Sustainability; Regional revitalization

2. Aoi Kaku

Strange Reversal: Two Different Gender Gaps in Academia

The lower rate of female researchers is one of the serious problems in academic institutions all over the world. On average across OECD countries, female researchers comprise only around 40% of all researchers. Though strange to say, in most of the OECD countries, the female college completion rate is higher than that of males. This presentation discusses this unusual gender gap reversal while mentioning two aspects: gender gaps in various disciplines and differences between countries. In mathematics, physics and computer science, there are fewer female researchers compared to other disciplines. In fact, fewer than 1 in 3 engineering graduates and fewer than 1 in 5 computer science graduates are girls in OECD countries despite the higher rate of female college graduates (according to OECD). With regards to differences between countries, Japan has the lowest level of both female researchers' rate and female college graduates' rate. The lower number of female researchers is one of the main causes which increases gender gap. Researchers should carefully consider gender gaps in academia to achieve complete gender equity.

Key Word(s): gender gap; academia; researchers; college completion

3. Hina Hashimoto

The Future of Fair Tourism: Peace Building

Since Covid-19 has ended, more and more people have been traveling around the world. On the other hand, overtourism is becoming a big problem. According to NHK (2023), overtourism often happens in Japan in places like Okinawa and Kyoto. How can this problem be addressed? The presenter will explain two key words to solve it: fair tourism and peace building. Fair tourism is tourism in which both tourists and people living in sightseeing spots can accept and share benefits from tourism, such as economic boost. About peace building, tourism is the best sustainable way to bring down the walls that separate people, connect with each other and create friendship all around the world according to Aziz Abu Sarah (2014). By promoting fair tourism and peace building together, people can change the situation of tourism. Ultimately, they need to consider how they can realize fair tourism and peace building together.

Key Word(s): Fair Tourism; Peace Building; Overtourism

4. Hina Yamaki

Removing gender stereotypes: Gender education for young children

According to the World Economic Forum's latest report, Japan ranks at 125th out of 146 nations in the gender gap ranking. In G7 countries, Japan ranks at the lowest. Japan is falling behind on the gender equality from other advanced countries. One of the causes is that there are strong stereotypes about gender in Japanese society. For example, some people keep persisting on the traditional gender roles. Education is an effective way to decrease such stereotypes. In Iceland, which ranks at the top of the gender gap ranking, advanced forms of education regarding gender exist. Children in Iceland start learning about gender from 1st grade in elementary school. The presenter will discuss some educational content to reduce gender stereotypes in mandatory education and suggest how Japanese society could change by adopting such education. Teaching gender studies in school is one good way to enhance the diversity and gender equality of Japanese society.

Key Word(s): gender studies/stereotypes/gender gap/education

5. Hinako Yamaguchi

Cow Burps: How To Reduce

These days, there is ongoing research to reduce greenhouse gas, especially methane which causes global warming. Methane has more influence on the environment than carbon dioxide which is famous as a greenhouse gas. The most serious cause of methane emissions is livestock, such as cows. Therefore, there are a lot of ways to reduce methane emissions from cows. For example, by adding seaweed to cows' feed: bromoform which is included in seaweed can suppress the enzyme that makes methane in cows' stomachs. In addition, by adding methane-consuming bacterium to cows' feed, these microbes metabolize methane in the stomachs of cows. This can decrease the amount of methane emissions and also have a positive impact on the nutrition of cattle. These ways can help protect the environment. Moreover, they do not damage cow's bodies because seaweed and methane-consuming bacterium are not harmful. It is important to preserve environment without hurting animals.

Key Word(s): methane; burps; seaweed; bacterium

6. Honoka Tomonari

The student loan problem in Japan

In Japan, many young people borrow money to go to universities. According to JASSO (2020), one in three students use student loans. However, although this system is popular, it is little known that repayment brings weighty loads to borrowers, and they must continue to pay it back for many years. This problem results in various social issues, such as educational inequality, lower salaries, and chains of relative poverty. The situation among them is getting worse year by year, so immediate action is required to improve this system. The presenter will suggest that the government should raise the further interest of Japanese people and make efforts to develop favorable environments for all students by increasing free scholarships and lowering the hurdle for receiving higher education.

Key Word(s): Student loan; repayment; student's debt; higher education; economy

7. Junna Kiyama

The Symbol of selfish eco-friendliness: The negative points of the solar panels.

With the concern for the environment and renewable energy increasing in the world, we are apt to consider only improving the efficiency of solar-production capacity. However, the processes of producing and

distributing solar panels cause environmental pollution rather than eco-friendliness. The purpose of this presentation is to confirm that green energy is eco-friendly by showing the waste rate of solar panels and the rate of recycling solar panels. Producers should change the way they approach environmental problems not naively but radically, so they can make the world cleaner and more eco-friendly.

Key Word(s): environment, producer responsibility, solar panels

8. Kai Tokutani

Solving the Gender Gap among Children in South Asia

Around the world people have been trying to diminish gender inequality, but in South Asia there is still a gender gap between boys and girls. This presentation explains three examples of gender inequality: child marriage, promotion gap and mobility gap. It then introduces critical solutions for whole gender inequality. According to a report published by UNICEF in 2019, while 95% of boys in South Asia are in post-school employment or education, only 5 girls in 10 are in such positions. Most people usually consider the inequality among adults such as income gap but they also have to care about the situation among children. The presenter will suggest that spreading correct knowledge about gender inequality among children is the first step toward an equal world.

Key Word(s): gender inequality; promotion gap; mobility gap; child marriage

9. Kayoko Inoue

How Music Streaming Services Accelerate Cultural Diversity

Today we listen to a lot of domestic and international music through streaming services, for example Apple Music, Spotify, YouTube Music etc. This presentation will introduce the impact of new technologies on music culture and industry. Consumers can listen to any music around the world, and artists can reach audience globally and produce music independently than before. Some people have concerns that it makes music culture homogenize and allows a few artists to monopolize profits globally. Some artists complain that these platforms don't pay them what they are worth. But the fact is that digitalized technology has been accelerating music diversity in the top charts. At the same time, digital platforms offer opportunities for artists who create music independently to connect with audiences worldwide. Independent artists could expose and generate their income through digital platforms. Each country's national culture keeps its originality and global hits become rare. Music streaming services have been making more diversity for unique music.

Key Word(s): Music; Cultural diversity; Digital platform

10. Kisuke Ikebe

Are Bans of Plastic Bags Really Effective?

Nowadays, plastic pollution, especially microplastics in the ocean and its effects on the environment has received global attention. Therefore, the reduction of plastic waste has become a major global challenge. Many countries attempt to reduce single-use plastics. Among those attempts are the policies of bans or imposition of fees and taxes on plastic bags. This presentation explores how those policies in Japan can be effective when dealing with microplastics in the ocean. ultimately, to reduce microplastics more effectively, governments should limit all kinds of plastic waste, not only plastic bags. Besides, we need to be aware that our daily behaviors can make the environment both better and worse.

Key Word(s): Microplastics; Plastic bags; Environment

11. Koei Katazakai

The Commercialization of Sports: Economics and Ethics Dilemma

Today, I think many people recognize a close relationship between sports and the economy. Now that sport business is one of the biggest sources of economical revenue. However, demanding excessive economic benefits from sports will cause some ethical problems. The presenter will explain two causes of this problem: 1. Huge investment in the sports industry, as seen in some Middle Eastern countries. This could disrupt current power relations in sports, and lead to sportswashing. 2: Sports betting. This is practiced in many sporting events and may lead to lose fairness of sport. The commercialization of sports is nearly impossible to escape today, but if we continue to use sports as a tool to make money, and dismiss the concerns above, it will end up greatly declining in the appeal of the sport itself. The presenter strongly suggests that we not only government need to pay attention to these concerns and have to define the limitations of commercial use in sports.

Key Word(s): Commercialization; Sport business; Sportswatching; Sportsbetting

12. Kota Kageyama

Skepticism and denial in climate change

The Earth is in the midst of climate change and we are facing a situation where our efforts will affect our future. However, there is still some scepticism about climate change. Sometimes this has a strong influence on our behaviour involving politics and the general public. The presenter will introduce the sceptic's arguments, the background to scepticism and a way of dealing with scepticism. First, there are the discussion made by skeptics of the cause of climate change, the effects of climate change, the major against climate change. Second, those skepticism is lead by miss information, political ideologie, and thought of industries that hate regulations against climate change. Third, we must process those skepticism by regarding them as an opportunity to cognitive ambiguity in the issue and gain new perspectives. Ultimately, these debates are derived from the complexity of the process of resolving climate change that is a social science issue involving economics, society, biology and geology. Focusing on skepticism and discussing what is correct will be helpful for us to have accurate knowledge and deeper understanding of climate change.

Key Word(s): Skepticism, Denial, climate change, complexity

13. Kotomi Wakimura

World's Bar Exam: Why Is Japanese Lawyer Qualification Not Valid In Other Countries?

I belong to the faculty of law and some students including me study about law for the lawyer qualification in Japan. However, we cannot become lawyer in foreign countries just because we have it. Why do lawyers need the qualification of that country? It is a big problem because the number of troubles between companies which are in different countries is increasing by globalization. The difference of judicial systems between each country has the most impact on the difference of the qualification. In many countries, that country's people or rulers of dominating countries installed judicial systems. For example, previous judicial system in India was decided by English and Portuguese. The difference has influences on bar exams in each country. For example, there is no bar exam in Australia. Lawyers there need to graduate law school. Judicial system is strongly related to its culture and history, so we need to study not only judicial system but also culture in which that country's people spend their time. Law school students in each country should learn judicial systems and cultures in foreign countries and be active regardless of countries when they become lawyers.

Key Word(s): Qualification; Law school; Judicial system

14. Leo Abe

Japan's cultural export: Compared with South Korea

Japanese cultural products like manga, anime, games have been exported to around the world and the markets are still growing. However following Japan, cultural exports from South Korea is expanding its market nowadays. While Japan targets its domestic consumers first, Korea tends to consider foreign consumers because of its small population. That's why their music has kind of similarities to American hip-hop and dance-music and the singers speak English fluently. The presenter will explain what Japan should do. First, Japan companies should pay appropriate salary to creators. Some employees leave their industries because of the low salaries especially in anime studios. It is the government's duty to restrict work time by law as a public power. Second, the government should support small contents companies to get into foreign markets through subsidize. The importance of advertisement can be learnt from the success of K-pop, but small companies usually don't have enough ability to do so.

Key Word(s): Japan; culture; Pop-culture; South Korea; cultural export; media

15. Makoto Yamamoto

Women Researchers in Science

These days, the number of women who major in science at university is very low, even though the score of science at school is the same regardless of gender. However, according to some research, almost all professors and even women themselves think men are smarter than females in the fields of science. Moreover, most inventions and research are done by men. Thus, a lot of products are invented without women's input, especially for example the point of view from pregnant women. This presentation will discuss the three causes of this tendency: potential stereotypes, toys for children, the environment of raising children and the necessity for more female STEM researchers. By using data and successful examples, the presenter will describe the importance of our conscious actions. We will need to become more aware of what we do.

Key Word(s): gender, stereotype, STEM, science

16. Miaowei Song

Are confident people beautiful regardless of how they look?

I saw a movie that featured a woman who looked beautiful with a change in personality. This presentation shows how this can happen in real life. It is said that 90% of people judge people they meet by how they look. However, there are people who insist that personality is more important. In fact, bright and kind people can be nice regardless of how they look. According to the research, we found that perception of appearance affects personality and personality affects perception of appearance. For example, Cooperative people are more likely to have a negative image of their appearance. On the other hand, open-minded, intelligent people are not obsessed with looks. This research is still ongoing. It is interesting to many, but a difficult one to unravel. I believe it will encourage more people to work harder to improve their inner lives.

Key Word(s): appearance; personality; perception; affect; improve

17. Midori Kakegawa

How We Solve Poverty in Philippine

The problem of poverty in Philippine has improved in recent years, but disparities between region are remarkable and get damages from natural disaster every year, so some areas are in serious situation. It

consists of many islands and their situation are different, so it is difficult to conduct the same policy. This presentation will show that entrepreneurship, spirit that try to start business, is a better solution of poverty in Philippine regardless different situation. First, Shameran Abed, executive director of BRAC international says that poverty means not only lack of income but hope so they need to get appropriate support. Second, business & Economic Review written by three professors in 2019 says that the entrepreneurship drives economic growth and a creator of income generating opportunities. In addition, it will reduce the poor and remain household non-poor. Ultimately, the presenter suggests that the government should support to access financing and human capital development.

Key Word(s): Poverty, Philippine, lack of hope, entrepreneurship

18. Mizuki Imanaka ***Companies Trying to Solve Hunger Issues***

In 2021, the number of people suffering from hunger is about 828 million. This number has significantly increased because of covid-19. While various measures are being taken, the presenter will investigate hunger programs by companies in some countries and consider the possibility of zero hunger. Many famous companies are working on hunger problems. Ajinomoto provides school meals in Indonesia and Pasco develops and sells food made from insects. There are limits to how much individuals can do; however, expanding the scale of activities to companies or governments could be the first step towards a solution.

Key Word(s): Hunger, Companies, CSR

19. Nagisa Futagawa ***A New Form of English Education in Japan***

The most likely cause of many Japanese people's dislike of English is the teaching of English in Japanese schools. This presentation will point out the problems with the current English education system in Japan, which regards English as a subject rather than a language, and will propose a new teaching method. This new teaching method is one that introduces movies into English classes. Through these methods, students can learn English as a language that is deeply related to their daily lives from such perspectives as historical and cultural backgrounds. In addition, this approach aims to deepen critical thinking skills and media literacy, which are necessary in today's media-rich society, and to further learning by using English, not just learning English.

Key Word(s): Education; Media; Stereotypes; Intercultural understanding; Critical thinking; Media literacy

20. Nao Misaizu ***Poverty in Cebu***

I worked as a volunteer in Cebu, one of the famous resorts in Asia, in this summer vacation. The situation of poverty in Cebu was more serious than I've expected. This presentation shows the key reasons why there are so many poverties in Cebu. The main reason is rapid urbanization. Only urban area's economy developed, and it caused the relative poverty of the rural economy deepened. As a result, not only tourists but local gather in resort areas to sell souvenirs, food, and handmade crafts and, it makes some local becoming dwellers because they're able to earn much money selling them on the streets than working at a company. To make matters worse, it's too difficult that poverties getting out such a serious situation. That's why poverty situation continue through generations. To lead them getting out serious situation, education for children is important because good education allows them to get good jobs but, it's not enough. It is also

important to create jobs and ensure that they are well paid. However, Philippine government don't have enough skills to make it so, developed countries' supports be needed.

Key Word(s): rapid urbanization; dwellers; continue through generation; education; create jobs; developed countries' supports

21. Naoki Aida

Space Debris: The Dark Side of Space Development

There are a lot of satellites around the Earth but there is also a lot of space debris. In fact, according to NASA(2013), more than 500,000 pieces of debris are tracked as they orbit the Earth. Space debris has an effect on human beings not only in space but also on the ground. By giving examples, the presenter will explain the negative effects of space debris and three key ways space debris is created: mission-related operations, accidents, and intentional creation. Three solutions to reduce space debris are space elevators, treaties, and satellites for removing space debris. Ultimately, we have a responsibility to act quickly to try to solve this problem. Governments need to pay more attention to the problems that result from space debris and should make treaties about it with other countries.

Key Word(s): Mission-related operations; Accidents; Intentional creation; Space elevator; Treaty; Satellites for removing space debris

22. Nodoka Tsujimoto

Animal Protection: Taking Sustainable Action

Although humans and animals have coexisted in shared ecosystems for millions of years, modern human activity is destroying wildlife's secure habitats. In spite of the growing awareness of the need to protect endangered species, the number of animal species on International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) is rising. Species are the building blocks of ecosystems and they are indispensable for providing food, shelter, water, and other functions, for other wildlife and people. This presentation will highlight how urgent animal preservation from immoral human activities such as poaching or excessive deforestation is. The presenter will claim that more involvement of locals in the field of animal protection is strongly needed. Making an effort to exist side-by-side with animals is an essential part of being a global citizens.

Key Word(s): animal protection, endangered species, local community

23. Rentaro Nara

Artificial Photosynthesis: A New Form of Hydrocarbon and an Alternative Way of Reducing CO2

Because humanity consumes fossil fuels in large quantities, we are now experiencing global warming and in the future will face an energy crisis or exhaustion of fossil fuels. Artificial photosynthesis may be the solution to these problems. With this technology we can make carbohydrates from light, water and CO2. These carbohydrates can be used instead of fossil fuels and it is sustainable because of the material. But this technology has some problems, including low efficiency and high cost, so currently it is not practical to use. More experiments are needed to solve these problems. We must keep our eyes on the growth of this technology.

Key Word(s): artificial photosynthesis; Source of energy; CO2 reduction

24. Riko Yamamoto

Unravel the mystery of impulse buying

Everyone has probably made impulse purchases at one time or another. The presenter has had similar experiences a lot of times. The presenter looked into what causes people to want to buy things even though they hadn't planned to and what they should do to avoid wasting money. The presenter will explain why people find something attractive and buy it when they had not planned to, which is known as purchasing psychology. Many kinds of stores use a variety of psychological effects to encourage customers to buy more products. Various devices are used for visual effects, auditory effects, and even the internal structure of the store, which customers are unaware of. By combining these devices, sellers are able to give consumers a sense of elation and they can sell more products. By understanding how this kind of purchasing psychology works, we should pay attention, in order to avoid wasting money.

Key Word(s): Impulse buying , purchasing psychology, self regulation, consumer

25. Ryota Tamezawa ***Saving Our Planet from Consumerism***

Our way of consumption has a huge impact on the environment. According to data, nearly 60% of global greenhouse gas emissions comes from household consumption. These days, the ideology of environmentalism is becoming popular, but it is difficult to keep a balance between consumerism and environmentalism in a capitalism-based society. The presenter will explain how consumerism became common around the world and how it encourages people to buy a lot of items and to consume in an environmentally unfriendly way. In order to address this problem, consumers must change their way of consumption into more environmentally friendly ways. The presentation will suggest some ways of sustainable consumption over three stages: purchase, use and disposal. Ultimately, we should be able to keep a balance between freedom of consumption and environment preservation.

Key Word(s): Consumerism; Environment; Consumption; Balance

26. Saki Nagae ***Connecting Restaurants with Cafeterias for Needy Children***

In Japan, 1.3 million dollars worth of food are wasted each year in the restaurant industry. Despite the fact that Japan's self-sufficiency rate is low and it costs a lot to import food, it also costs a lot to dispose of food. In addition, 1 in 7 children live in poverty in Japan. There are many cafeterias for needy children in Japan, but it is difficult to run them because of cost and hygiene issues. The best way to solve both those problems is to encourage people who work for the restaurant industry to have cafeterias for children at the same place. The benefit would be that no one needs to transfer food, so hygiene problems will not occur. In addition, they have enough knowledge about nutrition, so they can provide children with healthy meals. This combination will make it easier to reduce costs on disposal and to run cafeterias for needy children.

Key Word(s): food loss; cafeterias for needy children; cost; hygiene

27. Saki Odo ***Edible Plastic: Can It Protect the Environment?***

According to the OECD, the amount of plastic waste was 353 Mt in 2019, and it will be 1,014 Mt in 2060. This plastic waste has a huge negative impact on the environment. For example, many fish accidentally swallow microplastics and can die. Therefore, we have to reduce the amount of plastic used and wasted. However, there is one innovative good idea for solving this problem: edible plastic. Edible plastic is biodegradable, and people can literally eat it. Thus, if it is used instead of normal plastic, the impact on the environment will be smaller. In this presentation, the presenter will explain three benefits of the edible plastic. In addition, the

presenter will introduce what products are available. Ultimately, we must reduce the amount of plastic we use in order to protect the earth.

Key Word(s): edible plastic; biodegradable; environment

28. Shiori Arahata ***Food Waste in the Home***

There are 795 million people who cannot eat enough food around the world (Amyot, 2019). However, food waste is one of the most significant issues. It is not only an ethical issue; it also has an impact on the economy, the environment, and our health. According to Walton and Gallant (2019), a third of all food in the world is wasted. Grocery stores or restaurants also produce food waste, but half of this is caused by consumers. If consumers change their behavior, such problems will be close to being solved. Thus, the presenter focused on the behavior of consumers and will describe these impacts and some solutions to reduce the amount of food waste, which they can do easily in their daily lives, such as reducing meal size or planning meals before shopping.

Key Word(s): food waste; consumers; lifestyle

29. Shiori Udagawa ***The Impact of Immigrants in Europe***

Today's conflicts and poverty in the Middle East and Africa have created many refugees, many of whom have entered Europe. However, EU member states are greatly affected by these refugees. There are a lot of difficulties for Europeans and Muslim to live together. European people cannot easily accept Islamic culture. Increasing people diminishes the opportunity of employment for the local people. The number of migrants each country accepts is not equal, so there is division of EU. This presentation will explain the impact of refugees in Europe and the social problems they are causing in each country through the situation in each country and the lives of immigrants and the local people. Ultimately, in order to fundamentally solve the problems, it is essential to eliminate conflicts and make the Middle East peaceful enough for migrants to be able to live in their own countries.

Key Word(s): Immigrants; EU; Europe; the Middle East; Africa

30. Soma Oike ***Overtime Work among Japanese Teachers***

These days, the number of students who would like to become teachers for the future is decreasing because of the amount of hard work teachers do and their fixed overtime pay, which is peculiar to local government employees. According to NHK, it is estimated from a survey conducted by MEXT in 2022, that 36.6% of junior high school teachers and 14.7% of elementary school teachers did overtime work for more than 80 hours per month. The presenter will share the law about teachers' overtime pay and the reason why they have to work overtime for hours every day. Then, the presentation will discuss some possible ways of reforming teachers' work style. School is one basic community in which children learn social skills and establish their identities, and therefore we need to reconsider the current ways teachers work, so that it continue to be a valued occupation for future generation.

Key Word(s): teachers; overtime work; overtime pay; work style

31. Xinyuan Yang ***Technological Breakthroughs and the Spread of Global Capitalism***

In the past one hundred years, people around the world have been connected economically and culturally by globalization. It is no doubt that our lives now are being supported by world wide trade, and that means they can be vulnerable depending on how the global economy changes. Based on the above, the presenter will explain how the global economy was framed, especially focusing on the beginning of its history. Through researching, she found that technological advances in Europe played a major role in allowing Europeans to connect the world. The presentation will focus on what kind of technological shift happened and how it affected history. Ultimately, the presenter hopes the audience will begin thinking about the history of their own livelihood.

Key Word(s): technology breakthroughs, global economy, globalization, history

32. Yui Miyake

Danish Education: Flexibility, Depth, and Creativity

In Japan, many people often feel a strong fear of dropping out from the standard path in life. There is a fear that those who choose an unconventional path will be isolated from society. This fear is particularly common in young people. On the other hand, Denmark has an education system which encourages young people to find what they like and live freely. Adults are also supported to change their career paths and acquire new skills. This presentation will analyze Denmark's education system through three key aspects: flexibility, depth, and creativity. It will focus on three elements in Denmark – a flexible and diverse range of career options, a lifelong learning-friendly environment, and libraries as widely open creative public spaces. While presenting specific case studies from Denmark, the researcher will reflect on the problems within the Japanese education system. Why is Denmark called the happiest country in the world? Let's explore the answer together.

Key Word(s): Danish education, Flexibility, Folk high school, Public library

33. Yukari Sasako

Suppressing Excess Appetite to Prevent Lifestyle Diseases

Today, people live in a stressful society. There are a lot of advertisements for delicious looking food by companies for economic purposes. Stress or such advertisements for food make people get more hungry than necessary, which leads to overeating and then eventually lifestyle diseases. This presentation is going to introduce three ways to suppress excess appetite: sleep, exercise and a ketogenic diet. A ketogenic diet means a low-carbohydrate diet. Lack of sleep increases hunger, while doing exercises or following a ketogenic diet decreases hunger. These three ways are all associated with gut hormones. To know how to keep one's appetite under control helps to prevent overeating, so we should consider these three ways in order to lead healthier lives.

Key Word(s): Gut hormones; Appetite; Health; Sleep; Exercise; Ketogenic diet

34. Yuku Yano

Education in Developing Countries

In Japan, people go to school as a matter of course, but actually 303 million children and young people around the world are out of school. The presenter will explain three key causes behind this problem: poor environment, family matters and political conflicts. By using data and specific episodes, the presenter will outline what is going on in developing countries. After explaining the reason why these problems happen, the speaker will suggest some solutions, including maintenance of lifelines, teacher training, distribution of school lunches and showing parents the need for education. Each of us have a responsibility to take some

actions to try to help children to get an education and there are things we can do. For example, we can learn more about the situation through social media, we can donate to an organization which supports developing countries and we can explain the need for education to low-income parents.

Key Word(s): family matters; political conflicts; teacher training; distribution; responsibility, social media

35. Yume Sasaki

Receiving equal education without income differences

There is an education level gap between poor and wealthy countries. According to some data, in low-income countries, about 70% of people expect not to learn basic primary-level skills. In contrast, 70% of people in high-income countries will learn minimum secondary-level skills. This presentation will suggest some solutions to this issue of education and poverty. Each community is strongly connected to poverty and education with regards to such points as convenience of transportation for going to a school and relationships among the community members. Therefore, engagement from the community is one of the solutions to this issue. In addition, when we address the education problem in a poor country, we must think about promoting a successful school environment not only for low-income people but also for affluent people. Future generations need to deepen relationships in the community and tackle this problem regardless of wealth or wealth.

Key Word(s): Equal education; Poverty gap; Community

YELLOW SESSION

1. Airi Hase

Japan's Food Loss and Waste and New Ideas that can be Solutions

In Japan, about 5.23 million of food that is still edible are wasted in 2021 (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, 2021). This amount is more than the amount of the food provided by the United Nations World Food Program as humanitarian aid in 2021. Food waste is generated through many processes. In Japan, the ratio of food waste in consuming phase is big. It is related to Japanese strict standard for food. This presentation shows possible solutions that can be helpful in Japan: 1. Food Bank, 2. Zero Waste Market, 3. Industrial methods. I think the most effective solution is "Food Bank", collecting food and donating to social services or selling them in cheaper price. In addition, A new idea of "Zero Waste Market" that has already started in Kyoto can play a great role in resolving food loss. Other possible solutions are related to the industrial aspect, composting, and transforming into cement. In conclusion, A lot of creative and helpful ideas are generated in Japan, so we should expand the range of these activities.

Key Word(s): Food waste; Food Bank; Donation; Zero Waste Market; Composting; Cement

2. Aoi Soroji

Circulate Unused Clothes in Japan

Considering young-person-centered fashion of second-hand clothes and expansion of clothe reuse market, sustainable fashion seems to be promoted in Japan. However, according to a survey conducted by Yano Research Institute (Yano Research Institute, 2023), they say that in Japan in 2022, there are about 25 times as many unused clothes sleeping in closets as ones resold and donated as second-hand clothes. The presenter will suggest two great models to promote distribution of unused clothes in Japanese closets for realizing sustainable fashion: One is a British retail shop called "Round Retail" whose products are all donated clothes. The other is a Japanese apparel brand called "ALL YOURS" which collects unused clothes and circulates them through reusing or material recycling. Ultimately, it's important for Japanese people to adopt a system of circulating unused clothes based on micro levels like individuals and macro levels like enterprises, and to face issues related to promoting the cycle of unused clothes in Japan like how to ease reluctance to wear second-hand clothes.

Key Word(s): Unused clothes; Sustainable fashion; Second-hand clothes; Cycle; Distribution; Japan

3. Aya Takayama

Domestic Violence: The Current Situation and some Potential Solutions

These days, domestic violence (DV) happens all over the world, and women have a higher prevalence of being victims than men. Therefore, this presentation will focus on women. According to WHO (2021), 1 in 4 women have been subjected to violence by their partner. To make matters worse, COVID-19 has increased the number of domestic violence victims. The presenter will clarify the forms of DV and its health problems and discuss some key ways to eliminate violence from three perspectives: medical, social and education system. Recognizing domestic violence as a serious human rights violation in which anyone can be a victim will be the first step to achieving gender equality.

Key Word(s): gender equality; Domestic Violence; elimination

4. Haruki Inagaki

The importance of rest

Most people in Japan work hard every day. Many people assume the longer they work, the more productive they will be. However, that is not true. On the contrary, people who have worked very hard are less efficient at work. People need to take break time. Everyone should spend at least 1 hour of rest during the workday. This is enough. How does rest work for people? If people take a rest, their creativity and productivity become high quality. People who are not tired make less mistakes than people who are tired. In addition, people who rest can be kind to others and achieve a sense of security. This obviously also has a positive effect on the people around them. Everyone's daily life can change in just 1 hour every day.

Key Word(s): Rest, productivity, efficient, creativity

5. Isato Doh

The Future of Books: Paper or Electrical

As electrical devices have become very portable, ways that we enjoy the entertainment are changing. It is no longer necessary to go to the cinema to watch a movie or to the concert to hear music. It seems that these new ways of entertainment enjoyment became popular as substitutes of the old ones. However, when it comes to books, the situation is different. In fact, according to The Swedish Publishers Association, e-books in Sweden represented only about 25% of the total number of titles published in 2017 (Bergström & Höglund, 2020). The presenter will mention the unique features of paper books and discuss why e-books tend to be relatively unaccepted and difficult to popularize. Since paper books and e-books each have their own characteristics and can maximize their effectiveness in different fields, they must establish their respective positions in the near future if only we can position the e-book as a complement to the paper book, rather than as a substitute for the original method as well as others.

Key Word(s): Electrical devices; Entertainment; E-books; Paper books

6. Kaito Saeki

Insect Food: Impacts for our lives

Livestock production currently accounts for 70% of all land use in agriculture. In response to these issues in livestock farming and the recent concern about future global food shortages, insect diets are being considered as a viable alternative to conventional staple diets. This presenter will explain some advantages of edible insects. Insect foods are highly nutritious and rich in vitamins and minerals as well as protein. The protein content is considerably higher than that of beef, chicken, and pork. It also has significantly lower production costs and greenhouse gas emissions than other livestock, and it does not occupy as much land area because it does not require as much space as ranching. Some people may have a disgust to just eating them. However, that worry may be unnecessary. Depending on how it is cooked, it can be eaten in a wide variety of ways, including as candy, nuts, and tempura. From the above, we should incorporate entomophagy into our daily diet to protect the earth and its ecosystem in the future.

Key Word(s): Livestock; insect food; environment; nutrition; cooking

7. Kanta Saito

How Can Social Entrepreneurship Establish themselves in Japan?

Social entrepreneurship means innovative enterprises that have the potential to change the current society or affect it in good ways. It is one of the most effective ways to solve social problems, and it is starting to spread around the world. Social enterprises are different from NPOs or NGOs in how they run the

organization financially. Social enterprises are also thought to be more sustainable as businesses because they earn money by themselves only to solve social problems, while NPOs and NGOs are more likely to be dependent on donations. In this presentation, the presenter will explain: 1. the current situation of social entrepreneurship in Japan 2. three examples of Japanese social enterprises. 3. How the government can support social entrepreneurship in the future. In Japan, it's not as popular as it is in other developing countries, and Japan was ranked 40th in "The Best Countries to Be Social Entrepreneur 2019", according to Thomson Reuters. We can see many companies conducting campaigns to convince consumers that they are doing something good for society, but their main purpose is to make their own profit. Still, there are some examples of social enterprises that successfully established themselves in Japan. Those examples show that the process of targeting is the key to starting up and prospering as a sustainable social business. If the enterprises set targets that the government also supports, they are more likely to work together with the government.

Key Word(s): Social enterprises; social problems; business

8. Koki Ueda

Toward Equality with Fairer Distribution

Economic inequality is not just a disparity issue. It is causing deep divisions in society as a whole, including educational inequality and welfare. According to an OECD report (2021), in 2018, the average income gap for the working-age population in OECD countries fell from 0.41 to 0.31 on the Gini coefficient before and after gap-reducing measures were taken. The presenter will investigate the relationship between the implementation of economic measures and distribution and the correction of disparities in various countries, based on the current state of economic disparities around the world. Furthermore, he will present policies necessary to correct distribution and inequality. If government distribution is not done properly, it will bring about inequality in society as a whole and various negative effects that will spill over into it. The presenter will propose that discussions should be held on how to correct inequality from both economic and psychological perspectives.

Key Word(s): Distribution; Economic inequality; Social security; Gini coefficient; Well-being

9. Mariko Nakagawa

Cash Transfers: A better Way to Solve Poverty

There are a lot of serious problems about poverty around the world and people have to continue to aid poor people and think about an achievable way to reduce poverty. People have stereotypes that particular things such as food or medicine is very helpful for poor people. However, what poor people need depends on each person and they have enough knowledge to use money efficiently. So, more and more studies show that Cash transfer is a very useful way to reduce poverty around the world these days. In fact, there is a study suggests Cash transfer contributes to reducing the poverty gap. In addition, some activities of Cash transfer succeeded in improving the number of children who attended school in poor regions. Therefore, cash transfers are a very good way to eliminate poverty and improve people's quality of life.

Key Word(s): Cash transfer; Poverty; Individual

10. Mayu Yamashita

AI-Art's Possibilities and Problems: Should AI-Art be Accepted as Art?

These days, people can easily create high-quality AI-art even by typing short texts. This technology is convenient and fascinating, but many people, especially artists, criticize AI-art. This presentation shows three

key points:1. AI-art's possibilities, 2. AI-art's problems, 3. Answers to the following question: Should AI-art be accepted as art? First, AI has possibility to analyze big data and become new incentives for human artists. Next, according to Leibowicz et al (2021), Synthetic media including AI-art harms to largely implicate the misinformation and biased content, and AI-art has complicated ownership question. Last, Mazzone et al (2019) showed when looking at the process of creating AI-art, these activities all in the category of conceptual art. They concluded the best situation is that artists have creative partnership with AI. Ultimately, the presenter will suggest people to firstly understand the possibilities and boundaries of AI-art and deal with problems of this new technology flexibly.

Key Word(s): Generative AI; Art; Creativity; Deepfake; Ethics

11. Mayumi Kamada

Agricultural Approaches to Water Shortages in Africa

These days we can easily find the poster of water saving even in Japan, which has adequate water resources. On the other hands, there are many water-less places which struggle with water problem hard like sub-Saharan Africa or the Middle East. This presentation will talk about various problems came from water problem in Africa, and solutions pointed from agricultural perspective and eating habits. Now water shortage can lead to various serious problems: 1. poverty, 2. food scarcity, 3. education barriers, 4. diseases, 5. social and economic dependence of woman, 6. livelihood insecurity, 7. degradation human and environmental health (Myclan, 2022). So African governments need to solve this problem as soon as possible. As 92% of water consumption is accounted for agriculture, we need to focus on water use of agriculture in order to address this problem. In conclusion, once African people get a better opinion of agriculture system and adjust their eating habits, it will lead to create sustainable water society in Africa.

Key Word(s): Water shortage; sustainable eating habits; agriculture

12. Miyoshina Saito

Is Nuclear Energy Necessary for Japan?

Global warming is progressing all over the world, and greenhouse gas causes global warming. Therefore, Japan set the goal to reduce carbon emissions and decided to aim to reduce the amount of thermal energy and to increase that of nuclear energy and renewable energy. Nuclear power has serious disadvantages, but the presenter think there is a reason why nuclear energy is necessary for Japan. It is probably difficult to achieve the Japan's goal of reducing carbon emissions without nuclear energy. It is because of difficulties against renewable energy: decreasing lands for new power plant, barriers against introducing renewable energy for enterprises, and taking a lot of time to build new power plants. These problems will be solved in the future, so Japan will not need nuclear energy. Therefore, Japan should stop generating energy by nuclear power in the future, but it is probably necessary for Japan now.

Key Word(s): Nuclear energy; Global warming; Renewable energy

13. Miyu Fukuda

Seafood Sustainability

There are a lot of traditional foods which are made from seafood around the world and people have been enjoying them from the past until now. However while the demand increases, the number of fish has decreased year by year because of overfishing and ocean pollution. The demand for seafood will increase more and more because it has wealthy protein and good taste. As a consequence, we will not be able to eat seafood anymore. To solve this problem, each of us, a consumer, has to make a conscious effort to change

our lifestyle and eating habits. However, we do not know what to do to improve the problem. In America, there are projects to promote our sustainable seafood diets. In this presentation, we will consider how we can apply the solutions to Japan by investigating cases in America. By doing so, I want to protect the future so that not only us but also future generations can continue to sustainably consume and enjoy seafood.

Key Word(s): seafood, sustainable, pollution

14. Miyu Komatsu

Conflicts in The Middle East: How to Make Peace

In October 2023, Hamas Israel War broke out, and the tension in the Middle East has been rising. Apparently, it is just a conflict between Jewish and Islamic, but according to Trita Parsi, a journalist in Iran, conflicts in the Middle East is because of not only religions but also many complicated and international facts. The presenter explains about the backgrounds of this conflict from following four aspects; 1. religion, 2. history, 3. geopolitics, and 4. trends of great powers. Though each of these factors need to be deeply considered about, some researchers or journalists like Dr. Maria Mansab indicate the importance of great powers such as China, Russia, and the US. Ultimately, to build a higher level of cooperative relations among these countries, like to improve security system, is required to begin an end to conflicts and bring about peace in the Middle East or the world.

Key Word(s): Middle East; war; make peace; international relationships

15. Miyu Okuma

What causes the gender gap in Japan?

According to OECD data, Japan has the lowest share of female managers among G7 countries at just 12.9%. Why does Japan have such a high gender gap? The presenter will explain three key causes of gender gap: workstyle, wage gap, and education. By using data and specific case study examples from around the world, the presentation will outline the impact these problems have on society and how it makes a wider gender gap. In summary, we have a responsibility to act quickly to try to reverse these problems, so that our society will make more progress.

Key Word(s): Gender gap; Workstyle; Wage gap; Education

16. Mizuho Maeno

Male stingless bees

In fact, the insect is also sleeping like we human being sleeps every day.

For example, the *D. melanogaster* does not move at all at the specific time. Movement blunts even if I gave stimulation. In addition, when the human being drinks coffee with caffeine, I cannot sleep, but a sleep becomes shallow when they drink sugared water with caffeine. The sleep of the social nature insect does not often become clear, and the observation is difficult, too. I introduce the article that showed an interesting fact about the sleep of such a social nature insect this time. Several kinds of male needleless drumsticks go to look for the wait place that is near the new hideout for mating. The drone which found a wait place lies at another place not the hideout nearby. Most kinds slept in the branch of the top and the tree of grass alone, but it was reported that only the kinds called *Frieseomelitta varia* crowded and gathered and slept. This study suggests variety of the sleep of the insect. It contributes to the inflection of the insect resources such as a study or the bee of the human sleep to solve a life in the sleep of such an insect little by little.

Key Word(s): sleeping roost, male stingless bee, aggregation type

17. Momoka Nakamura

Real Campers in Hawaii

Hawaii is a famous island as a resort. However, there are a lot of homeless people and many communities of those people in some cities where a lot of tourists stay. Those people are called "Real Campers" there. I visited Hawaii during my summer vacation and realized the seriousness of that. One report showed the project of giving economic self-sufficiency education to the children there and I found 3 good points of supplying the opportunity to get education for them: 1. Education about economics helps their life and their future, 2. Education about health teaches them a good lifestyle and a good eating life, 3. These kinds of education will lead them to Well-Being in the future. In this presentation, I will explain the project of the report, show the details of three good points, and tell my opinion about the problem of homeless people in Hawaii. I want you to know a different aspect from a resort of Hawaii.

Key Word(s): homeless; self-sufficiency; economic education; Well-Being

18. Nozomi Suzuki

Global Trash Bins: Insights from Japan to Every Corner

In Japan, there are few trash cans on the street even in the sightseeing spot. In a survey, the most prevalent difficulty and inconvenience for visitors was the "scarcity of trash cans." In most countries without Japan, they usually set trash cans on the street. So, the foreign visitors will litter their trash. The presenter will explain the reason why there are few trash cans on the streets in Japan from the following perspectives: cleanliness, security, and cost. Visitors will litter trash if there are no trash cans. However, terrorists may use it to hide bombs. It will cost the owner a lot to set up trash cans. Then the presenter will talk about this problem from a worldwide viewpoint. Some big cities have trash cans on the road, but they also have problems. Ultimately, we cannot easily judge whether the trash cans on the street are better or not.

Key Word(s): Trash can; Environment; Cleanliness

19. Ohsuke Nagaoka

Straw Materials: Plastic vs Paper

These days, paper straws have replaced plastic straws in many restaurant chains to protect the environment. Plastic straws are banned in some areas such as California. However, according to research by Oricon News (2022), about 60% of people feel uncomfortable with paper straws and only 41.6% of people think paper straws are needed to reduce use of plastic. This presentation will discuss whether paper straws should be widely used based on four points: 1. Disposal, 2. Manufacture, 3. Chemicals, and 4. Barrier-free. This research shows paper straws are not superior to plastic straws at all points. However, at least, paper straws work as a trigger to bring people's attention to plastic pollution. As third straws, reusing metal straws may solve many problems of paper and plastic straws. Ultimately, governments and individuals should make efforts to reduce unnecessary use of any kinds of straws.

Key Word(s): Disposal; Manufacture; Chemicals; Barrier-free; Plastic pollution

20. Rena Hirasa

Discrimination by People's Appearances: How to Solve It by Musicals or Movies.

A lot of people recognize that we need to diminish discrimination. However, sadly, there are still some discriminations by people's appearances. Of course, discrimination hurt people, and according to the research Williams.D.R and his team, (Williams et al, 2019), not only mental health but also physical health be

affected by racial discrimination. Influence by discrimination is not only on physical or on mental, they also affect people's lives. Presenter explain their influence and how to solve this problem. When we think about this, musicals or movies are good choices and there are a lot of trials by musicals or movies. For example, black mermaid was hot theme several months ago, then there are various reactions. Based on Hollywood Diversity Report, we will think about diversity in musicals or movies. As conclusion, certainly movies or musicals have great power and they can express various things easily, but existing bias in people's thought is also a fact. Watching musicals or movies help realizing and changing people's thoughts.

Key Word(s): Discrimination; colorism; movie; social; diversity

21. Riku Shiroki

The difference in the perception gender problems between France and Japan.

In this essay, we will think about the background of France becoming a gender-developed country and Japan's future measures learned from France. France, which was once a gender-backward country along with Japan, has developed so much that it is now called a developed country. In the background, there was the work of representatives such as Simone de Beauvoir, a women's liberation thinker, and Simone Weil, who fought for women's daily struggles. The keyword for learning French policy is "strictness". In France, policies are being implemented aimed at improving the workplace leave system and dispelling stereotypes between men and women in education settings. Especially when it comes to gender equality in companies, France is making it mandatory the employment of a certain number of female employees and imposing fines. It was a certain degree of forced action that greatly changed the current situation in France. Policies are certainly being promoted in Japan, but it is also true that there have been no results. It is important not to try to make Japan's own policy, but also to think about proven policies such as France's "Parite" law.

Key Word(s): strictness; mandatory; stereotypes; Parite

22. Rui Kuwana

What Good Is?

Today, various cultures, religions and thoughts get complicated. This sometimes causes conflicts between ethnic groups or nations. This is partly because each group has different criteria for Goodness or because many people have vague images of Goodness. This time, the presenter will try to clarify the Good. First, I will show you how philosophers have been thinking about Goodness. Roughly, their opinions are divided into two sides: heteronomous ethics and autonomous ethics. Heteronomous ethics is the idea that the outside power decides the criteria for The Good. Autonomous ethics is the idea that the criteria for The Good exist in human nature. Considering these theories, I want to post one problem: why we should obey Goodness. Through answering this question, I will consider Goodness. I'll also organize Plato's view and Kitaro's view and, by doing so, suggest one definition of Goodness. At last, I'll introduce you to how to experience Goodness by Zen.

Key Word(s): The Good-The Evil-Zen-Love

23. Sakiko Tsumura

Responsible AI Practices

AI is now deeply rooted to our lives, but why do we trust it even though there is no guarantee that it can work properly? Of course AI has a lot of useful points, and brings us numerous benefits, but it also has some risks like invasion of privacy, information leaking, non-transparency of information, and bring us ethical dilemma and concerns. Responsible AI practices make sure that it behaves in right way by setting principles

of AI, and guarantee its behavior. In the current society, which AI has been developing, spreading, and playing important role, the ethics of responsible AI is necessary to guarantee its transparency and fairness, and important to keep 'the era of AI' human-centered. Companies and governments need to appreciate and control the imaginable risk from the first stage of design and make responsible AI approaches spread throughout of them. By doing so, they can set firm compliance systems and understand the responsible development, implementation, management, and governance of AI.

Key Word(s): AI; Responsible; Accountable; Privacy; Safety; Transparency; Ethical; Regulation

24. Sawa Tsukamoto ***Child Poverty In The UK***

Child poverty in the UK remains going around and is a pressing societal issue. There were 4.2 million children living in poverty in the UK in 2021-22. That's 29% of children or 9 out of 30 in a classroom. (Child Poverty Facts and Figures, 2023) This presentation shows how to solve child poverty in the UK. To answer this problem, the presenter examines the current situation of child poverty and the policies that the UK government is enforcing. In addition, we will examine whether the current policy of the UK government is feasible or not. The results show that factors of this issue include familial unemployment, insecure employment conditions, inadequate social welfare support, persistent inequalities in education and healthcare, and so on. Based on the presenter's research, the UK government should enact policies that can provide financial and emotional support by keeping statistics on the difficulties faced by each family that is suffering from poverty and childcare facilities.

Key Word(s): poverty, foodbank, breakfast club, nursery teacher, subsidies, pandemic

25. Shiho Fujiki ***The importance of sleeping***

First, a flourishing nightlife culture and shortened sleep duration strongly affect both adults and adolescents; however, adolescents are still developing. According to National Center Hospital, National Center of Neurology and Psychiatry (2012), Short sleep duration affects children's behavioral and emotional development. Second, it is associated with an increased risk of obesity. Sufficient sleep and a regular life are important to physical and mental development in childhood. Third, sleep is a behavioral and physiological state of rest that animals have acquired through their long evolutionary history to adapt to changes efficiently and successfully in the internal, biological, external, terrestrial environments.

Key Word(s): Sleeping; Health; Well-being

26. Sora Ueiwa ***How To Make Attractive Presentation***

Many of us feel anxiety and embarrassment when we speak in public because of no confidence but it is one of the necessary abilities to make attractive presentations, so that we suggest our opinions impressively and make audience interested in our thoughts. Additionally, making understandable presentations in international venue help countries make good relationships because they can provide important information equally regardless of their mother language. This presentation shows what is needed to be an attractive presenter in front of a large audience. First, according to, Shelly Chaiken (1979), There are differences between attractive and unattractive speakers, in terms of characteristics related to persuasive effectiveness, such as communication skills, educational accomplishment, and components of self-concept. In order to solve this problem, we should acquire characteristics and skills to be particularly effective presenters. Second, Julian Treasure (2014) said that we have to pay attention to resister, timbre, prosody, pace, pitch,

and volume to increase power of our speaking. Third, the presenter will suggest that we should possess abilities to make presentations which have big impacts on audience and tell you effective techniques to become an influential speaker.

Key Word(s): Presentation; Attractiveness; Confidence; Skills

27. Tomohisa Ota

Impact of Fast Fashion on Bangladeshi People

Fast fashion is now an integral part of life. One of the countries flourishing in fast fashion is Bangladesh. Garment exports account for 90% of Bangladesh's total exports (UN, 2021). But this prosperity comes at great costs. Of the \$25 selling price of a certain t-shirt, 59% of the price is retail profit and 14% is brand profit, while the Bangladeshi factory profits are 4% and the worker's wages are only 0.6% (Clean Clothes Campaign, 2019). The presenter will explain the great cost - the environment and workers' rights - and the relationship between improving them and the economic development. Environmental and workers' rights are violated by retail and government self-interested activities. And we can see that protection of the environment and workers' rights is not in conflict with economic development. Ultimately, governments and retailers have a responsibility to protect people and the environment so that this protects themselves as well as the economic interests of the retailers and the government.

Key Word(s): Bangladesh; Fast fashion; Labor rights; Environment

28. Tomoki Numata

Stella McCartney's Attempt to Make Fashion Environmentally Friendly

The desire to wear beautiful clothing and look great keeps going and gets bigger and bigger. However, it is natural to think that consumption for fashion makes a lot of damage to the environment and leads to the problem of supply chains, greenwashing, and modern slavery. So, this presentation shows a big effort of Stella McCartney which focuses on environment and sustainability. Stella McCartney is now trying to solve all the problem such as using eco-conscious materials that is fur-free fur and fake leather, having an organic farm, and being circular and recycled. In fact, their fall 2021 collection is made from 80% environmentally friendly materials. (Liam, 2021) Although this brand isn't perfect about sustainability, it is always looking to improve its means of sourcing. In conclusion, the presenter will suggest that all of fashion brands should pay attention to the materials which they use and be conscious of their action for the environment.

Key Word(s): Environment; Supply chain; Greenwashing; Eco-conscious materials; Recycling

29. Toshimi Kato

Inclusive Education: How the Educational System Should Change

As the world has diversified, inclusive education is attracting more and more attention. UNICEF (2017) says inclusive education "includes all students, and... supports them to learn" whoever they are, and "all children learn together in the same schools". However, is providing suitable support to each student with special needs compatible with all students learning in the same class? Starting from this question, the presentation explores how the educational system should change. In order to implement inclusive education, society needs to realize three things. First, inclusion isn't equal to just putting all children in the same classroom. Schwartz (2015) says "inclusion is not just about being there" and stresses the importance of intentional instruction to ensure students don't feel they are not belonging. Second, "integrated" education and "inclusive" education is different. According to Rakhimova (2023), the former requires children to harmonize the common educational system, while the latter requires society to be reformed. Finally, inclusion doesn't

happen naturally. Schwartz (2015) also emphasizes the importance of instructional practices to facilitate interactions. Ultimately, positive approach and appropriate support to each child from school is essential for inclusion to occur. Society should act quickly so that all children enjoy the benefits of inclusive education.

Key Word(s): Diversity; Inclusive education; Integrated education

30. Tsukasa Kinumoto

Health and income in the United States

In the United States, 33% of adults cannot take medical care because of medical fees when they are sick, compared to 7% in England and Germany (Osborn et al., 2016). Japanese people get support from the Japanese government when they go to a hospital, but most American people cannot get good medical support from the government so they must purchase private medical insurance. This is one of the crucial reasons for the serious inequality of American people's health due to their income gaps. Studies have shown other relations between health and income: in 1990, lowest-income people were 7 times more likely to die than those at the median income level (Dowd et al., 2010), and as the income gap increases by 1.0%, the possibility of developing Covid-19 increases 2.0% and the mortality increases 3.0% (Liao & Maio, 2021). The greater health inequality and a lack of access to medical care becomes, the more people are likely to develop diseases or have health issues. To solve this problem, the United States government should review and improve the taxation system and medical support such as the universal health care system, and create a country where the economy and health are more balanced.

Key Word(s): health inequality; income; medical support; the United States

31. Yu Takaoka

The Capability of Music: The Effect of Neurologic Music Therapy in Aphasic Patients

What can music do for human? Some people say music therapy is not scientific approach, but there is the evidence that it effects language impairment in adults caused by injury to the central nervous system which increases because of the expansion of lifetime. I would like to show music therapy can be helpful for health life expectancy. According to the research Dr. Jeong-Ah Kim and his team (Jeong-Ah Kim, 2012), although traditional speech therapy may not work well for Broca's aphasia caused by severe left-brain injury that makes people's utterance nonfluent, melodic intonation therapy (MIT) using musical tones and rhythm to stimulate the brain's non- dominant hemisphere, and neurologic music therapy (NMT) may activate the right cerebral hemisphere and promote phrase generation. This shows new approach to aphasia, which people gave up curing in medical ways. Let's pay attention to the capability of music.

Key Word(s): health life expectancy; neurologic music therapy; melodic intonation therapy; language impairment; aphasic patient

32. Yuehao Fang

The relationship between foreigners and Chinese economy

The Shanghai Statistics Bureau reported that last year international arrivals fell by 38.8% and the population of foreign workers decreased by around 30,000 people.(Wan et al.,2023). From this it appears that foreigners are losing their interest in China, one of the biggest markets in the world. It is suspected that this situation is due to the Covid-19 lockdown policy that took place in Shanghai last year, which contributed to a 12.2% decline in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and dwindled the population of foreign tourists. (U.S. Department of State, 2023). The drop in FDI is a bad sign for the Chinese economy, which could eventually lead to a significant negative impact on the world economy in the near future since China trades with over 140

countries (Luo, 2022). Therefore, it is necessary for both China and their trading countries to reconsider the relationship between each other and the treatment of FDI and foreigners in order to prevent these undesirable consequences. This presentation will discuss the issue mentioned above further and focus on the recent movement of the authority, such as extending visa-free policy, for the purpose of improving the economic downturn.

Key Word(s): foreign workers, Foreign Direct Investment, foreign tourists, Chinese economy, world economy

33. Yushin Cho

Going Partly Paperless at High School

In the past 30 years, 2 million hectares of forest have been cut down to make paper, accelerating deforestation and global warming. Especially in the educational field, too much paper is used for textbooks and handouts, which are sometimes unnecessary. According to the research by Hiromasa Koga and his team (Koga, 2022), their school consistently used a substantial amount of paper, and most students expressed concerns about the volume of distributed materials. Sustainable development goals include several key categories that can be connected to education and going green. The presenter will explain three techniques to decrease the paper we use: 1. online distribution of announcements, 2. introduction of online materials in specific subjects, and 3. installation of boxes to collect unwanted paper. These methods are important not only for the government and school boards to take the initiative but also for each school, students, and teachers themselves to put them into practice. Especially, the third method is a simple one that anyone can implement right now. Ultimately, paperless education is essential to stop global warming, which is becoming more serious every day.

Key Word(s): Paperless; Digitalization; Green; High school; Global warming

Making the most of the conference

Before the conference

Plan your schedule

- ◇ Read through the [schedule](#) and decide which poster presentations you will attend
- ◇ Check your presentation slot
 - Color?
 - Number?
- ◇ Check any emails you have had from the conference organizers.

Prepare yourself

- ◇ Confirm your route to [the venue](#).
- ◇ Prepare a packed lunch
- ◇ Wear something a bit more formal than usual
 - No jeans
 - No sneakers

Practice your presentation

- ◇ Discuss your poster with a friend or family member
 - in Japanese
 - in English
- ◇ Practice it in front of the mirror without any information at all
 - Think about your gaze and gestures
 - Put expression in your voice

During the conference

Be active

- ◇ Introduce yourself to other participant
- ◇ Be the first to start a conversation.
- ◇ Ask plenty of questions

Be social

- ◇ Contact a classmate and travel to the venue together
- ◇ Try to meet new people
- ◇ Have lunch with a group of friends

If things go wrong...

- ◇ Ask for help from the other students
- ◇ Contact the help desk

The conference team

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