



2024 ABLE Higher Degree by Research Conference
10 April 2024
National Wine Centre



Vines Session 1

Cultural heritage & representation

Chair: Benjamin Nicholls
Room coordinator: Dr Saira Ali



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Alex Marder

Elder Conservatorium of Music

*Towards the Classification of
Recording Technology*



150 YEARS



Anna Henwood
Elder Conservatorium of Music

Lost and Found

**make
history.**

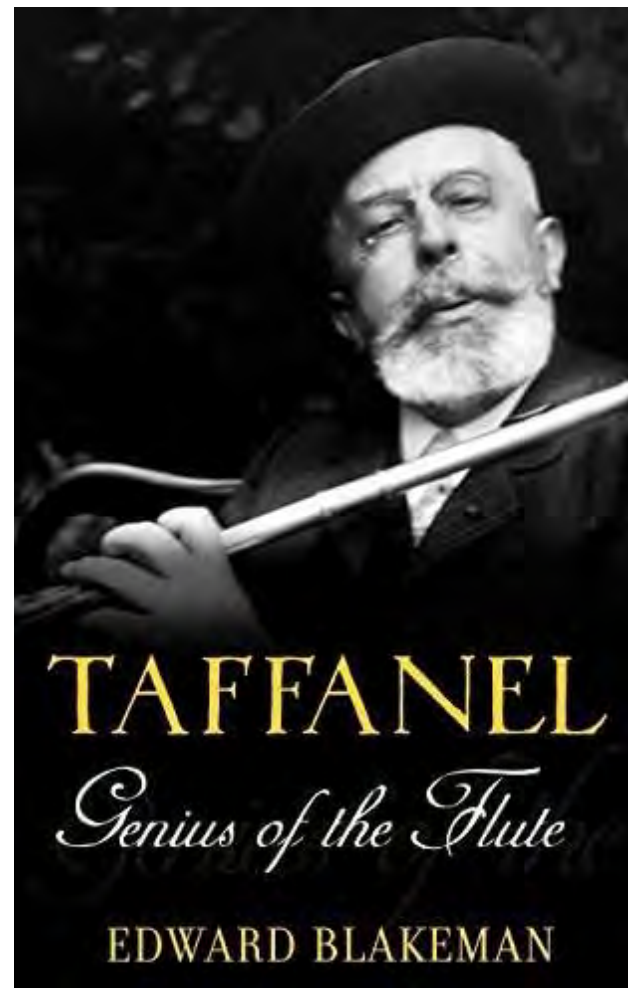


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The Modern French Flute School

Paul Taffanel

(1844–1908)

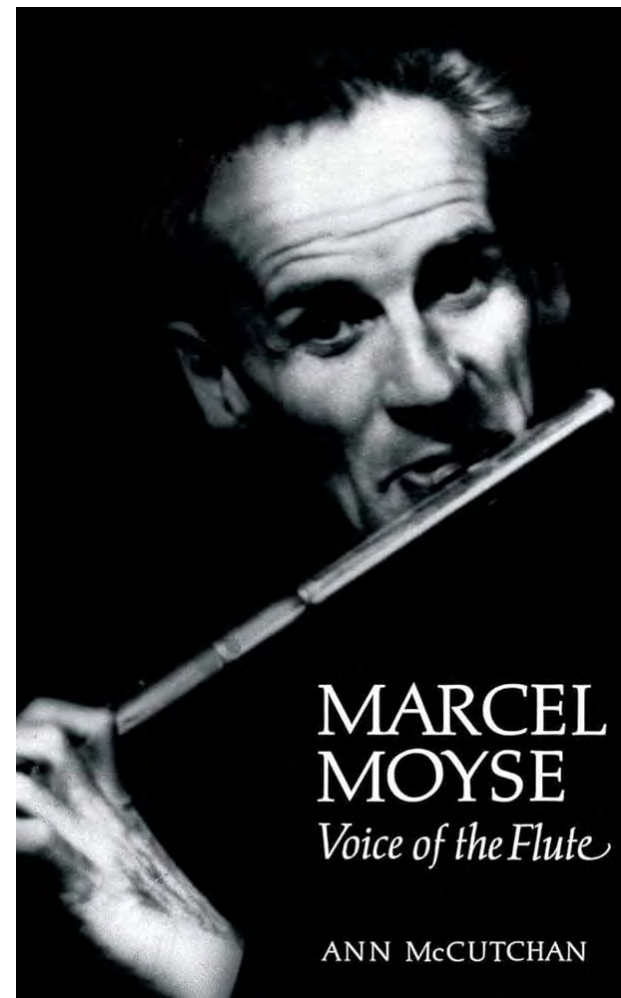


**Founder of the
Modern French Flute School**

Flute teacher at the
Paris Conservatoire
1893–1908

Marcel Moyse

(1889–1984)

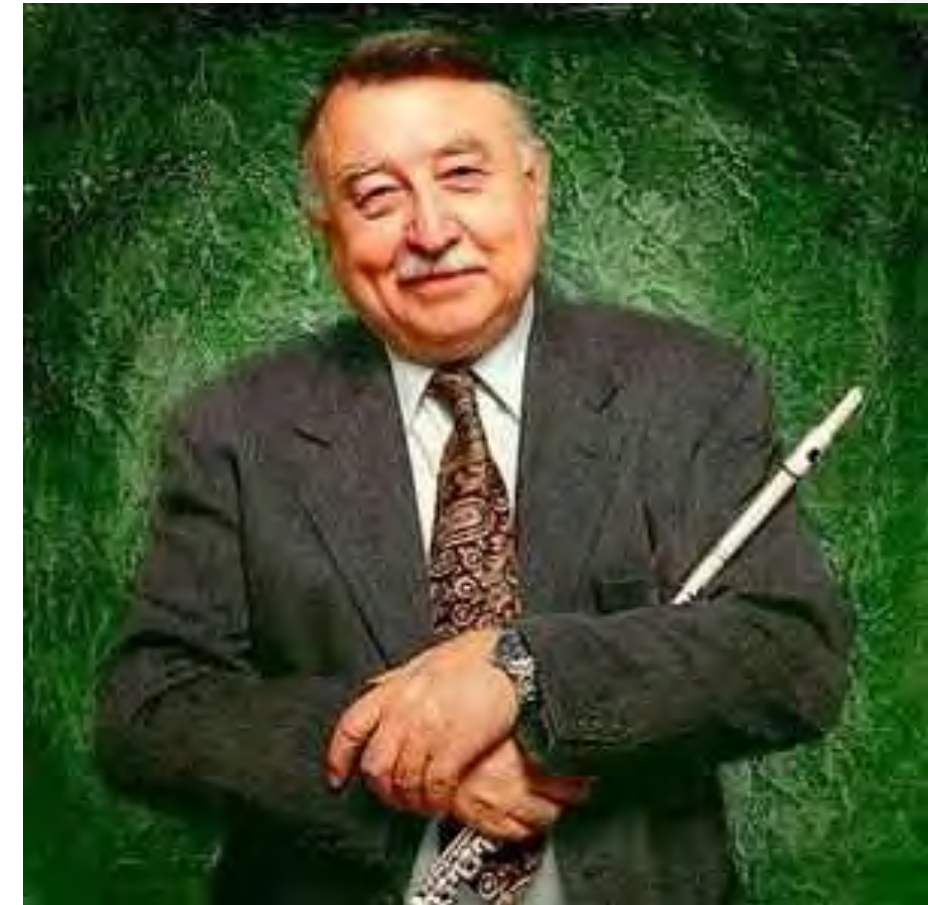


Student of Taffanel

Flute teacher at the
Paris Conservatoire
1932–40; 1945–48

Raymond Guiot

(b.1930)



Student of Moyse

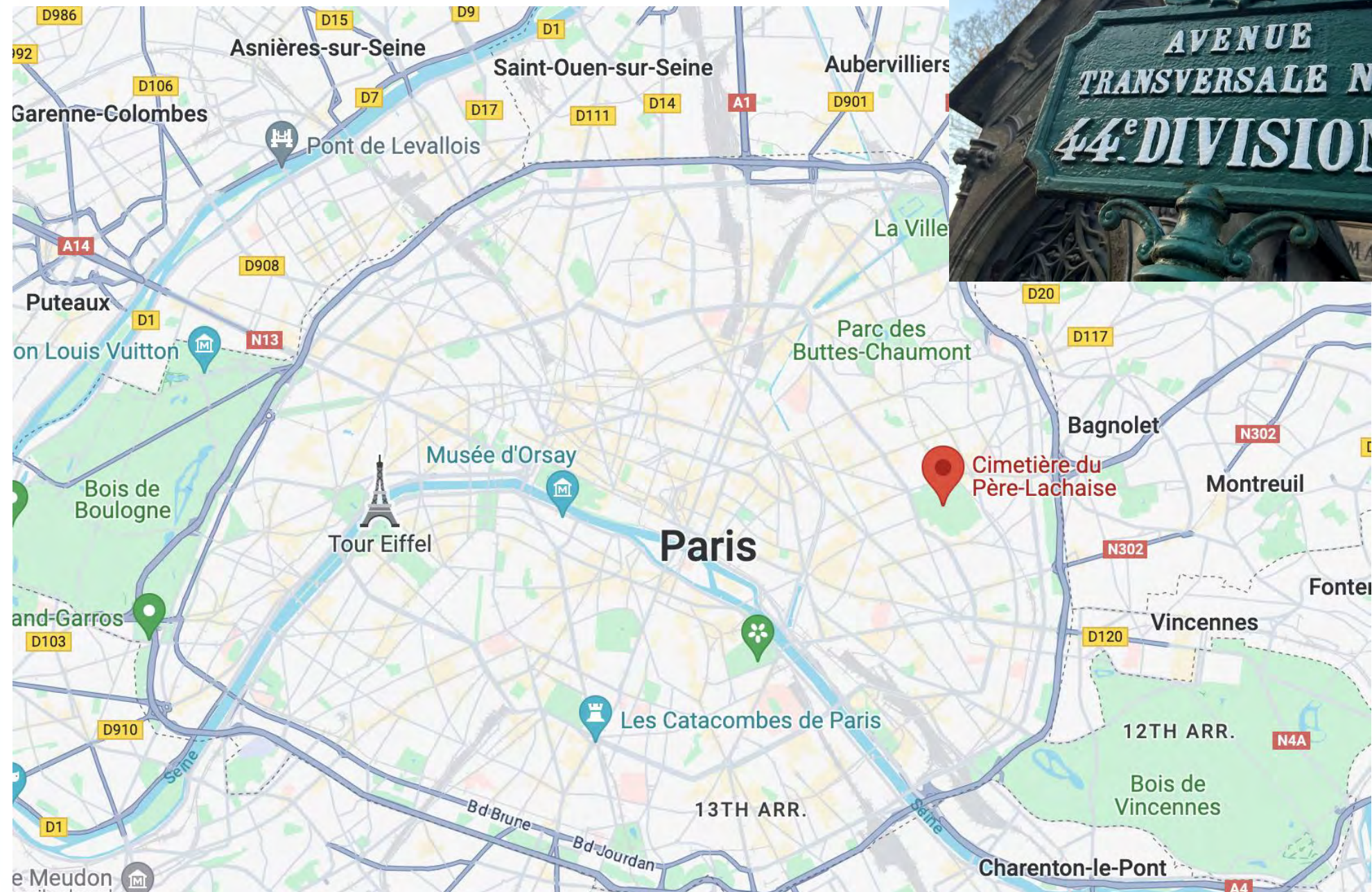
Teaching assistant
to Alain Marion at the
Paris Conservatoire
1977–1995



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Cimetière du Père-Lachaise, Paris



December 2022



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December 2022



December 2023





Chez Guiot, Paris
December 2023





Fiona McArdle

Elder Conservatorium of Music

*Towards a Canon of Australian Art
Song by Women Composers*



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Kristian Ramsden

English, Creative Writing, and Film

*(RE)CONSTRUCTING THE NOIR CITY:
POST-WAR TOKYO AND THE URBAN CRIME FILMS
OF KUROSAWA AKIRA*

**make
history.**



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Kurosawa's Crime Quartet

MUBI



AUSTIN
FILM
SOCIETY



Drunken Angel (1948)



Stray Dog (1949)



*The Bad Sleep Well
(1960)*



High and Low (1963)



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International influence or domestic tradition?



Stray Dog (1949)



The Naked City (1948)



Dragnet Girl (1933)



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Lauren McCormick Elder Conservatorium of Music

*International best practice in the
tertiary teaching of music
composition*

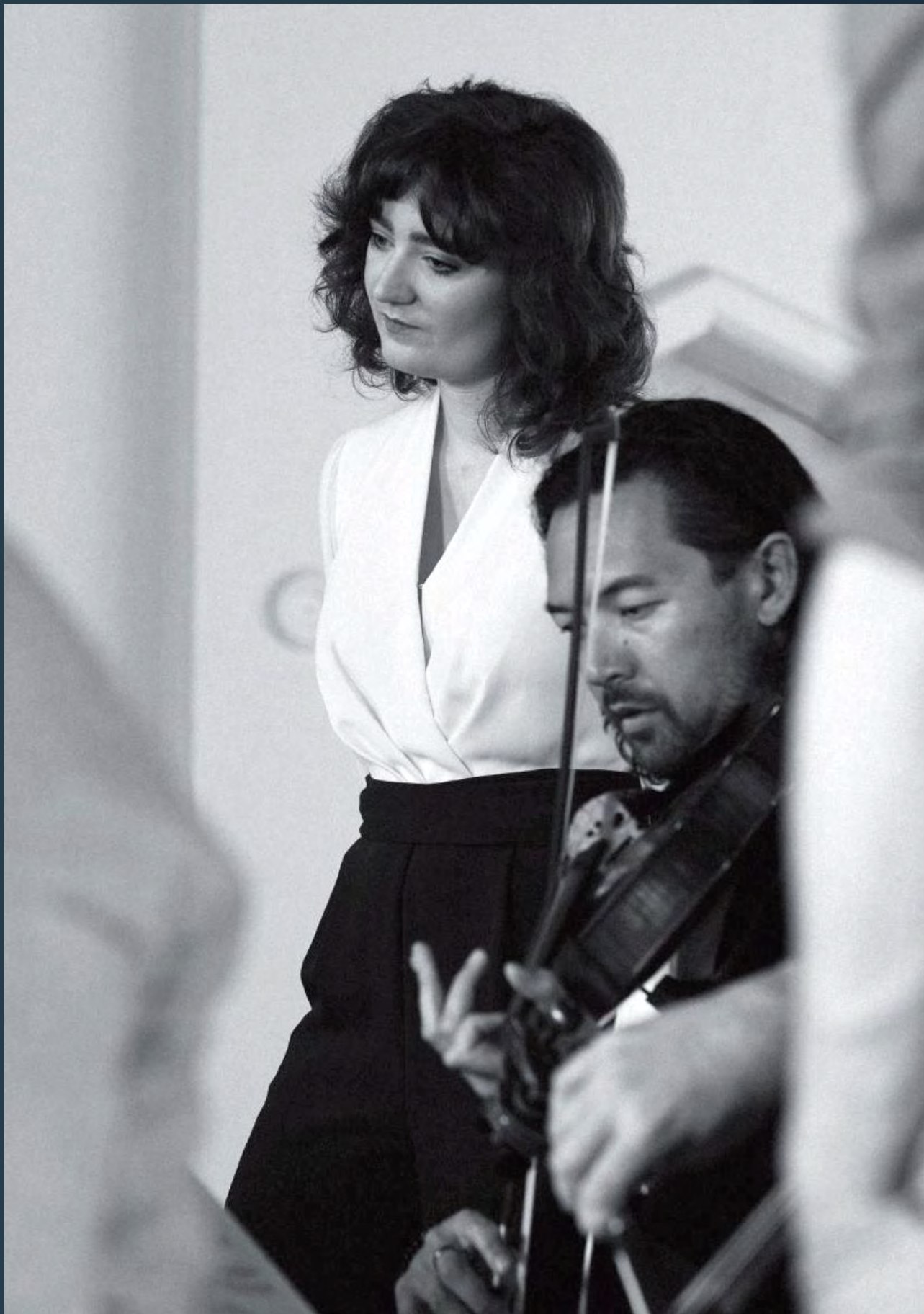


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Diversity in modern industry





Signature Pedagogy

“[...] without a certain amount of anxiety and risk, there’s a limit to how much learning occurs. One must have something at stake. No emotional investment, no intellectual or formational yield.”

~ Shulman (2005)

Shulman, L. S. (2005). Signature Pedagogies in the Professions. *Daedalus*, 134(3), 52–59.
<http://www.jstor.org/stable/20027998>

Love, K. G., & Barrett, M. S. (2018). Signature pedagogies for musical practice: A case study of creativity development in an orchestral composers’ workshop. *Psychology of Music*, 47(4), 551–567.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/0305735618765317>





Aaron Baseley Philosophy

*A Short Story about
Logical Truth*



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Empirical/Material/Scientific/ Contingent/A posteriori Truths	Formal/Logical/Necessary/ A priori Truths
<p>Snow is white</p> <p>Grass is green</p> <p>Homo sapiens are mammals</p> <p>The American colonies signed the Declaration of Independence in 1776</p>	<p>Snow is white or snow is not white</p> <p>It is not the case that something can be entirely green and entirely not green</p> <p>If all <u>A's</u> are B's, and all <u>B's</u> are C's, then all <u>A's</u> are C's</p>

Sentence	Truth value
Grass is green or grass is not green	✓
Grass is red or grass is not red	✓
Snow is red or snow is not red	✓
Snow is red and snow is not red	✗



What is a logical truth?

Logical truth-
Bolzano style

Violation of
Persistence

Logical truth-
Tarski style

Bolzano notes that some words are liable to be substituted without affecting the truth of sentences, whilst others are not. His result follows:

“A sentence *S* is **logically true** just in case *S* is true, and every sentence *S'* which results from making substitutions of variable terms in *S* is also true.”

But this definition runs into issues...

Where does this
leave us?

Consider a contrived language \mathcal{L} which has the following elements:

Variable Set (names)	Fixed Set (predicates)
Elizabeth Windsor Marie Curie	Was a woman

In \mathcal{L} , we can make the following sentence “Marie Curie was a woman.” (**TRUE**)

In \mathcal{L} , the only possible substitution delivers “Elizabeth Windsor was a woman.” (**TRUE**)

These would then be logical truths, since every substitution is a true sentence.

What if I add Julius Caesar to the language? “Julius Caesar was a woman” is **FALSE**, and thus the original sentences cease to be *logical* truths.

But sentences which are **logically** true, should not cease to be logically true when the language expands— they should **persist**! Hence, Bolzano’s account **violates persistence**!

What is a logical truth?

Logical truth-
Bolzano style

Violation of
Persistence

Logical truth-
Tarski style

Where does this
leave us?

To solve this issue, we need to shift the focus from **actual (instantiated) names**, to **things-that-play-the-role-of-names** (i.e. things that *refer*).

Consider the logically true sentence “Marie Curie is a woman or Marie Curie is not a woman”.

Does this remain true if we substitute a non-referring name, like Nyxz?

“Nyxz is a woman or Nyxz is not a woman.” (**TRUE? FALSE?**)

The answer depends on whether ‘Nyxz’ *plays the role of a name*. That is, does Nyxz *refer to* an individual/object/thing?

There are three lessons to take from this story about logical truth:

1. Logical truth is inherently linguistic. It do not exist in nature, but is a property of the way things are presented in language
2. If some sentence is indeed a logical truth, its status as a logical truth should not be compromised when the language expands
3. Any account of logical truth should be concerned with words that play their grammatical role, whether the words exist yet or not!
This way, logical truths persist through language change



James Hurst School of Humanities

*George Cruikshank's 1816 Waterloo
etching – art or history?*



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The Battle of Waterloo.

Reinforced under the inspection of Officers who were present at that memorable Conflict.



Morning Tea

30 mins



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Vines Session 2

Arts, acoustics & visualisation

Chair: Alex Mader

Room coordinator: Dr Saira Ali



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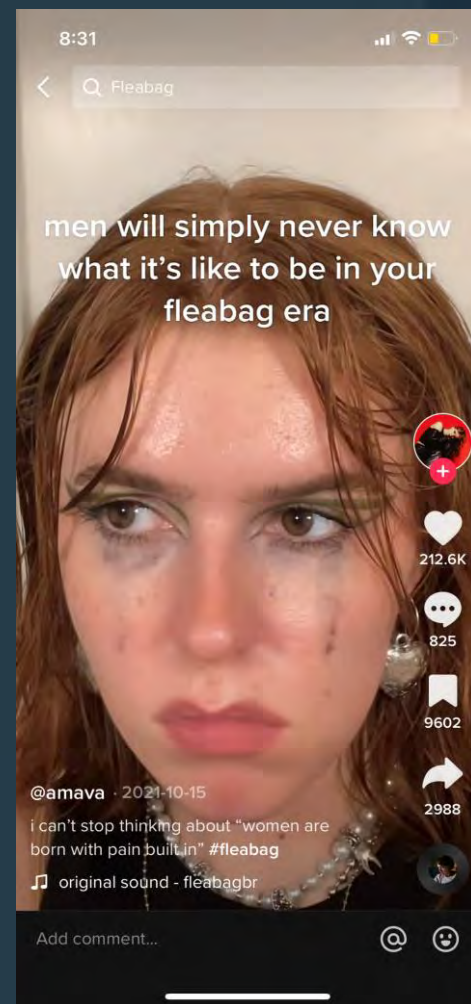
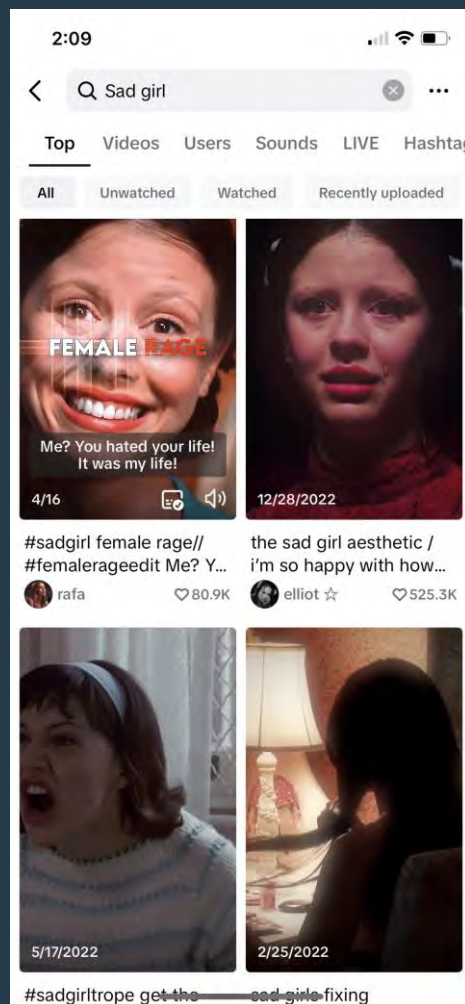
Lisa Cooper

Humanities (Media)

The “Sad Girl” Era of Screen Media: A Feminist Examination of How Fans Engage with “Sad Girl” Characters in Contemporary Television

Sad Girl Trend in Media

- Reminiscent of the Tumblr Sad Girls from the early 2010s.
- The term Sad Girl refers to the young feminine identities unashamedly, and publicly, expressing their pain, loneliness, and trauma by identifying with disaffected and imperfect female characters from popular culture.



- Above: examples of the sad girl trend on Tik Tok

Television



Above: Marianne from *Normal People* (2020)



Above: Fleabag from *Fleabag* (2016-2019)



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Theoretical Framework

Postfeminism

Rosalind Gill's concept of the postfeminist sensibility, "the notion that femininity is a bodily property; the shift from objectification to subjectification; an emphasis upon self-surveillance, monitoring and self-discipline; a focus on individualism" (Gill 2007, 147).

Neoliberalism

The neoliberal subject is "autonomous, calculating, self-regulating", which mirrors "the active, freely choosing, self-reinventing" postfeminist woman (Gill 2007, p. 164).

Popular feminism

Are "happy feminisms", prioritising empowerment (Banet-Weiser, Gill & Rottenberg 2020). Resemble postfeminism's requirement of a "positive mental attitude" (Gill 2017, p. 610).

Affect theory

Lauren Berlant's (2011) approach to affect theory, mainly her notion of cruel optimism. Used to explore the feelings that are informed by the media, and the ways in which audiences manage those feelings.



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Feminist Audience Studies

Media can be used as a form of escapist fiction for female listeners as it provides connection and “an element of adventure in their daily drudgery”(Herzog 1941, p. 83).

Certain readings of texts would rewrite the existing ideas of patriarchal masculinity (Radway 1984)

Popular culture can function as a space for feminist struggles to be represented, and these complex relationships with feminisms be developed and critically discussed (Robinson 2011).

The parasocial relationships audiences formed with the female leads of political dramas resulted in real life increased political interest (Hoewe & Sherrill 2019).

Research Methods

Textual Analysis

- Thematic analysis of *Fleabag* (12 episodes with a runtime of 23-28 minutes) and *Normal People* (12 episodes, each with a duration of 23 minutes).

Focus Groups

- Will be comprised of Australian women over the age of 18 years, who have watched in completion both television series *Fleabag* and *Normal People*.
- A useful method in television audience research as they allow open-ended discussions which can provide more in-depth and nuance understandings of people's thoughts and feelings, as well as the cultural and social contexts in which influence these interpretations (Kitzinger 1995).



Meg Madden
The School of Humanities

*Fragments of Self:
Contemporary Women's
Life Writing*



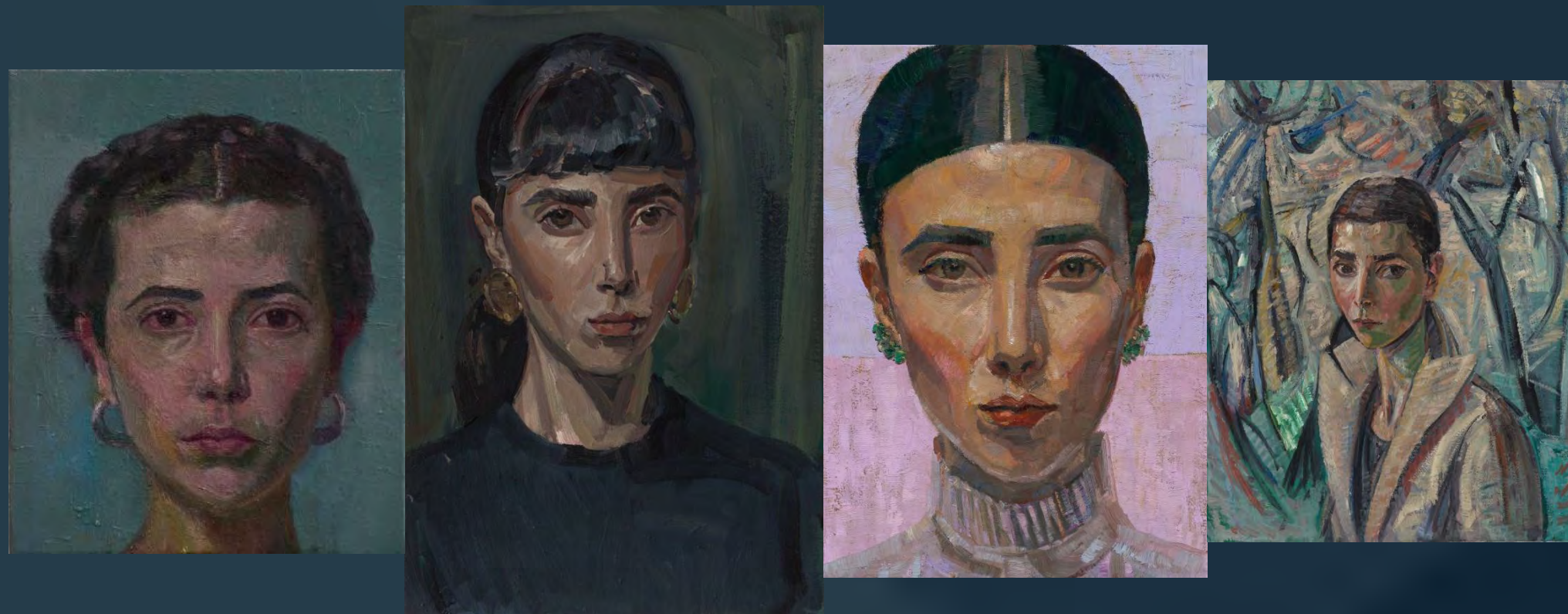
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Life Writing

'Life writing invents story where there was none before. It organises a chaotic world into a familiar form and confers significance on a moment. Writing also invents things that never happened. Writing makes things happen. And it disappears others as it fails to record them. Writing invents. And it calls its invention: memory.'

- Anna Gibbs, 'Vivarium', 2018



Yvette Coppersmith
Self-Portraits, 2010 - 2020

Fragments of Self

'We inevitably organize or form fragments of memory into complex constructions that become the stories of our lives'.

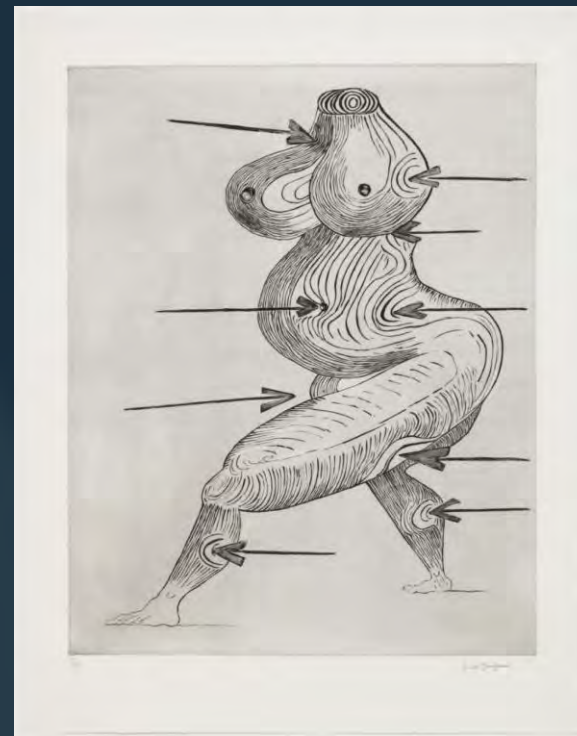
- Sidonie Smith and Julia Watson, *Reading Autobiography*, 2001

'there remains... a political imperative for women to constitute themselves as subjects if they are to escape being never-endingly determined as objects. This need not mean returning to the same (masculine) subjectivity which saw itself as unitary and complete, simply expanding it to include women within its definition, but rather imagining multiple subjectivities, which are without foundation but located, instead, in particular times and places'.

- Linda Anderson, *Autobiography*, 2001

Autobiographical Subjectivity:

- Memory
- Experience
- Identity
- Embodiment
- Agency



Louise Bourgeois
Sainte Sebastienne, 1992
Self-Portrait, 1994

Theory and Canon

Citation as 'a mode of intertextual intimacy and identification'.

- Lauren Fournier, *Autotheory as Feminist Practice in Art, Writing and Criticism*, 2021

'The sites of our belonging constitute how we see the world, what we value, who we are (becoming). The meaning of self is never individual, but a shifting set of relations that we move in and out of'.

- Aimee Carrillo Rowe, 'Be Longing: Towards a Feminist Politics of Relation', 2005



Natasha Walsh, *Self-Portraits*, 2021 & 2022

'There is no one who said it more ruthlessly, or kindly, than Marguerite Duras. There is no feminist theory or philosophy that I have read that cuts deeper. Marguerite wore massive spectacles and she had a massive ego... Perhaps when Orwell described sheer egoism as a necessary quality for a writer, he was not thinking about the sheer egoism of a female writer. Even the most arrogant female writer has to work overtime to build an ego that is robust enough to get her through January, never mind all the way to December. I hear Duras' hard-earned ego speaking to me, to me, to me, in all the seasons'.

- Deborah Levy, *Things I Don't Want to Know*, 2013

Maternal Subjectivity

'We did not yet understand that Mother, as imagined and politicized by the Societal System, was a delusion. The world loved the delusion more than it loved the mother'.

- Deborah Levy, *Things I Don't Want to Know*, 2013

'when a female writer walks a female character into the centre of her literary enquiry (or a forest) and this character starts to project shadow and light all over the place, she will have to find a language that is in part to do with learning how to become a subject rather than a delusion, and in part to do with unknotting the ways in which she has been put together... She will also have to be very canny in how she sets about doing this because she will have many delusions of her own... It's exhausting to learn how to become a subject, it's hard enough learning how to become a writer'

- Deborah Levy, *Things I Don't Want to Know*, 2013



L: Zoe Freney, *Self-Portrait*, 2023



R: Diane Arbus, *Self-Portrait*, 1945



Benjamin Nicholls School of Humanities

*‘There are pianos everywhere’:
Oscar Commettant and the
myth of piano saturation in
colonial Australia*

THE MAN FROM SNOWY RIVER

AND OTHER VERSES

BY

A. B. PATERSON

London

Macmillan and Co., Ltd.

Sydney: Angus & Robertson

1896

THE MAN FROM SNOWY RIVER

THERE was movement at the station, for the word had
passed around

That the colt from old Regret had got away,

And had joined the wild bush horses—he was worth
a thousand pound,

So all the cracks had gathered to the fray.

All the tried and noted riders from the stations near
and far

Had mustered at the homestead overnight,

For the bushmen love hard riding where the wild
bush horses are,

And the stock-horse snuffs the battle with delight.

There was Harrison, who made his pile when
Pardon won the cup,

The old man with his hair as white as snow ;

But few could ride beside him when his blood was
fairly up—

2



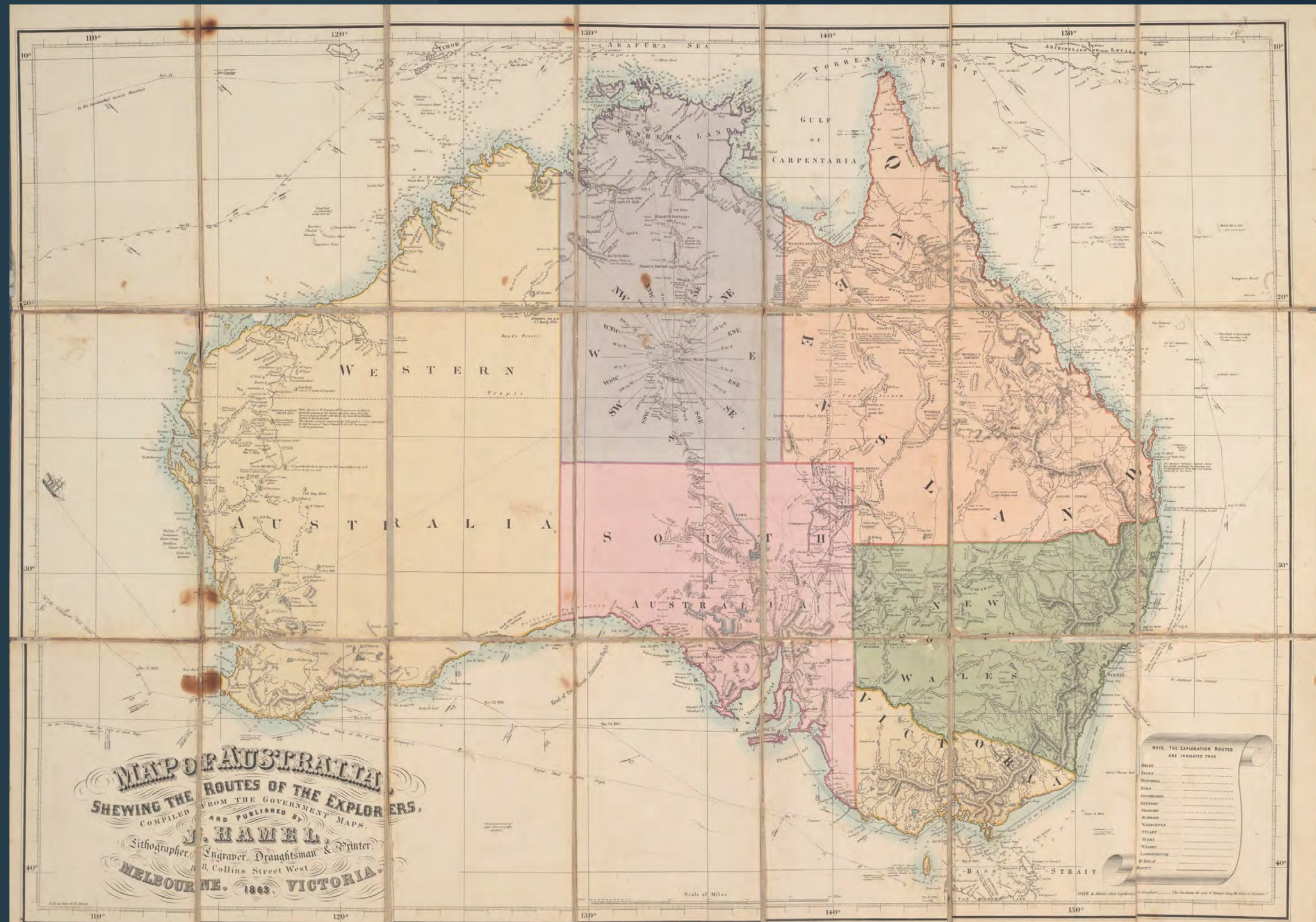
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Reserve Bank of Australia.

<https://banknotes.rba.gov.au/australias-banknotes/banknotes-in-circulation/ten-dollar/>





Australia's Music

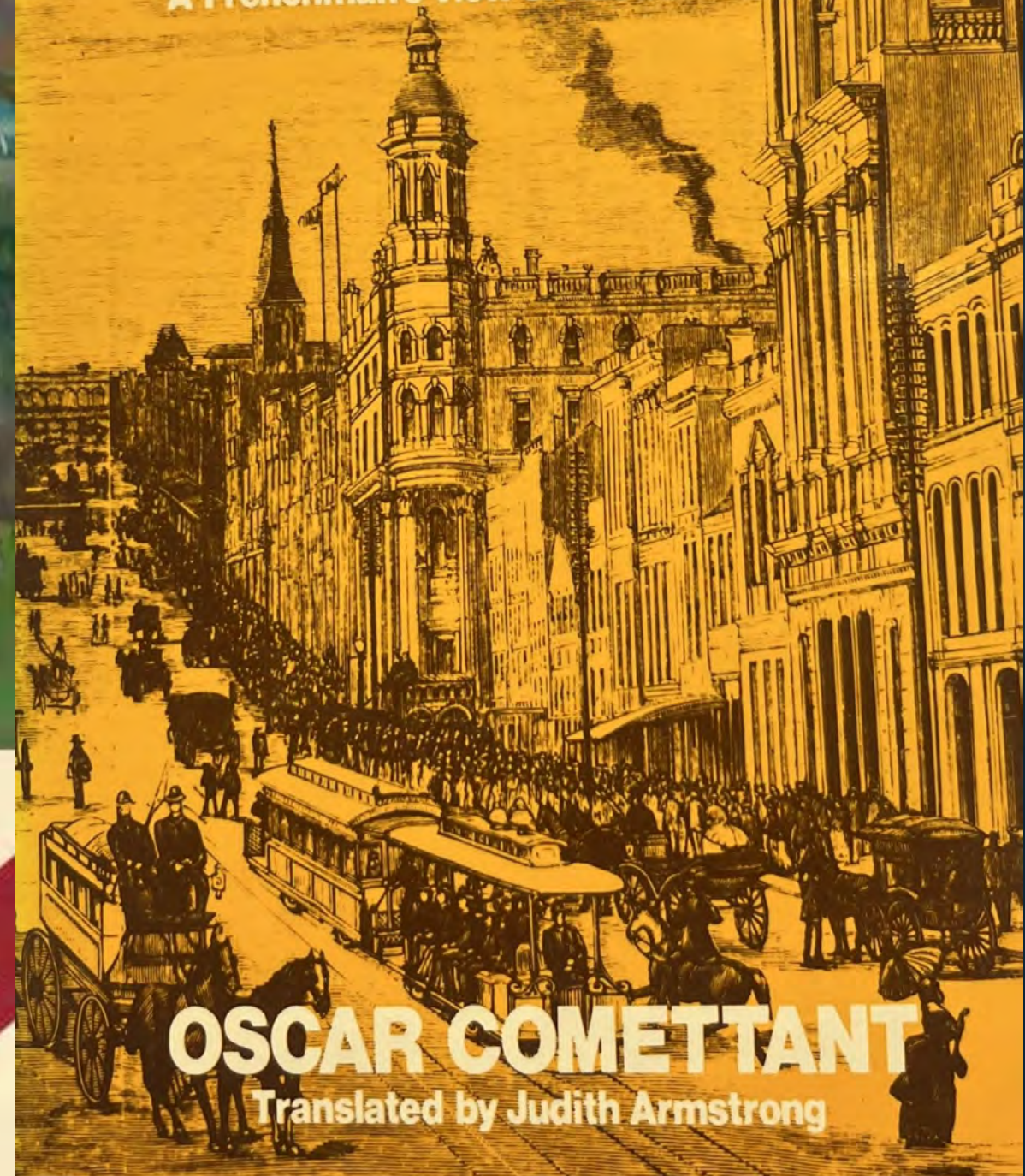
Themes of a New Society

Roger Covell

The classic text
with a new postscript

In the land of KANGAROOS & GOLD MINES

A Frenchman's view of Australia in 1888



OSCAR COMETTANT

Translated by Judith Armstrong



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**Nicole (Nikki) Cheesman-
Dutton**
Adelaide Business School

*Stories from the field – using
creative writing to communicate
research from within organisations*



150 YEARS

Let me tell you a tale....

A tale from the field.....

A creative tale.



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Questions?



Xinru Ma Humanities

*Faulkner, Romanticism,
Visual Media*



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Project

Faulkner's romantic predilections

Faulkner's obsessive quest for the modern visual strategies

Methodology

Media Theory

Historical

Contribution

A renewal of scholarship on Faulkner studies

Extending the assumption of this Nobel Prize-winning writer beyond the American South



Plenary 1: Internships and Career Panel

Hickinbotham Hall



150 YEARS



Lunch

1 hour

See you at 1.30pm



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Vines Session 3

Food, sustainability & social responsibility

Chair: Natalia Ciecierska-Holmes
Room coordinator: Dr Kerry Brent



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My Le Adelaide Business School

*Collective Engagement towards Social Purpose:
Scale Development, Purification and Validation*



150 YEARS

Background

What is social purpose?

- Social purpose is ‘an organization’s **reason for being** in terms of an **objective beyond profit maximization** to create value by **contributing to the welfare of society and planet**’ (Brosch, 2023, p.574).
- Homelessness support, food waste reduction, poverty reduction and environmental sustainability.

Why does it matter?

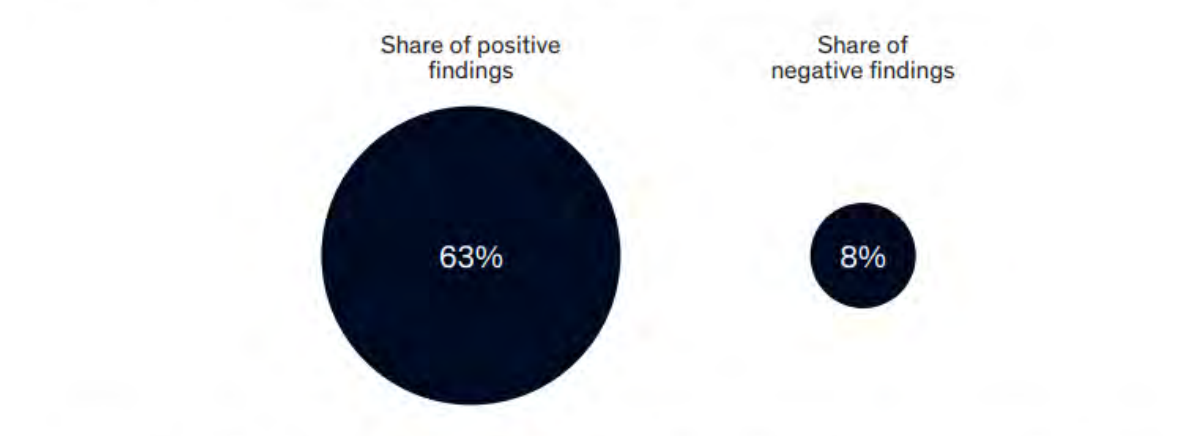
- **Increasing pressure from stakeholders** to shift to long-term sustainability and societal well-being (Pfajfar et al., 2022)
- Reinforce corporations’ **competitive advantage** and **increases their financial performance** (Barauskaite & Streimikiene, 2021).
- Only few companies embrace social purpose (van Smeerdijk & Young, 2016).

The role of collective engagement

- For companies to achieve social impacts, it requires not only a collective purpose but also a shared commitment of multiple actors (By, 2021)
- Collective engagement is required.

Paying attention to environmental, social, and governance (ESG) concerns does not compromise returns—rather, the opposite.

Results of >2,000 studies on the impact of ESG propositions on equity returns



Source: Gunnar Friede et al., “ESG and financial performance: Aggregated evidence from more than 2000 empirical studies,” *Journal of Sustainable Finance & Investment*, October 2015, Volume 5, Number 4, pp. 210–33; Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management Investment; McKinsey analysis

“Purpose is certainly not just a marketing issue or positioning of your brand image. Purpose should impact every aspect of the firm.” —Raj Sisodia

PRIORITIZERS’ PERFORMANCE ADVANTAGE

Prioritizers reported performing better than either developers or laggards across a number of business activities. A clearly articulated purpose appears to yield many important benefits, but perhaps the easiest to quantify and the most persuasive is that prioritizing companies perform better: 58 percent of prioritizers said they experienced growth of 10 percent or more over the past three years, compared with 51 percent of the developers and 42 percent of the laggards. [figure 3](#)

Source: Harvard Business Review (2015)

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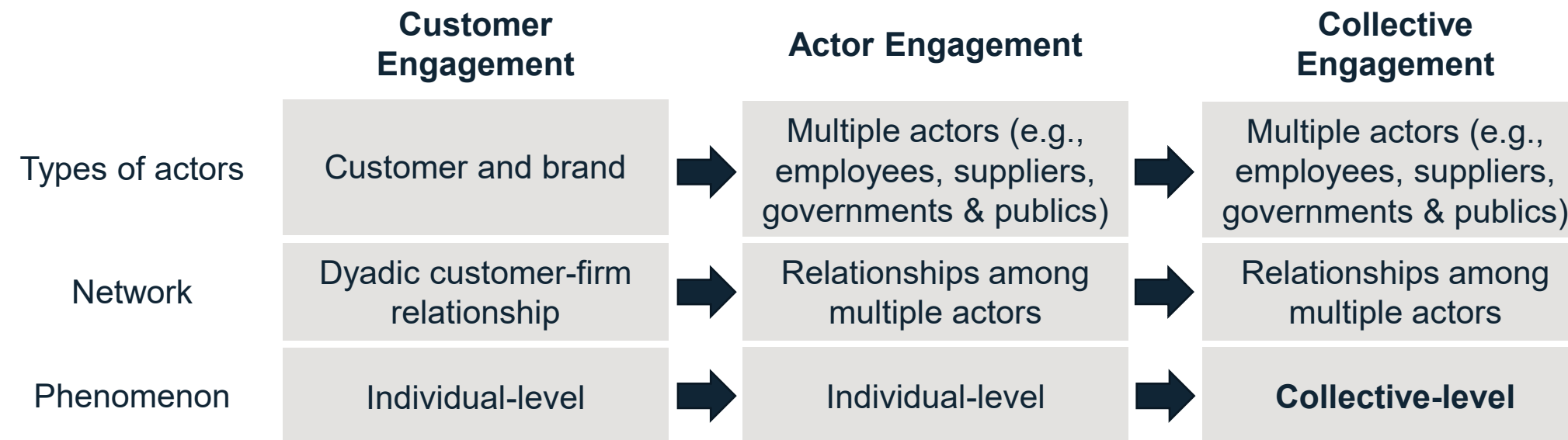
150 YEARS

Theoretical Framework

Research Aim

- The existing literature has primarily centred on engagement at an individual level with little consideration of engagement at collective level (Van Doorn et al., 2010; Brodie et al., 2019).
- Despite recent conceptual advances (Kleinaltenkamp et al., 2019), a measurement scale of collective engagement has not been developed yet.
- Our study aims **to empirically develop a robust scale of collective engagement and examine its nomological network**

Evolving engagement theory: From Customer engagement to Actor engagement to Collective engagement



Collective engagement is conceptualised as ‘multiple actors’ **shared** cognitive, emotional, and behavioural dispositions, as manifested in their interactive efforts devoted to a focal object’ (Kleinaltenkamp et al., 2019, p. 12).

Methodology

01

Item generation

- Generate new items based on a systematic literature review



02

Item evaluation

- Submit items to academic experts for item-to-definition correspondence ratings (N=15)
- Item sorting to the most appropriate dimension by HDR students (N=20)

03

Initial purification

- Survey study: N=300
- Exploratory Factor Analysis for survey data
- Reliability and item-to-total correlation analyses



04

Scale validity and nomological assessment

- Survey study: N= 300
- Confirmatory Factor Analysis & Comparative Model Fit Analysis
- Convergent and Discriminant Analysis
- Inter-construct Validity Test: Multi-collinearity Test
- Nomological Validity Test

Systematic literature review

- Analysis of 167 studies
- Over 500 individual-level items identified across 4 dimensions
- Developed a set of 80 potential items
- Expert evaluations: 23 items removed
- HDR students' evaluations: 45 items retained



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Methodology

Illustrate collective engagement items:

Collective Cognitive Engagement

1. Together we concentrate on [this social purpose]
2. We jointly pay a lot of attention to anything about [this social purpose]
3. As a group, we collectively think about [this social purpose]

Collective Emotional Engagement

1. We have a shared sense of feeling when pursuing [this social purpose]
2. We share feelings when advancing [this social purpose] together
3. We jointly share feelings while interacting together to progress [this social purpose]

Collective Behavioural Engagement

1. Together we devote a lot of physical energy to [this social purpose]
2. As a group, we actively participate in [this social purpose]
3. Together we stand up for [this social purpose]

Collective Spiritual Engagement

1. As a group, we find the work we do to progress [this social purpose] to be full of deeper meaning
2. As a group, we see the deeper interconnections of life when working on [this social purpose]
3. While working towards [this social purpose] together, we jointly experience something beyond the everyday material world

Theoretical Contributions/Implications

1. Theoretical Contributions

- The first study to empirically develop a measurement scale of collective engagement
- Enable in-depth empirical examination of collective engagement concept in the future
- Enhance our understanding of collective engagement and its effects on critical relational outcomes through the test of its nomological network

2. Practical Implications

- Offer a useful diagnostic tool for organisations aiming to achieve social purpose to measure their own level of collective engagement
- Support leaders in identifying factors associated with collective engagement that are within or beyond the control of the organisation



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Virginie Ducruc Social Sciences

*Understanding Australians'
Awareness of Food
Systems' Impact on Climate
Change.*

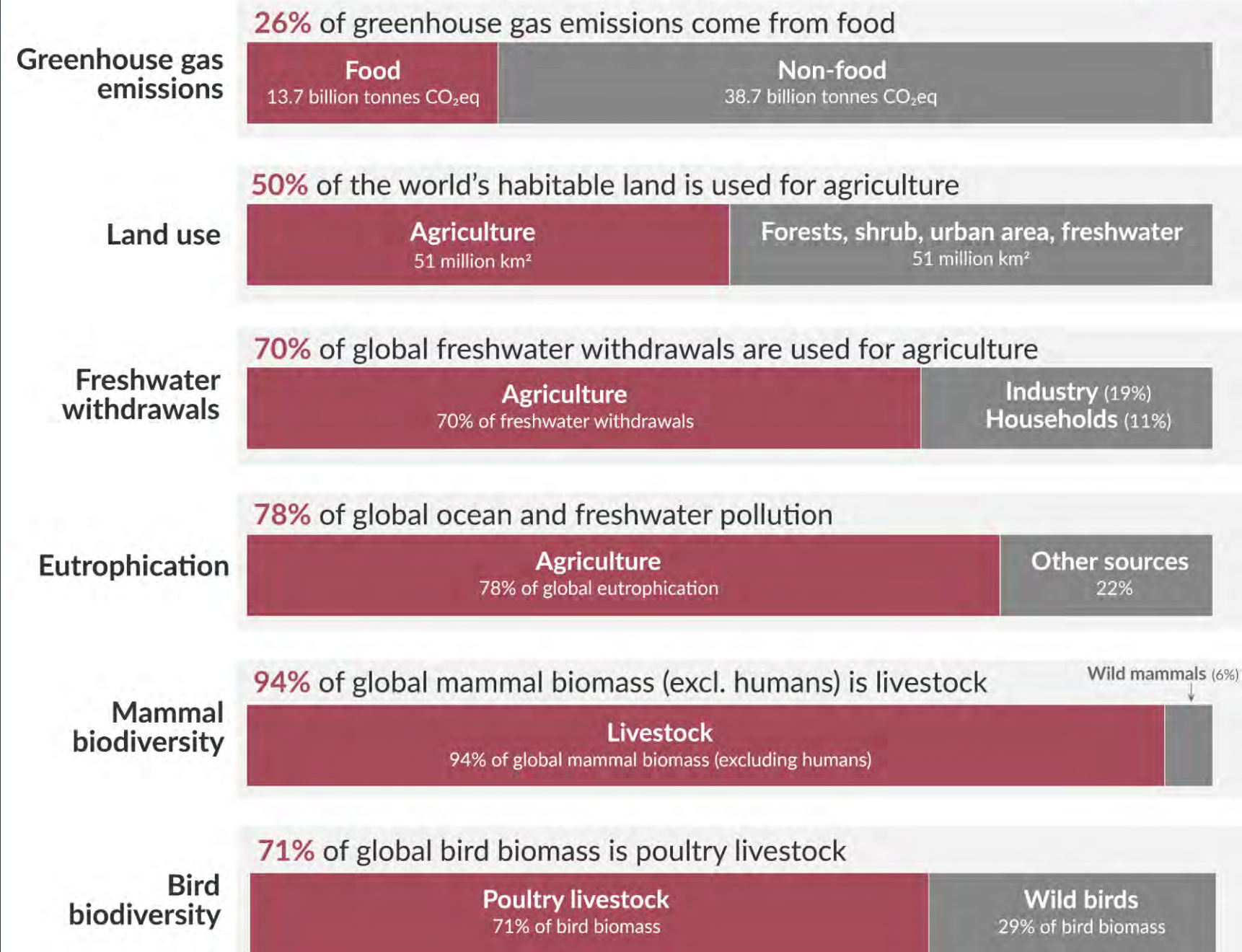


150 YEARS

Do you consider your food's impact on climate change?

The environmental impacts of food and agriculture

Our World
in Data



Data sources: Poore & Nemecek (2018); UN FAO; UN AQUASTAT; Bar-On et al. (2018).
OurWorldinData.org – Research and data to make progress against the world's largest problems.

Licensed under CC-BY by the author Hannah Ritchie.
Date published: November 2022.

Aim and Rationale

Aim:

- To understand Australians' awareness of food systems' impact on climate change.

Rationale:

- Sustainable diets can help mitigate the impact of climate change, improve human and animal health outcomes and preserve natural resources for future generations.
- IPCC Report: There is a high probability that the global temperature will exceed the 1.5°C threshold by 2030.

Methodology

- Questionnaire survey based on a mixed-method approach.
- Distributed via a third-party provider: PureProfile.
- Aims to reach a representative sample of the Australian population by age, gender and location.
- Questionnaire prepared on the Qualtrics platform by me.
- Pureprofile will use the Qualtrics link to distribute on its platform.

Anticipated Results

- Most Australian recognises climate change as a significant issue.
- Fewer aware of the food system's impact on climate change.
- Even fewer modifying behaviour.
- Diet tends to be positively linked with income and education.

Expected Research Impact

- **CSIRO recognises the need for Australia's food system to change and has committed to delivering changes by 2030 and 2050.**
- **2026 Australian Dietary Guidelines to feature advice on foods and climate change.**
- **The research field is both young and fragmented.**



Kahlia Clarke

Social Sciences

Opportunities for local governments and civil society organisations in building food sovereignty



150 YEARS

Why this topic?

Food Sovereignty

Is a powerful movement to amplify community voices in food system decision-making that is experiencing the challenges of being applied to countries of the Global North

Local Governments and Civil Society Organisations

Offer opportunities to work intimately with the local community and customise strategies.



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Step 1: Understanding current strategies to apply Food Sovereignty in the Global North

Method: Literature review, with a potential additional paper exploring case studies through document analysis and interview.



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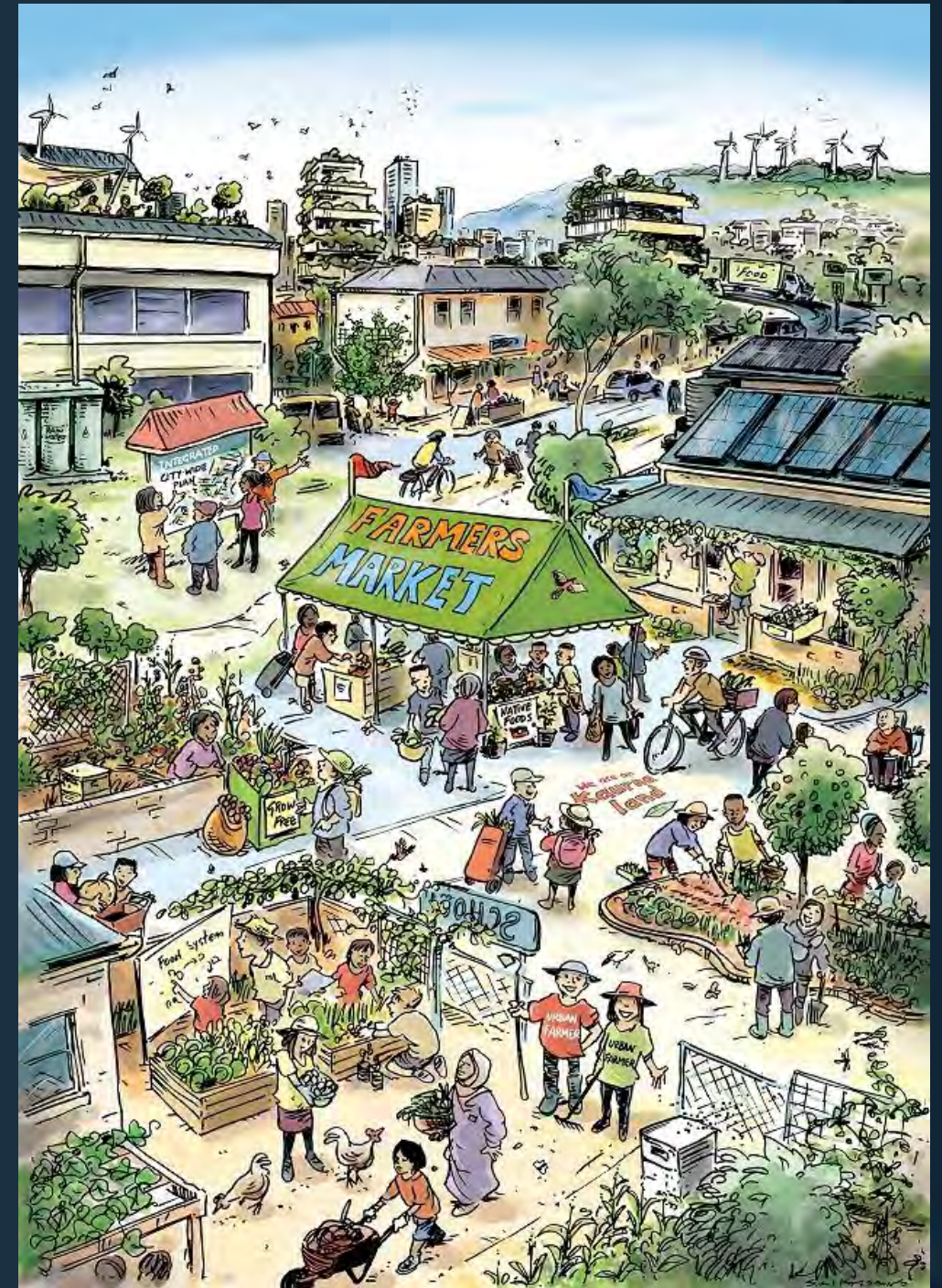
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Step 2: Understanding the current state of food sovereignty work in the Adelaide region

Method: Policy analysis, focus group & semi-structured interview

Step 3 (future work): Applying global learnings and understandings of the current food system in Adelaide to developing strategies that enhance food sovereignty

Method: Participatory action research (possibly)



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Stephanie Bayancela Briones

School of Social Sciences

*Effective collaboration in the
Circular Economy transition of
South Australia's agri-food system*



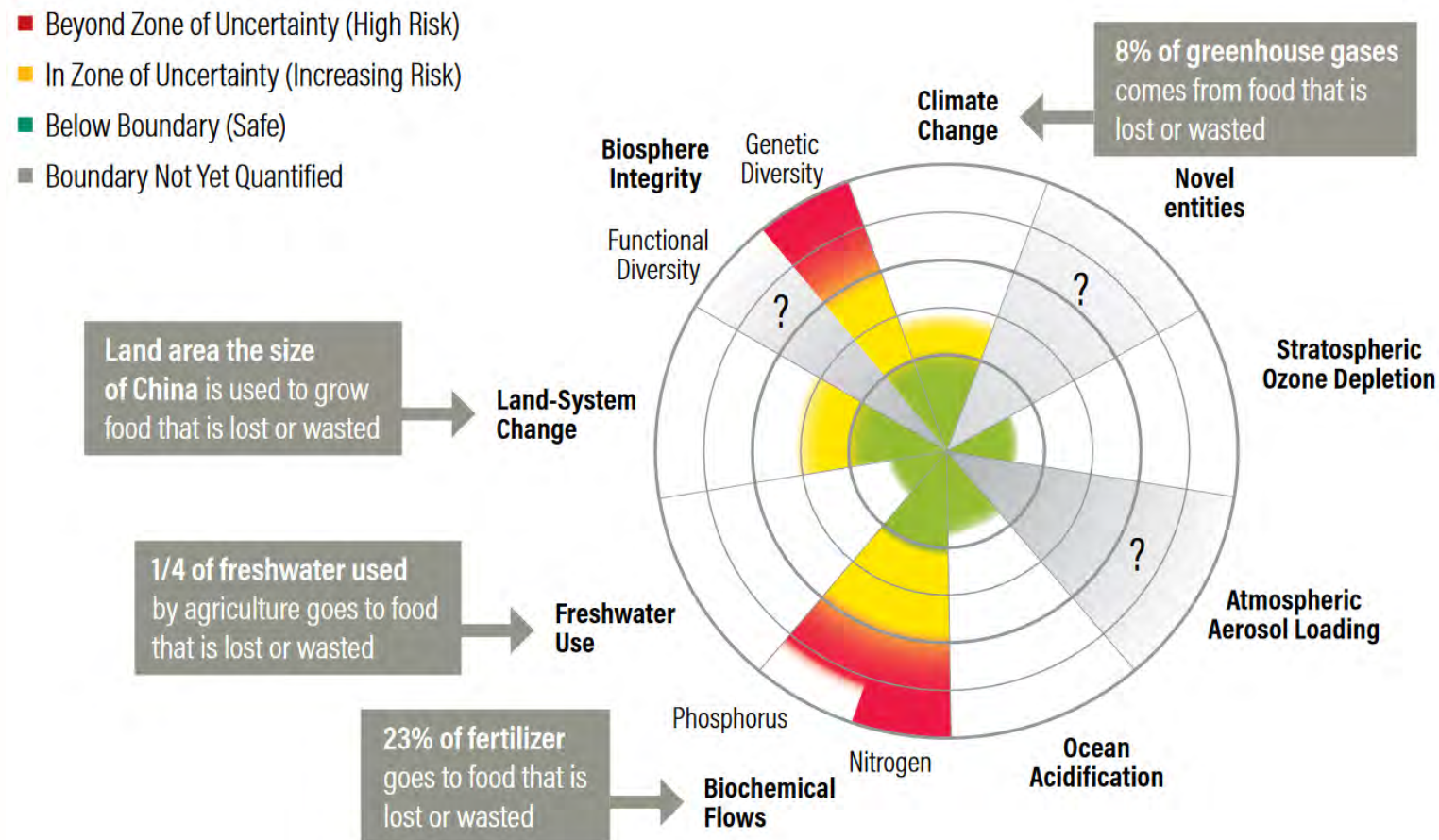
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The issue of food loss and waste

Worldwide

1/3 of the food is wasted, while 690 million people experience hunger (FAO, 2019)



Food Loss and Waste impact on Planetary Boundaries (WRI, 2019)

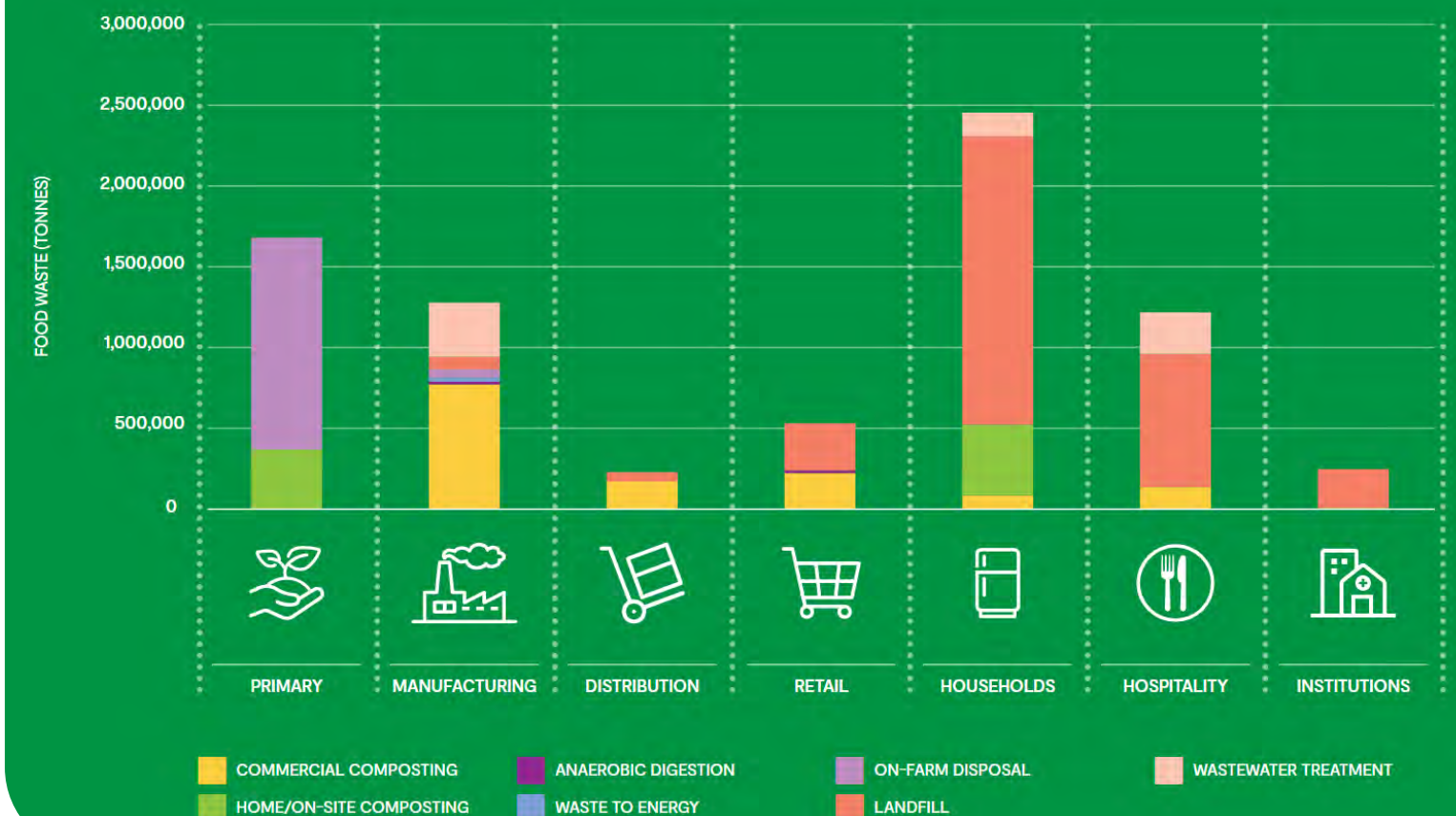
95% of investments in agricultural research are focused on productivity enhancement, while only 5% is invested towards research to reduce losses (Kader, 2005; FAO, 2004; Aulakh and Regmi, 2013).

In Australia

- 1 in 5 Australians experience food insecurity (Foodbank, 2022)
- 7.6 million tonnes/year = AUD\$36.6 billion/year (FIAL, 2021)

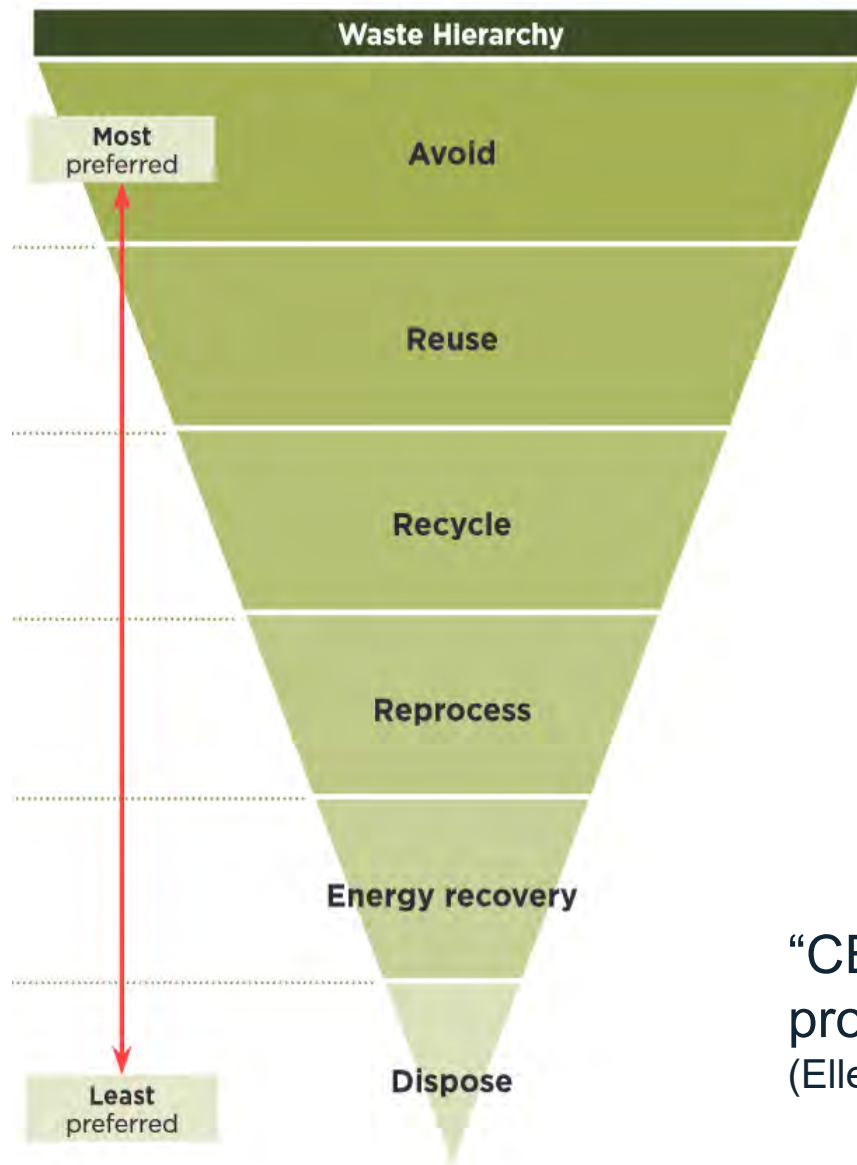
Australia is committed to the Sustainable Development Goal Target 12.3: "By 2030, halve per capita global food waste" (UN, 2017).

Food waste by value chain sector:



FIAL, 2021

The Circular Economy Approach



National Food Waste Strategy (2017)

Linear Economy

Materials in a Linear Economy create waste after use.



Synthesis Capital (2023)

Circular Economy

Materials in a Circular Economy are collected and reused after each use.



"CE is based on three principles: eliminate waste and pollution, circulate products and materials (at their highest value), and regenerate nature" (Ellen MacArthur Foundation, 2021).

Australian governments, including SA are adopting Circular Economy principles

When it comes to transitioning to a Circular agri-food system, **COLLABORATION** is key, BUT



Key Actors for Reducing Food Loss and Waste (Not Exhaustive) (WRI, 2019)

This project is supported by

We don't know:

- Under what conditions does collaboration for circular economy thrive and persist in the agri-food sector?
- How prevalent is multi-stakeholder collaboration for a circular economy in South Australia's agri-food sector, and what factors currently hinder or support such partnerships?
- What are the best opportunities for intervention to enhance collaboration for circular economy in SA's agri-food system?

How I intend to find out

- A systematic literature review to identify conditions enabling successful CE-based collaboration.
- An assessment of the existing/lacking CE partnerships in SA to identify intervention areas (hotspots).
- A proposal of a practical CE collaborative strategy tailored to SA's specific needs and opportunities.

**END
FOOD
WASTE**
AUSTRALIA



Ava Wilkinson

Adelaide Business School

*Transforming Markets for Future
Crop Technologies*



150 YEARS



Market Shaping

“The deliberate shaping by firms and other actors of market behaviour, structures, expectations and practices.”

(Baker & Nenonen, 2020, p.240)

- Independent and interconnected actors purposefully engage in actions that attempt change (Baker & Nenonen, 2020).
- These actions actively ‘shape’ the market, bringing enduring changes to the structures, behaviours, networks, and representations within the market (Nenonen et al., 2019).

PhD Research

1. Review the market-shaping literature to propose a set of fundamental propositions that generates a theory of market-shaping.
2. How are market visions formulated, negotiated, articulated, and balanced across multiple actors?
3. How do actors individually and collectively attempt to shape markets for future crop technologies through time?



Stacey Tabert Adelaide Business School

*Exploring food waste
reduction strategies in
the tourism sector*

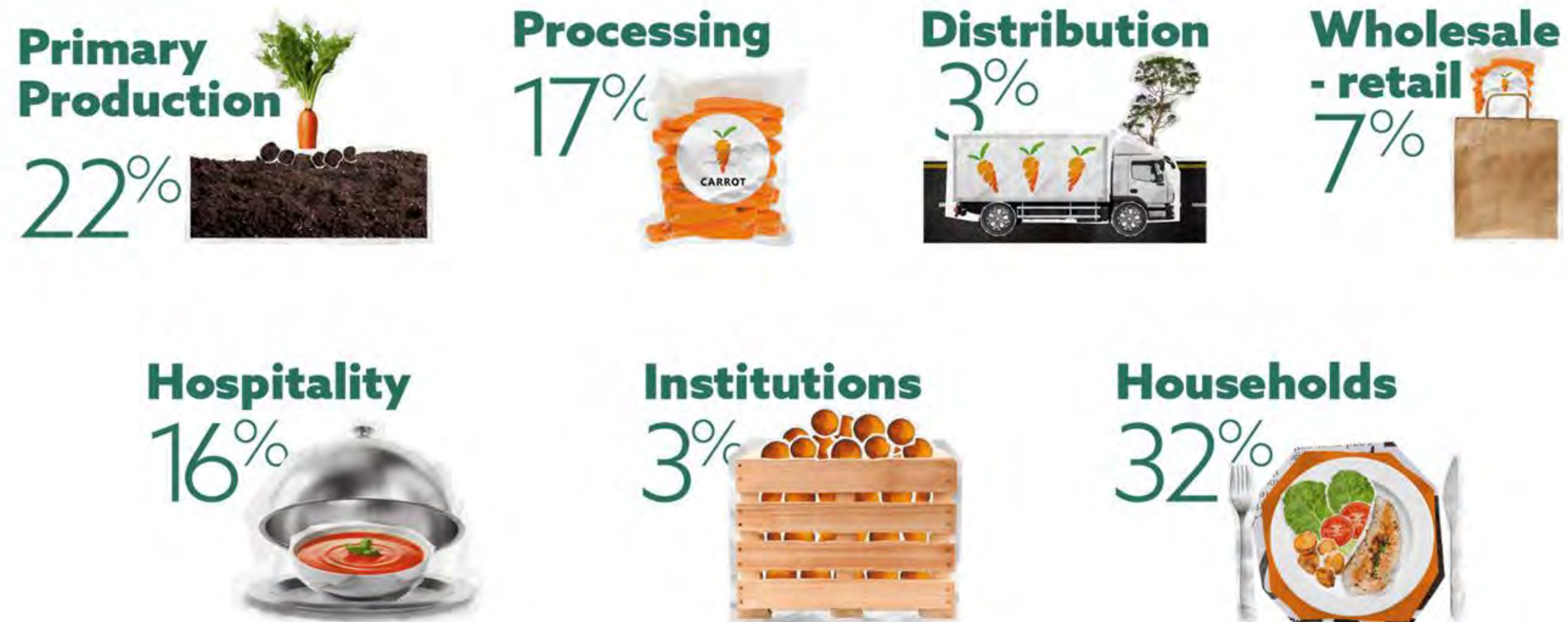
**END
FOOD
WASTE**
AUSTRALIA



150 YEARS

FOOD WASTE HAPPENS AT EVERY STAGE OF THE FOOD **VALUE CHAIN.**

Sector-based breakdown of food waste in Australia:



TARGET – MEASURE – ACT

DRIVERS



CONSTRAINTS

RQ: Under what conditions do tourism businesses implement food waste reduction initiatives?



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There is no time to waste!



Source: [How Hilton and Winnow cut waste by 62% in Green Breakfast Campaign \(winnowsolutions.com\)](https://winnowsolutions.com)



Syuzanna Mosikyan

Adelaide Business School

*Consumer Acceptance of
Novel Foods and Beverages:
Systematic Literature Review
and Future Research Agenda*



150 YEARS

01

THE CHALLENGES

Climate change

Growth in world population

Inefficient production systems

Impact on soil fertility and yields

Scarcity of animal protein

Emission of greenhouse gases

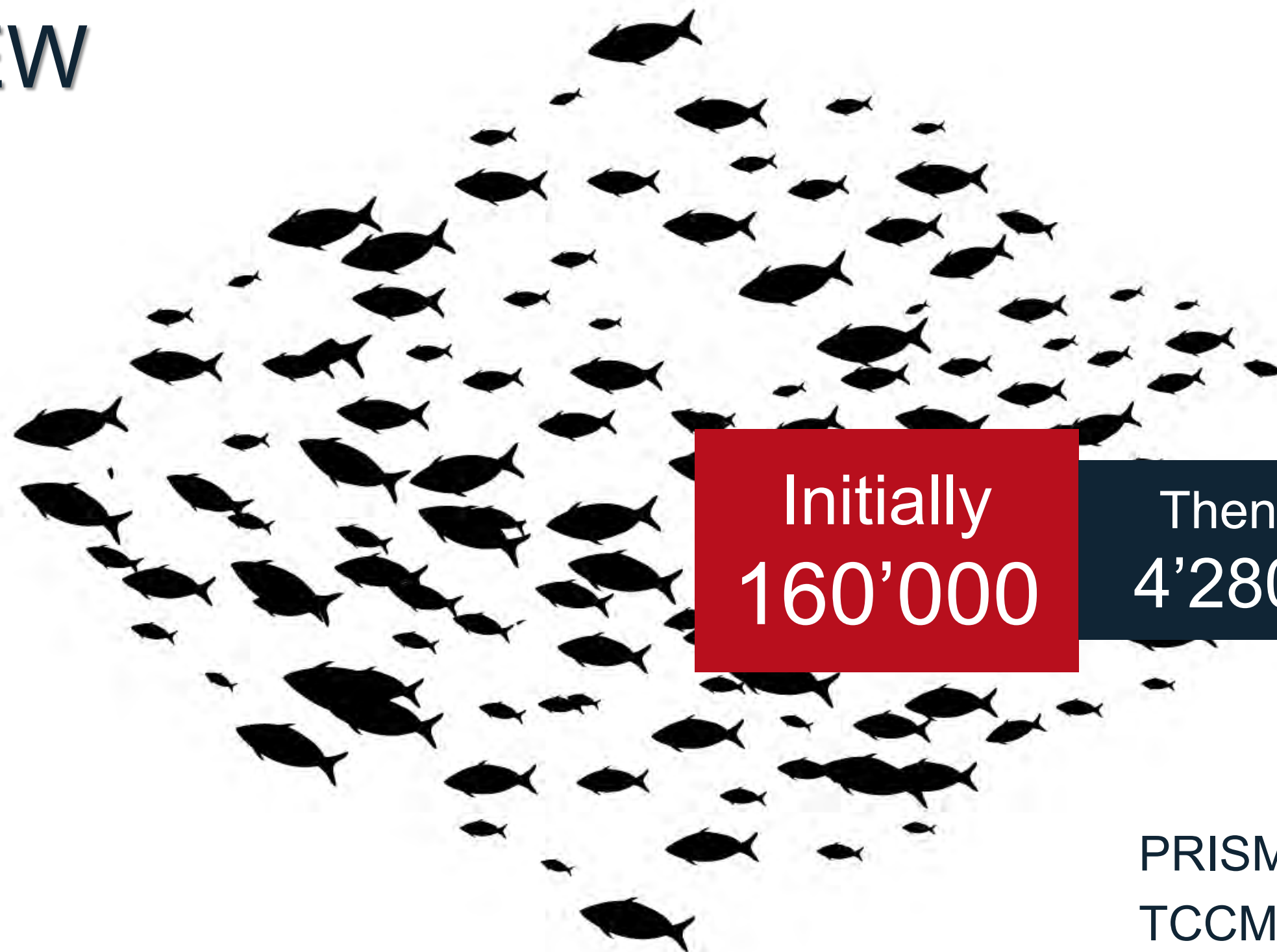
Loss of biodiversity

THE SOLUTIONS

Novel foods and beverages offer enhanced safety, nutritional value, lower environmental impact and higher sustainability

Examples

plant based meat and dairy alternatives, insect-based food, biofortified food, cultured meat, 3D printed food



Initially
160'000

Then
4'280

Final
96

PRISMA protocol
TCCM framework





For academia

- Clarifying of the current state of the research.
- Identifying gaps and proposing future research directions.
- Providing a roadmap for further development.

For PhD

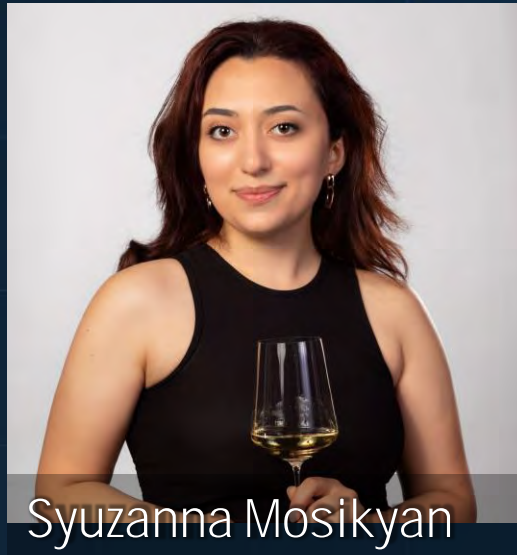
- Significantly improving research and analytical abilities.
- Helping to gain a comprehensive understanding of relevant literature.

For industry

No immediate practical implications, but solid foundation for future studies with practical relevance.

05

OUR WINE TEAM



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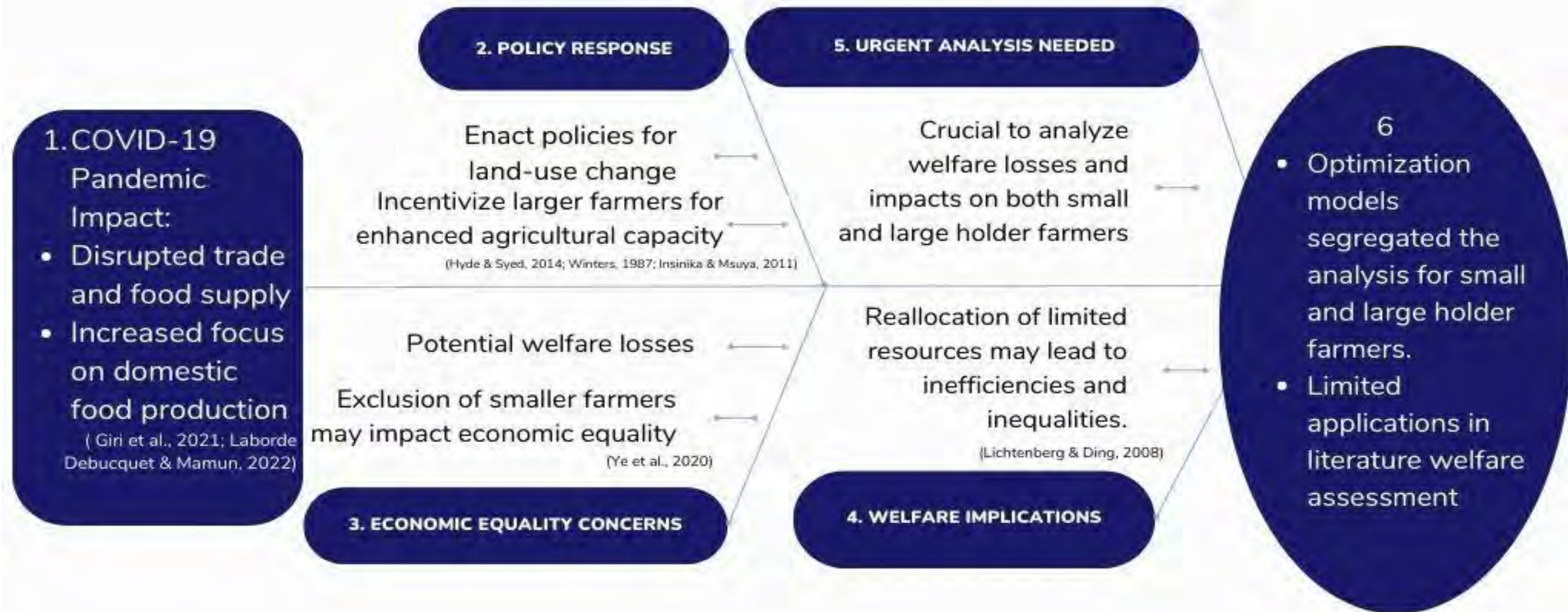
*Optimizing land-use reallocation at
different farm scales:*

*A case study of Indonesia's sugar self-
sufficiency program*



150 YEARS

Background



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Case Study:

Sugar Self-Sufficiency Program in Indonesia



Sugar
~6.2 million ton in year 2025
(Sulaiman, 2019)

Considering:

- Indonesian agricultural land use comprised 33.1% of total in 2021 (The World Bank, 2023)
- The farmers ranged between small (<0.5 hectares), medium (>0.5 and <2.0 hectares), and large (>2.0 hectares) farm sizes (Sudaryanto et al., 2009)
- 72.17% of the farmers is small holder farmers (Statistics Indonesia, 2021)



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The Model Design

The objective function is maximizing the producer profit:

$$\sum \pi_{ikd} = R_{ikd} - C_{ikd}$$

Equation 1

Where profit across a landscape $\sum \pi_{ikd}$ is determined by the revenue (R_{ikd}) and the cost (C_{ikd}):

$$R_{ikd} = Y_{ikd} P_{ikd}$$

Equation 2

$$C_{ikd} = X_{ikd} B_{ikd}$$

Equation 3

Subject to biophysical and physical constraints:

$$X_{ikd} \leq W_{ikd}$$

Equation 4

	Constraints	Descriptions
w_1	Biophysical:	Arable land
w_2		Irrigated rice land
w_3		Rain-fed rice land
w_4	Physical:	Sugar quantity for self-sufficient



Figure 1. The Sugar Mill Locations in Indonesia (Statistics Indonesia, 2021)

- Commodities used in the model, $i = (1...12)$
- Sugarcane is typically grown dry land, rainfed rice land, irrigated rice land.
- Area used in the model, $k = (1...11)$
- Farm scale, $d = 2$: small producer and large producer

Result

Small farmers analysis

Absence of sugar production constraint:

- Maize and cassava are the most profitable crops in dry land, rice is recommended for irrigated rice land.
- Planting sugarcane is not recommended → small farmers face a significant opportunity cost when they choose to plant sugar.

Apply sugar production constraint:

- The entire area utilised is roughly 1.7 million hectares.
- The irrigated rice field would be the primary area utilised for sugar production → limit the amount of irrigated land for rice cultivation.
- The total profit decreases by US\$50 billion → substantial expense of shifting land use to grow sugarcane.



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Result and Future Development

Large farmers analysis

Absence of sugar production constraint:

- Maize, peanut, cassava are the most profitable crops in dry land, rice is recommended for irrigated rice land.
- Planting sugarcane is not advisable.

Apply sugar production constraint:

- The entire area utilised is roughly 1.6 million hectares.
- The total profit decreases by \$25 billion.

Future development:

- Include current sugar regulations.
- Include factors related to rice production for the rice self-sufficiency programme.



Thi Xuan Dieu Phan School of Economics and Public Policy

*Transforming to sustainable food
consumption: an empirical study in Ho
Chi Minh city, Vietnam*



150 YEARS

03 phases of the research

Phase 1 (*year 1*): building conceptual framework for the thesis

- method: thematic approach.

Phase 2 (*year 2*): building the sustainable home-cooked food consumption index of households

- method: composite index.

Phase 3 (*year 3*): investigating factors affecting sustainable food consumption behaviours of households

- method: structured equation model.



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Sustainable home-cooked food consumption behaviours: an empirical study of urban households in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

Research questions:

- (1) How to measure the current sustainability levels of households' home cooking practices? Moreover, what are the current sustainability levels of households in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam?
- (2) How many clusters exist among these households, and what are the differences between the clusters?



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Sustainable home-cooked food consumption behaviours: an empirical study of urban households in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

Cleaner and Responsible Consumption 12 (2024) 100162



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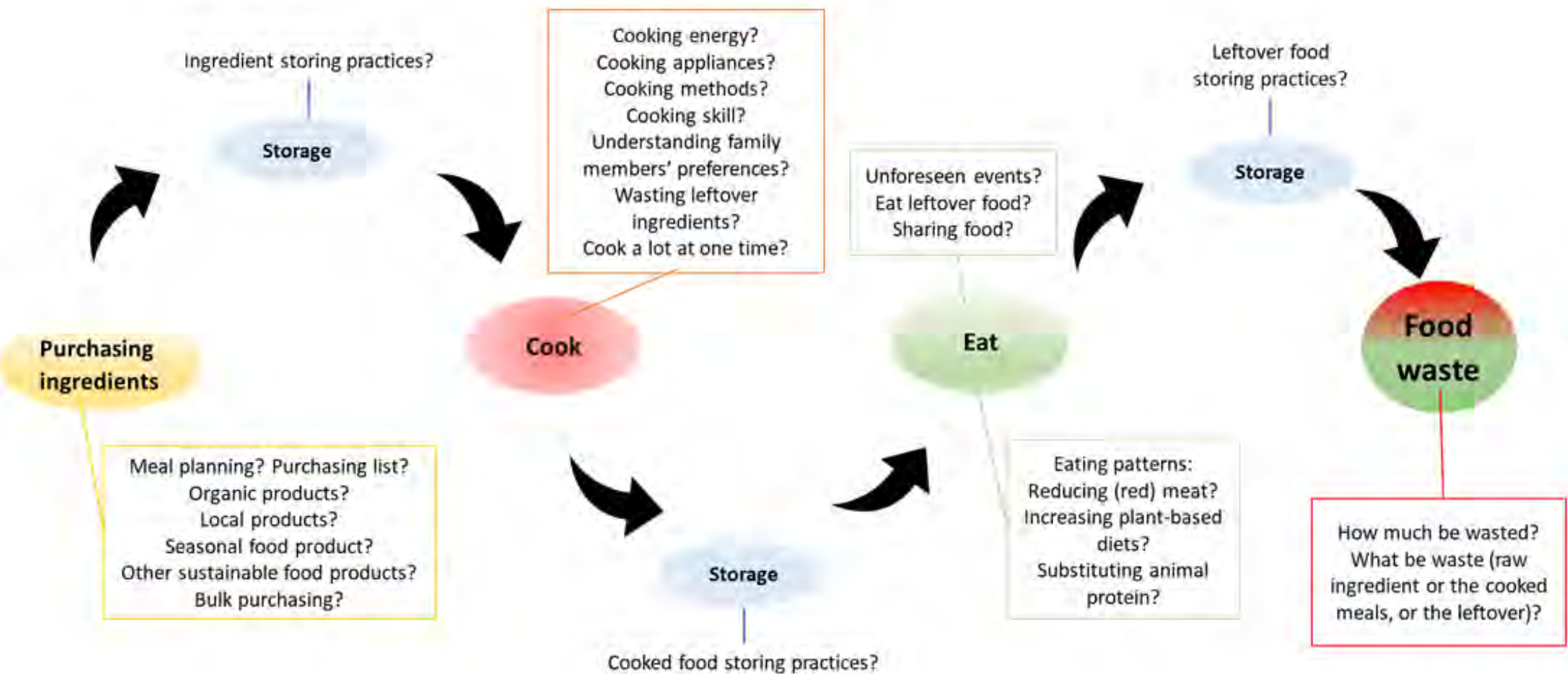
Theoretical framework

Understanding the acquisition, usage, and disposal behaviours in sustainable food consumption: A framework for future studies

ics and Public Policy, The University of Adelaide, Australia

ABSTRACT

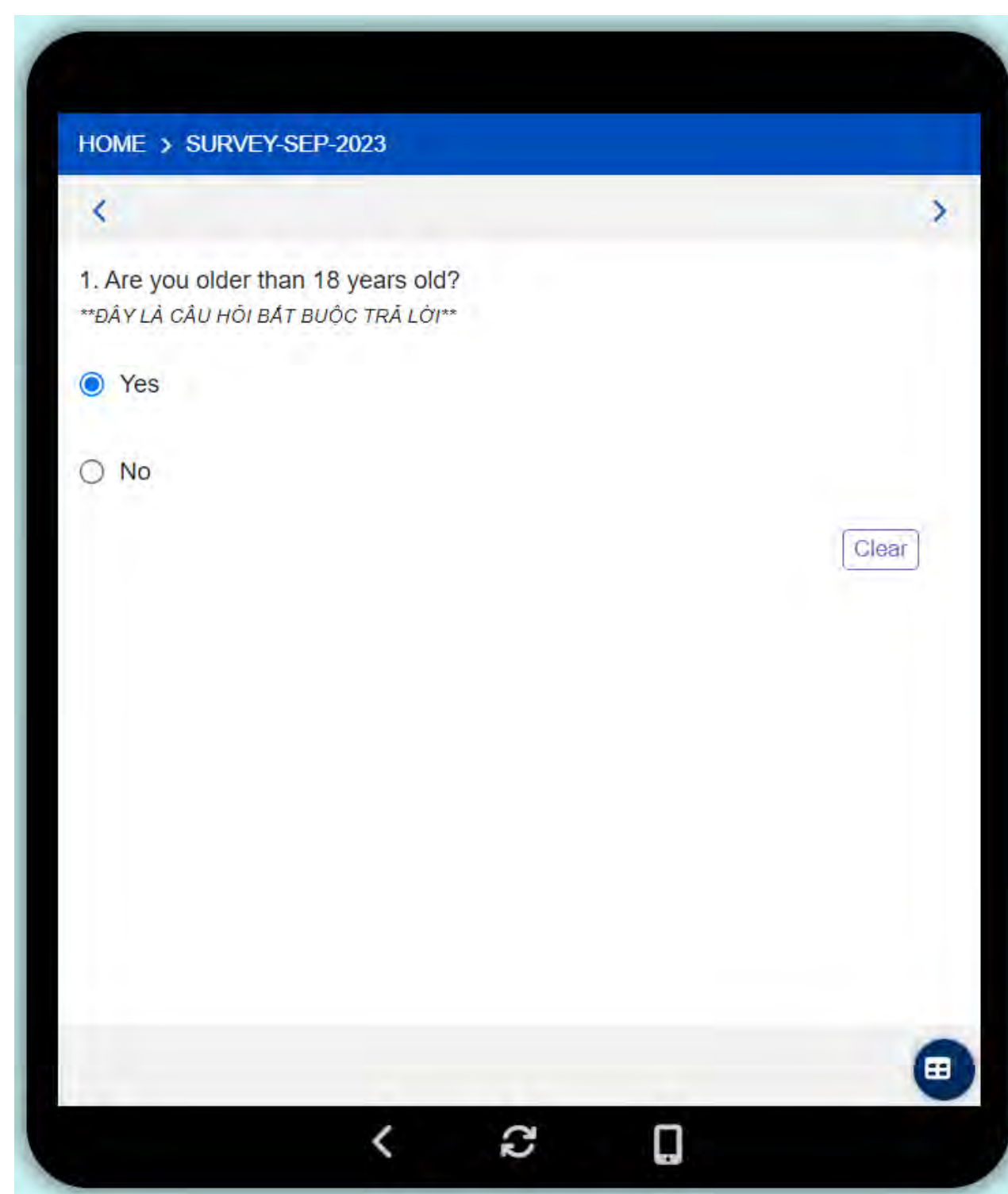
Food sustains human life, but household food consumption impacts negatively on the environment. Therefore, many studies in the literature focus on sustainable food consumption. However, these studies are quite fragmented and study only some aspects of food consumption. By applying the thematic analysis approach to available studies in the literature, this research aims to build a framework covering all three phases of food consumption: the acquisition phase (purchasing ingredients), usage phase (cooking, eating, sharing leftover food), and disposal phase (food waste). The framework proposed in this research can become a more comprehensive reference source for future studies in sustainable food consumption topics. In specific, policymakers can use this framework to design effective campaigns/policies to promote sustainable food consumption practices of their residents. Future researchers can reference this framework to conduct more comprehensive studies on sustainable food consumption topics.



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Sustainable home-cooked food consumption behaviours: an empirical study of urban households in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam



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Profile Session

Afternoon Tea



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Reseracher Profiles Workshops and HDR Awards

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150 YEARS



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