

Economics and Development in Microstates, Islands, and the Arctic

30 November-1 December 2018 • Ilisimatusarfik, Nuuk, Greenland

Overview

	30 November 2018	1 December 2018
09:00-10:30	Session 1: Introduction & keynote	Session 5: New urbanisms
10:30-11:00	Break	Break
11:00-13:00	Session 2: Sustainable economies	Session 6: Economic cultures
13:00-14:00	Lunch	Lunch
14:00-15:30	Session 3: Island tourism	Session 7: Labour markets
15:30-16:00	Break	Break
16:00-17:00	Session 4: Student discussion panel	Session 8: Conclusion

30 November 2018

09:00-10:30: **Session 1: Introduction & keynote**

Chair: Gestur Hovgaard (Ilisimatusarfik, Greenland)

09:00-09:10: Introduction by **Adam Grydehøj** (Island Dynamics, Denmark)

09:10-09:20: Welcome speeches.

09:20-10:30: Keynote: **Ilan Kelman** (University College London, UK & University of Agder, Norway) **Unique island livelihoods: are economics and development needed?**

10:30-11:00: Break

11:00-13:00: **Session 2: Sustainable economies**

Chair: Unna Quevy-Lassiter (California State University Long Beach, USA)

11:00-11:30: **Christian Wennecke** (Greenland Business A/S, Greenland), **Rikke Becker Jacobsen** (Aalborg University, Denmark), & **Carina Ren** (Aalborg University, Denmark) **Entrepreneurship in Greenland: the aspiration for a self-sustainable economy.**

11:30-12:00: **Caitlin Walker** (Fulbright Public Policy Fellow, Timor-Leste) **Timor-Leste: growth opportunities for a young island state.**

12:00-12:30: **Kuno Fencker** (Greenland Trading, Greenland) **Supply chain management in a Greenlandic context.**

12:30-13:00: **Krishanu Rakshit** (Indian Institute of Management – Calcutta, India) **Building sustainable isolated economies.**

13:00-14:00: Lunch

14:00-15:30: **Session 3: Island tourism**

Chair: Nerma Cridge (Cambridge School of Art, UK & Architectural Association, UK)

14:00-14:30: **Chonlada Saijanit** (Kasetsart University, Thailand) **Tourism development in island microstates: in search of country image and destination image.**

14:30-15:00: **Andrea Giampiccoli** (Durban University of Technology, South Africa), **Oliver Mtapuri** (University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa), **Sean Jugmohan** (Walter Sisulu University, South Africa) **Community-based tourism in small states and islands: Is it an option?**

15:00-15:30: **Yupawan Vannavanit** (Kasetsart University, Thailand) **Sustainable development for tourism on Thai islands.**

15:30-16:00: Break

16:00–17:00: **Session 4: Discussion: Student perspectives on Greenland’s future**

Chair: Ilan Kelman (University College London, UK & University of Agder, Norway).

1 December 2018

09:00–10:30: **Session 5: New urbanisms**

Chair: **Krishanu Rakshit** (Indian Institute of Management – Calcutta, India)

09:00–09:30: **Peter Hemmersam** (Oslo School of Architecture and Design, Norway) **Evolving urbanism in the Arctic.**

09:30–10:00: **Nerma Cridge** (Cambridge School of Art, UK & Architectural Association, UK) **Unlikely skyscraper city.**

10:00–10:30: **Murat Germen** (Sabancı University, Turkey) **The Prince Islands and Istanbul proper: city as a unifier or divider?**

10:30–11:00: Break

11:00–13:00: **Session 6: Economic cultures**

Chair: **Verena Gisela Huppert** (Aalborg University, Denmark)

11:00–11:30: **Kylie Coulson** (Murdoch University, Australia) **Does location matter? Public finance in small islands.**

11:30–12:00: **Uffe Kjærgaard Hansen** (Roskilde University, Denmark), **Gestur Hovgaard** (Ilisimatusarfik, Greenland), **Poul Bitsch Olsen** (Roskilde University, Denmark), & **Mette Apollo Rasmussen** (Roskilde University, Denmark) **Making sense of leadership in Greenlandic organizations.**

12:00–12:30: **Kylo-Patrick Hart** (Texas Christian University, USA) **Arctic economic challenges and their impact on contemporary masculinity: analyzing a cinematic representation of Lapland life.**

12:30–13:00: **Birger Poppel** (Ilisimatusarfik, Greenland) **Greenland settlement patterns and sustainability.**

13:00–14:00: Lunch

14:00–15:30: **Session 7: Labour markets**

Chair: **Caitlin Walker** (Fulbright Public Policy Fellow, Timor-Leste)

14:00–14:30: **Verena Gisela Huppert** (Aalborg University, Denmark) **Recruiting and retaining labour in the Arctic: economics, development and lack of labour.**

14:30–15:00: **Javier L. Arnaut** (Ilisimatusarfik, Greenland) & **Tina Kûitse** (Ilisimatusarfik, Greenland). **Unfreezing colonial accounts: new evidence on social mobility in the 19th century.**

15:00–15:30: **Unna Quevy-Lassiter** (California State University Long Beach, USA) **Returnees and economic development in Sri Lanka: “It’s hard to believe the war took place.”**

15:30–16:00: Break

16:00–17:00: **Session 8: Concluding speech and closing remarks**

Chair: **Javier L. Arnaut** (Ilisimatusarfik, Greenland)

16:00–16:45: Concluding speech: **Adam Grydehøj** (Island Dynamics, Denmark) **What does it mean to have ‘island development’?: lessons for Greenland from East Asia.**

16:45–17:00: Concluding remarks: **Javier Arnaut** (Ilisimatusarfik, Greenland).

Abstracts

Javier L. Arnaut (Ilisimatusarfik, Greenland) & **Tina Kûitse** (Ilisimatusarfik/University of Greenland, Greenland). **Unfreezing colonial accounts: new evidence on social mobility in the 19th century.** The Danish colonial project in Greenland during the nineteenth century has been subject to a polarizing debate in the current Danish and Greenlandic public sphere. On the one hand, there are observers depicting the colonial administration as a benevolent and socially-inclusive, whereas others regard it as a socially-exclusive regime. Using a newly collected dataset of Protestant mission's marriage registers from four West Greenlandic towns (Nuuk, Qaqortoq, Qeqertasuaq and Aasiaat) this paper investigates empirically the hypothesis whether Greenlanders experienced an upward intergenerational occupational mobility over the colonial period. The analysis identifies fathers and sons (groom) occupational attainment to document quantitatively how the structure of the labor market changed over time. We discuss how the colonial labor market became a key ladder for social mobility after the introduction of administrative reforms and a new institutional agenda in the second half of the nineteenth century. We add to the literature by providing further evidence on the link between historical social mobility and the emergence of inclusive institutions in an Arctic indigenous society.

Biographies: Javier L. Arnaut is an economist specialized in development economics and quantitative economic history. He holds a doctorate degree from the University of Groningen, The Netherlands. He works at the University of Greenland as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Economics and Business. His research interests include empirical economics, political economy, and economic growth of emerging regions. Currently, he is engaged in research projects related to Greenland and the Arctic's economic development from a long-run historical perspective. jaar@uni.gl

Kylie Coulson (Murdoch University, Australia) **Does location matter? Public finance in small islands.** Small island states (micro-states) and non-sovereign island territories (sub-national jurisdictions) share common issues with regard to public financial management (PFM) and governance matters, with subsequent impacts on economic development and growth. As with the wider economy, the public sector is often impacted by poor economies of scale in service delivery, limited aid and trade partners, and a shortage of technical skills, often driven by small populations. To date, limited research attention has been given to other factors that may affect PFM performance, such as colonial heritage, systems of government and geographical location. This paper explores these other factors that contribute to the relative performance of PFM systems and processes in small island states and territories around the world, namely in the Pacific, Indian and Atlantic Oceans, and the Caribbean Sea. Preliminary analysis indicates that average PFM performance is more consistent between small islands in the same geographical region rather than between those with similar political and historical backgrounds elsewhere in the world. This paper explores these trends, and considers the implications for governments and development partners when developing future reforms.

Biographical note: Dr Kylie Coulson is an Honorary Fellow at the Sir Walter Murdoch School of Public Policy and international Affairs, Murdoch University, Australia. She holds a Bachelor of Economics, a Master of Professional Accounting and a Doctor of Business Administration, and has professional experience in public financial management, public policy, economic growth and international development. Working for the World Bank, the Australian aid program, and consulting in numerous small island developing states has generated an ongoing professional and academic interest in the unique economic and political issues affecting small states, including non-sovereign territories. kylie.coulson@murdoch.edu.au

Nerma Cridge (Cambridge School of Art, UK & Architectural Association, UK) **Unlikely skyscraper city.** Stemming from the notion that there is no such thing as wilderness anymore, as it is only a question of a degree of cultivation, as described by Paul Shepard in 'The Cultivated Wilderness' this paper aims to focus on architecture of Nuuk. Of particular interest will be so called 'sky scrapers' constructed in the recent years. The sameness of housing towers built across the globe,

towers which resemble each other, despite stark contrast in economic, political or climatic conditions of the different contexts in which they were built, will be tested. Across the globe, many residents of tower blocks may be sharing physical space with their neighbours, but are not necessarily connected in any other way. The technological connectedness and splitting of existence of many people who live in one geographical location, but feel more connected and sharing more time with those very far away, also will be probed in the paper. The concluding parts of the paper will suggest how in remote arctic regions those very same issues may be exaggerated due to the extreme physical isolation and remoteness. We could argue that the fragility of our physical bodies and health is nowhere more exposed and tested than here. As the access of outside help may be nominally available, but is often difficult and delayed, what does that mean for tall housing buildings and pertinently people who reside in them, will be speculated upon.

Biographical note: Nerma Prnjavorac Cridge grew up in Sarajevo, ex-Yugoslavia. She completed her architectural studies first at Birmingham, then at the Bartlett, UCL. After graduating, Nerma has worked for several distinguished architectural practitioners, including Thomas Heatherwick and art2architecture. She taught at a number of universities including University of Greenwich, Birmingham, London Met, Central Saint Martins and Hong Kong. Nerma was awarded PhD in 2011 at the Architectural Association in London. Her first book *Drawing the Unbuildable* based on her PhD thesis on the Soviet avant-garde was published by Routledge in 2015. At present, Nerma is teaching at the Architectural Association and Cambridge School of Art, as well as running her own small art and design practice -Drawing Agency. Her current research interests encompass the relationship between architectural drawing, image and materiality, as well as 'post-socialist' urban constructs. me@nermacridge.com

Kuno Fencker (Greenland Trading, Greenland) **Supply chain management in a Greenlandic context.**

kunofencker@hotmail.com

Murat Germen (Sabanci University, Turkey) **The Prince Islands and Istanbul proper: city as a unifier or divider?** The Prince Islands, about half an hour boat ride from Istanbul – a megalopolis under the pressure and threat of rapid urbanization – represent the ideal state of Istanbul. The very recent profit-based building frenzy of high-rise buildings and luxury condominiums in gated communities, that is called 'urban transformation' by the government, feeding pro-government construction companies, has not yet reached the islands. Another advantageous dimension is the fact that the intense traffic and dense population that turn daily life into a nightmare in Istanbul do not exist on the islands. The Prince Islands, though physically separated from Istanbul proper, constitute the 'unifying' part of Istanbul by providing a peaceful, collaborative environment since island residents, in general, are accustomed to cooperate for their needs; keeping temporary possibilities of disconnection from the mainland in mind and remaining prepared for instances of hardship. In contrast, high-rise buildings and luxury condominiums in gated communities are designed to separate people with false pretexts of security. Once residents start to move to such projects in the city proper; they start to accumulate long-term debts over costs they did not have to think about previously: 'Quality' education, the almost indispensable need for private cars, high-priced building management fees, costly municipal taxes, astronomical rents and so on. The strategies consisting of prevention of independence at different levels, individualization of people and less cooperation and collectivity, competition for success in overpopulated urban environments, zoning principles aiming to separate various neighborhoods with income levels – such practices result in new cities that divide people, instead of uniting them!

Biographical note: Photographer, artist, researcher, writer, part-time activist, academician. Born 1965, he lives/works in Istanbul and London. Has an MA from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he went as a Fulbright scholar and received AIA Henry Adams Gold Medal for academic excellence. Works as a professor of art, photography and new media at Sabanci University, Istanbul. Has two monographies, one published by Skira (Italy) and the other by MASA (Turkey). Participated in

over 80 exhibitions (solo + group) nationally and internationally. Over 300 of his artworks are acquired for various private collections and art institutions. muratgermen@sabanciuniv.edu

Andrea Giampiccoli (Durban University of Technology, South Africa), **Oliver Mtapuri** (University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa), **Sean Jugmohan** (Walter Sisulu University, South Africa) **Community-based tourism in small states and islands: Is it an option?** Microstates and islands are constrained in their development efforts by their possession of limited human and material resources. However, they have a huge opportunity to offer unique cultural and environmental products that appeal to tourists. It is known that conventional/mass tourism presents a very high risk of negatively affecting the same resources upon which it is built. Community-based tourism (CBT) principles provide local control, ownership and management of the tourism sectors to communities. CBT is based on local resources and capabilities as it works towards ensuring equitable redistribution in a context of equity and cooperation amongst the community members. CBT is linked to its institutional facilitation for its enhanced development such that it should be subsumed within specific approaches anchored on partnership with external entities. However, external entities should not be allowed to control the local tourism sector. CBT should be able to grow in scale, not only with respect to involving large infrastructures, but to expand to cover most, if not all, of the tourism sector of a specific area. As such, while CBT is associated with (and should give advantaged to) disadvantaged community members, it can also be considered as a strategy to localize the ownership and control of the tourism sector as a whole in Microstates, Islands and the Arctic. The authors argue that moving towards a tourism development option based on CBT principles is preferred for these territories in support of their unique indigeneity and total sovereignty.

Biographical note: Dr. Andrea Giampiccoli is a Research Associate in the Department of Hospitality and Tourism at Durban University of Technology, Durban, South Africa. His main interest is community-based tourism. andrea.giampiccoli@gmail.com

Prof. Oliver Mtapuri is with the School of Built Environment and Development Studies, University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban, South Africa. His main interest is poverty and inequality. mtapurio@ukzn.ac.za

Dr. Sean Jugmohan is a Senior Lecturer at the Walter Sisulu University. Department of Tourism, Hospitality and Sport Management. His interests include tourism development and tourism education. (seanj@dut.ac.za)

Adam Grydehøj (Island Dynamics, Denmark) **What does it mean to have ‘island development’?: lessons for Greenland from East Asia.** The field of island studies emerged in part as a challenge to mainstream approaches to development in the Pacific and Mediterranean. Leading island studies scholars emphasised not only that island economies function differently from those of other territories but also that island economies *ought to* function differently. As the field has become global, experiences from various particular islands have been carelessly applied to the category of islands as a whole. The field is today prone to value-laden and culturally specific generalisations regarding the ideal form of island development. I briefly describe three East Asian islands and archipelagos that have taken divergent approaches to economic development: Jeju (South Korea) has used its natural beauty and autonomous status to become a major tourism and events destination, attracting foreign direct investment and resulting in a population boom. The strategically located archipelago of Zhoushan (China) has transitioned from a fishing economy to a specialisation in port services, marine technology, transport, and religious tourism. Finally, Pongso no Tao (Taiwan), an island with a majority Indigenous population, is combining small-scale tourism with efforts to enhance self-sufficiency and limit reliance on mainland Taiwan. I suggest that even though each of these territories is pursuing a different economic strategy, they all represent specifically *island* development strategies. Greenland can learn from the experiences of other island territories, but it is important to recall that just because island economies differ from mainland economies, it does not mean that all island economies are – or should be – the same.

Biographical note: Adam Grydehøj (PhD, University of Aberdeen) is director of the Island Dynamics organisation. He is executive editor of *Island Studies Journal*, research associate at University of Prince

Edward Island's Institute of Island Studies, and has been a visiting lecturer in political science at Ilisimatusarfik. He researches island communities in East Asia and the Arctic, and his current focus areas are 1) island Indigenous communities and 2) island cities and urbanisation processes.

Kylo-Patrick Hart (Texas Christian University, USA) **Arctic economic challenges and their impact on contemporary masculinity: analyzing a cinematic representation of Lapland life.** The challenges associated with successfully living in harsh, remote environs have long been central to Arctic narratives and the corresponding popular imagination. From a development standpoint, Finland's Lapland region offers various positive attributes, including clean air, plentiful natural resources, and communal ways of thinking and being. However, for many contemporary males who live in isolated towns and villages, far from the service-industry opportunities that comprise three-quarters of Lapland's jobs, the ongoing economic challenges they face can lead to a 21st-century crisis of masculinity. Accordingly, this presentation will (a) explore this phenomenon as it is represented in the 2010 Finnish film *Lapland Odyssey* and (b) identify the hope for new forms of masculinity to come in the region, as suggested by the events of the film's climax and denouement. For as director Dome Karukoski stated in a 2013 interview about the living conditions and residents of Lapland: "I've always wondered how one can even live in these conditions. But when you meet locals, you understand. It's because of the Finnish 'Perkele'. ... Perkele is what the Lapland people have. Inside the biggest loser, you can still find a hero. Inside the biggest cynic, you can still find hope." *Biographical note:* Kylo-Patrick R. Hart (Ph.D., University of Michigan) is chair of the Department of Film, Television and Digital Media at Texas Christian University (Fort Worth, Texas, USA), where he teaches courses in film and television history, theory, and criticism; film screenwriting; and video production. He is the author or editor of several books about media, including *The AIDS Movie: Representing a Pandemic in Film and Television*; *Film and Sexual Politics*; *Film and Television Stardom*; *Images for a Generation Doomed: The Films and Career of Gregg Araki*; and *Living in the Limelight: Dynamics of the Celebrity Experience*. k.hart@tcu.edu

Uffe Kjærgaard Hansen (Roskilde University, Denmark), **Gestur Hovgaard** (Ilisimatusarfik, Greenland), **Poul Bitsch Olsen** (Roskilde University, Denmark), & **Mette Apollo Rasmussen** (Roskilde University, Denmark) **Making sense of leadership in Greenlandic organizations.** This study aims to discuss some of the assumptions about how leadership unfolds in Greenlandic organizations. The study takes a theoretical departure from an understanding of leadership as a collective and dynamic action, taking place among various actors in organizations. By applying a microperspective, we intend to establish descriptions that focus on everyday activities of leaders in Greenlandic organizations. Based on interviews of leaders we intend to develop an understanding of how leadership unfolds. The study explores the research question 'How does leadership unfold in Greenlandic organizations?' The initial analysis of the qualitative interviews focuses the analytical strategy towards key issues regarding leadership in Greenlandic organizations. The empirical findings will result in research about how Greenlandic leaders develop deal with opportunities and difficulties in their activities. Furthermore a theoretical analysis focusing on leadership in the arctic will enrich the discussion on Greenlandic leadership.

Biographical ntes: Kjærgaard Uffe Hansen is a scientific assistant at Roskilde University and a visiting teacher at Ilisimatusarfik. His research focuses on trust, organizing, leadership and HRM. ukh@ruc.dk

Gestur Hovgaard i associate professor i Social Sciences, and Head of Institute at Ilisimatusarfik (University of Greenland). His research is within studies of business management, planning and social history. gehov@uni.gl

Poul Bitsch Olsen is associate professor at Roskilde University, Business Studies, and his research is within management and leadership studies and theorizing, and approaches to theorizing organizational practices. pbo@ruc.dk

Mette Apollo Rasmussen is assistant professor at Roskilde University Denmark and visiting teacher at Ilisimatusarfik. Her research centers round organization, leadership and collaboration studied from a microperspective. apollo@ruc.dk

Peter Hemmersam (Oslo School of Architecture and Design, Norway) **Evolving urbanism in the Arctic.** The Arctic is highly urbanised, and further urbanising but communities in the region are often still subject to forms of modernist urban planning. The island condition of peripheral Arctic communities renders contemporary mainstream urban development models (such as regionalisation) irrelevant. Governments cast them in a development perspective, and culturally inflicted modes of planning have largely been ignored, which has had consequences for the conceptualisation, design and practices of urban space and associated notions of urbanity. Geographers, such as Hamelin have exacerbated this through the constructed antithesis between urbanity and the characterisation of northernness as expressed in the concept of ‘Nordicity’. This paper explores urban space characteristics and evolving urbanism and architectural practices on Arctic or near-arctic Islands: Greenland, Svalbard, Vardø and Fogo Island. Here, communities are increasingly transitioning from primary economic activities towards diversified urban economies. Particularly tourism is promoted by governments, which necessitates a repositioning of the roles, uses and designs of urban space in ways that facilitate overlapping and competing concerns of everyday life and those of new economic modes. As such, evolving notions of urbanism has to be reconfigured beyond instrumental modes of planning, but also beyond urban design and architectural approaches based on the exotification of landscape and climate.

Biographical note: Peter Hemmersam (PhD) is an architect and associate professor at the Institute of Urbanism and Landscape at the Oslo School of Architecture and Design, where he heads the Oslo Centre for Urban and Landscape Studies (www.oculs.no). His research within urban design focuses on urban retail and city centre development, digital urbanism, European harbourfront development, and urban sustainability policy. In the Norwegian Research Council funded Future North project (www.futurenorth.no) he has studied cities, landscapes and futures along the Arctic Barents Coast and on Svalbard, as documented in the new book: Future North: The Changing Arctic Landscapes (www.routledge.com/9781472481252). peter.hemmersam@gmail.com

Verena Gisela Huppert (Aalborg University, Denmark) **Recruiting and retaining labour in the Arctic: economics, development and lack of labour.** The skill shortage in the Arctic is repeatedly claimed to be one of the main factors to hinder economic growth. A skilled labour force is of crucial importance for small island economies. Both the government, the municipalities, the local employers and other stakeholders are trying to find solutions, however the approaches to the challenge can differ, as much as the characteristics of the challenge differ from region to region. In this presentation, I will discuss approaches to the recruitment and retention of labour in Greenland, which has an economy that is characterized by a skills gap on the one hand, and a vision for economic growth and development on the other hand. In addition to the case of Greenland, I will present some pan-Arctic perspectives on the challenge. My presentation is based on my current work on a Ph.D. project, where I investigate in employers' strategies on recruitment and retention of labour in Greenland and the Arctic, in the light of the skills gap.

Biographical note: Verena Gisela Huppert is a ph.d. fellow at Aalborg University, Denmark. Her research focus is on labour market issues in the Arctic, with a special focus on strategies and measures of recruitment and retention of labour. The ph.d. project is a collaboration between Aalborg University, Arctic Consensus, Kommuneqarfik Sermersooq, and the Greenland Business Association. Verena was born and raised in the South of Germany, and has a B.A. in Languages and Literature from Goethe University Frankfurt (2014), and a M.A. in Arctic Studies and Migration from Aalborg University (2016). She lives and works in the capital of Greenland, Nuuk. huppert@cgs.aau.dk

Ilan Kelman (University College London, UK & University of Agder, Norway)

Unique island livelihoods: Are economics and development needed? Due to (assumed) constraints on population size, land-based resources, and external connections, many island communities face significant livelihood challenges. Yet they provide many advantages too. Large

governance structures can be inflexible with poor response times to sudden changes or trends. Larger populations increase the figurative distance amongst personnel, possibly making it easier to abuse a system. Despite the challenges, island communities therefore might have livelihood opportunities potentially unavailable elsewhere – although larger communities might choose not to pursue island-style livelihoods in order to favour more prominent economic and development paradigms.

To examine the uniqueness of island livelihoods, this paper addresses three questions through island examples from the tropics to the poles. First, how unique are many island livelihoods in theory even if they are comparatively unique in practice? Second, what role do circumstances, rather than fundamental innovation, play in examples such as Tristan da Cunha's stamps and Tuvalu's .tv top-level internet domain name? Finally, what are the ethics of promoting or condemning dark entrepreneurship, for instance selling university certificates and passports or promoting offshore financing? Drawing the lessons together, perhaps island communities can thrive by avoiding standard economic and development models.

Biographical note: Ilan Kelman (<http://www.ilankelman.org> and Twitter [@IlanKelman](https://twitter.com/IlanKelman)) is a Reader in Risk, Resilience and Global Health at University College London, England and a Professor II at the University of Agder, Kristiansand, Norway. His overall research interest is linking disasters and health, including the integration of climate change into disaster research and health research. That covers three main areas: (i) disaster diplomacy and health diplomacy <http://www.disasterdiplomacy.org>; (ii) island sustainability involving safe and healthy communities in isolated locations <http://www.islandvulnerability.org>; and (iii) risk education for health and disasters <http://www.riskred.org>. ilan_kelman@hotmail.com

Birger Poppel (Ilisimatusarfik, Greenland) **Greenland settlement patterns and sustainability.**

The focus of this presentation is settlement patterns in Greenland and sustainability. Generally urbanisation is recognised as an inevitable development driven by job opportunities, better service supply, education, and health services, and it is argued that this is the main driver for centralisation. The presentation will be questioning this as – as one example – the distribution of jobs and potential earnings to a large degree are a consequence of political and/or administrative decisions. Based on conventional economic approaches centralisation has been implemented in Greenland because of expected large-scale benefits. However the positive effects on the 'island economy' are limited. The centralisation has left some regions with a lack of utilisation of local resources and trade opportunities. Furthermore the growing towns are struggling with an unsustainable economic situation mainly based on public financed jobs or welfare payments and with limited export oriented value creation.

Biographical note: Birger Poppel is Project Chief, emeritus, and international coordinator of the Survey of Living Conditions in the Arctic, SLiCA at Ilisimatusarfik, the University of Greenland. He holds an MA in Economics. He served as Chief Statistician from 1989–2004 and has since 2004 been affiliated with Ilisimatusarfik. His research interests are living conditions, individual well-being and quality of life of Inuit, Sami and other indigenous peoples of the Arctic; the economic, social, cultural and political development in the Arctic region as well as demographic changes. He is the author/co-author of more than forty articles, book chapters and encyclopaedia entries in peer reviewed journals and anthologies. He has edited/co-edited three books. bipo@uni.gl

Unna Quevy-Lassiter (California State University Long Beach, USA) **Returnees and economic development in Sri Lanka: "It's hard to believe the war took place."**

Expatriation is a common strategy for islanders. Over three decades, the civil war in Sri Lanka resulted in many seeking refuge in the UK, US and Canada, and others finding economic opportunity in the Persian Gulf nations. With the end of war and now increasing prosperity, this out-migration is likely to dissipate and even reverse. For example, as migrants to the UK, US and Canada reach retirement age, they may opt to return and settle back in Sri Lanka. These returnees will have an economic impact, as will those who decide to return because of improving economic opportunities in Sri Lanka. How can the country's economic goals be aligned with this movement and how can returnees promote the island's economic development, thus creating a significant

advantage for the island nation. This paper addresses the island's diaspora likelihood of return, obstacles that may prevent returns, and the economic role of the diaspora since 2009 in Sri Lanka.

Biographical note: Lecturer in geography. lassiterui@gmail.com

Krishanu Rakshit (Indian Institute of Management – Calcutta, India) **Building sustainable isolated economies.** Microstates, island economies and isolated economies often face severe challenges in developing sustainable economies. Severe constraints include but are not limited to access to energy sources, skilled labor, technology, telecom infrastructure and even enough arable land to feed its native populations. While some of these economies, for instance in the Caribbean and the Arctic, depend heavily on hefty endowments from their erstwhile colonial powers, others depend on remittances from expats living and earning their living in more developed nations. As global economies have faced severe hurdles, these endowments have been unstable, and with more stringent labor and immigration laws in developed nations, the remittances have often dwindled. Another area of concern has been the over-dependence on the public sector for employment of the local population, which has made fiscal discipline untenable in many of these economies. In this paper, we present the cases of Taiwan (ROC) and Republic of Indonesia as two contrasting examples: Taiwan is an island nation with relatively homogeneous population, and a history of rapid industrialization. Indonesia, with its vastness (17,000+ islands), is a melting pot of South-East Asian and Melanesian cultures, and has had largely an agrarian economy and relatively slower industrialization in the post-independence era.

Biographical note: Professor Krishanu Rakshit belongs to the area of Marketing in Indian Institute of Management Calcutta. His primary areas of research are Consumer Behavior, Consumer Culture and consumption. His Doctoral studies were in the area of pricing and consumer behavior. krishanu@iimcal.ac.in

Chonlada Sajjanit (Kasetsart University, Thailand) **Tourism development in island microstates: in search of country image and destination image.** While growing tourism provides new opportunities for island development, islands territories and microstates have faced some problems in fostering their tourist industries. Notably, tourism is an image-related industry. Based on international marketing, tourism, and hospitality literature, the constructs of country image and destination image were examined. Prior study indicated that the relationship between two constructs in the distinctive streams of literature have rarely been investigated. Consequently, both affective and cognitive country image as well as core and marginal experience of destination image of island microstates were empirically tested in this study. Using Greenland and Papua New Guinea as the destinations of focus, relationships between constructs were tested by structural equation modeling of consumer data collected in Thailand. The study contributes to better understanding of the two constructs and their relationships and will help island microstates and destinations in their marketing efforts and tourism development. The study also provides recommendations on the ways in which decision makers of destinations might increase benefits for islands and their populations.

Biographical note: Dr. Chonlada Sajjanit is a lecturer in the Department of Marketing at Kasetsart University, Bangkok, Thailand. She was awarded a B.B.A. in International Marketing in 1989 from Chulalongkorn University, and a M.B.A. in Marketing in 1995 from Sasin Graduate Institute of Business Administration of Chulalongkorn University, both from Thailand. In 2016, she was awarded a PhD in Business Administration from Thammasat University, Thailand. Her particular research interests are in branding, services marketing, international marketing, and sustainable marketing. chonlada.saj@ku.th

Yupawan Vannavanit (Kasetsart University, Thailand) **Sustainable development for tourism on Thai islands.** Geographically, Thailand has over 900 islands nationwide, located in 19 provinces. Interestingly, less than 15% of those have been known as a tourist attraction. This is a result of having lack of human resources, government supports and transport facilities. Nonetheless, several world famous destinations including Phuket, Samui, Tao and Phi Phi islands attract millions of both oversea and local tourists annually, generating numerous revenue and constant income for the country. In order to boost country long term economy and create lucrative cash inflows, the

paper aims to discuss an effective process to sustainably develop other Thai precious raw islands to become the new state of the art tourist destinations. Briefly, there are four main key steps to change these ordinary isles, being (1) value and risk evaluation which are mainly driven from the location and local people, (2) implementing push and pull motive, (3) promoting and advertisement and (4) maintaining natural environment and local culture.

Biographical note: The first author is Professor Yupawan Vannavanit, a professor at faculty of Business Administration, Kasetsart University Bangkok Thailand. Her main research areas include but not limit to Marketing, SMEs, and service sectors. The second author is Dr. Paitoon Chetthamrongchai, Faculty of Business Administration, Kasetsart University Bangkok Thailand. He is interested in International Market and Strategy. fbusptc@ku.ac.th & fbusywv@nontri.ku.ac.th

Caitlin Walker (Fulbright Public Policy Fellow with the Secretary of State for Gender Equality and Social Inclusion, Timor-Leste) **Timor-Leste: growth opportunities for a young island state.** Timor-Leste became independent in 2002, after centuries of colonization and occupation, years of instability following their independence referendum, and a United Nations-led provisional government. As one of the world's youngest democracies, Timor-Leste serves as an interesting test case of 21st century post-colonial island nation sovereignty and the ability of such nations to achieve economic and political stability. Newly independent just after the launch of the Millennium Development Goals, Timor-Leste has consistently been an eager international partner in progressive social commitments and regional cooperation. Still, the economy remains dominated by the public sector, which is almost entirely reliant on offshore petroleum assets that are due to dry up by 2030. Recently renegotiated maritime boundaries with Australia, with whom an as-yet-undeveloped gas field is shared, provides the backdrop for this investigation. This case study explores how Timor-Leste's history and assets as an island will shape its economy in the next decade. Using data on three major domestic industries (oil, coffee, tourism) measured against targets for 2030, this case study outlines the steps Timor-Leste must take to maintain a growth rate that will meet the needs of the growing population in the coming decades.

Biographical note: Caitlin Walker is currently serving as a Fulbright Public Policy Fellow with the Secretary of State for Gender Equality and Social Inclusion in Timor-Leste. She has 8 years of experience as a practitioner in philanthropy and international development, with a specific focus on the economic inclusion of women and girls, and most recently managed grantmaking programs at US-based foundation Give2Asia. Caitlin holds a Master of Public Administration in Development Practice from Columbia University's School of International and Public Affairs and a Bachelor of Arts in International Relations. caitlinRwalker@gmail.com

Christian Wennecke (Greenland Business A/S, Greenland), **Rikke Becker Jacobsen** (Aalborg University, Denmark), & **Carina Ren** (Aalborg University, Denmark) **Entrepreneurship in Greenland: the aspiration for a self-sustainable economy.** This paper explores the following question: *How do entrepreneurs in Greenland see their role in creating a self-sustaining economy, and what opportunities and barriers do they perceive in their aspiration to fulfill this role?* The paper first explores the concept of 'self-sustaining' economy and its origin in Greenland. Subsequently, a mixed method methodology including national survey, qualitative interviews and workshop discussions are combined to explore the meaning of entrepreneurship to entrepreneurs and youth in South Greenland specifically as well as the distribution of motivations, barriers and possibilities to/for entrepreneurship on a national scale. The paper argues that entrepreneurs are highly motivated by the desire to contribute to the economic development on a national scale. Furthermore, the case of Greenland clearly presents the value of an entrepreneurial mindset, which is starting to develop. You find spurring clusters or even cooperatives where a sense of community motivates and empowers the participating entrepreneurs, granting competitive advantages to the collaborators over the others and the outside competition. Furthermore, our material suggests that entrepreneurship in Greenland cannot be grasped using traditional entrepreneurial representations of a solitary 'homo oeconomicus' actor, but should rather be understood by relating entrepreneurial activities to realms beyond the

(private) economic. In our material, this includes securing the everyday life, strengthening the local community or taking part in shaping a self-sustaining and independent nation (state).

Biographical note: Christian Wennecke is Deputy Manager at Greenland Business and is a board member of the Greenlandic Foundation for Entrepreneurship. Christian has extensive experience in innovation program management, an innovation and trade policy. Christian holds a Master degree in Public Administration, a Graduate Diploma in Business Administration and has previously published on Greenlandic innovation system management as an independent researcher (2017). christian@innovation.gl

Rikke Becker Jacobsen is a post doc at Innovative Fisheries Management (IFM) at Aalborg University. She holds a Master degree in Ethnography and Anthropology and a Ph.D in Planning and Development (AAU 2014). Rikke has conducted research on Greenlandic fisheries governance, the societal role of fisheries and climate change adaptation in the Arctic. rbj@ifm.aau.dk

Carina Ren is Associate Professor in Tourism and Cultural innovation at the Department of Culture and Global Studies at Aalborg University. She holds a Master degree in Ethnology and a Ph.D in tourism. In her research on Greenlandic tourism development, she has explored how tourism connects to other social activities, such as entrepreneurship, education and business development. ren@cgs.aau.dk