CISA Annual Research Forum (ARF) 2024
Auditorium, Campus Biotech

DAY 1 - THURSDAY 1 FEBRUARY		
9:30	**Welcome coffee & poster set-up**	
10:00	Opening remarks	
10:15	Talks - session 1	
10:15	Philippe Voruz	*The impact of motor asymmetry on non-motor symptoms in Parkinson's disease*
10:30	Rachel Harrison	*Does the emotional valence of prior interactions with a demonstrator influence overimitation in children?*
10:45	Anaïs Giannuzzo	*Creativity and intentions: Can AI really be creative?*
11:00	Célia Lacaux	*Sleep onset as a creative sweet spot*
11:15	Tobia Spampatti	*Psychological inoculation strategies (not) to fight climate disinformation across 12 countries*
11:30	Simon Hug	*Exposure to violence, cooperative behavior and emotions in conflict-affected societies*
11:45	Ulrike Rimmele	*The impact of emotion on memory in children and adults*
12:00	**Lunch**	
13:00	Special theme session: psychiatry	
13:00	Camille Piguet	*Emotion dysregulation as a transdiagnostic vulnerability marker and potential target for early interventions in adolescents*
13:30	Indrit Bègue	*Bridging the gap in schizophrenia: From neuroimaging to brain circuitry therapeutics*
14:00	Poster session 1 (& coffee break)	
15:00	Keynote lecture	
	Agnes Moors	*Demystifying emotions: Emotions as high-impact decisions*
16:00	Round table discussion: Demystifying Emotions (Moors 2022)	
	Discussants: Fabrice Teroni, David Sander, Agnes Moors	
17:00	**Apero**	

Poster session 1 (Thursday 14:00 – 15:00)

1. Naïma Gradi
2. Pierrick Laulan
3. Asli Erdemli
4. Martina Nonni
5. Mi-Xue Tan
6. Desiree Schmid
7. Morris Krainz
8. Teerawat Monnor
9. Kerstin Brinkmann
10. Silvio Laloli
11. Wolfgang Kälin
12. Maroussia Nicolet-dit-Felix

DAY 2 - FRIDAY 2 FEBRUARY		
9:00	**Welcome coffee & poster set-up**	
9:30	Talks - session 2	
9:30	Larisa Olteanu	*Nothing is sweeter than chocolate: an alternative explanation to emotional eating*
9:45	Noemie Treichel	*To each their own sense of humor: the cases of autism and Williams syndrome*
10:00	Yoann Stussi	*Affective relevance as a psychological determinant of emotional learning*
10:15	Mael Lebreton	*Affects or calculations: Investigating strategies and mechanisms for decision under risk*
10:30	Andrea Rivadulla	*Representational formats and emotion elicitation*
10:45	David Framorando	*Implicit affect primes and effort: The moderating role of task choice*
11:00	Adrien Wittmann	*Brain integration of affective prosodic and semantic information in non-literal forms of speech*
11:15	Poster session 2	
12:15	**Lunch**	
13:15	Talks - session 3	
13:15	Juliane Völker	*Hospitality becomes affective: Developing a test of emotional competencies in hotel employees*
13:30	Marina Fiori	*Connecting emotional intelligence to emotion-information processing and emotional sensitivity research*
13:45	Giuseppe Ugazio	*Probing the role of emotions in philanthropic behavior*
14:00	Sandra Penic	*Uncovering the role of emotion norms in conflict transformation*
14:15	Cristina Soriano	*"Frustration" doesn't mean the same across languages*
14:30	Closing remarks (+ poster prize announcement)	
14:40	**Closing coffee and cake**	

Poster session 2 (Friday 11:15 – 12:15)

1. Mai Elbassiouny
2. Isabelle Rambosson
3. Garance Selosse
4. Neslihan Önay
5. Lavinia Wuensch
6. Jie Gao
7. Nils Sommer
8. Sam Ahmad
9. Jean-Paul Nohra
10. Laure Colin
11. Kevin Mammeri
12. Alice Clerget

ARF 2024

PLENARY LECTURE

Prof. Agnes Moors

Demystifying emotions: Emotions as high-impact decisions

Emotions are typically characterized as intense and short-lived, as having a positive or negative valence, as urgent or control-precedent, as difficult to control, and as having an irrational flavor. To explain these features, traditional emotion theories have put forward a stimulus-driven process of emotion causation. This is a process in which the representation of a stimulus (e.g., snake) or stimulus features (e.g., danger) directly activates the representation of a response or action tendency (e.g., flight or defense). Traditional theories place this process in sharp contrast with a goal-directed process, which they hold responsible for instrumental actions and emotion regulation. In a goal-directed process, an action (or strategy) is selected based on a weighing of the expected utilities of the available action options (or strategies). I recently developed a goal-directed theory, which proposes that most of our so-called emotional episodes rely on the same goal-directed process as that involved in instrumental action. The main difference is that the goals at stake in so-called "emotional" episodes have a higher value than those at stake in so-called "non-emotional, instrumental" episodes. I explain how this theory can account for the typical and apparent characteristics of emotions (i.e., intense, valenced, urgent, difficult to control, and irrational), and what the implications of this parsimonious view are for the scientific status of the set of emotions itself – thereby demystifying emotions.