



**INTERNATIONAL ACADEMIC INSTITUTE**

**BOOK OF ABSTRACTS**

**International Virtual Academic Conference**

**Education and Social Sciences  
Business and Economics**

**Venice International University, Italy  
27 March 2023**

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**ISBN 978-608-4881-38-4**

# Performance evaluation of the random forest classifier for detection phishing attacks

Jasmina Novakovic<sup>1</sup>, Suzana Markovic<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Belgrade Business and Arts Academy of Applied Studies, Belgrade, Serbia*

<sup>2</sup>*Belgrade Business and Arts Academy of Applied Studies, Belgrade, Serbia*

*\*Corresponding Author: jasmina.novakovic@bpa.edu.rs*

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## Abstract

This paper investigated the application of the random forest classifier as a multiple classifier system in phishing attack detection. Phishing attacks are part of cybercrime and are linked to fraud and theft of personal and financial data. In this type of fraud, the attacker pretends to be a reputable entity or person via email or other means of communication. Phishing is popular among attackers because it is easy to trick someone into clicking on a malicious link that seems legitimate. The relevance of this research is conditioned by the growing reliance on the Internet in everyday business, which provided attackers with the perfect environment to launch targeted phishing attacks. The phishing attacks that are happening today are sophisticated and increasingly difficult to spot. Classifier combination is an active field of research for the reason that a lot of theoretical and practical studies present the advantages of the combination paradigm over the individual classifier models. A great deal of study has gone into designing multiple classifier systems that are commonly called classifier ensembles. We used the random forest as a meta estimator that fits a number of decision tree classifiers on various sub-samples of the dataset and uses averaging to improve the predictive accuracy and control over-fitting. The aim of this paper is to show how a phishing attack can be detected using the random forest classifier.

*Keywords:* classifier ensembles, cyber crime, phishing, random forest, URL.

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# Comparative aspects regarding the civil servants professional training in the local public administration in Romania <sup>1</sup>

Bogdan Berceanu <sup>1</sup>, Cristina Nicolescu <sup>2</sup>, Dragoş Dincă <sup>3</sup>

<sup>1\*</sup> National University of Political Studies and Public Administration, Faculty of Public Administration, Romania

<sup>2</sup> National University of Political Studies and Public Administration, Faculty of Public Administration, Romania

<sup>3</sup> National University of Political Studies and Public Administration, Faculty of Public Administration, Romania

\*Corresponding Author: [bogdan.berceanu@administratiepublica.eu](mailto:bogdan.berceanu@administratiepublica.eu)

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## Abstract

The Administrative Code (Emergency Ordinance no. 57 /2019) states that "civil servants have the right and obligation to continuously improve their skills and professional training". This right of civil servants corresponds to the obligation of the state and local communities to create the legal and institutional framework and to ensure the resources necessary for its materialization.

The purpose of this work is to analyze which are the training plans, allocated resources, priority areas of training and to project the new perspectives of training - necessary training topics, internal organization for this field.

The research will be qualitative and quantitative. It will consist in presenting legal aspects regarding the obligations of training, the priority areas of training and improvement topics at the local public administration level. In order to see how the civil servants use the right for professional training, the quantitative analysis will consist in a short questionnaire applied to the civil servants from three different territorial administrative units of the local public administration – 1<sup>st</sup> District of the Bucharest Municipality, the Oneşti Municipality, and the specialized body of Hunedoara County. The purpose of the questionnaire is to compare the degree of participation in training courses, to see the subject courses attended and the perception regarding the utility of training topics, of the analyzed sample.

*Keywords:* long life learning, courses, skills, regulations.

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<sup>1</sup> **Acknowledgement:** Paper elaborated within the project: "Service Based Learning - innovative tool for strengthening the skills of employing students in the public administration of the 21st century", won the competition for grants - Researchers in Training – National University of Political Studies and Public Administration (SNSPA) / Faculty of Public Administration 2019, implementation period 2019-2023. Contracting Authority: SNSPA.

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## Toponymy and Perspectives of Teaching

**Nargiz Akhvlediani<sup>1</sup>, Diana Akhvlediani<sup>2</sup>, Nana Khotcholava-Matchavariani<sup>3</sup>,  
Ketevan Rekhviashvili<sup>4</sup>.**

<sup>1</sup>Chief Researcher of the Department of Folklore, Dialectology and Emigrant Literature Research of the Niko Berdzenishvili Institute of Batumi Shota Rustaveli State University, PhD in Philology, Georgia

<sup>2</sup>Assistant Professor of the Faculty of Exact Sciences and Education, Batumi Shota Rustaveli State University, PhD in Philology, Georgia

<sup>3</sup>Department of Lexicology, Arnold Chikobava Institute of Linguistics, Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Georgia

<sup>4</sup>Leading teacher in Georgian Language/Literature and Civic Education, LEPL-Davit Sarajishvili Tbilisi Public School #16; Trainer of the National Center for Professional Development of Teachers; Member of the expert corps for the authorization of general educational institutions for the Education Quality Enhancement

\*Corresponding Author: e-mail: [nargiz.akhvlediani@bsu.edu.ge](mailto:nargiz.akhvlediani@bsu.edu.ge)

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### Abstract

Language is an infallible chronicler. It needs to be properly read, understood and relevantly analyzed. Linguistic material is often of crucial importance for restoring and clarifying the important details of the history, culture, existence, and geographical environment of ethnic groups. In this regard, toponymy, as a distinctive and self-contained area of the vocabulary of a language, is given special importance. A toponym is passed down from generation to generation and often endures for centuries, which is why it preserves ancient lexical units, roots, and their semantics. A toponym is not a dry name like a geographical object, at the same time, it provides us with very valuable (often priceless!) information about the history and culture of ethnic groups living in this or that area. We believe that this unique and priceless vocabulary treasure, its meaning is not fully understood and used in practice in various spheres of public life. In itself, the issue is very serious, it involves a wide range of research, which we intend to implement step by step in the future. This time, we present only one aspect of this research - toponyms as supporting material in teaching the country's history and culture in a general education school. In the report we will discuss the following issues: 1. Internal migrations and toponymy (*Dobirdumela*); 2. Changes of toponyms as a goal of conquering policy (Green Cape); 3. Project teaching models and results of the mentioned issues.

*Keywords:* Toponym, history, culture, project learning, supporting material.

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# Consumer attitudes towards beef consumption and future perspectives

**Kristína Predanócyová<sup>1</sup>, Diana Pindešová<sup>2</sup>, Ľubica Kubicová<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>*AgroBioTech Research Centre, Slovak University of Agriculture in Nitra, Slovakia*

<sup>2</sup>*AgroBioTech Research Centre, Slovak University of Agriculture in Nitra, Slovakia*

<sup>3</sup>*Institute of Marketing, Trade and Social Studies, Faculty of Economics and Management, Slovak University of Agriculture in Nitra, Slovakia*

\*Corresponding Author: e-mail: [kristina.predanocyova@uniag.sk](mailto:kristina.predanocyova@uniag.sk)

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## Abstract

Beef meat consumption has become a controversial issue in the food market. From the one point of view, adequate beef consumption brings health benefits to consumers, but on the other hand, its production causes negative impacts on the environment. The aim of the paper was to point out beef consumption and examine consumer attitudes towards current and future beef consumption. The aim was achieved through a consumer survey conducted in Slovakia (n=1,061 beef consumers). Using various statistical methods, consumer attitudes towards beef consumption were identified. The results showed that the average beef consumption is approximately 11.9 kg per year and respondent. The quality is key factor affecting purchase and consumption of beef, which is perceived by origin and composition. Consumers consume beef for taste and nutritional reasons. Results further indicate that consumers will not plan to change the amount of beef consumption in the future and consumption may be influenced by meat adulteration, animal diseases and composition. Furthermore, consumers were divided according to the amount of consumption into three segments: occasional consumers, regular consumers, heavy consumers and the differences in consumer behavior between these segments were indicated. The paper provides a new insight into the consumer behavior on beef market segmented according to the amount of beef consumed, thereby enriching the theoretical framework. The results can also be used by meat companies in the future direction of beef production, and by policy makers for the creation of strategies related to public health and the aspect of sustainability in the diet.

*Keywords:* beef meat, consumption, consumer, behavior, attitudes, future perspectives.

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## Consumer acceptance and perception of cultured meat

**Kristína Predanócyová<sup>1</sup>, Diana Pindešová<sup>2</sup>, Lubica Kubicová<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>*AgroBioTech Research Centre, Slovak University of Agriculture in Nitra, Slovakia*

<sup>2</sup>*AgroBioTech Research Centre, Slovak University of Agriculture in Nitra, Slovakia*

<sup>3</sup>*Institute of Marketing, Trade and Social Studies, Faculty of Economics and Management, Slovak University of Agriculture in Nitra, Slovakia*

\*Corresponding Author: e-mail: [Kristina.predanocyova@uniag.sk](mailto:Kristina.predanocyova@uniag.sk)

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### Abstract

Growing demand for meat is associated with negative impacts on the environment and can cause unsustainability of the meat industry in the future. Cultured meat is meat alternative which can satisfy consumer demand for meat while easing pressure on the environment. The aim of the paper was to examine consumer acceptance of the cultured meat consumption and was fulfilled by a consumer survey conducted in Slovakia (n=733 respondents). Using various statistical methods, consumer attitudes, motives and reasons for future culture meat consumption were identified. The results showed that more than 50% of consumers have already heard about cultured meat and expect that its production and consumption is more sustainable, ecological and moral. Therefore, almost two thirds of consumers consider cultured meat to be appropriate, acceptable, effective or a possible alternative in the future. The results also showed that more than 50% of consumers would at least try to taste cultured meat and the key reasons are environmental protection, taste and the health aspect. Consumer perception and acceptance of cultured meat could be supported by the same taste as conventional meat and increased consumer awareness. The study provides a new consumer perspective on the acceptance and possible future consumption of cultured meat. Moreover, results can be used by producers and start-up food companies in the development and production of cultured meat, as well as setting up marketing communication with potential customers. The study also provides information for policy makers in creation of strategies related to healthy, sustainable and alternative diet.

*Keywords:* cultured meat, consumer, acceptance, motives, reasons, perception.

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# Toponymy as Documentary Material Confirming Historical and Cultural Kinship (Astionym “Kutaia/Kutaisi” and aspects of centuries-old relations between Greece and Georgia)

Nino Jorbenadze <sup>1</sup>, Lela Chotalishvili <sup>2</sup>,  
Nana Khotcholava-Matchavariani <sup>3</sup>, Iamze Gagua <sup>4</sup>

<sup>1\*</sup> Department of Georgian Speech Culture, Arnold Chikobava Institute of Linguistics,  
Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Georgia

<sup>2</sup> Institute of Classical Philology, Byzantinistics and Modern Greek Studies,  
Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Georgia.

<sup>3</sup> Department of Lexicology, Arnold Chikobava Institute of Linguistics,  
Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Georgia.

<sup>4</sup> Institute of Classical Philology, Byzantinistics and Modern Greek Studies,  
Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Georgia.

\* Corresponding Author: Nino Jorbenadze, e-mail: ninoaka55@yahoo.com

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## Abstract

**Toponymy** is one of the most important branches of linguistics.

The report clearly shows that the conclusions obtained as a result of etymological studies of one astionym (proper name of towns/cities) - **Kutaya / Kutaisi** - reflect not only interesting developments in the field of linguistic analysis, but also important aspects of the ancient history and culture of the Mediterranean peoples.

In order to make it clearer, how far the links between the geographical names of the Caucasus and Mediterranean area go, in today's report we will focus on the above mentioned toponym, which is also confirmed in the oldest versions of the legend about the Argonauts and which is not based on Greek etymology. The name **Κῦταια/Κυταία** has been fixed by various authors since the Hellenistic era as the main city of both - the legendary and historical Colchis. It is interesting to draw a parallel with the name of the city on the northern coast of Crete - **Κῦταιον**, which is repeatedly mentioned in ancient sources. The kinship between these two astionyms is clear and undisputed.

Based on these and other examples, some scientists believe that pre-Greek and Georgian relationship is not the result of ancient relations between the Caucasus and Anatolia/Aegean region only, but are more associated with the migration from the Caucasus to the west, which should had happened in the 3rd millennium BC; and which should have led to the introduction of a powerful Georgian component into the Aegean region.

*Keywords: Toponymy, Kutaia/Kutaion, Etymology, Greek, Georgian, Migration.*

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# Mindset As a Determining Factor In Conflict

Irakli Kakabadze<sup>1</sup>, Dr. Guguli Maghradze<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Chair of Mahatma Gandhi Foundation of Georgia

<sup>2</sup>Chair of Conflict Analysis & Management Department, Tbilisi State University

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## Abstract

The paper - MINDSET AS A DETERMINING FACTOR IN CONFLICT and Conflict Resolution is bringing a new element into the theory and practice of the field of Conflict Transformation. Considering the factor that perceptions have been already examined and studied as some of determinants of conflict formation we are here introducing another psychological term that has been invented by Dr. Dimitri Uznadze in the first half of 20<sup>th</sup> century. Dr. Uznadze was Georgian Bergsonian Psychologist who turned around the materialist conception of psychology – by criticizing Freudian and Behaviorist approaches and conducting many successful experiments around the phenomenon of Mindset. Few of his works were translated into English under the name of “Theory of Set”. But the world of conflict resolution and conflict transformation has not included his exemplified works into its theory and practice. We strongly believe that the formation of Human Mindset is a very strong factor in forming any type of violent behavior and conflict since the oldest wars. Dr. Uznadze touches upon the Basic Human Needs, where he distinguishes SUBSTANTIVE AND FUNCTIONAL NEEDS – as compared to the need definition in Burtonian Conflict Resolution Biological Needs are closer to Substantive Needs and Ontological Needs are closer to Functional Needs. MINDSET IS A RESULT OF COMBINATION OF BASIC NEEDS WITH THE SITUATION WHERE THEY COULD BE SATISFIED. In a very straightforward way, Dimitri Uznadze’s ‘Theory of Set’ – or as we call it “Philosophy of Mindset’ comes very close to leading theorists of conflict transformation John W. Burton, Johan Galtung, John Paul Lederach, Christopher Mitchell, Dennis Sandole, and others. But the only interesting factor that is not much explored by today’s studies is: *what is the reason of pre-conditioned mindset for the large military confrontation since the Trojan War up until today in Europe or any other place?* Was the art of drama playing an important role in setting up this Mindset for Protracted Military Conflict that took thousands if not millions of lives? Since the work of Homer, Aeschylus, Euripides continuing with the work of Shakespeare, George Bernard Shaw, Henrik Ibsen, Brecht and others this question will be approached very differently by different artists and different propagandists. “All Art is Propaganda, but not all Propaganda is Art” – George Orwell has said. In today’s environment TV, Mass Media, Social Networks and Electronic Facilities have substituted Theatre as the main stage for Propaganda. However, at the same time they call their arena A STAGE and their protagonists they call ACTORS. This means that even today, THEATRE IS CONSIDERED A MAIN TOOL FOR PROPAGANDA – even though it has changed a form into electronic devices. In this article, we will be talking about how MINDSET OF MILITARISM AND CONFLICT IS SET THROUGH ARTS AND OTHER PROPAGANDA TOOLS THROUGH LAST 30 CENTURIES. And if it is possible and feasible to attempt to change this kind of Mindset into more peaceful predisposition, where positive peace become a possibility.

**Keywords:** Mindset, Psychology, Dimitri Uznadze, Behaviorism, Freud, Yung, Bergson, Aeschylus, Prometheus Bound, King Pelasgus, Oresteia, Suppliant Maidens, Military Industrial Machine, Patriarchy, Zeus, Agamemnon, Achilles, Johan Galtung, Zones of Peace, Christopher Mitchell.

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# Latvian Old Believer Rite of Baptism: Tradition and Transformation

Oksana Kovzele<sup>1</sup>, Ilze Kacane<sup>2</sup>, Maija Grizane<sup>3</sup>  
<sup>1,2,3</sup>Daugavpils University, Latvia

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## Abstract

The ritual of baptizing, being “a kind of microchip”, contains significant and national specific cultural information, which for the society provides the opportunity of “the expression of religious life through layers of symbols and meanings and the transmission of this religious knowledge and power to successive generations” (Kennedy Neville, 1994, p. 13).

The aim of the study is to analyze the tradition of Old Believer baptismal initiation and its transformation under the impact of political power in Soviet Latvia (1940–1941; 1944/45–1990) and secularization.

The paper presents a detailed analysis of the specific character of baptismal ceremony performed by Old Believers living in Latgale (south-eastern Latvia) and its peculiar features in the Soviet period, namely, the analysis is based on the data provided by the direct eyewitnesses of the events. These data are available in the materials collected since 1977 by Jelena Korolova, an outstanding Latvian researcher in the field of Old Believers religion, and published in the recent decade (Koroljova 2017, 2020), as well as in a collection of the Oral History Centre at the Faculty of Humanities of Daugavpils University, which includes life stories from the Latgale region population recorded in the 2003–2021 period, including 135 Old Believers.

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# The role of ethnic dance in the Greek-American community of Chicago, Illinois in U.S.A. A case study

**Eleni Filippidou**

*School of Physical Education and Sport Science, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens*

*\*Corresponding Author: e-mail: filipele@phed.uoa.gr*

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## **Abstract**

The aim of this research is to study the ethnic dancing in the Greek-American community of Chicago, Illinois in U.S.A. More specifically this research attempts to examine the role of Greek traditional dance in the construction of Greek-American ethnic identity, having as an example the Orpheus Hellenic Folklore Society. The collection of research data was carried out with the ethnographic method of data collection and analysis, under the terms of an online ethnography or otherwise Netnography. More specifically, online ethnographic research was based on (a) text and chat analysis, (b) interactive online researches in the sense of participatory observation, and (c) interviewing and recording actions on internet communication groups. Oral history was also used as a method, through which everyday memory is projected as a quest of social history. The analysis and interpretation of the data was carried out under the terms of "reflection", but also of Geertz's "thick description", as a genre of ethnographic writing and ethnographic analysis that simultaneously involves the description and interpretation of ethnographic data. From the ethnographic data analysis was founding that the Greek traditional dance plays an important role for the construction of Greek-American identity and for the connection with the Greek heritage. Nowadays, when the use of the Greek language has been limited to the younger generations of the Greek-American society of Chicago, the Greek traditional dance constitutes another means of acquiring the "Greekness" in these generations.

*Keywords:* Ethnography, Greek traditional dance, Greek-American identity.

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# **A Quantitative and Qualitative Analysis on the Attitudes of Students, Teaching Faculty and Academic Advisors on Face-To-Face and Online Classes at the United Arab Emirates University**

**Zahida Chebchoub<sup>1</sup>, AbdulRahman Alharmoozi<sup>2</sup>, Humaid Al Awadhi<sup>3</sup>, Saeed Al Shamsi<sup>4</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>Department of Language and Literatures, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, UAE*

*<sup>2</sup>Department of Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, UAE*

*<sup>3</sup>Department of Mechanical & Aerospace Eng., Faculty of Engineering, UAE*

*<sup>4</sup>Department of Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, UAE*

*Corresponding author: Dr. Zahida Chebchoub: e-mail: zahidac@uaeu.ac.ae*

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## **Abstract**

In this research, the researchers have analyzed the attitudes and perceptions of UAEU (United Arab Emirates University) students and instructors as well as those of academic advisors about face-to-face, and online learning. The data was collected through quantitative Likert scale surveys. A thematic analysis was undertaken based on the participants answers to open-ended questions that were incorporated into the online surveys. The views and perceptions of participants have shed some light as to what could be done to improve the teaching and learning modalities and thus offer a positive learning experience and campus life for students.

*Keywords:* Online learning, face-to-face learning, attitudes, students, instructors, academic advisors

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## Crypto currencies, the unpredictable future of trade

**PhD. Ingrid Konomi<sup>1</sup>, Msc. Erion Pano<sup>2</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>Department of Finance, Faculty of Economic, University of Tirana, Albania*

*<sup>2</sup>The prosecutor's office near the Tirana judicial district, Albania*

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### Abstract

Crypto currencies are a form of payment that can be exchanged online for goods and services. They are considered a digital currency, which does not exist in physical form, but allow us to buy goods and services, or trade them for profit. Every day, more and more our society is facing this term, which seems so familiar to a large part of us, so unknown to the rest.

At first glance it seems like there are a lot similarity to physical money that we usually use, but unlike them, crypto currencies are decentralized, which means they are not issued by governments or other governmental institutions. The key point of interest in these currencies is to trade for profit, with speculators sometimes leading sky-high prices.

Through this paper, we have focused in depth on many aspects that characterize these crypto currencies expanding more knowledge about this topic, first studying the concept of currencies in a general virtual way and then, further trying to explain whether investing in them was considered a chance for us or a punishment of modern times. For this we had to highlight the positive aspects and those negative of these currencies.

An important point is the panorama of investment in crypto in our country, by further providing concrete examples of investments in crypto currencies around the world, having a comparison which will try to bring out the importance of knowledge of the participant of the economy in this investing process.

*Keywords:* trade, virtual trade, investment, profit.

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# **Truth Commission and Reconciliation in Albania a Fail or a Success History?**

**Elona Mehmeti**

*Department of Sociology, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Tirana, Albania  
E-mail [mehmetielona@gmail.com](mailto:mehmetielona@gmail.com)*

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## **Abstract**

Since the beginning of 1991, Albania has emerged from the dark years of dictatorship and transitioned to a firm democracy. The Albanian Government has enacted a combination of judicial and extrajudicial transitional justice mechanisms, including prosecutions, reparations programs, greed laws and institutional reforms that were widespread in the early stages of the transition, to address the legacy of past mass abuses.

Today, Albania seems closer than ever to joining the EU family, but the reality is that in the last 32 years, the country has never come to terms with its past.

This paper will focus on truth commissions and reconciliations in Albania and their stories of success or failure. What were the results of these commissions, leading to national reconciliation?

*Keywords:* Truth Commissions, national reconciliation , transition, transitional justice

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# **Regression and Evolution During the Post-Covid Economic Crisis Case Study for Multinational Companies in the Oil Industry and Banking Institutions**

**ROXANA-DALIANA SCHIOP, PhD student<sup>1</sup>, MIHAIELA JOLY MIRCEA, PhD student<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>*Doctoral School of Economics and Business Administration, West University of Timisoara, Romania*

<sup>2</sup>*Doctoral School of Economics and Business Administration, West University of Timisoara, Romania*

*\*Corresponding Author: e-mail: roxana.schiop83@e-uvt.ro*

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## **Abstract**

The global economy experienced a strong recovery in 2021, despite new waves of the COVID-19 pandemic, which led to an uneven trend over the year. After the entire economy registered a negative rhythm in 2020, during 2021 it increased, the economic growth being encouraged by the reopening of economies, vaccination campaigns and economic policy support. However, in 2022, Europe's economy was again affected by the start of the war in Ukraine and the restrictions imposed on Russia by the European Union. Multinational companies, as well as other companies, have had to either restrict their activities or find solutions for sourcing and undoing goods in other markets. The oil and natural gas crisis has generated an unprecedented increase in fuel prices, and as a result, prices for all raw materials and materials have increased. Banks have adopted a restrictive policy in relation to customers, showing maximum caution. Credit rates have gone up alarmingly, making businesses even worse off. Thus, our research aims to analyze multinational companies and financial institutions in dire conditions threatened by the start of a world war and an economic crisis, the consequences of which have greatly affected their economic activities.

*Keywords:* multinational companies, economic relations, economic indicators, financial institutions, loans.

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## **Domestic Violence, a Painful Reality**

**Phd Iv Rokaj LL.M**

*Faculty of Law, University of Tirana.*

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### **Abstract**

Domestic violence is a global phenomenon, widespread in all countries regardless of the measures or efforts that have been made to fight it. It is a disturbing phenomenon for everyone and has a long-term impact on society with significant social and psychological consequences that emerge over time. Through the exercise of violence within the family framework, several principles and human rights are simultaneously violated, such as the right to life, human integrity and dignity, the right to freedom and security and the right to identity. States, through different mechanisms, have the duty to protect their population, not allowing anyone to violate these rights.

Domestic violence is not only a criminal offense punishable by most legislations around the world, but also a phenomenon. In this context, it deserves a more in-depth study, to understand not only the national and international legal aspects, but also to answer a series of questions related to the causes, reasons and counter-responses to the phenomenon in question.

The aim of the paper is to analyze theoretically but also in practice domestic violence in the Albanian and international reality and try to suggest effective solutions to prevent and combat this painful reality.

*Keywords:* domestic violence, ad hoc legislation, social phenomenon, criminal punishment, effective solutions.

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# Inflation Synchronisation and Inflation Spillovers in EU Economies

Jana Budová <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Technical University of Košice, Department of Economics, Faculty of Economics, Slovak Republic*

*\*Corresponding Author: e-mail: jana.budova@tuke.sk*

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## Abstract

In this study, we have analysed whether the inflation rates of the individual countries of the European Union are synchronised with those of the Eurozone as a whole. In addition, we have also examined the mutual influence of the inflation of individual countries. We used cross-correlations and Minimum Spanning Tree (MST) to address these objectives. The period studied was from January 2001 to December 2008. We found that inflation in Belgium, France, Italy, Denmark, and Sweden has followed a synchronised development with euro area inflation in the run-up to the economic crisis. Non-synchronised inflation with the euro area average has been demonstrated in countries that do not use the common currency euro, but also in countries that are part of the monetary union. These countries are the Netherlands, Ireland, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia, Hungary, Poland, and Romania. Slovak inflation has been influenced by Romanian inflation at this time, which has been directly affected by inflation in the Netherlands. Inflation in one of the Baltic countries, namely Estonia, was directly impacted by Austrian inflation, which in turn impacted inflation in Lithuania, and which then had the impact on price increases in Latvia. According to our results, Belgian, Austrian, Estonian, Czech, Danish, Slovenian, and Dutch inflation has a central position. We have demonstrated not only simultaneous but also leading and lagging inflation developments by several months between the inflation rates of the individual European Union countries.

*Keywords:* inflation, cross-correlations, MST, synchronisation.

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## **Blood Feud and the Education Strategy on Reconciliation**

**Gelanda Shkurtaaj**

*Full time professor at "Epoka" University Tirana, Albania*

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### **Abstract**

Some days ago, a 17-year-old boy shot dead a 65-year-old man in the middle of the road on his trip back home. The reason is that ten years ago, the victim of today (a 65-year-old man) shot his father to death and injured his six-month-old brother. Same day, the mother of the teenager committed suicide under a very bad psychological pressure. He and his little surviving brother and sister remained orphans for life. This is one of the common crimes happening in Albania every day. These hostilities have been going on for generations and have come to a halt, with no apparent settlement in sight. There are two parallel blocks where positive law meets an old code with no date of origin that recognizes only the legal institutes (mostly criminal) that exist within it. This binary judicial system continues to generate severe unsolved legal, social, and economic disputes because a criminal institution known as "blood feud" reigns supreme, which basically legitimizes the murder of the one who has been slain before, thereby fostering self-justice. The state is aware of the phenomena but does not interfere, fully aware that blood feud self-justice is being practiced in certain places. Coming out of the problematic, it remains the only solution the process of education, but not intended as a mere school process, but it refers in terms of society movement, NGO-s and state policies, in order to spread awareness to the stakeholders and victim's families, that the state law should be the only one to be recognized and applied to the conflicts.

*Keywords:* Blood feud – Kanun – State law – Confinement – Revenge – Education as awareness – Reconciliation – State policy.

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## **Some Procedural and Material Aspects Related to National and International Bankruptcy According to Albanian Legislation**

**Teuta Hoxha**

*Judge, Tirana District Court Albania*

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### **Abstract**

The approval of the new Albanian law No. 110/2016 "For Bankruptcy" has brought the need for further researches of its new concepts, to help national and international economic entities that are included in this field of law.

This article aims to analyze the essential aspects related to the initiation of the bankruptcy procedure according to the Albanian legislation in force. The presentation aims to present and identify the entities that have the right to address the court for the initiation of the bankruptcy procedure and the legal requirements that must be fulfilled by their application.

The Jurisdiction of International Bankruptcy, the access of foreign creditors in a bankruptcy procedure according to Albanian law and the analysis of the concepts "main center of interest" "foreign bankruptcy procedure" find particular research in the article.

This material aims to analyze the legal concepts of "debt overload", "state of insolvency" or "insolvency in the near future" as legal reasons for the initiation of bankruptcy procedures.

The role of the Court in the preliminary review of the request for the initiation of a bankruptcy procedure according to the legislation in force as well as in the review of the respective objections, is another component of the research, with the purpose of presenting the particularities of the judicial application of the principles of the legislation.

In the following, the presentation analyzes the end of the procedure because of the lack of assets, the announcement and publication of the state of the lack of assets, continuing with the analysis of the necessary legal actions that should be followed by the parties, the court and other state authorities for the implementation of the judicial decision given in such a case.

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# The combination of circular economy practices and industry 4.0 technologies for achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): a critical review

Tamara Menichini <sup>1</sup>, Nicoletta Maria Strollo<sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1\*</sup> Business and Management Engineering, University of Rome "Niccolò Cusano", Via Don Carlo Gnocchi, 3 - 00166 Roma (RM), Italy  
<sup>\*</sup>Corresponding Author: e-mail: nicolettamaria.strollo@unicusano.it

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## Abstract

Company innovation lies at the heart of any transition to a regenerative industrial system. To this end, the adoption of Industry 4.0 (I4.0) technologies and Circular Economy (CE) practices are widely recognized as key accelerators, although the contribution of I4.0 technologies to improve sustainability from the CE perspective is an underexplored topic. The present paper proposes a critical comparison of the main scientific contributions that systematically investigate the conjoint effect of I4.0 and CE on the achievement of the UN 2030 Agenda for sustainable development. Findings allow knowing those Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Targets mainly affected by sustainability practices and technological changes that arise from new circular business models, innovative technologies and improved consumption and production patterns. The proposed critical review also discusses future research directions for a better understanding of the I4.0-CE combination on SDGs as to enhance its attractiveness to company managers and industrial policy decision-makers who will ensure both business competitiveness and socio-economic development.

*Keywords:* Circular Economy (CE), Industry 4.0 (I4.0) technologies, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), sustainable development, critical review.

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# The concept of preparing students for the academic writing of their final theses

Liliana Brožič<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*New University, Faculty of Government and European Studies, Slovenia*  
*\*Corresponding Author: lilianabrozic@gmail.com*

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## Abstract

Quality and inclusive education, training and lifelong learning are essential for the future development of the European Union. Citizens can make the greatest contribution to this by mastering knowledge, skills and key competences. Teachers, tutors and other teaching staff in Bologna faculties have an important role to play in this journey. Students' final assignments are the sum of all that the student has learned in the educational process. There are several ways of assessing and evaluating the quality of students' written work, as well as of monitoring the production of final assignments. The New university, the Faculty of Government and European Studies, has on average more than 80% of students already employed, and they are studying on a full-time basis. In this article we present how the Faculty of Government and European Studies has systematically approached the standardization of knowledge acquisition for the preparation of final theses. Most of its students have completed their first Bologna degree at other faculties, which makes their prior knowledge of research writing very diverse. It has introduced methodology courses at all three Bologna levels. It has updated the Study rules in the part defining the content of the draft thesis. It regularly updates the technical guidelines for the writing of theses. However, it focuses on preparing for the writing of the final thesis for the whole course of study. The use of the logic table concept facilitates the design of the research problem.

*Keywords: bologna studies, final thesis, adult education, research writing, methodology, logic table.*

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# The presumption of innocence in the jurisprudence of International Criminal Court

PhD. Student Constantin-Marius ARĂDAN

*West University of Timișoara*

*Doctoral School of Law*

*Doctoral supervisor: Dr. Ioan VIDA*

*E-mail: [aradan.constantin@yahoo.com](mailto:aradan.constantin@yahoo.com)*

*ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5976-9955>*

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## Abstract

Since, the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century we have been talking about tools and mechanisms to protect the presumption of innocence. The moment coincides with the development of international criminal law, the results of the Nuremberg trial and the idea of protecting human rights in international law. Since its establishment, the International Criminal Court has not replaced national courts, its object of activity is to prosecute persons who could not benefit from an independent, impartial judgment in the national judicial system. In other words, this international court guarantees the exercise of all mechanisms for the protection of human rights, as well as their fairness in the conduct of the process.

The principle of presumption of innocence was mentioned on the first time in the Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia adopted on 25 May 1993 (Article 21 § 3) and in the Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda adopted on 8 November 1994. It is currently guaranteed by Article 19 of the Statute of the residual International Mechanism for International Tribunals, adopted on 22 December 2010. The presumption of innocence associates in its application three other principles: the lack of a preconceived opinion on the accused's guilt, the burden of proof on the accusation, and the benefit of the doubt.

*Keywords:* Presumption of innocence, International Criminal Court, human rights, International Criminal Law.

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## **A literature review on the effectiveness of university industry collaborations, the drivers and barriers to a fruitful collaboration**

**Dr. Silvana Gashi <sup>1</sup>, Denada Lica PhD<sup>1</sup>, Prof. Dr. Ermira Qosja**

*<sup>1</sup>Department of Management, Aleksander Moisiu University of Durrës, Albania*

*\*Corresponding Author: silvanagashi@uamd.edu.al*

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### **Abstract**

University-industry collaboration offers great opportunities both for the companies and the universities. Industry benefits in terms of direct recruitment channel and innovative co-creation potential, and the university benefits in terms of potential hands-on research environment, real-life teaching and learning possibilities and funding opportunities for research. The paper is based on a systematic literature review of the effectiveness of university industry collaborations from a holistic perspective in order to identify drivers and barriers to a fruitful collaboration based on the argument that effective knowledge transfer is one of the critical success factors. The paper has a special focus in the developing countries. The findings enable developing a practical framework for the universities to support their decision-making process.

*Keywords:* university-industry collaboration, knowledge transfer, critical success factors.

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## Components of family protection policy violation: The case of Turkey

Sahika GOKMEN <sup>1</sup>, Anil Eralp <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Department of Econometrics, Ankara Haci Bayram Veli University, Turkey  
Department of Statistics, Uppsala University, Sweden*

<sup>2</sup>*Department of Econometrics, Bolu Abant Izzet Baysal University, Turkey*

\*Corresponding Author: [sahika.gokmen@hbv.edu.tr](mailto:sahika.gokmen@hbv.edu.tr), [sahika.gokmen@statistics.uu.se](mailto:sahika.gokmen@statistics.uu.se)

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### Abstract

The smallest and most significant pillar of society is the family. In this sense, family harmony and contentment directly influence societal harmony and peace. Domestic violence is a significant element that has an impact on the social order in this regard. Many nations, including Turkey, have laws in place to protect families. When these laws are broken, some family members commit crimes and wind in prison. These laws are usually broken when a family member use force against other members of family, which called as domestic violence. The resistance to the family protection measure has not received as much attention as domestic violence studies, despite the fact that there are many studies on domestic violence in the literature. This study's primary motivation is to investigate the variables that influence criminal behavior in Turkey in the context of family protection measures. Spatial panel data analysis used for the analysis as criminal behavior, including the education level and/or cultural shape, are generally reflect the regional effects. The data obtained from the Turkish Statistical Institute (TURKSTAT) which also means the data includes regions classified at Level 2 of the Statistical Region Unit Classification for the years 2014 to 2020. Based on the purpose of the study, a bunch of variables are taken as components for the investigation of family protection police violation. According to the findings, factors such as education, gender, labor force participation, and internal migration, as well as spatial and unit effects, have an impact on the violation of family protection.

*Keywords:* Family protection, Domestic violence, Spatial panel data analysis.

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# Spatial Differences in Zooplankton Community Structure Between Aquatic Ecosystems in the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve

Iasemin SULIMAN<sup>1,2</sup>, Iuliana - Mihaela TUDOR<sup>1</sup>, Orhan IBRAM<sup>1,3</sup>, Lucica TOFAN<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>“Danube Delta” National Institute for Research and Development, 165 Babadag Street, 820112 Tulcea, Romania

<sup>2</sup>“Ovidius” University of Constanța, Doctoral School of Applied Sciences, 58 Ioan Vodă Street, 900573, Constanța, Romania

<sup>3</sup>“Dunărea de Jos” University of Galați, Faculty of Science and Environment, 47 Domnească Street, Galați, Romania

\*Corresponding Author: iaseminsali86@gmail.com

## Abstract

The Danube Delta, the second-largest wetland in Europe, is a complex socio-ecological system with multiple ecosystem services, consisting of drinking water, food resources, flood protection, nutrient recycling, biodiversity and recreation, hence the maintenance of ecosystem health and optimization of management require studies to assess the composition and dynamics of key aquatic living resources. Zooplankton represent a critical component of the aquatic ecosystems and are sensitive to environmental changes and anthropogenic disturbances. In this study, the zooplankton composition from several aquatic ecosystem within the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve, Romania was quantified and compared in spring, summer and autumn 2021 and 2022. A total of 92 zooplankton taxa were recorded, Rotifera (65 species) being the highest among taxonomic group, Cladocera (17 species) and Copepoda (11 species). The results of this study showed good ecological status despite local several natural and anthropogenic stressors.

**Acknowledgments:** This work was carried out within the framework of Danube Delta Nucleus Programme Contract nr 41N/2019, PN 19 12 01 02 2019-2022, supported by the Romanian Ministry of Research, Innovation and Digitization, and the project PROINVENT in the framework of Human Resources Development Operational Programme 2014-2020, financed from the European Social Fund under the contract number 62487/03.06.2022 POCU 993/6/13/ – Cod SMIS: 153299.

*Keywords:* zooplankton, water quality, aquatic ecosystems, Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve.