



INTERNATIONAL ACADEMIC INSTITUTE

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

International Academic Conference

**Education and Social Sciences
Business and Economics**

**6 August 2025
Milan, Italy**

IAI Book of Abstracts

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ISBN 978-608-4881-37-7

Towards a Better Tomorrow: The European Commission's Agricultural and Food Strategy

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Abstract

As one of the oldest and most significant initiative developed by the European Commission, the Common Agricultural Policy is continuing to be the main vehicle in improving the quality of life for citizens. In recent years, amid accelerating environmental changes, policymakers have increased their emphasis on the agricultural sector. Taking into consideration the ongoing political and economic shifts at the global level, the European approach in agriculture must be substantiable revised. This study explores the latest European initiatives aimed at ensuring a more sustainable future—not only for consumers, but also for farmers who require increased support in the face of evolving political, economic, and climate conditions. The methodology is focused on analyzing, processing, and interpreting data provided primarily by European institutions. Following the research carried out, the following result is revealed: agricultural policies can in theory produce both positive and negative economic impacts it can help farmers to be more productive and to provide enough healthy and affordable agricultural products or can negatively affects farmers' choice of what and how to produce, determining in the end an increase in the prices and a bad management of how the public funds are allocated.

Keywords: European commission, agriculture, sustainability, competitiveness, climate change

Will Capital Buffer Requirements Affect Profitability? A Forward-Looking Study from Kosovo's Banking Sector

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Abstract

This study investigates the potential impact of newly implemented macroprudential capital buffer requirements on the profitability of the banking sector in the Republic of Kosovo. Although the Countercyclical Capital Buffer (CCyB), Systemic Risk Buffer (SyRB), and the buffer for Other Systemically Important Institutions (O-SII) were introduced in mid-2025, their actual effects on bank performance have not yet materialized. To address this evidence gap, the study employs a forward-looking analytical framework using monthly time-series data from January 2014 to May 2025 and simulates profitability outcomes for the period 2025–2027.

The analysis focuses on key sector-level indicators, including Return on Average Assets (ROAA), Return on Average Equity (ROAE), Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), Non-Performing Loans (NPL), Liquidity Ratio, Loan-to-Deposit Ratio (LDR), Loan and Deposit Growth Rates, and interest rate metrics. A policy intervention dummy variable is incorporated to model the effect of the capital buffer regime from mid-2025 onward. The simulation estimates expected changes in profitability under various regulatory capital buffer scenarios, providing insight into potential trade-offs between financial resilience and bank performance.

This research offers timely evidence to support policy formulation and supervisory decision-making in small and developing economies preparing for or transitioning into stricter macroprudential regimes.

Keywords: Macro-prudential Capital Buffers, Bank Profitability, GMM, ROAA, ROAE

Paddling towards sustainability with European Canoe and Kayak Federations: An Environmental Management Qualitative Analysis

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Abstract

This paper examines the operational and managerial praxis reported by executives to adopt environmental sustainability practices in four national canoe and kayak national federations. The aim is contributing to the increase of the knowledge by exploring how canoe-kayak managers tackle environmental issues. The authors conducted a multiple case study analysis of 28 in-depth semi-structured interviews. Operational and governance categories identify best practices. Future initiatives proposed by canoe kayak managers are grouped per thematical sections. The study findings indicate that the fragmentation of practices stems from a lack of maturity in the governance structures. Implemented best practices and future proposed initiatives focus on planning, implementing, and partnering. While governance-level practices pertain to the systemic allocation of environmental roles and responsibilities within the management structure underlying canoe-kayak national federations and events, operational practices address environmental aspects directly linked to canoe-kayak events.

Keywords: environmental sustainability, environmental management, environmental governance, sport events, green strategies, sustainable practices

Examining the use of lexical density and nominalization in English academic papers on economics and the engineering sciences

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Abstract

The availability of structures from entirely finite to fully nominalized, which are used appropriately in syntactic and communicative settings, makes English a useful language for exploring the topic of nominalization. Additionally, English shows that it is possible to choose either a more nominalized or a more finite structure within a single language and identical grammatical circumstances. In English for Economics or English for Civil and Mechanical Engineering, nominalizations are employed to enhance condensation, abstraction, lexical density, and accuracy. For learners of English for Specific Purposes, it's important to grasp how nominalizations influence lexical density. It aids them in developing writing skills suitable for professional or academic settings, enhancing their reading comprehension of complex materials, and recognizing and producing formal academic language. The paper discusses the analysis of lexical density and nominalization in English research articles in the fields of economics and engineering. It examines how complex language patterns, such as high lexical density and frequent use of nominalization, are present in these fields. The study aims to understand how these language features affect the clarity and readability of scholarly writing. It emphasizes the importance of examining these elements to improve communication within academic research. Moreover, the paper likely encourages ESP learners to consider their language choices to make their work more accessible to a broader audience. As a result, English instructors are encouraged to think about increasing students' understanding of nominalization in their academic writing courses to create lexically rich yet instructive papers.

Keywords: English for Specific Purposes (ESP), nominalization, lexical density.

A Study on Exploring the Image of Pu'er Tea Using Content Analysis – Taking Taiwan's T4U Tea Art Forum as an Example

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Abstract

This study explores how consumers talk about Pu'er tea and what images they construct in Taiwan's T4U Tea Art Forum over a 15-year span. A total of 67,907 posts from October 1, 2010 to April 17, 2025 were collected, with 64,596 valid comments from 2,316 users across 2,286 threads retained after cleaning. Chinese text was processed using Jieba for segmentation and part-of-speech tagging, followed by Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) topic modeling and sentiment analysis via SnowNLP alongside a custom emotion lexicon adapted for tea discourse. The study further constructs a three-layer semantic structure model—(i) experiential layer (sensory descriptors), (ii) transformation/value layer (aging, storage, brand value), and (iii) symbolic layer (cultural and category features)—revealing how consumers' discourse evolves from sensory experience to value judgments and cultural identity. Results identify four main themes: tasting experience, storage and aging, authenticity and safety, and origin and investment discourse. Common imagery terms include “tea soup,” “chaqi,” “aged tea,” “fake tea,” “big-tree tea,” and “investment.” Most comments convey positive or neutral sentiment, while negative sentiment focuses on quality risks and market distrust. This study offers implications for consumers (e.g., scam avoidance), scholars (e.g., authentication protocols), and tea businesses (e.g., building trust through education and events).

Keywords: content analysis; data analysis; Pu'er tea; tea forum; text mining.

Aspects of linguistic and cultural equivalence in literary translation

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Abstract

In this article, we explore the concepts of translational and cultural equivalence as pivotal elements in the field of *literary translation*. Specifically, we examine how the notion of equivalence—recognized as a fundamental principle in *translation theory*—is realized, challenged, and redefined in the process of translating literary works across languages and cultures. Our focus is on how translations can preserve the meaning, tone, spirit, and *cultural nuances* of the original text while balancing fidelity to the source material with an awareness of the attitudes and norms of the target audience.

Equivalence should be understood not as a static endpoint, but as an active, *interpretive process* that unfolds in response to the *translator's own subjectivity* and cultural context. This paper engages with theories of functional and dynamic equivalence, *post-structuralism critiques*, and cultural approaches to translation, critically interrogating conventional notions of accuracy and fidelity.

We also address specific challenges in the translation process, such as the translation of untranslatable terms, *culture-bound references*, historical context, and the translator's role as an interpreter.

By connecting theory to practice, this study draws on examples from various literary translations, particularly from English to Albanian, to illustrate how equivalence is achieved in actual translation scenarios. Ultimately, we advocate for a redefined, dynamic, and case-specific understanding of equivalence that recognizes the translator not only as a linguistic intermediary, but also as a *cultural mediator* and a creative agent.

Keywords: Literary translations, cultural nuances, translation theory, cultural mediator, translator's subjectivity, interpretive process, post-structuralism critiques, culture-bound references.
