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FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
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ORIGINAL PAPER

Paradox resolution tactics in the sustainable organization culture through interviews and text mining: A case study of education

Mohammad Ehsanifar¹⁾, Fatemeh Dekamini²⁾,
Moein Khazaei³⁾, Ramona Birau⁴⁾, Robert Dorin Filip⁵⁾,
Petre Valeriu Ninulescu⁶⁾

Abstract:

The purpose of this study is to identifying and recognizing the tactics of paradox and conflict resolution in the sustainable organizational culture through interviews by the means of text mining methods. In this regard, the research method is exploratory and has been done with text mining techniques. The research tool was an interview and the most frequently used words, respectively, include broken infrastructure, raising the scientific level, asking for information, consulting with colleagues, logical method, agreeing with the majority, helping the ministry, dealing with the problem, referring to the recruitment, Paying attention to the existing notes, helping informed people, paying attention to Islamic recommendations, and according to the clustering and the average obtained clusters, respectively, include efforts to improve infrastructure (solution orientation), the nature of the manager's decisions (Integrity), the use of majority vote (participatory), the nature of the law and instructions (integrity), training classes (compatibility), interaction with colleagues (non-confrontation) and the best way to identify tactics and culture of paradox resolution tree It was a decision and after the decision tree, regression was the best technique to identify conflict resolution tactics according to the error criterion. In conclusion, the legal challenges can be overcome by re-examining the rules and technical challenges can be addressed through education.

Keywords: *Sustainable Organizational Culture; Paradox and Conflict Resolution Tactics; Interview and Text Mining; Education Organization; Islamic perspective.*

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INTRODUCTION

Today, one of the basic issues in the management of organizations is dealing with differences and organizational paradox. Because paradox is inevitable (Khazaei et al, 2021a) and no one can claim that they have not or will not face it. On the other hand, as interaction with cultural differences grows, paradox is more likely to be salient, and those who do not know how to communicate effectively, recognize and manage paradox and conflict, will lose benefits (Badal, 2015). Conflict management is one of the most difficult and at the same time the most important tasks of any manager and the ability to resolve paradox or conflict is defined in the skill of effective conflict resolution by choosing the most appropriate resolution strategy in each situation (Indurkha, 2010).

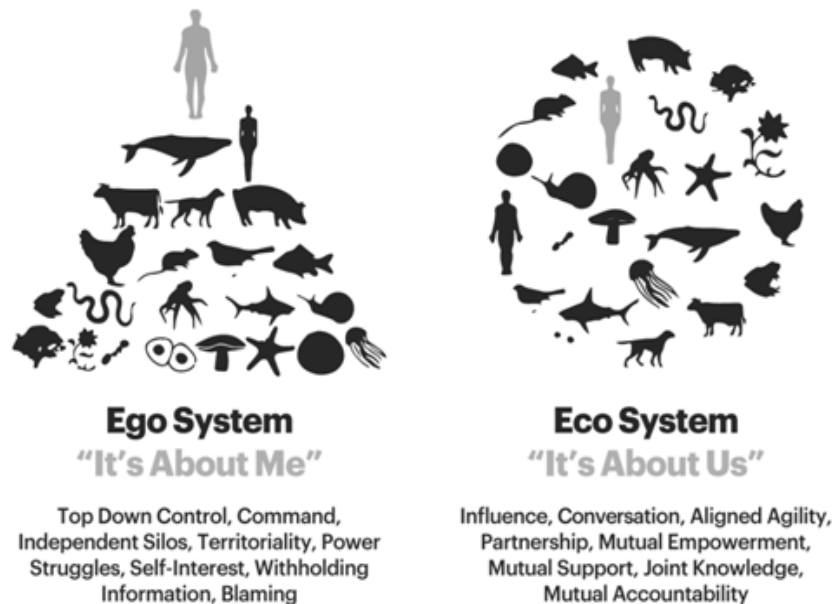


Figure 1. Egosystem vs Ecosystem (from oxfordleadership.com)

Differences and contradictions are necessary for organizations to survive in order to be able to adapt to the world around them (Jose, 2015). In education-oriented organizations, such as education, management has a much more important and fundamental role and position, and in other words, the performance of the organization is more influenced by the performance of its managers (Zanasi, 2009). Education is the basis of cultural, social, economic and political development of any society, which is considered as an industry in most countries today and has the largest government budget after defense. Since a significant part of educational activities take place in schools, schools have a special place as a sensitive and important social system.

Organizational culture in systems is a summary of the commonly intangible practical pattern of all members, collective norms, governing concepts, or beliefs that are extremely difficult and cause paradox to be salient (Hotho, 2005). Regardless of the organizational structure, each unit always has its own goals and interests, which often

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conflict with the goals of other units. (Ayokoet al., 2002; Ayub and Jan, 2006; Avison and Malaurent, 2007). In contrast to the past decades, when the focus was on the centrality of humans as the best beneficiary, new organizational cultures are moving towards decentralization for the benefit of all stakeholders (Dehghannayeri et al, 2020). One of the most famous concepts in this field is the contrast between the concept of egosystem and ecosystem (Fig 1 from oxford leadership), which shows the non-hierarchical and network position of all system elements. The main concern in this concept is that if sufficient attention is paid to all the elements of the system and all the stakeholders, the result is the reduction of paradoxes and conflicts within the system (Taghipouret al, 2022).

Since education has been integrated, the possibility of paradox latency is high. Unfortunately, integration systems face many challenges in countries, especially in developing countries such as Iran (Khazaei et al, 2021b), many of which cause conflict (Ahmadi et al., 2020). Paradox in organizations has been studied from the perspective of its experts from different perspectives and each expert has defined the paradox and conflict in a special way. Hahn and Knight (2021) believes that paradox is latent through the system and represent conflicting stakes, opposing mindsets, or presumably, illogical findings. The fruitfulness of the educational system, on the one hand, has transformed sustainable, mature, balanced and developed talented people, and on the other hand, provides the human resources needs of society in different cultural, social and economic sectors (Taghipour et al., 2023). In this study, using qualitative interviews and text mining is to identify sustainable organizational cultures in order to resolve paradoxes. Text mining means searching databases to extract hidden patterns between data (MotalebiPaqhaleh, 2020). Knowledge discovery has three repetitive stages including: data processing, modeling and evaluation and in this research, prediction has been used. In the forecasting method, the goal is to predict the unknown variable of the data. On the other side, Mehdiabadi et al. (2022) investigated the implications of industry 5.0 considering the dynamics of the global economy.

Given the above, the main question in this study is what are the tactics of conflict resolution in the sustainable organizational culture through interviews and text mining in education? In other words, how can paradoxes in the system be detected before they are fully revealed? In addition to the old methods and statistical methods that cannot be measured directly, how can paradoxes be found through text mining and identify tactics to solve them? There has been a lot of research on paradox and conflict resolution in sustainable organizational culture; However, no research has been done in the organizations in Iran so far. However, this research was not limited to the paradoxes and conflicts of integrated systems; But merge paradoxes have also been examined. Another innovation of this research is the use of text mining and interviews in identifying tactics. Basically, this research used to be conducted by the means of Amos or SPSS software, but we reviewed this research with text mining method to contribute in this research more adequately.

Beneficiaries of the present study include: Education Abroad, Education Organization, Higher Education Organization, Managers, Teachers, Professors, Human Management Planners. Therefore, according to what has been mentioned, the main purpose of the research is to know the tactics of conflict resolution in the organization through interviews and text mining and the sub-objectives are as follows:

a) Understanding the tactics of conflict resolution in the sustainable organizational culture through interviews and text mining.

b) Knowing the best text mining algorithm to predict the tactics of paradox and conflict resolution in the organization through interviews and text mining.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Organizational Culture

Managing concepts or beliefs in the organization that can not be easily imagined are extremely difficult and cause conflict (Coein, 2019). Organization is nothing but interpersonal relationships and the organizational structure reflects these interrelationships, which include determining roles, interpersonal relationships, activities, hierarchy of goals, and other characteristics of the organization (Margaret, 2012). Sustainable organizational culture is a topic that has recently entered the field of management and in the field of organizational behavior. Sustainable culture helps to talk about something considering all stakeholders other than technical issues in the organization and creates a kind of balance through the system. Thus, it can be said that sustainable culture in an organization is like healthy and satisfied person in a human being (William, 2011).

Some beliefs are related to the details of daily life and some of them are in the field of issues that are very important for the individual, organization or society (Khazaei et al 2022). Guiding beliefs, like fundamental rules, rarely change, while everyday beliefs are related to everyday behavior and change according to circumstances (Eyvazi and Grossi, 2020). Miller has related five types of neurotic personalities to the culture of the organization (Zarnegar, 2010).

Table 1. Organizational cultures and personality types (Miner, 2012)

Sustainable organizational culture	Unusual personality type	Psychological organizational culture
Self-sufficiency	Exciting	dignity
Trusted	Skeptical	Obsessive
Pursue success	Depressed	Abstinent
Focus on purpose	Sideways	Politicized
Creator	Opressor	Bureaucrat

Identify Tactics

What we actually do to achieve our goals is called tactics (Ishizawa, 2019). Tactics are the method that culturists have referred to in the text mining in this study.

Conflict Resolution

Conflict is a process in which a person or persons deliberately try to somehow cause the failure of another person (Ehsanifar et al 2023) or persons to achieve their interests and goals (Hotho, 2005, Ramezani et al, 2021). Researchers have introduced elements such as personality traits, gender, forgiveness, bilingual skills, etc. as predictors of conflict resolution strategies (Robbins, 2006). Although conflict is an inevitable consequence and arises due to differences in goals, values and beliefs, it can be directed and reduced and ultimately eliminated (Neetha, 2015). In the literature, there are several approaches to answer paradoxes and contradictions (Figure 2).

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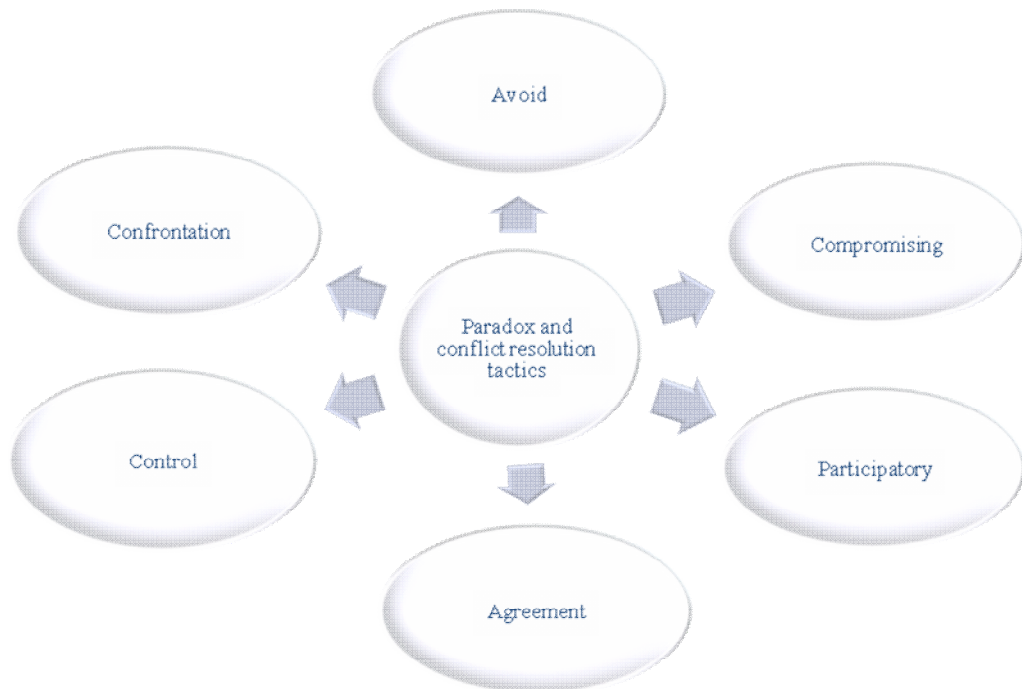


Figure 2. Tactics for paradox and conflict resolution extracted from literature based on Denison(2005) and Putnam and Wilson (2006)

In general, although the best style of conflict management in the school is contingent, ie it depends on the situation, but a successful principal is someone who uses the style of a colleague in the school, because this style makes students learn democracy. And be able to live comfortably with different people and be successful. In general, these styles can be categorized as three strategies for dealing with conflict (Neetha, 2015).

Text Mining

The original idea of extracting knowledge from text or discovering knowledge was first proposed by Mr. Feldman in 1995. He suggested discussing the concept of classifying documents to interpret articles according to their meaning and organization and organizing them in hierarchical structures. For the first time, he discussed the issue of summarizing data and discovering useful patterns (Jafari Powersi et al., 2020).Text processing and text mining along with machine learning and data mining algorithms can lead to useful outputs. For example, automatic translation of texts, building an automated robot to interact with the user, detection of dissertation fraud, and various applications in the field of text analysis and text analysis. Every people talk in their own language. This language is called natural language, and its main problem (from a computer point of view) is that the computer only understands binary logic by default. That is, a computer cannot understand the natural language of our conversation without using artificial intelligent algorithms. Therefore, it is necessary to perform a set of operations on this natural language so that it can be understood by the computer.

Research Background

Table 2. Research background

Row	Researcher	Title	Results
1	Ahmadi BalaDehii et al (2020)	Investigating the effect of cultural intelligence on the adoption of conflict management strategies among NAJA commanders and managers	The test results show that cultural intelligence has a direct effect on conflict management and its components. Also, according to Friedman test, control (competition) is in the first priority, orbital solution (cooperation and compromise) is in the second priority, and non-confrontation and non-competition (avoidance) are in the third and final rank.
2	NamdarAzad eegan (2020)	Investigating Organizational Conflict Management (Three Strategies) on Organizational Entrepreneurship of Tehran Sports Organization	The effect of solution-oriented strategy on organizational entrepreneurship is positive or direct.
3	BehGezin (2020)	Investigating the Impact of Employee Conflict Management Strategies on Organizational Learning	Dimensions of conflict management strategies Strategy dimension (compromise, control strategy dimension, solution orientation strategy dimension) has a significant positive effect on organizational learning of Ardabil Management and Planning Organization staff. According to the research findings, it can be concluded that with the expansion of the dimensions of conflict management strategies in the organization, the amount of organizational learning of employees also increases.
4	JafariPowersi et al (2020)	Machine indexing of data retrieval documents using text mining	Nowadays, with the increasing volume of textual information, the existence of methods for classifying texts seems necessary. Also, with the increasing growth of Persian textual sources, this importance is felt more.
5	Coein (2019)	Conflict Resolution Strategies and Research Marketing Channel Relationships	Relationship norms, in turn, affect how conflicts are resolved and the quality of relationships. A theoretical framework has been developed to examine conflict resolution in marketing channels and its impact on channel relationships by identifying variables to represent channel members' perceptions, relationship norms, conflict resolution strategies, and relationship quality. The propositions that

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			link these variables are developed and show the effect of these variables on each other in the event of a dispute.
6	Diyalmeh and Hosseini (2018)	Investigating the causes of failure to integrate cultural policies in Iran	By using three cognitive, emotional and behavioral techniques, people's attitudes can be changed and ineffective conflicts can be prevented. The cognitive techniques of Islam include recognizing the purpose, understanding the situation, being aware of the responsibility and necessity of accountability, and understanding the importance of time; Emotional techniques including strengthening the spirit of brotherhood, strengthening the spirit of constructive competition and developing sustainable relationships and accessories; Behavioral techniques include administering justice, standardizing, and clarifying rules.
7	Paraskevi (2018)	Effective Resource Management Conflict Strategies in Educational Organizations in Nicolao, Paraskevi	Conflict in an educational organization is influenced by structural and personal factors. According to modern theories of management education, conflicts in an educational organization can be both positive and negative and can positively help to motivate people to work harder and perform better. This research argues that a comprehensive analysis of complex environments and systems can help to understand contemporary issues.
8	Atarodi et al. (2017)	Investigating the causes of failure to integrate cultural policies in Iran; Study based on data foundation theorizing method	What was finally achieved were the three main factors influencing the failure to integrate cultural policies in Iran, which have been introduced under the headings of cultural ecology, policy-making structure and policy-making process. These categories are semantically consistent with the classification of failure factors in the scientific literature in this field (normative, organizational and procedural factors).

In line with the literature review of the research, the main gaps and contribution of this research to this field of study are as follows. The main gaps:

- There is a lack of methods and techniques to find the conflict resolution by the means of algorithmic methods such as text mining through the dialogues (Interviews).
- There is no research conducted to find conflict or paradox resolution in the sustainable organizational culture.

Contribution of this research:

- This research aims to design a model to identify the tactics of paradox and conflict resolution in the sustainable organizational culture through interviews and text mining.
- Also, this research aims to find the best text mining algorithm to predict the tactics of conflict resolution in the sustainable organizational culture through interviews.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The method of the present study is mixed and exploratory and has been done by text mining method. Interview questions were designed based on the components of Pang Organizational Culture Questionnaire (2008) and the validity of the questions was confirmed by an expert in this field. This study, by studying the existing methods for extracting meaningful words in each of the interviews, was entered into Excel software and after this stage, it was entered into Rapid Miner. In Rapid Miner, using some words, the letters of the stops were removed and the words were corrected and refined. Based on the event criterion, using the TF-IDF technique to determine the weight of keywords and adjust the N-grams, the same event words were determined in the Rapid Miner software environment. The data are the retrieval results of 230 interviews.

It should be noted that in order to facilitate statistical calculations, the operators and operators of each of the relevant algorithms and calculators have been used. These operators are used as follows: *tokenize, process document, read document, transform cases, filter token (by length), filter stopwords*.

After this step, we entered the clustering operators for clustering; However, the data were divided into two categories: testing and training. The algorithms used included random forest and decision tree algorithms and neural network and regression.

Remove word stops and correct incomplete words:

In Persian texts, repetitive words such as definite letters and conjunctions have no semantic value; At this stage, these words are removed and the rest are corrected.

Text clearing steps:

At this stage, characters such as tags, html, "@", semicolons, semicolons, and all undesirable characters are removed (Docherty, 2001).

Calculate repetitive words

In this research, thematic mapping has been used. Usually using TF-DF, the phrases with the largest share of the subject are selected as the sample.

Extract features Find n-grams

The n-grams model is widely used in text mining and natural language processing. n-grams is an interconnected sequence of a text with a speech. In a -n grams, size 1 refers to unigram, size 2 refers to bigrams, and size 3 refers to trigrams. n-grams is used in the category of perceptions to select features. This method refers to the analysis of the text into different sections, which indicates the number of words in each section (Yuya, 2017). This model is also called a word package; Because it counts the occurrence of words and ignores the grammar and order of words, in this research, four grams have been used (Alshawi, 2004).

Clustering

SVM clustering of support vectors

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Support vectors are the closest data points to the Hyperplane, points that change the location of the hyperplane if removed from the database. Therefore, these points can be considered as important and vital points of the database (Ahmadi et al., 2020).

Decision Tree

One of the most widely used text mining algorithms is the decision tree algorithm. In text mining, the decision tree is a predictive model; So that it can be used for both regression and class models. When a tree is used for classification work, it is known as a classification tree (Ahmadi et al.,2020).

Regression

A Linear Regression model by calculating a weighted sum of features and a constant called Bias Term or Intercept Term that guesses the linear regression equation (Ahmadi et al., 2020).

$$\hat{y} = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2 + \dots + \theta_n x_n$$

\hat{y} = Guesse dvalue

n = Number of features

x_i = Value i Feature

θ_j = Parameter j of the model

Data collection method:

In this study, interview tools were used to collect data and after this stage, the interviews were examined through text mining.

The statistical population of the study is all Iranian educators that the cities interviewed include Ardabil, Urmia, Isfahan, Ahvaz, Ilam, Khorasan Razavi, Bushehr, Tabriz, Tehran, Kermanshah, Lorestan, SistanBaluchestan, Zanjan, Semnan, Shiraz, Qazvin, Alborz, Kermanshah, Hamedan, Lalejin, Asadabad, Qarchak, Abhar. Two schools were selected from each city and five people were interviewed from each school.

For the statistical population of each province, two schools were selected by simple random sampling; Their number was 584 people and 230 people were selected as a statistical sample with Cochran's formula. Using various techniques such as clustering, etc., we obtained a suitable technique and Rapid Mine software was used for data mining.

DISCUSSION

Identification of tactics of paradox and conflict resolution in the sustainable organizational culture through interviews and text mining (case study of education) interviewed educators and for analysis and text mining data was used Rapid Miner software. To conduct this research, we asked 12 questions and interviewed 230 people with different methods and online WhatsApp and telegram and face-to-face collection.

Conflict preprocessing stage

- Data preparation

To apply text mining methods to the data set, the first step is to prepare the data.

- Modify words

In the data preparation process, different activities can be performed depending on the need. For example, deleting irrelevant words and correcting words, etc. is done (Figure 3).

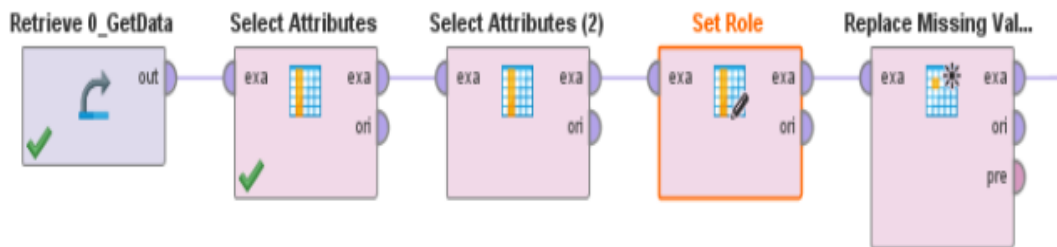


Figure 3. Conceptual model of algorithm process.

In the following tables, the hyperwords and repetitions of each are presented:

Table 3. Frequency of words according to thematic tendencies.

The number of repetitions	51	42	54	36	27	66	39	42	57	33	87	48
Answer provided												
Rational method												
Appropriate approach to the issue												
Consult with colleagues												
Pay attention to the available notes												
Pay attention to Islamic advice												
Raise the scientific level												
Refer to recruitment												
Assistance from the Ministry												
Question of information												
Help from informed people												
Damaged infrastructure												
Agree with the majority												
No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Frequently used words include infrastructure failure, academic level increase, asking for information, consulting with colleagues, logical method, majority agreement, ministry assistance, appropriate self-employment, recruitment referrals, available notes, assistance from knowledgeable people, recommendations is Islamic.

The following diagram identifies the characteristics of the respondents to the questions. This chart is also the n-gram of the answers provided. In n-gram, 5 grams were examined and classified based on high-frequency and frequently repeated subjects (Figure 4).

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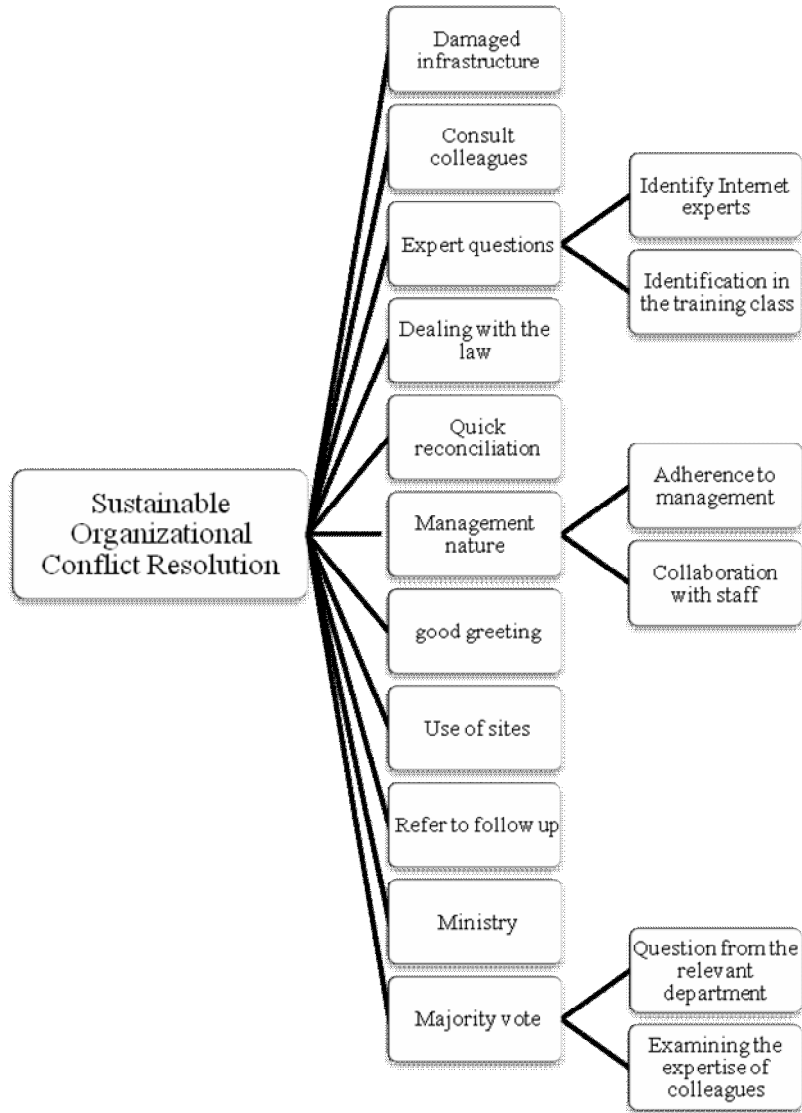


Figure 4. N-gram; characteristics of the respondents to the questions.

Also, the table below summarizes the clusters provided.

Table 4. Introduction of clusters

Items within the cluster	Cluster Name
Nature of recipes (integrity)	CLUSTER-0
Efforts to improve infrastructure (solution orientation)	CLUSTER-1
Training classes (adaptation)	CLUSTER-2
Use of majority vote (participatory)	CLUSTER-3
Interaction with colleagues (non-confrontation)	CLUSTER-4
Nature of manager's decisions (integrity)	CLUSTER-5

The following table identifies the paradox and conflict resolution in the sustainable organizational culture of each cluster:

Table 5. The average score of conflict resolution in the sustainable organizational culture of clusters

Average impact (after error removal)	Cluster Name
16	CLUSTER-0
18	CLUSTER-1
14	CLUSTER-2
16.5	CLUSTER-3
11	CLUSTER-4
17.3	CLUSTER-5

These are presented in the following diagram:

According to the ranking created and according to the average obtained, clustering includes the following: trying to improve the infrastructure (solution orientation), the nature of the manager's decisions (integration), using the majority vote (participatory), The nature of the law and instructions (integrity), training classes (compatibility), interaction with colleagues (non-confrontation) (Figure 5).

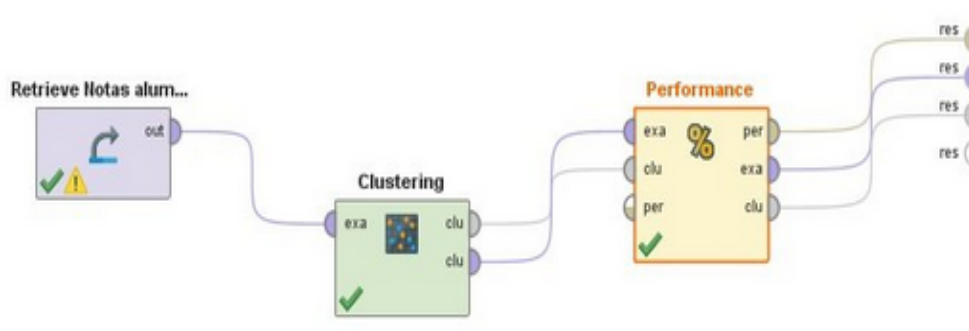


Figure 5. Schematic process of clustering in Rapidminer.

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The results of applying different methods by considering the root mean square error criterion are expressed in the table.

Table 6. Results of applying different methods in the training phase.

root_mean_squared_error	Method Name
0.214 +/- 0.321	Linear regression
0.478 +/- 0.541	Support vector machine
0.214 +/- 0.213	Decision Tree mining
41 +/- 0.58470.	Random Forest

As can be seen, decision tree methods are the best method and after regression decision tree is appropriate. Conflict resolution tactics have been.

Table 7. Results of applying different methods in the test stage.

root_mean_squared_error	Method Name
0.200 +/- 0.341	Linear regression
0.445 +/- 0.593	Support vector machine
0.203 +/- 0.235	Decision Tree mining
0.641 +/- 0.599	Random Forest

In the test phase, the decision and regression tree has less error.

Analysis of research questions

Question 1: What are the tactics of paradox and conflict resolution in the sustainable organizational culture through interviews and text mining in education?

Efforts to improve infrastructure (solution orientation), nature of manager's decisions (integrity), use of majority vote (participatory), nature of rules and regulations (integrity), training classes (compatibility), interaction with colleagues (Non-confrontation).

Frequently used words, respectively, include broken infrastructure, raising the scientific level, asking for information, consulting with colleagues, logical method, agreeing with the majority, helping the ministry, dealing with the problem properly, referring to the recruitment, paying attention to the existing notes.

The identified tactics, based on the advice received from knowledgeable individuals and in accordance with Islamic principles, include several key strategies. On average, efforts are made to improve infrastructure, emphasizing a solution-oriented approach. Managers also consider the nature of their decisions, aiming for integration and cooperation. Majority voting is utilized to encourage participatory decision-making. The importance of adhering to laws and instructions with integrity is recognized. Training classes and in-service courses are utilized for adaptation and skill development. Interactions with colleagues are promoted, focusing on non-confrontational approaches. This approach aligns with the research conducted by BehGozin et al. (2020), Ahmadi

Balasti et al. (2020), and Azadegan (2020). The use of solution-oriented methods in resolving conflicts and minimizing confrontational and aggressive behaviors is emphasized. Additionally, efforts are made to address infrastructure challenges such as slow internet speed and specialization issues through solution-oriented approaches. Problems and conflicts are seen as opportunities for learning and growth, and if individuals are unable to resolve a conflict on their own, they seek guidance from colleagues or school principals. Overall, individuals strive to adapt to their environment while prioritizing constructive and collaborative approaches.

Question 2: What is the best text mining algorithm to predict the tactics of paradox and conflict resolution in the sustainable organizational culture through interviews and text mining?

In this study, several algorithms were investigated to identify the most effective approach for conflict resolution. The algorithms considered included the backup vector machine method, regression method, random forest method, and decision tree method. After evaluating these algorithms based on the error criterion, the decision tree method was found to be the most suitable for identifying conflict resolution tactics. This research question is consistent with the findings of Coein (2019), Powers et al. (2020), and Atarodi et al. (2017). It is important to note that the decision tree method utilizes tree structures to perform operations and is recognized as one of the top forecasting methods applicable in text mining.

On the other hand, Bai Gokarna et al. (2021) have conducted an empirical study on investigating the impact of campus culture and academic leadership on institutional effectiveness. Sumera et al. (2022) argued that education has a very important role and represents an investment in people while human capital is based on educated people. Gillani et al. (2022) suggested that education and health are perceived as essential in order to achieve sustainable development for a society.

CONCLUSIONS

In today's world, coordinating organizational activities and resources to achieve organizational goals has become increasingly challenging. This is due to the growing complexity of communication, goals, tasks, and expectations within organizations. Particularly in the field of education, the establishment of integrated systems has made the education system a crucial asset in striving for development objectives and realizing the aspirations of nations.

The state of the world today reflects the profound impact of education systems and serves as a clear reflection of how these systems operate. The significance of education that aligns with the needs of individuals and society is strongly emphasized. In an interconnected world driven by information networks, it is essential for individuals to possess the skills to effectively utilize technology as a tool for creativity, progress, and productivity. To achieve the objectives of educational centers and schools, it is crucial to place great emphasis on extensive knowledge of information and communication technology, and leverage the abundant resources and technologies available.

Education policymakers widely recognize the potential of information and communication technology (ICT) in education to enhance global competitiveness and foster social mobility by developing a skilled workforce. However, practical implementation has been challenging. Despite the transformative impact of ICT on the education system, its efficient utilization has been lacking until 2021. Many education professionals had limited proficiency in information technology, which posed significant

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challenges, especially when educational systems transitioned to remote learning due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Despite concerted efforts to improve information technology integration in education, many teachers still face difficulties in effectively utilizing ICT. One of the primary challenges arises from outdated rules and regulations that are incompatible with integrated systems. Furthermore, cultural issues have traditionally discouraged the use of information technology in classrooms, as teachers were instructed to keep students away from it. However, in recent years, the direction has shifted towards incorporating information technology into teaching practices. As a result, teachers face both cultural and instructional challenges in adapting to this new approach. In interviews, some teachers complained about students' misuse of information technology, and teachers were helpless to solve these problems. During the interviews, it was found that teachers, because they are cultural, use integration and solution-oriented methods in resolving the conflicts that arise, and try to solve the problem that has arisen quickly. Because it is the education system and with these thoughts the teachers have been brought up and do not show the educational problems too big, they try to solve that problem. Besides, it should be noted that the presented research proposed novel approaches in comparison to statistical analysis in this field, presented by Ahmadi BalaDehii et al. (2020).

In line with the first research question, the following suggestions are presented:

- Strengthening the country's infrastructure
- Training on how to work with the system for all employees of the education organization
- Changing the bylaws and instructions of the education organization
- Teaching how to work with the system for all elementary students of the Education Organization
- Giving importance to e-learning for elementary students after Corona

In line with the second research question, the following suggestions are presented:

- The decision tree is the best method of problem solving and education should use this technique in doing its job.
- The relevant departments in each province should teach teachers the knowledge of text mining and data mining.

Research suggestions

This research has been done on the tactics of conflict resolution in education with text mining technique. It is suggested that the same research be done with text mining technique in other organizations. Because education has recently been merged, it is also suggested to identify integration conflicts. The tactics of conflict resolution in different cities is also examined, because in this study, cities are not considered separately.

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Authors' Contributions:

The authors contributed equally to this work.

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ORIGINAL PAPER

Analysis of the normative framework of the state of emergency in Romania

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Abstract:

The regime of the state of emergency is one of the areas to which the Constitution has given additional importance, ordering that it be regulated by an organic law. Despite this, legal provisions have been slow to emerge. It was only in 1996 that the Ministry of National Defense began drafting a project that it discussed with specialists from other institutions in the defense, public order and national security sector, a project that was submitted to the Government in the fall of 1997. Despite all the favorable opinions, the project did not appear on the agenda of the Government meetings and, of course, it was not included in the Parliament's debates either. A few months later, taking advantage of the competence granted to him by art. 114 para. (4) of the Constitution, the Government adopted Emergency Ordinance no. 1 of January 21, 1999 regarding the regime of the state of siege and the regime of the state of emergency. What determined the Government to enact a normative act of such importance in one night? I think that, in terms of motivation, the most suggestive picture could be provided by the way in which the circumstances of the moment were presented in the print media. "Mineriada 1999", as the miners' protest from Valea Jiului was nicknamed, showed the importance of the existence of clear and coherent legislation in such a sensitive field. The normative act drafted in haste and under the pressure of emotional factors contained, as we will show, some provisions that were outside the limits of legality.

Keywords: *State of Emergency, Fundamental Rights.*

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Analysis of the Constitutionality of emergency ordinance number 1 of January 21, 1999

The starting point for this analysis is the initial legal act that regulated, for the first time, the applicable legal regime in the event of a state of siege or state of emergency.

The regulation of the state of emergency regime through an emergency ordinance is clearly unconstitutional because it should have been done by law in a narrow sense, more precisely by the normative act issued exclusively by the Parliament. There are 3 constitutional arguments that require the regulation of the state of emergency by the Parliament:

Article 2 (1) of the Romanian Constitution

Under this article, the Parliament is described as the representative body of the Romanian people, thus the normative acts issued by the Parliament are based on the national sovereignty. The individual can consider that he remains free, even in the context of a possible state of emergency during which the exercise of his rights and freedoms would be restricted, only if the normative act regulating this state of emergency is issued by the holder of sovereignty. Such a sensitive area should not be regulated by legislative delegation, by adopting an emergency ordinance.

Article 53 of the Romanian Constitution

Restriction of the exercise of certain rights or freedoms can only be carried out by law (Dogaru, Dănișor & Dănișor, 2008: 359). If we understand the phrase (only by law) using the broad meaning of the term law, then the restriction could also be ordered by emergency ordinance (Decision no. 277/2001). Such an interpretation is not permissible in the context of restricting the exercise of certain rights or freedoms, because the purpose of Article 53 is not to authorize the state to restrict the exercise of individual freedoms, but to protect rights and freedoms from unjustified state intervention. In accordance with this purpose, the acceptance of the term law can only be that of the law in a restricted way, so the normative act issued exclusively by the Parliament (Dănișor, 2018: 367).

The state of emergency foresees the possibility of state intervention in the sphere of individual freedom to restrict the exercise of rights and freedoms. Therefore, Article 93 must be correlated with Article 53, the measures taken by the state during the state of emergency must respect the limits imposed by Article 53 of the Romanian Constitution.

Thus, in addition to the restrictive interpretation of the legal term, the measures taken during the state of emergency must comply with all the normative coordinates imposed by Article 53 of the Romanian Constitution.

Articles 93 and 73 correlated with article 115 of the Romanian Constitution

The 1991 Constitution stipulates in article 93 that the President of Romania institutes, according to the law, a state of siege or a state of emergency in the entire country or in some administrative-territorial units and requests the Parliament's approval of the adopted measure, within 5 days at most from its taking.

Also, Art. 72, para. (3), letter e) of the Constitution stipulated that the legal regime of the two states must be regulated by organic law.

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However, the Government invoking the exceptional case contained in art. 114, para. (4) of the Constitution, issued an emergency ordinance to regulate this area, reserved only for an organic law.

Emergency ordinances can be adopted only in case of an extraordinary situation whose regulation cannot be postponed, their adoption during the state of emergency being justified. However, in my opinion, it is not permissible to regulate the state of emergency by emergency ordinance.

Among the specialists, the opinions regarding the constitutionality of this approach were divided. Even in the decisions of the Constitutional Court, separate opinions were expressed on this topic (Decision no. 15 of January 25, 2000). In addition, in the specialized literature this action was described as a legislative anomaly of the state of emergency (Tofan, 2020: 7).

As is well known, the Constitution does not define the exceptional case. However, the Constitutional Court, in one of its decisions, specified that the meaning of exceptional cases, in the sense of art. 114 of the Constitution, represents those situations that cannot be included in those expressly considered by the law. The public interest harmed by the excessive nature of exceptional cases justifies the intervention of the Government through the emergency ordinance, based on art. 114, para. (4) of the Constitution. Therefore, such a measure can only be based on the necessity and urgency of regulating a situation which, due to its exceptional circumstances, requires the adoption of an immediate solution, in order to avoid serious harm to the public interest (Decision no. 65/1995).

Regarding the exceptional case, later, the Constitutional Court added that it has an objective character, in the sense that its existence does not depend on the will of the Government, which, in such circumstances, is forced to react promptly to defend a public interest through emergency ordinance (Decision no. 83 of May 19, 1998).

We will not analyze all the opinions expressed in the legal doctrine, but we will emphasize that, applying the principle of good faith, we are of the opinion that, by means of emergency ordinances, the Government could not rule in areas reserved for organic law.

I also believe that this principle must be abandoned because countless abuses have occurred in practice. I believe that, in this case, the cause that allowed the abuses, namely, a constitutional wording that lacks rigor, must be removed.

a) Analysis of the contents of emergency ordinance number 1 of January 21, 1999

As I have shown, the circumstances of issuing this normative act were not under the best auspices. Perhaps, in this case, some errors of form would be excusable, but we cannot judge the same when they relate to matters of substance. I will try to outline the general way of action, originally designed, in the two types of exceptional states.

The first article of the emergency ordinance establishes what the state of emergency is. The state of siege and the state of emergency are exceptional measures that are instituted in cases determined by the appearance of serious dangers to the country's defense and national security or constitutional democracy or for the prevention, limiting and removing the consequences of disasters (GEO no. 1/1999).

A problem raised by the definition of the state of emergency in this legal text, which is also maintained in the contemporary regulation, is the way in which the legal

text relates to the strictly enumerated social values and the protection of human rights. The legal text describes these listed social values as ends in themselves, on the basis of which the exercise of fundamental rights and freedoms can be restricted. Thus, the ultimate goal of any restriction - the protection of human rights - is ignored. So the text establishes abstract social values, without a predetermined content, as ends in the name of which individual freedom can be sacrificed.

Both the ordinance and the law amending the ordinance should specify that exceptional measures apply in case of serious dangers affecting those social values, with the aim of protecting individual rights and freedoms.

Article 2 defines the state of siege as the set of measures of a political, military, economic and social nature that are instituted in certain areas or on the entire territory of the country in order to increase the defense capacity of the country, in the event of the imminence of an action or inaction directed against sovereignty, independence, state unity or territorial integrity.

As for the phrase "actions or inactions" in the definition, I appreciate that it was inappropriate in that context. It is possible that I was also influenced by the fact that I know that, in a draft of the ordinance, instead of this formula, the term aggression was used. I opt for it, being defined in an international act, to which we can refer (Resolution no. 3314/1974).

Article 4 initially provided for the possibility that during the state of emergency, the exercise of some fundamental rights or freedoms, enshrined in the Constitution, could be restricted, with the consent of the Minister of Justice. This mention, however, exceeded the constitutional provisions and was modified by the approval law. Also, the approval law introduced Article 3², which provides for a series of non-derogable rights.

In Article 8, regarding the military ordinances, there was originally a phrase from the interwar period - "military authorities issue military ordinances that have the force of law" - a phrase that I consider unacceptable. Since the Constitution provides in art. 58, para. (1) that the Parliament is the only legislative authority of the country and only under the conditions provided by art. 115 legislative delegation can take place, to specify, even for exceptional situations, that any unit commander or officers empowered by a secretary of state, can issue rules with the power of law, is clearly unconstitutional. Currently, Article 8 is repealed by the law approving Ordinance no. 453 of November 1, 2004.

In terms of sanctions, it should be noted that the initial text of art. 31 stipulated that the acts of active or mobilized military personnel, who manifest an attitude of defeatism, incites disobedience or does not carry out the orders received, constitutes a crime and is punishable by imprisonment from 15 to 20 years or life imprisonment. Of course, all the listed facts are very serious. However, we wonder if these aggravating factors included in the text are seriously justified, since the punishments are much higher than those provided for the same acts committed during wartime. The legislature probably noticed this discrepancy and repealed that article.

Also, Article 20, in its initial version, specified that for the application of the provisions of this emergency ordinance, as well as the measures provided for in the decree establishing the state of siege or the state of emergency, the civil and military authorities have the following duties and responsibilities:

- a) to order the temporary deposit of weapons, ammunition and explosive materials found on the population and to proceed with their search and removal; upon termination of the exceptional measure, they will be returned

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to those entitled to possess them; to order the temporary closure of companies that sell weapons and ammunition and to establish their security;

If we applied the grammatical interpretation, it would mean that public authorities could search and seize weapons, ammunition and explosive materials whenever they wanted. Thus, there would be a new intrusion in the sphere of rights protection, suppression resulting from the lack of a deadline for laying down arms. A deprivation of a right from the guarantee of its legal protection is equivalent to its abolition.

By law no. 453/2004, a modification of the ordinance took place, in the sense that it is expressly specified that a deadline will be established for their submission and only if they have not been submitted within the established deadline, the public authorities can continue their search.

b) to carry out searches wherever and whenever needed;

The ordinance stated that among the duties and responsibilities of the civil and military authorities is that of conducting searches anywhere and at any time, without specifying a limit in this regard. Thus, the right to private life and the right to the inviolability of the domicile are suppressed, contrary to Article 49 of the 1991 Constitution. Law 453/2004 amends the provisions of the emergency ordinance, in the context of the 2003 Constitution revision, stipulating, in Article 4, that during the state of siege or state of emergency, the exercise of fundamental rights and freedoms may be restricted, with the exception of human rights and fundamental freedoms provided for in art. 3, only to the extent that the situation requires it and in accordance with Article 53 of the Romanian Constitution. Article 20 letter (d) is also amended, in the sense that public authorities can carry out checks on certain persons or places, when they are necessary.

c) to temporarily suspend the broadcasting of radio or television;

During a state of emergency or siege, which requires exceptional measures involving the restriction of certain rights and freedoms, the right to be informed and to have access to several sources of information is a right of particular importance. The reason for this temporary suspension is not specified and thus, public authorities may intervene to censor the information that the population of the country receives during the state of emergency. Censoring information from radio or television betrays influences of the communist doctrine that imposed a single official truth, suppressing the fundamental right to pluralism. The fundamental right to pluralism also implies the right to have access to multiple sources of information. Therefore, in the absence of the guarantees expressly provided by the text of the law, I consider that the temporary suspension can be equivalent to censorship, which can be taken to the extreme in the absence of express limits. Unfortunately, through the approval law, this point was maintained and even supplemented with the possibility of temporarily suspending certain publications. Therefore, this article leaves open the possibility of the state to censor information, therefore we consider it necessary that the provision be completed, in the sense of expressly mentioning the limits and reasons for the temporary suspension;

b) How long can the state of emergency last?

From a theoretical point of view, the nature of states of emergency requires that they should be instituted for a limited period of time. In practice, however, states of emergency, regardless of their official name, show us that they often exceed this temporary limit.

Article 93 paragraph 2 of the Constitution stipulates that the Parliament functions for the entire duration of the state of emergency. The Constitution, however, did not highlight a maximum time duration for the existence of this state of emergency. However, through grammatical interpretation, we can reach the conclusion that the term "duration" signifies a determined interval in time, therefore, a time limit is mandatory. This duration cannot represent an eternity because it does not imply the idea of permanence, but imposes a temporal limit.

Article 5 of GEO no. 1/1999, as we have shown above, stipulates that the state of emergency can be instituted for a maximum duration of 30 days. Also, article 15, from the same Government ordinance, provides that, taking into account the evolution of the danger situation, the President, with the permission of the Parliament, can extend the established state of emergency, but is obliged to comply with the duration condition provided for in art. 5 of GEO no. 1/1999. This obligation was introduced through law no. 453/2004. Unfortunately, this obligation was not found in the original version of the ordinance. Therefore, the original form did not stipulate a maximum term for which it was possible to establish the extension of the exceptional state. Therefore, at least theoretically, the state of emergency could be extended, by the President, with the permission of the Parliament, for an indefinite period.

The consequence of this provision, found in article 15 of GEO no. 1/1999, is that the President does not have the possibility to order, for an indefinite period, the state of emergency, without the legislator approving this extension successively, from thirty to thirty days. Therefore, from this new perspective, the provisions found in article 15 of GEO no. 1/1999, as formulated by the Approval Law no. 453/2004, are in accordance with the Constitution and guarantee a regular control of the Parliament regarding the decision to maintain the state of emergency which, as I have already shown, involves serious restrictions on the exercise of certain rights and freedoms (Dima, 2020: 2).

c) Procedure for extending the state of emergency

The wording of article 15 of GEO no. 1/1999 is likely to raise serious problems of interpretation regarding the procedure for extending the state of emergency. If we take into account the fact that we have an exceptional state proclaimed, in the context of a legislature opposing the executive, the provisions of art. 15 can represent the reason for an intense conflict.

So, according to that article (Art. 15 of GEO no. 1/1999), the key question would be the following: should the approval given by the Parliament be subsequent or prior to the issuance, by the President of Romania, of the decree extending the state of emergency?

If we make a grammatical interpretation and take into account the position of the phrase "with the consent of the Parliament", then we will come to the conclusion that said consent must be prior to the decree issued by the President of Romania by which he extended the exceptional state. In addition, we could say that the legislator, precisely due to the fact that he has the constitutional duty to operate for the entire duration of the state of emergency that he has approved, he would have the obligation to rule in advance regarding the extension of that state of emergency. Moreover, another argument would be the fact that Article 15 does not specify any term for the approval, by the legislator, of the extension of the exceptional state by decree. So, from the arguments presented so far, it would appear that the approval given by the Parliament could only be prior to the President's decree to extend the state of emergency.

Analysis of the normative framework of the state of emergency in Romania

However, in my opinion, based on the legal arguments that I am about to present and that I personally consider much more solid, a contrary interpretation is correct.

A first argument is that, if the Parliament had intended to specify the moment when it wants to approve the extension of the exceptional state, (before or after the President has issued the presidential decree), it would have been necessary to do it in a direct way. An example would be the way in which it approved the provisions of article 16 para. 2 of GEO no. 1/1999.

A second argument would be that, article 15 of GEO no. 1/1999 does not only regulate the ability to extend the exceptional status. This article also regulates the power to expand or narrow the area in which the exceptional state is applied. Therefore, due to the fact that Article 15 does not make any distinction between measures to expand, restrict or extend the state of emergency, what matters is that the said decision be taken, in a sufficiently short time, by the President of Romania.

Another argument is that, although article 15 does not stipulate a term for the Parliament's approval of the extension of the exceptional state, the latter could not be other than that provided for in the Fundamental Law and in article 12 of GEO no. 1/1999 regarding the establishment of the state of emergency, namely 5 days from the date of the respective measure. An interpretation of this type takes into account what is the aim of the action. In the case of article 15 of GEO no. 1/1999, the goal pursued by the legislator is identical to that pursued by the provisions of article 93 para. 1 of the Constitution, namely, the possibility to ensure the necessary speed, in taking measures, to be able to deal with an exceptional situation.

However, regardless of the legal and constitutional considerations regarding the extension procedure and the duration of the state of emergency, it is very important to be careful that these exceptional situations do not become permanent. If these exceptional states were to become permanent, then they would turn into a state of normality, whose existence would no longer be aimed at protecting fundamental rights and returning to normality. Therefore, it is very essential that, for all members of society and for all state institutions, the priority remains to resolve, quickly, the state of emergency, so that it remains exactly what it is, a temporary state.

States of emergency are therefore a danger to all states governed by the rule of law. The purpose of the state of emergency is a noble one, that of protecting society and the state from an imminent danger, by which its existence is endangered. But if this exceptional state lasts longer than necessary, its noble purpose can turn into a shortcut to authoritarianism.

If the power is left loose, for too long, taming it will not be achieved easy. The only regulation that provides us with an institutional guarantee in this regard is this approval, which occurs every thirty days, which forces the President and the Parliament, the most representative institutions, to collaborate and agree on the extension, modification or termination of the state of emergency. If we eliminate this obligation, we can end up, to paraphrase Giorgio Agamben, in a no-man's land (Agamben, 2005: 1), which is at the intersection between the political act that decides and law that imposes.

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ORIGINAL PAPER

Children with special educational needs (SEN) – a challenge for the present Romanian society

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Abstract:

Modern pedagogical theories have begun to spread in special education in Romania, which uses specific methods for the recovery and education of children with disabilities, but has remained deficient in terms of integration of children with disabilities in public schools in Romania, due to the lack of specialists at national level to use specific methodologies in a differentiated manner.

A 2007 OECD synthesis report on education policies for at-risk and disabled pupils in South-Eastern Europe identifies factors considered to be "barriers or facilitators to inclusion" and equity in education in all countries covered by the assessment. These include: the economic situation of the country, the legal framework, poor diagnosis, lack of pre-school education for some at-risk groups, lack of quality of education for children with ESC in mainstream schools, lack of statistical data, insufficient teacher training, negative attitudes towards children who do not have disabilities (bullying) which generate marginalisation, inadequate attitudes of their parents and teachers in mainstream schools, prejudice, 'lack of responsibility, oversized classes, very demanding work' for both pupils and teachers, insufficient resources, limited access to other complementary services, difficulty in implementing a multidisciplinary approach, lack of a system for monitoring individual children's progress.

Our paper aims to analyse the extent to which our country is able to respond to the major challenge of remedying all these unfavourable aspects, in the shortest time possible, through a holistic approach, integrating the education system, the health system, the social welfare system and all relevant actors, in order to support the inclusive and remedial education of children with special educational needs and their integration into society.

Keywords: *special education needs, social work, vulnerable children, education, social inclusion.*

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Conceptual framework. Defining SEN

“Despite the universally accepted importance of supporting children with SEN, there is no common agreement in Europe of what constitutes special needs in education. The construction of any such definition is hindered by the absence of a harmonised system of classification for individual learning difficulties. There are significant differences across Europe in the labels used to categorise children with SEN, and the social understandings which underpin particular labels.” (European Commission, 2013). Moreover, there are many voices amongst the people with learning difficulties and disabilities who argue that the term SEN is becoming outdated, as it perpetuates labelling and exclusion, by pointing out that these persons are different (Murphy, 2022).

In Romania, special educational needs are defined as "additional educational needs, complementary to the general objectives of education, adapted to individual particularities and to those characteristic of a particular deficiency/affliction or learning disorder/difficulty, as well as complex assistance (medical, social, educational, etc.). Complex care without additional educational needs does not define SEN". (Ministry of Health, 2016).

The topic of approaching special educational needs from an integrated perspective is a main focus of the inclusive education policies, at European and international level and is subscribed to the general concept of inclusion. (Barton, Durkheim, Sen). Particularly for children, inclusion means that all children, regardless of their social status or of their vulnerabilities, must have opportunities to belong to their child care communities, must have the chance to not be seen as “different”, must have the right to learn from one another and grow together with one another (Croft, 2017).

Inclusive education can be explored through the lens of classic and modern sociological theories. Thus, the concept can be subscribed to the social system theory developed by Niklas Luhmann (Luhmann, 1995), given that the dichotomy inclusion-exclusion is identified at different institutional levels. Furthermore, inclusive education is the result of joint initiative and of the interactions and influences between various systems and subsystems. The social systems theory leads our reasoning back towards Herbert Mead’s social self theory (Mead, 2015), stating that an individual’s consciousness, desires, attitudes are developed within the context of social relationships and interactions. What differentiates modern society from traditional ones, according to Emile Durkheim’s theory on the different types of social solidarity, is a fundamental change in the form of social cohesion. (Durkheim, 2001).

If social inclusion cannot be obtained, social exclusion occurs. Likewise, if the purposes of inclusive education are not reached, educational exclusion and marginalization occur, whereas phenomena like bullying and labelling – causing vicious forms of social stigma – become more and more frequent. According to the reference group theory (Merton, 1949), “a person considered normal tends to have prejudices against a person whom he identifies as having a disability and is not part of his group” (Goga, I. C., Niță, A. M., 2018: 50).

Legal and strategic framework

In Romania, the legislative framework complies with the legislation created by international bodies on the education of people with special educational needs (SEN), to which it has adhered by signing these documents:

- UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UN, 1989);

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- The Salamanca Statement (UNESCO, 1994);
- Standard Rules on Special Needs Education (UN, 1993);
- World Declaration on Education for All (UN, 1990).

The main documents that link the directions of development of the education of children with special needs with the reality of Romanian society are the following:

- Romanian Constitution - Article 46;
- National Education Law no. 1/2011;
- Law 272/2004 on the protection and promotion of children's rights;
- Law 448/2006 on the protection and promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities;
- Social Assistance Law 292/2011.

These organic laws have been supplemented by rules and regulations approved by Ministerial Order in order to implement the respective measures in the field of special education (Ministry of Education, 2011 - a, b).

There is an ongoing concern about special education, which is why the current rules will be constantly revised and adapted to the requirements of quality special education.

Within the meaning of the UN Convention of the Rights of the Child (UN, 1989), “inclusive education needs to be clarified in national contexts and its principles promoted and integrated into national legislation and education policies and practices across Europe” (Popescu, A. M., Motoi, G., 2022: 275).

Identifying difficulties and challenges in enforcing educational inclusion policies for children with SEN

The Government Decision for the approval of the The National Strategy regarding the Rights of Persons with Disabilities for the period 2020-2027 acknowledges the fact that there exists a comprehensive legislative framework specific to inclusive education, but the approach is not coherent and unitary, “because of the lack of financial and human resources with the necessary skills and knowledge, trained in special education.” (Romanian Government, 2022).

The 2007 OECD Synthesis Report on Education Policies for At-Risk and Disabled Pupils in South-Eastern Europe (OECD, 2007) identifies factors considered to be "barriers or facilitators to inclusion" and equity in education in all countries covered by the evaluation:

"Facilitators are reforms in education that have introduced a positive legislative framework, policies and support from authorities, adherence to international agreements, the role of non-governmental organisations, the interest of schools and their flexibility, the professional autonomy of teachers, their training - particularly initial training and their positive attitude."

Other facilitators are: motivated parents, school leaders, national and international organisations that support the assistance process, the positive-socio-emotional climate, school equipment and material resources, individual education plans, etc.

The barriers highlighted by the situation analysis of the countries participating in the evaluation are: the economic situation of the country, the legal framework, poor diagnosis, lack of pre-school education for some at-risk groups, lack of quality of education for children with ESC in mainstream schools, lack of statistical data, insufficient teacher training, negative attitudes towards children without disabilities

(bullying) which generate marginalisation, inappropriate attitudes of parents and teachers in mainstream schools, prejudice, lack of responsibility, oversized classes, very demanding work for both pupils and teachers, insufficient resources, limited access to other complementary services, difficulty in implementing a multi-disciplinary approach, lack of a system for monitoring individual children's progress, etc.

Pointing out at the biggest challenge concerning the classification of special educational needs, the Network of Experts in Social Sciences of Education and training (NESSE) underlines the distinction between normative and non-normative difficulties. The first category includes physical and sensory difficulties, for which there is a consensus among specialists related to objective assessment measures. The second category includes the types of difficulties that are harder to identify and assess and where professional judgement plays a more consistent role. Whereas normative categories tend to have a low incidence, non-normative categories tend to have a higher occurrence. They are specific for the majority of children having SEN, at international level. (NESSE, 2012).

In 2017, in the framework of the project "Education without discrimination is also my business", carried out by the Centre for Legal Resources in partnership with the Swiss-Romanian Cooperation Programme, relevant public documents in the field of educational policies for vulnerable children were analysed and specialists in education and social issues were consulted in three public debates in Bucharest, Iasi and Craiova. The specific issues raised were used as a starting point for developing public policy recommendations to reduce the socio-educational marginalisation of vulnerable children. The document draws attention to the following problems identified:

- the number of psycho-pedagogic teachers, psychology teachers, speech teachers, itinerant and support teachers and school counsellors is insufficient in Romanian schools;
- one specialist is responsible for a very large number of pupils;
- there is not enough effective working time for specialist support for children;
- in rural areas, there are far too few such specialists, or sometimes none at all;
- the professional roles of support specialists are confused and there is very little cooperation between education and social work specialists;
- school mediators are very under-represented in the school environment, relative to the existing need, and are not sustainable over time.

It is reported that "[...] all this limits the results that can be achieved in terms of reaching the child's development potential, maintains a low quality of socio-educational approaches and fails to ensure the educational inclusion of all children!" (Center for Legal Resources, 2017).

Perhaps a key-fact that must be underlined when investigating the main causes for the poor identification and classification of children with disabilities and/ or special educational needs is the fact that the Romanian legislation does not provide the parents' obligation of having their child assessed and leaves them the free choice to apply or not for a disability certificate or a school counselling and orientation certificate, the latter granting the access of the pupil with SEN to the complex educational support system. (Ministry of Education, 2011 a).

Some authors argue that inclusive education in Romania needs consistent change and the Romanian society need a change itself, from the paradigm of selfishness to helping each other achieve a common interest (Ghergut A., Frumos, I., 2019).

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A sociological analysis: Perceptions of the teachers and parents on the socio-educational approach of children with SEND

This section presents the main results of a qualitative and quantitative research that we performed based on an interview and, respectively, on a questionnaire applied between March-April 2023 in the city of Craiova, Romania.

During the first stage of the research, we interviewed 10 elementary school teachers, selected from 7 mass education schools in Craiova, using an interview guide with 8 questions. Subsequently, we applied a questionnaire consisting of 11 questions (both closed, scaled and open answer questions) on a number of 57 parents, indicated by the participants in the interview as parents of children with special education needs or potentially special educational needs (both classified and not classified as such) – namely 26 and, respectively, 31 parents of children from 2 classes with the highest prevalence of cases, according to the results of the interview.

The main objective of the present research is to identify the degree of knowledge and recognition of the SEND problematic amongst educators and parents.

Another objective concerns the extent to which teachers and parents are informed and aware about the resources and support that the legal framework in Romania provides and engages in solving this particular issue which involves a high level of responsibility for all relevant actors in the field.

A further objective aims at identifying further needs and gaps to be filled in the health, education and social work systems in Romania, in order to provide consistent and sustainable support in the future, for compliance with the requirements regarding educational and social inclusion and integration of this extremely vulnerable category of children.

First of all, we shall present the results of the interview applied to the selected elementary school teachers, which consisted of 8 questions, from which we selected a few of the most relevant answers for our research.

Q1: How many children with special education needs are included in your class?

Answer 1: “In my class there are, currently, 27 children, of which one child with Down síndrome who has a school counselling and orientation certificate issued by CJRAE Dolj and whose mother assists him daily during the school activities”.

Answer 2: “Out of 26 children in my class, there are 6 who have school counselling and orientation certificates and 9 children that, in my opinion, have learning difficulties and should also have this kind of certificate, but were not assessed by CJRAE. Thus, half of my class are SEND children.”

Answer 3: “3 of 31 children are SEND children. 2 of them are also physically disabled children and one has only learning impairments. There is also a pupil that has an ADHD- similar behaviour, but was never assessed as such and one that has certain cognitive issues.”

Answer 4: “I suspect that 3 children out of the 28 in my class have specific learning issues, but they are not diagnosed and have no certificate from the competent authority and, thus, I must declare that there is no SEND child in my class.”

According to all the answers of the participants to this first question, we identified 40 children with special education needs and disabilities, included in a total number of 9 classes and 276 pupils (only one teacher answered that there are no SEND

children in her class), which leads to the conclusion that the percentage of children belonging to this category is very high – nearly 14 %. The main problem appears to be the fact that many of these children are not properly assessed or diagnosed and do not possess special school counselling and orientation certificates.

Q2: How informed are you and, respectively, the parents, about children with SEND and the institutional measures taken for their inclusion?

Answer 1: “We, the teachers, are well aware of this problem that seems to be more and more extensive during the last years. There is, mainly, this Ministerial Order no. 1985 from 2016 that regulates the procedures for the assessment and the integration of children with SEND in the mass education system. Procedurally, we are ok, but the problem that I have noticed myself and many of my colleagues is that the system does not function as a whole, there are many missing links in the chain, there is a lack of specialists and the parents, on the other side, are not very well informed about the possibilities that the state offers.”

Answer 2: “We are obliged to be very well informed about this issue, it is our mission and duty as teachers to be informed about how to proceed when such a case occurs in our class. I very much agree with the integrated approach, I very much agree that these children have the right to be included in the mass education system together with all other children, but my impression is that the system is not fully prepared to integrate them – there is labelling, there is bullying, there is a lack of knowledge from the parents, they are not well oriented and they tend to rather hide the problem than confront it.”

Answer 3: “I consider myself to be very well informed, because I have to and because I have been working with children with SEND since the beginning of my career. I also took part in several trainings organised by the school inspectorate or by the Ministry [of Education – or note]. Not very often, it is true. But what am I to do about the parents? I know that it is very difficult when this problem appears in a family, I know that there are many who struggle and do all their best to take the appropriate measures for their child – and even in these situations it is not sufficient. But there are also these parents that – no matter how hard you try to explain to them the correct institutional way and the good that they could do to their child if they took this way, refuse to do so.”

All teachers that took part in our interview stated that they are informed about the SEND- problematic, but would appreciate if they benefitted from more training and that only a small part of the parents of children from this category are well informed and are following the correct procedural steps when it comes to their education.

Q3: What are the most frequent types of SEND that you came or come in contact with, as a teacher?

Answer 1: “During the past years, I have witnessed a more and more frequent prevalence of autism amongst children, some of them even being diagnosed with acquired autism – from electronic devices abuse. There are also children with small or medium mental retardation, children with Down syndrome, ADHD or with specific learning impairments.”

Answer 2: “Currently, in my class, there is one child with autism, one that has a mild form of cerebral palsy, associated with small learning difficulties and a child with

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diagnosed ADHD. But in the past years, I worked with many children with various degrees of physical and/or mental disability, with Down syndrome, with unspecific learning impairments that – in my opinion- were not properly diagnosed by the clinicians. Those are the hardest cases, because you simply don't know what to do."

The answers provided by the participants in the interview revealed that there are various types of deficiencies and impairments that can be classified as SEND – from sensorial deficiencies to physical-motor and neurologic-motor disabilities and mental disabilities. There are also children with recognisable learning impairments that do not have a diagnose, a certification of any kind or for which no individual intervention plan has been issued.

Q4: How much effort do you have to put in, as a teacher, in order to properly address the special requirements of these children?

Answer 1: "It is extremely difficult to work with children with special education needs. I am well aware of our duty, as educators, to ensure their inclusion and to prevent them from being bullied by the other children, but to use and stimulate their potential to a full extent is a rather overwhelming task, because those who are diagnosed are either alone in school or accompanied by their parents, as assistants, who do not have the abilities and competences of a professional supporting teacher. Because of the lack of sufficient itinerant and supporting teachers in the system, some parents have to pay a "shadow" for their child or become "shadows" themselves.

Answer 2: "I do not intend to be rude or unprofessional, but only on child with SEND is a game changer in the class. Not to mention that there are so many in my class and the most of them are not diagnosed and, because of that, they are pulling the whole class behind, given that I have to slow down everything so that they could keep the pace too."

Answer 3: "Believe me, there are days when I go home after school and cry or have headaches because it is very exhausting to perform 100% when you have no help at all, with them not having the certificates or not having a supporting teacher and me being forced to adapt the whole content so that absolutely all children in my class understand it. It is a pity, on the other side, for the children with high potential, because I don't have enough time or means of help for them either."

Most teachers expressed the idea that it is very difficult for a teacher to work with a class that includes one or more children with SEND, especially in a system that does not provide enough help in terms of supporting teachers and specialists.

Q5: How much cooperation there is between you, as a representative of the education institution, and the parents of the children with SEND?

Answer 1: "I could give you the example of the mother of a child with autism, who is very involved and cooperant – but her son's learning impairments are big enough and both her – as her son's shadow in school - and I have to work very hard; on the other side, I have the example of a mother of a child whom I suspect to suffer from a form of mental retardation and who is not willing to accept that and to do the necessary steps for her son's diagnose and inclusion on the specific rehabilitation and certification path. I tell her almost every day that she must take measures about her son and she says that he has no problem, he is just slower and will soon adjust. I think that she fears the fact that

she would be called in school to accompany him every day, if she takes a certificate for him and she has no time to do that. But I have contacted the school counsellor and, more recently, a social worker and I hope that they will find a solution to this problem as soon as possible.”

Answer 2: “I have had children with SEND in my class for many years, almost every education cycle comes with such challenges. From my experience, I can tell that most of the parents are not very open about this issue, they somehow feel hurt or overwhelmed when I try to come closer to the problem, discuss with them and guide them towards counselling or other forms of help. Very surprisingly, there was also one situation in which I signalled certain learning difficulties to the family of one of my pupils, they were very receptive, but none of the specialists that they consulted afterwards was able to provide a diagnose and the problem remained unsolved. We don’t have enough specialists and the ones we have are – for their most part- not very well prepared”.

Answer 3: “I have had and I am still having cases from both poles: either extremely engaged parents, that gave up any other activity for taking care of their children and accompany them in school and became their children therapists and work uninterruptedly for their rehabilitation or parents who don’t know enough about their children’s condition and even seem to not want to know more and leave everything up to us, considering that it’s the school’s duty exclusively to remediate the learning problems. It’s a very delicate situation.”

Most of the interviewed teachers complained about a rather poor communication and cooperation with the parents of children with SEN, who either tend to overprotect their children and force certain requirements or conditions to be ensured by the school, that are sometimes impossible to attain or, on the other hand, tend to ignore all recommendations and suggestions of the teachers, trying to impose their opinion and have a negative attitude, varying from indifference to hostility. Cooperative parents are rare and teachers also mentioned cases in which they had a good communication with the parents, but the other institutions and specialists involved in the assessment (e.g. doctors) were not able to provide a diagnosis or to recognize the problem.

Q6: What do you consider to be the biggest problem when it comes to the integration of children with SEN in mainstream schools?

Answer 1: “It think that it all comes down to the lack of knowledge and information and to the fact that the people involved do not know their roles and their rights completely and maybe they are also afraid to take responsibility, because it is such a delicate matter.”

Answer 2: “Romania, in my opinion, is still not prepared to integrate these children and to facilitate their access to a normal life and to normal education. I am very aware of my affirmation, because I am a teacher, but I am also the mother of a child with physical and intellectual disability. I know the legislation by heart, I have studied everything and tried everything, because I have always wanted to give my child the same opportunities as “normal” children and I have been fighting very hard for this. The problem is that, somewhere on this path, someone is not properly doing their job, someone avoids taking responsibility, someone doesn’t do his/her job very well, someone or something is missing from the chain. It still isn’t a unitary approach, it will

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take long until things will be better in Romania.”

Answer 3: “Honestly, I don’t know which of the problems – because there are many- to mention firstly. I would say that we don’t have enough specialists for the correct assessment and classification of these children, I would mention bullying – that sometimes makes parents to make the decision not to obtain a disability certificate or a school orientation certificate for their children and I would also mention the fact that the parties involved don’t know their rights and their obligations or know them only partly or abuse their rights and ignore their obligations. Imagine a chain in which there is always a missing link; and when you repair one link, another one breaks or even if none is missing, some of them are rusty and the chain never functions well. I think it’s time that a good craftsman repairs the chain and puts all links together and oils them and gives them a new shine.”

The teachers’ answers reveal that none of them is satisfied with the functioning of the complex system consisting of institutions, educators, parents and various specialists involved with regard to addressing the SEN problematic. The very expressive metaphor of the chain summarizes that there is an unsatisfying allocation of roles and resources and that the relevant actors do not fit together very well, up to this point.

As mentioned above, the second component of our sociological research, aiming at investigating the other perspective of the school-parent relationship and at taking a further step in understanding the parents’ perception on the process of educational integration and social inclusion of children with SEN, envisaged using the quantitative method on a sample of parents from mainstream schools in Craiova city. From the 7 schools investigated previously through the qualitative study, we selected 2 full classes in which the occurrence of children with SEN was the most frequent. Thus, the sample consisted of 57 parents of children with or without educational needs, in order to grant the authenticity and objectivity of the results.

The results of this study are presented in the following, mentioning that, out of document economy reasons, for certain open answer questions we only selected the most relevant answers.

Q1: How informed are you about the problematic of children with special educational needs included in the Romanian mainstream education system?

Variants	Percent
Not at all informed	12.2 %
Little informed	17.6 %
Quite well informed	43.9 %
DK/ NO	26.3 %

Nearly 44 % of the respondents stated that they are quite well informed about the topic of children with special educational needs, but this involves a certain level of one’s subjectivity about himself/herself.

Q2: Do you agree with the fact that children with special education needs have the right to be integrated in mainstream schools?

Variant	Percent
Yes	70 %
No	21 %
DK/ NA	9 %

The percentage of 21% parents that do not agree with children with SEN being integrated in mainstream schools is quite worrying, taking into account that these parents' children have school colleagues with SEN and they might transmit their children a negative attitude towards these children.

Q3: To which extent are you familiar with the procedures and measures for the integration of children with SEN in mainstream schools?

Variant	Percent
To a very large extent	17.5 %
To a large extent	8.8 %
To some extent	12.2 %
To a small extent	10.5 %
To a very small extent	21 %
DK/ NA	30 %

More than 50% of the parents answered that they are not familiar with these measures or they have no opinion at all, which points out a small degree of visibility and understanding of this issue.

Q4: To which extent do you consider that children with SEN are well integrated in the mainstream schools from our city?

Variant	Percent
To a very large extent	12.2 %
To a large extent	15.8 %
To some extent	17.5 %
To a small extent	14 %
To a very small extent	35 %
DK/ NA	5.5 %

The highest percentage of parents (35 %) consider that children with SEN are integrated in mainstream schools "to a very small extent". We must keep in mind that amongst these respondents we may encounter both parents of children with SEN and without SEN.

Q5: To your knowledge, are there children with special educational needs in the class that your child belongs to?

Variant	Percent
Yes	73.7 %
No	0 %
DK/ NA	26.3 %

It is rather improbable that a parent should not know the composition of his/ her child's class. We are inclining more towards the supposition that part of the 26.3 % of the respondents are those parents mentioned by several teachers, that refuse to acknowledge that their children are SEN children.

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Q6: Do you personally know any children with special educational needs?

Variant	Percent
Yes	100 %
No	0%
DK/ NA	0 %

The respondents unanimously pointed out that they personally know children with special educational needs.

Q7: If the answer to the previous question was affirmative, please explain.

(selected answers)

Answers indicating that their child has SEN	<p>“My son has Down syndrome and associated minor learning difficulties”</p> <p>“Yes, my daughter”</p> <p>“I have a child with dyslexia which is in this class”</p> <p>“My daughter has a certificate from CJRAE because she was diagnosed with ADHD at the age of 5”</p> <p>“My boy. He suffers from a physical disability and a mild mental retardation”</p> <p>“My daughter has cerebral palsy and learned to speak very late and is behind in school so that is why we issued a certificate for school”</p> <p>“My own daughter has a ASD and I am her shadow in school, she has a certificate”</p>
Answers indicating that their child doesn't have SEN	<p>“Yes, in my son's class there are 3 children”</p> <p>“In our class there are some children with handicap, the class teacher explained it to us in the beginning”</p> <p>“I only know the children from my son's school”</p> <p>“There are a few in my child's class and in our school”</p>

Q8: If you suspected that your child has learning difficulties of any kind, who would you contact first?

The family doctor/ paediatrician/ other doctors	47.3 %
The teacher/ head teacher in school	31.6 %
The school counsellor	7 %
The authority for social protection	3.5 %
A psychologist	10.6 %
Others (please name)	0 %

47.3 % of the parents stated that they would contact a doctor (family doctor/ paediatrician/ other doctors) if they suspected that their child has learning difficulties. Other 31.6 % mentioned that they would contact the teacher/ head teacher, 10. 6 % would contact a psychologist, 7% would go to the school counsellor and 3.5 % towards the authority for social protection. We appreciate that these are satisfying answers, given that any of the specialists mentioned are part of the inter-institutional network or system of resources that is able to engage the other relevant actors in finding the appropriate solutions for any child with SEN.

Q9: If a teacher/ educator would bring to your knowledge that your child might have certain learning impairments/ special educational needs, what would you do?

(selected answers)

“I would ask for a second opinion, I would bring him to the doctor”.
“I think that these teachers are simply lazy and don’t want to do their job and blame everything on us, the parents, like I have to teach my child, not her.”
“I would be scared, but I would consult my husband and decide what to do. I think a doctor should be seen first.”
“The teacher even told me several times that my son has learning difficulties but I think these things are normal in children, some of them are slower and need more time to catch the rhythm.”
“I have already been in this situation. I suspected something already, but when the teacher told me, I went to CJRAE and had my daughter assessed and she became a certificate for that.”
“The teacher and school counsellor signalled some problems that my son has in school. I don’t know what to say about it, but I am still not taking a certificate for him, because I don’t want him to be laughed about in school. Children are mean, they laugh all the time and call them “handicapped”.
“I think teachers should teach the children mathematics and Romanian, not to give their opinion about my child. They have no right to make statements about my children’s health.”

The answers to this question are not homogenous and they correlate to the answers provided by the teachers, during the interviews, namely that there are parents who respond to the signal that their child might have SEN in a positive manners, willing to accept and follow the recommendations of the educators and, on the other hand, there are parents who are very sceptical and mistrusting of the teachers’ abilities to identify special educational needs in children or of their right to interfere. There are also several parents who fear that their child would be bullied in school if the other children found out that he belongs to a “special” category of children.

Q10: To which extent do you consider that children with SEN are well integrated in the mainstream schools from our city?

Variant	Percent
To a very large extent	8.8 %
To a large extent	14.2 %
To some extent	24.5 %
To a small extent	14 %

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To a very small extent	17.5 %
DK/ NA	21 %

More than 50 % of the respondents consider that children with SEN are integrated in the mainstream schools from our city from a moderate to a very small extent. These answers point out that there still are many things to be addressed and remediated.

Q11: What would be your recommendations for a better integration of children with SEN in the mainstream schools?

(selected answers)

“I think that more should be done about bullying. It is very difficult to convince a child that school is good for him, when everyday he comes home upset and frustrated because the other children hurt him”.
“We need more specialists. There are not enough psychologists, not enough doctors who are specialized in this problem, not enough supporting teachers in schools, it’s like the hardest part remains to us, the parents. It is simply not fair”.
“I guess we need more communication. School with parents, parents with children, children amongst them, the institutions with each other.”
“Teachers need more training and also more help, because they are overwhelmed with their job. There should be more supporting teachers and the state should also offer free therapy for all children with special education needs”.

These recommendations speak for themselves and are, also, correlated with the answers to the questions addressed to the teachers during the interviews. There is need for intervention from multiple points of view for a proper educational inclusion of children with SEN.

Conclusions

The results of our sociological research proved to be correlated to the previous theoretical and empirical observations made by specialists in the field of social and educational inclusion and, particularly, in the area of expertise regarding children with special educational needs. There doesn’t seem to be a coherent approach with regard to the integration of children with SEN in the educational system in Romania, as there is a certain lack of responsibility amongst most of the relevant actors. Although most of the teachers are familiar and compliant with their tasks and duties regarding the educational approach of pupils with SEN, there is a strong need for further training and instruction and for appropriate resources and supporting staff.

Public awareness campaigns, at national and local level, about the recognition, identification, support and educational inclusion of children with SEND, targeting educators, parents, caregivers, therapists, social workers and all members of the support network for vulnerable children would bring consistent benefits for the harmonization of the whole process. Parental education workshops would help parents understand their role and obligation towards their children with special educational needs and to build trust in the reliability of the educational support measures and programmes. Many of these interventions could be achieved within projects with European financing, within public-private partnerships, with the involvement of civil society that has been playing a key-role, during the last decades, in promoting social inclusion and integration initiatives.

Furthermore, we recommend that specific legislation and normative acts in the field of inclusive education for children with disabilities and/ or special education needs shall be amended, in order not to completely invest the parents with the power of dictating the educational path of their children with SEN. We also suggest that the School Inspectorates work in close connection with the Child Protection authorities and with social workers, as well as with the other specialists invested with specific roles, in order to form a reliable network of support, based on a thorough assessment and identification process.

Authors' Contributions:

The authors contributed equally to this work.

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ORIGINAL PAPER

Estimating volatility patterns using GARCH models: A case study on Swedish stock market

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Abstract:

The main aim of this research paper is to estimate volatility patterns using GARCH models based on a case study on Swedish stock market. The selected time period covers the long time interval from December 2008 to December 2022. In other words, the analyzed period includes certain extreme events such as global financial crisis of 2008 and COVID-19 pandemic which had a significant impact on most stock markets in Europe. The econometric framework includes GARCH family models. This empirical research study contributes to the existing literature on the behavior of the developed stock market from Sweden.

Keywords: *volatility patterns, GARCH models, developed stock market, abnormal returns, investor, random walk.*

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1. Introduction

FTSE Russell recently published, in September 2022, the last official report on FTSE Equity Country Classification of Markets and highlighted the following four main market categories, like : developed, advanced emerging, secondary emerging and frontier markets. Considering the criteria used by FTSE Russell, the selected stock market in Sweden is included in the leading category of developed markets. According to the official website of Trading Economics, the OMX Stockholm 30 index represents a main index, but also free float and capitalization weighted stock market index on the Stockholm Stock Exchange. The OMX Stockholm 30 Index also covers the performance of a certain number of 30 stocks with the largest volume of the trading on the Sweden stock market.

Tarczyński et al. (2021) revealed the existence of particular stock market disturbances generated due to the absence of complete market information. Moreover, Engle (2001) argued that both ARCH and GARCH models consider heteroskedasticity as a variance which is to be modeled. Xie et al. (2020) revealed that the benefits of the international diversification of the portfolio are highlighted when they have an effect on the level of portfolio risk based on the strategy to compose the portfolio by adding financial assets from certain stock markets characterized by weak correlations.

Umlauf (1993) investigated the effect of transaction taxes on the dynamics of the stock market in Sweden for the sample period 1980–1987 and concluded that volatility is not affected by the regulation of new taxes, however in contrast to the behavior of stock prices and turnover in this regard. Adenomon and Idowu (2022) argued that COVID-19 pandemic determined significant breakdown the case of most economies based on the dynamics of Gross Domestic Product also known as GDP, but the financial markets were also massively affected.

2. Literature review

Burdekin and Harrison (2021) considered that the COVID-19 pandemic constitutes the most severe health crisis since the previous Spanish Flu of 1918–1919. Trivedi et al. (2022) revealed the effect of COVID-19 pandemic on stock markets due to a severe distress based on unpredictable uncertainty. Tarczyński et al. (2021) discussed the classical finance theory approach which is based on the assumption that all market participants are rational focused on profit maximization which refers to the high efficiency of the stock market. Spulbar et al. (2022) analyzed the long-term behavior of the stock market developed in Japan by applying GARCH family models for the sample period from July 1998 to January 2022. Badarla et al. (2022) investigated volatility patterns using GARCH models for a cluster of stock markets such as: Switzerland, Austria, China and Hong Kong for the selected period from January 2003 to September 2021. Adenomon and Idowu (2022) provided relevant information on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the volatility behavior of the Nigerian stock markets using certain sectorial stocks based on GARCH models.

Engle (1982) designed “a new class of stochastic processes” also known as autoregressive conditional heteroscedastic (ARCH) processes. Moreover, Engle (2001) suggested that ARCH and GARCH models represent “standard tools” of applied econometrics in terms of the rigorous understanding of volatility behavior. Nelson (1991) generated the exponential GARCH model, also known in as the EGARCH model. Furthermore, Glosten et al. (1993) devised the GJR model, which gets its name

from Glosten, Jagannathan, and Runkle. On the other hand, Hamori (2003) claimed that the exponential GARCH or EGARCH models do not benefit from applying non-negative constraints on model parameters when the log volatility value is used as an explanatory variable.

The Engle-created ARCH model is represented by the generalised version known as generalised autoregressive conditional heteroscedastic. In this situation, ARCH models function as a function of prior volatility, as Sulstonov (2020) highlighted in a previous research study. ARCH models are used to estimate future volatility. Another reason is that GARCH (1, 1) model combines one ARCH effect with one GARCH effect. Since conditional variance in the EGARCH specification is an exponential function, non-negative limitations that were previously restricted in GARCH specifications can now be rejected. EGARCH model uses an exponential function for conditional variance, in contrast to prior GARCH model specifications, which prevented rejection of non-negative limitations. Furthermore, Muguto and Muzindutsi (2022) have conducted a complex research study on stock return volatility based on a cluster of stock markets, such as the developed G7 stock markets and the emerging BRICS stock markets by using GARCH models.

3. Research methodology and empirical analysis

We took into account the Sweden stock market major index known as OMX index. The empirical analysis is based on daily closing price values for the sample period from December 18, 2008 to December 23, 2022, which includes a number of 3516 observations (OBS). In order to apply the GARCH class models, the initial databases have been converted into log returns and the first log difference was taken into account. The statistical summary shows that for the chosen time period, returns were negatively skewed and had an excessive amount of kurtosis. The GARCH (1,1) model, which has the effects of (1) GARCH and (1) ARCH models, fitted exactly and indicates that volatility in the Sweden market is enduring through time.

Many theories and models have been devised to forecast the future of the stock market, and extensive research has been done on the feasibility of predicting the future value of financial instruments.

We use series returns in order to apply Bollerslev's (1986) GARCH (1,1) model comparative volatility estimation. The data is logged into returns using the algorithm below, accounting for the initial log difference.

$$\text{Log Return} = \ln\left(\frac{P_t}{P_{(t-1)}}\right) * 100$$

Further to test the normality, Augmented Dickey Fuller test is used. Conditional variance is modelled by the Bollerslev (1986) model, which was initially put forth in 1986. According to the ARCH coefficient (α_1), volatility shocks from the previous period had a significant impact on the current period. While the other GARCH coefficient I evaluates the impact of prior period variance on current volatility and reflects the presence of volatility clustering in series returns. Using the following examples, Bollerslev's GARCH (1,1) model is demonstrated;

Formula process contains mean equation and variance equation represented as the following;

$$h_t = \omega + \alpha_1 u_{t-1}^2 + \beta_1 h_{t-1}$$

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Mean equation is the following :

$$r_t = \mu + \varepsilon_t$$

Variance equation is the following :

$$\sigma_t^2 = \omega + \alpha \varepsilon_{t-1}^2 + \beta \sigma_{t-1}^2$$

The GARCH (1, 1) model analyses volatility dynamics and postulates that if the product of the coefficients for ARCH and GARCH is equal to 1, then any shock, whether positive or negative, can permanently alter all future values. In the absence of this, conditional variance shock will be categorised as persistent in nature. Graphs with explanations of the specifics are used to depict actual series returns, volatility shocks, and comparative asset returns for Sweden stock market OMX.

Conditional variance, an exponential function in the EGARCH specification, permits the rejection of non-negative limitations, which were prohibited in the original GARCH model specification.

EGARCH model:

$$\log(\sigma_t^2) = \omega + \sum_{j=1}^p \beta_j \log(\sigma_{t-j}^2) + \sum_{j=1}^q \alpha_j \left(\frac{\varepsilon_{t-j}}{\sigma_{t-j}} \left| \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{n} \right| - \gamma_j \frac{\varepsilon_{t-j}}{\sigma_{t-j}} \right)$$

GJR GARCH model:

$$h_t = \delta + \alpha_1 \varepsilon_{t-1}^2 + \gamma \alpha_{-1} \varepsilon_{t-1}^2 + \beta_1 h_{t-1}$$

ADF process

Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) regression process is managed using the following:

$$\Delta y_t = c + \beta \cdot t + \delta \cdot y_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^p \gamma_i \Delta y_{t-i} + \varepsilon_t$$

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for first difference of OMX, testing down from 4 lags, criterion AIC with sample size daily observations 3514, unit-root null hypothesis: $a = 1$ indicates that with including 0 lags of (1-L), the model: $(1-L)y = b_0 + (a-1)y(-1) + e$, estimates estimated value of $(a - 1)$: -1.0436 which is significant at 1% where the asymptotic p-value 0.0001. However, with using 4 lags, the asymptotic p-value 6.573e-111 which is even indicates strong significance less than 1% level. The summary of statistics exhibited in Table 1 suggesting merely zero mean returns for the selected time period with negatively skewed returns and excess kurtosis (4.62) than the normal movement of (3).

Table 1. Summary Statistics, using the observations 2008-12-18 - 2022-12-23 for the variable d_1_OMX index closing price (3515 valid observations)

Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
0.00031780	0.00067856	-0.11173	0.068491
Std. Dev.	C.V.	Skewness	Ex. kurtosis
0.012656	39.824	-0.39742	4.6263
5% Perc.	95% Perc.	IQ range	Missing obs.
-0.020732	0.019881	0.012914	1

Source: Author's computation using first difference of daily observations

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Table 2 exhibits the property of ACF and PACF considering the 10 lags at significance indicate significance at the 1%, 5%, 10% levels using standard error $1/T^{0.5}$.

Table 2. Autocorrelation function for d_1_OMX index closing price
***, **, *

<u>LAG</u>	<u>ACF</u>	<u>PACF</u>	<u>Q-stat. [p-value]</u>
1	-0.0436***	-0.0436 ***	6.6860 [0.010]
2	-0.0214	-0.0234	8.2999 [0.016]
3	-0.0167	-0.0187	9.2851 [0.026]
4	-0.0196	-0.0217	10.6317 [0.031]
5	-0.0274	-0.0302 *	13.2801 [0.021]
6	-0.0012	-0.0051	13.2853 [0.039]
7	0.0068	0.0044	13.4468 [0.062]
8	-0.0064	-0.0076	13.5916 [0.093]
9	0.0251	0.0234	15.8045 [0.071]
10	-0.0389 **	-0.0379 **	21.1368 [0.020]

Source: Author's computation using first difference of daily observations

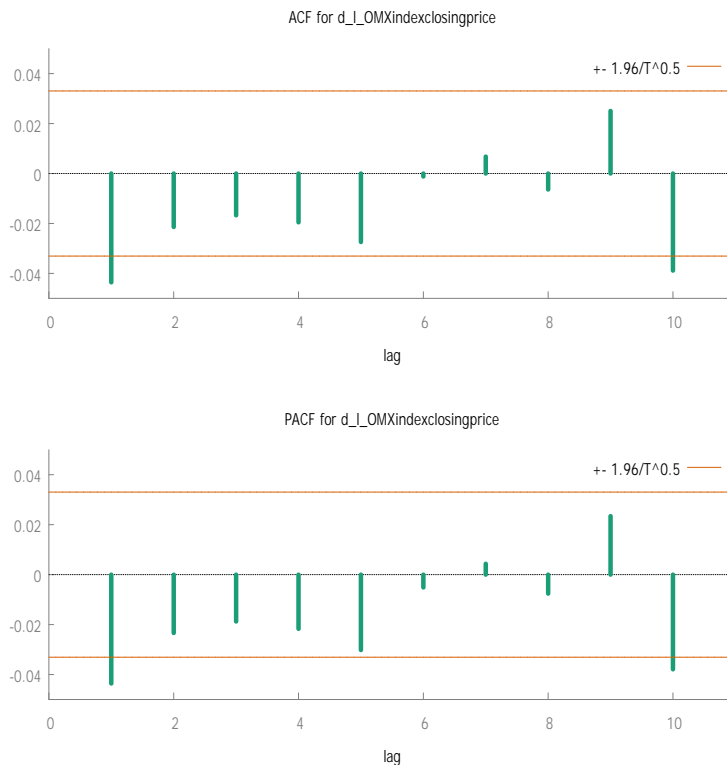


Figure 1. Autocorrelation function ACF and PACF property
Source: Author's computation using first difference of daily observations

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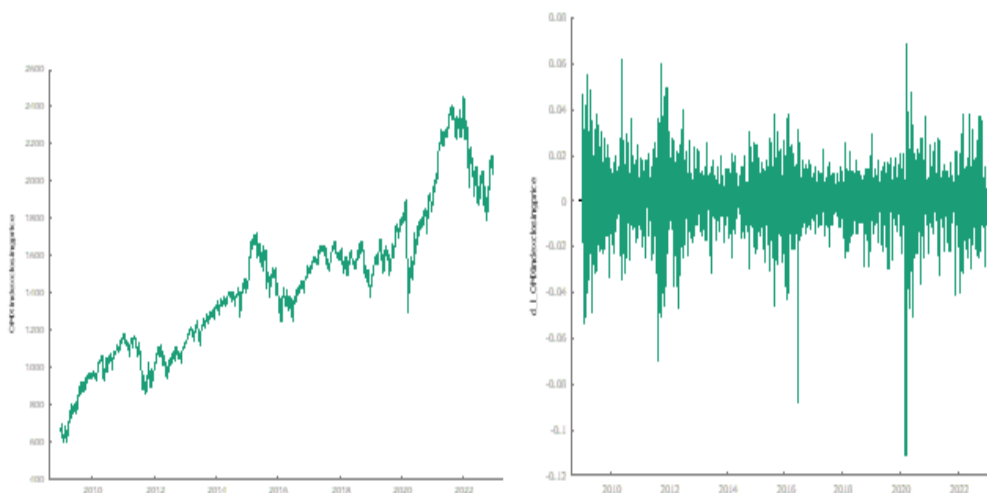


Figure 2. Random walk (Series movement) and Stationary returns
 Source: Author's computation using actual series returns and first difference of log returns

The random walk movement (see Fig 2, first part) shows the aggressive movement of index soon after the global financial crisis impact whereas the second part of the (Fig 2) demonstrates volatility sketches over the time. The COVID 19 impact clearly exhibits the strongest negative shock.

Table 3. Model: GARCH(1,1) [Bollerslev] (Normal)*, Dependent variable: OMX.
 Sample: 2008-12-19 -- 2022-12-23 (T = 3515), VCV method: Robust

<u>Conditional mean equation</u>					
	coefficient	std. error	z	p-value	
const	0.000523811	0.000167619	3.125	0.0018	***
<u>Conditional variance equation</u>					
	coefficient	std. error	z	p-value	
omega	2.52985e-06	7.41748e-07	3.411	0.0006	***
alpha	0.0903323	0.0153907	5.869	4.38e-09	***
beta	0.894049	0.0167827	53.27	0.0000	***
Llik: 10837.70444			AIC: -21667.40887		
BIC: -21642.74970			HQ: -21658.61022		

Source: Author's computation using first difference of daily observations

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Table 4. Model: EGARCH(1,1) [Nelson] (Normal) Dependent variable: OMX, Sample: 2008-12-19 -- 2022-12-23 (T = 3515), VCV method: Robust

Conditional mean equation					
	coefficient	std. error	z	p-value	
const	-6.96717e-06	0.000144853	-0.04810	0.9616	
Conditional variance equation					
	coefficient	std. error	z	p-value	
omega	-0.279928	0.0496391	-5.639	1.71e-08	***
alpha	0.126061	0.0169931	7.418	1.19e-013	***
gamma	-0.122576	0.0149278	-8.211	2.19e-016	***
beta	0.979632	0.00476282	205.7	0.0000	***
Llik: 10901.11660		AIC: -21792.23320			
BIC: -21761.40923		HQC: -21781.23488			

Source: Author's computation using first difference of daily observations

Table 5. Model: GJR(1,1) [Glosten et al.] (Normal)*
Dependent variable: OMX
Sample: 2008-12-19 -- 2022-12-23 (T = 3515), VCV method: Robust

Conditional mean equation					
	coefficient	std. error	z	p-value	
const	0.000113685	0.000161666	0.7032	0.4819	
Conditional variance equation					
	coefficient	std. error	z	p-value	
omega	2.72695e-06	6.87026e-07	3.969	7.21e-05	***
alpha	0.0433684	0.0114340	3.793	0.0001	***
gamma	0.935969	0.213929	4.375	1.21e-05	***
beta	0.901574	0.0141502	63.71	0.0000	***

Source: Author's computation using first difference of daily observations

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Discussion

We considered the daily closing prices for Sweden index OMX from December 18, 2008 to December 23, 2022 (OBS 3516). The data converted to log returns and first log difference considered to build the GARCH class models. The summary of statistics indicates negatively skewed returns with excess degree of kurtosis over the selected period of time. The GARCH (1, 1) model with (1) GARCH and (1) ARCH effect fitted perfectly and suggests that volatility in the Sweden market is persistent over the period of time. The exponential GARCH model or EGARCH (1,1) model was noticed with the conditional mean equation property, however the results for the conditional mean variances are significant at the level of 1% and indicates that there is a presence of leverage effect in the series returns. GJR model further confirms the presence of leverage effect in the model with degree of (α) at 4.33% with the positive (β) of 93.59% indicating the presence of asymmetry in the series returns. It means that the OMX index tends to react stronger and for the longer period of time in case of negative movements than the positive movements.

Conclusions

Forecasting for volatility on most financial markets have a tendency to average out over time, or mean aversion. Some assets, however, could exhibit volatility that is less mean-reverting and doesn't necessitate term structure convergence. According to the statistical summary, returns for the chosen time period were negatively skewed and had an excessive amount of kurtosis. The perfect fit of the GARCH (1, 1) model, which includes the effects of (1) GARCH and (1) ARCH, indicates that the volatility in the Sweden market is ongoing over time. The second half of the movement depicts volatility sketching over time, while the random walk movement displays the aggressive movement of the index shortly following the effect of the global financial crisis.

The strongest negative shock is readily visible in the COVID-19 pandemic impact. The statistical summary showed that there were only zero mean returns for the chosen time period, with negatively skewed returns and excess kurtosis (4.62) compared to the usual movement of (3). The returns of OMX index are persistent to high volatility and investors and traders may find the appropriate opportunity for the higher returns but with considerable degree of risk. Very low evaluated loss values, as shown by EGARCH model, demonstrate that anticipated volatility is typically close to experienced volatility. However, the conditional mean equation property for both the asymmetric GARCH class models i.e. EGARCH and GJR models revealed insignificant and found to be exposed considering the optimum (4) lags selection.

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Authors' Contributions:

The authors contributed equally to this work.

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ORIGINAL PAPER

On State-Society Relations: Findings in EU Legislation on Information Society, Human Determinants and Social Data using IRAC Method (2000-2019)

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Abstract:

Objectives: This paper deals with important resources of state-society relations within European Union (EU) legal documentation launched in the last two decades: Directive 2001/29/EC (2001), Directive 2000/29/EC, Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 (2019), Regulation (EU) No 1260/2013 (2013) and Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 (2008).

Methodology: The study uses legal and conceptual analysis of the five mentioned documents EUR-Lex by exploring the different levels of the common legal provisions regarding information society, human determinants and social data using the IRAC method. **Results and discussion:** The results of the research exemplify that conceptual and policy issues discussed reveal a *triple* perspective: (1) the operational framework including data collection, information and communication within Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 related to: data sets and sources, data quality and transmission and access to information in accordance with the conceptual framework related to inner topics as categorized in Annex I of the mentioned Regulation: social, human and health indicators, citizens needs and living conditions, information society engagement; (2) the functional framework supporting other policy measures within Regulation (EU) No 1260/2013 linked to the interactions with demographic projections and socio-economic data; (3) conceptual issues enabled by the Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 including institutional (“building”, “housing” and “residence”) vs the individual perspective (“citizenship”, employment status, “family status”) and (4) the assessment of rights within the Directive 2001/29/EC and Directive 2000/29/EC. **Conclusions:** The focus of the state-society relations is illustrated by providing a multidimensional discussion on policy needs and measures launched for each selected document.

Keywords: *information, society, social data, population, human determinants, EU.*

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Introduction

The present paper discusses the latest developments in the research of the state-society relations by proposing a new typology of knowledge for the information society, social data, human determinants and population statistics. Recent literature pointed out knowledge and governance's role to explore information society (Axford, Huggins, 2000: 173-206; Brennen, Kreiss, 2016) and social and knowledge organization (Clavier, Paganelli, 2022). Other studies focused issues related to national capabilities and policies (by reconfirming two research linkages: (i) the fundamental knowledge of the social and demographic data and variables by illustrating the dynamics of the individual engagement and "information production" and (ii) the comprehensive understanding of the social perception, human determinants and development of information society (Rusho, Raban, 72: 156-172); (iii) the interaction of "network societies" and the "social resilience" (Marshall, 2014: 190-206). The two approaches to information, society and data are theorized using the foundational perspective to the conceptual models of the information society and social data covering the social experience of two meaning units related to: (a) the "perceptions of information" and societal governance, here including "societal normalization effects" and "societal sensitivity effect" as defined by Lima, Barnett and Vala (2005: 1229-1239) and (b) the development theories and legal evidence of "information society" and "social data" based upon EU legislation and policy.

Materials and methods

The study uses legal and conceptual analysis of the five mentioned documents on EUR-Lex by exploring the different levels of the common legal provisions regarding state-society relations and its multi-analytical framework: information society, social data, human determinants and population statistics. A mixed methodology framework is planned to explore two dimensions of research design: (1) a literature review identifying three main areas framing information society and linking information, communication, accessibility and resilience and (2) a structured legal analysis using the IRAC method based on: (a) Issue; (b) Rule; (c) Application; (d) Conclusion (Metzler, 2002-2003; Bittner, 1990: 227-230). The analysis demonstrated the multi-factorial patterns and linkages depending on governance, policy and social data using the IRAC method. Based on recent scientific developments and statements, the research findings are undertaken within the context of the social and historical literature of the last twenty years.

(a) Issues and developments of "information society" and "social data" in from a historical perspective

This section outlines the variety of differences within "information society" approaches, social relations and public perception (Boucas, 2017: 556-580). More recent advances express the "information-resilient society" processes and strategies, such as (i) information society management, governance and policies (Sellers, Kwak, 2011: 620-643; Olimid, Olimid, 2022: 88-97) and (ii) information and communication developments (An, Allen, Hofman, Freeburg, Islam, Khader, 2022: 539-543). Based on this context, the literature responses look at the dynamics of information and behavior operating in accordance to "health information", "social engagement" and "social networking" (Mukherjee, Bawden, 2012: 242-246; Olimid, Olimid, 2022: 122-131). In addition, Henkel (2015: 1-10) uses a multi-method approach aimed to approach key

competencies, multi-faced resources and information society as Brannon et al. (2022: 548-550) assess the relevance of information and the reliability of information-resilient society. Other debates demonstrate the constructive interaction between information, community environment, identity and cultural contexts (Pozzi, Dalbello, 2005). Further research development is provided by advancing the models for evolution societies by recognizing the interdependence of communities, societies, social values and cultural heritage (Farah, Tremolada, 2015). Other recent approaches provide a long-term perspective of the dialogical approach to social and political engagement (Nemer, Tsikerdekis, 2017). In particular, the current study reflects the increasing diversity of legislative provisions on information society and social data by scaling up the effective usage of related concepts in EU legislation in the period 2000-2019.

(b) Rule and social developments

The conceptual analysis is focusing on three outlines relevant to state-society relations:

- (a) the function of the information society and related concepts: health information, resilient society and social engagement (Pearce, Platten, 2000: 363-378).;
- (b) the social meanings of data accessibility and human determinants;
- (c) the legal context of the “information society”, “social data”, “population statistics” according to Directive 2001/29/EC (2001), Directive 2000/29/EC, Regulation (EU) 2019/1700, Regulation (EU) No 1260/2013, Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 (see Figure 1. Conceptual Approaches in EU Legislation on Information Society and Social Data (2000-2019)).

The findings of the research answer to three main questions:

- (a) What type of legal provisions are addressed for “information society”?
- (b) What are the priorities at the EU and national levels?
- (c) How the state-society relation evolves to facilitate the approach to “information society” and “social data”?

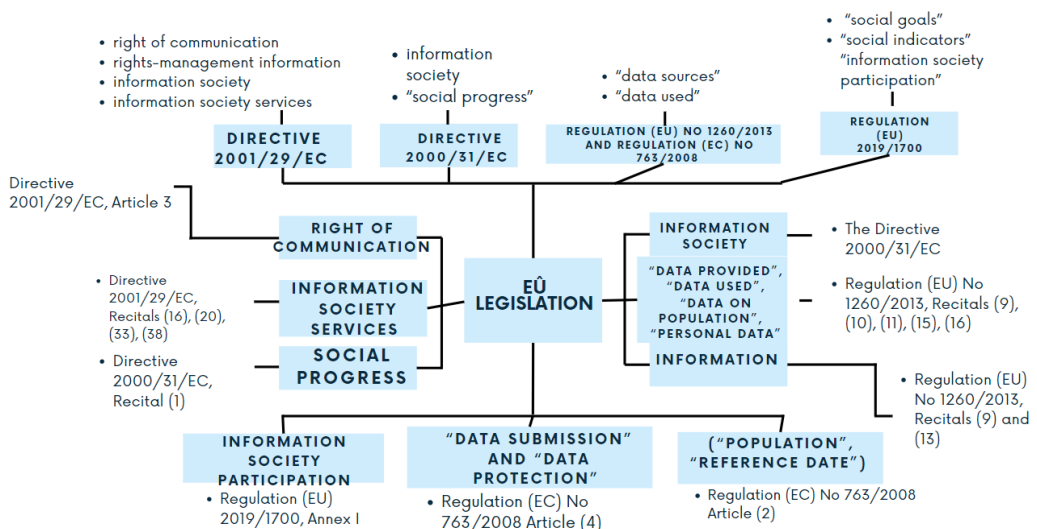


Figure 1. Conceptual Approaches in EU Legislation on Information Society and Social Data (2000-2019)
Source: Authors’ own compilation

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(c) Application and discussions

(c.1.) Directive 2001/29/EC (2001): general issues on “information society” and right of communication

Directive 2001/29/EC (2001) includes two main legal provisions of the “information society”: (1) right of communication [Directive 2001/29/EC, Article 3]; (2) “rights-management information” [Directive 2001/29/EC, Chapter III] as other two key cross-sectoral indicators of the societal development are prioritized: societal development and cultural patterns [Directive 2001/29/EC, Chapter III]. Moreover, two main addresses to “information society” and “information society services” are highlighted to increase coordination and harmonization of the EU provisions of “copyrights and related rights” at EU level.

More broadly, it outlines two types of pathways: (i) the development of technological measures and the compliance with the EU regulatory framework [Directive 2001/29/EC, Recitals (3), (4), (6), (9), (16)]; (ii) the support to the communication framework to the public [Directive 2001/29/EC, Recitals (23), (27), (32), (56)]. Directive 2001/29/EC (2001) recommends the establishment of measures by implementing appropriate principles and guarantees for the information society services [Directive 2001/29/EC, Recitals (16), (20), (33), (38)].

(c.2.) Directive 2000/31/EC (2000): one-phase representation of “information society” and “social progress”

Directive 2000/31/EC (2000) also focuses on target determinants that seek to combine the social function with a multi-phase approach around the “social progress” [Directive 2000/31/EC, Recital (1)], social implications and social goals [Directive 2000/31/EC, Recital (63)].

For assessment of the conceptual framework for the “information society”, Directive 2000/31/EC (2000) often refers to the network of topics and relationships regarding the exploration of the “information society”, the freedoms [Directive 2000/29/EC, Recital (1), (5), (9), (12), (22), (23), (24), (27), (46), (52)], and rights [Directive 2000/29/EC, Recital (21), (50), (56)].

Directive 2000/31/EC (2000) explores this relationship focusing on the potential values and functioning of the internal market and the establishment of services and requirements for the information society services and commercial communication. These provide cooperation between Member States and valuable principles and social insights designed for the information society services regarding the principles of proportionality [Directive 2000/31/EC, Recital (10)], freedom of expression [Directive 2000/31/EC, Recital (9)] and the protection of personal data [Directive 2000/29/EC, Recital (14)].

In essence, Directive 2000/29/EC proposes a two-stage approach to “information society”. The first stage identifies the link between Community legal provisions and the social and economic activities aggregating these features to relevant attributes of “communication network” and “commercial communication” [Directive 2000/29/EC, Recital (18), (29), (30), (31)]. The second stage profiles the particular trends of the internal market monitoring additional information about national provisions, conditions, public policies and principles [Directive 2000/29/EC, Chapter II].

(c.3.) Regulation (EU) No 1260/2013 (2013): a two-phase approach to “data sources” and “data used”

Regulation (EU) No 1260/2013 (2013) underlies the individual approach to EU demographic statistics and data. This assumption also requires the analysis process according to the consolidated text of Regulation (EC) No. 1059/2003 (2003) and the national legal provisions [Regulation (EU) No 1260/2013, Article 7]. The Regulation also impacts the area of “data provided”, “data used”, “data on population”, “metadata” and “personal data” [Regulation (EU) No 1260/2013, Recitals (9), (10), (11), (15), (16) and Article 3, Article 6].

Moreover, it introduces the concept of “data sources” by engaging policy indicators, “quality requirements” [Regulation (EU) No 1260/2013, Recital (8) and Article 9] and a network of statistical information provided by Member States [Regulation (EU) No 1260/2013, Article 9(4)]. By identifying the patterns of the quality requirements procedure, Regulation (EU) No 1260/2013 (2013) provides a more inclusive approach to the social and economic sectors [Regulation (EU) No 1260/2013 Recital (8)] and the territorial cohesion [Regulation (EU) No 1260/2013, Recital (4)]. Regulation (EU) No 1260/2013 also summarizes the evolving statistical information and demographic statistics, here including the opportunities for “social and territorial cohesion” [Regulation (EU) No 1260/2013, Recital (4)].

A further perspective of importance is the use of the concept of “information” [Regulation (EU) No 1260/2013, Recitals (9) and (13)]. In this context, The Regulation also considers the interaction across multi-level governance by integrating the main provisions and findings related to the European Commission (Eurostat) [Regulation (EU) No 1260/2013, Article 9(3)] and the Member States [Regulation (EU) No 1260/2013, Article 9(4)].

(c.4.) Regulation (EU) 2019/1700: a three-phase approach to “social goals”, “social indicators” and “information society participation”

These approaches are aimed to engage an input to EU and national social and demographic data [Regulation (EU) 2019/1700, Recitals (1), (2), (3), (4)]. The Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 (2019) prioritizes essential legal provisions to strengthen fundamental-based policies aimed to enhance “social goals”, “social indicators”, and “social aspects” [Regulation (EU) 2019/1700, Recitals (2) and (4)]. Moreover, the legal provisions framing the state-society relations call for institutional and statistical structures (e.g. public authorities, research infrastructure, civil society organizations, policymakers institutions) [Regulation (EU) 2019/1700, Recital (4)] and decision-making outcomes (e.g. topics and domains included in Annex I Regulation (EU) 2019/1700, here including data collection management and identification, citizenship and societal patterns, activity status, labour market engagement, education and working conditions, formal and non-formal activities, living and health data and social determinants).

Such findings also need to encompass the state-society relations by making use of the multiple approaches to “information society participation” [Regulation (EU) 2019/1700, Annex I]. Summarizing the key approaches and themes from the state-society relation, the research also sets the integrated resources and mechanisms of civil society engagement and participation [Regulation (EU) 2019/1700, Recitals (4), (6), (12), (13) and Article 3(4)(g)].

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Although very challenging and integrative, the concept of “information society” operates by assessing the specific responses to implementing processes related to (i) data and microdata in accordance with EU personal data legal provisions [Regulation (EU) 2019/1700, Article 13(5)] and (ii) statistical variables and social determinants provisions [Regulation (EU) 2019/1700, Article 13(5)].

(c.5.) Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 (2008): a four-phase approach to “data subject”, “data protection”, “data transmission” and “data covered”

Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 (2008) details and exemplifies the social and statistical data for population and evolution of housing censuses [Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 Recital (1) and Recital (2)]. In particular, it examines topics of interest, namely: (i) “data subject”, “data sources”, “data provided” and “data used” [Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 Recital (3) and Recital (4)]; (ii) “statistical data” [Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 Recital (10)]; (iii) “data submission” and “data protection” [Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 Article (4)]; (iv) “data transmission” and “metadata” [Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 Article 5]; (v) “data covered” and “metadata” [Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 Article (6)].

Drawing on state-society relations, Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 includes a review of policy topics regarding new challenges and developments relevant for social inclusion and social cohesion [Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 Recital (2)]. In this perspective, the first example is with taking into account the understanding and definition of two concepts (“population”, “reference date”) [Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 Article (2)]. The second example is the implementation of a step-by-step framework for the “data sources” by mobilizing various resources as part of the EU measures and requirements cohesion [Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 Article (4)]. It also recognizes the basic framework of social data as target parameters for state-society relations.

Conclusions

The current research describes the broader perspective of the state-society relation leading to a strong reference to information society and social data. With a joint contribution of statistical data and social determinants, the article addresses the importance of the social goals and social data.

From this assessment, the research focuses on the cause-effect relationship established between social inclusion and social cohesion. Nevertheless, the key areas of research (e.g. information society, population, social indicators and social determinants) are referred as target parameters for state-society relation.

Authors' Contributions:

The authors contributed equally to this work.

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ORIGINAL PAPER

The Efficient Transition from Education to the Labor Market, a Way to Achieve the Objectives of Sustainable Development

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Riana Maria Gruescu³⁾

Abstract:

This research addresses issues related the participation of young people in the labor market is a complex issue at the EU level, requiring a combined analysis of all the factors involved, in order to obtain the most accurate overall picture. There are situations where young people choose to take a job only during school holidays or a part-time job. Also, if young people are in formal education (including apprentices) but also have a job there is an overlap and we need to pay attention to the interpretation of unemployment data. In the transition from education to the labor market, there are, at the same time, obstacles in obtaining a job for young people, such as the lack of experience (especially those who followed theoretical courses), the lack of linguistic and practical skills (especially those who leave school early), but also conjunctural situations, such as the international financial-monetary crisis or the COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: *sustainable development, NEET, education, training.*

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The Efficient Transition from Education to the Labor Market, a Way to Achieve the Objectives of Sustainable Development

Introduction

Entering the labor market is difficult not only for young unemployed or early leavers from education and training, but also for those young people who are inactive, not in employment but not in any form of education or training (NEET). The situation of young people who leave education and training early needs to be dealt with very carefully, because they can become NEET young people and be socially excluded. Next, we will analyze, mostly depending on the educational level, indicators such as NEET young people (20-34 years old); unemployed and inactive NEET youth (20-34 years); the employment rate of graduates (20-34 years old), who no longer follow a form of education/training and who completed their education 1-3 years before (ISCED levels 3-8); the employment rate of new graduates (20-34 years old) of high school and post-high school VET studies, who completed their education 1-3 years before; the employed young population (20-29 years old), with a partial work schedule, but also the indicator of the lack of correlation between the qualifications on the labor market and the gross nominal salary in Romania.

Entering the labor market is a major challenge for young people around the world. However, for some, this challenge is greater than for others. NEET young people are a special category, which encounter considerable difficulties in terms of their integration into the world of work (Eurofound, 2016). There are many reasons why NEETs fail to enter the labor market or continue their education. Some of these reasons include lack of skills and experience, limited opportunities, mental or physical health problems, poverty or lack of family support (Lehmann, H., 2019: 79-94).

Lack of skills and experience can be one of the biggest obstacles for young NEETs. These young people may not have had the opportunity to learn essential skills such as writing CVs and cover letters, communicating with employers or finding a job. These young people may also have limited experience working with others and following rules and deadlines. Limited opportunities are another reason NEETs have difficulty finding a job or pursuing some form of education or training. In many areas, jobs are limited or there are insufficient opportunities for training and professional development. NEETs may also face discrimination from employers, who prefer to hire people with more experience or more advanced qualifications (OECD, 2019).

Mental or physical health problems can be another factor preventing NEETs from entering the labor market or furthering their education. These young people may have problems with anxiety, depression or other mental health issues, which can prevent them from focusing and achieving their goals. Also, physical problems such as chronic diseases or disabilities can make it difficult to find a job or participate in training or education activities (Wang, M. et al., 2021: 124).

Poverty can be another reason why NEETs have difficulty finding a job or continuing their education. These young people may come from low-income families or live in areas with high levels of poverty, which can make it difficult to purchase appropriate clothing and equipment for jobs, and to attend training or education. Lack of family support can be another factor preventing NEETs from entering the labor market or continuing their education. These young people may come from troubled and dysfunctional families that do not support them in their quest to find a job or pursue some form of education or training.

Solutions to help NEETs enter the labor market or continue their education include training and education programs, financial support programs, counseling programs, and mental and physical health support (Kluve, J., et al., 2016: 27 -67). In

addition, it is important that there is cooperation between government institutions, companies and non-governmental organizations to provide NEET youth with opportunities to develop their skills and find a job or continue their education.

The challenges of the transition from education to the labor market in the EU: a detailed analysis

The indicator of young people neither employed nor involved in forms of education and training (NEET) refers to that share of the population in a certain age group that is neither employed (unemployed or inactive) nor involved in education/training (in the 4 weeks prior to the survey). Indicators such as unemployed NEETs or inactive NEETs provide relevant information about this category of young people. Thus, the NEET rate will show, like the youth unemployment rate, the percentage of young people neither professionally nor in any form of education/training in the total young population. We mention, at the same time, that since the NEET rate will also take inactive young people into account, its percentage expression will have lower values than the unemployment rate among the young population; unprecedented situation also in the numerical expression of the NEET population and the unemployed.

For a comparable base of indicators, we will consider NEET young adults aged 20-34 for our analysis. In 2021, NEET young adults accounted for 16.5%; with values among member states ranging from 6.7% (Netherlands) to 27.9% (Italy), according to the data presented. During the analyzed period, the share of NEET young adults fluctuated, recording a maximum of 20.5% in 2013 and a minimum of 16.4% in 2019. The rates were higher among the female population throughout the period 2010-2021 (figure 1), reaching 20.0% in the most recent year compared to 13.1% among the male population. NEET rates decrease as the educational level advances. Thus, in 2021, the highest rates are recorded for education levels 0-2 (39.6%), then for education levels 3-4 (14.8%), decreasing to 9% for education levels 5 -8.

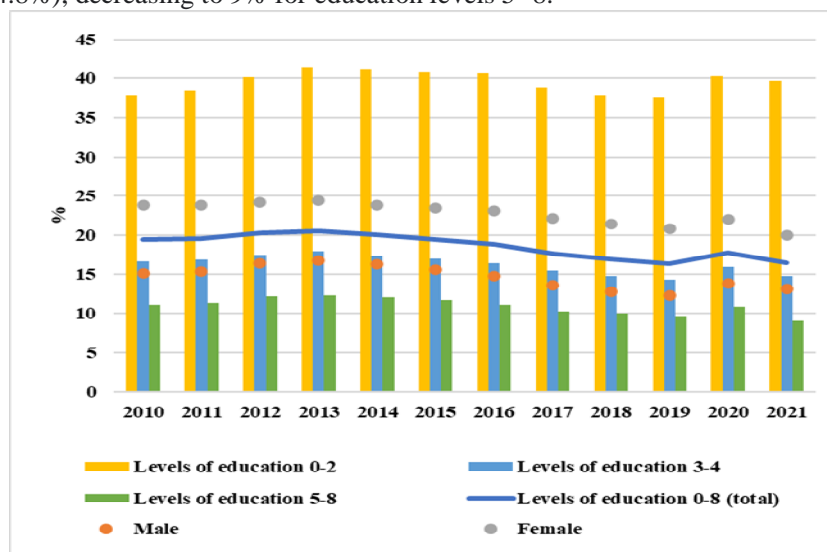


Figure 1 NEET young adults by ISCED 2011 education levels (20-34 years), EU, in the period 2010-2021 (%)

Source: Eurostat [EDAT_LFSE_21]

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In figure 2 we highlighted the situation of NEET young adults according to their status on the labor market (unemployed or inactive). The inactive NEET female population, aged between 20-34 years, registers high shares (14.6% in 2021) compared to the inactive NEET male population (6.7% in 2021), a situation also generated in some cases by women's culture towards family and childcare. There are also notable differences between the unemployed and inactive NEET female population; in 2021, a 5.4% share of it was unemployed. Among the male NEET population, the values of the two categories are close, a share of 6.4% was registered by the unemployed (compared to 6.7% by the inactive). Overall, over the period 2010-2021, unemployed NEET young adults had a declining trend (from 8.9% to 5.9%), while inactive NEET young adults had a generally constant trend with small fluctuations (from 10.5% to 10.6%).

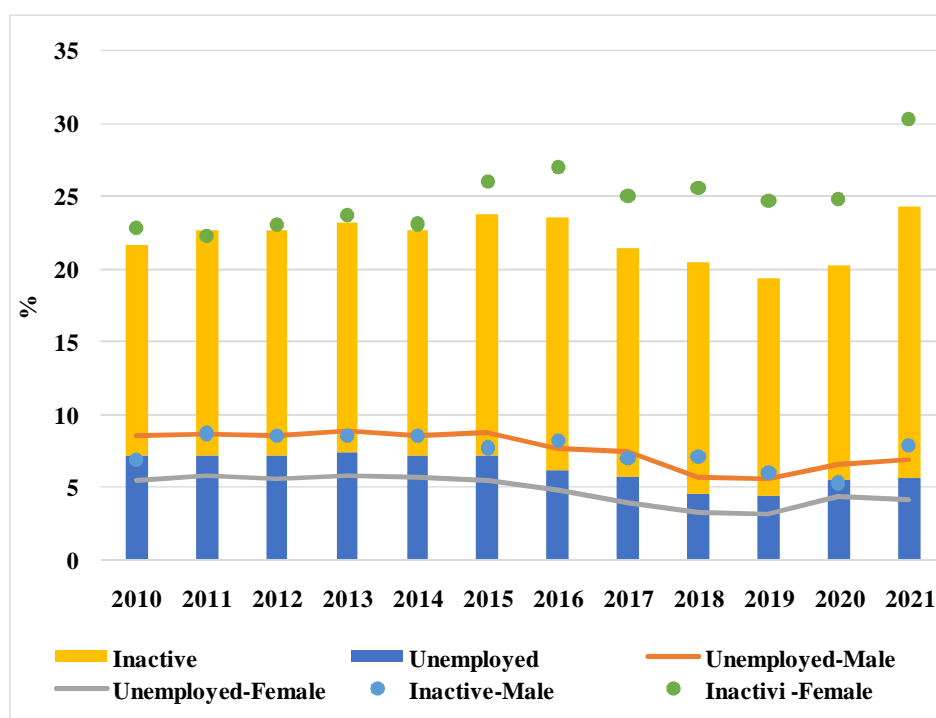


Figure 2 Unemployed and inactive NEET young adults (20-34 years), by gender, EU, 2010-2021 (%)

Source: Eurostat [EDAT_LFSE_20]

According to European targets, by 2020, the employment rate of new graduates (20-34 years old), who completed secondary and higher education 1-3 years before, should have a weight of at least 82%. At the EU level, the employment rate of new graduates had an increasing evolution in the period 2010-2019, from 76.8% to 80.9%, with a higher share of the male population, 83.3% compared to 78.6% as recorded by the female population (figure 3). At the level of 2019, among the member states of the European Union 17 had a rate above 82%. In a pandemic context, the year 2020 led to a decrease in the employment rate of new graduates in most states; the exceptions were the Czech Republic (the rate stagnated at 87.3%) and Romania (the rate increased from 76.1% to 76.7%). In 2021, according to the data presented, EU states are still recovering

from the crisis generated by COVID-19, only 4 of them have a rate at least equal to that recorded in 2019: Ireland, Greece, France and the Netherlands. Based on what was presented, it is observed that measures are still needed to involve all participating parties in increasing the employment rate of young graduates on the labor market, the situation being worsened by the negative impact of the pandemic crisis.

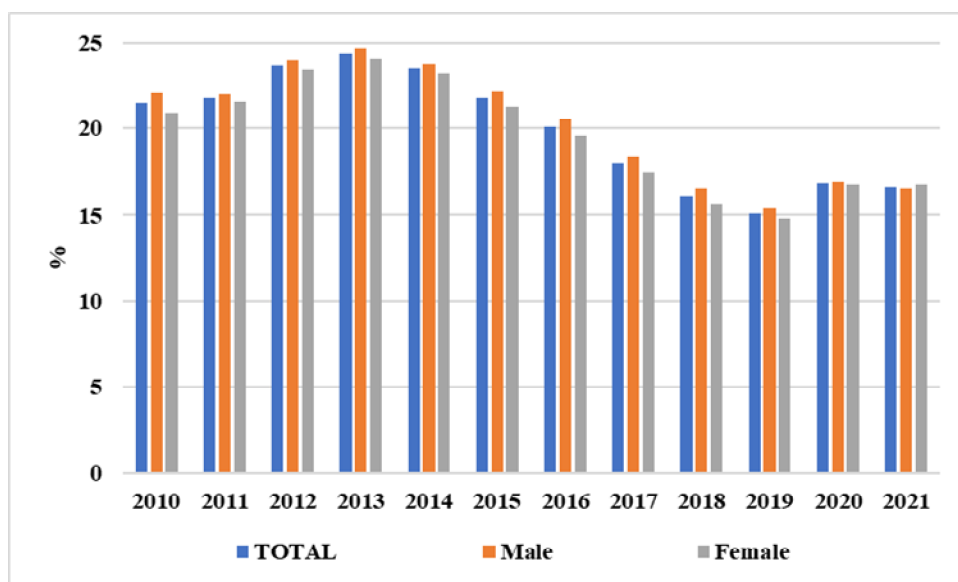


Figure 3. Employment rate of new graduates (20-34 years old), who no longer follow a form of education/training and who completed the education system (levels 3-8 ISCED 2011) 1-3 years before the year of reference, EU, in the period 2010-2021 (%)

Source: Eurostat [EDAT_LFSE_24]

The data provided by Eurostat in 2020 show us that the lowest share of youth employment was in Romania and Slovakia. As I pointed out before, the rate of integration of young people into the labor market is uneven across the Union, for various reasons. They may have a cultural, social influence or may be related to the organization of employment at national level.

Another relevant indicator of youth employability is the employment rate of new VET graduates with medium level of training (ISCED education levels 3-4). It shows us the share of VET graduates (high school and post-high school) employed and who completed the education system 1-3 years before the reference year. If in the period 2014-2019, as can be seen in figure 4, the employment rate of VET graduates, in the 20-34 age group, had a constantly increasing evolution, from 72.4% to 79.1 %, in 2020 there was an interruption of the trend, caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, reaching 75.7%. In 2021, the rate increased to 76.4%, with increases being recorded in 14 member states. According to Annex 2.14, the highest rates were in the Netherlands (91.8%), Germany (91.6%) and Sweden (90.0%). Countries such as Greece (50.4%) and Italy (53.9%) had the lowest rates. We also note the case of Luxembourg, which recorded a decrease from 100% (year 2019) to 77.0% (year 2021), but also of Malta, from 91.7% (year 2019) to 77.7% (year 2021). The figure below shows us that the average level of the employment rate of VET graduates is located between the values

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recorded by gender; with a higher employment rate among the male population for the entire analyzed period.

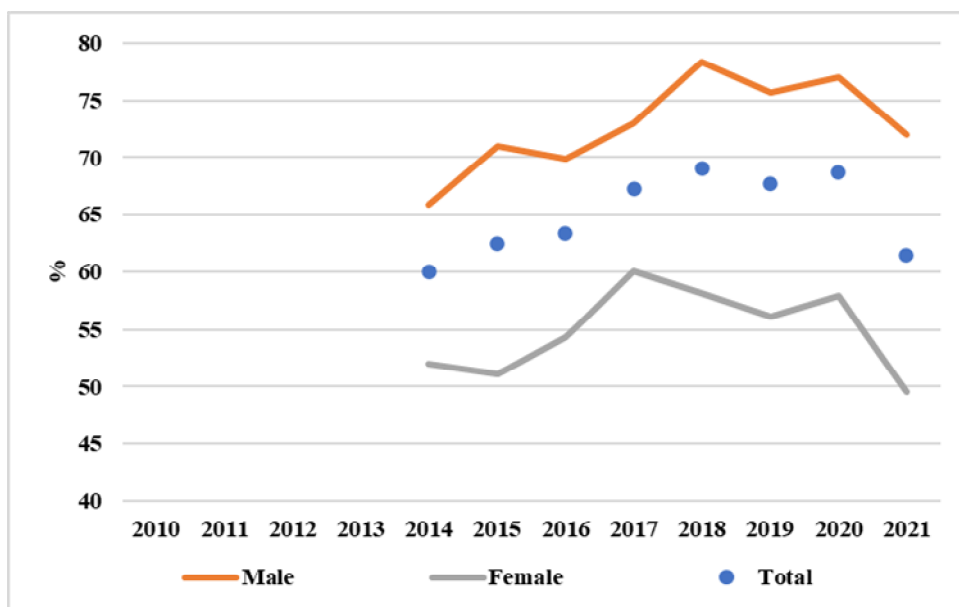


Figure 4. Employment rate of new VET graduates – high school and post-high school level (20-34 years old), who completed their studies 1-3 years before the reference year, EU, in the period 2010-2021 (%)

Note: Data missing for 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013

Source: Eurostat [EDAT_LFSE_24]

It is noted, based on data provided by Eurostat, that the employment rate of new VET graduates (high school and post-high school) is higher than that of new graduates from general (theoretical) high school and post-high school education (61.7% in 2021) .

To be able to combine education with work, many young people choose part-time jobs. Another reason for choosing this type of bottom is related to the unavailability of full-time jobs.

Considering the available information, it can be seen that between 2010 and 2015, the percentage of young people (20-29 years old) who choose a part-time job increased from 17.5% to 20.7%, decreasing gradually, but in - a slow pace, up to 19.9% in 2021 (figure 5). We notice a significant difference in the young employed population by gender. In this case, in the period 2010-2021, according to annex 2.15, the share of the young female population employed, with a partial work schedule, increased from 25.0% to 26.8%, while the male population increased from 11.1% to 14.1%. The analysis of the employed young population with part-time work at the level of the member states shows us large differences between them in 2021. Thus, we have states with small shares of part-time work among young people, such as Bulgaria (3.0%), Romania (3.7%) and Slovakia (3.8%), but countries with high shares of part-time work among young people, such as the Netherlands (43.2%) and Denmark (36.4%).

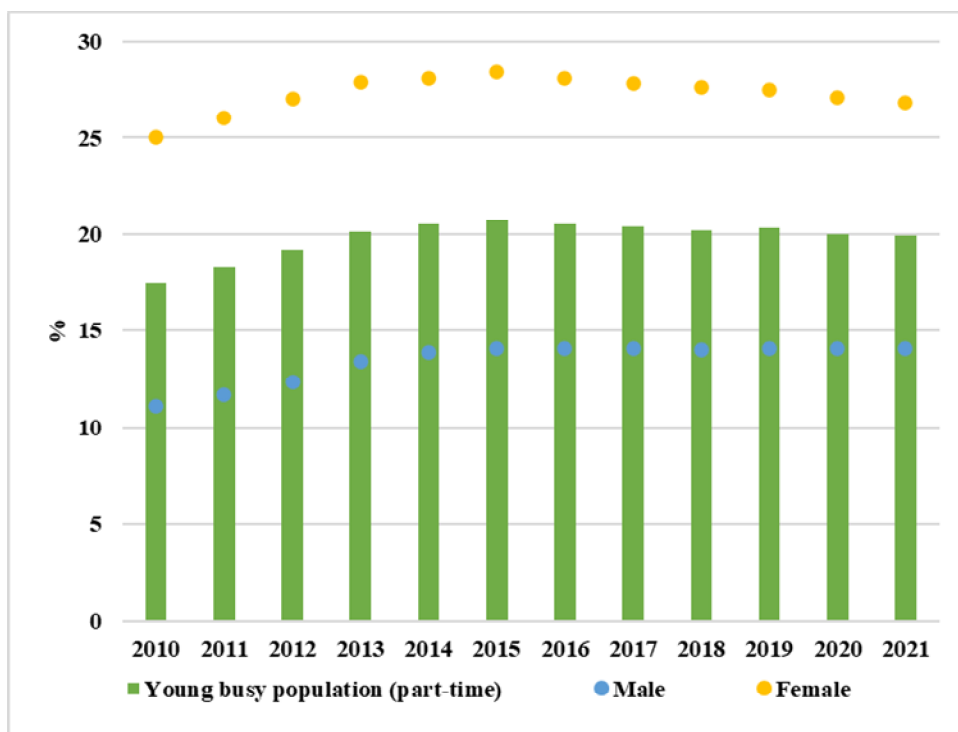


Figure 5. Employed young population with part-time work schedule (20-29 years), by sex, EU, in the period 2010-2021 (% of the total employed population in the age group)

Source: Eurostat [YTH_EMPL_060]

As mentioned before, the transition to the labor market is also facilitated by learning on the job. For the period between 2021 and 2030, the strategic framework aims to achieve a percentage of VET graduates who benefit from workplace apprenticeships during education/training of at least 60%, by 2025. For this indicator, the EU will provide dates from 2022. Although only this indicator was included in the strategic framework, the Council's 2020 Recommendation on VET also aims to achieve a share of new VET graduates of at least 82% as employees, but also an 8% share of VET students to benefit from learning mobility abroad.

Analysis of the transition from education to the labor market in Romania: An overview

During the analyzed period, the share of young NEET adults in Romania in the 20-34 age group fluctuated, registering a minimum of 19.4% in 2019 and a maximum of 24.3% in 2021 (well above the EU average of 16.5%). The rates were higher among the female population throughout the period 2010-2021 (figure 6), reaching 34.5% in 2021 compared to 14.8% among the male population. Similar to the European pattern, NEET rates decrease as the educational level advances.

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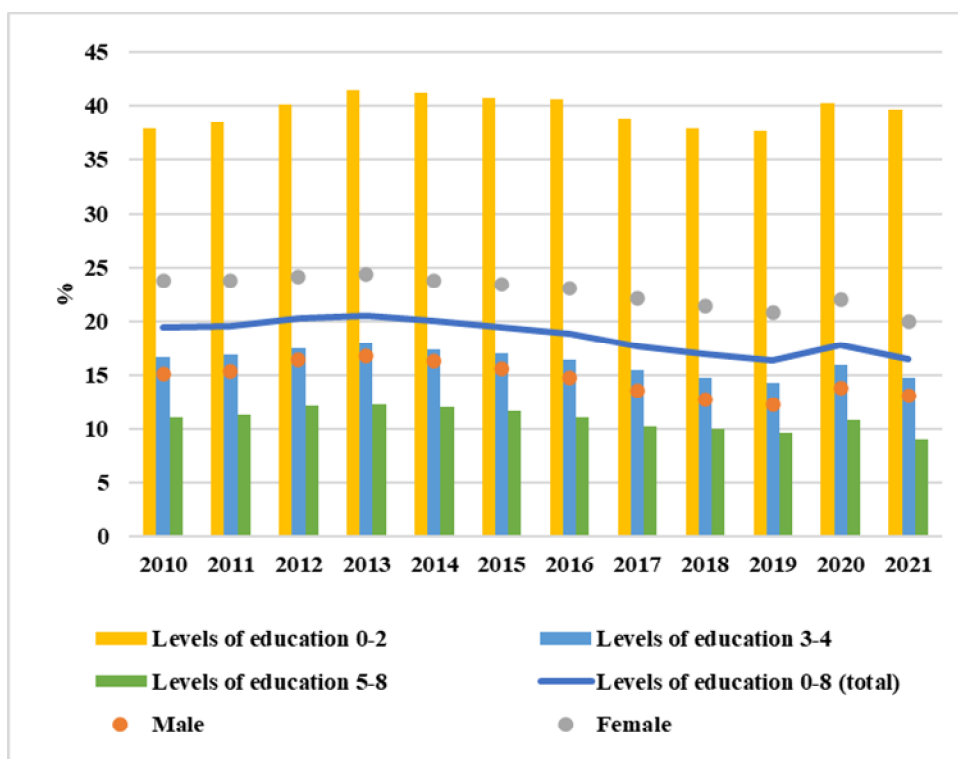


Figure 6. NEET young adults by ISCED 2011 education levels (20-34 years), Romania, in the period 2010-2021 (%)

Source: Eurostat [EDAT_LFSE_21]

In 2021, the highest rates are recorded for education levels 0-2 (57.3% - maximum of the analyzed period), then for education levels 3-4 (19.3%), decreasing to 8.9% for education levels 5-8. Comparing the NEET rates of young people in the 20-34 age group in Romania with the EU rates, it can be seen that only for education levels 5-8 ISCED we are close to the community situation (8.9% in Romania compared to 9% in the EU for the year 2021); the rates corresponding to the other levels of education place Romania at the bottom of the EU ranking.

The situation of NEET young adults according to their status on the labor market (unemployed or inactive) is presented in figure 7. The inactive NEET female population, aged between 20-34 years, registers high shares of 30.3% in 2021, by much above the EU rate of 14.6%, but also compared to the inactive NEET male population (7.9%). Notable differences are also recorded between the unemployed and inactive NEET female population; in 2021, a 4.1% share of it was unemployed. Among the male NEET population, the values of the two categories are close, a weight of 6.9% was recorded by the unemployed (compared to 7.9% inactive). Overall, compared to the base year of the analysis (2010), unemployed NEET young adults had a downward trend (from 7.1% to 4.4% in 2019), rising to 5.6% in 2021. Inactive NEET youth show an evolution with oscillations, from 14.6% (year 2010) to 18.7% (year 2021).

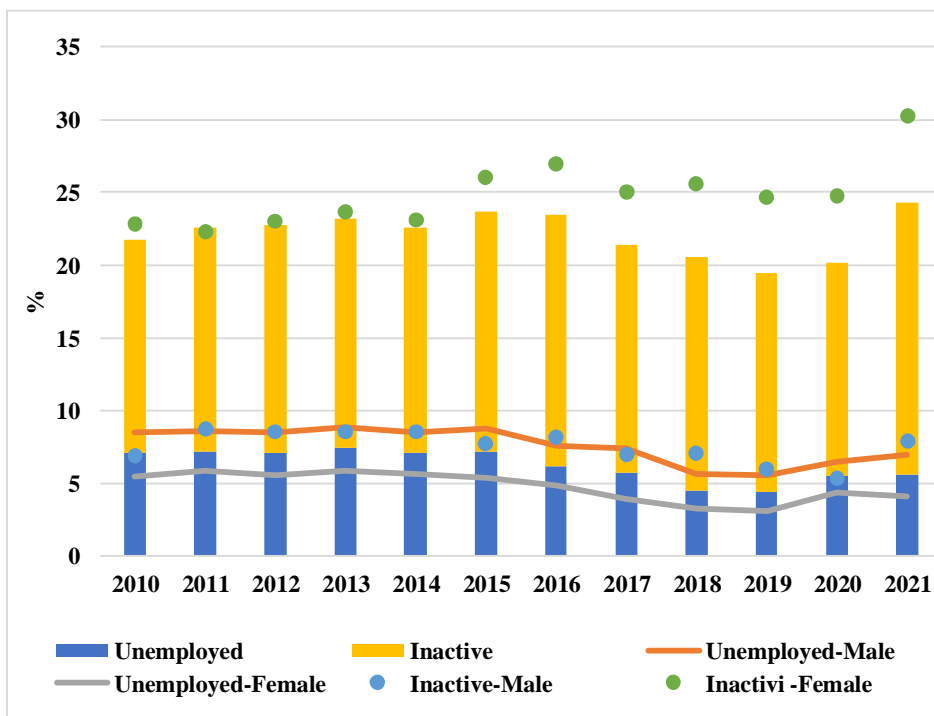


Figure 7. Unemployed and inactive NEET young adults (20-34 years old), by sex, Romania, in the period 2010-2021 (%)

Source: Eurostat [EDAT_LFSE_20]

The employment rate of new graduates (20-34 years old), who completed secondary and higher education 1-3 years before, fluctuated a lot during the analyzed period, registering a minimum of 66.2% in 2014 and a maximum of 77.4% in 2018 (figure 8). Currently, the rate has reached 70.1%, being both below the EU rate (79.6%) and below the proposed European target until the year 2020 (of at least 82%). Although it was considered that the COVID-19 pandemic did not affect Romania in terms of this indicator, the data available for the year 2021 seem to show only a delay in the negative effects caused by the virus. The employment rate is higher among the male population for the entire analyzed period.

The employment rate of new VET graduates with medium level of training (education levels 3-4 ISCED) has steadily increased according to annex 2.20, from 60.0% (year 2014) to 69.0% (year 2018). The following two it fluctuated, and currently it has reached 61.4%, well below the EU average (76.4%). The figure below shows us that the employment rate of new VET graduates with an average level of training is higher among men, with a level of 72.0% in 2021. Comparatively, women had a share of 49.5%. The latest data provided by Eurostat shows that the employment rate of new VET graduates (high school and post-secondary) was higher compared to the rate of new graduates of general (theoretical) high school and post-secondary education in the period 2014-2020.

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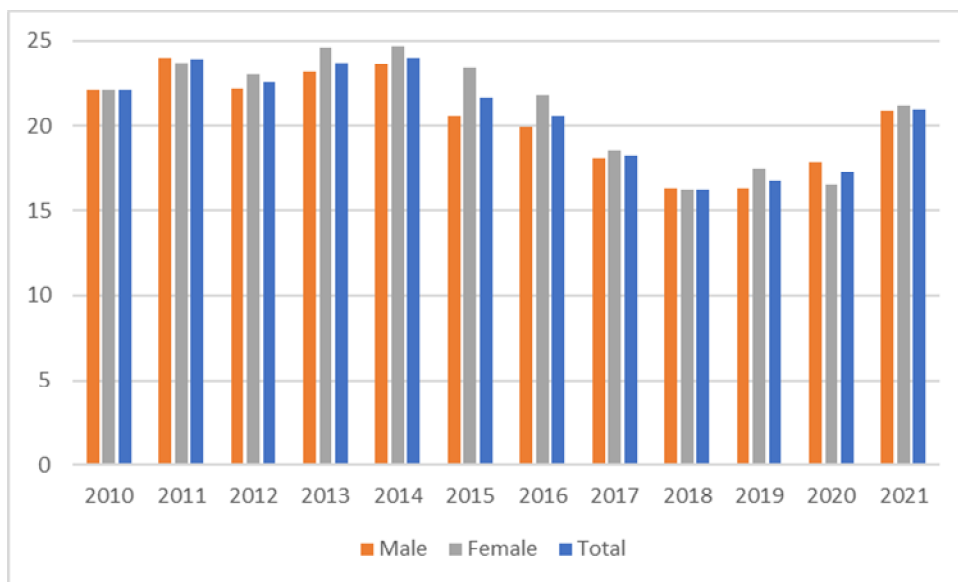


Figure 8. Employment rate of new graduates (20-34 years old), who no longer follow a form of education/training and who completed the education system (levels 3-8 ISCED 2011) 1-3 years before the year of reference, Romania, in the period 2010-2021 (%)

Source: Eurostat [EDAT_LFSE_24]

The situation changed in 2021: the rate was higher for general education graduates (65.3% compared to 61.4% for vocational education).

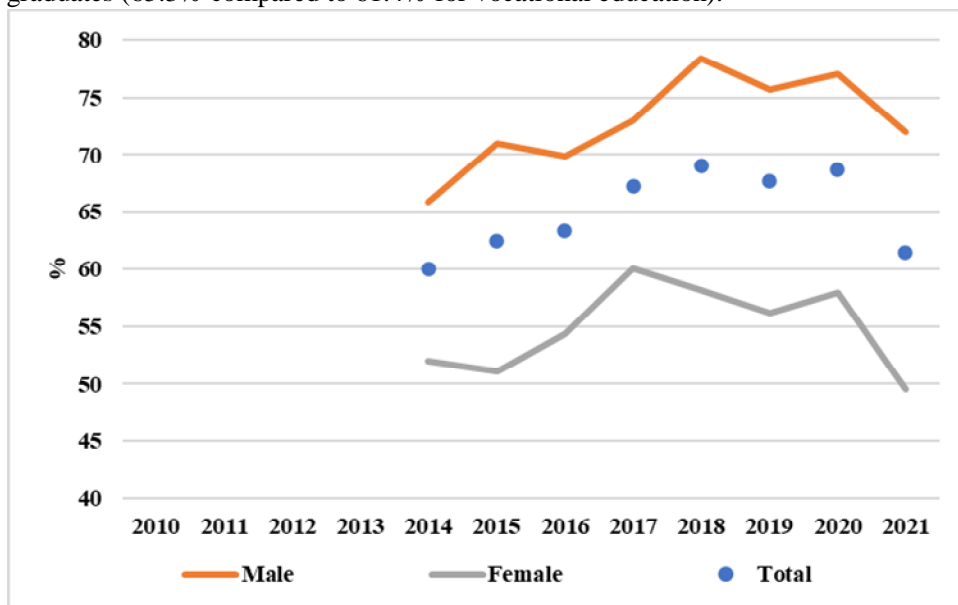


Figure 9. Employment rate of new VET graduates – high school and post-high school level (20-34 years old), who completed their studies 1-3 years before the reference year, Romania, in the period 2010-2021 (%)

Note: Data missing for 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013

Source: Eurostat [EDAT_LFSE_24]

If at the level of the European Union a 19.9% share of the young population in the 20-29 age group chooses part-time jobs, in Romania the share is only 3.7% and places our country in the member states with the lower shares of part-time employment among the young population. As can be seen in the figure below, there are no notable differences regarding participation by gender, and the trend is a decreasing one. Thus, in the period 2010-2021, the share of the young employed male population (with a partial work schedule) decreased from 11.0% to 4.2%, and that of the female population decreased from 9.3% to 3, 0%

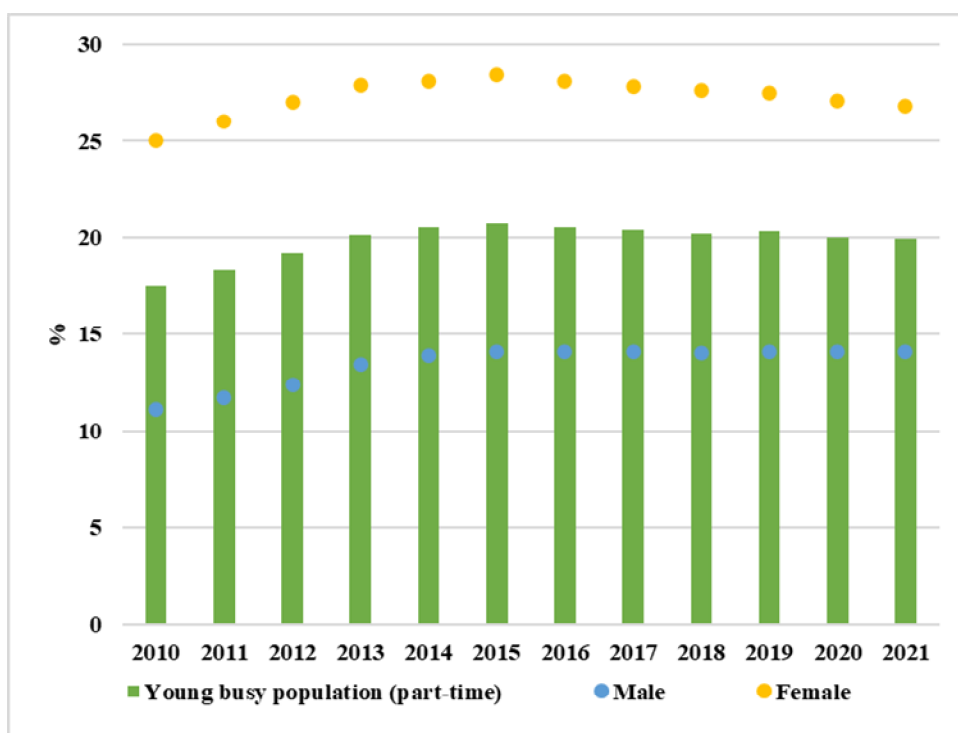


Figure 10. Employed young population, with a part-time work schedule (20-29 years old), by sex, Romania, in the period 2010-2021 (% of the total employed population in the age group)
Source: Eurostat [YTH_EMPL_060]

The indicator of the mismatch of qualifications on the labor market is calculated according to the NBR as a summation of the modules of the differences recorded at each level of training between the labor supply (as a share of the unemployed with a certain level of training in total) and the demand for labor (as a share of employed persons with the same level of training in total).

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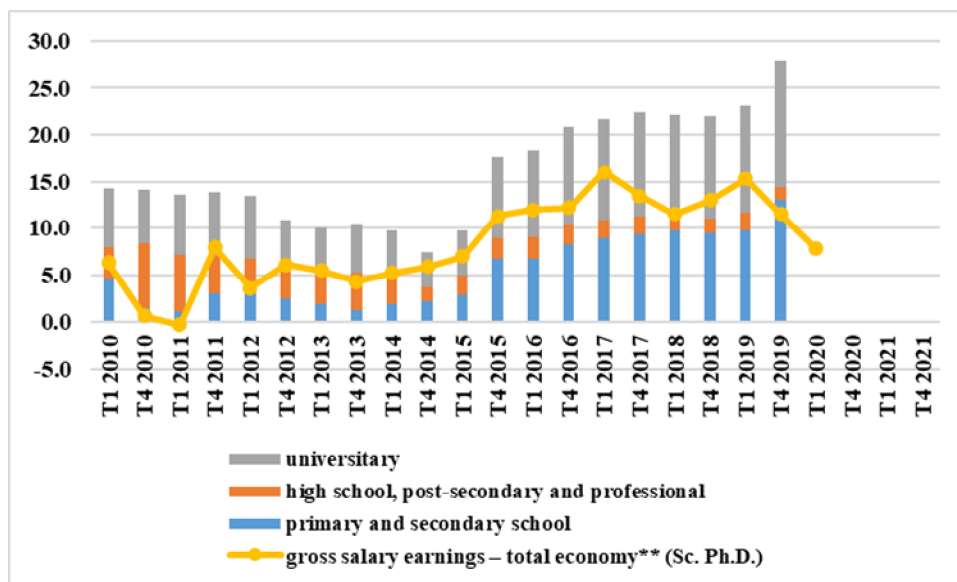


Figure 11. The indicator of non-correlation of qualifications on the labor market and gross nominal salary earnings, Romania, in the period 2010-2021 (pp, moving average 4 quarters; annual variation %)

Note: Data missing for the labor market skills mismatch indicator (2020, 2021) and gross nominal earnings (Q4 2020 and 2021)

Source: BNRO [Ral202005_cap2_G2.12]

Between the fourth quarter of 2010 and the fourth quarter of 2019, the labor market skills mismatch indicator increased from 1.5 percentage points to 13 percentage points for primary and secondary level and from 5.7 percentage points to 13.5 percentage points for the university level. In contrast, for the high school, post-secondary and professional level, it decreased from 6.9 percentage points to 1.4 percentage points.

In Romania, the values of the indicator of the mismatch of qualifications on the labor market show us that there is a mismatch between the qualifications obtained in the education and training system and the real needs of the market. Therefore, employers are obliged to offer higher wages to attract the few specialists or to offer professional training/reconversion to new employees. The data provided by the Romanian National Bank show that the non-correlation is higher for university graduates and primary/secondary school graduates. The best balance was recorded by graduates with secondary (high) education.

Conclusions

From the analysis of the data presented, it is observed that there are differences between the member states of the European Union in terms of the organization of the education system and the preparation of young people for the labor market, considering the various social and cultural, legal-institutional or labor market aspects. As I mentioned, education and training, as well as adult learning, are essential factors for creating a sustainable and competitive European space, while contributing to the creation of new jobs, human and social development. Since there is a relationship of dependence between the evolution of the labor market and the level of education of the

population, it can be seen that as we improve the educational level, the chance of a qualitative, properly remunerated job also increases.

Entering the labor market is difficult for the young unemployed, for those who leave education and training early, but also for those inactive young people, who are not professionally employed but are not in any form of education or training (NEET). The share of young NEET adults in Romania in the 20-34 age group fluctuated, registering a minimum of 19.4% in 2019 and a maximum of 24.3% in 2021 (well above the EU average of 16.5%). Similar to the European pattern, NEET rates decrease as the educational level advances.

The analysis of the indicator of the mismatch of qualifications on the labor market calculated by the NBR showed us that there is a mismatch between the qualifications obtained in the education and training system and the real needs of the market. Between the fourth quarter of 2010 and the fourth quarter of 2019, the mismatch indicator increased from 1.5 percentage points to 13 percentage points for primary and secondary and from 5.7 percentage points to 13.5 percentage points for university level. In contrast, for the high school, post-secondary and professional level, it decreased from 6.9 percentage points to 1.4 percentage points.

Thus, from the research carried out, through the analysis of the mentioned indicators and the data provided by Eurostat and the BNR, we can conclude that, currently, there is a non-correlation/partial correlation of the requirements on the labor market with the skills and qualifications obtained by the young graduates. The indicator of non-correlation of qualifications on the labor market calculated by the NBR shows us that the non-correlation is higher for university graduates and for those with primary/secondary education. The best ratio is observed among those with secondary education. In this situation, employers are forced to offer higher wages to attract the few specialists or to offer professional training/retraining to new employees. In the transition from education/training to the labor market, there are obstacles in getting a job for young people, such as lack of experience, lack of language and practical skills (especially those who leave school early), but also conjunctural situations, such as the COVID pandemic - 19. Finally, we reinforce the idea that concerted actions by the European Union and the member states are needed, with the aim of encouraging a highly qualified population, through education/training programs, which will contribute to increasing employment, in an inclusive and non-discriminatory manner, in the context of a knowledge-based economy.

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Authors' Contributions:

The authors contributed equally to this work.

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ORIGINAL PAPER

The obligation to inform – an obligation of the professional carrier

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Abstract:

The modernization of the rules that govern the contract as a legal institution led to the nuance of the principles that govern this matter, imposing ideas such as: sustainable execution of the contract, contractual security, contractual solidarity, contractual effectiveness, but also numerous ethical instruments, such as good morals, good- faith, abuse of right. The obligation to inform is considered by the doctrine to be such an ethical instrument whose role is to prevent a failure in terms of the principle of maintaining the durability and effectiveness of the contract and building a contractual bond based on the active and loyal presence of the contractors. The obligation to inform has its source in one of the fundamental principles of civil law, the principle of good faith. This principle is the basis of many contractual and pre-contractual obligations, and the content of this notion is defined by jurisprudence. The Civil Code enshrines this principle in the various aspects it regulates. The fulfillment of the obligation to inform has an important impact on the one hand in the construction of the contract, on the other hand in its execution, an impact considered by the doctrine to be a systemic one and which brings a series of advantages for the contract. This principle is regulated in the Civil Code and in pre-contractual matters and it represents the legal basis that leads to a pre-contractual obligation - the pre-contractual information obligation. This obligation is all the more necessary if a professional is involved who, in the exercise of his activity, is obliged, depending on the activity he carries out, to fulfill it.

Keywords: *the obligation to inform, the principle of good faith, professional carrier, transport contract.*

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The obligation to inform in civil law. Today's economic developments in society are characterised by speed and constant change, and this dynamism is translated into the legal field through the conclusion of numerous contracts, which are being concluded more and more rapidly. This explains the phenomena that are occurring in contractual matters, which are at opposite ends of the spectrum: on the one hand, an increase in the number of contracts of adhesion when small and medium values are involved, and on the other, a gradual, often laborious and elaborate formation involving very extensive negotiations and pre-contracts when very large values are involved.

In such a dynamic context, it is necessary to prevent rather than to treat; it is better to ensure, at legislative level, that preventive measures are in place to ensure the 'health' of the consent of future contractors by means of a set of rules, rather than to end up penalising the existence of a defect in consent by annulling the contract already concluded.

In order to validly enter into an agreement, the prospective contractor must have the necessary capacity to contract, the valid consent of the parties to be legally bound, a specific and lawful object, a lawful and moral cause. Consent must, according to the legal regulations, meet certain conditions: it must emanate from a person of sound mind, it must be expressed with the intention to be legally bound, it must be expressed externally, the will must be free, the will must be conscious and free from defects. It is therefore important to point out that it is not sufficient that it emanates from a capable person, it is necessary that the person concerned has discernment. In other words, the valid existence of consent presupposes the ability of the parties to understand and represent the legal consequences arising from the legal act concluded (Baiaş, Chelaru, Constantinovici, Macovei, 2012: 1263).

Over time, contract rules have evolved, changed, been dynamic and in line with economic, social and political realities. In fact, there has been an exchange between the realities of practice, social realities, global policy realities and legislation, which has meant that there has been a permanent feedback of economic and social realities into the rules of contract law, with legal contractual relations taking place in this environment. All these exchanges of ideas between practice and theory have led to the formation of a general theory of law, based on principles that correspond to current values and lead to legislative changes in line with the times we live in.

One of the effects of these changes is that in the legal construction of the contract the will of the parties is better valued, and can be expressed freely, subject only to the limits imposed by the law, public order and good morals (Romanian Civil Code, art. 1169).

The modernisation of the rules governing the contract as a legal institution has led to the nuancing of the principles governing this matter, imposing ideas such as: durable performance of the contract, contractual security, contractual solidarity, contractual effectiveness, but also numerous ethical instruments, such as good morals, good faith, abuse of rights.

The obligation to inform is considered by the doctrine to be an ethical instrument whose role is to prevent a failure in terms of the principle of maintaining the durability and effectiveness of the contract and to build a contractual relationship based on the active and loyal presence of the contracting parties. (Pătulea, 2015: 56-58).

The obligation to inform is rooted in one of the fundamental principles of civil law, the principle of good faith. Although this principle is not precisely defined in the current Romanian Civil Code, it underlies many contractual and pre-contractual

obligations and the content of this concept is defined by case law. The Civil Code establishes this principle in the various aspects it regulates. Thus, in Article 14 of Chapter III - Interpretation and effects of civil law, it sets out this principle as a general rule for any natural or legal person who must respect it in any exercise of their rights and performance of their civil obligations, while establishing it as a relative legal presumption.

Another regulation of good faith is provided by Article 1170 on contract, which sets out the scope of this principle in contractual matters: it covers the pre-contractual period during which negotiations take place, the mechanism for concluding the contract and its performance.

In relation to the pre-contractual stage, the Code establishes in Article 1183 of the Civil Code the obligation of the party entering into a negotiation to respect the requirements of good faith, expressly stating that the parties may not agree in any way to limit or exclude this obligation.

This principle is therefore also reflected in the Civil Code in pre-contractual matters and is the legal basis for a pre-contractual obligation - the obligation of pre-contractual information. Doctrine considers this obligation to be implicit and legal (Pop, Popa, Vidu, 2012: 93-94). This obligation is all the more necessary where a professional is involved who, in the exercise of their activity, is obliged, depending on the activity they carry out, to fulfil it.

The fulfilment of the duty to inform has an important impact on the construction of the contract on the one hand, and on its performance on the other, an impact which is considered by the doctrine to be systemic and which translates into a series of advantages for the contract, seen as a whole.

Article 1170 of the Civil Code states that "the parties must act in good faith both when negotiating and concluding the contract and throughout its performance". Since the parties cannot waive or limit this obligation, it follows that, in the absence of other express rules, the obligation of the parties to act in good faith in matters of contract encompasses all other obligations subject to the idea of good faith, including the duty to inform. The spectrum of action of the obligation of good faith gives the spectrum of action of the duty to inform, the parties are bound by this duty both in the pre-contractual period and at the time of conclusion and then during the performance of the contract (Pop, 2017: 51). Correspondingly, the sanctions are different: failure to fulfil the information duties intended to ensure the quality of consent is sanctioned by the nullity of the contract and the incurring of tort liability, while failure to fulfil or inadequate fulfilment of the information duties intended to ensure proper performance of the contract in question entails its termination and the incurring of the contractual liability of the party owing them.

Since there is no legal regulation, it is up to the doctrine (Pop, 2017: 50) to determine the content of this duty. Thus, the general duty to inform is defined as the duty of each contracting party to bring to the knowledge of the other contracting party the data and information necessary to form and declare a free and fully valid consent to the conclusion of the contract, a conduct that must be maintained during the performance of that contract in such a way that each party obtains the contractual interest it wishes to achieve.

It is also the doctrine that rules on the legal nature of this duty and the conditions that must be met in order for it to be regarded as a duty properly fulfilled. With regard to its legal nature, the duty to inform is analysed according to the role it

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plays in the formation of a valid consent to the conclusion of the contract - as a pre-contractual duty or as a contractual duty, where its role is to ensure the performance of the parties' obligations as they have been assumed by the contract.

Viewed from a different perspective, the duty to inform is an obligation of result if we refer to its role of conveying complete, clear and accurate information to the other party, and it is an obligation of diligence viewed from the perspective of how it is conveyed, in the sense of using the most appropriate ways and means of providing that information so that it reaches the other party.

The general conditions that the pre-contractual duty to inform must cumulatively fulfil are three, according to doctrine (Pop, 2017: 61-63): the information transmitted must be complete, the information transmitted must be clear and the information transmitted must be accurate. Where required by law, the duty to inform must comply with certain formal conditions.

The obligation to inform in commercial law. Legal relationships under commercial law have their own specificity in relation to those under civil law: commercial legal relationships presuppose continuity and they cannot be seen in isolation from the economic activity which generates them and whose essential feature is continuity.

The obligatory commitment of the professional, as the debtor in the exercise of a certain activity carried out within the framework of the legal relationships created, implies the presentation of the obligations which he assumes, by virtue of the law or the contract, towards the beneficiary of their service. Failure to comply with professional obligations laid down by law gives rise to liability in tort, and where a contract is concluded between a professional and a client, setting out the framework for the performance of the attributes of their specific activity, failure to comply with the obligations assumed by contract gives rise to contractual liability.

Doctrine notes that the special obligations imposed on a professional, viewed in general, can be grouped into three broad categories: obligations arising from contractual loyalty, obligations concerning loyalty to the co-contractor and obligations arising from the principle of efficiency (Luntraru, 2017: 146). Most of these obligations are based on the principle of good faith, and failure to fulfil or inadequate fulfilment of these obligations attracts the professional's civil liability in tort and, as an exception, contractual liability, if it is found that failure to fulfil these particular obligations has led to the non-fulfilment of the objective proposed in the contract. Other special obligations incumbent on the professional derive from the principle of fairness and contractual solidarity. Another category of special obligations concerns the creditor's trust and is based on the principle of good faith in the performance of the contract and the principle of the binding force of the contract.

Thus, the duty to inform must be seen in relation to the complex and specific activity of the professional and it is, on the one hand, a pre-contractual duty to inform with a direct impact on the valid consent of the parties and, on the other hand, a contractual duty to inform with an impact on the performance of the contract.

The obligation to inform in consumer law. Consumer law is the branch of law that offers the most possibilities for the legal regulation of the duty to inform. The large number of contracts concluded between professionals and consumers, the influence of European consumer law and the fact that consumer law is a new and modern branch of

law explain why the duty to inform, particularly the pre-contractual one, receives extensive legal regulation here.

In this area, there are a number of special laws which expressly regulate the professional's duty to inform in consumer contracts. In contracts between professionals and consumers, special legislation contains mandatory rules on the content of the information that the consumer must receive from the other professional and the sanctions for non-compliance by the professional. The legislation in this field also includes the limitation of liability arising from failure to provide information, the role of these rules being to protect the consumer and prevent abuse of the consumer by the professional. In other words, the aim of this legislation is to ensure a position of legal equality between parties who are not economically equal.

In contracts concluded with consumers, the duty to inform is carried out with respect to a certain formalism and it does not only refer to the elements determining the conclusion of the contract between the professional and the consumer, but also includes other aspects necessary for the consumer to have the best possible knowledge of the contractual conditions (Uță, 2015: 136-137). The fulfilment of the duty to inform must take a certain form, usually written, and must contain the data and information expressly provided for in the regulations in force at the conclusion of certain contracts (Piperea, 2019: 52). This procedure is referred to in the doctrine as "information formalism". In the case of failure to comply with special duties to inform in the sphere of consumer law, private law sanctions may also be accompanied by public law sanctions, especially in the area of administrative offences (Pop, 2017: 63-67).

The obligation to inform in transport law. In the field of transport law, the carrier has the legal status of a professional, and therefore the duty to inform must be seen from two angles: on the one hand, in relation to their professional activity, which is carried out in accordance with certain rules and which binds them outside the contract; and, on the other hand, in relation to the contracts they conclude with their clients.

At the same time, we must acknowledge that the duty to inform, in relation to the moment at which it must be made by the professional carrier at the stages of formation and conclusion of the transport contract, can be: a pre-contractual duty to inform which has a direct effect on the valid consent of the parties and a contractual duty to inform which has an effect on the performance of the contract in question.

Also, if we make an overall analysis of the carrier's duty to inform and the frequency with which it is regulated, we see that in the carriage of passengers the regulation is broader than in the carriage of goods and more detailed.

Moreover, if we look at the party who is subject to this duty, in the field of transport law, the duty to inform is not only incumbent on the carrier, but may also be incumbent on the consignor - in the case of a goods contract - and the passenger - in the case of a passenger transport contract.

From the point of view of the source, in transport law, the duty to inform may be of a legal nature - where it is expressly provided for by law - or of a conventional nature - where it is stipulated by the parties as an obligation incumbent on one of them. Moreover, the duty to inform in the field of transport law, with its various legal manifestations, is found both in ordinary law - the rules of the Romanian Civil Code reserved for transport contracts - and in the special legislation on the various types of transport.

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However, regardless of the type of transport - of persons or goods, of the source - legal or conventional, of the moment in which it must be performed - pre-contractual or contractual stage, of its holder - carrier, consignor, passenger; the duty to inform has the same legal basis: the principle of good faith.

The pre-contractual obligation to inform in transport law. In the general theory of transport law, i.e. in the regulations of the Romanian Civil Code reserved to the transport contract (Romanian Civil Code, Art. 1955-2008), the pre-contractual duty to inform is not expressly stipulated. However, it can be considered as an implicit obligation because the Romanian Civil Code provides that the professional carrier is in a state of permanent offer of services to the public and is not entitled, except in cases expressly provided for by law, to refuse to perform the transport. Thus, according to Article 1958 para. 3 of the Romanian Civil Code, the carrier who offers their services to the public must transport any person who requests their services and any goods whose transport is requested, unless they have a valid reason for refusal.

The permanent offer status implies the existence of an offer from the carriers and its disclosure to the public. In practice, it represents *a duty to inform the public*, which is expressly regulated in the special laws. A broad example is the situation of liner transport, where the conditions of carriage are conditions laid down in advance by the carrier and made known to the public, and where acceptance by the passenger or consignor, as the case may be, is in practice an adhesion.

However, the special laws governing the various types of carriage often contain express provisions on the duty of pre-contractual information for the carrier. An example of this is *the duty to inform of the rail carrier* performing carriage on a liner. As a professional, the rail carrier is obliged to provide pre-contractual information, which is translated into practice by the obligation to equip passenger stations with information desks, information boards clearly displaying the train composition and the main connections between trains, and other information required by passengers. It will also display at stations, in a place visible to passengers, passenger train routes and passenger fares, announcing to passengers, via booster stations, the arrival, stopping and departure of trains from the station.

Also subject to the idea of the duty to inform are the provisions of Article 31 of Law No 38 of 2003 in the field of road transport, which require the vehicle used and accredited as a taxi to provide information on the outside, by means of signs, inscriptions, bodywork elements of a specific colour and equipment, visible from a distance, on the transport rates applied, which are necessary both for the potential customer and for the authorised control and supervisory bodies. Article 35 of the same law stipulates that the front doors of taxis must bear markings showing the distance fares (lei/km) charged during the day and at night, the models and dimensions of which shall be determined by decision of the local council or the General Council of the Municipality of Bucharest, as the case may be, so that they are visible from at least 5 metres. In addition, the vehicle used for this type of transport must have displayed inside, in a visible place, a list that can be consulted by the customer, containing the legal holder of the taxi licence and the distance, parking and starting fares, by day and by night, bearing the stamp of the town hall of the locality of licensing and a badge containing the name and photograph of the driver.

Another type of transport, which is considered similar to taxi transport, is alternative transport by car and driver.

The situation generated by the provision of alternative car and driver transport, as regulated by GEO No 49/2019, implies the existence of a group of contracts whose common purpose is to provide the passenger with a car from the place of embarkation to the place of destination. The contracts combined to achieve this objective are: *a membership contract* concluded between the alternative transport operator/driver and the operator of the digital platform, confirming the fulfilment of all requirements and acceptance of all contractual terms and conditions displayed on the digital platform; *a contract concluded by electronic means, an intermediation contract* (Pop, Popa, Vidu, 2012: 558-560) between the customer and the digital platform - a computer application for the intermediation of alternative transport that meets the conditions laid down by law by which registered users, by means of a mobile electronic communications device and *an alternative transport contract* concluded, by means of the digital platform, between a passenger and an alternative transport operator each time a journey is contracted by a passenger, providing the terms and conditions under which the journey will be carried out at the request of the passenger.

What distinguishes this contract of carriage from a "classic" contract of carriage, making it an *alternative*, is the way in which it is concluded. Thus, according to Article 27(h) of GEO No 49/2019, the alternative transport operator is obliged to carry out alternative transport only through a digital platform with a valid technical approval issued by the Ministry of Communications and Information Society.

Carrying out alternative transport activity involves the conclusion of several contracts with a common objective, and one of these contracts is the alternative transport contract. An analysis of this contract shows that its parties are: the passenger and the alternative transport operator. However, the spectrum of those involved in the performance of the car and driver operation is wider. We can therefore conclude that, in carrying out this activity, we are dealing with the parties to the contract on the one hand and the participants in the alternative transport activity on the other. The parties are *the passenger* and *the alternative transport operator*, and the participants are *the passenger, the alternative transport operator* and *the digital platform*.

In this complex legal situation, the duty to inform has several facets. On the one hand, it concerns *the obligation of the carrier to use only vehicles registered on the digital platform and which have the alternative transport badge visibly displayed in accordance with the legal regulation*. In traffic, while carrying out alternative transport journeys, vehicles registered on the digital platform are required to have the alternative transport badge visibly displayed on the front and rear of the vehicle. Basically, it is the carrier's duty to inform customers that they are performing alternative transport.

On the other hand, the special law expressly provides that the operator of the alternative transport has *the duty to inform the operator of the digital platform of any change in the data provided to it for the purpose of carrying out the alternative transport within 48 hours of the occurrence of those changes*.

The digital platform is a computer application set up under the law to mediate alternative transport whereby registered users, by means of a mobile electronic communications device, conclude an alternative transport contract for this purpose.

According to the law, the platform has a number of specific obligations towards the customer, one of which is *the duty to fully inform all users when registering on the digital platform about the terms and conditions of operation of the digital platform, their rights and obligations related to the use of the digital platform, about the processing of their personal data*. At the same time, the terms and conditions relating to the operation

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of the digital platform must be easily accessible to users via the digital platform and the operator must only allow those who have expressly agreed to these terms and conditions to become users of the digital platform.

Contractual obligation to inform in transport law. In general theory, i.e. in the regulations of the Romanian Civil Code concerning the contract of carriage, the contractual duty to inform is regulated in several areas concerning the performance of the contract of carriage.

Thus, according to Articles 1970-1975 of the Civil Code, the consignor has the right to suspend the carriage and to demand the return of the goods transported or their delivery to a person other than the one indicated in the transport document or to dispose of them as they see fit, but is obliged to pay the carrier the costs and damages which are the immediate consequence of this counter-order. The legal act by which the consignor unilaterally modifies the contract of carriage is therefore called a counter-order.

The consignor may give a counter-order in two cases: when they wish, without giving reasons - with certain legal consequences (Romanian Civil Code, Article 1970, paragraph 1) and in the event of impediment to carriage - with other legal consequences.

As a rule, the sender is the holder of the right of subsequent disposition. As an exception, this right may also belong to the consignee. According to Article 1974 of the Civil Code, the consignor's right to modify the contract of carriage is extinguished as soon as the consignee has expressed their wish to enforce their rights under the contract of carriage or as soon as the consignor has delivered the duplicate of the transport document to the consignee. From that moment, the right to modify the contract of carriage by subsequent disposition shall pass to the consignee.

In the case of an impediment to carriage, including cases where the facts which led to the impediment of carriage are attributable to the carrier, according to the current regulations, there are two possible situations: relative impediment to carriage, in which case continuation of carriage and arrival at destination is possible, but with a change of the route and time originally agreed, and absolute impediment to carriage, if there is no other route or if, for other reasons, continuation of carriage is no longer possible.

In case of relative impediment to carriage, the carrier is entitled to ask the consignor for instructions and, in the absence of a reply from the consignor, to carry the goods to their destination by altering the route.

In such a case, unless the carrier is at fault, they shall be entitled to the carriage charge, ancillary charges and expenses, on the route actually taken, and to have the time of performance of the carriage varied accordingly.

In case of absolute impediment, the carrier shall proceed in accordance with the instructions given by the consignor in the transport document in case of impediment to carriage, if such instructions exist. If there are no instructions in the transport document, or if the instructions cannot be carried out, the impediment shall be brought to the attention of the consignor without delay, with instructions being requested.

In this case, the Civil Code governs only the situation of the sender notified of the occurrence of the impediment, giving them the possibility to terminate the contract. The carrier will in this case be entitled only to the costs incurred by them and the price of the carriage in accordance with the journey made.

If the consignor does not respond to the carrier's notification, the provisions of Article 1972 of the Civil Code shall apply, which establish a procedure: if within 5 days of sending the notification, the consignor does not give instructions that can be carried out and does not notify the carrier of the termination of the contract, the carrier may:

keep the goods in storage, store the goods with a third party, recover the goods if storage is not possible or the goods may be altered or damaged or their value cannot cover the carriage price, ancillary charges and expenses.

If the goods have been sold, the price, after deduction of the carrier's monetary rights, must be made available to the consignor, and if the price is less than the carrier's monetary rights, the consignor must pay the difference.

According to the legal regulations, if the impediment to carriage has ceased before the arrival of the consignor's instructions, the goods are forwarded to their destination without waiting for these instructions, the consignor being notified of this without delay. The Civil Code uses the concept of *notice*, which is in fact *a contractual duty on the carrier to inform* if the ground for impeding carriage has ceased before the arrival of the consignor's instructions.

Granting the consignor the right to modify the contract creates the obligation on the carrier to perform it. Performance shall be in accordance with Article 1970 of the Civil Code and the carrier's failure to perform this obligation or performance under other conditions shall render him liable for damages caused by the performance of the contract in breach of the provisions of Article 1970 of the Civil Code.

The carrier may refuse to perform the subsequent provision in the following situations: if the performance of the provision would be likely to seriously disturb the smooth running of the operation; if, in the event of a change of destination, the increase in charges and expenses would not be guaranteed by the value of the goods or otherwise; if, on receipt of the provision, its performance is no longer possible.

In this context, the carrier is under an obligation to notify the consignor or consignee - *the carrier's contractual obligation to inform* - as the case may be, of the refusal to perform the counter-order.

Also in general theory, related to the spectrum of obligations that the carrier has at destination, the Romanian Civil Code provides two main obligations for the carrier: *the obligation to inform the consignee* and the duty to deliver the goods.

Article 1976 of the Civil Code provides that the carrier is obliged to make the goods transported available to the consignee or holder of the registered transport document or made out to bearer at the place and within the time specified in the contract or, failing that, in accordance with established practice between the parties or customary practice.

In practical terms, these obligations are translated into several services to be performed by the carrier: informing the consignee, identifying the consignee, which will be done according to the nature of the transport document, i.e. according to whether the transport document is made out in the name of the consignee, registered or made out to bearer, and delivering the goods to the consignee.

Informing the consignee is legally equivalent to the moment when the consignee is put in default of collecting the goods.

The carrier shall inform the consignee of the arrival of the goods and of the time limit for taking delivery of the goods if delivery is not made at the consignee's home or place of business. Therefore, the duty to inform will no longer be incumbent on the carrier if the parties have agreed that delivery will take place at the consignee's home or place of business.

The duty to provide contractual information is, as it should be, also incumbent on the carrier's co-contractor, i.e. the consignor. The Romanian Civil Code also expressly regulates their obligations, especially when they concern the goods to be

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transported. Thus, within the range of the consignor's obligations regulated by the Civil Code, in relation to the point of departure, we also find: the consignor's obligation to draw up and hand over the transport document and the consignor's duty to inform the carrier of the dangerous nature of the goods to be transported.

With regard to the drawing up of the transport document, there is no express provision in the Code which establishes, in a separate text exclusively reserved for this legal issue, that the obligation to draw up the transport document lies with the consignor.

However, it is clear from all the rules that the obligation rests with the consignor. The consignor is therefore responsible for handing over the transport document to the carrier and for any defective preparation, whether in the form of omissions, incompleteness or inaccuracy of the statements in the transport document.

With regard to liability for improper completion of the transport document resulting in damage, the solution and liability mechanism established in this area are maintained: the consignor is liable to the carrier for damage caused directly to the carrier, and the carrier remains liable to third parties, if they have also suffered damage, with a right of claim against the consignor.

In fact, the consignor's liability for omissions, insufficiency or inaccuracy of the statements in the transport document translates into their *contractual duty to fully inform the carrier of the true nature of the goods brought for carriage*, including the inherent defect of the goods. The handing over of the goods for carriage is a matter relating to the performance of the contract of carriage and not to its creation.

Another obligation which is expressly regulated is the *duty of the consignor to inform the carrier of the dangerous nature of the goods to be carried*. This duty is regulated by the provisions of Article 1996 of the Civil Code, which is supplemented by the provisions of Article 1997 concerning liability in this matter. Thus, according to these regulations, the consignor who delivers dangerous goods for carriage is obliged to inform the carrier. If they fail to do so, they will indemnify the carrier for any damage caused by the dangerous nature of the goods.

Liability is extended to the entire carriage, i.e. also for damage caused by the dangerous nature of the goods during the performance of operations connected with the carriage. In this respect, the legal regulation establishes that the consignor shall also cover the costs and risks arising from the storage of such goods.

With regard to the liability of the consignor for the damage caused, the liability mechanism established by the Code is maintained for situations where the damage is caused by the actions of persons other than the carrier: the consignor is liable to the carrier for damage caused directly to the carrier, and the carrier remains liable to third parties, if they have also been damaged, with a right right to claim against the consignor. Specifically, the consignor will indemnify the carrier for any damage caused by the nature or vice of the goods handed over for carriage, and the carrier remains liable to third parties for the damage thus caused, with a right to claim against the consignor (Romanian Civil Code, art. 1997).

The special laws on transport law regulate in many cases the carrier's contractual duty to inform their co-contractor - the consignor or the passenger, as the case may be.

Thus, in the field of air transport, *the air carrier's duty to inform passengers of their rights is regulated* (Regulation 261/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council, 2004: Art. 14 and Art. 15). The air carrier is obliged to display a legible notice in the passenger check-in area, consisting of the following text printed in clear

characters: 'in the event of denied boarding or if your flight is cancelled or delayed for at least two hours, ask at the check-in counter or boarding gate for the text stating your rights, in particular with regard to compensation and assistance'.

At the same time, an air carrier which refuses boarding or cancels a flight is obliged to give the passenger concerned a written notice setting out the rules on compensation and assistance. The air carrier must also provide passengers affected by a delay of at least two hours with such written notice.

If the passenger is not properly informed of their rights and they accept less compensation than that provided for in the Regulation, the passenger still has the right to initiate the necessary proceedings before the competent courts to obtain additional compensation.

Thus, the carrier's duty is linked to the passenger's right to information, which implies, on the one hand, a general right to information and, on the other, the right to information in certain situations specifically arising from air transport.

With regard to the general right to information, Article 14 para. 1 of Regulation 261/2004 provides that the text of a notice must be displayed in the passenger check-in area in such a way as to be clearly visible to passengers. This notice must be displayed on paper or electronically and in as many relevant languages as possible. It must also be displayed not only in the passenger check-in area of the airport but also at airport newspaper stands and online.

If an air carrier provides passengers with incorrect, misleading or partial information about their rights, either individually or generally through media advertisements or publications on its website, this should be considered as a breach of the Regulation.

The object of Regulation no. 261/2004 of the European Parliament is precisely to establish the conditions under which air passengers can exercise their minimum rights when: they are denied boarding against their will, when their flight is cancelled or when their flight is delayed.

According to the Regulation, the passenger's main rights in the above-mentioned situations are: the right to compensation, the right to reimbursement or re-routing and the right to service.

In summary. The presentation of the obligations to inform in the field of transport law is illustrative and not exhaustive. The spectrum of these duties is wider in this field, but the analysis has involved presenting the duties as they are regulated in the common law of this area and some examples from the special laws on the various types of transport: rail, road and air.

Furthermore, the analysis of the special laws was made from the subject of passenger transport because the regulation in the general theory concerning passenger transport is a reduced one, focused only on two aspects of the contract of carriage of persons and luggage: the obligations of the parties and the liability of the transport operator for the passenger's person and for luggage and other goods (Cotuțiu, 2015: 203). This regulation is considered perfectible, both in terms of the aspects that it must cover and their content.

Future legislative approaches should focus more on the spectrum of the carrier's obligations as a general rule; the legislator could also regulate other obligations of the carrier - including the pre-contractual duty to inform.

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At the same time, the legal regime of passenger obligations in the current general rules is limited in the sense that, according to the provisions of Art. 2003 para. 2 of the Civil Code, during carriage, the passenger is only obliged to obey the measures taken by the carrier's representatives in accordance with the legal provisions. We note that one of the main obligations of the passenger, namely that of paying the carriage charge, is missing from the regulation. Another obligation which may benefit from regulation is the pre-contractual duty of the passenger to inform the carrier of his state of health, which may, in certain circumstances, be a valid reason for refusing carriage. In the context of recent years and under the impact of the pandemic that society has been facing, the question of such regulations has arisen, which require careful legislation, but in line with fundamental human rights and freedoms.

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ORIGINAL PAPER

Longitudinal Volatility Analysis of OMX Tallinn Index in the case of the emerging stock market of Estonia using PARCH Model

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Abstract:

The purpose of the empirical research study is to analyze the volatility of OMX Tallinn Index in Estonia from 2002 to 2022 in three major period phases i.e. 2002-2008, 2009-2015 and 2016 to 2022. Moreover, it attempted to formulate PARCH Model for each phases of OMX Tallinn Index in Estonia from 2002 to 2022 that could grasp not only the volatility but also asymmetric volatility caused by various important events for each particular period. The total sample size is 6,032 i.e. 3 phases of 1826 observations each. The selected period covers a series of extreme events such as the global financial crisis, the COVID-19 pandemic, the war between Russia and Ukraine that began in 2021 and others. The empirical results are relevant and contribute to the existing literature.

Keywords: *PARCH model, asymmetric volatility, GARCH family models, Longitudinal Volatility Analysis; emerging stock market; leverage effect; COVID-19 pandemic; global financial crisis (GFC); extreme events*

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Introduction

High volatility is a conception of a symptom of market distortion whereby securities are not being valued fairly and the capital market is not operating as well as it should (Daly, 2008). Hence, if it is possible to predict the volatility, then more return could be generated by taking appropriate investment decisions. Measuring of volatility has various applications especially in trading, investment, and portfolio selection of stock and commodities market because it assists the investors in risk management, derivative pricing, hedging, and predicting price. Moreover, studying volatility enables to predict the direction of any market then any one can have a good intent what to expect from economy, hence volatility has operations beyond the stock and commodities market. There are various techniques that is used in measuring volatility like historical volatility, Bollinger bands which are considered as traditional methods and such methods are easily understood by layman investors as well. The modern methods include many algorithmic functions for the purpose of modelling volatility like ARCH, GARCH, EGARCH, TGARCH, PARCH etc. These volatility models are used to describe a changing, possibly volatile variance and to predict volatility of a time series data.

The ARCH (Autoregressive Conditional Heteroscedasticity) model proposes that the variance of residuals regressed on the squared error terms from the periods of past. The residual terms should be conditionally normally distributed and serially uncorrelated. One of the major limitations of this ARCH model is it “supposes that the variance or heteroscedastic of tomorrow’s return is an equally weighted average of the residuals’ squared from the last 22 days. The assumption of equal weights looks ill-favoured, as one may think that the more recent events would be more significant and therefore should have more weights.” (Engle, 2001). Hence an advancement has been done in ARCH model by Tim Bollerslev in 1986 and named it as GARCH. In contrary to ARCH Model, GARCH (Generalised Autoregressive Conditional Heteroscedasticity) has diminishing weights that now is decline to zero. It provides parsimonious models that are soft to estimate and, even in its simplest form, has proven astonishingly successful in forecasting conditional variances (Bollerslev, 1986). Moreover, “The latest volatility process of asset returns is material for a wide variety of operations, such as risk management and option pricing whereas generalized autoregressive conditional heteroscedasticity (GARCH) models are extensively used to model the dynamic features of volatility” (Peter, Huang, & Shek, 2012). Inverse correlation between the return and the shocks is a salient feature of the stock market (Ali, 2013) but it is not captured by simple GARCH, hence an advanced model proposed by Glosten, Jagannathan and Runkle (GJR) propound GJR-GARCH also known as Threshold GARCH (TGARCH) with differing effects of positive and negative shocks taking into account the leverage portent. (Glosten, Jagannathan, & Runkle, 1993) The leverage portent is caused by the fact that adverse returns have more influence on future volatility than do favourable returns (Almeida & Hotta, 2014). To capture the above leverage portent or effect, Exponential GARCH (EGARCH) model has been developed in which the “conditional distribution is heavy-tailed and skewed is proposed. The characteristics of the model, including autocorrelations, unconditional moments and the asymptotic distribution of the maximum likelihood estimator, are portrayed” (Harvey & Sucarrat, 2014).

This paper strives to study the effects of important events on OMX Tallinn Index in Estonia from 2002 to 2022 in three phases i.e. 2002-2008, 2009-2015 and 2016 to 2022 by using an advanced asymmetric volatility model i.e. PARCH Model. The

reason for taking the Tallinn Index in Estonia because it is the main stock market index in Estonia. It reflects changes in the prices of shares listed in the Main and Investor lists of the Estonian Stock Exchange, and the Tallinn Stock Exchange. It uses the Paasche Index Formula. The value of the index was calibrated to 100 on 3 June 1996. The OMX Tallin All-Share Gross Index includes all the shares listed on Tallin Stock Exchange. The objective of the Index is to represent the overall state and changes in the level of the Estonian economy. The purpose is to mimic the population of stocks representing the index, without complying with liquidity and stability requirements. Since there is no filtering for liquidity the Indexes themselves may not be easy to replicate in a portfolio or benchmark against and the pricing of the constituents, and hence the index level, may lag due to infrequent trading in the underlying shares.

Review of Literature

This part highlights some of the important research works that have been done in the area of volatility and stock markets. Some studies on asymmetric volatility where a study on modelling the asymmetric or leverage effect in conditional variance of EGARCH (Exponential Generalized Autoregressive Conditional Heteroscedasticity) with (CWN) Combine White Noise model to derive suitable results using the quarterly data of U.K. Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from 1960-2014 and proved that CWN estimation is more efficient (Agboluaje, Ismail, & Yip, 2016). Similarly, a study based on modelling three parametric asymmetric volatility models namely EGARCH, GJR-GARCH and PGARCH by employing the daily high frequency data related to the Stock Exchange of Thailand from 4th January, 2005 to 27th December, 2013, to test the leverage and volatility feedback effects and also constitutes the subprime crisis period in US that may affect the volatility of market return in emerging stock markets (Thakolsria et al., 2015). Moreover, Trivedi et al. (2022) investigated the behavior of Russian stock market for a very long selected period of over 20 years based on GARCH models. Badarla et al. (2022) also investigated the behavior of certain selected stock markets from Switzerland, Austria, China and Hong Kong using GARCH models.

Furthermore, a study with an objective to reveal the distinction between this connection and similar ones specific to developed economies (Albu et al., 2015). A study estimated Asymmetric GARCH models with endogenous break dummy on two novel assumptions using all share index on daily basis of Kenya, Germany, United States, China and South Africa ranging from 14th February, 2000 to 14th February, 2013. The results suggested the absence of asymmetric effect in Kenya and Nigeria stock returns, but existed in others (Uyaebo et al., 2015). A study depicts the impact of ESG on returns and volatility (Meher et al., 2020). Similarly, another research paper used GARCH, Normal APARCH, Student APARCH, Risk Metrics and Skewed Student APARCH to examine the intraday price volatility procedure in few Australian whole sale electricity markets i.e. Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia of half-hourly electricity prices and demand volumes over the period 1 January 2002 to 1 June 2003 where skewed Student APARCH model produces the best results in first three markets and the Student APARCH model in the Victoria market (Higgs & Worthington, 2005). Few papers on volatility with high-frequency data, where a paper attempts to show that the relationship between volatility and price processes can be assessed more precisely and correctly using high frequency data along the ability of definite stochastic volatility models to analyze the pattern observed in high frequency data (Litvinova, 2003; Meher et al., 2020; Meher et al., 2021). A paper suggested a methodology to refine modelling

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volatility by inculcating information that exists on latent volatility processes when the markets are closed and no transactions occur with high-frequency data (Matei, Rovira , & Agell, 2019). A research applied E-GARCH approach to data from 2015 to 2018, to explore the influence of investor sentiment on the return rate of the Shanghai Composite Index. (Chen & Haga, 2021). Again, a paper investigates whether changes in firm's investor following can influence volatility in the French stock market. By defining a novel proxy of investor following, the paper contributes to the emerging literature of the impact of information technology on financial markets (Aouadi et al., 2014) a study on effect of COVID-19 on stock markets mentioned in the review of literature and an existing study is also there on effect of COVID-19 pandemic on the price volatility of Crude Oil and Natural Gas of MCX India using EGARCH (Meher et al., 2020)

Objectives of the Study

- To analyze the volatility of OMX Tallinn Index from Estonia stock market from 2002 to 2022 in three phases i.e. 2002-2008, 2009-2015 and 2016 to 2022.
- To formulate PARCH Model for each phases of OMX Tallinn Index in Estonia stock market from 2002 to 2022 that could grasp not only the volatility but also asymmetric volatility caused by various important events for each particular period.

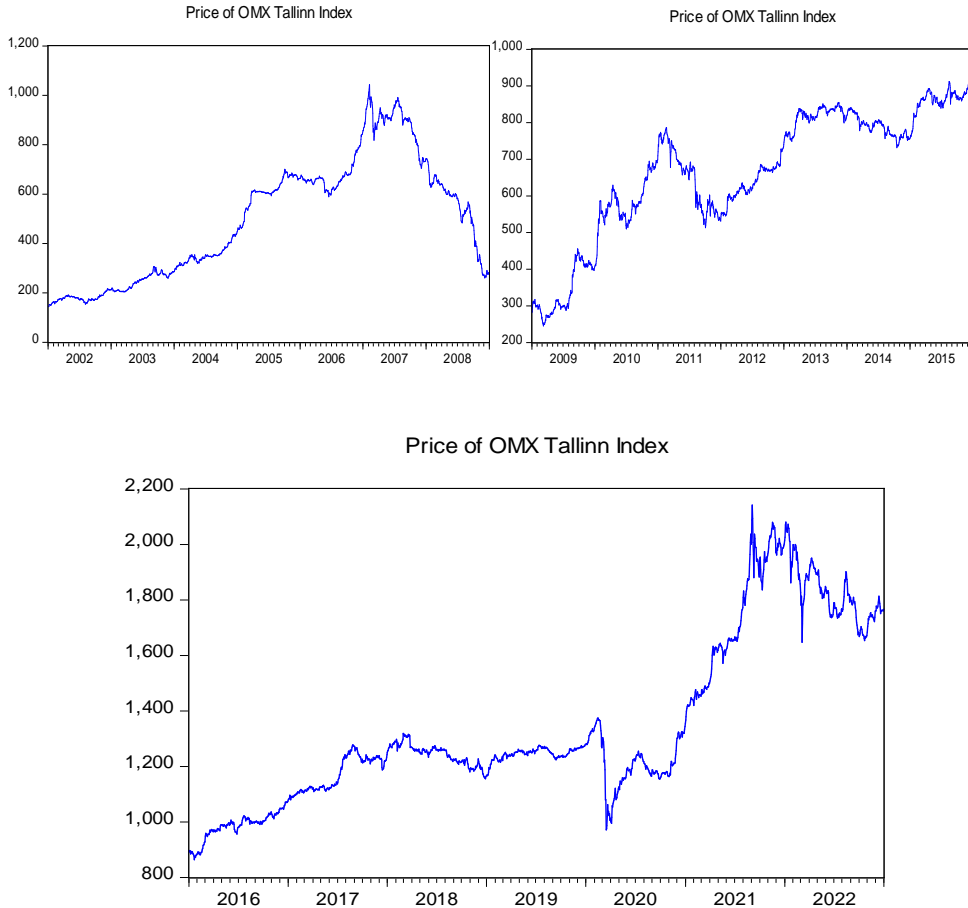
Research Methodology

The study is Empirical in nature. The study is based on secondary data. The secondary data involves the daily closing prices of OMX Tallinn Index of 21 years i.e. from 1st January, 2002 to 31st December, 2022. These duration of 21 years is divided into 3 phases containing 7 years in each phase. The daily closing prices of OMX Tallinn Index of 21 years covers the sample period from 1st January, 2002 to 31st December, 2022. Wherever required, attempt has been made to make the unbalanced data into balanced data i.e. 5 days a week. The total sample size is 6,032 i.e. 3phases of 1826 observations each (Hwang & Pereira , 2004). For the application of PARCH, Log Returns have been calculated to make the data stationary and Augmented Dickey Fuller Test (ADF) has been employed to check the whether the data is stationarity in nature. PARCH models have been trailed and tested on the basis of various statistical parameters to find a suitable PARCH model for each phase of the Index. For the purpose of formulating models and forecasting volatility of all the three phases of 21 years of OMX Tallin Index, E-Views 10 has been used.

Analysis, Results and Discussion

The PARCH model Taylor (1986) and Schwert (1989) proposed a standard deviation GARCH model. Compared with Bollerslev's GARCH model, this model is used to fit the standard deviation to reduce the impact of large shocks on the conditional variance. Ding et al. (1993) further generalised the standard deviation GARCH model, naming it the power autoregressive conditional heteroscedasticity model (PARCH), with the following variance equation:

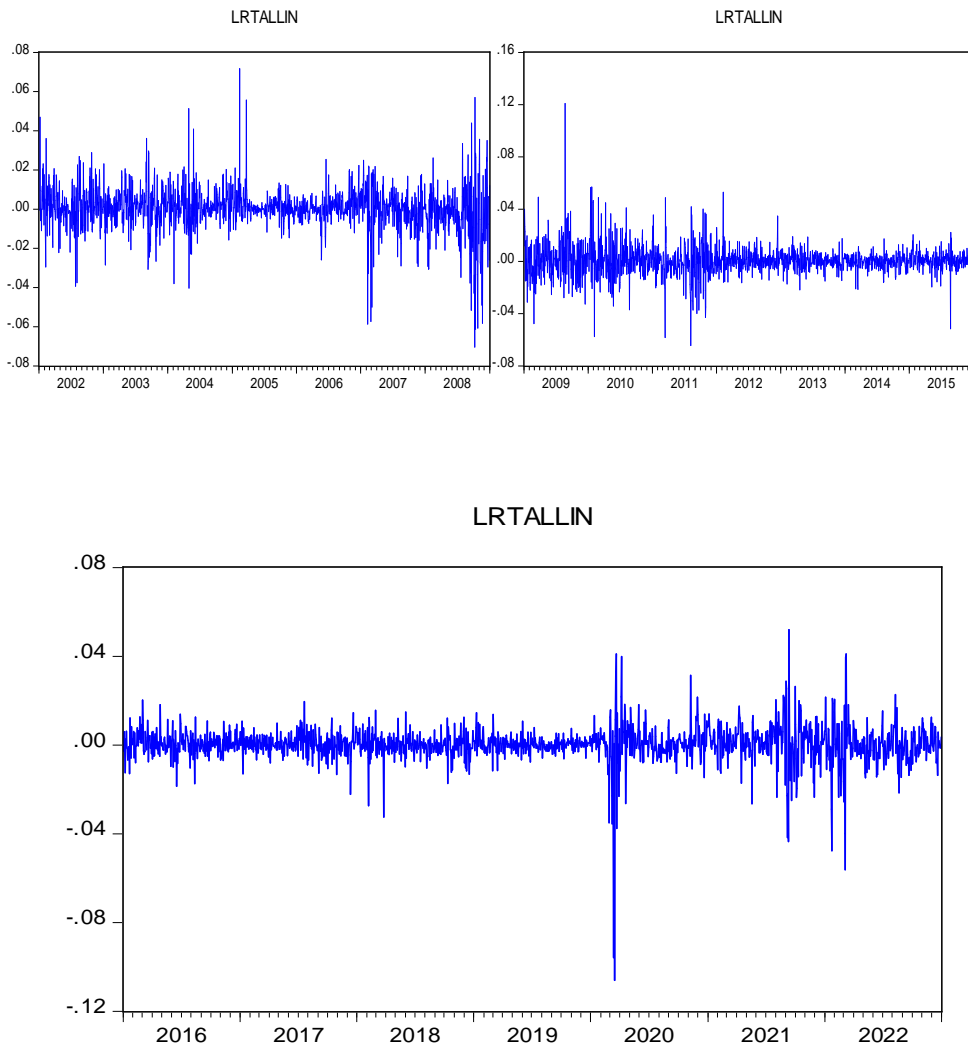
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For the purpose of formulating the two asymmetric GARCH Models i.e. EGARCH and TGARCH, log returns have been ascertained for the 21 years of OMX Tallinn Index. This has made all the data of all the three phases, stationary. Again, the stationarity of the data has been checked with the help of unit root test i.e. Augmented Dickey Fuller Test with the inclusion of test equation as Intercept, Trend and Intercept and None and found that all the data of six companies are stationary as the probability values in all the cases are significant even at 1% level of significance. In data of the results The succeeding sections are based on the testing the appropriate hypothesis required to formulate PARCH model along with the results and model for each company. The log returns of all the selected six companies are plotted on the graphs to visualize the existence of volatility clustering which are given below.

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Figure No. 2. Line graphs of Log Returns of Three Phases of OMX Tallinn Index



By visualizing the above Graphs of Log Returns of Crude Oil depicts that there is presence of volatility clustering i.e. small variations tracked by small variations and large variations tracked by large variations which implies that volatility models can be formulated. Moreover, large fluctuations in prices could be seen in all the three phases which shows that there is existence of asymmetric volatility caused by various important events during 2002 to 2022.

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**Testing ARCH Effects in the data of all the 3 phases of OMX Tallin
2002-2008**

Heteroskedasticity Test: ARCH

F-statistic	328.7169	Prob. F(1,1823)	0.0000
Obs*R-squared	278.8045	Prob. Chi-Square(1)	0.0000

Test Equation:

Dependent Variable: RESID^2

Method: Least Squares

Date: 02/17/23 Time: 14:24

Sample (adjusted): 1/03/2002 12/31/2008

Included observations: 1825 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	6.69E-05	8.11E-06	8.250109	0.0000
RESID^2(-1)	0.390879	0.021559	18.13055	0.0000

R-squared	0.152770	Mean dependent var	0.000110
Adjusted R-squared	0.152305	S.D. dependent var	0.000360
S.E. of regression	0.000331	Akaike info criterion	-13.18612
Sum squared resid	0.000200	Schwarz criterion	-13.18009
Log likelihood	12034.34	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-13.18390
F-statistic	328.7169	Durbin-Watson stat	2.126770
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

2009-2015

Heteroskedasticity Test: ARCH

F-statistic	34.31508	Prob. F(1,1822)	0.0000
Obs*R-squared	33.71772	Prob. Chi-Square(1)	0.0000

Test Equation:

Dependent Variable: RESID^2

Method: Least Squares

Date: 02/17/23 Time: 15:43

Sample (adjusted): 1/05/2009 12/31/2015

Included observations: 1824 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.000103	1.09E-05	9.474430	0.0000
RESID^2(-1)	0.135964	0.023210	5.857908	0.0000

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R-squared	0.018486	Mean dependent var	0.000119
Adjusted R-squared	0.017947	S.D. dependent var	0.000453
S.E. of regression	0.000449	Akaike info criterion	-12.57929
Sum squared resid	0.000367	Schwarz criterion	-12.57325
Log likelihood	11474.31	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-12.57706
F-statistic	34.31508	Durbin-Watson stat	2.016057
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

2016-2022

Heteroskedasticity Test: ARCH

F-statistic	58.51205	Prob. F(1,1822)	0.0000
Obs*R-squared	56.75368	Prob. Chi-Square(1)	0.0000

Test Equation:

Dependent Variable: RESID^2

Method: Least Squares

Date: 02/18/23 Time: 12:13

Sample (adjusted): 1/05/2016 12/30/2022

Included observations: 1824 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	5.20E-05	8.81E-06	5.905801	0.0000
RESID^2(-1)	0.176394	0.023060	7.649317	0.0000

R-squared	0.031115	Mean dependent var	6.32E-05
Adjusted R-squared	0.030583	S.D. dependent var	0.000377
S.E. of regression	0.000371	Akaike info criterion	-12.95886
Sum squared resid	0.000251	Schwarz criterion	-12.95282
Log likelihood	11820.48	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-12.95663
F-statistic	58.51205	Durbin-Watson stat	2.153496
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

The above table reveals the results of Heteroscedasticity Test of OMX Tallinn Index in Estonia in all the three phases which could show the presence of ARCH effect in the data. The ARCH effect can be judged from lag range multiplier (LM) statistics which is shown in the form of Observed R Squared. The Observed R Squared statistics of all these three companies are considered significant as its probability value is less than 0.05. Moreover, the F statistics are also significant as its significant value is less than 0.05. This proves that there is an existence of ARCH effect in the index price volatility of all these 3 phases which indicate that PARCH models are suitable for the data.

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**Formulation of PARCH Model of OMX Tallinn Index from 1st January, 2002 to
31st December, 2008**

Dependent Variable: LRTALLIN
 Method: ML ARCH - Normal distribution
 Date: 02/18/23 Time: 16:15
 Sample (adjusted): 1/02/2002 12/31/2008
 Included observations: 1826 after adjustments
 Convergence achieved after 39 iterations
 Presample variance: backcast (parameter = 0.7)

$$\text{@SQRT(GARCH)}^C(7) = C(3) + C(4)*(\text{ABS}(\text{RESID}(-1)) - C(5)*\text{RESID}(-1))^C(7) + C(6)*\text{@SQRT(GARCH}(-1))^C(7)$$

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.000457	0.000193	2.369955	0.0178
LRTALLIN(-1)	0.234461	0.022856	10.25799	0.0000
Variance Equation				
C(3)	1.92E-05	9.97E-06	1.921072	0.0457
C(4)	0.134088	0.008451	15.86718	0.0000
C(5)	-0.083096	0.026472	-3.138940	0.0017
C(6)	0.888384	0.007153	124.1946	0.0000
C(7)	1.413073	0.103013	13.71748	0.0000
R-squared	0.043909	Mean dependent var		0.000358
Adjusted R-squared	0.043385	S.D. dependent var		0.010715
S.E. of regression	0.010480	Akaike info criterion		-6.665083
Sum squared resid	0.200347	Schwarz criterion		-6.643960
Log likelihood	6092.220	Hannan-Quinn criter.		-6.657291
Durbin-Watson stat	2.064699			

**Formulation of PARCH Model of OMX Tallinn Index from 1st January, 2009 to 31st
December, 2015**

Dependent Variable: LRTALLIN
 Method: ML ARCH - Normal distribution (Marquardt / EViews legacy)
 Date: 02/18/23 Time: 17:35
 Sample (adjusted): 1/02/2009 12/31/2015
 Included observations: 1825 after adjustments
 Convergence achieved after 39 iterations
 Presample variance: backcast (parameter = 0.7)

$$\text{@SQRT(GARCH)}^C(7) = C(3) + C(4)*(\text{ABS}(\text{RESID}(-1)) - C(5)*\text{RESID}(-1))^C(7) + C(6)*\text{@SQRT(GARCH}(-1))^C(7)$$

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Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.000295	0.000169	1.747008	0.0806
LRTALLIN(-1)	0.072268	0.023641	3.056827	0.0022
Variance Equation				
C(3)	0.000103	4.81E-05	2.151610	0.0314
C(4)	0.154966	0.008156	19.00038	0.0000
C(5)	0.039559	0.030332	1.304201	0.1922
C(6)	0.871305	0.006131	142.1151	0.0000
C(7)	1.114716	0.085762	12.99784	0.0000
R-squared	0.007481	Mean dependent var		0.000635
Adjusted R-squared	0.006936	S.D. dependent var		0.010965
S.E. of regression	0.010927	Akaike info criterion		-6.613054
Sum squared resid	0.217667	Schwarz criterion		-6.591922
Log likelihood	6041.412	Hannan-Quinn criter.		-6.605259
Durbin-Watson stat	1.960692			

Formulation of PARCH Model of OMX Tallinn Index from 1st January, 2016 to 31st December, 2022

Dependent Variable: LRTALLIN

Method: ML ARCH - Normal distribution (Marquardt / EViews legacy)

Date: 02/18/23 Time: 17:44

Sample (adjusted): 1/04/2016 12/30/2022

Included observations: 1825 after adjustments

Convergence achieved after 47 iterations

Presample variance: backcast (parameter = 0.7)

@SQRT(GARCH)^C(7) = C(3) + C(4)*(ABS(RESID(-1)) - C(5)*RESID(-1))^C(7) + C(6)*@SQRT(GARCH(-1))^C(7)

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.000358	0.000123	2.901042	0.0037
LRTALLIN(-1)	0.082521	0.022989	3.589592	0.0003
Variance Equation				
C(3)	0.000170	0.000105	1.610861	0.1072
C(4)	0.275088	0.018559	14.82260	0.0000
C(5)	0.122675	0.032853	3.734103	0.0002
C(6)	0.688054	0.021498	32.00481	0.0000
C(7)	1.275441	0.123792	10.30313	0.0000
R-squared	0.015731	Mean dependent var		0.000373
Adjusted R-squared	0.015191	S.D. dependent var		0.008024

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S.E. of regression	0.007963	Akaike info criterion	-7.438731
Sum squared resid	0.115599	Schwarz criterion	-7.417600
Log likelihood	6794.842	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-7.430936
Durbin-Watson stat	1.895002		

Conclusion

From the above analysis and discussion, it is clear that there is presence of asymmetric volatility in the crude oil due to the spread of COVID-19 pandemic, in other words the news related to spreading of the pandemic COVID-19 pandemic has an effect on the price volatility of crude oil with is also statistically proven as asymmetric term within the equation i.e. λ is negative and also statistically significant. But there is absence of leverage effect of the pandemic on the price volatility of natural gas as asymmetric term within the equation i.e. λ is positive and also statistically significant. The forecasting graphs of crude oil represents that there is a possibility that volatility will be higher in the even in the succeeding few months but it is difficult to assess the expected volatility of natural gas for the succeeding month as the volatility graph is continuously fluctuating. Once the lockdown will be over and the demand for crude oil and natural will be shoot up which may again change the trend of price volatility of both the commodities. The prediction of volatility may be more accurate when more succeeding months, where the effect of COVID-19 pandemic is still continuing, will be considered for the formulation of volatility models. Moreover, if model will be formulated using high frequency data, then the minute or hour wise volatility may also be possible to predict. These are the few gaps where the future researchers could work on.

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Authors' Contributions:

The authors contributed equally to this work.

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ORIGINAL PAPER

Two main guardian principles of the civil lawsuit reflected in the case-law of the national Courts: the principle of availability and the principle of adversariality

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Abstract:

The principles of the civil lawsuit were initially developed by the doctrine of law, but they were expressly stated by the New Civil Procedure Code. These are important because they are a barometer for both the judge and the parties, stating the guidelines for the civil lawsuit for all its actors. All law professionals should keep in mind the guiding principles and the paper aims to identify how these principles give the judge the instruments to identify simple solutions to difficult problems.

Keywords: *civil procedure, principle of availability, principle of adversariality.*

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1. The fundamental principles of the civil process

One of the novelties of the current Civil Procedure Code was the express regulation of the fundamental principles of the civil process. The legislator dedicated a special regulation to them in a separate chapter from the preliminary Title.

The vector that guarantees compliance with these principles is the judge, a fundamental actor in the civil process, with a vital role in ordering the measures required to guarantee the rights of the parties.

Moreover, as well noted in the specialized doctrine (G. Boroi, 2017: 10-11), compliance with the fundamental principles is not an option or a right of the judge, but a its essential obligation. Thus, from the interpretation of the provisions of art. 20 of the Civil Procedure Code, it undeniably follows that the judge is obliged to ensure compliance with the fundamental principles of the civil process, and a decision that does not reflect this fact is liable to be annulled in the exercise of appeals.

The paper proposes a practical approach to some decisions of judicial review courts in which the manner in which the trial court ensured compliance with the principle of availability and adversariality was discussed.

2. The headquarters of the matter

The doctrine stated that "the civil process can be considered the property of the parties" (Piperea, 2019: 21). Regarding the principle of availability, it is expressly provided by the provisions of art. 9 of the Civil Procedure Code, but it also appears from the interpretation of other provisions such as art. 22 para. (6) Civil Procedure Code. This principle is specific to the civil process (Velescu, 1971: 15-27), but it does not have an absolute character, the legislator bringing a series of limitations to it, in cases expressly and limitedly provided by law.

The principle of availability is closely related to the principle of good faith in the process, enshrined in art. 12 C. Fr. civ.1 and art. 57 of the Romanian Constitution², according to which citizens "must exercise their constitutional rights and freedoms in good faith", without violating those of other individuals.

The principle of availability is a complex principle which, as well noted in the specialized doctrine (Boroi, 2001:191), involves the following: the fact that the parties can determine the existence of the process, but also its content. Thus, as a rule, the court cannot be referred ex officio (as the legislator provides a series of exceptions when passive procedural status is recognized to other persons or entities or bodies, even though they are not the holder of the subjective civil right in the litigation), reason for which party initiates the litigation brought to trial, establishing both its object, but also the parties and the cause of the litigation. In achieving these attributes, the parties are also the ones who determine the means of evidence used in order to settle the disputed situation. Moreover, the parties are also the ones who decide on the exercise of legal remedies and, therefore, on the phases that the civil process could go through.

Thus, in terms of procedural manifestations, in accordance with the doctrine in the matter (Ciobanu, Briciu & Dinu, 2018: 98-99), the principle of availability appears in several forms: the right of the interested person to start the civil process or not, the right to determine the limits of the summons request or the defense, the right to waive the judgment or the claimed subjective right, the right to recognize or acquiesce to the claimant's claims or the decision of the first court, as well as the right to end the litigation through a transaction, the right to exercise or not the right of appeal against a

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decision or to persist or not in the way of appeal exercised, as well as the right to request or not the execution of court decisions (in the same sense, Tăbârca, 2013: 71-81).

Also as a manifestation of the availability principle, the transaction concluded pursuant to the provisions of art. 267 Civil Procedure Code, although it is a way for the parties to dispose of their material, not procedural, rights (Boroi & others, Bucharest, 2013: 39).

The principle of availability is reflected in the conduct of the parties in arguing and proving the existence or non-existence of the rights they claim during the course of the litigation brought to the judgment, but also until the effective execution of the provisions of the enforceable title represented by the court decision (Leș, Durac, Ghiță, Hurubă, Speriusi-Vlad, Stoica & Tabacu, 2021:41).

It should be emphasized that the principle of availability does not give unlimited power to the parties, but on the contrary, they exercise this procedural right under the control of the court. This control is sheltered under the umbrella of the principle of the active role of the judge, which, among other things, imposes on the court an obligation to verify whether the procedural acts of disposal carried out by the parties were carried out in order to achieve illicit purposes, if the parties had the capacity to provision or if the consent was given in compliance with the legal provisions (in this sense, see LEȘ, 2010: 62).

However, it does not constitute a limitation of the right of the party to establish the basis of the claim brought to the judgment the right of the court to give the request for summons to the court (or even the remedy bearing the wrong name) a correct qualification, when the parties have established a wrong name, because the court does not change the object or the cause of the action, but only determines the name it must bear in relation to the legal provisions. However, this intervention by the judge is limited in time, because it should take place before the administration of the evidence, because only in this way the puzzle that makes up the case brought to trial can be reconstructed, under all its essential aspects, in order to lead to finding out the truth in question.

Moreover, in procedural law there is the preeminence of the principle of availability over the principle of finding out the truth in the case, so the judge is prevented from ruling on certain matters or on certain aspects with which the parties have not informed the court through the introductory request or through the defenses formulated in the case .

In the doctrine, it was opined that the principle of availability and the principle of the active role that the judge manifests to find out the truth are in a relationship of interpenetration, limiting each other. In such conditions, the parties can do any act permitted by law, but they are bound by the provisions of the court, which has the obligation to look after the truth. Through this mechanism of interdependence, the legislator ensured the limitation of the rights granted to the party by virtue of the principle of availability (Tabacu & Drăghici, 2010: 89).

As for the principle of adversariality, it is regulated by the provisions of art. 14 Code of Civil Procedure, but being a fundamental principle of the civil process, it can be deduced from the interpretation of several provisions contained in the Code of Civil Procedure, being a principle that manifests itself in all stages of the civil process.

The principle of adversariality is a component of the right to defense, one of the means by which the litigant's right to a fair trial is guaranteed.

In essence, the principle of adversariality is the one that allows each party to question and fight any aspect of the dispute, under the conditions provided by law

(European Court of Human Rights, Case Clinique des Acacias, para. 37). Also, by virtue of this principle, the parties have the opportunity to present a point of view regarding all aspects and legal issues discussed by the court (Ciobanu, Briciu & Dinu, 2018: 93).

The principle of adversariality also functions as a supporting principle for the other principles of law. For example, it can help to achieve the principle of finding out the truth in the case, but also to guarantee the right to defense and the principle of equality of arms (Leș, 2010: 58-59) .

In accordance with this principle, the judge has, on the one hand, the obligation to discuss with the parties any element of fact and law necessary to find out the truth in the case, but also the duty not to base his judgment on facts that do not have been previously discussed by the parties (Ciobanu, Briciu & Dinu, 2018: 98), with the aim of issuing a legal and thorough court decision (G.Boroi et al, 2013: 45).

The same reasoning is also derived from the jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights, which reaffirmed the importance of ensuring an adversarial procedure in cases where the observations of an independent judge in a civil case were not communicated in advance to the parties and they did not have the opportunity to formulate a response (European Court of Human Rights, Case of Lobo Machado v. Portugal, para. 131, Case of Van Orshoven v. Belgium, para. 141).

In the jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights, the principle of adversariality is closely related to the provisions of art. 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights, because the notion of a fair trial implies an adversarial procedure before the court. Moreover, the principle of adversariality is closely related to the principle of equality of arms (European Court of Human Rights, Case Werner v. Austria). In the development of these principles, the Strasbourg Court ruled that the right to an adversarial procedure means that the parties (both those in the civil and criminal proceedings) have the effective opportunity to take cognizance of any document or any observation made in before the judge, in order to discuss it (European Court of Human Rights, Case of Ruiz-Mateos v. Spain, para. 63, McMichael v. the United Kingdom, para. 80, Vermeulen v. Belgium, para. 3, Case of Lobo Machado v. Portugal, para. 131)

Pronouncing a court decision in violation of the adversarial principle entails its nullity (see, in this sense, the annotated civil jurisprudence of the High Court of Cassation and Justice and other courts, CHBeck Publishing House, Bucharest, 2007, p. 234).

In such conditions, the decision of the court of first instance must contain in detail and explicitly all the debates held before the court, made with the aim of proving compliance with the principle of adversariality and in order to issue a legal and thorough decision. Moreover, in the situation where, during the deliberation, after remaining in the judgment, the court finds that elements of fact and law have been identified which were not discussed by the parties and which are likely to lead to the discovery of the truth in the case , in order to issue a legal and thorough decision, has the obligation to put the case back on the docket.

Regarding this aspect, the legislator established limitations and we are referring here to the situation in which one of the parties would submit written conclusions, after the completion of the judicial investigation and the moment of the conclusions on the merits of the case, and would invoke through them aspects or documents that were not previously debated in adversarial proceedings (see, in this sense Ciobanu & Nicolae, 2013: 40).

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3. Jurisprudential landmarks

3.1. The court's obligation to order the summoning of all the defendants indicated in the summons application (Craiova Court of Appeal, Administrative and Fiscal Litigation Section, Decision no. 352/2023)

Through the summons, plaintiff X, through the Union, requested, in opposition to the Minister of Finance, the Ministry of Finance through the Regional General Directorate of Public Finances Craiova and the National Agency for Fiscal Administration and the President of the National Agency for Fiscal Administration, in essence, the obligation to the defendants in the elaboration of the procedure for the establishment and use of their own income from the activity provided for in art. 1 paragraph (1) from GEO no. 116/2017, as well as the payment of rights related to the same legal provisions.

The trial court settled the case, admitting the exception of the prescription for the period January 2018-20.04.2019 as prescribed and, otherwise, as unfounded, contrary to the defendants the Minister of Finance, the National Agency for Fiscal Administration and the President of the National Agency for Fiscal Administration.

Against this sentence, the Ministry of Finance through the General Regional Directorate of Public Finances Craiova and the plaintiff declared an appeal.

In essence, the appellants invoked the grounds of appeal provided by the provisions of art. 488 para. (1) points 6 and 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure, but the court of judicial review invoked ex officio the reason for annulment provided by point 5 of the same article.

Under the aspect of this reason for annulment, it intervenes when the court of first instance, by the judgment rendered, violated the rules of procedure that attract the application of the sanction of nullity of the judgment.

The court of judicial review found, analyzing the summons, that the plaintiff understood to judge himself adversarially with Ministry of Finance, Minister of Finance, National Agency for Fiscal Administration, President of the National Agency for Fiscal Administration.

The trial court, disregarding the principle of availability, ignoring the procedural framework set by the plaintiff through the summons, cited only the Minister of Finance, the National Agency for Fiscal Administration, the President of the National Agency for Fiscal Administration, not the Ministry of Finance.

The court of judicial review emphasized that, in accordance with the provisions of art. 9 para. (2) Code of Civil Procedure "*The object and limits of the trial are established by the pleadings and defenses of the parties.*" and considering the provisions of art. 14 of the same regulation, which governs the principle of the active role of the judge, the court has the obligation, in any trial, to submit to the discussion of the parties all requests, exceptions and factual or legal circumstances invoked.

Moreover, in accordance with art. 153 Civil Procedure Code, "(1) The court can decide on a request only if the parties have been summoned or appeared, personally or through a representative, except in cases where the law provides otherwise. (2) The court will adjourn the trial and will order that the summons be issued whenever it finds that the missing party was not summoned in compliance with the requirements provided by law, under the penalty of nullity."

As a consequence, from the corroborated interpretation of the aforementioned legal provisions, the court had the obligation to order the summons of all the defendants indicated in the content of the summons.

The court of judicial review also noted that "by the principle of availability is also understood the fact that the plaintiff initially outlines the procedural framework, which must indicate, among other things, the parties in the process, the claim brought to the judgment, the reasoning in fact and in law".

The settlement of the case with non-compliance with the procedural framework established by the parties, by violating the principle of availability and without summoning one of the parties to the case, as established by the summons, leads to the nullity of the appealed court decision, becoming incidental to the grounds for annulment provided for by the provisions of art. . 488 para. (1) point 5 Civil Procedure Code.

3.2 The court's obligation to discuss with the parties the request to bring another person into the case and to rule on it (Craiova Court of Appeal, Administrative and Fiscal Litigation Section, Decision no. 2491/2022)

Through the summons, the plaintiff X sued the defendants MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION, INFRASTRUCTURE AND COMMUNICATIONS, THE NATIONAL ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE ADMINISTRATION COMPANY SA and the MINISTRY OF PUBLIC FINANCE, requesting that, by the judgment that will be handed down, they be obliged to return the user fee to him of the national road network in Romania (Rovinieta) paid for the two privately owned cars, for the last 3 years - the amounts due will be updated in relation to the inflation rate, until the actual restitution. The plaintiff also requested that the defendants be obliged to exempt him from the payment of the previously mentioned tax, hereinafter, for the cars in the property - as a consequence of non-compliance with the European rules.

The trial court rejected the request filed in opposition to Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure and Ministry of Public Finance, as being introduced against persons lacking passive procedural quality. The exception of the inadmissibility of the summons request, invoked by the defendant National Road Infrastructure Administration Company, was rejected as unfounded. The action filed by the plaintiff X against the defendant National Road Infrastructure Administration Company, with claims as its object, was dismissed as unfounded. The request for intervention in the interest of the plaintiff, formulated by the Legal Drive Association, was rejected.

Against this solution, plaintiff X filed an appeal, citing, among other things, the reason for annulment provided by the air provisions. 488 para. (1) point 5 Civil Procedure Code.

In essence, the claims of the appellant-plaintiff concerned the fact that he submitted to the case file of the court of first instance a request to bring SC CNIR SA into the case.

The court of judicial review found that the trial court settled the case illegally, not putting in the adversarial discussion of the parties the respective request that sought to widen the procedural framework. Proceeding in such a manner, without ruling on the request, the court of first instance violated both the principle of availability and the principle of adversariality, causing damage to the parties which is sanctioned by the nullity of the procedural acts concluded under such conditions.

3.3 Harmonization of the principle of availability with the principle of the active role of the judge (Decision no. 2049 of May 23, 2013 pronounced on appeal by the Second Civil Section of the High Court of Cassation and Justice)

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During the resolution of a case, the supreme court found that in accordance with the provisions of art. 129 of the Old Code of Civil Procedure (corresponding to Art. 22 of the New Code of Civil Procedure), the judge has the obligation to request the parties to present written or oral explanations, but also to put into their debate any legal or factual circumstances, even if they are not expressly specified in the subpoena or counterclaim.

Under this aspect, the active role of the judge must not affect the principle of availability, which is a prerogative of the parties, but must harmonize with the initiative of the parties, with the aim of leading to the establishment of the truth in question.

The High Court held that, in reality, the judge did not exercise an active role, going over the arguments that the plaintiff brought in support of his request, based on which he had the obligation to correctly qualify the summons request, being necessary for the court to analyze the entire content of the action and to give the legal name to the request that had a wrong name, but correctly substantiated, in relation to the factual situation.

3.4. The obligation to resolve the objection of illegality of the administrative act contrary to all its issuers (Decision no. 2610 of June 4, 2014 pronounced in appeal by the Administrative and Fiscal Litigation Section of the High Court of Cassation and Justice)

According to the High Court of Cassation and Justice, the principle of availability implies that all factual and legal elements of the process must be subject to debate, with the aim of ensuring that each party has the effective opportunity to express themselves regarding any element that could be related to the inferred right to judgment. Thus, adversariality is manifested both in the realm of relations between the parties, and from the perspective of the relationship between the parties and the court.

Thus, the judge can rule on a request only after the parties have been summoned or appeared, and when he finds that the missing party has not been legally summoned, he orders the postponement of the judgment and the resumption of the summoning procedure.

In the case brought to trial, the court resolved the objection of illegality in the absence of one of the issuers of the administrative act in question, which led to the pronouncement of an unfounded and illegal decision that was overturned, with the consequence of sending the case for retrial to the same court.

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ORIGINAL PAPER

Does Innovation foster development in small developing countries?

Manuela Mece¹⁾

Abstract:

This paper focusses its research on HUB opportunities for small business innovations in small regions of a developing country. In developing countries/societies there is no real attempt to understand how innovation happens in the first instance or how the demand for and supply of innovations emerges in its context. The expectations of societies and industry are shaped from classical innovations – inventions, therefore societies are reluctant toward process innovation which is the dominant form in this case. In many societies, innovative products and those who create them are without a theoretical identity which is ethically biased.

In order to understand better how innovation contributes to the welfare of places, researchers need to broaden the scope of contexts, economic sectors, and actors that they consider as potential sites and creators of innovation. Research that aims to comprehend the full spectrum of innovation should include specificities of places that are not necessarily orientated toward intensive use of high technology. By capitalizing on their geographical and social contexts, some entrepreneurs are able to contribute to their communities in various ways currently unacknowledged and unappreciated by economist. These contributions include satisfying genuine needs in the community, offering improved productivity of employees, developing skills, and generating social cohesion.

Keywords: *Small Business, Innovation, HUB, developing countries.*

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1. Introduction

Innovation Hubs are an interesting pillar supposed to create the organic link between Innovation and Industry, mostly entrepreneurship of young inventors.

The concept is broadly supported by developed economies and lately the new EU countries like Poland, Check Republic, Slovakia, Croatia and Serbia are turning their attention towards Innovation Hubs as the instigator of technological innovations for small projects; nests for job creation for youngsters; connecting point for HEIs, Businesses and Governments; conveyers of change for professional groups and partners of local governance. Lately, even big corporates like Microsoft, Johnson&Johnson, are supporting the idea of Innovation Hubs as drivers of change and promoters of young professional engagement and employability.

The rise of co-working spaces is at once a social and economic phenomenon, especially in the new era of digital start-ups and internet economy. Among the younger generations, spending productive time in co-working spaces has become a new need - and norm. Some governments believe this development will ease the problem of youth unemployment worldwide.

In developing countries/societies (but not only) there is no real attempt to understand how innovation happens in the first instance or how the demand for and supply of innovations emerges in its context. In many societies, innovative products and those who create them are without a theoretical identity. Explaining the relation between commodities and geographic areas Molotch (2002) suggests a way forward by arguing that goods are mirrors of the location in which they are produced.

Various models of such hubs and the hosting organization generates a landscape of creative hubs that is far from homogeneous. Some hubs are built on the principles of independence with a "Do-It-Yourself" flair. These hubs emphasize the importance of community and collaboration. Meanwhile, at the opposite end of the spectrum we have hubs operating off the back of venture capital funds providing them with more resources to invest in buying or renting properties and setting up flashy workspaces. So the overall objective of this paper is to stimulate a favourable environment at a public regional university that enables young people to develop their mindset from employees to employers, and to prepare them to improve skills and knowledge to create jobs.

2. Literature Review

The stipulation of Innovation

Innovation is widely seen as the key to regional and local economic advantage Barkham, (1992); Chandra and MacPherson, (1994); MacPherson, (1992); Simmie, (1998); Suarez-Villa, (1991). Every region demonstrates a variable innovative capacity which shape in a way its economic destiny: those regions that have developed a competitive advantage (natural & human resources or technology) or have attracted and supported innovative capacities will prosper; those that cannot languish de Mece · (2015)

Empirical studies document how innovative activities cluster in space and seek to explain why some places are more innovative than others and how, in turn, economic growth is related to innovative milieu Feldman, (2000). Probably the most inclusive definition of innovation is that it is "the creation and exploitation of new ideas" Kanter, (2000). These scholarly definitions of innovation imply quite a broad term (as they do not mention if the innovations engage technology or markets), economists in Western

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developed societies usually use the term 'innovation' to mean 'technological innovation' and in their empirical work are more concerned with manufacturing activities [Nijkamp et al (1997) and a few others include the business services sector too].

In fact, the theoretical concept of innovation has been developed referring to a limited range of economic activity – mostly those associated with use of a certain level of technology thus excluding other sorts of economic activities, especially in labour intensive sectors or regions where the technology has limited sources to advance. A blunt conclusion will be that those economic sectors predominantly populated by men in terms of ownership and employment are the ones that fall comfortably within these dominant definitions of innovation. Current understandings of innovation reflect, moreover, the concept's origins in and linkages to a historical context, namely that of the 20th century industrial complex that characterizes OECD countries.

For at least the past decades, technological innovations in the telecommunication, automotive and manufacturing sector, have been the driving locomotive of economic development and wealth creation.

Innovation Hubs and innovation property

Industry relies on Hubs to access excellent technological and entrepreneurial knowledge, as they very often cannot afford the investment and skills needed to operate them even if a public grant is provided. Competence offered in Hubs ensure support on industrial value chains by housing the complex large-scale research.

The establishment of an Innovation Hub varies from the development priorities and funding opportunities. They can be aligned to local government when the local priorities are set toward specific development of certain industries; within technological or science parks and within HEIs.

Open Society Foundation has financially and technically supported forms of Innovations Hubs in Southeast Europe. In Albanian this Innovation Hub project is called Ofiçina and is hosted in one leading high school – Technical Institute “Harry Fultz”. This is a strategic initiative focused in supporting Albania’s transition to a knowledge-based economy. Its mission is to invest in, incubate, and help develop a new-technology industry in Albania by promoting entrepreneurship; helping early-stage high tech start-ups thrive; bringing commercially viable technologies and business to local and global market and last but not least supporting employment of youngsters in a growing ICT industry. Innovation Hubs are responding to the raising demand for digitalization and automatization of the industry (labor market demand) and to the specialization of youngsters graduating with STEM degrees (labor market supply). DIH (2022).

As Innovation implies scientific knowledge, governments feel the obligation and responsibility to disperse it as the knowledge has “public” properties. Following this logic, the government goes further and finance the innovations. But the transactions go beyond the Social Responsibility of the government for the dissemination of knowledge and the usefulness of the innovation. Government – sponsored innovations have been instrumental to the creation of whole new industries and many innovations within existing industries. The Internet and the WEB, both tenets of the information superhighway that gave birth to thousands different companies all over the world grew out of government sponsored research Afuah (2003). In financing innovation, governments accomplish education objectives for part of the workforce, spurs private ventures to invest in related invention or commercialization activities and last but not

least innovation projects can enjoy the economies of scale that come with large innovative projects.

My own research (empirical) of entrepreneurial ventures in Albania, specifically those emerging from women groups, have raised some questions referring to innovation and its perception in geographic and gender context. Many of the entrepreneurs I have met in the course of my life, as a development professional, academic or consultant, particularly but not exclusively women, saw their businesses as innovative in the sense that they brought economically viable, new ideas to a place and created significant positive change in that place – and above all they created the Margin to take the Risk for starting the venture. In other words, they were capable to identify and satisfy an unmet need.

However, various scholars and policy makers (national government or intergovernmental agencies) who shape local economic development (LED) policies would exclude these businesses from the category ‘innovative’ because these businesses serve primarily to local markets, or they do not employ a well-defined workforce - in terms of skills/profiles and because they hardly use any new technology.

The broad definitions of innovation like those of Kanter and Feldman can introduce ambiguity such that it becomes difficult to know what is and what is not innovative. Referring to the even broader definition that innovation usually means Change both in the organizational and economic sense any model that seek to understand the phenomenon (cause of Change) is multidisciplinary Afuah, (2003). Additionally, innovation entails dealing with new knowledge - collecting information and turning it into new products or services, which are undoubtedly the core activities of many small businesses taking place in rural areas or small towns.

By recognizing these activities as innovations policy makers can go beyond simple acceptance to quick alterations in approaches to local and regional economic development.

Innovation and LED – Local Economic Development

Various scholars have placed particular emphasis on the ways that local knowledge and social networks can enable access to resources within a specific location for those who are perceived to be innovators (for example, Amin, (1999); Amin and Thrift, (1997); Harrison, (1994); MacLeod, (1998); Maillat and Lecoq, (1992); Pamuk, (2000).

Places that are ‘institutionally thick’ are meant to have abundance of resources, and a distribution system characterized by well-defined and coordinated structures. Thus, local legal framework as well as the co-operation among actors within a particular business community, shape the distribution of capital and information to innovators and from innovators to the market. This creates wealth and ensures the distribution of it in the society.

Embracing a notion of innovation that is related and inspired by the location and that does not necessarily highlight technology over all else requires an understanding of economic development and related initiatives that differs from those that currently seek to promote innovation. Indeed, as a development professional I support LED that seeks to develop people and places more generally, rather than advancing a neoliberal, capitalist development agenda. Gibson-Graham (1994). The majority of LED approaches have focused on innovation, traditionally understood, as

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part of their remit to position the local economy advantageously within a global, neoliberal project. For a related discussion see Sheppard, (2002).

In fact, other approaches to LED have been suggested and implemented though not explicitly linked to innovation. LED initiatives usually tend to meet local needs and the transformative power of these initiatives could be enhanced by the kind of reconsidering innovation. Specifically, LED efforts would benefit from a perception of innovation process that is sensitive to where the innovation is taking place and who the innovator is. Alternative approaches to LED (those that focus on local well-being broadly construed) are consonant with recent thinking in the urban planning literature on what makes good cities. Although, as Fainstein (1999) notes, some authors emphasize outcomes (the substance of the good city) whereas others emphasize process (the planning and political processes that constitute the good city), all stress the importance of the inclusion of marginalized groups. I hope that the argument about innovation contributes to this literature by specifying how the positionality of certain citizens affects their ability to enhance local economic development and hence to contribute to creating 'the good places.' The broader definition of innovation supported in this article is embedded within a concept of LED that embraces the needs and contributions of all people (Mece, 2015).

3. Methodology of the research

In order to understand better how innovation contributes to the welfare of places, researchers need to broaden the scope of contexts, economic sectors, and actors that they consider as potential sites and creators of innovation. Research that aims to comprehend the full spectrum of innovation should include specificities of places that are not necessarily orientated toward intensive use of high technology. By capitalizing on their geographical and social contexts, some entrepreneurs are able to contribute to their communities in various ways currently unacknowledged and unappreciated by economist. These contributions include satisfying genuine needs in the community, offering improved productivity of employees, developing skills, and generating social cohesion. Because these contributions are extremely important to the economic and social well-being of the regions, and in order to understand the relationship between innovation and context, research should seek explicitly to study all or more economic sectors. Recognizing that innovations can occur in any place and in any economic sector should mean recognizing that innovators come in various forms of personification. Because of context, gender, age, and race divisions in the labour market, there is a strong relationship between social context and certain economic sectors of innovation. Women, for example, are more likely to start businesses in retail and service industries than in other sectors, therefore their innovation is more related to the sector. Research needs to explore the processes that link social identity, geographic context, and innovation in order to appreciate fully how innovation affects places.

The Innovation Hubs are strategic initiatives focused in supporting labour intensive sectors or economies towards the transformation into knowledge-based economies. These types of projects achieve the following objectives:

- They become laboratories of new ideas & inventions for youngsters and others that need to test their idea prior of the commercialisation.
- They are hubs of information dispersion as the access is free to every member of community.

They can generate income through the ideas which can be tested in customised

clients before full commercialisation.

The most significant contribution such projects offer for the hosting organisation (university, corporation, or local government) is the entrepreneurship acceleration and job creation. The perceived risk of young entrepreneurs is confronting the market; therefore, the innovation hub serves as a mini environment for testing the idea and helping it thrive and the new technologies and business ideas directly impact job creation for youngsters.

Partnerships are eminent for Innovation Hubs as they define the mission of such initiatives.

Innovation Hubs are generally placed near Local governments or Universities.

The reason of such associations derives from several preconditions of local development. To execute successful large-scale transformations, local governments need to focus on three critical actions that have been shown to produce inclusive political policies. First, the local government needs to engage the entire city's community to create consensus and buy-in around the vision of a modern, innovative city.

In other towns like Korce, Elbasan, Vlore the local government offered office space to host start-ups for a period. Additionally, various projects supported from institutional donors or framework programs have strengthened and revitalized the capabilities of several business leaders. Regional development agencies, Chambers of Commerce, National Employment Service offices and Universities have offered skill development programs, provided new start-ups with expert mentors to help them create technical proposals, financial plans, or marketing strategies. These project hubs also served as accelerators. The local governments have channelled modest budgets to select and fund innovative companies specifically led by youngsters.

While many municipalities, privatized their public utilities, there is a case of Medellin (Capital of Colombia) that converted the Enterprise of Public Utilities - EPU into a multinational corporation. EPU believes that community ownership has strengthened its operations because the city's inhabitants have become proud of "their" company's contributions to the city's economic development and culture and, as a result, are more inclined to buy into its projects. EPU has funded huge projects throughout the city, including the Planetarium, the Botanical Gardens, the Museum of Water, a children's interactive museum, libraries, urban parks, and the 16,000-hectare Arví Park just outside the city limits.

Innovation Hubs in Universities are upstretched to another level aiming the support of cross-faculty interdisciplinary strategy themes through internal and external collaboration. Study programs are becoming dynamic to catch up with the fast pace of digitalization of the economy, but youngsters are attracted to practical science examples they can put hands on therefore innovation hubs are getting in another wider dimension. They are creating and accelerating innovation partnerships with private and public sector organizations; facilitating and building Technology and Innovation Zone in the heart of main cities with associated full-scale R&D centres; developing and nurturing innovation talent among academic staff, students, alumni, our partner organizations and the wider community; supporting start-ups, spin outs and innovative SMEs; forming and leveraging national and international networks to support expertise, knowledge and investment; applying the best innovation practice and policy through Innovation Research Institute.

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4. Results: Innovation Hub as part of a public regional University

As ICC (International Chamber of Commerce) states - Open innovation is the use of “purposeful inflows and outflows of knowledge to accelerate innovation internally while also expanding the markets for the external use of innovation” Chesbrough, (2006). Open innovation is not limited to the sources to enhance innovation and thus deliver additional value for customers. Put differently, when relying on an open innovation model, a company does not strive to generate the best ideas entirely by itself. Rather, it seeks to utilize internal and external ideas in an optimal manner, to be more effective at managing cost and risk and to accelerate technology development. Sources of knowledge typically include suppliers, research centres, universities, customers, competitors, and companies with complementary offerings. De Meyer et al., (2014) Including an Innovation Hub in the University enables students to thrive in their creativity for business and/or technology. The HUB made the study programs more dynamic as it combined theoretical knowledge and practical success and information. The HUB incites the recreational potential of students, introduce commercially stable technologies and business models, engage local and international partners; bring the science to the level of community (students and their mentors) and hopefully attract the attention of venture capital or any individual investor to commercialise any of the inventions or businesses initiated in the Hub. Partnership is the key to success for such projects as the success is measured while the results of students work reach the market.

One important partner is **local business**. The southeast prefecture is ranked fifth in the national statistics of enterprises with 50+ employees¹ and chances for these companies to focus on innovation are higher than family business or artisans that are more reluctant to invest for technology or innovative business models. The business environment is improving in regard to starting it, taking permits getting loans but worsen in case of taxes and insolvency. Start-ups are having a special status and less import duties while buying components of high-tech or IT, so the trend is going in that direction.

Local Government is the other key partner for the HUB to be successful. In the southeast prefecture implemented a project – Creative Hub where powerful, ambitious, and creative young people were invited to become part of bringing the citizen’s perspective. Cooperation ensures inclusive political policies, the built of institutions that foster innovation, and more importantly for the actual circumstances, attract the necessary financial capital to drive change in the southeast prefecture. The change in the institutional context of the city may be as important as the tangible infrastructure projects that this cooperation may produce.

Community organizations, NGOs supporting heterogeneous societies in unfolding their values and outstanding leaders and innovators are also imperative partners as they foster an agile, open, and collaborative environment. This partnership is open and not so well structured as the other two partnerships, but it generates the most of ideas and interact with the society as a whole.

Private Education Institutions with sustainable academic activities and budgets and guarantees can become partners and institutional donors for Innovation Hubs. As mentioned earlier in the research, and as the Law of higher education implies,

¹ Active enterprises by municipality and size (INSTAT 2017)

the modern universities develop cross faculty study programs as a reaction to the labour market demands and modernised industry.

Innovation Hubs set up objectives for: a) promoting entrepreneurship; b) Helping early-stage start-ups thrive; c) bringing commercially viable technologies and businesses into local and global market; d) supporting employment of youngsters in a growing ICT industry.

Innovation Hubs can serve as a focal point for those start-ups or existing businesses that have an interest in technological parks that can be financially supported more easily if innovation and knowledge dissemination is one of their long-term objectives.

5. Discussion: Who can benefit from Innovation Hubs

The first beneficiary group of Innovation Hub are Start-ups – they can be new companies; spin offs from an existing business; or teams (two people minimum) with a commercially valid innovative business idea; a product or service.

By setting up advanced criteria the admission and start-ups will be highly competitive therefore elevating the input and outputs of the system. The Innovation Hub program is for people with a business mindset who prefer teamwork, who aim to enter global market and who are looking for networking, professional business advice and an energetic working environment. Although such criteria require lots of investments and put up the entry level for start-ups, it will significantly improve the texture of the economy and increase some indicators of doing business like competitiveness of the economy, productivity, and so on.

ICT communities and professionals can use the Innovation Hub indoor and outdoor spaces and facilities for their events, meetings, training, interactive presentations, whereas Universities can team up with Innovation Hub for research, for student projects and businesses can approach the Innovation Hubs when they are looking for new products, or when seeking to outsource services, when they are looking for placements of their apprentices or when they are interested to invest in start-ups.

One of the biggest challenges is to generate income from Innovation Hub Services. The Innovation Hub creates a vibrant working environment that includes co-working space with smart interior and modern office and meetings infrastructure, and a series of indoor and outdoor facilities and recreational areas.

Products - Innovation Hub close to a university can be a successful Game House where youngsters are eager and interested at creating games for Mobile Applications, especially offering marketing service for different companies through mobile interactive gaming. A market niche that students of different majors can cooperate are i -Tourism project like **3D Tours**. Albania is a rising star in the tourism market where the number of visitors and tourists has recently increased, and such products will be of a great interest. Bicycles that produce clean energy are fun to be developed in an Innovation Hub. Students studying in engineering programs of professional high schools are capable to assemble drones that can be used for capturing videos or images in real time to a country or territory or specified person. Various Apps (bus timetable, first aid App, Air pollution/cleanness App, etc., can be developed and sold to industry as well as to government institutions (local government) in order to create income for the centre.

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6. Conclusions & Recommendations

Albania's R&I system

Most of Albania's Research & Innovation activities are clustered in public research institutes/centres, and higher education institutions which together account for about 97% of the research undertaken in the last decades. Generally, the quality of the science system is considered higher than the performance of the Albanian economy would engross. This scenario does not facilitate the dispersing of the results of science into society, nor it enables the application and utilisation of any invention from those businesses that have an interest in promoting innovative initiatives. Businesses needs as well as educational needs are largely addressed by imported technology and know-how rather than domestic R&D and production.

The centralised approach imposed from lack of research infrastructure, funds and autonomy in choosing the area of research brings most of the researchers (including young people following their post-graduation studies) and those businesses that are technology based in the capital, Tirana, which offers the right infrastructure (although very modest) to support such development.

The commercialisation and exploitation of scientific knowledge, leading to the creation of new technology-based companies, processes, products and service has only just started, with examples limited to the garment sector, energy and ICT sector.

The Research & Innovation Sector located either in education institutions or in dedicated agencies for science and research has traditionally received limited attention by Government of Albania. Improving physical capital and promoting innovation are important elements for enhancing productivity and competitiveness of the national economy.

Albania is continuing to suffer from a lack of modern research infrastructure and state-of-the-art equipment, but efforts are under way to improve infrastructure, starting with support for the development of communication networks and IT systems. Major projects are co-financed by the EU, along with other international financial institutions, such as the World Bank, which has also funded the equipping of teaching laboratories for some secondary and tertiary education institutions.

There is an evident need for the Albanian R&I system to engage and support more knowledge intensive activities and to focus on the development of high-tech & innovative products, which will increase the growth potential and sustainability of the national economy, eventually driving the country out of the economic crisis and stagnation of low competitiveness and low performance in doing business.

To boost technology uptake and enable industry to absorb and scale up the technologies matured into new products and services and bring them to the market with high societal impact, the next step might be the support for cross-border collaborative research.

Support public-private partnerships (local governments, academia and SMEs) at national & regional levels, as key instruments to build competitive RD&I ecosystems with a long-term vision, enabling trust between partners. Such partnerships play a crucial role in leveraging private sector investments, linking those with national and regional efforts, as well as in helping SMEs and start-ups to engage in EU and international supply chains.

Within Innovation Hubs, ensure the long-term sustainability of the Technology Infrastructures managed by competence centres with a strategic approach based on

Industry's needs. Universities are the excellence centres for accomplishing this task that can prepare for the future with a strategic approach based on the industry needs.

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ORIGINAL PAPER

Integrated Analysis of Sixty Democracy Governance and Policy Reform Topics using Ngram Tool for Google Platform (1990-2019)

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Abstract:

Background: Within the theory of democracy governance, recent literature and debates have focused on emphasizing policy agenda, policy reform and policy management, diverting research focus on organization, resources, development, participation or leadership. **Objectives:** The objectives of the current research investigates (1) the co-research for more than sixty democracy governance and policy reform topics aimed to stimulate a distributed analysis on policies, governance and sustainability levels and (2) the dialogue enabled by multi-level governance reflecting pluralistic needs for the policy reform: administration, economy, health, business, development, innovation, infrastructure, education etc. **Methods:** The research uses the Google Books Ngram Viewer tool (Google Ngram) aimed to examine the topics frequencies for the Google platform corpus of books and scientific studies displayed till 2019. Therefore, the quantitative and qualitative analysis explores the comparison between n-gram data for more than sixty topics in the field of democracy governance and policy reform drawn from the Google Books Ngram Viewer website for the English framework retrieved from the period 1990-2019. **Results and findings:** The results of the research individualize the periods with the highest and lowest frequencies of the selected *n*-grams here including other associated topics. The findings point the correlations between the hierarchy governance, sustainability governance and policy reforms. **Conclusions:** With a cases study framing more than sixty topics, the study illustrates the relationship between the governance domain and policy across a multi-dimensional assessment of administration and public management.

Keywords: *democracy, governance, policy, reform, sustainability.*

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Introduction

The conceptualization of democracy governance and policy reform make identifies a design framework across comparative social, economic and cultural contexts. In the last two decades, most of the literature is based on theoretical framework and few studies explore analytical components, methodological developments and social applications. Therefore, the current analytical approach categorizes the inner topics required for the identification of the evolving democracy governance and policy reform. In this context, we demonstrate de relevance and adaptability of more than sixty topics selected to draw comparisons on three directions: multi-level governance, public management, development governance and data governance.

Methods and methodology

The first focus of the methodology of research points our scientific interest engaging six research panels aimed to categorize the institutional, structural and functional topics of the democracy reforms and policy reform. Each panel allows the distribution of ten items based on the research panels are geared toward various levels of the institutional settlements of the democracy governance (See Figure 1. The six panels of the research methodology: key topics):

(1) Panel 1: the multi-level governance standing as constructions of acting topics namely: multi-level governance, administration and governance, hierarchy governance, collaborative governance, top-down governance, economic history; centrally planned economy, socialist economy, post-communist democracy/democracies, post-communist economies;

(2) Panel 2: the features of sustainable governance and its associated topics: public management; risk management; health compliance, health governance; development and innovation; organizational governance; business governance; business ethics; entrepreneurial management; data governance;

(3) Panel 3: the core findings of corporate governance and related findings (e.g. global corporate governance, global economy, good governance, economic governance, economic resilience, circular economy, market economy, infrastructure services, financial administration);

(4) Panel 4: the concrete benefits of responsibility governance and other significant theoretical and practical topics: accountability governance, transparency governance, governance reform, governance integrity, participatory governance, inclusive governance, democracy governance, development governance;

(5) Panel 5: the emerging practices in the field of green transition and related trends: digital transformation, knowledge transfer, sustainable growth, urban governance, social cohesion, artificial intelligence, digital technology, big data, cloud data, machine learning;

(6) Panel 6: the prominent role of the education governance and other comparison conceptual inputs: training governance, skills, leadership, innovation, intercultural skills, education governance, private equity governance, efficient governance, comprehensive governance.

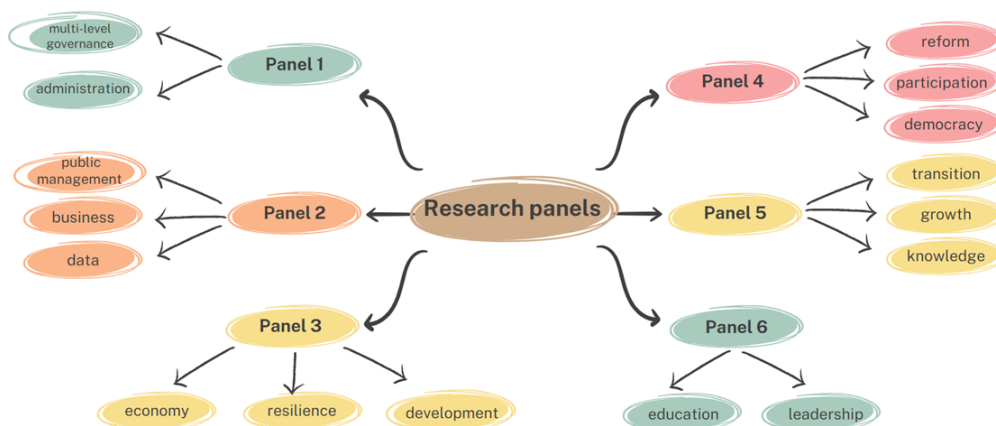


Figure 1. The six panels of the research methodology: key topics
Source: Authors' own compilation

The second focus of the methodology incorporates the analysis of the selected topics within the corpus of texts and studies displayed by the Google platform using the Google Books Ngram Viewer tool (Google Ngram) (Grant, Walsh, 2015: 195-197; Violos, Tserpes, Varlamis, Varvarigou, 2018; Younes, Reips, 2019). The analytical design approaches two types of the N-gram as sequence of 1-ngram (e.g. “skills”, “leadership”, “innovation”) or 2-gram also called “bigram” (e.g. topics included in Panel 3 and Panel 5).

Moreover, the research methodology will provide individual, but also collective evidences in the six interdisciplinary panels (from Panel 1 to Panel 6). By integrating the findings for more than sixty topics (each panel includes ten topics), we map both perspectives, the theoretical inputs, but also the practical and applied outcomes. However, the research methodology will also determine the appropriate contexts for the democracy governance and policy reform seeking to synthesize the guidance periods and relevant domains needed to assess the pluralistic views of the scientific literature in the period 1990-2019.

Recent approaches to literature review on “democracy governance” and “policy reform”

The literature reviews on the topics “democracy governance” and “policy reform” provides useful insights for the research agenda aiming to discuss the evolving contributions of the recent scientific literature by assessing: (i) the historical institutionalism, legal usage and the Europeanization concepts and theories (Georgescu, 2014: 135-146; Olimid, 2014: 53-64) and (ii) civic participation (Olimid, Georgescu, 2017: 42-56), regional development (Chirodea, Toca, Şoproni, 2021: 7-17) educational patterns (Nechita, Răţulea, Borcoman, Sorea, Leluţiu, 2023) and evolution of communication (Sorea, Csesznek, Răţulea, 2022); (iii) governance systems (Tufiş, 2020a; Tufiş, 2020b; Mewhirter, Coleman, Berardo, 2019: 1002-1025); (v) collaborative governance and causal process relates to public decisions, economic and environmental outputs (Newig, Challies, Jager, Kochskaemper, Adzersen, 2018: 269-297; Şoproni, Horga, 2015).

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A potential contribution is recently provided by the areas of communication and media monitoring by synthesizing the research discipline and the theoretical framework of information, communication and documentation (Mitu, 2021: 134-145; Seceleanu, Papari, 2012: 169-188; Georgescu, Olimid, Olimid, Georgescu, Gherghe, 2017; Seceleanu, 2019: 155-163). Closely related to this context is the contribution of Jochim and May that enables new standards for examining the literature and the advancement of knowledge in the area of policy regimes and policy processes here including “boundary-spanning policy regime” and “limitations of governing” (Jochim, May, 2010: 303-327).

Other integrative approaches particularly generate strong contributions for exploring the various types of processes, institutions and decisions in the area of democratic governance and policy reform providing detailed descriptions of the outcomes and effects of the political hierarchy and political organization (Whitehead, 2003:6-14).

In this context, Rausser and Swinnen investigate and state the review of the principles of the governance structures, political economic and political institution (Rausser, Swinnen, 2011: 310-316). The criteria used are considered in terms of the conceptualization of the democratic governance and policy reform by framing the idea of “schematic representation” and constitutional provisions (Rausser, Swinnen, 2011: 310-316). Importantly, other authors standardize the research perspectives in accordance with a selection of themes enabling historical and social timelines (Olimid, Georgescu, Gherghe, 2022: 38-51; Olimid, Olimid, 2022: 182-190). Depending on the period and interest of research, different analyses evaluate the effects of the transition policies, structural transformations and public-private governance (Fiorini, Hoekman, Malgouyres, 2018: 2320-2348; Ewalt, Jennings, 2004: 449-462).

Results and findings

The conceptual study lays out a series of correlations among key terms in governance literature. The first figure depicts the comparative usage of “multi-level governance” (obtaining the highest value in 2019 of 0.0000100389%), “administration and governance”, “hierarchy governance”, “collaborative governance” (also the highest value at the end of the research period 0.0000081481%), and “top-down governance”.

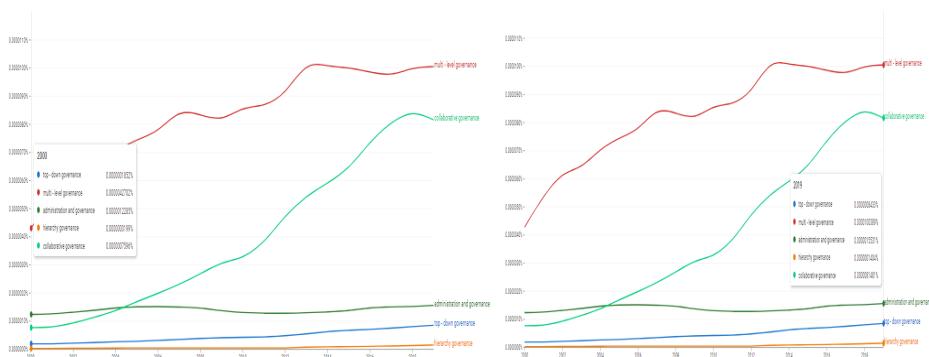


Figure 2. Comparative conceptual usage of terms depicting governance categories
Source: Authors' own compilation

We were further interested in identifying the associations between the term “governance” and other concepts in the literature. Consequently, we found “corporate governance” (reaching as high as 0.0002691796% in 2005), “local governance”, “global governance”, “democratic governance”, and “sustainable governance”.

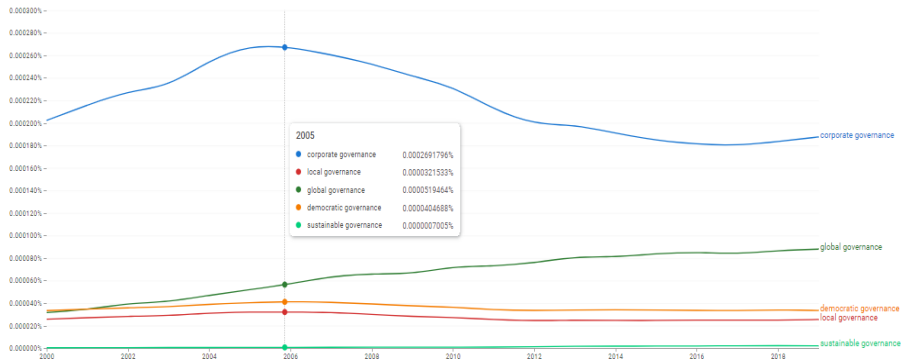


Figure 3. Comparative conceptual usage of frequent governance associations
Source: Authors’ own compilation

This panel highlights the usage of the following concepts: economic history, centrally planned economy, socialist economy, post-communist democracy/democracies, post-communist economies. We have to notice the obvious decrease in the usage of “social history” during the analyzed period (from 0.0000748697% in 1990 to 0.0000484548% in 2019).

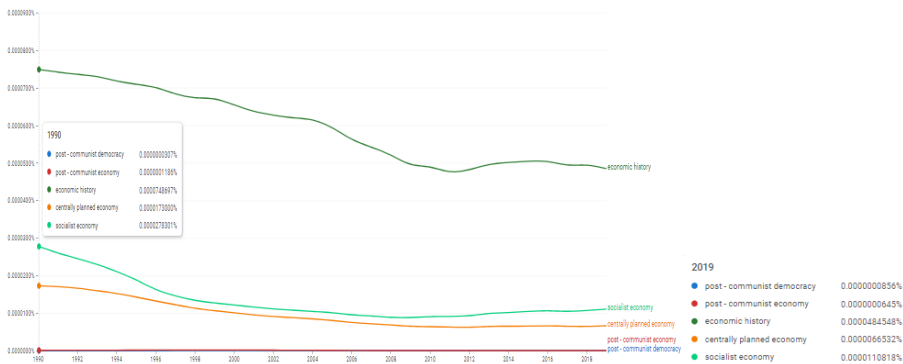


Figure 4. Comparative conceptual usage of governance and economy associations
Source: Authors’ own compilation

The analysis was undergone to pinpoint the following conceptual usage: public management; risk management; development and innovation; organizational governance. Within its category, “risk management” registered the highest value in 2008 (0.0004360149%).

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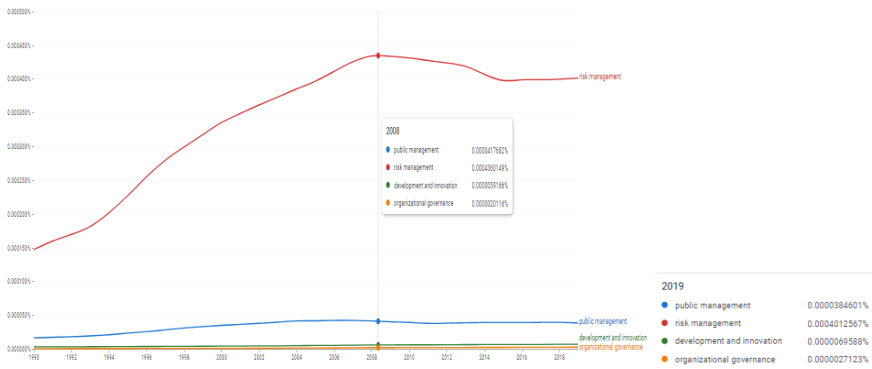


Figure 5. Comparative conceptual usage of sustainable governance associations
Source: Authors' own compilation

The research was oriented towards identifying the presence within the scientific literature of the following phrases: health compliance, health governance, business governance, business ethics, entrepreneurial management, data governance. We noticed the values reached by “business ethics” in 2018 (0.0000464890%).

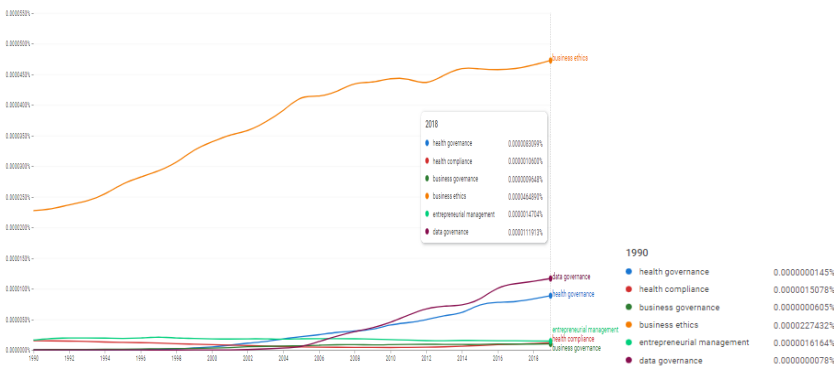


Figure 6. Comparative conceptual usage of health and business governance associations
Source: Authors' own compilation

Next, the following concepts were searched for also using Google Ngram Viewer platform: global corporate governance, global economy, economic governance, economic resilience, circular economy. In this category, the term “global economy” showed the highest usage (0.0002616733% in 2001).

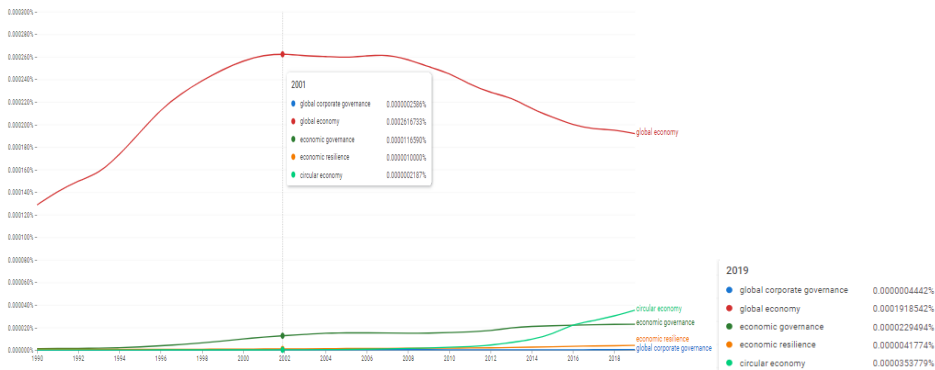


Figure 7. Comparative conceptual usage of corporate governance and global economy associations

Source: Authors' own compilation

Moreover, the analysis targeted the following concepts: market economy, infrastructure services, financial administration, good governance. We observed that while “good governance”, “infrastructure services” and “financial administration” remained linear, “market economy” showed a visible decrease in usage (0.0001910412% in 2019 from 0.0004651853% in 1990).

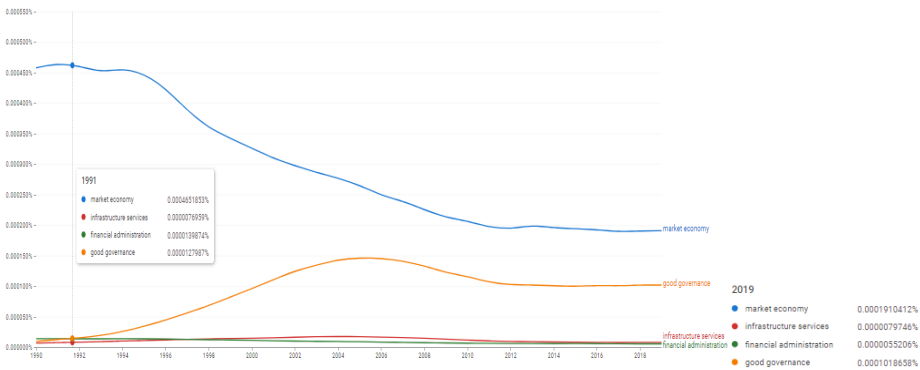


Figure 8. Comparative conceptual usage of market economy and good governance associations

Source: Authors' own compilation

Furthermore, as regards responsibility and accountability governance associations, the study searched for the following phrases presence and usage in the scientific literature: responsibility governance, accountability governance, transparency governance, and governance integrity (the latter also showed the most visible increase throughout the period, reaching 0.0000001608% in 2019).

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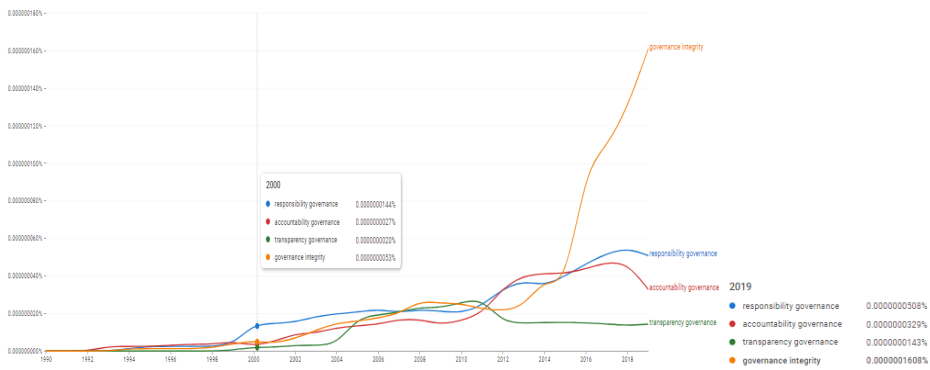


Figure 9. Comparative conceptual usage of responsibility and accountability governance associations

Source: Authors' own compilation

When it comes to conceptual usage of participatory governance associations, the analysis employed the following terms: governance reform, participatory governance, inclusive governance, democracy governance, and development governance. We observe the peak pinpointed by “governance reform” in 2007 (0.0000088124%), as well as the highest value registered by “participatory governance” in 2019 (0.0000080123%).

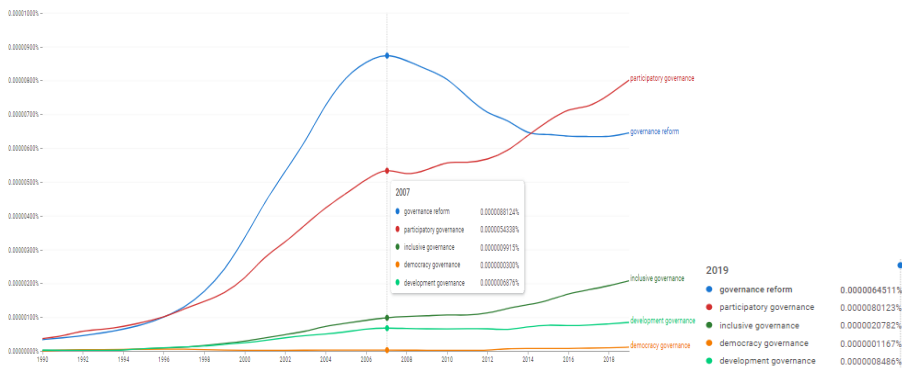


Figure 10. Comparative conceptual usage of participatory governance associations

Source: Authors' own compilation

In terms of sustainable growth and digital transformation associations the study developed a search around the following concepts: green transition, digital transformation, knowledge transfer, sustainable growth, urban governance, social cohesion. Throughout the end of the 1990s, “social cohesion” showed a tremendous growth (0.0001033234% in 2019), while for “knowledge transfer” the first years of the new millennium registered an increase (0.0000518203% in 2019) and as for “digital transformation”, 2010 marked the start of the increase in usage (0.0000333522% in 2019).

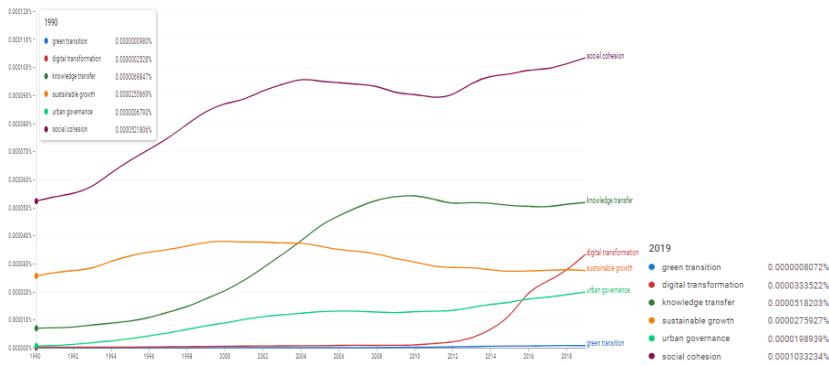


Figure 11. Comparative conceptual usage of sustainable growth and digital transformation associations
Source: Authors' own compilation

The next phase employed artificial intelligence, digital technology, big data, cloud data, machine learning as tags for the search of conceptual usage of digital technology associations. Among these concepts, “machine learning” and “big data” presented a steep increase in usage, especially beginning with 2009, reaching as high as 0.0003186018% and 0.0003006032%, respectively.

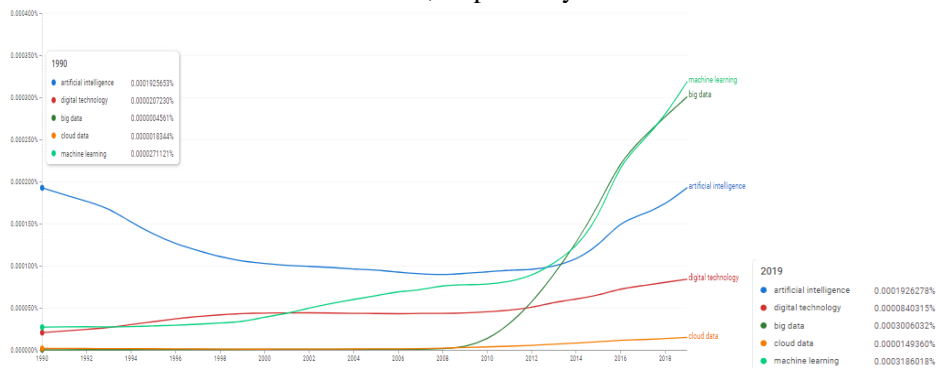


Figure 12. Comparative conceptual usage of digital technology associations
Source: Authors' own compilation

In the same line, the study of comparative conceptual usage of education governance associations involved key terms such as training governance, skills, leadership, innovation, intercultural skills, and education governance, showing a rather linear trend throughout 1990-2019.

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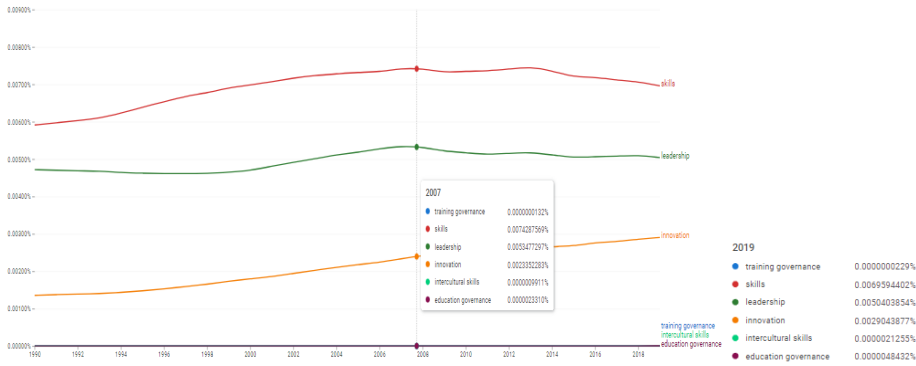


Figure 13. Comparative conceptual usage of education governance associations
Source: Authors' own compilation

Moreover, the search for conceptual usage of efficient governance associations employed the analysis of terms such as private equity governance, efficient governance, and comprehensive governance. The results show that “efficient governance” was highly used (reaching 0.0000015542% in 2005).

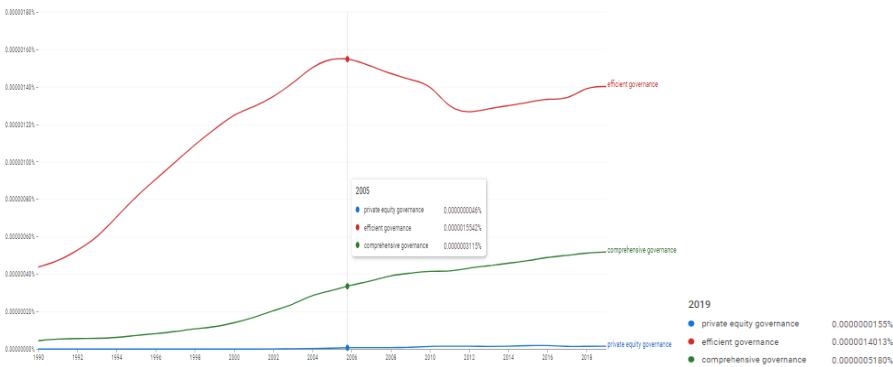


Figure 14. Comparative conceptual usage of efficient governance associations
Source: Authors' own compilation

Conclusions

In conclusion, the current article proposes an analytical and integrative framework of “democracy governance” and “policy reform” which displays six dimensions to the traditional governance-reform research models. The model proposed explores and emphasizes the dynamic trajectory of the related conceptual interactions focusing on “economy history” (Figure 3), “risk management” (Figure 5), “business ethics” (Figure 6), “global economy” (Figure 7), “market economy” (Figure 8), “governance integrity” (Figure 9), “governance reform” (Figure 10), “social cohesion” (Figure 11), “machine learning” and “big data” (Figure 12), “skills” (Figure 13), “efficient governance” (Figure 14).

Furthermore, these findings evidence the need for “democracy governance” and “policy reform” showing that the institutional framework adheres to principles, norms and values [e.g. the relevance of the “business ethics” (Figure 6) and “governance

integrity” (Figure 9)] having an important consequence on the policy and social outcomes. Moreover, the results of the analysis show that the processes of “democracy governance” and “policy reform” are influenced by the emergent factors [“machine learning” and “big data”] (Figure 12)].

In addition to the scientific role of the analytic research, we need to emphasize the applicative approach by addressing the contextual framework of the democracy-governance framework [e.g. Figure 5, Figure 6, Figure 7, Figure 8].

Altogether, combining the institutional and functional framework for the integrative analysis we conclude that the democracy governance and policy reform evolution provides a complex and multi-level dimension highlighting institutional input, decision-making arrangements and policy outcomes.

Authors' Contributions:

The authors contributed equally to this work.

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[https://e-tidsskrifter.kb.dk/resolve?umlaut.locale=da&url_ver=Z39.88-2004&url_ctx_fmt=info%3Aofi%2Ffmt%3Akev%3Amtx%3Actx&ctx_ver=Z39.88-2004&ctx_tim=2020-04-](https://e-tidsskrifter.kb.dk/resolve?umlaut.locale=da&url_ver=Z39.88-2004&url_ctx_fmt=info%3Aofi%2Ffmt%3Akev%3Amtx%3Actx&ctx_ver=Z39.88-2004&ctx_tim=2020-04-11T21%3A23%3A41%2B02%3A00&ctx_id=&ctx_enc=info%3Aofi%2Fenc%3AUTF-8&rft.issn=1584-224X&rft.search_val=1584-224X&rft_val_fmt=info%3Aofi%2Ffmt%3Akev%3Amtx%3Ajournal&rft_id=info%3Asid%2Fsfxit.com%3Acitation)

[11T21%3A23%3A41%2B02%3A00&ctx_id=&ctx_enc=info%3Aofi%2Fenc%3AUTF-8&rft.issn=1584-224X&rft.search_val=1584-](https://e-tidsskrifter.kb.dk/resolve?umlaut.locale=da&url_ver=Z39.88-2004&url_ctx_fmt=info%3Aofi%2Ffmt%3Akev%3Amtx%3Actx&ctx_ver=Z39.88-2004&ctx_tim=2020-04-11T21%3A23%3A41%2B02%3A00&ctx_id=&ctx_enc=info%3Aofi%2Fenc%3AUTF-8&rft.issn=1584-224X&rft.search_val=1584-224X&rft_val_fmt=info%3Aofi%2Ffmt%3Akev%3Amtx%3Ajournal&rft_id=info%3Asid%2Fsfxit.com%3Acitation)

[224X&rft_val_fmt=info%3Aofi%2Ffmt%3Akev%3Amtx%3Ajournal&rft_id=info%3Asid%2Fsfxit.com%3Acitation](https://e-tidsskrifter.kb.dk/resolve?umlaut.locale=da&url_ver=Z39.88-2004&url_ctx_fmt=info%3Aofi%2Ffmt%3Akev%3Amtx%3Actx&ctx_ver=Z39.88-2004&ctx_tim=2020-04-11T21%3A23%3A41%2B02%3A00&ctx_id=&ctx_enc=info%3Aofi%2Fenc%3AUTF-8&rft.issn=1584-224X&rft.search_val=1584-224X&rft_val_fmt=info%3Aofi%2Ffmt%3Akev%3Amtx%3Ajournal&rft_id=info%3Asid%2Fsfxit.com%3Acitation)

Glasgow Caledonian University

https://discover.gcu.ac.uk/discovery/openurl?institution=44GLCU_INST&vid=44GLCU_INST:44GLCU_VU2&?u.ignore_date_coverage=true&rft.mms_id=991002471123103836

Open University Library Malaysia

<http://library.oum.edu.my/oumlib/content/catalog/778733>

Stanford University Libraries, Stanford, United States

<https://searchworks.stanford.edu/?q=469823489>

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Cornell University Library, Ithaca, United States

https://newcatalog.library.cornell.edu/catalog?search_field=publisher+number%2Fother+identifier&q=469823489

University of Michigan Library,

<https://search.lib.umich.edu/catalog?&library=All+libraries&query=isbn%3A469823489>

Pepperdine Libraries, Malibu, United States

https://pepperdine.worldcat.org/search?qt=wc_org_pepperdine&q=no:469823489

University of Victoria Libraries , Victoria, Canada

<http://uvic.summon.serialssolutions.com/#!/search?ho=t&fvf=ContentType,Journal%20Article,f&l=en&q=1584-224X>

Academic Journals database

<http://journaldatabase.info/journal/issn1584-224X>

University of Zurich Database

<https://www.jdb.uzh.ch/id/eprint/21535/>

California Institute of Technology - Caltech Library

<https://www.library.caltech.edu/eds/detail?db=poh&an=98646324&isbn=1584224X>

Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin

[http://kvk.bibliothek.kit.edu/view-](http://kvk.bibliothek.kit.edu/view-title/index.php?katalog=STABI_BERLIN&url=http%3A%2F%2Fstabikat.de%2FDB%3D1%2FCHARSET%3DISO-8859-1%2FIMPLAND%3DY%2FLNG%3DDU%2FSRT%3DYOP%2FTTL%3D1%2FSID%3D8dda05f3-1%2FSET%3D1%2FSHW%3FFRST%3D1&signature=eBtSKEx2BuW-HASpUsCT39FB3vQpIm6cGAajCH-kz44&showCoverImg=1)

[title/index.php?katalog=STABI_BERLIN&url=http%3A%2F%2Fstabikat.de%2FDB%3D1%2FCHARSET%3DISO-8859-1%2FIMPLAND%3DY%2FLNG%3DDU%2FSRT%3DYOP%2FTTL%3D1%2FSID%3D8dda05f3-1%2FSET%3D1%2FSHW%3FFRST%3D1&signature=eBtSKEx2BuW-HASpUsCT39FB3vQpIm6cGAajCH-kz44&showCoverImg=1](http://kvk.bibliothek.kit.edu/view-title/index.php?katalog=STABI_BERLIN&url=http%3A%2F%2Fstabikat.de%2FDB%3D1%2FCHARSET%3DISO-8859-1%2FIMPLAND%3DY%2FLNG%3DDU%2FSRT%3DYOP%2FTTL%3D1%2FSID%3D8dda05f3-1%2FSET%3D1%2FSHW%3FFRST%3D1&signature=eBtSKEx2BuW-HASpUsCT39FB3vQpIm6cGAajCH-kz44&showCoverImg=1)

Union Catalogue of Belgian Libraries

[http://kvk.bibliothek.kit.edu/view-](http://kvk.bibliothek.kit.edu/view-title/index.php?katalog=VERBUND_BELGIEN&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.unicat.be%2FuniCat%3Ffunc%3Dsearch%26query%3Dsysid%3A7330250&signature=DxcVFwJMO1W4HpEAWW_ERyKR4oiGWXLGFinWk8fNU&showCoverImg=1)

[title/index.php?katalog=VERBUND_BELGIEN&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.unicat.be%2FuniCat%3Ffunc%3Dsearch%26query%3Dsysid%3A7330250&signature=DxcVFwJMO1W4HpEAWW_ERyKR4oiGWXLGFinWk8fNU&showCoverImg=1](http://kvk.bibliothek.kit.edu/view-title/index.php?katalog=VERBUND_BELGIEN&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.unicat.be%2FuniCat%3Ffunc%3Dsearch%26query%3Dsysid%3A7330250&signature=DxcVFwJMO1W4HpEAWW_ERyKR4oiGWXLGFinWk8fNU&showCoverImg=1)

The National Library of Israel

http://merhav.nli.org.il/primo-explore/fulldisplay?vid=ULI&docid=NNL-Journals003477656&context=L&lang=en_US

Verbundkatalog GBV

[http://kvk.bibliothek.kit.edu/view-](http://kvk.bibliothek.kit.edu/view-title/index.php?katalog=GBV&url=http%3A%2F%2Fgso.gbv.de%2FDB%3D2.1%2FCHARSET%3DUTF-8%2FIMPLAND%3DY%2FLNG%3DDU%2FSRT%3DYOP%2FTTL%3D1%2FCOOKIE%3DD2.1%2CE900d94f2-d%2CIO%2CB9000%2B%2B%2B%2B%2B%2B%2CSY%2CA%2CH6-11%2C%2C16-)

[title/index.php?katalog=GBV&url=http%3A%2F%2Fgso.gbv.de%2FDB%3D2.1%2FCHARSET%3DUTF-8%2FIMPLAND%3DY%2FLNG%3DDU%2FSRT%3DYOP%2FTTL%3D1%2FCOOKIE%3DD2.1%2CE900d94f2-d%2CIO%2CB9000%2B%2B%2B%2B%2B%2B%2CSY%2CA%2CH6-11%2C%2C16-](http://kvk.bibliothek.kit.edu/view-title/index.php?katalog=GBV&url=http%3A%2F%2Fgso.gbv.de%2FDB%3D2.1%2FCHARSET%3DUTF-8%2FIMPLAND%3DY%2FLNG%3DDU%2FSRT%3DYOP%2FTTL%3D1%2FCOOKIE%3DD2.1%2CE900d94f2-d%2CIO%2CB9000%2B%2B%2B%2B%2B%2B%2CSY%2CA%2CH6-11%2C%2C16-)

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<https://copac.jisc.ac.uk/search?&isn=1584-224x>

ACPN Catalogo Italiano dei Periodici, Universita di Bologna

<https://acnpsearch.unibo.it/journal/2601620>

Bibliothèque Nationale de Luxembourg

<https://a-z.lu/primop>

[explore/fulldisplay?vid=BIBNET&docid=SFX_LOCAL100000000726583&context=L](https://a-z.lu/primop-explore/fulldisplay?vid=BIBNET&docid=SFX_LOCAL100000000726583&context=L)

National Library of Sweden

<http://libris.kb.se/bib/11702473>

Harold B. Lee Library, Brigham Young University

[http://sfx.lib.byu.edu/sfxlcl3?url_ver=Z39.88-](http://sfx.lib.byu.edu/sfxlcl3?url_ver=Z39.88-2004&url_ctx_fmt=info:ofi/fmt:kev:mtx:ctx&ctx_enc=info:ofi/enc:UTF-8&ctx_ver=Z39.88-2004&rft_id=info:sid/sfxit.com:azlist&sfx.ignore_date_threshold=1&rft.object_id=100000000726583&rft.object_portfolio_id=&svc.holdings=yes&svc.fulltext=yes)

[2004&url_ctx_fmt=info:ofi/fmt:kev:mtx:ctx&ctx_enc=info:ofi/enc:UTF-](http://sfx.lib.byu.edu/sfxlcl3?url_ver=Z39.88-2004&url_ctx_fmt=info:ofi/fmt:kev:mtx:ctx&ctx_enc=info:ofi/enc:UTF-8&ctx_ver=Z39.88-2004&rft_id=info:sid/sfxit.com:azlist&sfx.ignore_date_threshold=1&rft.object_id=100000000726583&rft.object_portfolio_id=&svc.holdings=yes&svc.fulltext=yes)

[8&ctx_ver=Z39.88-2004&rft_id=info:sid/sfxit.com:azlist&sfx.ignore_date_threshold=1&rft.object_id=100000000726583&rft.object_portfolio_id=&svc.holdings=yes&svc.fulltext=yes](http://sfx.lib.byu.edu/sfxlcl3?url_ver=Z39.88-2004&url_ctx_fmt=info:ofi/fmt:kev:mtx:ctx&ctx_enc=info:ofi/enc:UTF-8&ctx_ver=Z39.88-2004&rft_id=info:sid/sfxit.com:azlist&sfx.ignore_date_threshold=1&rft.object_id=100000000726583&rft.object_portfolio_id=&svc.holdings=yes&svc.fulltext=yes)

Catalogue of Hamburg Libraries

[https://beluga.sub.uni-](https://beluga.sub.uni-hamburg.de/vufind/Search/Results?submit=Suchen&library=GBV_ILN_22&lookfor=1584-224x)

[hamburg.de/vufind/Search/Results?submit=Suchen&library=GBV_ILN_22&lookfor=1584-224x](https://beluga.sub.uni-hamburg.de/vufind/Search/Results?submit=Suchen&library=GBV_ILN_22&lookfor=1584-224x)

Edith Cowan Australia

<https://ecu.on.worldcat.org/search?databaseList=&queryString=1584-224X>

University College Cork, Ireland

[https://ucc.summon.serialssolutions.com/?q=1584-](https://ucc.summon.serialssolutions.com/?q=1584-224X#!/search?ho=t&jt=Revista%20de%20Stiinte%20Politice&l=en-UK&q=)

[224X#!/search?ho=t&jt=Revista%20de%20Stiinte%20Politice&l=en-UK&q=](https://ucc.summon.serialssolutions.com/?q=1584-224X#!/search?ho=t&jt=Revista%20de%20Stiinte%20Politice&l=en-UK&q=)

York University Library, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

<https://www.library.yorku.ca/find/Record/muler82857>

The University of Chicago, USA

https://catalog.lib.uchicago.edu/vufind/Record/sfx_100000000726583

The University of Kansas KUMC Libraries Catalogue

<http://voyagercatalog.kumc.edu/Search/Results?lookfor=1584-224X&type=AllFields>

Journal Seek

<http://journalseek.net/cgi-bin/journalseek/journalsearch.cgi?field=issn&query=1584-224X>

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State Library New South Wales, Sidney, Australia,
<http://library.sl.nsw.gov.au/search~S1/?searchtype=i&searcharg=1584-224X&searchscope=1&SORT=D&extended=0&SUBMIT=Search&searchlimits=&searchorigarg=i1583-9583>

Electronic Journal Library
https://opac.giga-hamburg.de/ezb/detail.phtml?bibid=GIGA&colors=7&lang=en&flavour=classic&jour_id=111736

Open University Malaysia
<http://library.oum.edu.my/oumlib/content/catalog/778733>

Wayne State University Libraries
<http://elibrary.wayne.edu/record=4203588>

Kun Shan University Library
http://muse.lib.ksu.edu.tw:8080/1cate/?rft_val_fmt=publisher&pubid=ucvpress

Western Theological Seminar
https://col-westernsem.primo.exlibrisgroup.com/discovery/fulldisplay?docid=alma991001225541104770&context=L&vid=01COL_WTS:WTS&lang=en&search_scope=MyInst_and_CI&daptor=Local%20Search%20Engine&tab=Everything&query=any,contains,1584-224X&facet=rtype,include,journals&mode=Basic&offset=0

Swansea University Prifysgol Abertawe
http://whel-primo.hosted.exlibrisgroup.com/primo_library/libweb/action/search.do?vid=44WHELF_SWA_VU1&reset_config=true#.VSU9SPmsVSk

Vanderbilt Library
https://catalog.library.vanderbilt.edu/discovery/fulldisplay?docid=alma991043322926803276&context=L&vid=01VAN_INST:vanui&lang=en&search_scope=MyInst_and_CI&adaptor=Local%20Search%20Engine&tab=Everything&query=any,contains,1584-224X&offset=0

Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozial
https://www.wzb.eu/en/literature-data/search-find/e-journals?page=searchres.phtml&bibid=WZB&lang=en&jq_type1=IS&jq_term1=1584-224X&jq_bool2=AND&jq_type2=KS&jq_term2=&jq_bool3=AND&jq_type3=PU&jq_term3=&offset=-1&hits_per_page=50&Notations%5B%5D=all&selected_colors%5B%5D=1&selected_colors%5B%5D=2

Radboud University Nijmegen
<https://zaandam.hosting.ru.nl/oamarket->

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acc/score?OpenAccess=&InstitutionalDiscounts=&Title=&Issn=1584-224&Publisher=Elektronische Zeitschriftenbibliothek EZB (Electronic Journals Library)
http://rzblx1.uni-regensburg.de/ezeit/detail.phtml?bibid=AAAAA&colors=7&lang=de&jour_id=111736

The University of Hong Kong Libraries
https://julac.hosted.exlibrisgroup.com/primo-explore/search?query=any,contains,1584-224x&search_scope=My%20Institution&vid=HKU&facet=rtype,include,journals&mode=Basic&offset=0

Metropolitan University Prague, Czech Republic
<https://s-knihovna.mup.cz/katalog/eng/l.dll?h~=&DD=1&H1=&V1=o&P1=2&H2=&V2=o&P2=3&H3=&V3=z&P3=4&H4=1584-224x&V4=o&P4=33&H5=&V5=z&P5=25>
University of the West Library
<https://uwest.on.worldcat.org/search?queryString=1584-224x&clusterResults=off&stickyFacetsChecked=on#/oclc/875039367>

Elektronische Zeitschriften der Universität zu Köln
https://www.ub.uni-koeln.de/IPS?SERVICE=METASEARCH&SUBSERVICE=INITSEARCH&VIEW=USB:Simple&LOCATION=USB&SID=IPS3:2d1c5acebc65a3cdc057a9d6c64ce76e&SETCOOKIE=TRUE&COUNT=15&GWTIMEOUT=30&HIGHLIGHTING=on&HISTORY=SESSION&START=1&STREAMING=on&URLENCODING=TRUE&QUERY_alAL=1584-224x&SERVICEGROUP1.SERVICE.SEARCH_EDS=on&SERVICEGROUP1.SERVICE.SEARCH_KUGJSON=on&SERVICEGROUP1.SERVICE.SEARCH_KUGUSBWEB=on&SERVICEGROUP1.SERVICEGROUP.USB:Default=on

EKP Publications
https://ekp-invenio.physik.uni-karlsruhe.de/search?ln=en&sc=1&p=1584-224X&f=&action_search=Search&c=Experiments&c=Authorities

Valley City State University
https://odin-primo.hosted.exlibrisgroup.com/primo-explore/search?query=any,contains,1584-224X&tab=tab1&search_scope=ndv_everything&sortby=rank&vid=ndv&lang=en_US&mode=advanced&offset=0displayMode%3Dfull&displayField=all&pcAvailabilityMode=true

Impact Factor Poland
<http://impactfactor.pl/czasopisma/21722-revista-de-stiinte-politice-revue-des-sciences-politiques>

Universite Laval
http://sfx.bibl.ulaval.ca:9003/sfx_local?url_ver=Z39.88-2004&url_ctx_fmt=info:ofi/fmt:kev:mtx:ctx&ctx_enc=info:ofi/enc:UTF-

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2004&rfr_id=info:sid/sfxit.com:azlist&sfx.ignore_date_threshold=1&rft.object_id=1000
000000726583&rft.object_portfolio_id=&svc.fulltext=yes

Universität Passau
<https://infoguide.ub.uni-passau.de/InfoGuideClient.upasis/start.do?Query=10%3d%22BV035261002%22>

BSB Bayerische Staatsbibliothek
<https://opacplus.bsb-muenchen.de/metaopac/search?View=default&oclcno=502495838>

Deutsches Museum
<https://opac.deutsches-museum.de/TouchPoint/start.do?Query=1035%3d%22BV035261002%22IN%5b2%5d&View=dmm&Language=de>
Technische Hochschule Ingolstadt
[https://opac.ku.de/TouchPoint/start.do?Branch=3&Language=de&View=thi&Query=35=%22502495838%22+IN+\[2\]](https://opac.ku.de/TouchPoint/start.do?Branch=3&Language=de&View=thi&Query=35=%22502495838%22+IN+[2])

Hochschule Augsburg, Bibliothek
<https://infoguide.hs-augsburg.de/InfoGuideClient.fhasis/start.do?Query=10%3d%22BV035261002%22>

Hochschule Weihenstephan-Triesdorf, Zentralbibliothek
Freising, Germany
<https://ffwtp20.bib-bvb.de/TouchPoint/start.do?Query=1035%3d%22BV035261002%22IN%5b2%5d&View=ffw&Language=de>

OTH- Ostbayerische Technische Hochschule Regensburg, Hochschulbibliothek
OTHBR, Regensburg, Germany
<https://www.regensburger-katalog.de/TouchPoint/start.do?Query=1035%3d%22BV035261002%22IN%5b2%5d&View=ubr&Language=de>

Staatliche Bibliothek Neuburg/Donau, SBND,
Neuburg/Donau, Germany
<https://opac.sbnd.de/InfoGuideClient.sndsis/start.do?Query=10%3d%22BV035261002%22>

Universitätsbibliothek Eichstätt-Ingolstadt, Eichstätt, Germany
[https://opac.ku.de/TouchPoint/start.do?Branch=0&Language=de&View=uei&Query=35=%22502495838%22+IN+\[2\]](https://opac.ku.de/TouchPoint/start.do?Branch=0&Language=de&View=uei&Query=35=%22502495838%22+IN+[2])

Bibliothek der Humboldt-Universität Berlin, Universitätsbibliothek der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin
Berlin, Germany

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https://hu-berlin.hosted.exlibrisgroup.com/primo-explore/search?institution=HUB_UB&vid=hub_ub&search_scope=default_scope&tab=default_tab&query=issn,exact,1584-224X

Hochschulbibliothek Ansbach, Ansbach, Germany
<https://fanoz3.bib-bvb.de/InfoGuideClient.fansis/start.do?Query=10%3d%22BV035261002%22>

Bibliothek der Europa-Universität Viadrina, Frankfurt (Oder)
Frankfurt/Oder, Germany
<https://opac.europa-uni.de/InfoGuideClient.euvisis/start.do?Query=10%3d%22BV035261002%22>

University of California Library Catalog
<https://catalog.library.ucla.edu/vwebv/search?searchCode1=GKEY&searchType=2&searchArg1=ucoclc469823489>

For more details about the past issues and international abstracting and indexing, please visit the journal website at the following address:
<http://cis01.central.ucv.ro/revistadestiintepolitice/acces.php>.

CONFERENCE INTERNATIONAL INDEXING OF THE PAST EDITIONS (2014-2023)

CEPOS Conference 2023

The **Thirteenth International Conference** After Communism. East and West under Scrutiny (Craiova, 17-18 March 2023) was evaluated and accepted for indexing in 5 international databases, catalogues and NGO's databases:

Oxford Church & State Journal:
<https://academic.oup.com/jcs/articleabstract/65/1/168/7044222?redirectedFrom=fulltext>

10 Times: <https://10times.com/after-communism-east-andwest-under-scrutiny>

Conferencesite.eu:
<https://index.conferencesites.eu/conference/57510/13th-international-conference-after-communism-eastand-west-under-scrutiny>;

Schoolandcollegelistings
:<https://www.schoolandcollegelistings.com/RO/Craiova/485957361454074/Center-of-Post-Communist-Political-Studies-CEPOS>

Conferencealerts : <https://conferencealerts.com/showevent?id=247851>

CEPOS Conference 2022

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The **Twelfth International Conference** After Communism. East and West under Scrutiny (Craiova, 18-19 March 2022) was evaluated and accepted for indexing in 6 international databases, catalogues and NGO's databases:

<https://www.conferenceflare.com/events/category/social-sciences-and-humanities/art-history/>

Vinculation International Diciembre 2021 newsletter n 99

https://issuu.com/fundacionargentina5/docs/diciembre_2021_fundaci_n_argentina-ai_ok?fr=sZjg2NjE5NTg3OTY

<https://www.schoolandcollegelisting.com/RO/Craiova/485957361454074/Center-of-Post-Communist-Political-Studies-CEPOS>

<https://10times.com/company/cepos>

<https://10times.com/after-communism-east-and-west-under-scrutiny>

<https://conferencealerts.com/show-event?id=238529>

<https://www.sciencedz.net/conference/82995-cepos-international-conference-2022-after-communism-east-and-west-under-scrutiny>

CEPOS Conference 2021

The Eleventh International Conference After Communism. East and West under Scrutiny (Craiova, House of the University, 19-20 March 2021) was evaluated and accepted for indexing in 5 international databases, catalogues and NGO's databases:

<https://academic.oup.com/jcs/advance-articleabstract/doi/10.1093/jcs/csaa064/5941887?redirectedFrom=fulltext>

<https://conferencealerts.com/show-event?id=229654>

<https://www.sciencedz.net/en/conference/72628-11thinternational-conference-after-communism-east-and-west-under-scrutiny>

<https://10times.com/after-communism-east-and-west-under-scrutiny>

<https://worlduniversitydirectory.com/edu/event/?slib=11thinternational-conference-after-communism-east-and-west-under-scrutiny-2>

CEPOS Conference 2020

The Tenth International Conference After Communism. East and West under Scrutiny (27-28 March 2020) was evaluated and accepted for indexing in 7 international databases, catalogues and NGO's databases:

Scichemistry

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<http://scichemistry.org/ConferenceInfosByConferenceTopicId?conferenceTopicId=57>

Oxford Journals

<https://academic.oup.com/jcs/advance-articlepdf/doi/10.1093/jcs/csz078/30096829/csz078.pdf>

Conference alerts

<https://conferencealerts.com/show-event?id=215370>
<https://www.sciencedz.net/en/conference/57625-10thinternational-conference-after-communism-east-and-west-underscrutiny>

Intraders

https://www.intraders.org.cdn.ampproject.org/v/s/www.intraders.org/news/romania/10th-international-conference-after-communism-east-and-westunderscrutiny/amp/?amp_js_v=a2&_gsa=1&usqp=mq331AQCKAE%3D#ah=15737604302246&referrer=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.google.com&_tf=De%20pe%20%251%24s&share=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.intraders.org%2Fnews%2Fromania%2F10th-internationalconference-after-communism-east-and-west-under-scrutiny%2F

10 times

<https://10times.com/after-communism-east-and-west-underscrutiny>

The conference alerts

<https://theconferencealerts.com/event/46428/10th-internationalconference-after-communism-east-and-west-under-scrutiny>

Scirea

<https://www.scirea.org/ConferenceInfosByConferenceCountryId?conferenceCountryId=75>

CEPOS Conference 2019

The Ninth International Conference After Communism. East and West under Scrutiny (Craiova, House of the University, 29-30 March 2019) was evaluated and accepted for indexing in 6 international databases, catalogues and NGO's databases:

Oxford Academic Journal of Church & State <https://academic.oup.com/jcs/article-abstract/60/4/784/5106417?redirectedFrom=PDF>

10 Times

<https://10times.com/after-communism-east-and-west-under-scrutiny>

Conference Alerts

<https://conferencealerts.com/show-event?id=205682>

Researchgate

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https://www.researchgate.net/publication/327905733_CEPOS_9TH_INTERNATIONAL_CONFERENCE_AFTER_COMMUNISM_EAST_AND_WEST_UNDER_SCRUTINY_2019?_iepl%5BviewId%5D=sjcOJrVCO8PTLapcfVciZQsb&_iepl%5Bcontexts%5D%5B0%5D=publicationCreationEOT&_iepl%5BtargetEntityId%5D=PB%3A327905733&_iepl%5BinteractionType%5D=publicationCTA

The Free Library

<https://www.thefreelibrary.com/9th+INTERNATIONAL+CONFERENCE+AFTER+COMMUNISM.+EAST+AND+WEST+UNDER...-a0542803701>

Science Dz.net

<https://www.sciencedz.net/conference/42812-9th-international-conference-after-communism-east-and-west-under-scrutiny>

CEPOS Conference 2018

The Eighth International Conference After Communism. East and West under Scrutiny (Craiova, House of the University, 23-24 March 2018) was evaluated and accepted for indexing in 15 international databases, catalogues and NGO's databases:

Conference Alerts, <https://conferencealerts.com/show-event?id=186626>

Sciencesdz, <http://www.sciencedz.net/conference/29484-8th-international-conference-after-communism-east-and-west-under-scrutiny>

ManuscriptLink,

<https://manuscriptlink.com/cfp/detail?cfpId=AYAXKVAR46277063&type=event>

Maspolitiques, <http://www.maspolitiques.com/ar/index.php/en/1154-8th-international-conference-after-communism-east-and-west-under-scrutiny>

Aconf, https://www.aconf.org/conf_112399.html

Call4paper, <https://call4paper.com/listByCity?type=event&city=3025&count=count>

Eventegg, <https://eventegg.com/cepos/>

10 times, <https://10times.com/after-communism-east-and-west-under-scrutiny>

Biblioteca de Sociologie, <http://bibliotecadesociologie.ro/cfp-cepos-after-communism-east-and-west-under-scrutiny-craiova-2018/>

Science Research Association <http://www.scirea.org/topiclisting?conferenceTopicId=5>

ResearcherBook <http://researcherbook.com/country/Romania>

Conference Search Net, <http://conferencesearch.net/en/29484-8th-international-conference-after-communism-east-and-west-under-scrutiny>

SchoolandCollegeListings,

<https://www.schoolandcollegelistings.com/RO/Craiova/485957361454074/Center-of-Post-Communist-Political-Studies-CEPOS>

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Vepub conference, <http://www.vepub.com/conferences-view/8th-International-Conference-After-Communism.-East-and-West-under-Scrutiny/bC9aUE5rcHN0ZmpkYU9nTHJzUkRmdz09/>

Geopolitika Hungary, <http://www.geopolitika.hu/event/8th-international-conference-after-communism-east-and-west-under-scrutiny/>

CEPOS Conference 2017

The Seventh International Conference After Communism. East and West under Scrutiny (Craiova, House of the University, 24-25 March 2017) was evaluated and accepted for indexing in 10 international databases, catalogues and NGO's databases:

Ethic & International Affairs (Carnegie Council), Cambridge University Press-<https://www.ethicsandinternationalaffairs.org/2016/upcoming-conferences-interest-2016-2017/>

ELSEVIER GLOBAL EVENTS LIST <http://www.globaleventslist.elsevier.com/events/2017/03/7th-international-conference-after-communism-east-and-west-under-scrutiny>

CONFERENCE ALERTS-<http://www.conferencealerts.com/show-event?id=171792>

10TIMES.COM-<http://10times.com/after-communism-east-and-west-under-scrutiny>

Hiway Conference Discovery System-<http://www.hicds.cn/meeting/detail/45826124>
Geopolitika (Hungary)-<http://www.geopolitika.hu/event/7th-international-conference-after-communism-east-and-west-under-scrutiny/>

Academic.net-<http://www.academic.net/show-24-4103-1.html>

World University Directory-<http://www.worlduniversitydirectory.com/conferencedetail.php?AgentID=2001769>

Science Research Association-<http://www.scirea.org/conferenceinfo?conferenceId=35290>

Science Social Community-<https://www.science-community.org/ru/node/174892>

CEPOS Conference 2016

The Sixth International Conference After Communism. East and West under Scrutiny (Craiova, House of the University, 8-9 April 2016) was evaluated and accepted for indexing in the following international databases, catalogues and NGO's databases:

ELSEVIER GLOBAL EVENTS-
<http://www.globaleventslist.elsevier.com/events/2016/04/6th-international-conference-after-communism-east-and-west-under-scrutiny/>

Oxford Journals – Oxford Journal of Church & State-
<http://jcs.oxfordjournals.org/content/early/2016/02/06/jcs.csv121.extract>

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Conference Alerts-<http://www.conferencealerts.com/country-listing?country=Romania>
Conferences-In - <http://conferences-in.com/conference/romania/2016/economics/6th-international-conference-after-communism-east-and-west-under-scrutiny/>

Socmag.net - <http://www.socmag.net/?p=1562>

African Journal of Political Sciences-
http://www.maspolitiques.com/mas/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=450:-securiteee-&catid=2:2010-12-09-22-47-00&Itemid=4#.VjUI5PnhCUk

Researchgate-
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/283151988_Call_for_Papers_6TH_International_Conference_After_Communism._East_and_West_under_Scrutiny_8-9_April_2016_Craiova_Romania

World Conference Alerts-
<http://www.worldconferencealerts.com/ConferenceDetail.php?EVENT=WLD1442>
Edu events-<http://eduevents.eu/listings/6th-international-conference-after-communism-east-and-west-under-scrutiny/>

Esocsci.org-<http://www.esocsci.org.nz/events/list/>

Sciencedz.net-<http://www.sciencedz.net/index.php?topic=events&page=53>
Science-community.org-<http://www.science-community.org/ru/node/164404/?did=070216>

CEPOS Conference 2015

The Fifth International Conference After Communism. East and West under Scrutiny (Craiova, House of the University, 24-25 April 2015) was evaluated and accepted for indexing in 15 international databases, catalogues and NGO's databases:

THE ATLANTIC COUNCIL OF CANADA, CANADA-
<http://natocouncil.ca/events/international-conferences/>

ELSEVIER GLOBAL EVENTS LIST-
<http://www.globaleventslist.elsevier.com/events/2015/04/fifth-international-conf>

GCONFERENCE.NET-
http://www.gconference.net/eng/conference_view.html?no=47485&catalog=1&cata=018&co_kind=&co_type=&pageno=1&conf_cata=01

CONFERENCE BIOXBIO-<http://conference.bioxbio.com/location/Romania>

10 TIMES-<http://10times.com/Romania>

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CONFERENCE ALERTS-<http://www.conferencealerts.com/country-listing?country=Romania>

<http://www.iem.ro/orizont2020/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/lista-3-conferinte-internationale.pdf>
<http://sdil.ac.ir/index.aspx?pid=99&articleid=62893>

NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM-<http://www.nationalsymposium.com/communism.php>
SCIENCE DZ-<http://www.sciencedz.net/conference/6443-fifth-international-conference-after-communism-east-and-west-under-scrutiny>

ARCHIVE COM-http://archive-com.com/com/c/conferencealerts.com/2014-12-01_5014609_70/Rome_15th_International_Academic_Conference_The_IISES/

CONFERENCE WORLD-<http://conferencesworld.com/higher-education/>
KNOW A CONFERENCE KNOW A CONFERENCE-
<http://knowaconference.com/social-work/>

International Journal on New Trends in Education and Their Implications (IJONTE)
Turkey <http://www.ijonte.org/?pnum=15&>

Journal of Research in Education and Teaching Turkey-
<http://www.jret.org/?pnum=13&pt=Kongre+ve+Sempozyum>
CEPOS CONFERENCE 2015 is part of a "consolidated list of all international and Canadian conferences taking place pertaining to international relations, politics, trade, energy and sustainable development". For more details see <http://natocouncil.ca/events/international-conferences/>

CEPOS Conference 2014

The Fourth International Conference After Communism. East and West under Scrutiny, Craiova, 4-5 April 2014 was very well received by the national media and successfully indexed in more than 9 international databases, catalogues and NGO's databases such as:

American Political Science Association, USA-<http://www.apsanet.org/conferences.cfm>

Journal of Church and State, Oxford-
<http://jcs.oxfordjournals.org/content/early/2014/01/23/jcs.cst141.full.pdf+html>;
NATO Council of Canada (section events/ international conferences), Canada,
<http://atlantic-council.ca/events/international-conferences/>

International Society of Political Psychology, Columbus, USA-
http://www.ispp.org/uploads/attachments/April_2014.pdf

Academic Biographical Sketch, <http://academicprofile.org/SeminarConference.aspx>;
Conference alerts, <http://www.conferencealerts.com/show-event?id=121380>
Gesis Sowiport, Koln, Germany, <http://sowiport.gesis.org/>; Osteuropa-Netzwerk,
Universität Kassel, Germany, <http://its-vm508.its.uni->

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kassel.de/mediawiki/index.php/After_communism:_East_and_West_under_scrutiny
:_Fourth_International_Conference

Ilustre Colegio Nacional de Doctores y Licenciados en Ciencias Políticas y Sociología,
futuro Consejo Nacional de Colegios Profesionales, Madrid,
<http://colpolsocmadrid.org/agenda/>.



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References:

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References of the same author are listed chronologically.

For books

Olimid, A. P. (2009a). *Viața politică și spirituală în România modernă. Un model românesc al relațiilor dintre Stat și Biserică*, Craiova: Aius Publishing.

Olimid, A. P. (2009b). *Politica românească după 1989*, Craiova: Aius Publishing.

For chapters in edited books

Goodin, R. E. (2011). The State of the Discipline, the Discipline of the State. In Goodin, R. E. (editor), *The Oxford Handbook of Political Science*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 19-39.

For journal Articles

Georgescu, C. M. (2013a). Qualitative Analysis on the Institutionalisation of the Ethics and Integrity Standard within the Romanian Public Administration. *Revista de Științe Politice. Revue des Sciences Politiques*, 37, 320-326.

Georgescu, C. M. (2013b). Patterns of Local Self-Government and Governance: A Comparative Analysis Regarding the Democratic Organization of Thirteen Central and Eastern European Administrations (I). *Revista de Științe Politice. Revue des Științe Politice*, 39, 49-58.

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