

IMAS 2025

The 3rd IMAS International Conference on Multidisciplinary Academic Studies Asbtract Book

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Statement of Responsibility

The legal and scientific responsibility of the manuscripts belongs to the authors.

Declaration

We are pleased to invite you on Friday, May 16, at 09:00 a.m. to the "The 3rd International Conference Multidisciplinary Academic Studies (IMAS 2025)" at TITU MAIORESCU UNIVERSITY of Bucharest, Faculty of Law and Economic Science Targu Jiu Târgu Jiu town. The conference is in a hybrid system, with physical and online participants through Microsoft Teams.

Researchers from six different countries presented their studies; Romania, Türkiye, North Macedonia, Kosovo, Indonesia and Pakistan, Uganda, Nigeria.

Conference theme: Legal, economic and medical transformations of contemporary society
between tradition and reform

Conference topics: Law, Economics, Accounting, Business Administration, Finance,
Econometrics, Nursing, Health Management.

The written and presentation languages are Romanian and English.

IMAS Conference Books are indexed in EBSCO and ProQuest eBook Database.

Appreciation

I am very privileged to express my sincere appreciation as I address this gathering to provide a resolute expression of gratitude to the exceptional individuals who have contributed to the success of the IMAS 2025 Conference. I would like to express my sincere gratitude for the steadfast commitment and exceptional contributions demonstrated by the Congressional Coordinators, Congressional Committees, and Authors.

The unwavering dedication and significant contributions of individuals have played a pivotal role in the conference's remarkable achievements. The level of dedication exhibited by the individuals in devoting their knowledge, effort, and resources towards creating a valuable and instructive event for all participants is deserving of admiration.

When reflecting on my appreciation, I am prompted to acknowledge the significant influence that their cooperative endeavours have exerted on the progress of our mutual objectives and the circulation of innovative knowledge within their individual domains. The extent of their engagement and the exceptional performance they have exhibited are indicative of their steadfast dedication to the advancement of academics and society at large.

In conclusion, I express my utmost appreciation to all individuals who have contributed to the success of IMAS 2025. The combined endeavours and fervour exhibited by all those involved serve as the fundamental basis for the achievement we have attained, and as a result, we express our sincere appreciation. I want to express my gratitude for your assistance.

Lect. Cristian DRĂGHICI, PhD

“Titu Maiorescu” University

Dean of Faculty of Law and Economic Sciences - Târgu Jiu, Romania

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29. Lecturer PhD. Albana Jeminaj, Institution; Pedagogy at the Infinite Institute of Kosovo. *"Family in the 21st century identity challenges"*

Putting Into Circulation Or Driving An Unregistered Vehicle

Nadia Elena Dodescu¹

Abstract

The most frequent crimes committed against the safety of traffic on public roads and recorded in our records are “Driving a vehicle without a driving license” (art. 335 of the Criminal Code) and “Driving a vehicle under the influence of alcohol or other substances” (art. 336 of the Criminal Code).

“Driving a vehicle without a driving license” - a crime regulated by art. 335 of the Criminal Code refers to the driving of a vehicle by a person who has either never held a license (the standard variant), or whose license is inappropriate for the category or subcategory, the license has been withdrawn or canceled, or the exercise of his driving right has been suspended or postponed or he does not have the right to drive vehicles in Romania (the mitigated variant). The assimilated version provides that the act of a person who entrusts the vehicle to a person who he knows does not have a driving license or is in another situation provided for in the mitigated version (license revoked, canceled or suspended, right to drive, etc.) or to a person under the influence of alcohol or other substances is punished in the same way as in the mitigated version.

Keywords: state of necessity, limits, cause of non-imputability, right to drive, driving license

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Family In The 21st Century Identity Challenges

Albana Jeminaj²

Abstract

In the 6th century family, meant the extended family with parents and grand parents and children. With the change of the revelation has husband and wife. Family in the 21st century, the family changes shape and size; divorce, remarriage, parenthood, with that a spouse, have made them absolute. Even half a century ago, children were the grown up. With two energetic parents and with the support of the family members.

The word "family" is of Latin origin, *famulus*, which means servant, slave, house slave. Family is a social group whose members are affiliated with origin, marriage, adoption, living together, cooperate economically, emotionally and spiritually and care for each other. It is a social institution that constitutes the basic, functional and structural structure of any society. Cooley has called family the first and ideal example of primary groups, "nursery of the human character," the creator of the most emotional feelings of the human being. With a lot of wisdom, someone has called it "the oldest social institution that never gets old", as "the safest institution for man". It is the only shelter where people find security, rest and love. People in the family have the opportunity to preserve their differences and freedom. Today, in the global framework, the family is referred to as an endangered entity, as institution in crisis, where domestic violence is increasing day by day. In connection with the subject many researches detect single-member households, child education crisis, atomization and defunctionalization of the family, cohabitations (consensual unions), ever-growing divorces and the like. This paper aims to give an overview of the tendencies in the broader and local context of the problems faced by the family of XXI century as an institution *sui generis* without which society cannot survive. As a method, content analysis, documentation, comparative, statistical data were used. The findings are that in the Balkans and in the Albanian context the family also experiences a serious turbulence that is evident in the social trends.

Keywords: Family, modernity, emancipation, moral crisis, divorce, the United Kingdom, the British council, the western world, the 21st century school, emancipation, crisis.

² Prepared by: Dr Albana Jeminaj, Institution; Pedagogy at the Infinite Institute of Kosovo.

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Democracy and the Rule of Law

Ana Gascón Marcén³

Abstract

This work analyses the new Council of Europe Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law.

It underlines its importance as the first legally binding international instrument on the subject. However, it also criticizes some of its weaknesses. This is a welcome and necessary step forward, but the outcome is bittersweet, as it represents a missed opportunity, given that the material content of the Convention has been partially sacrificed for greater consensus. In several cases, efforts have sought to please the European Union or the United States by making the text a minimum common denominator with a limited scope.

For example, each Party shall address the risks and impacts arising from activities within the lifecycle of artificial intelligence systems by private actors in a manner conforming with the object and purpose of this Convention, however, each Party shall specify in a declaration how it intends to implement this obligation, either by applying the principles and obligations outlined in this Convention to activities of private actors or “by taking other appropriate measures”.

This compromise was done to ensure the participation of the United States in the Convention as they wanted to leave private actors outside of its. Thanks to this, the United States signed the Convention under the Biden Administration; however, it is doubtful that the Trump Administration will decide to ratify it.

The assessment of this Convention is therefore mixed. On the one hand, it is a historic step forward, as it is necessary to create legally binding obligations for the development and implementation of AI systems from the perspective of protecting human rights, democracy, and the rule of law, going beyond soft law and self-regulation with the agreement of a large number of countries committed to these values. However, it is also a missed opportunity to reach a more ambitious and meaningful

³ PhD, senior lecturer at the University of Zaragoza, International Law and EU Law, and former civil servant of the Council of Europe, Assessment of the Council of Europe Convention on AI and Human Rights,

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agreement, having excessively sacrificed material content and scope for greater consensus. Now we must wait to see how many countries actually ratify the Convention and whether the Conference of the Parties truly plays a proactive role in driving progress in this area to analyze its real impact.

Keywords: intention, criminal responsibility, legal ethics, Human Rights, rule of law

The Issue Of Suspending The Execution Of Criminal Punishment In The Context Of A Criminal Justice System Undergoing Continuous Reform

Antonius EFTENOIU⁴, Catalin-Ionut DRAGAN⁵

Abstract

In the context of a criminal justice system undergoing constant reform, alternative criminal sanctions—particularly the suspension of sentence execution under supervision—are gaining increasing relevance. Governed by Articles 91–98 of the Romanian Criminal Code, this institution embodies the shift towards non-custodial measures aligned with principles of proportionality, rehabilitation, and social reintegration. The 2014 penal reform introduced a more structured supervisory mechanism, replacing the conditional suspension under the 1969 Code, and reflecting European standards on human rights and modern penal policy. However, practical challenges persist: inconsistencies in judicial interpretation, questions about its effectiveness, and the institutional capacity of probation services. This article provides a comprehensive doctrinal, jurisprudential, and critical analysis of this legal measure, evaluating its current implementation and proposing law reform solutions to enhance coherence and efficiency. It aims to bridge the gap between legislative intent and judicial practice, assessing whether the measure fulfils its rehabilitative and preventive functions in today's Romanian criminal landscape.

Keywords: social justice, supervision, alternative sanctions, rehabilitation, individualisation.

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Digital Crime And Social Impact. The Evolution Of Criminal Behavior And The Challenges Of Criminal Liability In The Digital Era

Michaela Loredana Teodorescu⁶, Răzvan Andrei Teodorescu⁷

Abstract

This paper analyses the significant challenges of criminal liability in the context of digital crime, with a focus on the adaptation of the Romanian legal system to new forms of criminality generated by modern technologies. In an ever-changing landscape where cybercrimes are becoming increasingly sophisticated, the application of traditional criminal norms proves to be insufficient, necessitating legislative and procedural adjustments.

The paper examines the rapid impact of digitalisation on legal regulations and how Romanian courts address cases of cybercrime, including cyber fraud, cyberattacks, and online abuse. Relevant decisions of the courts, including those of the High Court of Cassation and Justice, are analysed, providing a framework for interpreting computer crimes in line with existing criminal norms and new technological realities.

One of the primary objectives of this paper is to identify specific challenges related to proving computer crimes, including the difficulties in identifying cybercriminals due to digital anonymity, as well as the risks posed by insufficient data protection and the limitations of current judicial tools. Additionally, the paper emphasises the urgent need for continuous training of judges and prosecutors in the field of information technologies to ensure the practical application of criminal law in the face of digital crime phenomena.

Finally, the paper provides a detailed analysis of international strategies for combating cybercrime. It proposes legislative and institutional measures that could support better protection of citizens and critical infrastructures in Romania against cyber threats.

Keywords: digital crime, judicial system, legal sociology, institutional transformation, professional training, international cooperate

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Neurotechnology and Criminal Responsibility. Integrating EEG and AI into Legal Assessment

Carmen Silvia PARASCHIV⁸

Abstract

In recent decades, advances in neuroscience and artificial intelligence (AI) have opened new avenues for understanding, evaluating, and evidentially supporting the concept of criminal responsibility. This article explores the combined use of electroencephalography (EEG) and machine learning algorithms to identify relevant neurocognitive patterns related to judgment, volition, and inhibitory control—core components of legal accountability.

Building on current literature and empirical studies, the paper proposes a theoretical and methodological model through which ERP signals can be correlated with behavioural responses and automatically classified based on the degree of voluntariness or cognitive control involved. Simulated applications and experimental scenarios relevant to forensic assessments are also discussed.

The paper highlights both the potential of these technologies to inform judicial decisions and their current limitations, from interindividual variability in EEG responses to ethical risks such as biological determinism and algorithmic error. In conclusion, the article underscores the need for a robust normative and ethical framework that would allow the responsible, transparent, and rights-based use of these methods in the legal system.

Keywords: criminal responsibility, EEG, artificial intelligence, judgment, inhibitory control, machine learning, forensic assessment, neurolaw, neuroscientific evidence

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The Challenges Of Law Regarding Legal Security In The Context Of Legislative Evolution

Emilian CIONGARU⁹

Abstract

The challenges of law regarding legal security are represented by the evolution of the legislative system within the context of legislative dynamics, with the main goal of analysing the protection of individual rights and freedoms of citizens, as well as ensuring a coherent and impartial application of the law. Legislative dynamics must consider that legal norms, in their evolution, should be predictable, stable, and accessible, thus allowing all citizens and state authorities to regulate their behaviour in accordance with legal provisions. Legal security must exist as a fundamental principle of the rule of law, regardless of legislative dynamics, which aim at the constant evolution of legal order and its adaptation to the changing economic, social, and political realities. To balance legislative dynamics with legal security, it is imperative that the entire legislative process be conducted transparently through public consultation and debate, as well as through the development of impact studies on the effects of legal norms on litigants, thus creating a stable, clear, and accessible legal framework, which contributes to increasing public trust in the legal system and, implicitly, to the protection of their fundamental rights and freedoms, regardless of the form(s) of government.

Keywords: legislative dynamics; legal order; legal security; fundamental rights; legal norms.

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30 years of legal practice under Law no. 51/1995. Trends and developments in Gorj

County`s legal proffession

Constantin GROZA¹⁰

Abstract

Digitalization, globalization, the internet, easy access to any legal information for litigants, all of these force the legal profession to urgently adapt to new realities, if it wants to remain competitive and financially profitable.

Many of the legal provisions from 30 years ago have become obsolete, they are in dire need of updating and adaptation, so that in the shortest possible time we will need a new law on the legal profession. Artificial intelligence will have to be used by lawyers only to help their legal research work, especially jurisprudential research, with the reasoning and conclusions being taken only by the lawyer, the latter being the one who actually validates the material handed over to the client and the court. Therefore, we can say that after 30 years since the adoption of Law no. 51/1995 on the organization and exercise of the legal profession, the legal profession in Romania has evolved significantly, facing various opportunities and challenges.

If we discuss opportunities, we recall:

- * European integration (Romania's accession to the European Union opened new horizons for lawyers, allowing them to practice and collaborate at a transnational level).
- * Economic development (economic growth generated a greater demand for legal services and an expansion in various fields, from business law to real estate).
- * Technologization (the adoption of technology made the work of lawyers more efficient, providing access to extensive legal databases and modern work tools).
- * Specialization (lawyers had the opportunity to specialize in niche areas, becoming sought-after experts on the consulting services market).
- * Increase in the number of lawyers (a greater number of legal professionals led to a more competitive market, but also to a wider coverage of the legal needs of the population).

Keywords: Digitalisation, AI, legal order; legal security; fundamental rights, legal information

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The Neurosignature Of Intention. Possibilities And Limitations Of EEG In Determining Criminal Responsibility

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Oana ȘTIRBU¹³, Șerban Teodor NICOLESCU¹⁴

Ștefan IONESCU¹⁵, Andrada Elena STAN¹⁶

Abstract

This article investigates the potential use of electroencephalography (EEG) to detect human intention prior to action, as a basis for establishing criminal liability. Recent developments in cognitive neuroscience, such as the studies by Libet, Haggard, and Haynes, have shown that brain activity can anticipate the conscious awareness of intention by several seconds, sparking debates on free will and criminal responsibility. The concept of the "neurosignature of intention" refers to recurrent brain activity patterns detectable via EEG, associated with action preparation.

Although EEG provides high temporal resolution and can detect components such as the readiness potential, P300, N200, and LRP, these signals are not unequivocal, being influenced by context, task type, and individual variation. Despite technological progress, their application in the legal field raises major epistemological, legal, and ethical concerns, including functional ambiguity, the risk of reverse inference, and potential violations of fundamental rights.

The article argues that, in its current state, EEG cannot serve as sufficient evidence for establishing criminal guilt, though it may be useful as an auxiliary tool in forensic evaluations, provided that strict ethical and methodological standards are observed.

Keywords: neurolaw, intention, electroencephalography (EEG), readiness potential, P300, criminal responsibility, neurosignature, conscious will, free will, neuronal evidence, legal ethics

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The importance of the forensic kit when investigating the crime scene

Dan Voinea¹⁷

Abstract

In the sense of the criminal procedure law, it is known that the on-the-spot investigation constitutes an evidentiary procedure that serves to administer or identify means of evidence. In this activity, Forensics plays an important role in the use of scientific means and methods for fixing, collecting and interpreting material evidence, carrying out technical and scientific expertise and findings, in order to discover crimes, identify criminals and prove their guilt.

According to Article 129 paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code, the investigation of the place of the crime may be ordered when it is necessary to make findings regarding the situation of the place of commission of the crime, to discover and fix the traces of the crime, to establish the position and state of the material means of evidence, and the circumstances in which the crime was committed. On-site investigation is an activity initiated by the investigation of a crime and is mandatory in the case of crimes in which the death of the victim occurred, serious bodily injury, theft from homes, thefts from and from cars, robberies and rapes followed by the death of the victim, traffic accidents with the death of the victim and fleeing from the scene, fires, explosions, calamities as well as in the event of a major fraud. The investigation of the crime scene is possible and mandatory even in situations where the event was reported late.

The on-site investigation is also an activity that must be done immediately, as close as possible to the commission of the crime.

The importance of investigating the crime scene lies in the fact that, most of the time, it is the only way to obtain evidence in the initial phase; It is a particularly relevant evidentiary element for finding out the truth and contributes to the identification of the perpetrator, to the establishment of the necessary data regarding his personality and the mode of operation used.

Keywords: criminalistic kit, on-the-spot investigation, evidence, crime.

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State of Necessity - Exceeding the Limits

Diana-Elena RĂDUCAN-MOREGA¹⁸

Abstract

This work deals with exceeding the limits of the state of necessity, a topic that is equally delicate and important for this legal institution.

One can talk about exceeding the limits of the state of necessity only if the perpetrator was in a state of necessity, but his rescue action was exaggerated, exceeding the limits of proportionality required by the provisions of art. 20, para. (2) C.p. Also, exceeding the limits of the state of necessity is directly related to the foresight of the obviously more serious consequences of the rescue action.

Thus, if in the case of the non-imputable excess under the conditions of the state of necessity provided for in art. 26 par. (2) C.p. we find ourselves in a state of necessity, being an imperfect form thereof, in the case of the excusable exceeding of the limits of the state of necessity provided for in art. 75 letter c) C.p. we speak only of a mitigating circumstance, not of a non-imputability cause.

Keywords: state of necessity, limits, cause of non-imputability, mitigating circumstance

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Company Law Between Tradition And Reform

Cristian Drăghici¹⁹

Abstract

We live in an era where technology profoundly influences all aspects of life, including the way businesses are organized and managed. The digitalization of companies that carry out commercial activity is an essential process for adapting to new economic and social realities. This involves transforming traditional business processes through the use of digital technology, with the aim of increasing efficiency, competitiveness and innovation capacity. New technologies not only optimize internal processes, but also offer significant strategic opportunities.

The accelerated development of digital technologies has profoundly changed the way modern corporate organizations operate. These economic entities, often characterized by complex governance structures and dispersed capital, are increasingly adapting to the demands of a continuously digitalizing market.

In Romania, the Companies Law no. 31/1990²⁰ regulates the functioning of economic entities. Although initially conceived in a pre-digital context, the law has been constantly adapted to reflect the current needs of commercial companies in the digital era. The normative act entered into force on November 17, 1990, marking the transition to a market economy and over 35 years, it has been amended over 80 times, reflecting harmonization with European legislation; digitalization of public administration; the need to make corporate governance more flexible; digitalization of public administration; transposition of recent European directives (EU2019/1151, EU2023/25); debureaucratization of the business environment and stimulation of SMEs' access to the capital market. Our study aims to follow the evolution of the main legislative amendments to the company law, as well as legislative projects in the field of company law, aiming at digital transformation and alignment with the objectives of the European Union in the digital field.

Keywords: digitalisation, AI, trade registers, companies, reform.

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The relevance of defining the concept of national minority in international law

Gabriel MICU²¹

Abstract

Similar to many areas of international law, the norms regulating the protection of fundamental human rights and freedoms, especially of persons belonging to minorities, have established a legislative and institutional framework without expressly defining the concepts with which they operate. The need to adopt a unanimously accepted definition of the concept of national minority has been particularly amplified in the last two centuries, since, during this period, the regulations in the field have acquired a general character, after a long period of time, international documents have focused more on certain religious and ethnic minorities.

This study aims to identify the specific features of the concept of national minority, which have been the focus of international regulations on the matter, as well as several attempts to define this concept in various international documents.

Consequently, most international documents, as well as most authors who have written on the issue of minorities, avoid giving a definition of this concept. In international doctrine, however, the lack of a definition is justified differently by the authors of specialized works in this field, some denying the need for such a definition, others expressing doubts about its usefulness in concrete cases in state practice.

Keywords: national minorities, human rights, ethnic group

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Some observations regarding the individual employment contract concluded for a fixed term- Aspects of national and European law –

Ion PĂDUCEL²², Anica MERISESCU²³

Abstract

This topic analyzes the issue of the individual employment contract for a fixed term viewed through the lens of current domestic labor legislation.

It was argued that this type of employment contract must be concluded in writing, specifying the date of conclusion, the object of the work and other essential elements necessary for the proper execution of the employer's tasks.

It was also highlighted that this employment contract has been harmonized with European provisions, namely Council Directive 1197/70/EC of 28 June 1999 on certain, internal rules of this contract correspond to the relevant European rules.

The situation was analyzed in which an individual employment contract for a fixed term cannot be concluded for a period exceeding 36 months, and those concluded within 3 months of the termination of a fixed term employment contract are considered successive contracts and cannot have a duration exceeding 12 months each.

At the same time, cases were analyzed when an individual fixed-term employment contract can be concluded, showing that if there are other cases of concluding these contracts, they will be null and void according to labor legislation.

Keywords: Individual employment contract, fixed-term work, employee, rights and obligations, term, equal rights

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Forms Of Guilt In Road Accidents. Judicial Practice

Andrei Ionescu²⁴

Abstract

In traffic accident cases, certain objective circumstances are usually considered as the basis for the offender's belief that the harmful result would not occur—such as the vehicle's performance, the driver's experience and driving skills, the late hour, or the absence of traffic or pedestrians—even if, upon objective analysis, these prove to be insufficient. However, in certain situations, due to the high degree of risk involved in the activity, these objective circumstances that might otherwise support the offender's belief are regarded from the outset as insufficient, as the risk created is clearly too great to be reasonably covered by such factors.

Keywords: Criminal Code, traffic accident, culpability, indirect intent, negligence, criminal liability.

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Climate Justice and Human Rights in Small Island Developing States: An International Law Perspective

Islamiat Kolawole²⁵ Barakat Raji²⁶, Tajudeen Sanni²⁷

Abstract

The study examines the intersection of climate justice and human rights within the context of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) through the lens of international law. It highlights the unique vulnerabilities of SIDS to climate change impacts such as sea-level rise and extreme weather, which threaten their existence and the rights of their populations. The study explores how international human rights law and state responsibility principles can be leveraged to secure effective legal remedies and protections for both governments and individuals in these states. By adopting an interdisciplinary approach, the research develops a climate justice framework grounded in distributive and procedural justice, aiming to address the operational, legal, and institutional challenges faced by SIDS. The framework seeks to empower SIDS in international climate governance, emphasising the need for equitable responses and compensation mechanisms for loss and damage, thereby reinforcing the human rights of affected communities. This approach contributes to the evolving discourse on climate justice, advocating for stronger international legal protections and policy measures tailored to the specific needs of SIDS and their peoples.

Keywords : Climate justice, SIDS , international law, human rights

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Human Rights and Climate Change in the Maldives: Legal Obligations and Responsibilities

Islamiat Kolawole²⁸, Tajudeen Sanni²⁹

Abstract

The Maldives, as a Small Island Developing State, is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, which pose significant threats to human rights, including the rights to life, health, and adequate standard of living. Employing doctrinal legal methods, this paper examines the legal obligations and responsibilities of protecting human rights in the face of climate change. The Maldives' international human rights commitments, national laws, and policies are analysed, highlighting gaps and challenges in addressing climate change-related human rights issues. With specific reference to the Constitution, the Climate Change Act and other related instruments, the research reveals the need for institutional capacity building, and stakeholder engagement to ensure the effective protection of human rights in the context of climate change. Recommendations are made for policymakers, lawmakers, and human rights advocates to address these challenges and promote climate justice in the Maldives.

Keywords: Human Rights, Climate Change, Maldives, Legal Obligations, Responsibilities, Small Island Developing States.

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Challenges Of Positioning Restorative Justice As The New Frontier For Criminal Justice In Nigeria

Kafilat Muhammad Lawal Omolola³⁰

Abstract

Traditional Criminal Justice in Nigeria has been modeled after the Common Law legal tradition and it has therefore been adversarial procedurally and retributive in its outcomes. This model has been blamed for the ineffectiveness around the world hence the emergence of restorative justice as the new frontier for criminal justice. Due to the divergence of restorative justice from the existing punitive paradigm, its introduction is usually predicated on fundamental legislative reforms. In Nigeria, there has rising advocacy for the introduction of restorative justice, however due to its fundamental divergence from the traditional system of criminal justice, the questions that has arisen is the adequacy of the existing legal framework to support the effective introduction of restorative justice. Exploring this challenge is therefore the main objective of this paper. A doctrinal approach was adopted and it involved the examination of the legal framework for criminal justice in Nigeria particularly the Administration of Criminal Justice Act (ACJA) 2015. This is because it is the most significant amendment to Nigeria's Criminal Justice Laws since independence in 1960. It was found that that while the law provided for aspects of restorative such as restitution and compensation, it neglects important procedural aspects of restorative justice which are integral to its capacity to promote accountability and rehabilitation of offenders. It is therefore recommended that there is the need for the introduction of more comprehensive reforms that will bring the practice of restorative justice in Nigeria in tandem with global best practices.

Keywords : Restorative justice, Nigeria, criminal justice

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Composition Of The Court. Absolute Nullity Provided For By The Criminal Procedure Code

Laura Mihaela Sarcina³¹

Abstract

The principle of procedural legality is the basis of a modern legal system and requires compliance with procedural rules in the conduct of justice, thus guaranteeing a fair trial. An important aspect of this principle is the legal composition of the panel of judges. Its illegal composition attracts sanctions, the most serious of which is the absolute nullity of the jurisdictional acts issued under these conditions.

Some of the absolute nullities, provided for in art. 281 par. 1 letter. Of the c.pr.pen., refer to the violation of the provisions regarding the composition of the panel of judges.

By illegal composition of the panel of judges, the legislator intended to sanction with absolute nullity not only the incorrect composition of the panel with the number of judges necessary to judge a case, according to its specifics, or the composition with judges who are not specifically designated to judge certain cases (for example, for judging minors or corruption offenses), but also the existence of cases of incompatibility or those relating to ensuring the continuity of the panel deliberating on the criminal case. The composition of the panel refers to the number and quality of judges participating in the resolution of a case. The rules regarding the composition of the panel are established by law, varying depending on the jurisdictional level, the nature of the case and its complexity. Ensuring a legal composition of the panel of judges is not a simple procedural formality, but also a fundamental guarantee of the right to a fair trial, enshrined in article 6 of the European convention on human rights and the constitution of Romania, confers legitimacy and authority to the judgment delivered. Failure to comply with the rules on the composition of the panel may affect the impartiality and independence of judges, as well as public confidence in the act of justice.

Keywords: legal composition of the panel of judges, absolute nullities, constitutional court, human rights

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Using EEG to Identify Brain Responses to Legal Stimuli

Ruxandra Victoria PARASCHIV³², Vlad ZAMFIRESCU³³

Corina COSTACHE³⁴, Luiza BĂNICĂ³⁵

Andreea ROȘCA-CALOENESCU³⁶, Andrada Elena STAN³⁷

Abstract

The integration of neuroscience into the legal domain offers new perspectives on the cognitive and emotional processes involved in interpreting legal norms. This study investigates brain responses to legal stimuli using electroencephalography (EEG) in a sample of 30 participants exposed to both legal and neutral phrases. The analysis of event-related potentials (ERP), particularly the P300 and LPP components, revealed increased brain activation in frontal and parietal regions in response to emotionally loaded legal stimuli. The findings suggest that EEG can be a valuable tool for studying legal interpretation processes and support the development of neurolaw, with possible applications in the training of legal professionals and the identification of cognitive biases. At the same time, the study raises ethical concerns regarding the use of neurophysiological evidence in the judicial system.

Keywords: Neurolaw, EEG, event-related potentials (ERP), P300, LPP, legal stimuli, brain activation, moral processing, cognitive bias, legal judgment, legal language, neurocognitive assessment.

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Latest Bill Regarding Magistrates' Service Pensions In The Context Of The NRRO: Between Constitutional Requirements And European Conditions

Mălăescu Ioana Ruxandra³⁸

Abstract

This paper examines the recently proposed reform of Romanian magistrates' service pensions in the context of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP). By analyzing the interplay between constitutional principles, EU fiscal requirements and judicial independence, the study explores whether the proposed legislative changes comply with the national and European legal standards. Drawing on relevant jurisprudence of the Romanian Constitutional Court, as well as insights from general EU and ECHR practice, the paper argues that service pensions for magistrates are not privileges but institutional guarantees vital to the independence of the judiciary. The reforms must therefore be assessed through a strict proportionality test, ensuring that fiscal objectives do not disproportionately affect fundamental rights. The study concludes with recommendations for maintaining a balanced and constitutionally compliant service pension scheme, aligned with both internal legal constraints and external commitments.

Keywords: judicial independence, service pensions, NRRP, Constitutional Court, comparative law.

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Assigning Legal Responsibility in International Law

Mihaela POP³⁹

Abstract

One branch of international law is the law of State responsibility, which deals with the consequences of breaches of obligations under international law. States cannot violate international law with impunity, and the legal ramifications of such violations are the subject of this branch of international law. Furthermore, international wrongful acts are evaluated from a legal perspective, and failed responsibilities are assessed. State responsibility may result from actions taken by State organs, including executive, legislative, and judicial acts, as well as by groups or entities which have a degree of independence from the State. Responsibilities also arise from omissions, including failure to take reasonable measures to ensure compliance with international law. Additionally, conduct of the State's agents committing a violation of the State's obligations is imputed to the State, whether they acted in their official capacity or not. Similarly, conduct taking place in a territory under a State's control or conduct of another State, whether formally or informally controlled by the State, is imputed to the State.

Keywords: international law, legal responsibility, State responsibility

JEL Code: K33, K38, K39

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The Right To Useful Mutual Information And The Exercise Of Rights And The Assumption Of Obligations In Good Faith Between The Parties To A Contract With Special Regard To The Intervention Of A Medically Proven Inability To Work

Mitric Bogdan Marian⁴⁰

Abstract

The principles of good faith and mutual information expressly regulated in the provisions of art. 8 of the Labor Code, constitute themselves the grounds for the employee's obligation to inform the employer about any medical incapacity to work, including prior to the issuance of a medical certificate, the lack of information and good faith being causes for the removal of the employer's obligation provided for in art. 60 of the Labor Code.

This necessity becomes more current in conditions where the exercise of a right of one of the parties is subject to legal or contractual constraints related to the very existence of the other contractor's own act.

The principle of exercising civil rights and obligations in good faith is a general principle and opposes the abusive exercise of legal or contractual rights and obligations in a way that would put the co-contractor in a situation in which he would not find himself if there were mutual information honest regarding the exercise of obligations and rights.

Keywords: obligations, good faith, mutual information, medical inability to work, labor relations.

JEL Code: K31

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The Rule Of Law In The Age Of Artificial Intelligence

Nikola Dacev⁴¹

Abstract

The rapid advancement of artificial intelligence (AI) presents both unprecedented opportunities and serious challenges for the Rule of Law in contemporary societies. As AI systems increasingly influence decision-making in areas such as law enforcement, judicial proceedings, public administration, and private governance, core legal principles, including legality, accountability, transparency, equality, and access to justice, are being fundamentally tested. This paper explores these evolving dynamics within the context of the Western Balkan countries, with a particular focus on North Macedonia. As public institutions and private actors in the region integrate AI technologies into critical legal and administrative functions, concerns arise regarding transparency, human oversight, and the protection of fundamental rights. The study critically examines whether the existing legal and institutional frameworks in North Macedonia are adequately equipped to regulate AI-driven decision-making while safeguarding democratic values and legal certainty. Key risks identified include algorithmic bias, the opacity of automated systems, and the potential erosion of human accountability. The paper evaluates current institutional responses at both national and regional levels, and, through comparative analysis and an assessment of regional cooperation mechanisms, proposes normative and policy-oriented recommendations aimed at reinforcing legal safeguards. Ultimately, the paper argues that in the absence of deliberate and informed legal governance, AI could deepen existing institutional vulnerabilities. However, with the adoption of appropriate legal tools, regulatory oversight, and public engagement, AI also holds the potential to strengthen democratic governance and uphold the foundational principles of the Rule of Law.

Keywords: democracy, justice, public administration, accountability, law enforcement.

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The Science And Art Of Judging

REMUS IONESCU⁴²

Abstract

Even in the present day, as the contemporary world transitions into an "informational" era, it remains plausible to discuss the "art" of judging and presiding over debates as a sacrosanct human endeavor. The path to the mastery entailed by this "art" is unquestionably mediated by science, understood as a systematic body of verifiable knowledge concerning both objective and subjective reality. Nonetheless, art requires exemplars, and it is incumbent upon each judicial body to infuse the most appropriate forms of honoring the most distinguished practitioners, thereby generalizing the positive experiences of those sculptors of truth. In this way, it is expected that each of us—if not at the outset of our careers, at least at their zenith—will be able to assert, "This is the master to whom I aspired."

Today, the emergence of artificial intelligence (AI) and its applications has led to a profound disruption of traditional legal professions, the scope and consequences of which we have yet to fully comprehend. Undoubtedly, this marks the end of an era—one in which technology merely accompanied and served human thought. Today, we are entering an age where the former increasingly tends to replace the latter.

Keywords: art, science, debates, court hearing, judge, impartiality, bias, artificial intelligence.

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Detecting Cognitive Biases In Judicial Decision-Making Through Eeg Analysis And Ai Methods

Ruxandra Victoria PARASCHIV⁴³

Abstract

This study investigates the detection of cognitive biases in judicial decision-making by combining EEG analysis with artificial intelligence (AI) methods. Cognitive biases—such as implicit stereotypes, confirmation bias, or status-based bias—often operate unconsciously, affecting legal decisions and undermining impartiality. In a controlled experiment, 40 participants (both legal professionals and non-specialists) evaluated neutral and bias-laden legal case scenarios while their brain activity was recorded using EEG. ERP components (N200, P300, and LPP) showed significant differences under bias conditions, indicating heightened conflict and affective processing.

AI classifiers (SVM, Random Forest, CNN) accurately distinguished biased vs. neutral conditions with over 80% accuracy. ERP responses correlated with more severe judgments and faster reaction times in biased trials, suggesting an automatic influence on decision-making. These findings support the feasibility of using EEG and AI to detect neurophysiological markers of bias before they manifest behaviorally. The approach offers potential applications in anti-bias training, decision auditing, and cognitive feedback.

However, real-world implementation requires ethical safeguards, transparency, and interdisciplinary collaboration. While EEG and AI cannot replace legal reasoning, they may serve as complementary tools to better understand and mitigate unconscious influences in judicial processes, contributing to a more equitable justice system.

Keywords: Cognitive bias, Judicial decision-making, EEG, Event-Related Potentials (ERP), Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, Neuroethics, Implicit stereotypes, Legal neuroscience

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Criminal protection of medical personnel against violence. Between the opportunity of criminalization and the need for urgent legislative reform

Ștefan Boboc⁴⁴

Abstract

Conceived out of the need to provide medical system personnel with protection against the increasingly numerous acts of aggression, the offense provided under Article 652 (formerly Article 641¹) of Law no. 95/2006 on healthcare reform ensured, for a short period, an aggravated sanctioning regime for acts of psychological and physical violence directed at medical staff. Having certain drafting deficiencies from the very moment of its adoption, unfortunately, after a short period, with the adoption of the new Criminal Code, the regulation became even more problematic, making urgent legislative intervention necessary in order to bring it into line with the provisions of the Code.

The World Health Organization defines workplace violence as “incidents in which staff are abused, threatened or assaulted in circumstances related to their work, including during commuting to and from the workplace, involving an explicit or implicit threat to their safety, well-being, or health”. Healthcare workers are exposed to all situations identified by the organization as posing a special risk of workplace violence, which makes this category of employees unique in terms of the extent and significance of the phenomenon of workplace violence.

Keywords: doctor, medical personnel, violence, offense

JEL Codes: K14, K32

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Marine Protected Areas as a Climate Change Mitigation Strategy in the Maldives: Opportunities, Challenges, and the Regulatory Context

Tajudeen Sanni⁴⁵

Abstract

The Maldives, as a Small Island Developing State, is highly vulnerable to climate change impacts. Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) have emerged as a crucial strategy for mitigating these impacts, conserving marine biodiversity, and promoting sustainable development. This paper aims at examining the opportunities and challenges associated with MPAs as a climate change mitigation strategy in the Maldives, analysing the regulatory context and its implications for effective MPA management. The legal frameworks governing MPAs, including international, regional, and national laws are examined employing a doctrinal legal approach aimed at assessing the adequacy of existing instruments in addressing climate change-related issues. The research highlights the need for enhanced regulatory frameworks, institutional capacity building, and stakeholder engagement to ensure the effective conservation and management of MPAs in the Maldives. This study contributes to the discourse on climate change mitigation and marine conservation in the context of a small island developing state, offering insights for policymakers, researchers, and practitioners.

Keywords: Marine Protected Areas, Climate Change Mitigation, Maldives, Regulatory Frameworks, Marine Conservation.

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Neurocognitive Profiles In Impulse Control Disorders

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Oana ȘTIRBU⁴⁸, Luiza BĂNICĂ⁴⁹

Șerban Teodor NICOLESCU⁵⁰, Andreea ROȘCA-CALOENESCU⁵¹

Abstract

Impulse control disorders (ICD) are frequently associated with criminal behaviors characterized by lack of premeditation, reactive aggression, and poor emotional regulation. This study aims to investigate the specific neurocognitive profiles of individuals with ICD and explore their implications for the individualization of criminal sentencing. A total of 60 participants (30 with ICD, 30 controls) were assessed using EEG recordings during a cognitive inhibition task, alongside validated psychometric tools (BIS-11, PCL-R). Results revealed distinct patterns in the clinical group, marked by reduced N200 and P300 amplitudes, as well as frontal oscillatory imbalances (decreased theta, increased beta activity). These markers correlated significantly with high impulsivity, aggression, and antisocial traits. Moreover, EEG features showed predictive value for both recidivism risk and responsiveness to cognitive rehabilitation interventions. The findings support the integration of neuropsychological assessments into the legal framework, particularly in evaluating criminal responsibility, dangerousness, and diminished capacity. Neurocognitive profiles are proposed as supportive tools for tailoring sanctions to individual characteristics-without replacing judicial discretion. The article emphasizes the urgent need for ethical protocols and methodological standards to ensure the responsible use of neuroscientific evidence in forensic contexts.

Keywords: impulsivity, EEG, cognitive inhibition, criminal behavior, neuropsychological assessment, sentencing individualization, criminal responsibility, recidivism, neuroethics

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EEG-Based Prediction Of Impulsive Behavior Using Machine Learning Algorithms

Titu PARASCHIV⁵², Cristian DRĂGHICI⁵³

Abstract

This study explores the feasibility of combining electroencephalography (EEG) and machine learning (ML) algorithms to identify the predisposition to impulsive behavior. Impulsivity, defined as the tendency to act quickly without deliberation, is associated with deficits in inhibitory control, which can be observed both behaviorally and neurophysiologically. Using a Go/No-Go task and 32-channel EEG recordings, we analyzed ERP components (N200, P300) and oscillatory activity (theta, beta) in 42 participants grouped based on their BIS-11 impulsivity scores. Machine learning models—SVM, Random Forest, and Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN)—were trained to classify participants' impulsivity levels. The CNN model achieved the best performance (accuracy: 85.4%; F1-score: 0.83). Results confirm the existence of specific brain activity patterns associated with impulsivity and demonstrate the predictive capacity of AI in identifying individual behavioral traits. These findings highlight the potential applications of EEG+AI in psychiatry, neuropsychological assessment, public safety, and forensic contexts. However, their implementation requires rigorous ethical protocols and extensive validation to ensure responsible use.

Keywords: Impulsivity, EEG, event-related potentials (ERP), inhibitory control, machine learning, SVM, neural networks, neuropsychology, automated classification

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Political Regime And Democracy In A Rule Of Law

Mircea TUTUNARU⁵⁴, Romulus MOREGA⁵⁵

Abstract

It is already well known that any form of human community necessarily involves a leadership, without which the organization, existence and functionality of the respective group are not possible. Taking into account such a thesis, we will be able to affirm that the beginnings of governance, therefore of the political phenomenon, coincide with those of social life, conditioning and influencing each other mutually during their long evolution. All modern democracies have recognized fundamental human rights; these are rights that cannot be abrogated by any power, they are inalienable rights that stem from the sovereignty of the people. Democracy presupposes the existence of values such as freedom, justice and equality. These represent ideals for which people have always fought and, at the same time, benchmarks on the basis of which the norms that regulate life in society have been created. The essential factor that determines the character of current political systems is the constitutional regime.

Keywords: democracy, state, law, constitution, political regime, political pluralism

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The Regulatory and Institutional Frameworks for Healthcare Data and Policy in Nigeria and Uganda

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Saim Celik⁵⁸, Fatimath Akanbi⁵⁹

Abstract

Effective healthcare data management and policy formulation are critical for improving health outcomes in Nigeria and Uganda. This study examines the regulatory and institutional frameworks governing healthcare data and policy in both countries, highlighting strengths, weaknesses, and opportunities for improvement. We analyze existing laws, policies, and institutional arrangements, assessing their impact on healthcare data collection, analysis, and utilization. Our research reveals gaps in data protection, sharing, and use, as well as challenges in inter-institutional collaboration and capacity building. We propose recommendations to enhance the regulatory and institutional frameworks, promoting better healthcare data management and informed policy decisions. This comparative study contributes to the discourse on healthcare governance in Africa, offering insights for policymakers, researchers, and practitioners.

Keywords: Healthcare Data, Policy Frameworks, Regulatory Frameworks, Nigeria, Uganda, Health Governance.

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Artificial Intelligence And Its Role In Global Insurance System Reformation

Marian-Lucian ACHIM⁶⁰

Abstract

The global insurance system is undergoing an accelerated transformation process, influenced by multiple factors, among which the implementation of artificial intelligence (AI) stands out. AI brings significant opportunities and challenges, fundamentally reshaping the way the insurance industry operates. Artificial intelligence (AI) is transforming the global insurance industry by enhancing operational efficiency, improving risk assessment, and reshaping customer experiences. From risk assessment and fraud detection to policy personalization and process automation, AI has the potential to revolutionize the entire insurance experience for both insurers and insureds.

Artificial intelligence offers enormous potential in insurance, but its implementation must be done carefully, respecting fairness, transparency, and consumer protection principles. Only in this way can companies leverage technological advantages without compromising public trust or legal compliance.

AI is a catalyst for the transformation of the global insurance system. The benefits are numerous, from better risk assessment to an improved customer experience. However, it is important to also address the challenges and risks associated with AI implementation to ensure a fair, transparent, and sustainable insurance system in the long term.

This article aims to explore the impact of AI on the global insurance system, analyzing current transformations and future visions, and examines the pivotal role AI plays in the reformation of insurance systems worldwide, focusing on its applications in underwriting, claims processing, fraud detection, and personalized policy design.

JEL Code: G22

Keywords: artificial intelligence, insurance, transformation of the insurance industry

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Accounting Of The Main Fiscal And Social Obligations

Of Economic Agents

CIUMAG MARIN⁶¹, CIUMAG ANCA⁶²

Abstract

The business environment must know the legal provisions regarding taxes, duties, and salary contributions that are due to the general consolidated budget and correctly record them in accounting, both their establishment and payment to various budgets.

In the paper, we presented the main taxes, duties, and social contributions owed by entities with economic activity and their recording in accounting with the help of case studies.

Profit tax, microenterprise income tax, and dividend tax are direct taxes, and the value-added tax is an indirect tax. Salary contributions are obligations of employees and employers, which are determined depending on the level of income earned by employees.

If taxes, duties, and contributions are not established correctly or are not paid on time, entities may be sanctioned with misdemeanor fines, increases, and late payment penalties or, when necessary, a criminal complaint.

Keywords: salary, contribution, tax, budget, employees

JEL Code: M40, M41

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Green Accounting VS. Sustainable Development: Conceptual Convergence And Implementation Challenges

Coconețu Vasilica-Ramona⁶³

Abstract

In an era where the climate crisis, the depletion of natural resources, and social pressures require a reassessment of traditional economic paradigms, the concepts of green accounting and sustainable development are gaining strategic importance.

The article aims to critically analyze the connection between these two concepts, highlighting their complementarity but also the difficulties of implementation in practice. In a global context marked by increasingly strict regulations on non-financial reporting and increased expectations from investors and consumers, green accounting becomes a fundamental tool for achieving sustainable development goals.

The analysis is supported by examples from practice, relevant case studies and international theoretical references, falling within an interdisciplinary conceptual framework. It explores not only the benefits of integrating green accounting into economic systems but also the risks, such as greenwashing and methodological difficulties.

Finally, the article proposes concrete directions for action to strengthen the role of green accounting as an essential pillar of corporate sustainability.

JEL Code: M40, M41

Keywords: green accounting, environmental accounting, sustainable development, bibliometric analysis, Scopus, VOS viewer

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Green Wheels: Evaluating ESG Practices and Financial Performance in Emerging Transportation Technologies

Ambreen Khursheed⁶⁴, Mariam Rao⁶⁵, Romel John⁶⁶

Abstract

In recent decades, companies have often sought new strategies if their financial performance falls below predetermined levels. Without a question, environmental, social, and governance (ESG) initiatives are essential to raising the performance of a high-tech company. We still lack comprehensive empirical insights, though. By examining how ESG practices affect the financial success of new technology-based businesses (NTBFs) in the transportation industry, this study closes the current gap. It also establishes how climate change-associated risks and possibilities (CCRP) and board gender diversity moderate this link. In order to evaluate the various effects of the wide gender diversity of transportation companies and its influence on climate change-associated risks and prospects on the ESG variables and the financial efficiency of chosen companies, the study analyzed the data gathered using SPSS and Mplus software (8.7 version). Multilevel Bayesian estimation is used to assess and apply data from high-tech transportation businesses in the United Kingdom from 2010 to 2023. According to the results, ESG significantly and favorably affects business profitability. Furthermore, this study made clear how crucial it is for business owners to concentrate on climate change and board gender diversity in order to boost the company's success. This study receives support from the resource-based view hypothesis. This study provides crucial implications to practitioners and policymakers regarding the role of ESG in improving a firm's performance.

Keywords: Multilevel Bayesian Estimation, United Kingdom, ESG, Climate Change

JEL Codes: G30, M14, Q50, O30

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Environmental Sustainability in BRICS: The Nexus of Technological Innovation, Literacy, and ICT for a Sustainable Future

Dr. Ambreen Khursheed⁶⁷, Rao Raza Hashim⁶⁸

Abstract

Sustainability and viability rank among the top growth objectives in every economy. Since environmental sustainability and economic growth are at opposite extremes of a continuum, anytime the economy does better in terms of stability and growth There is a clear study gap in the literature as a result of the growing trend of making multinational corporations accountable for their environmental impact, which can have both positive and negative consequences on environmental sustainability. While adjusting for the effects of urbanization, economic growth, and globalization in the BRICS nations, this study examines the relationship between technological innovation, ICT, and literacy rate and environmental sustainability.

Robust econometric techniques such as unit root tests and Panel Fully Modified Least Squares (FMOLS) cointegration tests are used to evaluate the data (1998–2023). The results show a favorable correlation with technical innovation and eco-friendly routes to global companies operating in the BRICS nations, and a negative and substantial correlation between ICT and literacy rate with environmental sustainability. The dynamics of the BRICS group of developing nations are examined in this paper. . Consequently, it provides particular insights that aid in bridging the gap between technology and sustainable development objectives. The study's conclusion highlights the significance of adopting innovative, environmentally responsible practices by multinational firms doing business in the BRICS economies.

Keywords: Multinational corporations, Technological innovation, Sustainability, BRICS, Panel Fully Modified Least Squares

JEL Codes: Q50, O30, F60, C23

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Analysis Of The Influence Of Macroeconomics On Third-Party Funds (Dpk) Using The Equivalent Rate As An Intervening Variable Study On Sharia Commercial Banks In Indonesia Period 2019-2024

Friska Indriyani⁶⁹, Erike Anggraeni⁷⁰, Gustika Nurmalia⁷¹

Abstract

Banks can function well if they have enough funds. The largest capital of banks is public funds. People will choose to save or invest their funds depending on the income they have; this condition will also affect the development of Third Party Funds such as inflation, and exchange rates. This study aims to determine the influence of inflation, and the exchange rate on third-party funds through the equivalent rate.

The method used in this study is quantitative research with a descriptive approach. The population in the study is all Sharia Commercial Banks in Indonesia, using purposive sampling criteria for foreign exchange banks, there are 3 banks, namely Bank Muamalat, Bank Mega Syariah, and Bank Panin Dubai Syariah. The data analysis technique used path analysis with the help of SPSS.24, then a hypothesis test of t and R^2 was carried out.

The results of the study show that inflation has no effect on Third Party Funds, this is because inflation that occurs in Indonesia is in the low category. Exchange rate variables and equivalent rates have a positive effect on Third Party Funds, changes in currency exchange rates that are increasing will affect people in storing their funds in banks. While inflation and the exchange rate have no effect on the equivalent rate, low inflation does not make the exchange rate change so that the two variables do not affect the profit sharing at banks. The influence of inflation and the exchange rate on Third-Party Funds through the equivalent rate shows a weakening influence. This means that the equivalent rate cannot mediate the relationship between inflation and the rate of third-party funds.

Keywords: Inflation, Exchange Rate, Third-Party Funds, and Equivalent Rate

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Analysis Of Endorser Credibility And Product Quality Towards Consumer Trust In Sun Care Products By Nivea In Islamic Business Perspective (Study On Tiktok Users At The Faculty Of Islamic Economics And Business, Uin Raden Intan Lampung)

Gelsha Aulia Rahma⁷², Ahmad Habibi⁷³, Budimansyah⁷⁴

Abstract

TikTok has become one of the most effective digital platforms in product marketing with creative content that can reach various consumer segments. Companies such as Nivea utilize celebrity endorsement strategies to increase brand awareness and attract interest in purchasing their sun care products. The credibility of endorsers is an important factor that influences consumer trust in the information conveyed in promotions. During increasingly tight business competition, the use of social media such as TikTok and effective marketing strategies are a challenge for companies in maintaining consumer loyalty. This study uses a qualitative method; in this study, the primary data sources are TikTok application users and Sun Care Nivea consumers at the Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business, UIN Raden Intan Lampung. Data collection techniques were carried out using observation, interviews, and documentation. Data processing in this study consisted of data reduction, tabulation, data presentation, and data verification.

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the endorser credibility factors that influence consumer trust in Sun Care Nivea include honesty, expertise, and attractiveness. This combination is important in building consumer trust. The qualities of SunCare Nivea that influence consumer trust include durability, features, SPF PA+++ protection, as well as sleek packaging and product variants that suit needs. SunCare Nivea has fulfilled the principles of Islamic Business such as Shiddiq, Amanah, Fathanah, and Tabligh through credible endorsers and quality products. Honesty, transparency, and social responsibility applied increase consumer trust.

Keywords: Endorser Credibility, Product Quality, Consumer Trust

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Bibliometric Analysis Of Mobile Banking Research In Islamic Banking Using Vosviewer (2013-2020 Period)

Hamidah Sari⁷⁵ , Ridwansyah⁷⁶ Muhammad Iqbal⁷⁷

Abstract

This study aims to address several main research questions: (1) How can the visualization of keyword network mapping in studies on mobile banking services in Islamic banking be conducted using VOSviewer software from 2013 to 2022? (2) What recommendations can be made for future research opportunities related to mobile banking services in Islamic banking? (3) How has the publication trend for research articles on mobile banking services in Islamic banking evolved over the 2013–2022 period? This research seeks to analyze publication trends and keyword patterns in articles on mobile banking services research in Islamic banking published between 2013 and 2022.

The study employs a descriptive quantitative research method with a bibliometric analysis approach. Data is sourced from Google Scholar in RIS format, which will then be thoroughly observed and analyzed. Identified studies related to the topic will be mapped, resulting in visuals that provide the desired data regarding research on mobile banking in Islamic banking, focusing on publications between 2013 and 2022. The findings of this study reveal keyword visualizations comprising six main clusters. The most frequently appearing keywords include: Islamic bank, Islamic banking, study, Islamic finance, and economy. The development of mobile banking articles in Islamic banking (2013–2022) has experienced fluctuations throughout the period. After a decline in 2014, the number of publications gradually increased, peaking in 2020, likely due to the surge of COVID-19-related research. However, a significant decline occurred after 2020, although the overall trend shows an increase in the number of articles over the past decade.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Islamic Banking, Mobile Banking Research.

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The Effect Of Digital Marketing And Local Government Policy On The Growth Of Micro, Small, And Medium Enterprises (SMEs) In The Perspective Of Islamic Economics (Study On Smes In Kec. Pesisir Tengah Kab. Pesisir Barat)

Hidayati Shliha Jamil⁷⁸, Tulus Suryanto⁷⁹, Siska Yuli Anita⁸⁰

Abstract

The growth of MSMEs, which is increasing, does not mean that it does not have problems, many MSMEs are unable to survive and eventually go out of business. Rapid market competition makes MSME players must be technology savvy in order to compete and survive, one of which is the use of digital marketing. Local government is one of the pillars in empowering MSMEs. The purpose of this study is to determine whether digital marketing and local government policies affect the growth of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

The population in this study were culinary Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in Pesisir Tengah District, West Pesisir Regency with a sample size of 100 respondents. In determining the sample, this study used a non-probability sampling technique with a purposive sampling method. The data collection technique used a questionnaire with a Likert scale, statistical analysis and tests in this research using the SmartPls 4.0 program tool. The statistical test results show that digital marketing testing has a positive and significant effect on the growth of MSMEs. local government policies have a positive and significant effect on the growth of MSMEs. In the Islamic Economic Perspective, it was found that most MSME actors have applied the principles of Islamic economics, namely unity/tauhid, justice, balance, freedom, and khilafah. However, in this study it was found that local government policies in implementing the principles of justice, the principle of balance and the principle of khilafah, were still not implemented optimally because there was still a lack of equity in providing facilities and infrastructure assistance. From the results of research on the

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halalness of MSME products, it was found that there are still many MSMEs that do not have halal certification.

Keywords: Digital Marketing, Local Government Policies and The Growth Of Micro, Small And Medium Enterprises

Change Management: A Priority For Leadership In The Context Of Economic, Legal, And Medical Transformations In Contemporary Society

Ioana CATRINA⁸¹, Ion NEAMȚU⁸²

Oana Maria CATRINA⁸³

Abstract

In recent years, the term “change” has become ubiquitous in organizational discourse, reflecting the increasing pace, complexity, and frequency of transformations — what is now commonly referred to as “changes to change” (Hiatt, 2006). Contemporary society is undergoing a profound transition — particularly visible in Romania. These systemic changes introduce new challenges and opportunities for both research and practice. Digital transformation, economic uncertainty, and political instability continue to fuel disruption.

Within organizations, the rapid pace of change often leads to workforce fatigue. This paper explores the role of change management as a strategic tool for leaders navigating uncertainty and driving sustainable transformation (Kotter, 1996), highlighting the pressing need for organizational flexibility characterized by profound changes in interpersonal dynamics, culture, economic conditions, governance, legislation, and both healthcare and legal systems.

JEL Code: A19

Keywords: change, change management, adaptability, transformations

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An Overview Of Romania's SAF-T Implementation Process, Impact And Perspectives Over The Business Environment

Ana-Maria MĂLĂESCU⁸⁴

Abstract

Amongst a list of major fiscal changes that impacted Romanian fiscal legislation in the last years, the implementation of SAF-T, which stands for Standard audit file for tax starting 1st of January 2022, is one of the most important, in what regards the costs, the efforts and the work imposed by the process. This paper examines questions raised by the business environment and the accounting practitioners whether the benefits exceed the costs and the efforts incurred along the process. Year 2025 is significant as the declaration becomes compulsory for almost all companies and institutions in Romania, the first mandatory period is January, but existing a period of grace until the end of July. For small companies this period of six month is full of challenges in the process of implementing the technical and human resources needed in order to fulfill the legal duties. Not only the entrepreneurs, but also accountants, IT- stuff and software developers are being involved in this team work. Meeting the deadline is of great importance, as otherwise companies risk to take fines rising to important amounts, which in the case of small to medium enterprises can affect the existence of the business by itself.

Keywords: Standard audit file for tax, accounting profession, ERP, XML, legal compliance, fiscal efficiency.

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The Effect Of Materialism On Impulse Buying Fashion Products On Shopee Live With Price Discount As A Moderation Variable In An Islamic Business Perspective (Study On Gen Z In Lampung)

Marfuatul Khoiriah⁸⁵, Vitria Susanti⁸⁶, Adib Fachri⁸⁷

Abstract

High materialism in a person can make a person more concerned with the acquisition of material goods, and they consider the material possessions they acquire to be a means to increase their own happiness and believe that the quantity and quality of their possessions can serve as a measure of their own success and that of others. Then based on the pre-survey, it was found that 82% of respondents regretted after impulse buying fashion products because the products they bought were not in accordance with the desired function. Inconsistencies in the results have been found in previous studies, so the researcher feels the need to add a moderation variable, namely price discount.

High materialism in a person can make a person more concerned with the acquisition of material goods, and they consider the material possessions they acquire to be a means to increase their own happiness and believe that the quantity and quality of their possessions can serve as a measure of their own success and that of others. Then, based on the pre-survey, it was found that 82% of respondents regretted after impulse buying fashion products because the products they bought were not in accordance with the desired function. Inconsistencies in the results have been found in previous studies, so the researcher feels the need to add a moderation variable, namely price discount.

Keywords: Materialism, Impulse Buying, Price Discount, Fashion Products

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Contribution Of Direct And Indirect Taxes To The Size Of Annual Budgetary Resources

MARIAN-CATALIN CORICI⁸⁸

Abstract

The appropriate dimensioning of budgetary resources in the establishment of the general consolidated budget takes into account the increase in the degree of collection of direct and indirect taxes by the authorized institutions.

Taking into account the fact that the bearer of direct and indirect taxes is the final consumer of goods and services in the economy and the circuit of the taxable flow is closed through the services and goods offered by the state authority to the members of the community, it is necessary to identify a balance between the financial impact felt by the contributor and the quality of the public goods and services they benefit from.

Any inconsistency that has the effect of deteriorating this balance leads either to the emergence of social conflicts or to the provision of public goods and services below the expected level.

By improving the collection of direct and indirect taxes, respectively, through a rational and efficient redistribution of budgetary resources in the economy, the progress of the entire society is certainly ensured.

Keywords: impozite directe, impozite indirecte, resurse bugetare.

JEL codes: G30, G32, G38

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GIG Economy In Romania And Europe—Realities, Challenges, And Perspectives

Matei-Cernăianu Alice Dalina⁸⁹

Abstract

The rise of the GIG economy, characterized by short-term, task-based, and platform-mediated work, represents one of the most significant transformations of the labor market in the 21st century. In Europe, and particularly in Romania, this phenomenon has expanded rapidly, driven by digital innovation, shifting worker preferences, and the growing demand for flexible services. This paper offers a comprehensive analysis of the current state of the GIG economy in Romania in comparison with other European countries, examining its structural dimensions, legal frameworks, and socio-economic impact. The study explores three key dimensions: (1) the realities of GIG work, including demographic characteristics, sectoral distribution, and income variability; (2) the challenges it generates, such as the lack of social protection, employment insecurity, and the ambiguity of legal status for GIG workers; and (3) the perspectives for integrating GIG work into sustainable labor market models. Special attention is given to the role of European and national institutions in regulating digital labor platforms, the implementation of the EU Directive on platform work, and the tension between labor flexibility and workers' rights. Using a mixed-method approach, including comparative policy analysis, secondary data from Eurostat and national statistics, and selected case studies, this paper contributes to the academic and policy debate on the future of work in Europe. The findings highlight the urgent need for coherent regulatory responses that can ensure fair working conditions while preserving the innovative potential of digital labor platforms. Romania, situated between Western European regulatory models and Eastern European labor dynamics, provides a relevant case for understanding the broader continental trends in GIG employment.

JEL Codes: J21, J46, O52, L86

Keywords: GIG economy, platform work, labor market regulation, social protection, Romania, European Union, digital platforms

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Public Procurement Lessons for Regionally Owned Enterprises: What Should Be Adopted, Adapted, or Abandoned?

Nandang Sutisna⁹⁰

Abstract

Public procurement plays a pivotal role in shaping accountability, transparency, and efficiency within the public sector. However, its direct application to Regional-Owned Enterprises (Badan Usaha Milik Daerah or BUMD), which operate under hybrid mandates of public accountability and market orientation, raises significant adaptation challenges. This study aims to explore which procurement governance practices from the public sector can be adopted, which should be adapted, and which are better abandoned when applied to BUMD. Using a qualitative approach based on content analysis of regulatory documents and case comparisons across multiple BUMDs, the research develops a structured framework for selective policy learning. The findings indicate that core principles such as transparency and competition are transferable and should be adopted. Meanwhile, procedural rigidity and mandatory centralized procurement mechanisms require contextual adaptation. Conversely, elements that hinder operational flexibility—such as excessive bureaucratic oversight—are deemed inapplicable. This adopt–adapt–abandon framework provides strategic insight for BUMDs seeking to reform their procurement governance without compromising institutional agility or accountability. The study contributes to the discourse on adaptive governance in hybrid organizations and offers a reference for policy makers and enterprise leaders.

Keywords: procurement governance, BUMD, policy transfer, public procurement, adaptive governance

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The Influence of Profitability and Company Size on Tax Avoidance (Case study of companies listed on the Jakarta Islamic Index (JII) for the 2020-2023 period)⁹¹

Novita Sari, DBA.Erike Anggraeni, S.E., M.E.Sy, Dimas Pratomo, M.E.

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the effect of profitability and company size on tax avoidance practices in companies listed on the Jakarta Islamic Index (JII). Tax avoidance is one of the strategies used by companies to reduce their tax obligations in a legal manner, but it can still have a negative impact on state tax revenues. Factors that influence tax avoidance, such as profitability and company size, are important to study because both can reflect the company's capacity and preferences in making decisions related to tax avoidance. High profitability is often the reason for companies to engage in tax avoidance practices, while large company size can provide more opportunities to take advantage of existing legal loopholes and tax policies.

This study uses a quantitative method with a panel data regression analysis approach. The data used were obtained from the annual reports of companies listed on the JII during the 2020-2023 period. The independent variables in this study are profitability as measured using Return on Assets (ROA) and company size as measured by total assets. While the dependent variable is tax avoidance as measured using the cash effective tax rate (CETR) ratio. The results of this study are expected to provide an overview of the extent to which profitability and company size influence the company's decision to conduct tax avoidance, as well as provide deeper insight into the dynamics of tax avoidance practices in companies listed on the JII.

This study is also expected to contribute to taxation policy in Indonesia, especially in understanding the factors that influence tax avoidance among companies listed on the sharia stock market. In addition, the results of this study are expected to be a reference for further studies that discuss topics related to tax avoidance in Indonesian companies.

Keywords: Profitability, Company Size, Tax Avoidance, Jakarta Islamic Index (JII).

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Tax Evasion, Tax Fraud—Their Causes And Forms Of Manifestation

Gabriel POPEANGĂ⁹²

Abstract

Tax evasion has been and is an omnipresent phenomenon in economic and social terms. This problem is worrying due to the lack of effective measures to prevent and "listen" to it, all of which affects the economic stability of the state. The most common form of manifestation of tax evasion and otherwise a legal form is tax havens, based on which there are contradictory economic interests. To combat tax evasion, it is necessary, first, to implement tax control and an efficient legislative system, and finally, tax education for citizens.

The phenomenon of fiscal evasion produces multiple effects both at the macroeconomic level and at the individual level, primarily unfavorable, but also some benefits, both in the short term and in the long term, following an attempt to systematize all these effects. It's technically feasible and, at the same time, very risky.

JEL Codes: H26, K34, H25, H20

Keywords: Tax evasion, tax fraud, fiscal policy, legal loopholes, tax havens, shell companies, Romanian tax system

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The Influence Of Usefulness, Ease Of Use and Subjective Norms With Regard To Intention To Use (Case Study Of Fund Users In Bandar Lampung)⁹³

Rena Chintia, Evi Ekawati, Weny Rosilawati

Abstract

The rapid development of information technology has affected many aspects of life, including financial transactions. One of the innovations is the emergence of digital wallet services, such as Dana, which makes it easier for users to carry out various transactions practically and efficiently. This study aims to test the effect of usefulness, ease of use, and subjective norms on the intention to use the Dana application in Bandar Lampung. The method used is quantitative with a sample of 100 respondents selected using the Lemeshow formula. The data analysis technique uses SmartPLS with validity tests, reliability tests, and hypothesis tests. The results of the study showed that usefulness (X1) had no effect and was not significant on intention to use (Y), ease of use (X2) also had no effect and was not significant on intention to use (Y), while subjective norms (X3) had a positive and significant effect on intention to use (Y).

Keywords :Usefulness, Ease of Use, Subjective Norms, Intention To Use

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The Effect Of Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility (ICSR), Good Corporate Governance (GCG) And Zakat Performance Ratio On The Financial Performance Of Sharia Commercial Banks In Indonesia In 2019-2023

Sirli Dwi Oktari⁹⁴, Moh. Bahrudin⁹⁵, Adib Fachri ⁹⁶

Abstract

The development of Islamic banking in Indonesia has now become one of the benchmarks for the success of Islamic economic existence. Islamic banking is considered more able to maintain its existence than conventional banking. Then the purpose of this study is to analyze the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable. This study uses a quantitative approach.

Quantitative method is a research method that can be interpreted as a research method based on the philosophy of positivism, used to research on a particular population or sample, data collection using research instruments, quantitative data analysis with the aim of testing hypotheses that have been established. Meanwhile, the population used in the research conducted by researchers are all Islamic commercial banks in Indonesia. Data analysis used is multiple linear regression analysis using computer program Eviews 10.

The results of this study showed that partially variable Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility and Zakat Performance Ratio has no effect on financial performance variables, while the variable Good Corporate Governance has an effect on financial performance and simultaneously variable Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility, Good Corporate Governance and Zakat Performance Ratio has no effect on financial performance variables.

Keywords: Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility, good Corporate Governance, Zakat

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The Challenges Of Pension Systems

VALENTIN STEGĂROIU⁹⁷

Abstract

As is known, pension systems, as they are organized, differ from one country to another, depending on a series of factors related to the economic system, demographic structure, and government policies, based on a single system based on the intergenerational redistribution component or on a mix of public and private pensions, with notable differences in terms of approach and implementation, as well as their efficiency.

The sustainability and adequacy of pension systems have become pressing concerns in the context of demographic shifts, economic volatility, and evolving labor markets. This paper explores the multifaceted challenges facing modern pension systems, including aging populations, decreasing birth rates, increased life expectancy, and the growing pressure on public finances. Additionally, the paper analyzes the impact of labor market trends such as informal employment, job instability, and technological change on pension contributions and coverage. Through a comparative analysis of various pension models—pay-as-you-go, funded, and hybrid systems—this study highlights both systemic vulnerabilities and potential reforms. This paper aims to provide a synthesis of the challenges of pension systems in our country and in European states, their maturity or lack thereof, and the measures taken to maintain their sustainability in the face of global challenges.

The paper concludes by proposing policy recommendations aimed at enhancing the resilience, fairness, and long-term sustainability of pension schemes in both developed and developing economies.

JEL Code: F02, F15, F53, F59, H55, O11, O52

Keywords: pension system, PAYG system, contributory benefit, pension mix, public pensions, private pensions

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Using Artificial Intelligence To Determine The Conceptual Structure In The Innovation Process

VătuIU Teodora⁹⁸; Iana Traian⁹⁹

Abstract

Inteligența Artificial intelligence (AI) can be used to determine the conceptual structure of an innovation and in the digitalization process through several advanced methods, such as data analysis, knowledge modeling, and process automation. Once the data collection and processes have been built from different sources, the next step involves their integration and automation of data mining technologies to be used to generate added value through innovation. In this article, we present some essential stages of this laborious process, intended to ultimately lead to improved quality of life.

JEL classification: A14, O30, O35, C81, C88, C63, G38

Keywords: AI innovation, conceptual structure, artificial intelligence, digital economy, data mining

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The Effect of Flow Experience on Exclusive Brand Purchase Decisions with Love of Money as a Moderation Variable in Islamic Business Perspective (Adidas Brand Consumers on the Shopee Application in Bandar Lampung)¹⁰⁰

Vita Isnawati, Erike Anggraeni, Vicky F. Sanjaya

Abstract

One of the current fashion trends is athleisure, which is a combination of sportswear and casual wear. Adidas is proven to be able to combine comfort in exercising while still looking stylish. Flow experience in online shopping is the ease of using the web, challenges, and perception of usability. Purchase decisions can arise when consumers continue to search for what they want to buy. Purchase decisions can be influenced not only by the flow experience but also by other factors such as love of money. The love of money theory assesses how far a person's love for money will later form an influence on decisions. The formulation of the problem in this study is whether flow experience affects the purchase decision of exclusive brands, whether love of money moderates the relationship between flow experience and purchase decision, and how flow experience, purchase decision and love of money in the perspective of Islamic business. This research uses a quantitative approach by being conducted on Adidas brand users on the Shopee application. The analysis method uses SEM (Structural equation modeling) using Partial Least Square (PLS) and data processing using SmartPLS 4 software. The results of this study show that the hypothesis is supported, that is, the higher a person performs the flow experience (X), the higher the occurrence of purchase decisions (Y). Love of money moderates the relationship between flow experience and purchase decisions, which means that the higher the love of money, the more cautious they will be in making purchases.

Keywords : Flow Experience, Purchase Decisions, Love Of Money

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Boosting Financial Stability: Islamic Responsibility, Compliance, And Zakat In Asean¹⁰¹

Vitria Dwi Nurbaiti¹, Ersi Sisdianto²

Abstract

The growth of the Islamic banking industry in Indonesia has continued to increase over the past 3 years. In addition to Indonesia, there are ASEAN countries that also develop Islamic banking, namely Malaysia, Thailand and Brunei Darussalam. But on the other hand there are also environmental issues that encourage public attention to the need for further management in its business operations in Islamic banking. This study discusses the disclosure of Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility, Sharia Compliance and Zakat on the financial stability of Islamic banks in ASEAN. The purpose of this study is to analyze the effect of Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility, Sharia Compliance and Zakat on the financial stability of Islamic banks in ASEAN.

The research method used in this research is a quantitative approach. The population in this study were all countries in the ASEAN region, the sampling technique used was purposive sampling so that the number of samples in this study were 4 countries consisting of Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Brunei Darussalam. The type of research used is quantitative research so that the analytical tool used is panel data regression.

After data processing, the results show that the variables of Islamic corporate social responsibility (ICSR) and Zakat have an influence on the financial stability of Islamic banks in ASEAN, while the sharia compliance variable measured by Profit Sharing Ratio and Equitable Distribution Ratio has no effect on the financial stability of Islamic banks in ASEAN. This research is expected to increase understanding of the financial stability of Islamic Banks in ASEAN so that in the future stakeholders can make better decisions. On the other hand, this study has limitations, namely the number of Islamic banks studied is still limited and the variables used in this study still need improvement. Therefore, further research is recommended to explore and develop indicators that are more holistic and relevant.

Keywords: ICSR, Sharia Governance, Sharia Compliance, Zakat, Bank Soundness Stability

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The Influence of Sharia Compliance, Islamic Corporate Governance and Financial Leverage on the Financial Performance of Islamic Commercial Banks in Indonesia for the Period 2017-2023¹⁰²

Widia Anggraini, Ridwansyah, Zulaikah

Abstract

Islamic financial institutions play a very crucial role in the Indonesian economy. Currently, the Islamic banking industry in Indonesia is experiencing significant growth, marked by the increasing number of Islamic banks, conventional banks that adopt Islamic principles, and non-Islamic bank financial institutions. This phenomenon shows that Islamic financial institutions are an attractive choice for economic actors, both as entrepreneurs and consumers. Although the Islamic banking industry in Indonesia has shown rapid growth in recent years, the financial performance of Islamic banks still faces various challenges, one of which is the integration of compliance with Islamic principles with good corporate governance practices. In addition, fraud cases in Islamic commercial banks still occur frequently. This study aims to analyze the influence of Sharia Compliance, Islamic Corporate Governance (ICG) and Financial Leverage on the financial performance of Islamic commercial banks in Indonesia in the period 2017-2023. The methodology used in this study is a quantitative approach with a descriptive research type. The data analyzed are secondary data obtained from the annual financial reports and Good Corporate Governance reports of Islamic commercial banks in Indonesia during that period. Data analysis was conducted using a panel data regression model with the help of Eviews 12 software, with a sample consisting of six Islamic commercial banks. The analysis process includes descriptive statistics, classical assumption tests and panel data regression. The results of the study indicate that PSR has no significant effect on the financial performance of commercial banks with a probability value ($0.1885 > 0.05$). EDR also has no significant effect, with a probability value ($0.9618 > 0.05$). On the other hand, ZPR shows a significant positive effect on the financial performance of commercial banks with a significant value ($0.0030 < 0.05$). ICG has a significant negative effect with a significant value ($0.0150 < 0.05$), while DAR has a significant positive effect with a significant value ($0.0000 < 0.05$). To

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increase customer trust and long-term performance, Islamic banks need to ensure that all their operations and policies are in accordance with sharia principles.

Keywords: Sharia Compliance, Islamic Corporate Governance, Financial Leverage, Islamic Commercial Banks, and Financial Performanc

HEALTH STUDIES

No	Aauthor Information	Title
1	Esra Yıldırım, Faculty of Health Sciences, Sakarya University, Sakarya, Turkey; Assist. Prof. Dr. Metin Yıldız, Faculty of Health Sciences, Sakarya University, Sakarya, Turkey.	Robotic Technologies in Midwifery Practice
2	Nursel Gül, Faculty of Health Sciences, Sakarya University, Sakarya, Turkey; Assist. Prof. Dr. Metin Yıldız, Faculty of Health Sciences, Sakarya University, Sakarya, Turkey.	Economic Contributions of Technology Use in Health
3	Graduate Student, Semih TURGUT, Sakarya University, Institute Of Health Sciences, Department of Nursing Sakarya, Türkiye; Lecturer, Zekiye TURAN, Sakarya University, Faculty Of Health Sciences, Department of Nursing, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology Nursing Sakarya, Türkiye.	Women's Reproductive Health Services After the Earthquake
4	Graduate Student, Sinem YAĞIZ, Sakarya University, Institute of Health Sciences, Department of Nursing, Sakarya, Türkiye; Assoc. Prof. Dr., Zekiye TURAN, Sakarya University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Nursing, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology Nursing, Sakarya, Türkiye.	Being a Female Worker in Türkiye
5	Graduate Student, Tuba Özlem KAPLAN, Sakarya University, Institute of Health Sciences, Department of Nursing, Sakarya, Türkiye; Faculty Member, Zekiye TURAN, Sakarya University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Nursing, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology Nursing, Sakarya, Türkiye.	Parental Refusal to Vaccinate Their Children: Reasons and Social Implications
6	Graduate Student, Tuğba Bilgit, Sakarya University, Institute of Health Sciences, Department of Nursing, Sakarya, Türkiye; Assoc. Prof. Dr., Zekiye Turan, Sakarya University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Nursing, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology Nursing, Sakarya, Türkiye.	The Invisible Face of Burnout in the Workplace: "Quiet Quitting" Among Healthcare Workers
7	Miray Deliktaş, Faculty of Health Sciences, Sakarya University, Sakarya, Turkey; Assist. Prof. Dr. Metin Yıldız, Faculty of Health Sciences, Sakarya University, Sakarya, Turkey.	The Economic Impact of Artificial

		Intelligence (AI) in the Health Sector
8	Assistant Professor Dr. Samira HAMZA REGUIG, Department of Exact Sciences, Higher Teacher Training School (E.N.S.O), Oran, Algeria.	Cycloaddition Reaction of Epoxides with Various Alkenes and Alkynes in the Presence and Absence of Catalyst
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10	Assistant Professor, Dr. Nasir Mustafa, Istanbul Gelisim University; Assistant Professor, Dr. Hina Zahoor, Istanbul Gelisim University.	Building Smart and Sustainable Health Systems: The Role of AI in Climate - Resilient Care
11	Res. Asst. Dr. Çiğdem Şen Tepe, Kürşat Çapraz, Sakarya University, Türkiye.	The effect of technology use on positive ageing
12	Res. Asst. Dr. Çiğdem Şen Tepe, Sakarya University, Türkiye.	Current psychosocial care practices in nursing
13	Lecturer PhD Ruxandra Victoria PARASCHIV, Titu Maiorescu University, Bucharest; MD. Vlad ZAMFIRESCU, Titu Maiorescu University, Bucharest, Engineer Luiza BĂNICĂ, Wing Computer Group SRL, Bucharest.	Using EEG to Identify Brain Responses to Legal Stimuli
14	Prof. PhD Eng. Titi PARASCHIV, Titu Maiorescu University, Bucharest; Lecturer PhD Ruxandra Victoria PARASCHIV, Titu Maiorescu University, Bucharest; PhD Candidate Eng. Oana ȘTIRBU, Titu Maiorescu University, Bucharest; National	Neurocognitive Profiles in Impulse Control Disorders

	University of Science and Technology, Politehnica Bucharest; Engineer Luiza BĂNICĂ, Wing Computer Group SRL, Bucharest; PhD Candidate Eng. Șerban Teodor NICOLESCU, National University of Science and Technology, Politehnica Bucharest.	
15	Lecturer Dr. Ana Maria Cîmpeanu, Faculty of Medical Nursing Targu Jiu, University Titu Maiorescu Bucharest, Romania; Lecturer Dr. Liviu Martin Faculty of Medical Nursing Targu Jiu, University Titu Maiorescu Bucharest, Romania; Lecturer Ioan Dogariu Faculty of Medical Nursing Targu Jiu, University Titu Maiorescu Bucharest, Romania; Dr. Ana Velcea, Dr. Camelia Firoiu	Post-stroke mental disorders
16	Marius Ionuț Stancu ¹ , Mihaela Stancu ² , Dan Gheorghe Mălăescu ¹ , Liviu Martin ¹ , ¹ Titu Maiorescu University of Bucharest, Faculty of General Nursing Targu Jiu, Romania. ² Department of Intensive Therapy Unit, Turceni Hospital, Romania.	Practical Aspects in Peripheral Parenteral Nutrition
17	Associate Professor Puiu Olivian STOVICEK ¹ , Professor Dan Gheorghe MĂLĂESCU ¹ , Assistant Professor Cristian TUȚĂ ¹ , ¹ Faculty of Nursing, Târgu Jiu Subsidiary, Titu Maiorescu University, Bucharest, Romania.	Personalized Pharmacology in Palliative Care: Opportunities, Limitations, Emerging Realities, and Future Directions
18	Assistant Professor Cristian TUȚĂ ¹ , Professor Dan Gheorghe MĂLĂESCU ¹ , Associate Professor Puiu Olivian STOVICEK ¹ , ¹ Faculty of Nursing, Târgu Jiu Subsidiary, Titu Maiorescu University, Bucharest, Romania	Emetic Syndrome in Oncology: Clinical Intricacies and Management Approaches
19	Lecturer PhD, Holt Johana, Faculty of Education Sciences, Communication and International Relations, Titu Maiorescu University of Bucharest.	Romanian medical terminology under the determining influence of the French language

20	MD, PhD, Lecturer Daiana Angheloiu, Medical Assistance Faculty Targu-Jiu, Titu Maiorescu University, Bucharest, Romania; MD, PhD, Lecturer, George Adam, Medical Assistance Faculty Targu-Jiu, Titu Maiorescu University Bucharest, Romania.	Obstetrical Prognosis of Pregnancy with Previous Uterine Surgery
21	MD Pathologist, PhD, Lecturer, Diana Stanculescu, Medical Assistance Faculty Targu-Jiu, Titu Maiorescu University, Bucharest, Romania; MD Family Medicine, PhD, Lecturer, Lavinia Olar, Faculty of Medical Assistance, Târgu-Jiu, Titu Maiorescu University, Bucharest, Romania; Pharmd, PhD, Lecturer, Crinela Mihaela Serban, Medical Assistance Faculty Targu-Jiu, Titu Maiorescu University, Bucharest, Romania; MD Lorena Iordache, Oncology department, Emergency City Hospital, Targu-Carbunesti, Romania; MD Pathologist, PhD, Camelia Firoiu, Pathology department, Emergency County Hospital, Targu-Jiu, Romania	Issues in a Case of Perianal /Anal Adenocarcinoma in Men
22	MD Pathologist, PhD, Lecturer, Diana Stanculescu, Medical Assistance Faculty Targu-Jiu, Titu Maiorescu University, Bucharest, Romania; PhD, Lecturer, Maria-Daniela Papurica, Medical Assistance Faculty Targu-Jiu, Titu Maiorescu University, Bucharest, Romania; Pharmd, PhD, Lecturer, Crinela Mihaela Serban, Medical Assistance Faculty Targu-Jiu, Titu Maiorescu University, Bucharest, Romania; MD, Diroescu Ciprian, Gynecology Department, Emergency City Hospital, Targu-Carbunesti, Romania; MD Lorena Iordache, Oncology Department, Emergency City Hospital, Targu-Carbunesti, Romania; MD Pathologist, PhD, Camelia Firoiu, Pathology department, Emergency County Hospital, Targu-Jiu, Romania.	Lynch Syndrome and Endometrial Cancer. Case Report

Robotic Technologies in Midwifery Practice

Esra Yıldırım¹⁰³, Metin Yıldız¹⁰⁴

Objective: The aim of this study was to examine the use of robotic technologies in midwifery practice. We investigated how robotic technologies can assist midwives in the birth process, how they can create efficiencies in women's health services, and how they can improve the birth experience. In addition, the advantages and potential challenges of integrating these technologies into midwifery services were evaluated.

Method: This study was conducted using a literature review method. Existing scientific articles, reviews and case studies were examined to gather information about the use of robotic technologies in midwifery practice. In addition, pilot studies on the application of robotic technologies in some health institutions and the results were analyzed. Along with qualitative data, quantitative data were also included to evaluate the effectiveness of the technologies, user experiences and patients' feedback.

Findings: Robotic devices are used to facilitate the birth process, increase safety and save time for midwives. In addition, robotic technologies increase the efficiency of midwifery services by providing rapid intervention and data collection during the birth process. Robotic systems play an important role in ensuring safety and reducing the margin of error by collecting health data of mothers and babies. Finally, robotic simulations help midwives gain practical knowledge about the birth process and support their training.

Conclusion: Robotic technologies offer significant advantages in terms of safety, efficiency and education in midwifery practice. However, proper training and infrastructure are required for effective use of these technologies. It is expected that these technologies will be used more widely and effectively in the future.

Keywords: Midwife, Robotic Technology, Health

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Economic Contributions of Technology Use in Health

Nursel Gül¹⁰⁵, Metin Yıldız¹⁰⁶

Abstract

Objective: The purpose of this study is to examine the economic contributions of the use of technology in healthcare. The study investigates how various technological innovations used in the delivery of health services reduce the costs of health services and increase operational efficiency. The effects of technological developments on the sector, both economically and in terms of service quality, are evaluated in more depth through this study.

Method: This research is based on existing literature reviews and case studies analyzing the economic impacts of technology use in healthcare. In the research, the effects of health technologies on productivity, cost savings and labor productivity were evaluated supported by the quantitative data evaluated.

Findings: The use of technology in health has reduced health expenditures by increasing early diagnosis of diseases, accurate treatment methods and remote health services. Electronic health records, artificial intelligence-assisted analysis and telemedicine applications contribute to more efficient functioning of health systems. Improvements have also been observed in health insurance and cost management.

Conclusion: Health technologies provide significant economic benefits, increase efficiency and help make the health system more sustainable. The use of technological innovations reduces health expenditures and increases investment and labor productivity.

Keywords: Health, Technology Use, Economy.

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Women's Reproductive Health Services After The Earthquake

Semih TURGUT¹⁰⁷, Zekiye TURAN¹⁰⁸

Abstract

Introduction-Aim: The aim of this study is to identify the difficulties experienced by women in accessing reproductive health services in cases such as earthquakes, together with their effects on women's reproductive health, rather than the general effects of earthquakes that we frequently encounter today, and to present solutions to eliminate these difficulties and find new solutions to these problems.

Materials and Methods: In this study; A search was conducted between 1 January and 15 February 2025 using the search engines "CINAHL Plus", "PubMed", "National Thesis Center", "Google Scholar" and "Medline" with the keywords "earthquake", "disaster", "women", "reproductive health", "women's health". Turkish and English written sources were used in the research.

Findings: All people in society are at risk in disaster situations, but the elderly, children and women are vulnerable and at greater risk in terms of financial situation, shelter, survival and protection. It is therefore crucial to involve vulnerable groups earlier in care, treatment and livelihoods, and to minimise risks to reproductive health. Addressing needs such as shelter, nutrition and hygiene of vulnerable groups as early as possible will solve existing problems and prevent additional problems that may arise.

Women's reproductive health and services must continue to be provided in a healthy, effective and efficient manner, not only in normal living conditions, but also in living conditions that are changing and are likely to change. It was noted that there were disruptions in women's access to reproductive health services and deficiencies in the services received during and after the earthquake. These disruptions and deficiencies show that earthquakes have a negative impact on reproductive health, as in many other areas. As a result of the earthquakes experienced in our

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country, it has been found that there are insufficient studies and alternative solutions to eliminate the negative effects of earthquakes on women's health and reproductive health.

Conclusion: Emphasis should be placed on activities such as earthquake preparedness and prevention. Health professionals should be trained in women's reproductive health in earthquake zones. In the post-earthquake period, women's reproductive health needs should be assessed and access to necessary services should be ensured. Studies should be conducted to prevent sexually transmitted infections and family planning services should be provided.

Keywords: Earthquake, Disaster, Women, Reproductive Health, Women's Health

Being A Female Worker In Türkiye

Sinem YAĞIZ¹⁰⁹, Zekiye TURAN¹¹⁰

Abstract

Aim: The aim of this review is to examine the position of women in business life in Türkiye, the advantages and disadvantages encountered, and the problems faced by women who are the majority in the health sector.

Method: The literature was reviewed between 1 January and 15 February 2025 using PubMed, Google Scholar, Dergi Park and Scopus databases. After the literature review, information and findings about women working in Türkiye were compiled.

Findings: Women's employment is one of the fundamental elements of social development, economic growth and development. Women's participation in economic life brings benefits such as creating a fairer society, increasing social welfare, creating positive role models for future generations and raising awareness of gender equality. Although the employment rate of women in Türkiye has increased in recent years, working women face various difficulties such as structural barriers, gender discrimination, unequal pay and negative prospects. Being a female worker in Türkiye is also shaped by gender roles, socio-cultural reasons and economic conditions. In particular, social expectations such as motherhood and childcare have a negative impact on women's working lives and development. As it becomes more difficult for women to reconcile work and family life, their continuity and advancement in this area is also limited. One of the areas where women's employment is concentrated in Türkiye is the health sector. Women working in this sector encounter many situations that negatively affect their job satisfaction, such as intensive and irregular working hours, psychological violence (mobbing) at work, glass ceiling syndrome and low representation in management.

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Conclusion: Comparing the advantages and disadvantages of being a working woman in Türkiye, despite the positive aspects, women working under the influence of gender roles have to face many problems. Although the increase in the employment of women employees and their equal rights with men is a positive situation, there should be some sanctions that prevent the social rights granted to women from being disadvantaged in comparison to men in the workplace. In order to increase the motivation of female employees and ensure continuity, it is important to increase female employment, prevent gender inequality and implement more holistic policies in the workplace.

Keywords: Women, Employment, Working Life, Gender, Gender Equality, Türkiye

Parental Refusal To Vaccinate Their Children: Reasons And Social Implications

Tuba Özlem KAPLAN¹¹¹, Zekiye TURAN¹¹²

Abstract

Introduction and Aim: Vaccination has an important place in human life, both as a concept with many benefits and as one of the top ten public health achievements in the world. Vaccine refusal is defined as the absolute refusal of individuals or parents to administer all vaccines. In this review, we aimed to discuss the causes and social effects of vaccine refusal.

Method: Between December 25, 2024 and February 15, 2025, “Journal Park”, “Scopus”, CINAHL Plus”, ‘PubMed’, ‘National Thesis Center’, ‘Google Scholar’ and ‘Medline’ databases were used to search the literature. After the literature review, information and findings on the causes and social effects of vaccine refusal were compiled.

Findings: The reasons for vaccine refusal are complex and vary depending on the geographical and cultural context. The main reasons for vaccine refusal can be listed as distrust of vaccines, concerns about side effects, doubts about vaccine content and the pharmaceutical industry, religious and cultural factors, distrust of the health system and professionals, not seeing infectious diseases as a risk, social media and misinformation dissemination, and reliance on alternative medicine methods.

In particular, parental refusal to vaccinate results in children not being fully immunised, which has a major impact on the health and quality of life of children and their families. The social consequences of vaccine refusal include a reduction in the level of immunity in society, the re-emergence and spread of infectious diseases, an increase in the burden of disease, disruption to health services, failure to achieve desired public health outcomes and increased pressure on health workers. It is predicted that, in the long term, non-vaccination could become a social crisis, reducing the number of social workers and increasing the cost of health services. In addition, it

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creates ethical dilemmas in maintaining the balance between 'freedom' and 'public health', as it conflicts with the general health of society when parents make decisions about their children's health.

Conclusion: Parental vaccine refusal is generally due to misinformation and lack of trust. To overcome this problem, accurate information from reliable, science-based sources must be disseminated to the masses and strong strategies must be developed to counter anti-vaccine misinformation.

Keywords: Vaccine, vaccine refusal, infectious disease, public health

The Invisible Face Of Burnout In The Workplace: "Quiet Quitting" Among Healthcare Workers

Tuğba Bilgit¹¹³, Zekiye Turan¹¹⁴

Abstract

Aim: This review aims to examine the impact of the increasingly widespread phenomenon of "quiet quitting," which has gained attention on social media recently, on healthcare workers.

Method: The literature was searched between 1 January and 15 February 2025 using the "PubMed", "Google Scholar", "DergiPark" and "Scopus" databases. The search terms used were "quiet quitting," "burnout," and "healthcare workers."

Findings: Quiet quitting is characterized by employees only fulfilling the basic tasks and responsibilities required by their job description and losing the desire to make extra efforts toward their work. Although it can be observed across all professions, it is particularly widespread among healthcare workers today. Quiet quitting has been linked to various factors such as increasing workload, burnout syndrome, inadequate compensation, poor management, limited career opportunities, and work-life imbalance. In healthcare workers, these factors, along with the COVID-19 pandemic, have created unprecedented pressure, leading to both physical and psychological strain. The rapid spread of the virus instilled a fear of contracting the disease among healthcare workers. Particularly in intensive care units, the sharp increase in the number of patients made it difficult for healthcare workers to cope with long and exhausting working hours, resulting in a sense of insecurity. In addition to professional challenges, healthcare workers have also had to deal with extra stressors such as being away from loved ones, social isolation, societal stigma, and losses experienced during the process.

Conclusion and Recommendations: The challenges arising from both professional and environmental factors significantly affect the physical and psychological well-being of healthcare

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workers, leading to the emergence of quiet quitting. This results in decreased job commitment, team disharmony, and, most importantly, a decline in the quality of patient care.

To prevent quiet quitting, it is crucial to create a working environment that prioritizes employees' well-being, promotes fairness, motivation, psychological support, career development opportunities, policies that support work-life balance, and strengthens recognition mechanisms.

Keywords: Quiet quitting, burnout, healthcare workers.

The Economic Impact of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the Health Sector

Miray Deliktaş¹¹⁵, Metin Yıldız¹¹⁶

Abstract

Objective: The aim of this study is to understand the economic impacts of the applications of artificial intelligence in the healthcare sector and to analyze the reflections of these impacts on cost optimization, productivity increase and workforce.

Method: The study was based on literature review and case studies. The impacts of AI applications in different fields such as medical imaging, disease diagnosis, patient management and drug development were examined and economic analyses were conducted. In addition, the effects of AI on workforce dynamics in healthcare were also evaluated.

Findings: AI stands out as an important tool in reducing costs and increasing service efficiency in healthcare. AI has been found to increase efficiency in areas such as early diagnosis, treatment processes and patient follow-up. AI has been found to change the workforce in the healthcare sector, automating some professions, but also creating new business lines. The economic benefits of AI in healthcare are evident in cost savings, increased service quality and faster recovery of patients.

Conclusion: The integration of artificial intelligence into the healthcare sector has great potential for both efficiency and economic growth. AI improves the quality of healthcare services while reducing costs. However, sustainability of this transformation requires investments in technology and preparations for workforce changes. Such developments can shape the future of the healthcare sector, enabling the provision of more efficient, economical and quality services.

Keywords: Health, artificial intelligence, economy

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Cycloaddition Reaction of Epoxides with Various Alkenes and Alkynes in the Presence and Absence of Catalyst

Samira HAMZA REGUIG¹¹⁷

Abstract

Heterocyclic molecules play a very important role in life processes and are of major interest in industrial development in the field of dyes, pharmaceuticals, natural products, etc. In previous work, several heterocycles were synthesized by 1, 3-dipole cycloaddition using the dipole *gem*-dicyanoepoxids. For our part, we have set ourselves the objective of synthesizing a family of heterocycles of the tetrahydrofuran and dihydrofuran type, by the use of *gem*-dicyanoepoxids as dipole, and various alkenes and alkynes. To achieve this, we have chosen heating in the presence and absence of CuCl as a catalyst. A comparative study has been established, and the use of catalysis has allowed us to improve yields and reduce reaction times compared to the conventional method without catalyst. In vitro tests on their antimicrobial and cytotoxic activities (IC₅₀) have been done. The results are comparable, promising and highly effective compared to the chosen controls.

Key words: *gem*-dicyanoepoxids, 1, 3-dipolar cycloaddition, dihydrofuran, tetrahydrofuran, catalyst.

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Substitution of Sardine Oil by Margarine: Effects on Dyslipidemia And Lipid Peroxidation of Adipose Tissue in Obese Rats

Sherazad HAMZA REGUIG¹¹⁸

Abstract

The majority of obesity-related complications are comorbidities such as coronary heart disease, hypertension, type 2 diabetes, respiratory disorders, and dyslipidemia. Margarines contain unsaturated fats, some of which are known for their beneficial effects on cardiovascular risk prevention. However, they can also contain partially hydrogenated fats, which, in large quantities, can lead to cardiovascular complications. The impact of replacing two dietary fats of different origin (industrial or natural) is studied on dyslipidemia and lipid peroxidation of adipose tissue in obese rats. The method is as follows: Obese male rats weighing 400 ± 10 g were divided into 2 groups ($n=24$) and consumed 20% margarine or sardine oil for 1 month. On day 30, 6 rats from each group were sacrificed and the remaining rats were then subjected to a diet change for 1 month: margarine was replaced by sardine oil and vice versa. Substituting sardine oil for margarine has no effect on dyslipidemia. In contrast, when margarine is replaced by sardine oil, cholesterol and triglyceridemia are reduced by 35% and 57%, respectively. The levels of thiobarbituric acid-reactive substances and hydroperoxides are lowered by 14% when sardine oil is replaced by margarine and by 18% when margarine is substituted by sardine oil. In contrast, replacing margarine with sardine oil increases hydroperoxide levels (+23%), but these values are lowered (-50%) when sardine oil is substituted by margarine. Replacing margarine with sardine oil reduces high-fat diet-induced hypercholesterolemia and hypertriglyceridemia. In contrast, substituting sardine oil for margarine appears to be more effective against lipid peroxidation.

Keywords: Rats, obesity, dyslipidemia, peroxidation

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Building Smart and Sustainable Health Systems: The Role of AI in Climate - Resilient Care

Nasir Mustafa¹¹⁹, Hina Zahoor¹²⁰

Abstract

As climate-related threats to health intensify, there is a growing imperative to design health systems that are both sustainable and resilient. This review paper examines the transformative role of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in supporting the development of smart, climate-resilient healthcare systems. The primary objective is to evaluate how AI-driven technologies contribute to health system adaptability, early detection of climate-sensitive diseases, and efficient resource allocation in the face of environmental disruptions.

A qualitative methodology was adopted, involving comparative case analysis and a comprehensive review of existing literature. The study explores AI applications in environmental surveillance, predictive analytics, and healthcare infrastructure management. The findings suggest that AI enhances the responsiveness and efficiency of health systems, improves early warning capabilities, and supports sustainability through optimized energy use, reduced emissions, and intelligent planning systems.

The paper concludes that AI offers a promising pathway for integrating sustainability and resilience into modern health systems. However, successful implementation depends on addressing key challenges such as data governance, ethical considerations, and equitable access to technology—especially in low-resource or climate-vulnerable settings. Strategic policy development and cross-sector collaboration are essential to maximizing the benefits of AI in climate-resilient care.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Climate Change, Health System Sustainability, Resilient Healthcare, Smart Health Infrastructure.

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Post-stroke mental disorders

Ana-Maria Cimpeanu ¹²¹

Abstract

Cerebrovascular accident/stroke is one of the most common and disabling medical conditions, which has a significant effect on public health, both through mortality and through the disabilities it produces.

"Stroke" is the term for focal, global symptoms and clinical signs due to arterial occlusion or vascular rupture, which causes cerebral suffering through hypoperfusion or resulting from compression by hemorrhage. Stroke is described by the "Global Borden of Diseases" as a neurological dysfunction due to a non-traumatic injury caused by a cerebral infarction or hemorrhage in the intracerebral or subarachnoid circulation.

Due to the connectivity between various brain systems, a lesion in a single part of the system can manifest as a dysfunction of the entire system. In other cases, behavioral changes due to a focal lesion can be attributed to the affected area. The affected area is viewed as a circle that is surrounded by ischemic penumbra. Here, most cells evolve towards irreversible death, before neuroprotective agents act. These ischemic areas are characterized by 5 mechanisms of transformation: *excitotoxicity*; *oxidative stress*; *apoptosis*; *neuroinflammation*; *phagocytosis*.

The aim of the study is the early detection of mental disorders that occur post-stroke, in order to prevent the appearance of profound disabilities that affect the quality of life.

The retrospective observational study included 221 patients admitted to the Acute Psychiatric Department of the Targu-Jiu County Emergency Hospital.

Inclusion criteria were stroke confirmed by neuroimaging methods, mental disorders confirmed by psychological tests. Early detection and treatment of mental disorders lead to a complete rehabilitation of patients, thus increasing the quality of life.

Keywords : stroke, inflammasome, apoptosis, rehabilitation.

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Practical Aspects In Peripheral Parenteral Nutrition

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Abstract

Peripheral parenteral nutrition (PPN) is a temporary therapeutic strategy employed as an adjunct to oral or enteral nutrition in patients who require short-term nutritional support. Unlike total parenteral nutrition (TPN), PPN avoids the risks associated with central venous catheterization, offering a safer and more accessible alternative in specific clinical contexts. The efficacy and safety of PPN have been significantly improved by advances in peripheral catheter design and the development of balanced nutritional solutions tailored for peripheral administration. Nevertheless, peripheral venous thrombophlebitis remains the most serious and frequent complication associated with PPN. Its occurrence is influenced by multiple modifiable factors, such as the osmolarity of the infused solution, the material and caliber of the catheter, the technique of insertion, and maintenance protocols. Preventing such complications relies heavily on the correct application of clinical guidelines and the use of appropriate materials and methods. When carefully indicated and properly managed, PPN can effectively contribute to maintaining nutritional balance in vulnerable patients during limited periods of metabolic stress. The growing clinical experience with PPN highlights its relevance in enhancing nutritional care while minimizing invasive interventions.

Keywords: peripheral parenteral nutrition, malnutrition, nutritional requirement, thrombophlebitis

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Personalized pharmacology in palliative care: opportunities, limitations, emerging realities, and future directions

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Abstract

Personalized pharmacology represents a key direction in contemporary medicine, offering the potential to optimize treatments based on individual genetic, biological, and clinical characteristics. In palliative care, this approach becomes particularly relevant, with the potential to improve symptom control, reduce medication-related toxicity, and enhance the quality of life for patients with advanced disease. Nevertheless, the implementation of personalized pharmacology in palliative practice remains incomplete. In this paper, we propose the concept of "partial therapeutic reality" to describe situations where a scientifically validated innovation is only partially translated into clinical practice due to practical, financial, or organizational barriers. We analyze the potential benefits of personalized pharmacology in palliative care and identify major obstacles to its implementation: limited accessibility of pharmacogenetic testing, the absence of guidelines adapted to palliative care, time constraints, high costs, and insufficient training of clinical teams. Emerging opportunities are also discussed, including the integration of clinical pharmacologists into interdisciplinary teams, the development of personalized therapeutic protocols, and the strengthening of continuous medical education programs. Technological advances in genetic sequencing and the application of artificial intelligence to the interpretation of clinico-genetic data will represent major pillars in accelerating the adoption of personalized pharmacology in palliative care. Overall, the systematic integration of these advances has the potential to enhance symptom control, minimize treatment-related risks, and improve the overall quality of life of palliative care patients.

Keywords: palliative care, clinical pharmacology, pharmacogenomics, fine-tuned therapy

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Emetic syndrome in oncology: clinical intricacies and management approaches

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Abstract

Cancer remains one of the leading causes of morbidity in the 21st century and is frequently accompanied by distressing complications, among which nausea and vomiting are particularly burdensome. Emetic syndrome in oncology may arise as a consequence of both the malignancy itself and antineoplastic treatments such as chemotherapy and radiotherapy, with an incidence ranging between 40% and 70%, especially in advanced disease stages. These symptoms significantly impair the patient's quality of life, nutritional status, and treatment adherence. The syndrome encompasses multiple forms—acute, delayed, anticipatory, and refractory emesis—each with distinct pathophysiological mechanisms and therapeutic implications. Advances in antiemetic pharmacology, including serotonin (5-HT₃) and neurokinin-1 (NK1) receptor antagonists, as well as integrated management approaches involving dietary modifications, hydration strategies, and psychological support, have improved symptom control. Nevertheless, prophylactic interventions tailored to individual emetogenic risk remain essential to prevent complications such as dehydration, electrolyte imbalance, and malnutrition. Understanding the clinical intricacies of emetic syndrome is fundamental to enhancing supportive care and optimizing oncologic outcomes.

Keywords: emetic syndromes, nausea, vomiting, antiemetic therapy

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Romanian Medical Terminology Under The Determining Influence Of The French Language

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Abstract

The Romanian medical terminology has been influenced a lot by the French language especially in the 19th and 20th centuries when Romanian medicine was also at its peak. This process was greatly enhanced by the French model of medical education and the French medical literature and dictionaries. The lexical examples, as well as phonetic and semantic changes, reflect the extent of this impact. These examples confirm that over 60% of Romanian medical terminology originates from the French language, a phenomenon driven by historical, cultural, and academic influences exerted during the 19th–20th centuries. The adoption of French terms was often accompanied by graphic, phonetic, and morphological adaptations to comply with the rules of the Romanian language.

French medical language was not only a source of terms for Romanian but also a model for the professionalization, rationalization, and modernization of Romanian medicine. Therefore, understanding the French influence in this field is not merely a linguistic exercise, but an exploration of the intellectual and institutional history of modern Romanian medicine.

Keywords: medical terminology, linguistic influence, medical lexicon, French language, semantic changes

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Obstetrical prognosis of pregnancy with previous uterine surgery

Daiana Elena Angheloiu¹³³, George Adam¹³⁴

Abstract

Surgical intervention at the level of the uterus can lead to myometrial or endometrial scar defect that can lead to infertility, the consequence of endometrium or myometrial cicatrization and the qualitative modification of the endometrial cells and also endometrial cavity. The most common risks of obstetric complications reported in pregnancy who have undergone myomectomy or fibroid surgery were spontaneous loss of pregnancy, uterine rupture with increased neonatal morbidity and mortality due to prematurity, premature ruptures of membranes. The obstetric prognosis it can be affected after a single intervention on uterus, but with associated diseases such as obesity type 2 or type 3 or an anterior caesarean section can highly increase the risk of maternal mortality and morbidity.

Of all the techniques used for uterine surgery, the endometrial surgery affects the obstetric prognosis the most, while myomectomy surgery the least. Regardless all the new improve techniques severe complications like uterine rupture and abnormal placentation can occur but in the same time uterine surgery can improve reproductive outcomes of women with uterine pathology like fibroids, endometrial polyps, adenomyosis.

The administration of obstetric supportive treatment like progesterone does not improve the obstetric prognosis significantly but with such a wide range of new and emerging treatment options, it is important to understand which pregnancy are likely to respond optimally to a specific treatment, in order to individualize appropriate and effective management for patients.

Keywords: uterine surgery, obstetric, pregnancy, myomectomy

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Issues in a case of perianal /anal adenocarcinoma in men

Diana Stanculescu¹³⁵, Lavinia Olar¹³⁶, Crinela Mihaela Serban¹³⁷

Lorena Iordache¹³⁸, Camelia Firoiu¹³⁹

Abstract

Perianal/anal adenocarcinomas are very rare primary malignancies known to have complex etiopathogenesis involving dietary factors, genetic predisposition, infectious agents, especially human papilloma virus (HPV) infection, and various pathological conditions, including long-standing perianal fistulas, inflammatory bowel diseases, or diabetes. We report a case of 46 age man presented with persistent perianal abscess and fistula who underwent surgical excision of fistulous tract. Clinically, in addition to the local pain and discomfort, the patient also accused a significant recent weight loss. Histopathological examination surprisingly revealed a diffuse adenocarcinomatous infiltration of the perifistulous submitted fragments, raising the suspicion of an underlying subclinical anorectal carcinoma. The subsequent native pelvic MRI investigation described a perianal intersphincteric fistulous tract associated with postoperative distal posterior fibrous tract and also a non-inflammatory sigmoid diverticulum, without mesenteric adenopathy, being inconclusive for colorectal cancer. However correlating the immunohistochemical study with the histopathological result, the diagnosis was that of an anal adenocarcinoma possibly secondary to chronic HPV infection, excluding colorectal conventional adenocarcinoma. This clinical case draws the attention to the consequences of persistent/untreated HPV anogenital infection, including in men, and emphasizes the fact that prophylactic vaccines targeting HPV sexually transmitted infection, both in women and men, can also prevent a subtype of anal/ perianal adenocarcinomas.

Keywords: Anal /perianal adenocarcinomas, diagnostic challenge, prevention

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The Effect of Technology Use on Positive Ageing

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Abstract

According to the World Health Organization, it is predicted that one in every six people in the world will be 60 years of age or older by 2030. The increase in the elderly population also causes an increase in the social, physical, and psychological problems these individuals face. To address these challenges and foster a healthy society, the concept of "positive ageing" is gaining increasing importance every day. Positive ageing is an extension of the positive psychology movement, which includes active, productive, successful, and healthy ageing models and rejects the negative aspects of ageing.

The correct use of digital media and technology can increase the social adaptation of older individuals, support their cognitive functions, and improve their overall quality of life. Using the internet, social media, and digital communication tools strengthens the social relationships of elderly individuals and reduces the feeling of loneliness. In the long term, technology enhances joy and life satisfaction in elderly individuals, supporting positive emotions. According to the research findings of Hançeroğlu Kandemir and Pak Güre (2024), which revealed the effect of technology use on successful ageing, it was determined that 95.29% of the participants had a technological device. The research findings revealed a significant and positive relationship between technology use and successful ageing.

The widespread use of technology can enable elderly individuals to maintain their independence, enhance their security, foster social interactions, and improve their psychological well-being.

Keywords: Effect, Technology, Positive Ageing

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