

**10th International Multidisciplinary Conference
"Education-Research-Innovation" (IMCERI-2022)
(Law, Economic, IT & Innovation, Education, and Medical
Sciences)**

Conference Program

Tirana, Albania, December 13th, 2022



In Cooperation with :



“Education-Research-Innovation” (IMCERI-2022)
(Law, Economic, IT & Innovation, Education, and Medical Sciences)

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Conference Topics

Section/Panel: Law

Main Topic:

Legal education, awareness, prevention

Subtopics:

Law reforms in legal amendments

- Legal changes in the justice codes

Personal data safeguard

- Cyber security
- Criminal offenses in the field of cyber

Restorative justice

- Justice for minors
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- Alternatives of prison sentences

Section/Panel: Economics

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Circular Economy in relation to industrial activities

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- The era of digitalization in the conditions of competitive markets
- Industry 4.0 and work in the post - Covid 19 era
- E-commerce and digital marketing
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- Investment funds and pension funds in the face of increasing life expectancy
- Agricultural activities and prices in Europe hit by the consequences of the war in Ukraine
- Remote work and work immigration
- Economic aspects of health, drugs, narcotics and hospital management

- Wages, productivity and youth in a borderless world
- Structural Reform, Improving the Business Climate and Economic Reform
- Development in Financial and Capital Markets

Section/Panel: Information Technology and Innovation & Education Sciences

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Leadership and Management approach in education

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- Data Mining & Information Retrieval
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- Database & Information Systems
- Cyber and Information Security
- Blockchain Security
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- Virtual Learning Environments
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- Human-computer interaction
- Software engineering education
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- Leadership and management approach on education
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- Relationship lecturers – students' development
- Approaches of technology and education outputs
- Blended learning

Section/Panel: Medical Sciences

Main Topic:

Diseases and their contemporary treatment

Subtopics:

- Infarct and diabetes mellitus as a potential risk of high death rate.
- Integrative medicine as information in pharmacology.
- Innovation and contemporary treatment of oral diseases.
- Laparoscopy, a new method in abdominal surgery.

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The agreement on the conditions of admission of guilt and setting punishment, seen in the theoretical and practical point of view

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Abstract

The institution of the agreement on the conditions of admission of guilt and setting punishment is a relatively new institution, foreseen in the Criminal Procedure Code. This criminal procedural institute was provided for the first time in the code in 2017, with the essential changes that were made to it as a result of the amendments of the Albanian legal corpus in the framework of the justice reform. The group of provisions that regulate this procedural institute, articles 406/d - 406/f of the Criminal Procedure Code, provide in detail in their content, the procedural rules that must be respected. It starts from reaching of the agreement between the prosecutor and the defendant, until the court hearing of the prosecutor's request for approval of this request by the court. The analysis of these provisions initially on the doctrinal level, or the theoretical point of view, will then lead us to a conclusion on the real value of these procedural innovations.

It should also be emphasized the fact that making this detailed and professional analysis requires first of all the research, recognition, and study of a multitude of criminal court decisions, with reference to courts of different types and levels, of the Albanian judicial system.

Finally, in relation to the analysis and legal treatment of the agreement on the conditions of admission of guilt and setting punishment, it should be noted that a mix of elements ascertained or qualified as findings in these two types of analysis will be carried out, including innovations, judicial practice developments and problems. This thing, on the one hand, would evidence the originality of the reference, while on the other hand, it would serve in encouraging constructive discussions between researchers and practitioners of law in general, and that of criminal procedure in particular.

Keywords: *The agreement on the conditions of admission of guilt and setting punishment; criminal case; criminal procedure code; prosecution office; court; judicial practice.*

Cohabitation as a source of family creation. Missing legal norms and the immediate need to update the legislation in force

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Abstract

De facto cohabitation is no longer a rare phenomenon these days, this institution is increasingly being chosen by young couples and not only as a way of life and family creation. The Family Code in the Republic of Albania has recognized cohabitation as a legal institution since 2003, giving only its legal notion without interfering with the way of regulation and the consequences it then brings to the parties (cohabitants). This provision includes only two provisions in Title V of the Family Code. As an expert of the doctrine and implementer of the practice, we can say that this is a sui generis case in the field of law, where only the legal notion of a civil legal relationship is foreseen without regulating its form and consequences. But this is not the only "problem" of this legal situation, what worries the most is the confusion in the interpretation of the provisions and the non-uniform way of its implementation in real life. The parties feel free but also unoriented in implementing this situation but at the same time and legally unprotected in a hypothetical case of conflict. This paper will deal with practical cases on the actual consequences of cohabitation as well as the urgent need for intervention in the Family Code on the regulation of this institute, as one of the most important institutes of the time for the creation of new and healthy families.

Keywords: *Cohabitation; family; institute of law; relationship; cohabitants*

Guarantee of comprehensive education for children with disabilities in Albania

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Abstract

The Convention "On the Rights of Persons with Disabilities" provides for the right of persons with disabilities to an adequate standard of living for themselves and their families, including adequate food, clothing and housing, as well as the right to continuous improvement of living conditions. The States Parties have the obligation to take appropriate steps to protect and improve the realization of this right without discrimination, due to disability, to ensure the access of persons with disabilities and their families, who live in conditions of poverty, in the assistance provided by the State to cover expenses related to disability, etc¹. In particular, States Parties to the Convention must guarantee the health services that persons with disabilities need because of their disability, including early identification and intervention as appropriate, as well as tailored services to minimize and prevent the worsening of disabilities, including children².

Creating a safe and healthy environment for children is also one of the main objectives of sustainable development of the UN (Agenda 2030 of SDG-es).

Likewise, our legislation clearly defines that the best interest of the child means the right of the child to have a healthy physical, mental, moral, spiritual and social development, as well as to enjoy a family and social life suitable for the child³. In the implementation of this principle³, the child's needs for physical and psychological development, education and health, safety and stability, as well as growth/belonging in a family, the ability of parents or persons who care for the child's well-being are evaluated and must be taken into account to respond to the child's needs.

The responsible authorities must take the necessary measures, so that these services are offered as close to the child as possible and for free, whenever possible and, taking into account the economic situation of the parent or guardian.

Keywords: *Children with disabilities; children's rights; Convention for Persons with Disabilities; integrated child protection system*

¹ Article 28 of UN Convention "On Children's Rights"

² Article 25 of CRC Convention

³ Article 25 of CRC Convention

“Constitutional incompatibility of the phrase ‘without first obtaining permission from the competent body according to special provisions’ in the first paragraph of Article 262 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Albania”

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Abstract

The right to protest is a constitutional right. As such, the criminal law must act in defense of the exercise of this right, i.e. punish the obstruction of the legal exercise of this right. Therefore, it cannot be limited by an administrative permission-act, which enables ensuring the exercise of this right, and even more so the failure to obtain this permit constitutes a cause for criminal liability.

Keywords: *Right to protest; legal exercise; limitation; administrative permission act; criminal liability*

Integrity and ethical principles from antiquity to present!
Their applicability and implementation in the pre-university education system - (case of Albania)

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Abstract

The ancient Rome reflects an early civilization, which showed not only the institutions' greatness and the division of powers (consolidated afterwards in the early 18th century - (*the period of enlightenment*) with the separation of powers (*legislative, executive and judicial*) but especially the birth of law and the initial moral and ethical principles. The law system perfected in ancient Rome lies at the foundation of many modern nations today. Educational principles in ancient Rome remained essential for Western learning institutions and values. Cicero was the first to create the human ideal through "*humanitas*" - an approach to humanism in many aspects. The "*Pater familias*" - the highest authority in the family taught the children the skills needed for that period. However, the primary intention of this education was to raise good, responsible citizens with high moral values and strong character.

Countries in a long transition, encountering systemic social, economic, and political fragilities demand a necessity to develop and mold a society according to these values so that the society initially enshrines them and then behaves according to them.

After unfolding a general overview of the mechanisms in place, the main objective is to explore how applicable these mechanisms are in practice and how effective they are in the education of the generations. The intention is to understand to what extent the applicability of the existing mechanisms is relevant. The analysis in the conclusion phase will descend toward policy-oriented recommendations and proposals in case applicability/implementation deficiencies are identified.

Keywords: *Integrity; ethical value; pre-university education system: applicability: applicability*

Criminal psychology of persons being interrogated

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Abstract

The question in the investigative and the judicial process is of great importance. This assessment consists in the quantity and the quality of information obtained in a short time, on the mechanism of the event and in quite a few cases, also on the identity of the perpetrator of the crime, which enables the prosecuting body to use in practice one of the main principles that enable the success of the investigation – the speed. It can be defined as the art of successful communication between the prosecuting body and the respondent, within legal and ethical limits, with the aim of obtaining reliable data on the criminal offence committed on its dynamics and mechanism, as well as on facts and circumstances that reveal and prove the author who committed it, that again he may or may not have the desire to demonstrate.

The knowledge and the practical application of the criminological knowledge for the methods and techniques used during questioning in the investigative and judicial process, in particular, the criminal psychology of the person being questioned, helps the prosecuting body to build and develop a fair and efficient questioning tactic, with the aim of achieving success in the fight for detection, investigation, trial and prevention of criminal offences.

Keywords: *Complicated (intelligent) criminal investigation; frequent investigative action; investigator/interrogator; suspect; psychological criminalistic treatment*

Legal changes in public procurement sector, the “quasi-judicial” role and position of the Public Procurement Commission

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Abstract

The public Procurement Commission is the highest administrative body in the field of public procurement, which examines complaints and issues decisions, regarding the manner of conducting procurement procedures and the announcement of the winner as well as the legal procedure selected by the Contracting Authority, referring to the value of the limit fund of the public contract. Also, the PPC during its decision-making, issues general rules, as well as interprets the legal principles, which must be respected during the procurement procedures.

This presentation has addressed the competence and value given by the law, recent legal changes as well as the judicial practice, to the Public Procurement Commission and its decisions. The purpose of this presentation is to deal with the role of the Public Procurement Commission as well as judicial practice regarding the review of the validity and consequences of its decisions, during procurement procedures.

The law has considered the PPC as “quasi-judicial” and the recent legal changes have increased its powers as the Commission is not limited only to the review of complaints and decision-making in the period before the conclusion of the contract, taking a judiciary role in this process.

For the realization of this work where considered the law and legal changes, the “quasi-judicial” practice of the decisions of the PPC, as well as the judicial practice.

Authority contradicts a legal provision, has the right to declare absolute invalidity of the contract, a question arises:

If this competence, which the law given to the PPC, contradicts the principle of separation of powers, given that the examination of the invalidity of contract is under the jurisdiction of the judicial power?

Keywords: *Procurement procedure; public contract; administrative appeal; judicial review; public funds; bidding*

Regulatory improvements in the Petroleum Tax Law in Albania

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Abstract

The objective of this paper is to identify institutional and legal obstacles in the Albanian fiscal framework for the gas and oil sector, and to subsequently suggest further steps for aligning the Albanian fiscal regime with the internationally accepted standards.

The Albanian legal framework and the Albanian Production Sharing Contract model it's not aligned with current international best practices. Other than that, in many cases there are controversies or misunderstandings as to the interpretation of legal provisions or provisions in the Production Sharing Contracts (PSC). It seems that, in violation with the PSC provisions, over the time the tax burden for oil companies has increased. This applies to VAT as well as to PIT levied from the employees of the oil companies. In order to introduce a robust tax system for the taxation of profits realized in the hydrocarbons sector, the only feasible solution would be to start a dialogue between the Albanian government and the oil companies. In such a dialogue the following issues should be addressed:

- Expectations from oil companies and the Albanian government regarding taxation;
- Could there be (partial) renegotiations of the petroleum agreements;
- What compromise solutions are possible leading to additional tax revenue in Albania;
- How to ensure that future conflicts are avoided.

If the outcome of the dialogue and internal governmental deliberations is that the PSC system is to be maintained, an analysis is needed to determine whether the current Albanian Model PSC is still up-to-date or whether amendments should be made to this model.

Keywords: *Production Sharing Contract; Albania Oil & Gas; Oilfield; Hydrocarbons; Taxation Oil & Gas.*

Acquisition of ownership by contract over immovable property and legal changes on claiming a property

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Abstract

This paper focuses on the judicial analysis regarding the institute of property rights and its disputes in Albania, specifically disputes over gaining ownership of immovable property. Immovable property presents a special interest in the Republic of Albania for the fact that our country is going through some crucial developing phases. It would not be complete if the two main institutes in terms of topic were not clearly addressed, the institute of property rights and the immovable property registration institute.

This way the acquisition of property will be treated with the inclusion of various national as well as international literatures, studies and last but not least the legal aspect based on the Civil Code.

Gaining ownership of immovable property in Albania can be realized in several legal forms, in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Code or through special laws, but the purpose of this article is just one the forms, by contract. Through this paper will be presented the types of contracts with the specifics, differences and legal actions for each of them.

Overall this study offers definitions and conclusions on the meaning of immovable property, realization within the framework of legal provisions on transferring ownership and the importance of protecting such a fundamental constitutional right such as the property right.

Keywords: *Immovable property; gaining ownership; contract; registration; legal frame work.*

The importance of the Screening process for Albania towards the path as an EU country

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Abstract

In October 2012, the European Commission recommended, that Albania be granted candidate status for the EU, subject to the completion of key measures in the areas of judicial and public administration reform and the revision of the parliamentary procedures regulation. On July 16, 2022, Albania becomes a negotiating country with the European Union. The process of accession negotiations of the candidate country consists of three stages: Obtaining the status of the candidate country; Formal opening of membership negotiations; Closing the negotiations and ending the reforms. Fulfilling the membership criteria consists of three complementary activities: Alignment of national legislation with the EU acquis; In establishing the necessary institutions for the implementation of relevant legislation and the increase of administrative capacities; In the proven results for the applicability of the approximate legislation. The process starts with the analytical evaluation of the alignment of the legislation with the acquis, otherwise known as the review process. The importance of the 'screening' process for Albania is technical, since the 'screening' process is the initial notification process with the European legislation and Albania is already examining the content of all the chapters of the European legislation that must eventually be adapted into the legislation local.

Keywords: *Membership; candidate country; european union; negotiation; analytical evaluation; membership negotiations.*

Changes in the Code of Civil Procedure regarding jurisdiction and competence, as well as judgment in the Supreme Court. (Law no. 38/2017)

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Abstract

With the law no. 38/2017, for some additions and changes in the law no. 8116, dated 29.03.1996, "Civil Procedure Code", important changes have been made regarding certain institutes of civil procedural law, some of which will be addressed in this paper.

Changes have been made regarding jurisdiction and competence as well as judgment in the Supreme Court. For the changes made, theoretical treatments related to procedural law were taken into account, but at the same time, problems of judicial practice were also addressed, in order that the content of the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, be as complete and accurate as possible, which directly affects the realization of a regular judicial process.

The civil procedure is implemented by the courts and other bodies designated by law during the trial of civil cases. Likewise, all participants in the trial who are subject to the procedural legal relationship are obliged to recognize and apply the norms of the Code of Civil Procedure. But for their understanding and implementation, it is important to interpret the procedural norms and, in this respect, the changes made in the Code. The changes entered into force on November 6, 2017 and therefore their interpretation is necessary, which is related to understanding the content of the procedural norms. Judicial practice is what proves their accuracy and highlights the problems that arise during the implementation of procedural legal norms. The recognition and application of civil procedural legal norms also determines the development of a regular legal process related to the protection of human rights.

Keywords: *Jurisdiction, competence, recourse, request for review, notification*

**Jurisdiction of the High Court and the right to an effective defense in the criminal process
after amendments of law no.41/2021**

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Abstract

The change of the jurisdiction of the Hight Court was among the most important constitutional amendments of 2016. The initial jurisdiction of this court was removed, and the review jurisdiction has been redimensioned, including only the unification, evolution and change of the judicial practice. This amendment of the High Court's jurisdiction was reflected in the legal amendments of 2017 also in the procedural laws, through which the Criminal Procedure Code was affected by law no.35/2017. Following amendments regarding the procedure and the decision making competences of the High Court have been approved by the legislator by law no.41/2021, defining as a general rule regarding the trial in this instance, the procedure of legal analysis on documents, in Chambers, and also reinstating previously retrieved procedural competences to the High Court. This paper aims to analyze the legal criminal procedural provisions pertinent to the High Court referring its constitutional and procedural jurisdiction, in the light of the respect of the right to an effective defense, as an element of the fair trial.

Keywords: *Judicial review, high court, decision, defense, criminal case, fair trial.* **An Empirical**

Analysis of Health Spending and Life Expectancy in the EU and Western Balkans

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Abstract

Covid 19 outbreak created challenges for countries used to allocate an important proportion of fiscal budget to the health sector. Europe used to be a symbol of good management of public funds for health and European countries, conserving high life longevity the inhabitants. Through this paper, we aim to analyze the relationship between life expectancy and health expenditure in European countries. Moreover, the study analyses how much of the total spending for health are government contribution and how much are contribution from the personal savings of individuals. Such proportions help imply the effect of pandemic crisis such as Covid 19 in personal finances. Finally, we analyze the relationship between life expectancy and emigration rate for six Western Balkan countries. The period under consideration is 2000-2020. The data source is World Bank and the Public Statistics Institutes of each of the six Balkan countries.

Keywords: *Health expenditure, Covid 19, average lifespan, emigration rate.*

Digitalization or nepotism in the recruitment process – the case of Albania

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to describe the influence of digital channels and types of applications for a job position and the digital means of the interviewing process. This gains special attention in light of Industry 4.0 changes in the economy and the spread of new technological developments in every aspect of society, especially after the pandemic and globalization. Primary data were collected through an online questionnaire delivered through electronic communication means. Econometric methods were used to analyze these data through Stata. The results show a slow influence of these digital means regarding the application process, which shows still the predominance of nepotism in the recruitment process. Other is the situation regarding the interviewing process, where these means are well established also from the change from manual working practices to online practices, including recruitment. Innovation scientists, Human Resource Management, and businesses are interested in knowing these findings and integrating them into their work, by facilitating the way to a sustainable era in the recruitment process.

Keywords: *Meritocracy, nepotism, human resources, recruitment*

Exploring the antecedents of Burnout in Albanian young professional workers

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Abstract

The purpose of the study is to investigate the relationships between skill variety, task identity, task significance, autonomy, feedback and entrepreneurial intention, as well as the effects of between skill variety, task identity, task significance, autonomy, and feedback on burnout. In the study, a quantitative method was used, by the means of a structured questionnaire. The questionnaire included several questions which were separated in different sections that explain: between skill variety, task identity, task significance, autonomy and burnout. A sample of 100 students was taken. A correlational and a regression analysis were used in the study.

The results demonstrated that a positive correlation exists between between skill variety, task identity, task significance, autonomy and burnout. Also, it can be concluded between skill variety, task identity, task significance and autonomy affect burnout.

The findings of this study enhanced theoretical understanding and are in line with previous articles and studies in this field as skill variety, task identity, task significance and autonomy are considered by several other authors to be important factors that affect burnout.

Keywords: *Skill variety, entrepreneurial intention, burnout*

Green finance opportunities in Albanian business and economy.

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Abstract

This paper will highlight some of the existing research on green finance in Albania and in the Balkans. In particular, the strategies that should be used to enable the growth of green financing will be identified. A very important element is also the promotion of green financing, using technology and development policies, as well as the regulatory roles of financial institutions that have a green finance agenda. In this paper, we will analyze some of the challenges that green financing is facing nowadays. The cross - country observation in the Balkans and especially in Albania, about the challenges of green finance, have reflected some very worrying evidence regarding green finance issues. This evidence shows that green finance has a high potential to make a very important change in the environment and in the society where we live and of course for climate change. But there are also many challenges such as the lack of awareness about green finance, or definitions that are inconsistent, there is a lack of policy coordination for green finance. These inconsistent policies lead to a lack of profitable incentives not only for investors but also for financial institutions that are very willing to invest in mitigating climate change.

Keywords: *Green finance, green investment, green banks, sustainable development goals, green loan sustainable finance, green bonds, climate finance, environment, climate change.*

Internationalization of Immigrant SMEs in Albania

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Abstract

Movement of people is not a new phenomenon, but with globalization and developments in technology, immigrant movements have been study of mainly sociology, and in recent years there is a huge interest from policymakers and academics in evaluation the entrepreneurship part and its effects in host and home country economics. Most of studies are concentrated in enclave strategies push and pull strategies, survival strategies of IE, and mixed embeddedness, few of them tend to illuminate the internationalization strategies of IE. Internationalization is not a new topic in International Business field, previously highly focused on MNEs, internationalization of SME is an emerging field for researchers, focusing in many dimensions like entry mode, human capital, networks, promotion, knowledge, cognitive and technology. In a context where most IEs are considered to be SME, there is a lack of research in their internationalization of them. This study aims to focus on the internationalization process of immigrant-founded enterprises located in Albania. We will investigate internationalization dimensions such as location choices, speed of internationalization, entry modes and difference in performance between IE that operate in international markets and those who do not.

Keywords: *Immigrant entrepreneurs, internationalization, SME*

Key Enabling Technologies as an effective and sustainable response to SMEs innovation

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Abstract

Key Enabling Technologies (KETs) are considered essential for growth and employment, since they provide the basis for innovation in a wide range of industries. The European Commission has given Advanced Manufacturing Technologies (KET 6) a strategic role, recognizing them as one of the cornerstones of the technological development strategies of companies, especially SMEs. Therefore, this study aims to describe the offer of training for key enabling technologies carried out among Educational Institutions, from different regions of Albania and to identify experiences and future competences requirements of KETs.

The survey cluster is composed of 10 Educational institutions belonging to the 3^o, 4^o and 5^o Educational Level (compared with the European Qualification Framework), with technical-technological orientation (with study programs relating to subjects such as technology, IT, electronics, industry, biotechnology, energy, etc.) located in different municipalities of Albania.

The findings will have far-reaching managerial implications for all groups of stakeholders in terms of the increasing the quality and creation of new curricula and to promote better cooperation between industry and education and training organizations in order to align education & training with the 21st century needs.

Keywords: *Key enabling technologies (KETs), SMEs, educational institutions, training offer*

Risk - Its Meaning, Impact and Diversification in the Albanian Banking Sector.

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Abstract

In this modest work, the authors have tried to present the impact of some of the different risks that affect the sector of banking markets and financial institutions operating in Albania.

Throughout this paper, the authors have tried to analyze not only the notion of risk with its constituent elements, but also the strategies used for risk identification.

The main literature used throughout this study is mainly qualitative in nature. The lack of information regarding the management strategies used by banks and different companies due to the close relationship that exists between this information and the long-term objectives and strategies of these companies is another limiting element.

A special part of this work is dedicated to risk diversification based on studies and different literatures that are implemented in the countries of the European Union and beyond.

Keywords: *Commercial Bank, financial institutions, investment funds, systematic risk, risk diversification.*

Significance and Impact of Social Economics

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Abstract

The study of social conduct and economic activity in connection to one another is the emphasis of the social science of social economics. Social economics makes an effort to understand how individuals in particular socioeconomic classes behave and how this affects the economy. Information from disciplines like history, philosophy, sociology, and political science is included into social economics.

We made an effort to use information from different sources to look at how consumer behavior, buying trends, and other business and economic activities are impacted. We found it interesting to highlight that social economic theories are rather unconventional that although they take into account aspects of economics that are typically ignored in traditional or mainstream economics, such as the impact of the environment on wealth and societal consumption patterns.

Keywords: *Social economics, impact, economy, behavior.*

Fiscal policy and the mentality of the main decision makers in the market economy

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Abstract

In the market economy, the three main actors or decision-makers are the government, firms, and individuals. Each of them has and plays a specific role in the economy and in the social life of the country and with the decisions it takes aims to achieve its own objectives. But regardless of their special role and specific objectives, they are connected and in constant and mutual interaction with each other in many areas of economic, political and social activity. An important area where this interaction between these main actors is expressed is the fiscal policy. In this presentation, we do not aim to analyze the aspects of the design, monitoring and implementation of the fiscal policy in our country, but to focus attention on one aspect the special ones that have to do with the way of conception and creation of the new mentality of each actor for the attitudes he holds towards the fiscal policy, which is ultimately expressed in the freedom, the way of behavior during its drafting, monitoring and implementation For how long that the state, citizens and businesses act according to these principles, they themselves become guarantors of economic, political and social interaction. In cases where these principles are not applied, this cooperation (in the fiscal aspect) is broken due to the lack of correctness and transparency intentionally or unintentionally by a part of the citizens and business, why not also by the government. It is the duty of the state to guarantee the support of fair competition between the parties, within the framework of economic effectiveness, but also social cohesion.

Keywords: fiscal policies, the market economy, economic efficiency, and mindset-mentality.

Cybersecurity Awareness at the Western Balkan Countries

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Abstract

In the modern world, information security serves to exercise and respect the rights, freedoms, and interests of citizens, the economy, and the state. The internet has become a fundamental component of modern society, where people from the western Balkans, as well as the financial sector, governmental organizations, the security industry, educational institutions, and healthcare facilities, are becoming more and more interconnected and entwined with the global network. National sovereignty limits national cybersecurity rules, while the physical cybersecurity domain and its logic ignore these restrictions, making cybersecurity a global concern. The open Internet has advantages, but there are drawbacks as well. This makes it necessary to manage the myriad cybersecurity-related issues through regional and international coordination as no country can unilaterally achieve an adequate level of cybersecurity. All of these activities must be integrated in order to establish long-term, legal solutions to enhance cyberspace security.

Keywords: *cybersecurity, open internet, information security, cyber-information security awareness.*

Exploring Albania's and Serbia Entrepreneurial Ecosystem

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Abstract

The Covid 19 caused a severe disruption in the economy and the business climate, having a substantial impact on university students' entrepreneurial activities. University students and their participation in entrepreneurial operations continue to be a serious problem for Western Balkan countries due to the epidemic's additional impact on the educational and commercial institutions. Because of all the benefits it provides, entrepreneurship is currently thought of as one of the best ways to address the problem at hand. In the article, the topics of university students and entrepreneurship in the Republic of Serbia and Albania are examined in relation to the post-Covid era, when university students and entrepreneurship are essential concepts.

Keywords: *entrepreneurship, post covid environment, university students' leadership, Serbia, Albania.*

E-Agriculture: A bibliometric analysis

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Abstract

The dissemination of information concerning technological advancements in agriculture is intended to benefit farmers. Farmers are facing pressures, including the need to produce more with less to feed a growing global population, minimize environmental threats, cope with a rising global temperature, survive on water and energy, and satisfy the new food preferences of an increasingly digital generation. E-Agriculture helps to solve some of these issues. E-agriculture offers a high potential for driving economic growth and increasing income in rural areas through increased agricultural production efficiency, improved livelihoods, and value chain development. For this research, we carried out a bibliometric analysis of concepts related to electronic agriculture to determine the most cutting-edge agricultural technology. The VOS Viewer and Bibliophagy from RStudio are used to analyze the data gathered from the Lens Database. These software packages contain tools for generating and displaying bibliometric networks. They enable the formation of networks based on citation links, bibliographic coupling, or the recurrence of key phrases. The findings of this paper provide a general introduction to the advancement of electronic agriculture.

Keywords: *E-agriculture, ICT in agriculture, bibliometrics*

The impact of transformational and interpersonal leadership in teachers' performance

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Abstract

The aim of the study was to investigate the impact of the school's transformational and interpersonal leadership style in teachers' performance. The quantitative method was the approach used in the empirical study. The structured questionnaire as well as the random cluster sample of respondents were selected in the study. It is revealed that 30-40% of the variance in teachers' performance is explained by transformational leadership according to teachers, as well as to principals. At the same time, it is showed that 32.3-45.6% of the variance in teachers' performance is explained by interpersonal leadership according to teachers, as well as to principals.

Keywords: *Transformational leadership, interpersonal leadership, teachers' performance*

How does Cloud Computing help Industry 4.0 Technologies

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Abstract

We are living at the beginning of the fourth industrial revolution, which means the dependence on IT systems is becoming more and more vital than ever. As a result, technologies like IoT, Blockchain, and Artificial intelligence are becoming more and more part of our life. On the other hand, research has revealed that investments in cloud computing have doubled in the last three years. This new and disruptive technology can't work without Cloud Computing. This research will reveal how cloud computing helps Technologies like IoT, Artificial intelligence, and Blockchain. and bank information. It also focuses on its techniques regarding Cyber Security, professional ethics, and policies for the use of ICT tools.

Keywords: *Cloud computing, cyber security, ICT tools*

Symbolic data analysis in Economics. Methods and model

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Abstract

Over the past 20 years, there has been the strong increase of large-scale data in many different businesses. This paper deals with symbolic data analysis, bibliometrics data set with relevant information and values for applications, usually to identify. In economics analysis, bibliographic networks are useful to represent the data and provide relevant insight into research findings. In this work, we propose to use the framework based on symbolic data and, one based on data-based symbolic observation intervals which represent relevant patterns and information from complex data. These results are important because they consider a relevant case of complex information which is transformed into a representation useful to be analyzed as network data. From these networks' representation of the information, we can identify the most relevant patterns in data, as "communities" of concepts maximally connected to each other. From the communities we can represent the semantic cores of literature.

Keywords: *Symbolic data analysis, bibliometrics analysis, scient metrics, economics, causal inference*

Modern pedagogical technologies in the 21st century and their application in professional activities in education

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Abstract

The importance of using technology in the classroom has become a source of interest in education in recent years. Technology applications have changed the way of teaching and learning. Along with the evolution of technology, the theories of teaching/learning have also evolved, which form the foundations of the design of the learning process. The reformed basic education curriculum based on the constructivist theory of learning "learning by doing", through the actualization of skills and knowledge in real situations, creates conditions for the integration of technology during the learning process. The purpose of the paper is to highlight the importance of using technology in the classroom, the professional development of the teacher and the situation of learning based on ICT. The methods used are those of analysis, synthesis, evaluation, etc. Technology makes the learning process more effective when it is developed according to appropriate teaching methodologies, increasing teaching results.

Keywords: *Education, technology, professional development, teacher, constructivist approach*

Role of Cyber Security in the e-governance sector in Albania.

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Abstract

Regarding e-governance, Cyber Security plays a very important role in the operations of all electronic systems in the information technology sector. During these last few years, security is being acknowledged as a sensitive issue for all citizens. Government institutions or various organizations today, after many attacks that occurred inside or outside the country, are preparing strong measures to prevent malicious attacks. In addition to these measures that are being taken, people are very worried about their personal data, where part of this data has been published on malicious online platforms. The focus of this paper is the awareness of all ICT employees and citizens for the security of systems, responsibilities, and data such as usernames, passwords, and bank information. It also focuses on its techniques regarding Cyber Security, professional ethics, and policies for the use of ICT tools.

Keywords: *Cyber security, cyber security, passwords, data security, cybercrime, cyber ethics, social media.*

Scalability of SQL engine based on columnar in-memory data representation.

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Abstract

The purpose of the study is to investigate the performance, security, scalability, and problems of open-source databases which will help find a solution for different requirements and use cases. There is an increasing demand for real-time data processing that traditionally has been handled by databases and data warehousing systems. In modern systems, data is growing at an exponential rate which adds complexity and different challenges for managing this flow. Open-source databases share excellent features. However, these systems still have drawbacks like scalability problems in analytical, machine learning, and mixed workloads for medium/large datasets. To fulfill the demand and solve these problems, was necessary to build a SQL engine component for open-source databases to support highly mixed workloads with massively parallel processing based on the columnar in-memory data store. To build this component were used open-source technologies based on different studies. The performance study of the SQL engine component shows an increase in performance by many orders of magnitude. The results demonstrate that with the help of the SQL engine component an open-source database can handle a highly mixed workload based on large datasets in one single database with improved security and scalability.

Keywords: *SQL, in-memory database, database scalability, open source database, massive parallel processing (MPP).*

Infarct and diabetes mellitus as a potential risk of high death rate

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Abstract

Cardiovascular diseases are the most frequent complications in patients with non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus. The objective of this paper is to collect and process data from various international studies in order to analyze the relationship between diabetes mellitus and acute myocardial infarction. Diabetes mellitus is one of the most common chronic diseases in the world, with a prevalence of 8% in the adult population in the US and Europe, and with more than 100 million patients worldwide. The predominant clinical form of diabetes is type 2 or non-insulin-dependent, accounting for more than 90% of all cases. In countries with a low economic level, they are especially more sensitive to the occurrence of diabetes and this is related to the way of life. Insulin-dependent diabetes is much rarer and usually appears in childhood and adolescence. Patients with diabetes have an increased risk of myocardial infarction compared to the general population. In-hospital mortality after myocardial infarction is 2 times higher in diabetic patients compared to non-diabetics with more unfavorable results in the female gender. The percentage of mortality from cardiovascular disease and especially from coronary artery disease increases by 75% among all diabetics.

Keywords: *diabetes mellitus, cardiovascular disease, acute myocardial infarction, mortality, hypertension, incidence*

Innovation and contemporary treatment of oral diseases

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Abstract

Background: Oral cavity is particularly the most contagious part of our body. Many systematic diseases are firstly showed in oral cavity. Oral lesions such as candidosis, perimplantitis and oral malignancies are being treated with innovated methods and it is showed progressive healing in duration of time.

Methods: (1) Photobiomodulation therapy (PMB) as laser diode has been reported to healed the cancer lesion for only 21 days (2) Photodynamic therapy includes: photosensitizer, light and oxygen that have positive results in used to achieve better results in root canal treatment, periodontal therapy and the eradication of candidiasis in prosthodontics as denture stomatitis. (3) Fabrication of astaxanthin-loaded electrospun nanofiber-based mucoadhesive patches with water-insoluble backing for the treatment of oral premalignant lesion. (4) Moringaolifera is a medical herb with so many amynoacides in its structure and when it is used by human can inhibit the formation of dental plaque, caries, and strengthen the gums and maintains oral health.

Conclusion: Oral disease are common at the dentistry clinical practice. Dentistry is not only drill and fill routine and diagnosing at the early stage forms of the oral lesions is important and can lead us to safe life. Therefore, many studies are being done to improve thousands lives of people suffering from oral infections.

Keywords: *oral disease, candidosis, perimplantitis, photobiomodulation therapy, laser, dental plaque, caries.*

Integrative medicine in the health care in Albania

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Abstract

In Albania, as in most WHO countries, primary health care is based only on conventional medicine, in some of them Traditional Medicine dominates, while in WHO reports, many member countries offer Comprehensive medicine. This has led this organization to compile a strategy (WHO Strategy for Traditional Medicine 2014-2023), with the aim of encouraging countries that do not offer this service. Primary health care focused on people, through the disciplines of Alternative Medicine, which also includes traditional medicine, offers a holistic approach to health, which makes prevention as important as treating diseases. As part of this preventive approach, doctors will properly address the root causes of health problems. The rise of alternative medicine is an opportunity/quest for more personalized, comprehensive and compassionate health care. People want primary health care to provide good health outcomes, low cost and maximum user satisfaction.

Keywords: *Strategy; comprehensive medicine; alternative medicine; security; efficiency; Traditional, complementary medicine (T&PM); Institute of traditional alternative and complementary medicine (IMTAP).*

Laparoscopy - a new method in abdominal surgery

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Abstract

Laparoscopic surgery is a minimally invasive surgical technique used in the abdominal and pelvic areas. It uses a laparoscope to see inside the body without opening it. Instead of the 10 to 15 cm operative incision in open surgery, laparoscopic surgery uses 2 to 4 cm small incisions. One of the incisions is for the camera, and the others are for the surgical instruments. Laparoscopy is done for diagnostic purposes to look for problems that imaging or laboratory tests are not able to identify, or for the surgery purposes. The surgeon may take tissue samples to perform the biopsy during laparoscopy. Laparoscopic surgery is used in many areas of the body. Different surgeries can be performed laparoscopically. Most laparoscopic surgeries are performed under general anesthesia, and the patient must avoid eating or drinking for about eight hours prior to the surgery, aiming to prevent the nausea from the anesthesia.

Laparoscopic surgery is becoming the preferred method due to its cost-saving benefits and improved patient outcomes. Laparoscopy is as safe as the open surgery, and in the same time reducing some risks. Smaller wounds reduce the risk of infection, blood loss and postoperative complications i.e., wound separation and incisional hernia. It also minimizes the post-operative recovery time, which reduces the risks of prolonged patient's bed rest.

Keywords: *Laparoscopy, invasive surgery, anesthesia, nausea, wound, infection, blood, incisional hernia.*