

- 7<sup>th</sup> Edition. May 17, 2024 -

[www.alpaconference.ro](http://www.alpaconference.ro)

---



*Interdisciplinary Approach in Administrative Sciences in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century*

**Friday, May 17, 2024**

**Online on Zoom**

**Moderator:**

Associate professor *Cristina Elena POPA TACHE*, „Andrei Şaguna” University of Constanta

***! Each paper will be presented within 15 minutes***

***! Fiecare lucrare va fi prezentată în maxim 15 minute***

## SCIENTIFIC PAPERS

**10.00 - 11.00**

### **DIRECTIONS OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION PROFESSIONALISATION IN THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC**

**Associated professor Ing. Iveta DUDOVÁ**

*Bratislava University of Economics and Management, Slovak Republic*

**PhDr. Silvia MATÚŠOVÁ**

*Bratislava University of Economics and Management, Slovak Republic*

#### **Abstract**

*The paper identifies the framework of the public administration system in the Slovak Republic, considering its professionalization. The aim of the paper is to demonstrate the process of the public administration transformation and legislation and the basic features of the existing model, to identify the main categories of public administration employees, and to indicate their professional development. Secondary analysis of primary legislation, and statistical data were applied in the research. The paper highlights the professional training of public employees as a lifelong process that follows the acquisition of qualification prerequisites and professional experience. The professionalization of public administration should by 2030 include the expansion of professional in-service training for employees in particular specific workplaces, the development of training programs, the training of employees in local self-government, the extension of managerial training for professional and senior employees in the state administration. The requirements of the state administration and self-government should be recognized and included in higher education. The quality level of education providers should be assessed and ranked with respect to quality ranking system of education providers, considering newly defined job positions and the uplifting of human resources in public administration.*

### **IMPACT OF COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE VALUES OF GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION ON STUDENT INTENTIONS TOWARDS SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

**PhD. student Maruf Mohammad Sirajum MONIR**

*Business Administration and Economic Science*

*Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania*

#### **Abstract**

*This study investigates the influence of comprehensive examinations and administrative values of government intervention on students' intentions towards social entrepreneurship (SE). Using a sample of*

- 7<sup>th</sup> Edition. May 17, 2024 -

[www.alpaconference.ro](http://www.alpaconference.ro)

---

*150 college students, the research examines key motivators including moral obligation, social support, empathy, the role - efficacy, social influence, and educational attainment. The analysis utilizes SPSS to explore how these individual factors, in conjunction with educational policies and government interventions, contribute to fostering or inhibiting students' entrepreneurial intentions. The study also delves into the role of comprehensive examinations in assessing and potentially enhancing students' readiness for social entrepreneurship. Additionally, it considers how administrative values, reflecting government priorities and support for social entrepreneurship, shape the educational environment and student motivations. Preliminary findings suggest that while empathy, self-efficacy, and educational level are significant predictors of SE intentions, the impact of comprehensive examinations and administrative policies provides a broader understanding of the systemic support needed to cultivate social entrepreneurs. This study adds to the body of literature by emphasising the multifaceted influences of educational assessments and government interventions on student intentions in the area of social enterprise. The insights gained are crucial for educators and policymakers aiming to design educational frameworks and policies that effectively support the development of future social entrepreneurs, thereby enhancing societal well-being. The implications of this study underline the necessity for strategic alignments between educational content, assessment methods, and government policies to optimize the nurturing of social entrepreneurship within academic settings.*

### **"VETTING IN KOSOVO" - A TWO-DIMENSIONAL PERSPECTIVE AND MISSING CRITERIA**

**PhD. candidate Triumf SADIKAJ**

*South East European University, North Macedonia*

#### **Abstract**

The historical and political realm in Kosovo during the 20th century was characterized by multi-dimensional political events, at the center of which was the collective effort to materialize the project of independence from the former Yugoslav socialist system. In the last two decades, due to political developments and frequent changes in governance mentality, starting from international administration, the presence with institutional mandate of European Union mechanisms, the direct assistance of the United States of America and the reconceptualization of the system of justice on the basis of the Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo announced in 2008, has caused the mixture of many legal and institutional schools of thought to influence the opening of cardinal topics aimed at consolidating a fair and independent system. However, theoretically and practically, vetting is a matter that requires adequate preparation and conception, in order to achieve the effects, it foresees. On the contrary, the implementation of a vetting that aims to implement a moral conception of justice, without adapting to its legal concept, risks further worsening justice when it is claimed to be applied. Being a complex issue, the administration of a vetting process is a challenge and the selection of vetting modalities that respond to real needs is among the most sophisticated policies that a state and society must apply.

**STABILIZATION AND ASSOCIATION AGREEMENT IN THE JURISPRUDENCE OF THE  
ALBANIAN CONSTITUTIONAL COURT**

**Ph.D. PRANVERA BEQIRAJ**

*Law Department, Aleksandër Moisiu University, Durrës, Albania*

**Ph.D. DORINA GJIPALI**

*Law Department, Aleksandër Moisiu University, Durrës, Albania*

**Abstract**

*This study will analyze the implementation of the EU-Albania Stabilization and Association Agreement (SAA) in the context of Albanian constitutional jurisprudence, with a particular focus on its status as a special source of law. The SAA holds a dual identity as both an international agreement ratified by the Parliament of the Republic of Albania and an instrument of EU law. This study aims to evaluate this dual status concerning the practical application of the SAA within the constitutional jurisprudence of the Constitutional Court of Albania. To achieve the objective of the study, two distinct research methods were employed. The desk-based research and the case study method. Desk-based research allowed for an in-depth exploration of existing literature, legal documents, and academic articles on the topic. The case study method facilitated the analysis of specific instances and rulings within Albanian constitutional jurisprudence that involve the implementation or interpretation of the SAA. In conclusion, a more precise understanding will be gained of how the SAA will be applied in the resolution of concrete disagreements under the Albanian constitutional jurisprudence.*

**11.00 - 12.00**

**POSSIBLE EVOLUTIONS OF THE STATE AND LOCAL PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION  
THROUGH DIGITIZATION WITH ASPECTS THAT WILL MARK THE UPDATING OF  
REPORTS IN ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**

**Lecturer Manole Decebal BOGDAN**

*"1 Decembrie 1918" University of Alba Iulia, Romania*

**Abstract**

*The dynamics in which the evolution of society, the economy and implicitly the evolution of the public administration is part of is extremely fast and with many unknowns. The public administration is conditioned by the new elements that appear in society through the digitization of information, operating or financial flows of a fiscal nature. The research method is the method of comparison with other administrative law systems. The results of the study can constitute a basis for discussions in the multidisciplinary research on public administration in the future. The resistance to change on the part of civil servants and employees working in the public sector is extremely high. On the other hand, a large percentage of the population has a conservative spirit that observes the opportunity and efficiency of using digital technologies and computer programs.*

**BRIEF CONSIDERATIONS ON PERFECTING AND SUPER-SPECIALIZATION IN  
JUVENILE AND FAMILY CASES**

**Lecturer Raluca Laura DORNEAN PĂUNESCU**

*Faculty of Law, European "Drăgan" University from Lugoj  
Lawyer, Timiș Barr Association, Romania*

**Abstract**

*The main objective of the pending study is to highlight the fact that legal assistance and representation carried out by lawyers, as conventional representatives of litigants, in the field of FAMILY LAW is a stressful activity, both from a legal perspective and especially from a psychological perspective. Neither in law school, nor during continuing professional training, does the lawyer learn how to manage social phenomena and particular emotional situations, respectively how to approach a case without emotional involvement, in a detached, purely legal way. Specifically, the author discovers that undoubtedly, individual interdisciplinary studies in the field of couple psychology, respectively child psychology, are beneficial in the assumption of taking over files in which the status quo changes day by day, hour by hour, minute by minute and involves a situation that generates emotions and feelings, not just facts or legal acts. In the same sense, the author observes that of course, emotions, rational or not, are very important for the litigant seeking support, and ignoring them or expressing biases would lead to the loss of trust in the lawyer. On the other hand, most of the time, the lawyer is asked to transform into a psychologist, to offer therapy as well, not just legal consultation/assistance and legal representation. The research methods to achieve the proposed objectives are varied, taking into account the comparative method, interdisciplinary aspects between administrative law and civil law are exposed, respectively the judicial organization, the logical method, which tends to outline a more rigorous legislative exposition, the critical method, with the purpose of presenting the current legislative deficiencies, as well as the systemic method, which tends to the possibility of bringing scientific research a cardinal importance. The results and implications of the study will be major from the perspective of law enforcement and the interpretation of legal provisions, since in corollary, de lege ferenda proposals will be expressed to include interdisciplinary discussion and courses sessions within the continuous training of lawyers - indispensable partners of the act of justice, active in Family Law cases, with sociologists, psychologists, anthropologists and other professionals involved in family relation, with the major involvement of the assimilated administrative authority, the National Union of Romanian Bar Associations.*

**SOME THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL ELEMENTS REGARDING THE  
COMMUNICATION OF THE DISCIPLINARY SANCTIONING DECISION.  
ELEMENTS OF COMPARATIVE LAW**

**Lecturer Mihaela MARICA**

*Faculty of Law, Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania*

**Abstract**

*This article discusses some theoretical and practical elements regarding the communication of the disciplinary sanctioning decision of the employee who is guilty of committing some deviations from the rules that define labor discipline at the unit level. It contains the analysis of two communication perspectives: 1) Communication of the disciplinary sanctioning decision in the terms and conditions*

- 7<sup>th</sup> Edition. May 17, 2024 -

[www.alpaconference.ro](http://www.alpaconference.ro)

---

*provided by art. 252 para. (3) and (4) of the Labor Code and 2) the communication of the disciplinary sanction decision by electronic means in light of the changes made by the Government's Emergency Ordinance no. 36/2021 on the use of electronic signatures in the field of labor relations. Decision no. is also considered as a reference case. 34/2016 of the High Court of Cassation and Justice with reference to the possibility of communicating dismissal decisions via e-mail in order to distinguish what the legal assumptions are in practice in this regard. In order to understand more applied the legislative optics regarding the communication of disciplinary sanctions decisions, some elements from comparative law are offered as an example by referring to states such as Georgia and Austria.*

## **ELECTRICITY MARKET MANIPULATION. CHANGES AT EUROPEAN LEVEL. THE OLD REMIT VERSUS THE CHALLENGES OF THE NEW REMIT**

**Assistant professor Ionela Alina ZORZOANA**

*Faculty of Public Administration,  
National University of Political Studies and Public Administration, Romania*

**Associate professor Mihaela Victorita CĂRĂUȘAN,**

*Faculty of Public Administration,  
National University of Political Studies and Public Administration, Romania*

**Lecturer Bogdan BERCEANU**

*Faculty of Public Administration,  
National University of Political Studies and Public Administration, Romania*

### **Abstract**

*The purpose of this study is to give a brief presentation of the European regulations regarding the manipulation of the energy market, as it was regulated by Regulation (EU) no. 1227/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of October 25, 2011 on the integrity and transparency of the wholesale energy market (REMIT), but also detailed by subsequent documents, which, without being binding, are real useful benchmarks for the regulatory authorities in the states European. On the other hand, given the limited space allocated to the material, we will refer to the most common way of manipulating the energy market, known as wash-trade, in relation to which we will highlight some characteristics. Later, we will refer to a particularly important aspect, namely the existing standard of proof in this matter with a certain specificity. We will conclude this study with a brief analysis of the changes made to REMIT by Regulation (EU) no. 1106/2024 presenting particular importance to the regulation, for the first time, of the amounts of the contravention fine, this representing an important element that emphasizes the particular seriousness of the act of manipulating the energy market, but also regarding the calculation basis of these sanctions. Instead of conclusions, we will try to identify some benchmarks of the national and European jurisprudence by which the mentioned aspects were addressed.*

**12.00 - 13.00**

**FINANCIAL PROSECUTION OFFICE IN FRANCE**

**Lecturer Ovidiu-Horia MAICAN**

*Faculty of Law, Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania*

**Abstract**

*The fight against corrupted practices, especially as regards foreign agents, has been the focus of renewed international efforts especially since the signature and ratification of the OECD convention in 1997 and the United Nations convention in 2003. In the last decade, the French landscape and legal framework in the fight against corruption has significantly changed, in an effort to improve its capacity to detect, deter, prevent and sanction corruption in both the private and public spheres. The Penal Code defines crimes and misdemeanors as “integrity violations” in public activities. It includes bribery (the act of asking or receiving a favor from a public official in exchange for an act performed within the scope of his public duties), extortion (the fact that a public official can receive income from taxes or public contributions), embezzlement or détournement de fond (using by the public official of public funds, for a purpose other than the intended one), - illicit appropriation of interests or prise illégale d'intérêts (the fact that a public official obtains advantages in a company or operation over which he exercises direction, direction or control) and favoritism (the fact that a public official grants a favor in violation of public procurement regulations). The French anti-corruption and fraud strategy has been updated to promote integrity and prevent corruption, with two important legal rules. First is the Law on transparency in public life (11 October 2013). The Law reaffirms the principles of dignity, integrity and impartiality which apply to public officials (first and foremost the elective executive authorities) as well as civil servants. To prevent conflicts of interest, it creates a general obligation to report and actively avoid conflicts of interest. In addition, members of government (executive power) and elected officials such as deputies or mayors must complete public declarations of assets and interests (including in the context of extra-professional activities). The Law creates a protection mechanism for “whistleblowers”. The second is the Law relating to transparency, the fight against corruption and the modernization of the economy (December 9, 2016). It is created the “French Anti-Corruption Authority (AFA)”, a new administrative unit for the prevention and detection of corruption. The Law also creates a new offense of active bribery of a foreign public official. In the private sector, it broadens the approach to sanctioning economic delinquency by defining new faults for a company (compliance obligation).*

- 7<sup>th</sup> Edition. May 17, 2024 -

[www.alpaconference.ro](http://www.alpaconference.ro)

---

**RESILIENCE OF THE ROMANIAN PENITENTIARY SYSTEM  
IN THE CONTEXT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC**

**Phd. student Adrian Cristian PALEA**

*Doctoral School of Law, Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania*

**Abstract**

This article analyzes, from an interdisciplinary approach perspective, the challenges faced by the Romanian penitentiary system, as a representative institution of the national security system, in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, the solutions identified to protect the population segment for which it is directly responsible, and how it managed to empower central structures and subordinate units in this regard. The analysis aims to highlight the institutional adaptability of the Romanian penitentiary system in the face of certain dynamic elements (escalation of the situation regarding the spread of the virus, gradual recommendations from European and global health organizations), as well as considering certain internal and international legal benchmarks. Furthermore, the analysis highlighted in this article aims to correlate the institutional adaptability of the Romanian penitentiary system with the concept of resilience, considering its multidisciplinary.

**TERRORISM - METHODS, TYPES OF TERRORIST ACTIVITIES AND TRENDS IN THE  
DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN TERRORISM**

**Lecturer Aurel Octavian PASAT**

*Transfrontier Faculty, Universitatea „Dunarea de Jos” University of Galati, Romania*

**Abstract**

*The article brings to attention the key elements that define terrorism, but also the main types of terrorist activities that are common today, the use of violence or the threat of violence, political, ideological or social goals, the intentional targeting of the civilian population, the unpredictability and unjustified nature of the violence, the creation of panic and fear for political purposes. Trends characteristic of modern terrorist organizations are identified, for example, the active use of information and psychological measures, the geographical extension of the spread of terrorism, the increase in the level of terrorist organization (the creation of global and regional terrorist centers), which should be taken into account at the initial stage of an investigation.*



**CONSTITUTION'S SUPREMACY AND THE REASONABLE LIMITS OF CASE LAW  
REVERSAL WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF CONSTITUTIONALITY CONTROL**

**PhD. student Andrei IACUBA**

*Doctoral School of Law, Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania*

**PhD. student Georgian Ionuț STAN**

*Doctoral School of Law, Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania*

**Abstract**

*Without a doubt, constitutional supremacy can lead to broad social peace in a constitutional democracy. The fact that the other laws in the normative hierarchy are valid and conform to the fundamental act leads to legal security for the subjects of the law. Sometimes, in order to guarantee the supremacy of the constitution, a constitutionality check is instituted by a constitutional court, other times, this check is left to the ordinary courts, thus guaranteeing constitutional supremacy in both ways. Contrary to the purpose of guaranteeing constitutional supremacy, constitutional litigation courts can detach themselves from what they protect – the constitution, and through harmful jurisprudential revisions, the content of constitutional norms can be hijacked. In this context, it is necessary that some reasonable limits be brought into discussion.*

**13.00 - 14.00**

**INSTITUTIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE PRACTICES FOR COORDINATION AND  
SUPERVISION OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES**

**PhD. student Vicențiu-Traian RÂMNICÉANU**

*University of Bucharest, Romania*

**Abstract**

*The transition from a centralized economy to a market economy meant for many emerging markets the reconfiguration and adaptation of state-owned enterprises ("SOEs") to continue their mission under competitive conditions with the application of new requirements for efficient operation. Both in the first years that foreshadowed the stages of important privatizations (1991-2002) and after that decade, public enterprises continued to provide a substantial part of the GDP, of the labor market and of the stock market capitalization, which determined the Government of Romania, as based on the commitments made to the International Monetary Fund, against the background of the previous economic crisis, to adopt and complete a legislative package for the regulation of the corporate governance of public enterprises. As it also results from recommendations of the European institutions and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, gaps in the supervision of SOEs due to a distant shareholding policy can weaken the incentives of the SOE performance to operate in the satisfaction of its own and public interest, increasing the probability of operating according to the pattern self-serving behavior on the part of initiated persons. Along with the configuration of the shareholding policy, the state has the mission of*

- 7<sup>th</sup> Edition. May 17, 2024 -

[www.alpaconference.ro](http://www.alpaconference.ro)

---

*creating effective structures for the supervision and monitoring of SOEs, in the decentralized form of guardianship authorities or by creating centralized structures of the AMEPIP type called to solve the complicated equation of responsibility for the performance of SOEs, responsibility dissipated in a complex chain of actors composed of real beneficiaries, ministries, collective governing bodies and other stakeholders. The present study uses analytical and comparative research methods in order to identify, through the use of logical reasoning - induction and deduction, the optimal means by which the central administration but also the local administrations can coordinate, supervise and monitor the SOE in order to ensure their positive contribution to the policy objectives public, sustainable development, economic efficiency and competitiveness.*

### **THE LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK CORRESPONDING TO THE FREE MOVEMENT OF CAPITAL AND PAYMENTS IN THE EUROPEAN UNION**

**Lecturer Adriana MOȚATU**

*Faculty of Law, Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania*

#### **Abstract**

*The liberalization of the movement of capital had to be achieved progressively, the member states were obliged to remove the restrictions to the extent necessary for the proper functioning of the Common Market. Full freedom of capital transactions was established in the first stage of the Economic and Monetary Union, to be later enshrined by the Maastricht Treaty. The principle of free movement of capital and payments does not require the adoption of additional regulations at the national level, being therefore directly applicable in the member countries.*

### **THE INTERPLAY OF SUSTAINABILITY, CONSTITUTIONALISM AND LEGITIMACY: EXAMINING THE “POLITICAL ECOTOPIA” AS A MANIFESTATION OF SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY AND A PILLAR OF CONSTITUTIONALISM**

**Professor Renata TRENESKA-DESKOSKA**

*Department of Constitutional Law and Political System, Faculty of Law „Iustinianus Primus”,  
„Ss. Cyril and Methodius University”, Skopje, Republic of North Macedonia*

**Professor Jelena TRAJKOVSKA-HRISTOVSKA**

*Department of Constitutional Law and Political System, Faculty of Law „Iustinianus Primus”,  
„Ss. Cyril and Methodius University”, Skopje, Republic of North Macedonia*

#### **Abstract**

*The three main pillars of sustainability are environment, economy, and society. Society, as a component of sustainability, represents a category that is particularly difficult to explain and analyze. This category encompasses a range of values, ideas, and concepts that are widely accepted and desired. Among these, the concepts of constitutionalism and legitimacy are key legal and political constructs that underpin social sustainability. Conversely, legitimacy is a crucial element that ensures the sustainability of constitutionalism. This paper will explore several key questions: Is legitimacy a conditio sine qua non for constitutionalism? Is legitimacy a dynamic and sustainable category? Does legitimacy embody a value that*

*INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE:  
CONTEMPORARY CHALLENGES IN  
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW FROM AN  
INTERDISCIPLINARY PERSPECTIVE*

*- 7<sup>th</sup> Edition. May 17, 2024 -*

[www.alpaconference.ro](http://www.alpaconference.ro)

---

*is inherently desirable and beneficial? The study will further examine whether maintaining legitimacy incurs costs and if it is necessary to invest in sustaining this dynamic category. Finally, the paper will discuss whether the idea of legitimacy, as a sustainable resource for constitutionalism, is a necessity or merely a political "ecotopia."*