CRIMINAL LAW FRAMEWORK TO COMBAT CRIMINAL OFFENSES OF CORRUPTION IN CROATIA AND SERBIA

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ABSTRACT
Corruption today is the first-rate problem of human society and the international community. In transitional countries such as Croatia and Serbia, offenses of corruption are very pronounced, especially since legal and institutional frameworks for combating corruption have not been developing for a long time. The paper deals with the notion, characteristics and dimensions of corruption in the function of discussion on criminal offenses of corruption in these countries. It gives a brief overview of the major international legal sources that Croatia and Serbia have adopted and incorporated into national legislation. The central part of the work is devoted to national legal framework for the fight against corruptive acts, a comparative legal representation and the most common criminal offenses were pointed out in more detailed. Concluding considerations are devoted to some de lege ferenda proposals to suppress criminal offenses of corruption.

Keywords: corruption, criminal offences, national and international legal framework, Croatia, Serbia

1. INTRODUCTION
Corruption today is undeniable a global problem. This phenomenon, known since the emergence of human society, has remained rooted to date by very skillfully changing its forms and adapting to social circumstances. Corruption today represents one of the biggest threats to a developed society and its legal order. Acts of corruption equally threaten the rich and poor countries, especially affected are countries in transition. Social changes in the world at the end of the last century have also affected the area of our region, which unfortunately escalated in a war conflict and enormous increase in crime rates. Corruption was an indispensable companion of this process and in some places it has become even a phenomenon that is to some extent socially acceptable. Equally threatened are both the public and private sector and citizens' trust in the state and its authorities, which led to a huge mistrust of potential foreign investors in the economy of the newly created states. After the war, Croatia started the harmonization of legal norms with the legal instruments of EU, whose member it became in 2013. In that context, Croatia adopted legal solutions and anti-corruption mechanisms and established an institutional and legal framework. Serbia is in a more difficult position because it is still in the process of applying for EU membership and is still in the process of building a legal and institutional framework. In the field of corruption Serbia is given serious recommendations by the specialized international organization GRECCO that need to be adopted and implemented. Of particular importance are chapters no.23 and 24 of accession negotiations with the EU where the recommendations that Serbia needs to incorporate into its legislation are listed.
2. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS ON CORRUPTION

Corruption (Lat. corruptio) implies perversion, disgrace; bribing; and is known since the earliest days of human society. One of the most famous philosophers of ancient Greece, Aristotle, pointed out that the system of ephoria at the time was conducive to the development of corruption in society because "the greatest crimes have not been committed to obtain the necessary, but surplus." In the essence of corruption is the human nature and the need for unlawful material gain, which remains to the present day of the modern era. The conceptual definition of corruption is different in contemporary doctrine and practice, so there is no uniform definition. According to the sociological concept of corruption, acts that violate moral and legal norms relate to the concept of general good and public interest. The legalistic view is based on ancient laws such as the Hammurabi Code and the Roman Law (Table 12). The socio-legal attitude equally respects the sociological and legal elements of corruption. The current standpoint is based on the position of the World Bank, which, under corruption, implies abuse of the public position in order to achieve private benefit. International organization for the fight against corruption Transparency International defines corruption like as abuse of power for private gain. Based on the accepted definitions, public powers (in the public or private sector), abuse of authority and unlawful property gain (for themselves or others) can be distinguished as the most important elements of corruption. The most important elements of corruption are:

1. public powers (in the public or private sector),
2. abuse of authority
3. unlawful property gain

Manifestations of corruption can be: individual, systemic, indirect, competitive, active and passive and other forms (institutional and idiosyncratic, conventional and indirect, street, contractual and political, transactional, exiting and investing, nepotistic and autogenic). Political Corruption is grand corruption which is primarily represented among high government officials, which makes it particularly dangerous due to the great power of individuals. Petty Corruption is the kind of corruption which refers to responsible persons employed in public administration who decide on the rights of natural persons (citizens) and legal entities. Etiological dimension of corruption includes the causes and conditions of corruption that may be endogenous (personal character, motivation and initiative) and exogenous (political, social, institutional, legal and economic). Exogenous causes are mainly related to the weaknesses of the political, economic and legal system, such as the absence of adequate legal solutions and anti-corruption mechanisms. This affects the distrust of citizens in the state and its institutions and contributes to the absence of the rule of law. Victimological dimension of corruption includes the protection of victims and injured parties in corruptive acts.

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3 Derenčinović D, Mit o korupciji, 2001, p.36-38.
4 Ibid. p.130-134.
5 Milutinović M, Kriminalologija, Beograd, 1990, p.34.
8 Ibid in note 3. p.130-134.
This dimension is of particular importance for strengthening and encouraging the position of victims to report even the smallest acts of corruption.

3. INTERNATIONAL LEGISLATION FOR FIGHTING CORRUPTION

International anti-corruption legislation encompasses the most important multilateral conventions adopted at the UN and Council of Europe levels. UN Convention against Corruption stipulates the obligation of the signatory states to envisage anti-corruption measures in their national legislation, adequate legal and institutional mechanisms for combating corruption, training of staff and the incrimination of corrupt criminal offenses in national law. Among the most important incriminations are mentioned: bribery, embezzlement, unlawful appropriation or other redeployment of property, trade in influence, abuse of office, unlawful engagement, money laundering of assets gained by a criminal offense, obstruction of justice, the responsibility of legal persons and punishment of all persons who have contributed to the commission of the criminal offense. UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime also provides for obligation of the signatory states to incriminate corruption offenses in national legislation. Convention provides for the formation of specialized bodies to combat all forms of organized crime and the use of special investigative techniques. Regarding corruption, the Convention in a similar way determines the term, subjects and acts of the commission of corrupt criminal offenses. Criminal Law Convention on Corruption was adopted at the level of the Council of Europe which foresees the obligation to incriminate the following corruptive acts such as: bribery in the public and private sector, trade in influence, money laundering acquired by corruptive offenses and financial crime. Civil Law Convention on Corruption defines corruption as any act that relates to the direct or indirect search, offering, giving or receiving of bribes or any other unauthorized use, as well as the ability to obtain such benefits. Based on the Civil Law Convention on Corruption formed is an international expert organization GRECO - Group of States against Corruption, whose basic task is to monitor the application of the Convention in practice, prepare a report on the state of corruption in each signatory state and make recommendations for combating corruption.

4. NATIONAL LEGISLATION FOR FIGHTING CORRUPTION

4.1. Legislative of Republic of Croatia

Croatia has become a member of the EU on July 1, 2013 and has accordingly harmonized its legislation with EU law. Criminal justice framework for the suppression of corruption is made up of several important regulations: Criminal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, Law on the Prevention of Conflict of Interest in Public Functions, Law on USKOK, Law on Prevention of Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism, Law on Responsibility of Legal Persons.
for Criminal Offenses,\textsuperscript{25} Witness Protection Act,\textsuperscript{26} Law on Access to Information\textsuperscript{27} and the Law on International Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters.\textsuperscript{28} Criminal Code Republic of Croatia (CC RC) provides for the following corruptive offenses: Bribing and receiving bribes, Abuse of position and authority, Money laundering, Trading in influence, Giving and receiving bribes in economic business, Bribing for trading in influence, Misuse of public procurement procedure, Illegal favoritism, Receiving and giving bribes in bankruptcy proceedings, Bribing member of parliament. Amendments to the Criminal Code RC have introduced several criminal offenses, such as art.254. Misuse of public procurement procedure and art.292. Illegal favoritism. The Criminal Procedure Code Republic of Croatia (CPC RC) provides for the criminal investigation to be conducted and chaired by the Public Prosecution RC that has available the improved legal mechanisms such as the treaty of parties with regard to the admission of guilt and consequently lower sentences. Law on USKOK determines the structure, organization and competences of the Office in the fight against corruption and organized crime. It enters into the legal order of Croatia the Council Framework Decision 2005/212/PUP of 24 February 2005 on the confiscation of property gains, assets and property acquired by a criminal offense\textsuperscript{29} and Council Framework Decision 2002/465 / PUP of 13 June 2002 on joint investigative teams.\textsuperscript{30} Strategic documents have been adopted in the fight against this plague: The Strategy for the Suppression of Corruption from 2015 to 2020\textsuperscript{31} and the Action Plan for 2017 and 2018 with the Strategy.\textsuperscript{32}

4.2. Legislative of Republic of Serbia

Serbia is a candidate country for EU membership and is in the process of harmonizing its legislation with EU law. Criminal justice framework for the suppression of corruption is made up of several important regulations: Criminal Code,\textsuperscript{33} Criminal Procedure Code,\textsuperscript{34} Law on Organization and Competence of State Bodies in Suppressing Organized Crime,\textsuperscript{35} Law on the Program for the Protection of Participants in Criminal Procedure,\textsuperscript{36} Law on Withdrawal of Proceeds of the Criminal Offense,\textsuperscript{37} Law on the Anti-Corruption Agency Zakon o agenciji za borbu protiv korupcije\textsuperscript{38} and Law on the Protection of Whistleblowers.\textsuperscript{39} Criminal Code of Serbia (CC RS) incriminates the following criminal offenses: Receipt of Bribes, Giving Bribes, Giving and receiving bribes related to voting, Abuse of the Position of a Responsible Person, Misuse of Public Procurement, Violation of employment rights and during unemployment, Trading in Influence, Abuse of Official Position, Abuse in the Privatization Process, Bribing in Execution of Economic Activities, Acceptance of a Bribe in the Execution of Economic Activities, Causing Bankruptcy, Causing False Bankruptcy and Money laundering. In early 2018, the last amendments to the Criminal Code of Serbia came into force by which Serbia criminalized several new criminal offenses involving corruption. Criminal Procedure Code of Serbia instead to the earlier investigative judges, has entrusted the investigation to the Public

\begin{itemize}
\item Law on Responsibility of Legal Persons for Criminal Offenses, OG No 151/03, 110/07, 45/11, 143/12
\item Witness Protection Act, OG No 163/03, 18/11, 73/17
\item Law on Access to Information, OG No 25/13, 85/15
\item Law on International Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters, OG No 178/04
\item Council Framework Decision 2005/212/PUP of 24 February 2005, SL L 68, 15. 3. 2005
\item The Strategy for the Suppression of Corruption from 2015 to 2020, OG No 26/15
\item Action Plan for 2017 and 2018 with the Strategy, OG No 60/17
\item Criminal Code, OG No 85/05, 88/05, 107/05, 72/09, 111/09, 121/12, 104/13, 108/14, 94/16
\item Criminal Procedure Code, OG No 72/11, 101/11, 121/11, 121/12, 32/13, 45/13, 55/14
\item Law on Organization and Competence of State Bodies in Suppressing Organized Crime, OG No 94/16
\item Law on the Program for the Protection of Participants in Criminal Procedure, OG No 85/05
\item Law on Withdrawal of Proceeds of the Criminal Offense, OG No 32/13, 94/16
\item Law on the Anti-Corruption Agency, OG No 97/08, 53/10, 66/11, 67/13, 112/13, 8/15
\item Law on the Protection of Whistleblowers, OG No 128/14
\end{itemize}
Prosecutor's Office of RS, to whom the criminal police is subordinated. For the collection of evidence and prosecution of suspects for corruption, great importance is given to basic (art.85-159) and special evidence (art.160-187). Law on Organization and Competence of State Bodies in Suppressing Organized Crime provides for the formation of Special Department of the Higher Public Prosecutor's Office for Combating Corruption and the Special Departments of the High Courts for the Suppression of Corruption. Police affairs related to the suppression of corruption are performed by the Office for the Fight Against Organized Crime. Law on Withdrawal of Proceeds of the Criminal Offense is an important regulation that, among other things, regulates the seizure of property acquired by criminal offenses of corruption. Following strategic documents were adopted in the fight against this plague: National Anti-Corruption Strategy for 2013-2018 and the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Strategy from 2013 to 2018.

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<tr>
<th>CROATIA</th>
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<tr>
<td>Art.CC</td>
<td>Corruption criminal offence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>251</td>
<td>Receiving and giving bribes in bankruptcy proceedings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>252</td>
<td>Receiving bribes in economic business</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>253</td>
<td>Giving bribes in economic business</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>254</td>
<td>Misuse of public procurement procedure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>265</td>
<td>Money laundering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>291</td>
<td>Abuse of position and authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>292</td>
<td>Illegal favoritism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>293</td>
<td>Receipt of Bribes</td>
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<td>294</td>
<td>Giving Bribes</td>
</tr>
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<td>295</td>
<td>Trading in Influence</td>
</tr>
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<td>296</td>
<td>Bribing for trading in influence</td>
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<td>339</td>
<td>Bribing member of parliament</td>
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Table 1: Most frequent offenses of corruption in CC RC and CC RS

According to the more frequent corruptive offenses listed in the previous table, the compliance of incriminations with the legal regulation of EU is evident. In Croatia, the most often committed criminal offense of corruption is art.291 Abuse of position and authority. Second place is the criminal offense art.294. Giving Bribes, while in third place is the criminal offense art.293. Receipt of Bribes. In Serbia the most often committed criminal offense of corruption is art.359. Abuse of Official Position. Second place is the criminal offense art.227. Abuse of the Position of a Responsible Person, while in third place is the criminal offense art.367.

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40 Ibid. in note 37.
41 Ibid. in note 35. art.13-18
42 Ibid. in note 42.
43 Conclusion of the Government RS 05 no.110-7203/13, 25.08.2013.
Receipt of Bribes. As can be seen from the comparative table, among incriminations in CC RS there are no criminal offenses of Receiving and giving bribes in bankruptcy proceedings and Bribing for trading in influence, so the suggestion is to incorporate them into criminal law.

5. CONCLUSION
Corruption is today an indisputable social phenomenon that crosses the state borders and is justifiably considered a global problem. It has equally affected the public and private sector, developed and underdeveloped countries. Particularly affected are transition countries that did not have developed enough legal and institutional mechanisms to combat corruption. In our Region, corruption has progressed in all newly emerged states and has become a de facto way of life for a number of people, which has questioned the started reform of the legal system and the social order. In response to the challenges, risks and threats of acts of corruption, the legislator in Serbia and Croatia has adopted established international standards and solutions from previously signed and ratified documents. On this basis, the criminal law in those countries has been revised, and in this respect with the recent amendments of the CC the RS has criminalized seven new corruption-related offenses. In Serbia, the situation is somewhat more favorable because Croatia's earlier application for EU membership has aligned its legislation with EU regulations. In the prosecution of corrupt criminal offenses and their perpetrators in RC and RS, specialized bodies of detection and persecution have had a leading role, as well as the use of special investigative techniques and methods based on the US and developed EU countries. We are of the opinion that we should de lege ferenda adopt the Law on whistleblowers in Croatia as soon as possible, as done in Serbia, primarily for the protection of persons who report criminal offenses of corruption. It is necessary for Serbia to act according to the recommendations of GRECO experts from the last year's report and strengthen the independence of the courts and the independence of the prosecution, ensure the selection of staff according to professional standards and pursue the depoliticization of the judiciary.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT: This research has been fully supported by the Croatian Science Foundation, under the project no. 1949 Multidisciplinary Research Cluster on Crime in Transition-Trafficking in Human Beings, Corruption and Economic Crime and project no. 179045 Development of institutional capacity, standards and procedures for countering organized crime and terrorism in the conditions of international integration, Ministry of Education and Science, RS.

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17. Criminal Procedure Code RC, OG No 152/08, 76/09,80/11, 121/11, 91/12, 143/12, 56/13, 145/13, 152/14, 70/17

18. Criminal Code RS, OG No 85/05, 88/05, 107/05, 72/09, 111/09, 121/12, 104/13, 108/14, 94/16

19. Criminal Procedure Code RS, OG No 72/11, 101/11, 121/11, 121/12, 32/13, 45/13, 55/14


22. Law on the Prevention of Conflict of Interest in Public Functions RC, OG No 26/11, 12/12, 124/12, 48/13, 57/15

23. Law on USKOK RC, OG No 76/09, 116/10, 145/10, 57/11, 136/12, 148/13, 70/17

24. Law on Prevention of Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism RC, OG No 108/17

25. Law on Responsibility of Legal Persons for Criminal Offenses RC, OG No 151/03, 110/07, 45/11, 143/12

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32. Law on the Protection of Whistleblowers RS, OG No 128/14


37. The Strategy for the Suppression of Corruption RC from 2015 to 2020, OG No 26/15


40. Witness Protection Act, OG No 163/03, 18/11, 73/17
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Lisbon, 15-16 November 2018
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Publisher
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Printing
Online Edition

ISSN 1849-7535

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On behalf of the President Scientific Committee, who is unavoidably absent from this event, I wish to happily welcome all of you to the 35th International Scientific Conference of Economic and Social Development. As I welcome you to this year’s conference, let me cease the opportunity to trace briefly, the history of ESD scientific conference and recall its objectives. ESD-conference started in Frankfurt 2012 to interrogate issues bordering on global development from the prisms of economic and social dimensions. The broad idea is to promote, develop and improve the economic and social development confronting modern society, without territorial, ethnic and religious exclusivity. We support the principles of economic efficiency, sustainable social development, corporate social responsibility and social entrepreneurship. In addition, we create the platform to assist scholars and researchers to exchange their research findings with colleagues across the globe and to create conducive platforms that allow participants to network among each other for harmonious linkages in research, innovation and development using international best practice. This way we support them to work together towards seamless career progression and developing scholarly research that positively impact on human development.

Since the first conference in Frankfurt in 2012, we have successfully organised 34 conferences and today we are now opening the 35th conference which is a good achievement by all standards. This conferences were hosted by classy universities in Frankfurt, Paris, Belgrade, Vienna, New York, Istanbul, Zagreb, Miami, Bangkok, Barcelona, Split, Warsaw, Melbourne, Prague, Madrid, Moscow, Rome and Rabat. The Lisbon conference is co-organized by: GOVCOPP – Universidade de Aveiro, Portugal; CPES – Universidade Lusofona, Portugal; CICPRIS – Universidade Lusofona, Portugal; University North, Croatia; Faculty of Management University of Warsaw, Poland; Faculty of Law, Economics and Social Sciences Sale - Mohammed V University in Rabat, Morocco.

At present the ESD has finalized arrangement for the ESD conference to be held annually in the followings cities; Lisbon, Belgrade, Zagreb, Split, Warsaw and Moscow. Also part of the giant strides of scientific committee was the publication of twelve of our conference Books of Proceedings which have been included in Web of Science (CPCI – Conference Proceedings Citation Index), and others are still under evaluation. Many of the papers presented in our conferences have been published in mainstream journals and other scholarly outlets thereby impacting on global knowledge development, transfers and practice that promote global development.

The theme for this year’s conference, "Sustainability from an Economic and Social Perspective" is apt and timely in view of the urgent need to achieve sustainable development goals (SDGs) set by the United Nations for the year 2030. It is our expectations that this conference will generate fresh ideas that would quicken the attainment of these goals and in the process contribute in promoting better condition for humanity across the globe. Once again on behalf of the President of the Scientific Committee I welcome you all to this conference and to the pleasurable ancient city of Lisbon; hoping that you will find space to refresh yourselves by visiting important tourism locations and enjoy the rich culture and hospitality of Lisbon.
I would like to close this address with a round of thanks for all those who were able to be here at this conference venue and those we are expecting before the closure of the conference that this great conference is going to be interesting to participants. Once again on behalf of the President of the Scientific Committee, I welcome you all to Lisbon and wishing you successful deliberations during the conference and safe journey to your respective destinations at the end of your stay.

[Signature]

Professor Dr. Ayuba A. Aminu
Professor of Business Management, University of Maiduguri, Nigeria
# CONTENTS

A MODEL OF TAX EVASION THROUGH THE AGENCY THEORY PRISM .......... 1  
Marijana Bubanic, Ivana Dvorksi Lackovic, Ivana Djundjek Kokoteec

TAXATION OF SMES IN MOROCCO IN THE ERA OF DIGITAL ECONOMY ....... 9  
Abdeallaoui Mohammed, Alaoui Hassani Hicham

INTRODUCING ICT AS A WAY TO ENHANCE ORGANIZATION’S CAPACITY TO  
INNOVATE - THE EXPERIENCE OF SPANISH UNIVERSITIES .......................... 19  
Jose Raul Canay Pazos, Agata Sudolska, Monika Chodorek, Dorota Grego-Planer

RECREATION AS A SEGMENT OF THE SILVER ECONOMY - THE CASE STUDY  
OF THE HEALTH RESORT KOŁOBRAZEK, POLAND ................................. 30  
Agnieszka Sawinska

THE INFLUENCE OF BEHAVIOURAL FACTORS ON ENVIRONMENTAL DATA  
REPORTING - RESEARCH REVIEW ......................................................... 38  
Aleksandra Ferens

PARTICIPATORY BUDGETING AS A FORM OF CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT IN  
CODECISION PROCESS ........................................................................... 48  
Agnieszka Smalec, Beata Sadowska, Marzena Wanagos

DEVELOPMENT OF HIGH-TECH BUSINESS IN RUSSIA: ANALYSIS OF  
PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANIES’ GROWTH ............................................ 57  
Almira Yusupova, Sophia Khalimova

EUROPE 2020 STRATEGY – THE FIRST STEP IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF  
THE 2030 ENERGY AND CLIMATE POLICY ........................................... 65  
Andrzej Wojcik

SPATIAL DIVERSITY IN DEVELOPMENT OF KNOWLEDGE INTENSIVE  
BUSINESS SERVICES IN THE EUROPEAN UNION ............................... 72  
Anna Skorska

SOCIAL AND SOLIDARITY ECONOMY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN  
MOROCCO: CASE OF “AU GRAIN DE SESAME” SOCIAL BUSINESS .......... 82  
Taoufik Daghri, Sonia Boushaba

ASPECTS OF OPEN DATA AND ILLUSTRATIVE QUALITY METRICS:  
LITERATURE REVIEW ........................................................................... 90  
Barbara Slibar, Dijana Oreski, Bozidar Klicek

MEGA-ORGANIZATIONS AS A TRANSFORMATION TOOL: A REVIEW ON  
ISTANBUL .............................................................................................. 100  
Didem Bickici, Asuman Turkun
SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENT IN WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES – A MULTIDIMENSIONAL APPROACH ................................................................. 111
Bogna Janik, Katarzyna Maruszewska

UNIVERSITY SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (USR) AS A WAY OF COMPETITION IN A TURBULENT ENVIRONMENT – POLISH CASE ..................................................... 119
Halina Brdulak, Anna Brdulak

IMPACT OF INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND TAX POLICY ON FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN SELECTED EUROPEAN UNION COUNTRIES .......... 129
Vesna Buterin, Maja Grdinic, Bojana Olgit Drazenovic

KEEPING TRACK OF SUSTAINABILITY PROGRESS - BENCHMARKING INSIGHTS FROM INTERNATIONAL INDEXES ................................................................. 142
Claudia Ogrean

EXCLUSIVE REBATES AND THE EQUALLY EFFICIENT COMPETITOR TEST - OBSERVATIONS BASED ON INTEL CASE .......................................................... 153
Daria Kostecka-Jurczyk

DIGITAL ECONOMY AND E-GOVERNMENT IN CROATIA ............................................ 162
Darko Dukic, Gordana Dukic, Goran Kozina

REFORMING THE BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT TO COPE WITH OVER-INDEBTEDNESS: THE CASE OF THE EU .............................................................. 172
Mira Dimitric, Dunja Skalamera-Alilovic, Ivana Tomas Zikovic

EXAMINING THE COASTAL AREAS IN TERMS OF “GENIUS LOCI” AND URBAN IDENTITY – ISTANBUL AND LISBON ............................................................ 183
Bengisu Gunaydin, Berna Dikcinar Sel

INTELECTUAL PROPERTY LAW AND COMPETITION LAW ...................................... 194
Dominika Bochanczyk-Kupka

INTEREST IN IPO NON-FINANCIAL FACTORS ON THE PART OF INVESTMENT PROFESSIONALS ................................................................. 198
Andrea Kryslova

THE ROLE OF CONSULAR CORPS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION OF POLISH CITIES AND REGIONS ............... 205
Tomasz Studzieniecki, Beata Meyer

EUROPEAN CO-OPERATION IN SCIENCE: EVIDENCE FROM THE EUROPEAN CO-AUTHORSHIP PATTERNS ......................................................... 215
Tomas Jeck, Vladimir Balaz

USING THE FUZZY LOGIC DESCRIPTION FOR THE EX ANTE RISK ASSESSMENT IN THE PROJECT ................................................................. 224
Ewa Kozien, Marek S. Kozien
SATISFACTION DETERMINANTS OF HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS AND
INSTITUTIONS IN PORTUGAL’S NORTH REGION ................................................. 232
Ana Luisa Serafim, Claudia Miranda Veloso, Humberto Ribeiro

IS BUSINESS’ PERCEPTION ON SELECTED FORMAL AND INFORMAL
INSTITUTIONS AFFECTED BY THE BUSINESS CLIMATE? ................................. 246
Gentjan Cera, Edmond Cera

WRITTEN CORRESPONDENCE AS AN ELEMENT OF PHYSICALEVIDENCE OF
A SERVICE COMPANY ................................................................................................ 255
Leszek Gracz, Grazyna Rosa, Izabela Ostrowska, Kamila Slupinska

HELPING BEHAVIOR AND TEAMWORK IN THE LIGHT OF ORGANIZATIONAL
CITIZENSHIP BEHAVIOR CONCEPT ..................................................................... 265
Dorota Grego-Planer, Agata Sudolska, Katarzyna Liczmanska-Kopcewicz, Waldemar
Głabiszewski

IMPLEMENTATION OF THROUGH LIFE CYCLE MANAGEMENT ON DEFENSE
ACQUISITION PLANNING (STUDY ON SUKHOI SU-35 PROCUREMENT PLAN AS
A SUBSTITUTE F-5E / F TIGER II SQUADRON 14 TNI AU) ................................. 275
Yusuf Ali, Herlina J.R. Saragih, Rayanda Barnas

DISSECTING LOCAL WISDOM AS THE MAIN CORE OF STATE DEFENDING
STUDY ON SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA ........................................... 286
Herlina J.R. Saragih, Yusuf Ali, Maharanny Puspaningrum

STATIC VERSUS DYNAMIC SHIFT-SHARE ANALYSIS APPLIED TO THE
PANAMANIAN EXPORTS TO THE UE FOLLOWING THE AACUE COMMERCIAL
AGREEMENT ........................................................................................................... 294
Marian Morales Mejia, Claudia Miranda Veloso, Antonio Duarte, Humberto Ribeiro

DEVELOPMENT OF DENTAL TOURISM IN CROATIA ....................................... 307
Anica Hunjet, Lea Kustelega, Goran Kozina

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PROFITABILITY AND LIQUIDITY OF
ENTERPRISES LISTED ON WARSAW STOCK EXCHANGE ................................ 326
Jacek Jaworski, Leszek Czerwonka

THE FACTORS INFLUENCING SATISFACTION OF GENERATION Y IN THE
WORKPLACE IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC .............................................................. 335
Jana Moravcova-Skoludova, Andrea Vlckova

SPATIAL DIFFERENTIATION OF CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION ................. 342
Emilia Jankowska-Ambroziak

TECHNOLOGICAL COMPETITIVENESS AND EXPORT PERFORMANCE OF
VISEGRAD GROUP COUNTRIES IN 2004-2016 .................................................. 350
Joanna Bogna Zielinska
THE IMPACT OF RELIGIOUS NEO-CHARISMATIC GROUPS IN SOCIAL AND ECONOMICAL SUSTAINABILITY ................................................................. 363
Jose Brissos-Lino

ACTIVE LABOUR MARKET POLICIES IN SLOVAKIA IN 2007–2017 ............ 369
Katarina Karasova, Vladimir Balaz, Martina Chrancokova

CREATIVITY OF THE MANAGERIAL STAFF – POLISH EXPERIENCES ....... 380
Joanna M. Moczydlowska, Karol Kowalewski

TRADE OF BETWEEN TWO RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES FOR A FACTORY IN THE SUSTAINABILITY CONCEPT ......................................................... 391
Ozlem Akcay Kasapoglu, Hande Uzunel

THE SUSTAINABILITY DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT UNDER THE REGULATIONS IN FORCE OF THE TREATY ON EUROPEAN UNION AND THE TREATY ON THE FUNCTIONING OF THE EUROPEAN UNION – LEGAL AND ECONOMICAL VIEW ........................................................................................................ 402
Ewa Kozien, Adam Kozien

THE USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA MARKETING IN MODERN RETAIL: THE CASE OF MAJOR PRODUCING AND DISTRIBUTING COMPANIES ................................................. 413
Humberto Ribeiro, Sandra Raquel Alves, Claudia Veloso

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MAINTENANCE AND SUSTAINABILITY IN WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANT ................................................................. 425
Ozlem Akcay Kasapoglu, Eren Unluturk

ANALYSIS OF ICT STUDENTS' LMS ENGAGEMENT AND SUCCESS ............ 434
Dijana Oreski, Nikola Kadoic

CHANCES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MAIN NATIONAL TARGETS OF EUROPE 2020 STRATEGY BY THE EU COUNTRIES ................................. 443
Katarzyna Warzecha

HIGH TECH BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT IN SIBERIA: GROWTH FACTORS AND BARRIERS FOR DEVELOPMENT ................................................................. 453
Nataliya Kravchenko, Anastasiya Ivanova

SERVICE LEARNING AS A LEVER FOR RURAL SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT IN CROATIA ................................................................. 461
Kristina Detelj, Irena Kedmenec, Ksenija Vukovic

MARKET COMMUNICATION IN AN INTERCULTURAL ENVIRONMENT OF THE SERVICE SECTOR .................................................................................................. 469
Barbara Marciszewska, Marzena Wanagos

COMPETITIVENESS OF THE OLOMOUC REGION WITH RESPECT TO FUTURE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT POSSIBILITIES ........................................... 476
Lucie Vankova, Zdenek Krejza, Anna Mecova, Ondrej Suk, Jakub Lukes
ECONOMIC SECURITY OF CHINA IN 21ST CENTURY: SWOT ANALYSIS........ 486
Luiza Kostecka-Tomaszewska

REGIONAL DISPARITIES IN THE CONTEXT OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND STUDENT TESTING RESULTS IN THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC................................. 497
Magdalena Musilova, Paulina Stachova

ORGANIZING WORK AND MOTIVATION OF OPEN INNOVATION PROVIDERS ON CROWDSOURCING PLATFORMS ................................................................. 508
Malgorzata Dolinska

BEHAVIORAL VS. STRUCTURAL REMEDIES IN EUROPEAN AND SLOVAK COMPETITION LAW........................................................................................................ 518
Katarina Kalesna, Maria T. Patakyova

CONTROL METHODS OF NET WORKING CAPITAL IN THE BRANCH GROUP PURCHASING ORGANIZATIONS.............................................................. 527
Grzegorz Zimon

PRINCIPAL COMPONENT ANALYSIS APPLIED FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDY OF RUSSIAN REGIONS .................................................................................................. 533
Maria Volkova

CYBER SECURITY FOUNDATIONS FOR COMPLIANCE WITHIN GDPR FOR BUSINESS INFORMATION SYSTEMS ............................................................... 541
Marija Boban

THE ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF THE EUROPEAN CAPITALS OF CULTURE ON REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM ...................................................... 554
Marta Boric Cvenic, Iva Buljubasic, Marija Tolusic

CHALLENGES OF HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN WEST AFRICA UNDER DEVELOPED ECONOMY ................................................................. 560
Onotor Marvin Chukwudi, Emmanuel E. A.

SUSTAINABILITY AND PROFITABILITY CAN COEXIST - IMPROVING BUSINESS MODELS .................................................................................................. 571
Mihaela Herciu

LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT IN MAIZE CROPS IN MEXICO ....................................... 585
Miriam Paulino-Flores, Ana Lorga Da Silva, Rosario Villavicencio-Gutierrez, Angel Roberto Martinez-Campos, Francisco Ernesto Martinez-Castaneda, Luis Velazquez-Contreras

THE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS OF FAMILY POLICY IN POLAND....................... 593
Ewa Mackowiak

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FROM PERSPECTIVE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL: THE CASE OF INDONESIA PALM OIL INDUSTRY ........................................ 600
Mohamad Fadhil Hasan, Achmad Nur Hidayat
THE TRANSFERABLE NATURE OF THE BIG DATA: HOW TO PROMOTE THE COLLABORATIVE WORK OF HUMAN RESOURCES? ............................................ 613
Ghizlane Salam

ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECTS OF TRANSACTION COST AND TIME ON THE NON-FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF COMMERCIAL BANKS IN MAIDUGURI
................................................................................................................................................ 620
Ayuba A. Aminu, Idrisa U. Manga, Yahaya Yunusa Malgwi

THE USE OF PORT PERFORMANCE INDEXES IN THE TRANSPORT ECONOMY AND THE STRENGTHENING OF PORT COMPETITIVENESS ................... 633
Astrida Rijkure

THE IMPACT OF JAPANESE FIRMS ON THE ROMANIAN ECONOMY .......... 640
George Pasmangiu

ENERGY EFFICIENCY OF POLISH ECONOMY IN YEARS 2000-2016 ........... 650
Paulina Stachura

ASSESSMENT OF THE USABILITY OF DISASTER RESILIENCE SCORECARD FOR CITIES IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC .................................................. 658
Pavel Kincl, Alena Oulehlova

CRIMINAL LAW FRAMEWORK TO COMBAT CRIMINAL OFFENSES OF CORRUPTION IN CROATIA AND SERBIA .................................................. 667
Vanda Bozic, Zeljko Nikac

SOLUTION TO THE EMERGENCY SURVIVAL OF THE POPULATION IN THE EVENT OF BLACKOUT ................................................................. 674
Alena Oulehlova, Hana Malachova, Pavel Kincl

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF BANKING SECTOR BY USING DEA METHOD
................................................................................................................................................ 684
Dario Maradin, Bojana Olgic Drazenovic, Sladjana Benkovic

PHYSICOCHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF SURFACE WATER AND SEDIMENT SAMPLES OF PINDIGA AREA OF GOMBE STATE, NORTH –EASTERN, NIGERIA ................................................................. 691
Babagana Kolo

THE ROLE OF OPEN INNOVATION AMONG SMES IN THE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ........................................................................................... 697
Grzegorz Szymanski, Robert Stanislawski, Robert Blazlak

IS CORPORATE GOVERNANCE THE PROPER TOOL FOR ENHANCING LONG-TERM COMPANY PERFORMANCE? ................................................................. 705
Radu-Alexandru Serban
THE IMPORTANCE OF FINANCIAL SUBJECTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION DEGREES: THE CASES OF PORTUGAL AND CROATIA ........................................ 818
Humberto Ribeiro, Sandra Raquel Alves, Vlasta Roska

REVIEW OF COMMUNICATIONAL DISCIPLINES IN NAVAL MILITARY STUDIES IN THE EU WITH THE REVIEW OF THE NEW NAVAL STUDIES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF SPLIT.................................................................................................... 831
Goran Pavelin

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE COMPANY SIZE AND ENTREPRENEURIAL ACTIVITIES-THE CASE OF SERBIA ........................................ 843
Zorica Anicic