

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

Vanda Bozic

Department of Criminal Law, Faculty of Law, Zagreb
vanda.bozic@pravo.hr

Zeljko Nikac

The Academy of Criminalistic and Police Studies, Belgrade
zeljko.nikac@kpa.edu.rs

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;¹ 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 ephorea 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."² 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.³ The legalistic view is based on ancient laws such as the Hammurabi Code and the Roman Law (Table 12).⁴ The socio-legal attitude equally respects the sociological and legal elements of corruption.⁵ 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.⁶ 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 gain⁷

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).⁸ 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.⁹ 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).¹⁰ 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.¹¹ Victimological dimension of corruption includes the protection of victims and injured parties in corruptive acts.

¹ Anić Š, Klaić N, Domović Ž, Rječnik stranih riječi, Zagreb, 2002, p.752.

² Aristotel, Politika, NIO Kultura, Beograd, 1960, p. 1270.

³ Derenčinović D, Mit o korupciji, 2001, p.36-38.

⁴ *Ibid.* p.130-134.

⁵ Milutinović M, Kriminologija, Beograd, 1990, p.34.

⁶ Božić V, Nikač Ž, Fight Against Corruption in the Area of the Region with Particular Reference to Croatia and Serbia, Istraživački centar Banja Luka, Collected papers, p.359-380.

⁷ Poup J, Anti Corruption Manual-Confronting Corruption or a Social Integrity System, Transparentnost Srbija, Beograd, 2004, p.3.

⁸ *Ibid* in note 3. p.130-134.

⁹ Božić V, Kesić T, *The Criminal Justice Responses to Corruption with Proposals de lege ferenda*, Zbornik radova, Tara, 2016, p. 455-483.

¹⁰ See more: Ignjatović Đ, Kriminologija, Pravni fakultet, Beograd, 2015.

¹¹ Božić V, Nikač Ž, *Criminal liability for bribery as a reward for promised service*, 2017, Conference proceedings "Services and Rules on Services" Kragujevac, Pravni fakultet, p. 925-943.

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 Corruption¹² 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.¹³ 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 Crime¹⁴ 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.¹⁵ 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 Corruption¹⁶ 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.¹⁷ Civil Law Convention on Corruption¹⁸ 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.¹⁹

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,²⁰ Criminal Procedure Code,²¹ Law on the Prevention of Conflict of Interest in Public Functions,²² Law on USKOK,²³ Law on Prevention of Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism,²⁴ Law on Responsibility of Legal Persons

¹² UNCAC, UN Treaty Series, 2003, vol. 2349, 41; Doc. A/58/422

¹³ *Ibid.* art.5-6, 15-23.

¹⁴ UNCATOC, UN Treaty Series, 2000, vol.2225.

¹⁵ Božić V, Nikač Ž, *Criminal incriminations based on the UN Convention against Transnational organized crime in the criminal legislation of the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Serbia*, FB Skopje, International scientific conference "St.Clement's messages for ethics, morality and values" Conference proceedings, Skopje, 2016, p.89-111.

¹⁶ Criminal Law Convention on Corruption, CoE, 1999, ETS 173.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* art.2-14.

¹⁸ Civil Law Convention on Corruption, CoE, 1999, ETS 174.

¹⁹ Božić V, Criminal Offense of Bribery Focusing on Corruption of Family Physicians by Pharmaceutical Industries. *Godišnjak Akademije pravnih znanosti*, Vol.VI, no 1, Zagreb, p.101-150.

²⁰ Criminal Code, OG No 125/11,144/12,56/15, 61/15,101/17

²¹ Criminal Procedure Code, OG No 152/08, 76/09,80/11, 121/11, 91/12, 143/12, 56/13, 145/13, 152/14, 70/17

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

²³ Law on USKOK, 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, OG No 108/17

for Criminal Offenses,²⁵ Witness Protection Act,²⁶ Law on Access to Information²⁷ and the Law on International Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters.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 offense²⁹ and Council Framework Decision 2002/465 / PUP of 13 June 2002 on joint investigative teams.³⁰ Strategic documents have been adopted in the fight against this plague: The Strategy for the Suppression of Corruption from 2015 to 2020³¹ and the Action Plan for 2017 and 2018 with the Strategy.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,³³ Criminal Procedure Code,³⁴ Law on Organization and Competence of State Bodies in Suppressing Organized Crime,³⁵ Law on the Program for the Protection of Participants in Criminal Procedure,³⁶ Law on Withdrawal of Proceeds of the Criminal Offense,³⁷ Law on the Anti-Corruption Agency Zakon o agenciji za borbu protiv korupcije³⁸ and Law on the Protection of Whistleblowers.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

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

²⁶ Witness Protection Act, OG No 163/03, 18/11, 73/17

²⁷ Law on Access to Information, OG No 25/13, 85/15

²⁸ Law on International Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters, OG No 178/04

²⁹ Council Framework Decision 2005/212/PUP of 24 February 2005, SL L 68, 15. 3. 2005

³⁰ Council Framework Decision 2002/465 / PUP of 13 June 2002, See more: Nikač Ž, Božić V, Simić B, *Joint investigative teams as a mechanism of The UN Convention against transnational organized crime*, 7th International Scientific Conference Archibald Reiss Days, Conference Proceedings, Tom 2, p. 269-283.

³¹ The Strategy for the Suppression of Corruption from 2015 to 2020, OG No 26/15

³² Action Plan for 2017 and 2018 with the Strategy, OG No 60/17

³³ Criminal Code, OG No 85/05, 88/05, 107/05, 72/09, 111/09, 121/12, 104/13, 108/14, 94/16

³⁴ Criminal Procedure Code, OG No 72/11, 101/11, 121/11, 121/12, 32/13, 45/13, 55/14

³⁵ Law on Organization and Competence of State Bodies in Suppressing Organized Crime, OG No 94/16

³⁶ Law on the Program for the Protection of Participants in Criminal Procedure, OG No 85/05

³⁷ Law on Withdrawal of Proceeds of the Criminal Offense, OG No 32/13, 94/16

³⁸ Law on the Anti-Corruption Agency, OG No 97/08, 53/10, 66/11, 67/13, 112/13, 8/15

³⁹ Law on the Protection of Whistleblowers, OG No 128/14

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).⁴⁰ 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.⁴¹ 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.⁴² 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 2018.⁴³

CROATIA		SERBIA	
Art.CC	Corruption criminal offence	Art.CC	Corruption criminal offence
251	Receiving and giving bribes in bankruptcy proceedings	227	Abuse of the Position of a Responsible Person
252	Receiving bribes in economic business	228	Misuse of Public Procurement
253	Giving bribes in economic business	245	Money laundering
254	Misuse of public procurement procedure	359	Abuse of Official Position
265	Money laundering	366	Trading in Influence
291	Abuse of position and authority	367	Receipt of Bribes
292	Illegal favoritism	368	Giving Bribes
293	Receipt of Bribes	156	Giving and receiving bribes related to voting
294	Giving Bribes	228a	Abuse in the Privatization Process
295	Trading in Influence	230	Acceptance of a Bribe in the Execution of Economic Activities
296	Bribing for trading in influence	231	Bribing in Execution of Economic Activities
339	Bribing member of parliament	232	Causing Bankruptcy
		232a	Causing False Bankruptcy

Table 1: Most frequent offenses pf 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.⁴⁴ 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.

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.

⁴⁴ See Source: *Adult offenders in the Republic of Croatia, reported, accused and convicted in 2017*, National Bureau of Statistics, 2018.

Receipt of Bribes.⁴⁵ 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.*

LITERATURE:

1. Adult offenders in the Republic of Croatia, reported, accused and convicted in 2017, National Bureau of Statistics, 2018.
2. Adult offenders in the Republic of Serbia, reported, accused and convicted in 2017, National Bureau of Statistics, 2018.
3. Action Plan for 2017 and 2018 with the Strategy RC, OG No 60/17
4. Anić Š, Klaić N, Domović Ž, *Rječnik stranih riječi*, Zagreb, 2002, p.752.
5. Aristotel, *Politika*, NIO Kultura, Beograd, 1960, p. 1270.
6. Božić V, Nikač Ž, *Fight Against Corruption in the Area of the Region with Particular Reference to Croatia and Serbia*, Istraživački centar Banja Luka, Collected papers, p.359-380.
7. Božić V, Kesić T, *The Criminal Justice Responses to Corruption with Proposals de lege ferenda*, Zbornik radova, Tara, 2016, p. 455-483.

⁴⁵ See Source: *Adult offenders in the Republic of Serbia, reported, accused and convicted in 2017*, National Bureau of Statistics, 2018.

8. Božić V, Nikač Ž, *Criminal incriminations based on the UN Convention against Transnational organized crime in the criminal legislation of the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Serbia*, FB Skopje, International scientific conference "St.Clement's messages for ethics, morality and values" Conference proceedings, Skopje, 2016, p.89-111
9. Božić V, *Criminal Offense of Bribery Focusing on Corruption of Family Physicians by Pharmaceutical Industries*, Godišnjak Akademije pravnih znanosti, Vol.VI, no 1, Zagreb, p.101-150.
10. Božić V, Nikač Ž, *Criminal liability for bribery as a reward for promised service*, 2017, Conference proceedings "Services and Rules on Services" Kragujevac, Pravni fakultet, p. 925-943.
11. Civil Law Convention on Corruption, CoE, 1999, ETS 174.
12. Conclusion of the Government RS 05 no.110-7203/13, 25.08.2013.
13. Council Framework Decision 2005/212/PUP of 24 February 2005, SL L 68, 15. 3. 2005
14. Council Framework Decision 2002/465 / PUP of 13 June 2002
15. Criminal Law Convention on Corruption, CoE, 1999, ETS 173.
16. Criminal Code RC, OG No 125/11,144/12,56/15, 61/15,101/17
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
20. Derenčinović D, Mit o korupciji, 2001, p.36-38.
21. Ignjatović Đ, Kriminologija, Pravni fakultet, Beograd, 2015.
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
26. Law on Access to Information RC, OG No 25/13, 85/15
27. Law on International Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters RC, OG No 178/04
28. Law on Organization and Competence of State Bodies in Suppressing Organized Crime RS, OG No 94/16
29. Law on the Program for the Protection of Participants in Criminal Procedure RS, OG No 85/05
30. Law on Withdrawal of Proceeds of the Criminal Offense RS, OG No 32/13, 94/16
31. Law on the Anti-Corruption Agency RS, OG No 97/08, 53/10, 66/11, 67/13, 112/13, 8/15
32. Law on the Protection of Whistleblowers RS, OG No 128/14
33. Milutinović M, Kriminologija, Beograd, 1990
34. National Anti-Corruption Strategy RS for 2013-2018 and the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Strategy from 2013 to 2018.
35. Nikač Ž, Božić V, Simić B, *Joint investigative teams as a mechanism of The UN Convention against transnational organized crime*, 7th International Scientific Conference Archibald Reiss Days, Conference Proceedings, Tom 2, p. 269-283.
36. Poup J, *Anti Corruption Manual-Confronting Corruption or a Social Integrity System*, Transparentnost Srbija, Beograd, 2004, p.3.
37. The Strategy for the Suppression of Corruption RC from 2015 to 2020, OG No 26/15
38. UNCAC, UN Treaty Series, 2003, vol. 2349, 41; Doc. A/58/422
39. UNCATOC, UN Treaty Series, 2000, vol.2225.
40. Witness Protection Act, OG No 163/03, 18/11, 73/17

Varazdin Development and Entrepreneurship Agency
in cooperation with
GOVCOPP – Universidade de Aveiro
CPES – Universidade Lusofona
CICPRIS – Universidade Lusofona
University North
Faculty of Management University of Warsaw
Faculty of Law, Economics and Social Sciences Sale - Mohammed V University in Rabat



Economic and Social Development

35th International Scientific Conference on Economic and Social Development –
"Sustainability from an Economic and Social Perspective"

Book of Proceedings

Editors:

Humberto Ribeiro, Dora Naletina, Ana Lorga da Silva



ISSN 1849-7535



9 771849 753006 >

Lisbon, 15-16 November 2018

Varazdin Development and Entrepreneurship Agency
in cooperation with
GOVCOPP – Universidade de Aveiro
CPES – Universidade Lusofona
CICPRIS – Universidade Lusofona
University North
Faculty of Management University of Warsaw
Faculty of Law, Economics and Social Sciences Sale - Mohammed V University in Rabat

Editors:
Humberto Ribeiro, Dora Naletina, Ana Lorga da Silva

Economic and Social Development

35th International Scientific Conference on Economic and Social Development –
"Sustainability from an Economic and Social Perspective"

Book of Proceedings

Lisbon, 15-16 November 2018

Title ■ Economic and Social Development (Book of Proceedings), 35th International Scientific Conference on Economic and Social Development - "Sustainability from an Economic and Social Perspective"

Editors ■ Humberto Ribeiro, Dora Naletina, Ana Lorga da Silva

Scientific Committee ■ Marijan Cingula, University of Zagreb, Croatia (President); Ayuba A. Aminu, University of Maiduguri, Maiduguri, Nigeria (Co-President); Sandra Raquel Pinto Alves, Polytechnic of Leiria, Portugal; Anona Armstrong, Victoria University, Australia; Manuel Antunes, Universidade Lusofona de Humanidades e Tecnologia, Portugal; Antonio Augusto Costa – Universidade Lusofona de Humanidades e Tecnologia, Portugal; Gouri Sankar Bandyopadhyay, The University of Burdwan, Rajbati Bardhaman, India; Haimanti Banerji, Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, India; Ana Brasao, Universidade Lusofona de Humanidades e Tecnologia, Portugal; Elisabeth de Jesus Oliveira Brito, University of Aveiro, Portugal; Alla Bobyleva, The Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russia; Leonid K. Bobrov, State University of Economics and Management, Novosibirsk, Russia; Rado Bohinc, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia; Elisabeth de Jesus Oliveira Brito - University of Aveiro, Portugal; Zeki Atil Bulut, Dokuz Eylul University, Turkey; Carlos Capelo, Universidade Lusofona de Humanidades e Tecnologia, Portugal; Adnan Celik, Selcuk University - Konya, Turkey; Angelo Maia Cister, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brasil; Mirela Cristea, University of Craiova, Romania; Sreten Cuzovic, University of Nis, Serbia; Oguz Demir, Istanbul Commerce University, Turkey; T.S. Devaraja, University of Mysore, India; Onur Dogan, Dokuz Eylul University, Turkey; Darko Dukic, University of Osijek, Croatia; Gordana Dukic, University of Osijek, Croatia; Alba Dumi, Vlorë University, Vlore, Albania; Ksenija Dumcic, University of Zagreb, Croatia; Paulo Finuras, Universidade Lusofona de Humanidades e Tecnologia, Portugal; Galina Pavlovna Gagarinskaya, Samara State University, Russia; Fran Galetic, Zagreb University, Croatia; Mirjana Gligoric, Faculty of Economics, Belgrade University, Serbia; Mehmet Emre Gorgulu, Afyon Kocatepe University, Turkey; Aleksandra Grobelna, Gdynia Maritime University, Poland; Liudmila Guzikova, Peter the Great Saint-Petersburg Polytechnic University, Russia; Anica Hunjet, University North, Koprivnica, Croatia; Oxana Ivanova, Ulyanovsk State University, Ulyanovsk, Russia; Irena Jankovic, Faculty of Economics, Belgrade University, Serbia; Lara Jelenc, University of Rijeka, Croatia; Myrl Jones, Radford University, USA; Gorazd Justinek, Graduate School of Government and European Studies, Slovenia; Hacer Simay Karaalp, Pamukkale University, Turkey; Grzegorz Karasiewicz, University of Warsaw, Poland; Dafna Kariv, The College of Management Academic Studies, Rishon Le Zion, Israel; Salih Katircioglu, Eastern Mediterranean University, Northern Cyprus, Turkey; Hilal Yildirim Keser, Uludag University, Bursa, Turkey; Martina Dragija Kostic, Sophia Khalimova, Institute of Economics and Industrial Engineering of Siberian Branch of Russian Academy of Science, Novosibirsk, Russia; Marina Klacmer Calopa, University of Zagreb, Croatia; Vladimir Kovsca, University of Zagreb, Croatia; Goran Kozina, University North, Koprivnica, Croatia; Dzenan Kulovic, University of Zenica, Bosnia and Herzegovina; Robert Lewis, Les Roches Gruyère University of Applied Sciences, Bulle, Switzerland; Ladislav Lukas, Univ. of West Bohemia, Faculty of Economics, Czech Republic; Pascal Marty, University of La Rochelle, France; Vaidotas Matutis, Vilnius University, Lithuania; Marjana Merkač Skok, GEA College of Entrepreneurship, Ljubljana, Slovenia; Daniel Francois Meyer, North West University, South Africa; Marin Milkovic, Rector, University North, Koprivnica, Croatia; Zlatko Nedelko, University of Maribor, Slovenia; Gratiela Georgiana Noja, West University of Timisoara, Romania; Zsuzsanna Novak, Corvinus University of Budapest, Hungary; Alojzy Z. Nowak, University of Warsaw, Poland; Tomasz Ochowski, University of Warsaw, Poland; Mislav Ante Omazic, University of Zagreb, Croatia; Vera Palea, Università degli Studi di Torino, Italy; Artur Parreira, Universidade Lusofona de Humanidades e Tecnologia, Portugal; Dusko Pavlovic, Libertas International University, Zagreb, Croatia; Igor Pihir – University of Zagreb, Croatia; Dinko Primorac, University North, Koprivnica, Croatia; Zeljka Primorac, University of Split, Croatia; Mirosław Przygoda, University of Warsaw, Poland; Nicholas Recker, Metropolitan State University of Denver, USA; Kerry Redican, Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, USA; Humberto Ribeiro, University of Aveiro, Portugal; Robert Rybníček, University of Graz, Austria; Ana Lorga da Silva, Universidade Lusofona de Humanidades e Tecnologia, Portugal; Joanna Stawska, University of Lodz, Poland; Elżbieta Szymanska, Białystok University of Technology, Poland; Katarzyna Szymanska, The State Higher School of Vocational Education in Ciechanów, Poland; Jan Turyna, University of Warsaw, Poland; Ilaria Tutore, University of Naples Parthenope, Italy; Claudia Miranda Veloso - University of Aveiro, Portugal; Claudia Maria Fileno Miranda Veloso, University of Aveiro, Portugal; Rebeka Danijela Vlahov, University of Zagreb; Ilko Vrankic, University of Zagreb, Croatia; Stanisław Walukiewicz, Białystok University of Technology, Poland; Thomas Will, Agnes Scott College, USA; Li Yongqiang, Victoria University, Australia; Peter Zabielskis, University of Macau, China; Tao Zeng, Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, Canada; Snezana Zivkovic, University of Nis, Serbia.

Review Committee ■ Marina Klacmer Calopa (President); Ana Aleksic; Sandra Raquel Alves; Ayuba Aminu; Mihovil Andjelinovic; Josip Arneric; Lidija Bagaric; Tomislav Bakovic; Sanja Blazevic; Leonid Bobrov; Ruzica Brečić; Anita Ceh Casni; Marco Andre da Silva Costa; Mirela Cristea; Oguz Demir; Jasmina Dvorski; Stjepan Dvorski; Robert Fabac; Ivica Filipovic; Sinisa Franjic; Fran Galetic; Mirjana Gligoric; Tomislav Globan; Anita Goltnik Urnaut; Tomislav Herceg; Irena Jankovic; Emina Jerkovic; Dafna Kariv; Oliver Kesar; Hilal Yildirim Keser; Tatjana Kovac; Vladimir Kovsca; Daniel Margaca Magueta; Angelo Maia Cister; Katarina Marosevic; Vaidotas Matutis; Marjana Merkač Skok; Josip Mikulic; Ljubica Milanovic Glavan; Daniel Francois Meyer; Natanya Meyer; Guenter Mueller; Ivana Nacinovic Braje; Zlatko Nedelko; Gratiela Georgiana Noja; Zsuzsanna Novak; Alka Obadić; Claudia Ogorean; Igor Pihir; Najla Podrug; Vojko Potocan; Dinko Primorac; Zeljka Primorac; Sandra Renko; Humberto Nuno Rito Ribeiro; Vlasta Roska; Souhaila Said; Armando Javier Sanchez Diaz; Tomislav Sekur; Lorena Skufflic; Mirko Smoljic; Petar Soric; Mario Spremic; Matjaz Stor; Tomasz Studzieniecki; Lejla Tijanic; Daniel Tomic; Boris Tusek; Rebeka Daniela Vlahov; Ilko Vrankic; Thomas Will; Zoran Wittine; Tao Zeng; Grzegorz Zimon; Snezana Zivkovic; Berislav Zmuk.

Organizing Committee ■ Domagoj Cingula (President); Sandra Raquel Alves; Fernando Borges; Marina Klacmer Calopa; Spomenko Kesina; Erlino Koscak; Joao Jose Lourenco Marques; Artur Parreira; Mirosław Przygoda; David Nunes Resende; Humberto Nuno Rito Ribeiro; Ana Lorga da Silva; Michael Stefulj; Rebeka Danijela Vlahov; Sime Vucetic.

Publishing Editor ■ Domagoj Cingula

Publisher ■ Design ■ Print ■ Varazdin Development and Entrepreneurship Agency, Varazdin, Croatia / The Research Unit on Governance, Competitiveness and Public Policies (GOVCOPP), Aveiro, Portugal / Study Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS), Lisbon, Portugal / Centre for Research in Political Science, International Relations and Security (CICPRIS), Lisbon, Portugal / Faculty of Management University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland / University North, Koprivnica, Croatia / Faculty of Law, Economics and Social Sciences Sale - Mohammed V University in Rabat, Morocco

Printing ■ Online Edition

ISSN 1849-7535

The Book is open access and double-blind peer reviewed.

Our past Books are indexed and abstracted by ProQuest, EconBIZ, CPCI (WoS) and EconLit databases and available for download in a PDF format from the Economic and Social Development Conference website: <http://www.esd-conference.com>

© 2018 Varazdin Development and Entrepreneurship Agency, Varazdin, Croatia; The Research Unit on Governance, Competitiveness and Public Policies (GOVCOPP), Aveiro, Portugal; Study Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS), Lisbon, Portugal; Centre for Research in Political Science, International Relations and Security (CICPRIS), Lisbon, Portugal; Faculty of Management University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland; University North, Koprivnica, Croatia; Faculty of Law, Economics and Social Sciences Sale - Mohammed V University in Rabat, Morocco. All rights reserved. Authors are responsible for the linguistic and technical accuracy of their contributions. Authors keep their copyrights for further publishing.

PROFESSOR DR. AYUBA A. AMINU ON BEHALF OF THE SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE PRESIDENT AT THE 35TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT - "SUSTAINABILITY FROM AN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PERSPECTIVE"; 15 - 16 November 2018; Lisbon, Portugal

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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Ayuba A. Aminu". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a small dot at the end.

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 Dvorski Lackovic, Ivana Djundjek Kokotec	
TAXATION OF SMES IN MOROCCO IN THE ERA OF DIGITAL ECONOMY	9
Abdellaoui 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 KOŁOBRZEG, 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 Dagabri, 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 CASES	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 Olgic Drazenovic	
KEEPING TRACK OF SUSTAINABILITY PROGRESS - BENCHMARKING INSIGHTS FROM INTERNATIONAL INDEXES	142
Claudia Ogorean	
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	
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW AND COMPETITION LAW.....	194
Dominika Bochanczyk-Kupka	
INTEREST IN IPO NON-FINANCIAL FACTORS ON THE PART OF INVESTMENT PROFESSIONALS.....	198
Andrea Kryslava	
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 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE 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 Glabiszewski

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 Czerwinka

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

CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY PERFORMANCE IN PORTUGAL: SME FAMILY AND NON-FAMILY BUSINESS DIFFERENCES AND DETERMINANTS..... 714

Pedro Mamede, Jose Allouche

MODEL OF POLISH SMALL COMPANIES TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT 727

Robert Blazlak, Grzegorz Szymanski

LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT OF PIG PRODUCTION - A CASE STUDY IN MEXICAN FARM..... 734

Maria del Rosario Villavicencio Gutierrez, Ana Lorga Da Silva, Miriam Paulino Flores, Francisco Ernesto Martinez Castaneda, Angel Roberto Martinez Campos, Jaime Matus Gardea, German Gomez Tenorio

INDUSTRY 4.0.: THE EXPLOITATION OF BIG DATA AND FORTHCOMING PERSPECTIVES..... 742

Alessia Sbroiavacca, Fulvio Sbroiavacca

QUO VADIS, THE POLICY CONCERNING DEFENCE FORCES LECTURERS' CAREER AT SESKOAL/NCSC: A HUMAN CAPITAL APPROACH TO BUILD WORLD - CLASS NAVY..... 746

Sulistiyanto, Rachma Fitriati, Syarifudin Tippe, Dedi Purwana

QUALITY OF LIFE AND THE TRADE-OFF BETWEEN ENVIRONMENTAL EXTERNALITIES AND TOURISM RATE 756

Zdravko Sergo, Jasmina Grzinic

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INDIVIDUALISM AND SOCIO-POLITICAL ATTITUDES - A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES 766

Timo Toikko, Teemu Rantanen

LIVING CONDITIONS IN POLAND AND THE EUROPEAN UNION – SELECTED ISSUES 776

Urszula Grzega

ANALYSIS OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT DETERMINANTS IN THE SELECTED COUNTRY 786

Veronika Linhartova, Evans Owusu

WHAT SHOULD WE BE CAREFUL OF WHEN DESIGNING LEARNING OR RECOGNITION TASKS IN THE RESEARCH OF FALLACIOUS REASONING? FINDINGS FROM A PILOT STUDY 794

Lucie Vrbova, Katerina Jirinova, Katerina Bacova, Hana Lorencova

IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF A BUSINESS TOURISM PRODUCT THROUGH COOPERATION OF ENTITIES 801

Marzena Wanagos, Barbara Marciszewska

IMPLEMENTATION OF CONTRA - RADICALIZATION IN ALKHAIRAAT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS..... 810

Yusuf Ali, Herlina J. R. Saragih

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