



XII International Scientific Conference  
12 Меѓународна научна конференција

"Social Changes in the Global World"

„Општествените промени во глобалниот свет“

## **Book of abstracts**

## **Книга на апстракти**

Faculty of Law Goce Delcev University  
Правен факултет, Универзитет „Гоце Делчев“

Stip, 2025  
Штип, 2025

Twelfth International Scientific Conference SOCIAL CHANGES IN THE GLOBAL WORLD

©2025 Copyright Goce Delcev University, Stip, North Macedonia, Faculty of Law:

Address: Faculty of Law, Goce Delcev University, Stip, North Macedonia,

Ul. Krste Misirkov bb, PO box 201,2000, Stip, R.N. Macedonia

[www.ugd.edu.mk](http://www.ugd.edu.mk)

Издавач: Универзитет „Гоце Делчев“ – Штип, Правен факултет

Уредници: Билјана Тодорова, Олга Кошевалиска, Елена Максимова, Ана Панева, Кристијан Панев, Елена Трајковска

Технички уредник: Елена Максимова, Ана Панева

Дизајн на корица: Елена Максимова

CIP - Каталогизација во публикација Национална и универзитетска библиотека "Св. Климент Охридски", Скопје

316.42:34(100)(062)

316.42:32(100)(062)

МЕЃУНАРОДНА конференција „Општествени промени во глобалниот свет“ (XII ; 2025 ; Штип)

XII Scientific Conference “Social Changes in the Global World”

[Електронски извори] : book of abstracts = 12 Меѓународна конференција

„Општествени промени во глобалниот свет“ : книга на апстракти / [уредници Билјана Тодорова... и др.]. - Текст во ПДФ формат, содрж. 98 стр. - Штип : Универзитет „Гоце Делчев“ – Правен факултет ; Stip :

University "Goce Delchev", Faculty of Law, 2025

Начин на пристапување (URL): <https://js.ugd.edu.mk/index.php/scgw>. - Наслов преземен од екран. - Опис на изворот на ден 22.09.2025 год. - Други уредници: Олга Кошевалиска, Елена Максимова, Ана Панева, Кристијан Панев, Елена Трајковска

ISBN 978-608-277-120-5

а) Општествени промени -- Право -- Свет -- Апстракти б) Општествени промени -- Политика -- Свет -- Апстракти

COBISS.MK-ID 66958085

•All manuscripts were subject of double-blind peer review process.

•No responsibility can be accepted by the publisher or compilers for the accuracy of the information presented. The expressed opinions are of the authors and does not necessarily coincide with views of the Program Committee and the Organizational Committee of the conference



## Организациски комитет / Organizational Committee

Biljana Todorova PhD, Faculty of Law, Goce Delcev University, Stip, Republic of North Macedonia,  
[Biljana.todorova@ugd.edu.mk](mailto:Biljana.todorova@ugd.edu.mk)

Olga Kosevaliska PhD, Faculty of Law, Goce Delcev University, Stip, Republic of North Macedonia,  
[olga.kosevaliska@ugd.edu.mk](mailto:olga.kosevaliska@ugd.edu.mk)

Elena Maksimova PhD, Faculty of Law, Goce Delcev University, Stip, Republic of North Macedonia,  
[elena.maksimova@ugd.edu.mk](mailto:elena.maksimova@ugd.edu.mk)

Ana Paneva LL.M, Faculty of Law, Goce Delcev University, Stip, North Macedonia,  
[ana.zdraveva@ugd.edu.mk](mailto:ana.zdraveva@ugd.edu.mk)

Kristijan Panev LL.M, Faculty of Law, Goce Delcev University, Stip, North Macedonia,  
[Kristijan.panev@ugd.edu.mk](mailto:Kristijan.panev@ugd.edu.mk)

Elena Trajkovska LL.M, Faculty of Law, Goce Delcev University, Stip, Republic of North Macedonia,  
[elena.trajkovska@ugd.edu.mk](mailto:elena.trajkovska@ugd.edu.mk)



## Програмски комитет / Program Committee

1. Agim Nuhiu PhD, Faculty of Law, State University of Tetovo, Macedonia, [agim.nuhiu@unite.edu.mk](mailto:agim.nuhiu@unite.edu.mk)
2. Alenka Verbole PhD, currently- OSCE Mission in Tirana, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia, [alenka.verbole@osce.org](mailto:alenka.verbole@osce.org)
3. Ana Nikodinovska Krstevska PhD, Faculty of Law, Goce Delcev University, Stip, North Macedonia, [ana.nikodinovska@ugd.edu.mk](mailto:ana.nikodinovska@ugd.edu.mk)
4. Anastasia Bermúdez Torres PhD, Faculty of Law, Political Science and Criminology, University of Liege, Belgium, [abermudez@ulg.ac.be](mailto:abermudez@ulg.ac.be)
5. Angel Ristov, Faculty of Law, St Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje, [angelristov@yahoo.com](mailto:angelristov@yahoo.com)
6. Andjelija Tasić, Faculty of Law, PhD, University of Niš, [andjelija@praf.ni.ac.rs](mailto:andjelija@praf.ni.ac.rs)
7. Andon Majhosev PhD, Faculty of Law, Goce Delcev University, Stip, North Macedonia, [andon.majhosev@ugd.edu.mk](mailto:andon.majhosev@ugd.edu.mk)
8. Aleksandra Gruevska Drakulevska, Faculty of Law, St Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje, [a.gruevska@praf.ni.ac.rs](mailto:a.gruevska@praf.ni.ac.rs); [a.gruevskadrakulevski@pf.ukim.edu.mk](mailto:a.gruevskadrakulevski@pf.ukim.edu.mk);
9. Biljana Puleska-Janushevska, PhD, Faculty of Law, American University of Europe, Skopje, [biljana.puleska@fon.edu.mk](mailto:biljana.puleska@fon.edu.mk);

10. Darko Dimovski, PhD, University of Niš, [darko.dimovski@yahoo.com](mailto:darko.dimovski@yahoo.com)
11. Darko Spasevski, PhD, Faculty of Law, St Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje, [spasevski\\_d@yahoo.com](mailto:spasevski_d@yahoo.com)
12. Elena Ivanovna Nosreva PhD, Faculty of Law, Voronezh State University, Russia, [elena@nosyрева.vrn.ru](mailto:elena@nosyрева.vrn.ru)
13. Gabriela Belova PhD, Faculty of Law, University “Neofit Rilski”, Blagoevgrad, Bulgaria, [gbelova@hotmail.com](mailto:gbelova@hotmail.com)
14. Gemma Andreone PhD, Institute for International Legal Studies of the Italian National Research Council (ISGI - CNR), Italy, [gemma.andreone@gmail.com](mailto:gemma.andreone@gmail.com)
15. Ice Ilijevski, PhD, Faculty of security – Skopje, University St. Kliment Ohridski – Bitola, [ilijevski@fb.uklo.edu.mk](mailto:ilijevski@fb.uklo.edu.mk)
16. Zorica Siljanovska, Faculty of Law, American University of Europe, Skopje, [zoricasiljanovska@yahoo.com](mailto:zoricasiljanovska@yahoo.com)
17. Igor Kambovski PhD, Faculty of Law, Goce Delcev University, Stip, North Macedonia, [igor.kambovski@ugd.edu.mk](mailto:igor.kambovski@ugd.edu.mk)
18. Ivana Bajakić PhD, Department of Economic Sciences, Faculty of Law, Zagreb, Croatia, [ivana.bajakic@pravo.hr](mailto:ivana.bajakic@pravo.hr)
19. Jadranka Denkova PhD, Faculty of Law, Goce Delcev University, Stip, North Macedonia, [jadranka.denkova@ugd.edu.mk](mailto:jadranka.denkova@ugd.edu.mk)
20. James C. Helfrich PhD, Global Scholars, Liberty University, Colorado, USA, [jchelfrich@aol.com](mailto:jchelfrich@aol.com)
21. Jasna Bacovska Nedic, Faculty of Law, St Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje, [jasnab2002@yahoo.com](mailto:jasnab2002@yahoo.com)
22. Jovan Zafirovski, PhD, Faculty of Law, St Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje, [j.zafirovski@pf.ukim.edu.mk](mailto:j.zafirovski@pf.ukim.edu.mk)
23. Kristina Misheva PhD, Faculty of Law, Goce Delcev University, Stip, North Macedonia [kristina.misheva@ugd.edu.mk](mailto:kristina.misheva@ugd.edu.mk)
24. Kristine Whitnable PhD, Faculty of Law, Goce Delcev University, Stip, Macedonia, [kristine.whitnable@ugd.edu.mk](mailto:kristine.whitnable@ugd.edu.mk)
25. Marija Ampovska, PhD, Faculty of Law, Goce Delcev University, Stip, North Macedonia, [marija.ampovska@ugd.edu.mk](mailto:marija.ampovska@ugd.edu.mk)
26. Marija Ignjatovic PhD, Faculty of Law, University of Nis, Serbia, [marija@prafak.prafak.ni.ac.rs](mailto:marija@prafak.prafak.ni.ac.rs)
27. Migena Leskoviku Prof. Dr, University of Tirana, Albania, [migena.leskoviku@gmail.com](mailto:migena.leskoviku@gmail.com)
28. Milica Sutova PhD, Faculty of Law, Goce Delcev University, Stip, North Macedonia, [Milica.sutova@ugd.edu.mk](mailto:Milica.sutova@ugd.edu.mk)

29. Natalia Vladimirovna Butusova PhD, Faculty of Law, Voronezh State University, Russia, [butusova@law.vsu.ru](mailto:butusova@law.vsu.ru)

30. Nerma Colakovik Prguda PhD, Univerzitet Dzemal Bijedic, Mostar, Bosna and Herzegovina, [nerma@unmo.ba](mailto:nerma@unmo.ba)

31. Nikolai Baranov PhD, Baltic State Technical University Voenmeh, At. Petersburg State University, St. Petersburg, Russia, [nicbar@mail.ru](mailto:nicbar@mail.ru)

32. Nives Mazur Kumrić PhD, Faculty of Law, Political Science and Criminology, University of Liège, Belgium, [nives.mazurkumric@ulg.ac.be](mailto:nives.mazurkumric@ulg.ac.be)

33. Novak Krstić, PhD, Faculty of Law, University of Niš, [novak@praf.ni.ac.rs](mailto:novak@praf.ni.ac.rs)

34. Ruzica Simic Banovic, PhD, Faculty of Law, University of Zagreb, Croatia, [ruzica.simic@pravo.hr](mailto:ruzica.simic@pravo.hr)

35. Silviu G. Totelecan PhD, Cluj-Napoca Branch of Romanian Academy, Socio- Human Research Department of "G. Baritiu" History Institute, Romania, [silviu.totelecan@g.ail.com](mailto:silviu.totelecan@g.ail.com)

36. Slavejko Sasajkovski PhD, Institute for Sociological, Political and Legal Research, University "St. Cyril and Methodius", Skopje, Macedonia, [bilbilef@isppi.ukim.edu.mk](mailto:bilbilef@isppi.ukim.edu.mk)

37. Strahinja Miljkovića PhD, Faculty of Law, Mitrovica, [strahinja.miljkovic@pr.ac.rs](mailto:strahinja.miljkovic@pr.ac.rs)

38. Suzana Dzamtoska Zdravkovska PhD, American University of Ras Al Khaimah, Ras Al Khaimah, UAE, [suzana.zdravkovska@aurak.ac.ae](mailto:suzana.zdravkovska@aurak.ac.ae)

39. Tamara Djurdjic Milosevic, PhD, Faculty of Law, University of Kragujevac, [tdjurdjic@jura.kg.ac.rs](mailto:tdjurdjic@jura.kg.ac.rs)

40. Tamara Perisin, MJur (Oxon) PhD, Department of European Public Law - Jean Monnet, University of Zagreb - Faculty of Law, Croatia, [tamara.perisin@pravo.hr](mailto:tamara.perisin@pravo.hr)

41. Tatyana Dronzina, PhD, Professor, Political Science Department, St. Kliment Ohridski University of Sofia, [drozina@gmail.com](mailto:drozina@gmail.com)

42. Tunjica Petrašević PhD, Faculty of Law, University of Osijek, Croatia, [tpetrase@pravos.hr](mailto:tpetrase@pravos.hr)

43. Wouter Van Dooren PhD, Public Administration and Management, University of Antwerp, Belgium, [wouter.vandooren@uantwerpen.be](mailto:wouter.vandooren@uantwerpen.be)

44. Yuriy Nikolaevich Starilov PhD, Faculty of Law, Voronezh State University, Russia, [juristar@vmail.ru](mailto:juristar@vmail.ru)

45. Zeynep Ece Unsal, PhD, Istanbul Gelisim University, Faculty of Economics Administrative and Social Sciences - Department of Political Science and International Relations, [zeunsal@gelisim.edu.tr](mailto:zeunsal@gelisim.edu.tr)

## Table of Contents

AMBARKOV Nikola	
THE ELECTORAL VOLATILITY OF THE MACEDONIAN ELECTORATE AND ITS INFLUENCE ON THE MACEDONIAN PARTY SYSTEM – AN ANALYTICAL REVIEW AFTER MORE THAN THREE DECADES OF POLITICAL PLURALISM.....	11
AMPOVSKA Marija	
HUMAN AUTHORSHIP AS A LEGAL CATEGORY IN THE CONTEXT OF GENERATIVE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: AN ANALYSIS OF MACEDONIAN COPYRIGHT LAW.....	13
ANDEVA Marina	
FORESIGHT FRONTLINES: GLOBAL INSIGHTS ON STRATEGIC FORESIGHT IN POLICY-MAKING.....	14
BEVILACQUA Giorgia, CALTIL Neslihul	
ESPORTS UNCENSORED BETWEEN DIGITAL GOVERNANCE POWER AND THE JURISPRUDENCE OF THE EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS .....	15
BOJADZIEVSKA Irena, MUJOSKA TRPEVSKA Elena	
PROTECTION OF THE RIGHT TO PRIVACY AND PERSONAL DATA IN THE COURT-PROSECUTOR PRACTICE IN THE RNM .....	16
CAPORRINO Veronica	
PROTECTING CHILDREN IN THE DIGITAL LABOUR ECONOMY. A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE .....	18
KOBELEVA ALEKSEEVNA Christina	
FEATURES OF NORWEGIAN IMMIGRATION POLICY (SECOND HALF OF THE XX' TH CENTURY - PRESENT TIME).....	19
CIEŚLAK Rafał	
TOWARDS THE EU NET-ZERO: ENERGY PERFORMANCE CONTRACTING IN THE EUROPEAN UNION REGULATORY FRAMEWORK AND TOOLKIT .....	20
D'ALTO Filomena	
SOME CRITICAL REFLECTIONS ON CULTURAL MEDIA OF CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY: THE HISTORICAL-LEGAL BACKGROUND.....	21
DI CARLUCCIO Carmela	
CHILD LABOUR IN THE DIGITAL AGE: NEW FRONTIERS AND OLD VULNERABILITIES. LEGAL CHALLENGES AND GAPS IN THE ITALIAN FRAMEWORK .....	22
DIMITROVA Iva, LENDZHOVA Vladislava	
EXPLORING SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL INFLUENCES ON CAREER GUIDANCE AND CHOICES OF BULGARIAN ADOLESCENTS: A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW AND META-ANALYTIC STUDY .....	23
DOLEZAL Dalibor, JANDRIC NISEVIC Anita	
MAPPING THE CROATIAN DRUG MARKET: A MULTIDIMENSIONAL APPROACH TO ILLICIT TRADE AND SOCIAL IMPACT.....	24
GALEVA Jordanka	
GEOPOLITICAL IMPORTANCE OF UKRAINIAN EU MEMBERSHIP .....	25
GERDECY Alba, ROSHI Artela	
REFLECTING ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT AND THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT .....	26
ILIC Ivan	
IMPARTIALITY OF THE COURT IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS – CURRENT ISSUES.....	27
ILIOSKI Risto	
THE SIGNIFICANCE OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED IN MARRIAGE .....	28

INFANTE Ilaria , TAVARES DE FREITAS Larissa	
ETHICAL ISSUES AFFECTING UNDERAGE PLAYERS IN THE E-SPORTS SYSTEM BETWEEN PROBLEMS OF INTEGRITY AND GENDER-BASED DISCRIMINATION: POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS FROM AN INTERNATIONAL LAW PERSPECTIVE .....	29
JAKAB Nóra, KOVÁCSNÉ DR. HAVELANT Kinga	
A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF EUROPEAN AND NEW ZEALAND CORPORATE LAW WITH A FOCUS ON FUTURE CHALLENGES .....	30
JAKAB Nóra, IKLANDI Boglárka	
SOCIAL CHANGES AND RESPONSES IN LABOUR LAW .....	31
JAKUBEK-LALIK Jowanka	
UNTANGLING THE POPULIST KNOT: ADMINISTRATIVE LAW AND THE STRUGGLE FOR RULE OF LAW RESTORATION IN POLAND .....	32
JELISAVAC TROŠIĆ Sanja, ARNAUDOV Mitko	
THE ISSUE OF SUSTAINABILITY OF SMALL STATES IN THE ERA OF ADJUSTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS .....	33
JOSIFOVIC Ivica , KAMBOVSKI Igor	
PRACTICAL USE OF THE PRELIMINARY RULING PROCEDURE BEFORE THE NATIONAL COURTS: WHAT'S NEXT FOR THE MACEDONIAN JUDICIARY .....	34
KNEŽEVIĆ Saša, LUKOVIĆ Aleksandar	
ANNULMENT OF THE EFFECTS OF THE CRIMINAL SANCTIONS PRONOUNCED TO THE JUVENILES .....	35
KOSHEVALISKA Olga , MAKSIMOVA Elena, NANEV Lazar, ZIMOSKA Ivona	
WOMEN AND RECIDIVISM: TRENDS, FACTORS AND CHALLENGES FOR THE JUSTICE SYSTEM OF NORTH MACEDONIA .....	36
KOVACHEVA Lidija	
THE PLAGUE OF JUSTINIAN .....	38
MAJHOSEV Andon, TODOROVA Biljana	
CHARACTERISTICS OF SOCIAL DIALOGUE IN THE REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA IN THE PERIOD 1990-2024 YEAR .....	40
MAJHOSEV Andon	
PRINT MEDIA IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF STIP AND THE BREGALNICA REGION IN THE PERIOD OF SOCIALISM (1945-1990) .....	42
MAROLOV Dejan, STOJANOVSKI Strasko, MIROSLAVEVA Natasa	
KRSTE PETKOV MISIRKOV AS A PREDECESSOR OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS THEORIES: AN ANALYSIS OF "ON MACEDONIAN MATTERS" .....	44
MIRIĆ Filip , NIKOLIĆ Gordana	
OFFENCE OF MINOR SIGNIFICANCE IN SERBIAN CRIMINAL LAW AND MACEDONIAN CRIMINAL LAW .....	46
MISHEVA Kristina	
AN ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTS OF THE SOLIDARITY TAX .....	47
NIKODINOVSKA KRSTEVSKA Ana	
EXPLORING NORMATIVE POWER OF EUROPE THROUGH THE CONCEPT OF EUROPEAN UNIVERSITIES ALLIANCES .....	49
NUHIU Agim, POLISI Ferat	
JUDICIAL SUPREMACY OVER THE FACEBOOK – USER RELATIONSHIP IN CONNECTION WITH HATE SPEECH .....	50
OBERMAN Ivanka, POZDEREC Franc, ČAS Tomaž	
THE LEGAL JUSTIFICATION FOR COVERT INVESTIGATIVE MEASURES: A REVIEW OF THE USE OF COVERT SEARCH IN THE CONTEXT OF HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION ..	51

PACE Annalisa	
NON – DISCRIMINATION PRINCIPLE AND THE STRANGE STORY OF THE DEDUCTIONS OF FAMILY EXPENSES.....	52
PANTELJĆ Marina, STOECKEL Dragana	
SHIFTS IN CARE PROVISION: THE EFFECTS OF CARE MIGRATION FROM SERBIA .....	53
PLAKOLLI-KASUMI Luljeta	
CONDITIONAL SHARE OWNERSHIP BY SHAREHOLDER-MANAGER: LEGAL ANALYSIS OF THE INCORPORATION AGREEMENT AND THE COMPANY CHARTER UNDER THE KOSOVO'S LEGAL FRAMEWORK .....	54
POZDEREC Franc	
THE USE OF JUDO THROWS AS A FORM OF COERCIVE PHYSICAL FORCE USED BY THE SLOVENIAN POLICE .....	55
SLAMKOV Gjorgi	
THE EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVE MEASURES IN MACEDONIAN CRIMINAL LEGISLATION .....	56
STĂNESCU Șerban-Alexandru	
THE LEGAL NATURE OF THE CISG PROVISIONS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF ROMANIAN PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW.....	57
STOJANOVSKI Strashko, DENKOVA Jadranka, ANANIEV Jovan	
CIVIL SOCIETY IN MACEDONIA.....	58
TUSHEVSKA GAVRILOVIKJ Borka	
CHALLENGES AND PROBLEMS IN “EQUAL PARTNERSHIP” IN LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES.....	60
TUŠEVSKA GAVRILOVIĆ Borka, PANEV Kristijan	
CORPORATE CRIMINAL LIABILITY IN MACEDONIA - JUDICIAL AND LEGAL- POLITICAL PERSPECTIVE.....	62
VASILKOV Zorančo	
JOINING THE WESTERN BALKANS TO THE EUROPEAN UNION: PERSPECTIVES FROM SERBIA AND NORTH MACEDONIA .....	64
YORDANOVA Bilyana, STANOJAVA Gergana, POPOVA Rumyana	
PSYCHOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL ASPECTS OF PROCRASTINATION IN STATE ADMINISTRATION.....	66
KOROVESHOVSKA Iskra	
THE INTEGRITY OF MACEDONIAN TRADITIONAL MEDIA IN COMPARISON WITH ONLINE MEDIA: REPORT ON THE TRAGIC FIRE IN KOCHANI .....	67
YOUNG RESEARCHERS .....	69
BURALIEV Ivan, GAZEPOVA Veronika	
MEDIATION IN THE CHILDREN'S JUSTICE SYSTEM .....	70
D'IGNAZIO Martina	
THE JUSTIFICATION OF STATE INTERVENTION IN DISINCENTIVE TAXES UNDER THE “LENS” OF PATERNALISM.....	72
DJORDJEVIĆ Djurdjica	
REPRESENTATION OF FEMICIDE ON THE TERRITORY OF THE WESTERN BALKAN COUNTRIES .....	73
DRPLJANIN Vildan	
RETHINKING CORPORATE GOVERNANCE IN MACEDONIA: EMPLOYEES' PARTICIPATION IN COMPANIES.....	74

GJAKOVA Era, RATKOCERI Vedije	
THE POSITION OF VICTIMS OF SEXUAL CRIMES IN RNM.....	76
JAPHARIDZE Magda	
PROBLEMS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF SOME EUROPEAN STANDARDS ON THE RIGHT TO LIFE AND HEALTH OF THE CHILD IN GEORGIA.....	77
MADJOVSKA NAUMOVSKA Nina	
THE ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN ANTI-FRAUD OFFICE (OLAF) IN THE REPORTED CASES OF FRAUD ON THE FINANCIAL INTERESTS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION IN THE REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA.....	78
MANCHEV Gjorgji	
ESTABLISHMENT OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY AS A KEY ELEMENT IN JUDGMENTS FOR THE CRIMINAL OFFENCE OF MURDER IN THE MACEDONIAN JUDICIAL SYSTEM	79
.....	
MASEVSKI Stojanche	
ARCTIC GEOPOLITICS .....	81
NECHOVSKA Olivera, MLADENOVSKA STOJANOVSKA Stefani	
CHALLENGES OF ARBITRATION IN THE CONTEXT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY: ISSUES AND LEGAL SOLUTIONS FOR THE APPLICATION OF MACEDONIAN LEGISLATION.....	82
NECHOVSKA Olivera	
POSSIBILITIES AND CHALLENGES OF USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN CREATING AND IMPLEMENTING LAW .....	84
ORMOTSADZE Sophio	
THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF GEORGIA IN THE GOVERNMENT BRANCHES .....	86
PANEVA Ana	
THE JUSTIFICATION OF LEGAL ENTITIES AS SUBJECTS IN THE LIFETIME SUPPORT CONTRACTS.....	87
RASHIDOVA Aynurra	
THE ROLE OF WOMEN'S PUBLIC UNIONS IN SUPPORTING AND PROMOTING WOMEN'S ENTREPRENEURSHIP: CONTRIBUTIONS AND CHALLENGES .....	88
SPASEVSKI Gjorgi	
THE CHALLENGES FOR THE 'PAX EUROPAEA' CONCEPT IN CONDITIONS OF SECURITY ESCALATION.....	89
SPASEVSKI Nikolcho	
METHODS FOR DETECTING CRIMINAL OFFENSES AND OPERATIONAL PLANNING IN FORENSIC INVESTIGATIONS IN THE REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA .....	91
SURLOVSKA RISTEVSKA Roze	
ROMA MIGRANTS AND CRIMINAL LAW: THE CLASH OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF IMMIGRATION MEASURES .....	92
TRAJKOVSKA Elena	
CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS IN THE ACCESSION PROCESS OF THE REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA TOWARDS THE EUROPEAN UNION.....	93
Daniela TRAJKOVSKI	
CONCEPT OF FEMICIDE AND FEMICIDE IN THE MEDIA .....	95



# THE ELECTORAL VOLATILITY OF THE MACEDONIAN ELECTORATE AND ITS INFLUENCE ON THE MACEDONIAN PARTY SYSTEM – AN ANALYTICAL REVIEW AFTER MORE THAN THREE DECADES OF POLITICAL PLURALISM

**Nikola AMBARKOV**

Research associate IARB Skopje

amvelbares@gmail.com; ambarkov\_nkl@yahoo.com

## **Abstract**

Electoral volatility in political science has always been considered an analytical category for evaluating the institutionalization of democracy in one country. Electoral volatility is an omnipotent political phenomenon, a multifaceted concept with complex analytical and empirical dimensions. It can most simply be defined as an indicator of changes in party preferences in the electorate, i.e., it measures the change in the relative strength of a political party from one election cycle to the next. Dane Mogens N. Pedersen, who approached the issue quantitatively, designed a volatility index, which has become a generally accepted scientific indicator for measuring this electoral phenomenon. Hence, the purpose of this paper is to examine the issue of electoral volatility among the Macedonian electorate in the past more than three decades of political pluralism and 11 parliamentary elections, precisely through the application of the Pedersen Index. The Macedonian experience has largely confirmed a good part of the theses that exist in science regarding electoral volatility. In years when a political system is going through a phase of political transition and democratization, it is expected that electoral volatility will be higher. Stabilization, as a rule, can occur after a whole decade, when the system achieves more solid democratic performance – a finding that was more than accurate for Macedonia in the late 1990s and the transition to the new millennium. Majority formulas are more likely to produce greater party volatility than proportional representation formulas. Once again, the three-decade Macedonian experience documents and confirms this thesis. With the strengthening of consociational elements in the Macedonian political system after the Ohrid Framework Agreement of 2001, the thesis that ethnically divided societies often feature segmented party systems where competition is limited to ethnically defined party blocs is also confirmed. A well-organized societal divide closes ‘the electoral market’ and stabilizes the preferences of the electorate, thereby decreasing electoral volatility. It should be emphasized that when calculating the electoral volatility index, certain challenges may arise because after each election, political entities divide, merge, and disintegrate – problems that are not at all naive. The example of the last parliamentary elections held on May 8, 2024, will best illustrate the potential problems in coding the results of political parties during the calculation, as some of the political entities in the Macedonian party system faced the previously mentioned turbulence in anticipation to these 11<sup>th</sup> elections in pluralism.

**Keywords:** *electoral volatility, party system, electorate, Pedersen Index, democratization;*

# ИЗБОРНАТА КОЛЕБЛИВОСТ (ВОЛАТИЛНОСТ) НА МАКЕДОНСКИОТ ЕЛЕКТОРАТ И НЕГОВОТО ВЛИЈАНИЕ ВРЗ МАКЕДОНСКИОТ ПАРТИСКИ СИСТЕМ – ЕДЕН АНАЛИТИЧКИ ОСВРТ ПО ПОВЕЌЕ ОД ТРИ ДЕЦЕНИИ ПОЛИТИЧКИ ПЛУРАЛИЗАМ

**Никола Амбарков**

научен соработник ИПИБ Скопје

amvelbares@gmail.com; ambarkov\_nkl@yahoo.com

## Апстракт

Изборната колебливост (волатилност) во политиколошката наука отсекогаш се сметала како аналитичка категорија преку која може да се вреднува институционализацијата на демократијата во една земја. Изборната колебливост е омнипотентен политички феномен, повеќеслоен концепт со сложени аналитички и емпириски димензии. Истиот наједноставно може да се дефинира како индикатор кој ги означува промените на партиските префериенции во електоратот, т.е. ја отчитува промената во релативната сила на политичката партија од еден до друг изборен циклус. Данецот Могенс Н. Педерсен, кој му пристапи на прашањето од квантитативна перспектива, дизајнираше индекс на волатилноста, кој во науката стана општоприфатен индикатор за мерењето на овој изборен феномен. Оттука, целта на овој труд е да се разгледа прашањето за изборната колебливост кај македонскиот електорат во овие изминати повеќе од три децении политички плурализам и вкупно 11 одржани парламентарни избори, токму преку примена на Педерсеновиот индекс. Македонското искуство во голем степен потврди добар дел од тезите кои постојат во науката во врска со изборната волатилност. Во годините кога еден политички систем минува низ фазата на политичка транзиција и демократизација, за очекување е изборната волатилност да биде повисока. Стабилизацијата, по правило, може да се случува по цела една деценија, кога системот ќе постигне посолидни демократски перформанси – констатација што за Македонија кон крајот на 90-те и преминот во новиот милениум беше повеќе од точна. Мнозинските формули имаат поголема веројатност да произведат поголема партиска волатилност, од формулите на пропорционална застапеност. Повторно, тридецениското македонско искуство ја евидентира и потврдува и оваа теза. Со зајакнување на консоцијативните елементи во македонскиот политички систем по Охридскиот рамковен договор од 2001, се потврдува и тезата дека етнички поделените општества често прикажуваат сегментирани партиски системи каде конкуренцијата е ограничена во етнички дефинираните партиски блокови. Добро организираниот социетален расцеп го затвора ‘изборниот пазар’ и ги стабилизира префериенциите на електоратот со што изборната волатилност опаѓа. Треба да се нагласи дека при пресметувањето на индексот на изборна волатилност може да се појавата определени предизвици при неговата пресметка бидејќи по секој избори, политичките субјекти се делат, спојуваат, распаѓаат – проблеми кои воопшто не се е наивни. Токму на примерот на последните парламентарни избори одржани на 8 мај 2024, најдобро ќе се илустрира потенцијалните проблеми при кодирањето на резултатот на политичките партии при пресметката, бидејќи дел од политичките субјекти во македонскиот партиски систем се соочија со претходно посочените турбуленции во пресрет на овие 11-ти избори во плурализмот.

**Клучни зборови:** изборна колебливост, партиски систем, електорат, Педерсенов индекс, демократизација;

# HUMAN AUTHORSHIP AS A LEGAL CATEGORY IN THE CONTEXT OF GENERATIVE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: AN ANALYSIS OF MACEDONIAN COPYRIGHT LAW

**Marija AMPOVSKA**

Full professor at the Faculty of Law  
Goce Delcev University, Stip, North Macedonia  
e-mail: [marija.ampovska@ugd.edu.mk](mailto:marija.ampovska@ugd.edu.mk)  
ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9147-5890>

## **Abstract**

In recent years, courts worldwide have increasingly addressed the legal implications of works generated by generative artificial intelligence (AI), particularly in the field of copyright. While Macedonian courts have not yet faced such disputes, it is reasonable to expect that similar cases will emerge soon. This contribution examines relevant international developments and analyzes the Macedonian legal and judicial framework in this context.

The discussion begins with selected global tendencies, court decisions, and doctrinal positions from multiple jurisdictions, highlighting the complexity and urgency of the issue. The focus then shifts to the Macedonian legal system, specifically the Law on Copyright and Related Rights, with particular attention to Article 12 (definition of a work), Article 17 (definition of author), and Article 19 (co-authorship). Drawing on selected domestic cases involving traditional authorship disputes, it highlights how courts have consistently applied a human-centered approach in interpreting these provisions.

By connecting this jurisprudence with current international debates, the contribution will show why Macedonian case law, even in unrelated contexts, offers predictive value for future AI-related disputes. It will also identify legal and practical challenges, such as the absence of exceptions for text and data mining, that may hinder the lawful use of protected works in AI training datasets.

The aim is to initiate a discussion within the Macedonian academic and professional community on whether existing norms are adequate or whether legislative or interpretative reforms will be needed to respond to the realities of AI-generated creativity.

**Keywords:** *generative artificial intelligence, copyright, authorship, Macedonian law*

# FORESIGHT FRONTLINES: GLOBAL INSIGHTS ON STRATEGIC FORESIGHT IN POLICY-MAKING

Marina ANDEVA

Full Professor, University American College Skopje

[marina.andeva@uacs.edu.mk](mailto:marina.andeva@uacs.edu.mk)

## Abstract

In an era marked by volatility, uncertainty, complexity, and ambiguity (VUCA) (Bennis and Nanus, 1985), governments worldwide are increasingly turning to strategic foresight to anticipate and shape future challenges and opportunities. This paper presents a secondary research analysis of the institutionalization and application of strategic foresight in policy-making across diverse geopolitical contexts. By examining governmental foresight frameworks, national foresight programs, and policy innovation labs from countries including Finland (Heo and Seo, 2021) (OECD, 2022), Singapore (CSF, n/a), Canada (Government of Canada, 2022), and the European Union (European Commission, 2020), the study identifies common patterns, enabling conditions, and obstacles in embedding foresight into governance structures. The research also explores the varied cultural, political, and administrative lenses through which foresight is interpreted and operationalized, offering a comparative perspective on its effectiveness and impact. Ultimately, the paper proposes a typology of foresight adoption in policy-making and offers reflections on how global practices can inform more anticipatory and resilient governance. This contribution aims to enrich the discourse on strategic foresight as a critical competency for future-ready policy development.

**Keywords:** *strategic foresight; policy-making; comparative governance; anticipatory governance; foresight typology*

# ESPORTS UNCENSORED BETWEEN DIGITAL GOVERNANCE POWER AND THE JURISPRUDENCE OF THE EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

**Giorgia BEVILACQUA**

Università Degli Studi Della Campania Luigi Vanvitelli

[giorgia.bevilacqua@unicampania.it](mailto:giorgia.bevilacqua@unicampania.it)

**Nesliqul CALTIL**

## **Abstract:**

The rise of electronic sports (esports), usually considered as a type of sport, gaming or entertainment, has transformed competitive gaming into a global cultural and economic phenomenon. Whereas the primary role of video games as tools of information and communication is recognised by international governmental and non-governmental bodies, in parallel, a number of ethical and legal issues challenging the right to freedom of expression are now emerging in the esports' ecosystem. Against this controversial background, this paper examines the complex challenges to freedom of expression in esports, analysing how corporate governance, identity politics, platform moderation, and religious-cultural dynamics may shape what players and communities can say and show. The authors, in particular, will preliminarily reflect on several empirical cases from esports—including the corporate suppression of dissent (e.g., Blitzchung), identity-based risks in unsafe environments (e.g., the Esports World Cup in Saudi Arabia), and platform-level censorship (e.g., Twitch moderation). Examples such as governmental platform restrictions and corporate self-censorship around LGBTQ+ visibility illustrate the intersection of national legal frameworks, religious-cultural contexts, and global esports governance (section 2). Then, authors identify and assess the international (binding and non-binding) legal instruments which may, in principle, be applied to the esports sector (section III) and how these instruments have been actually interpreted and recently applied by the jurisprudence of the European court of human rights in conventional sports' cases (section IV). Bearing in mind the common aspects as well as the profound differences that *de facto* exist between electronic and traditional sport and will clearly emerge through the analysis, the paper conclude that freedom of expression in esports is conditioned by privatized power structures and geopolitical realities, requiring both legal and systemic reforms to protect meaningful speech and identity visibility in this evolving digital arena.

# PROTECTION OF THE RIGHT TO PRIVACY AND PERSONAL DATA IN THE COURT-PROSECUTOR PRACTICE IN THE RNM

**Irena BOJADZIEVSKA**

Assistant Professor, University American College Skopje  
[irena.bojadzievska@uacs.edu.mk](mailto:irena.bojadzievska@uacs.edu.mk)

**Elena MUJOSKA TRPEVSKA**

Assistant Professor, Faculty of Law, Goce Delcev University, Macedonian Academy of Sciences and Arts  
[emujoska@manu.edu.mk](mailto:emujoska@manu.edu.mk); [elena.mujoska@ugd.edu.mk](mailto:elena.mujoska@ugd.edu.mk)

## Abstract

The right to privacy and protection of personal data is a comprehensive aspect that requires protection at multiple levels and a large number of institutions and actors. Courts and prosecutors in their practice apply the substantive laws that regulate privacy and the protection of personal data, but they also apply other substantive and procedural laws that affect the protection of privacy and the protection of personal data.

This paper aims to summarize the legal framework that regulates the protection of the right to privacy and personal data and the protection of these rights in judicial and prosecutorial practice. The paper will also offer relevant examples from the practice of the European Court of Human Rights and the European Court of Justice of the EU that serve as a source of law and that can be an auxiliary tool for specific situations in which courts and prosecutorial offices in the Republic of Macedonia often find themselves, especially considering that the violation of privacy and personal data most often occurs on the Internet and is not subject to territorial limitation or jurisdiction. The paper will also offer data on the methods of international cooperation in such situations with concluding observations and recommendations from the findings in practice.

**Keywords:** *privacy, personal data, judicial and prosecutorial practice*

## ЗАШТИТА НА ПРАВОТО НА ПРИВАТНОСТ И ЛИЧНИТЕ ПОДАТОЦИ ВО СУДСКО-ОБВИНИТЕЛСКАТА ПРАКСА ВО РСМ

**Ирена БОЈАДИЕВСКА**

Доцент, Универзитет Американ колеџ Скопје  
[irena.bojadzievska@uacs.edu.mk](mailto:irena.bojadzievska@uacs.edu.mk)

**Елена МУЈОСКА ТРПЕВСКА**

Доцент, Правен факултет, Универзитет „Гоце Делчев“, Македонска академија на науките и уметностите  
[emujoska@manu.edu.mk](mailto:emujoska@manu.edu.mk); [elena.mujoska@ugd.edu.mk](mailto:elena.mujoska@ugd.edu.mk)

## Апстракт

Правото на приватност и заштита на личните податоци е сеопфатен аспект кој бара заштита на повеќе нивоа и голем број институции и чинители. Судовите и обвинителствата во својата пракса ги применуваат материјалните закони кои ја регулираат приватноста и заштитата на личните податоци, но исто така применуваат и други материјални и процесни закони кои влијаат врз заштитата на приватноста и заштитата на личните податоци.

Овој труд има за цел да направи сублимат на прваната рамка со која се уредува заштитата на правото на приватност и личните податоци и заштитата на овие права во судско-обвинителската пракса. Трудот воедно ќе понуди и соодветни примери од праксата на Европскиот суд за човекови права и Европскиот суд на правдата на ЕУ кои служат како извор на правото и кои можат да бидат помошна алатка за специфични ситуации во кои често се наоѓаат судовите и обвинителствата во РСМ, особено имајќи предвид дека повредата на приватноста и личните податоци најчесто се случува на интернет и истата не подлежи на територијално ограничување или јурисдикција. Трудот ќе понуди и податоци за методите на меѓународна соработка во вакви ситуации со заклучни согледувања и препораки од наодите во пракса.

***Клучни зборови:*** приватност, лични податоци, судско-обвинителска пракса

## PROTECTING CHILDREN IN THE DIGITAL LABOUR ECONOMY. A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

Veronica CAPORRINO  
[veronica.caporrino@unicampania.it](mailto:veronica.caporrino@unicampania.it)

### **Abstract:**

The rise of digital labour platforms has been among the most significant changes in the world of work, a change that has transformed the global employment landscape. Although characterised by greater volatility and uncertainty, it is agreed that digital platform work is an attractive alternative to unemployment and offers flexibility to people in generating income. This current trend has certainly attracted, predominantly, young people. The growing population of young people, along with digital labour platforms have created both opportunities and challenges for the traditional workforce. The objectives of this paper is, firstly, to review the rights and protection for young workers working on digital platforms in the Western Legal Tradition and secondly, the comparison between them in order to identify the model that offers greater protection and the possibility of exporting it to others (legal transplant or cross fertilization).

## FEATURES OF NORWEGIAN IMMIGRATION POLICY (SECOND HALF OF THE XX'TH CENTURY - PRESENT TIME)

**Christina KOBELEVA ALEKSEEVNA**

Candidate of Political Sciences, Associate Professor of the Sociology and Political Science  
Department  
[hristianak@gmail.com](mailto:hristianak@gmail.com)

### **Abstract:**

The article shows the evolution of Norwegian immigration policy in the second half of the 20th century and its current state. Norway has extensive experience in implementing the integration policy. Special attention is paid to the specifics of the country's immigration policy at the current stage, due to the rapid growth in the number of new migrants, as well as the socio-economic, political and cultural consequences of this phenomenon for Norwegian society. This is of particular importance for Norway, which adheres to the policy of multiculturalism. The active migration processes of the first quarter of the XXI century, which primarily affected the developed countries of Europe, revealed the mistakes and miscalculations of national governments in the aspect of implementing migration policy on the principle of "open doors" for everyone. One of the countries that has become attractive among migrants in the last twenty years is Norway. Norway was originally a predominantly ethnically homogeneous state, but over the past 70 years it has turned into a multi-confessional, multinational and multicultural society, on the territory of which today people from more than two hundred countries of the world live. This was a consequence of the immigration policy pursued by the Norwegian Labour's Party, which for many years dominated the country's political arena and was tolerant of all kinds of immigrants. However, over the past few years, in the Scandinavian countries in general and in Norway, in particular, such an "open door" policy for immigrants has been actively criticized by both the indigenous population of these countries and right-wing politicians. For example, currently, the Norwegian media often discusses the issue that there is a surge of xenophobic sentiments in the country, which are a reaction of society to the constant flow of immigrants from Africa, the Middle East, Eastern Europe and Ukraine, uncontrolled by the authorities, who consider the Scandinavian countries as a financial "donor" who will shelter and feed, nothing demanding in return. To understand why this is happening, we will look at the evolution of Norwegian immigration policy from the period after World War II to the present.

**Keywords:** *immigration policy, migration crisis, migrants, integration, multiculturalism, Norway*

# TOWARDS THE EU NET-ZERO: ENERGY PERFORMANCE CONTRACTING IN THE EUROPEAN UNION REGULATORY FRAMEWORK AND TOOLKIT

**Rafal CIEŚLAK**

Assistant professor

University of Warsaw, Poland

Faculty of Law and Administration

e-mail: [rcieslak@uw.edu.pl](mailto:rcieslak@uw.edu.pl)

## **Abstract:**

As part of the Fit for 55 legislative package, EU member states have committed to ambitious energy efficiency improvements, including a reduction in EU CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of at least 55% by 2030, compared to 1990. The Fit for 55 package includes a holistic approach to all areas of economic life.

One area that undoubtedly requires intervention is outdated and energy-intensive public infrastructure. Improving energy efficiency requires both adequate legislative and organizational preparation and the provision of financing for specific projects in this area. One means of improving energy efficiency is Energy Performance Contracting (EPC) - which involves the financing, implementation and provision of specific services in multi-year energy savings projects by specialized companies, so-called ESCO (Energy Saving Companies).

The revision of the Energy Efficiency Directive of 2023 highlights the exemplary role of the public sector in the energy efficiency improvement process, particularly with regard to buildings and public procurement, as well as with regard to the promotion of Energy Performance Contracts. The paper will discuss both the EU legal framework for the implementation of EPC projects, as well as tools to support and promote the development of this form of implementation and financing of public tasks. The paper may be useful both for representatives of EU member states as well as other European countries.

**Keywords:** *Energy Performance Contracting, ESCO, Energy Transition, Net-Zero*

## SOME CRITICAL REFLECTIONS ON CULTURAL MEDIA OF CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY: THE HISTORICAL-LEGAL BACKGROUND

**Filomena D'ALTO**

Università degli Studi della Campania

[filomena.dalto@unicampania.it](mailto:filomena.dalto@unicampania.it)

### **Abstract:**

This work represents the continuation of a research into e-sports. The first results are currently being published. The complex phenomenon of the video game experience, in which e-sports must also be placed, has been examined in its historical origins, highlighting its component as a significant cultural medium of contemporary society. For this reason, it seemed necessary to make some critical reflections on the so-called American counterculture of the 1960s, when the video game culture was born.

The idea is that historical data, properly used, i.e. in its dimension of critical analysis, contributes to the correct dimensioning of the phenomenon, bringing out the needs that must be taken into account in a desirable legislative phase.

At this stage, the work continues with a specific focus on Italy, where there is still a strong criticality towards gaming, which is primarily cultural and which surrounds the phenomenon with little dignity, even academic. For a right understanding of these criticalities and their gradual overcoming, it is necessary to analyse the links that have also been noted in our country between youth counterculture and technological progress, highlighting the social values and interests that have been concretely asserted following the student movement. Here, too, the dichotomy between the aims of the protests and the concrete interests at stake will emerge as the background to a heated public debate. It will analyse the reasons why, despite a fair amount of investment, in Italy the game initially suffered a series of setbacks, before spreading as a crucial cultural medium, especially among the very young.

# CHILD LABOUR IN THE DIGITAL AGE: NEW FRONTIERS AND OLD VULNERABILITIES. LEGAL CHALLENGES AND GAPS IN THE ITALIAN FRAMEWORK

**Carmela DI CARLUCCIO**

Associate Professor of Labour Law, Department of Law, University of Campania Luigi Vanvitelli  
[carmela.dicarluccio@unicampania.it](mailto:carmela.dicarluccio@unicampania.it)

## **Abstract:**

The evolution of the digital economy has redefined the boundaries of child labour, giving rise to new forms of exploitation and vulnerability alongside traditional ones. From content production on social media to employment in the competitive gaming sector, minors are now exposed to risks that are often unrecognised and inadequately regulated. This paper examines the new frontiers of child labour in the digital age, with a particular focus on the Italian context, highlighting the main regulatory gaps and emerging legal challenges. In particular, it analyses the capacity of the current Italian legislative framework to prevent and combat the most insidious forms of online child exploitation, assessing its compliance with international standards on the protection of children's rights. The analysis highlights how, despite having established protection tools, the Italian legal system is still inadequate in responding to the complexities of the new digital ecosystem. In conclusion, it outlines some guidelines for reform aimed at strengthening the protection of minors, promoting an integrated and cross-sectoral approach.

# EXPLORING SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL INFLUENCES ON CAREER GUIDANCE AND CHOICES OF BULGARIAN ADOLESCENTS: A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW AND META-ANALYTIC STUDY

**Iva DIMITROVA**

Psychology Department of South-West University “Neofit Rilski”, Blagoevgrad, Bulgaria  
[idimitrova@swu.bg](mailto:idimitrova@swu.bg)

**Vladislava LENDZHOVA**

Sociology Department of South-West University “Neofit Rilski”, Blagoevgrad, Bulgaria  
[vlendzhova@swu.bg](mailto:vlendzhova@swu.bg)

## **Abstract:**

Law school represents a critical period for career exploration and decision-making, yet the influence of professional guidance on career choices among Bulgarian law students remains underexplored. This study presents a systematic review and meta-analysis of existing literature, synthesizing evidence on the effectiveness of career guidance programs in shaping law students' vocational aspirations, decision-making confidence, and alignment with labor market needs. The review included 35 studies conducted between 2000 and 2024 and consists of qualitative and quantitative analyses. Findings reveal that structured career guidance interventions significantly improve career decision-making self-efficacy and broaden awareness of educational and professional pathways. However, disparities exist based on geographic location, socio-economic background, and access to resources, with rural law students facing limited guidance opportunities. Meta-analytic results indicate a moderate-to-strong effect size (Cohen's  $d = 0.62$ ) for the impact of professional guidance on law students' career-related outcomes, underscoring its role in fostering informed and realistic career planning. The review highlights gaps in the integration of career guidance within the national legal education system, particularly in rural areas, and emphasizes the importance of early intervention and personalized support. Recommendations include expanding access to career counseling services, incorporating labor market trends into curricula, and promoting collaboration between universities, legal professionals, and policymakers to better align guidance efforts with economic opportunities. This study underscores the potential of professional guidance to mitigate career-related uncertainty, promote equity, and prepare Bulgarian law students for successful transitions into the legal profession.

**Keywords:** *Youth employment, Bulgarian adolescents, Career counselling, Rural-urban disparities, Career guidance*

# MAPPING THE CROATIAN DRUG MARKET: A MULTIDIMENSIONAL APPROACH TO ILLICIT TRADE AND SOCIAL IMPACT

## Dalibor DOLEZAL

Associate Professor, University of Zagreb, Faculty of Education and Rehabilitation Sciences,  
Department of Criminology  
[dalibor.dolezal@erf.unizg.hr](mailto:dalibor.dolezal@erf.unizg.hr)

## Anita JANDRIC NISEVIC

Full Professor, University of Zagreb, Faculty of Education and Rehabilitation Sciences, Department  
of Criminology  
[anita.jandric.nisevic@erf.unizg.hr](mailto:anita.jandric.nisevic@erf.unizg.hr)

### **Abstract:**

This article analyses the illegal drug market in Croatia, focusing on its legal, structural and social dimensions. It emphasises the importance of a comprehensive, interdisciplinary approach to understanding the illicit drug economy. Based on the results of a national research project conducted in 2017, the study analyses Croatia's role as an important transit country along the Balkan drug route, connecting Eastern European production areas with Western consumer markets. Croatia's recent accession to the Schengen area has further changed the dynamics of drug trafficking and created new challenges and opportunities for society, public policy and law enforcement.

The paper examines various components of the Croatian drug market, including supply chains, distribution networks, consumption patterns and the involvement of organised criminal groups. Particular attention is paid to new trends such as the rise of synthetic substances and the social impact of increasing cross-border mobility. These developments are considered in terms of their wider impact on communities, public health, criminal justice practise and social stability.

By summarising existing research and emphasising the interconnectedness of legal, economic and social factors, this study highlights the need for a multidimensional understanding of drug markets. It aims to inform evidence-based policy decisions and promote more effective, socially acceptable strategies to address drug-related challenges in national and international contexts.

**Keywords:** *Illicit drug market, Croatia, evidence-based research*

## GEOPOLITICAL IMPORTANCE OF UKRAINIAN EU MEMBERSHIP

**Jordanka GALEVA**

Associate Professor, Faculty of Law, Goce Delcev University

[Jordanka.galeva@ugd.edu.mk](mailto:Jordanka.galeva@ugd.edu.mk)

**Abstract:**

The ongoing war in Ukraine has renewed attention to the geopolitical significance of the European Union's enlargement policy and emphasized the strategic weight of Ukraine's potential accession. The paper explores the Ukrainian case in EU enlargement process, aiming to analyze the importance of Ukraine's potential EU membership by examining the benefits of its natural resources and geopolitical aspect of EU enlargement policy.

**Keywords:** European Union, enlargement, Ukraine, geopolitics, resources

## REFLECTING ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT AND THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT

**Alba GERDECI**  
Epoka University  
[agerdeci@epoka.edu.al](mailto:agerdeci@epoka.edu.al)

**Artela ROSHI**  
Epoka University  
[aroshi20@epoka.edu.al](mailto:aroshi20@epoka.edu.al)

### **Abstract:**

The Responsibility to Protect (R2P) and the International Criminal Court (ICC) share a common moral foundation, rooted in the post-WWII human rights agenda and constitute the response international community to mass atrocities around the world. R2P, as a political and normative framework, seeks to ensure that states uphold their duty to protect populations from such crimes, and the ICC as an independent judicial mechanism, aims to prosecute and try those individuals alleged to have committed mass atrocity crimes.

Their shared aim has resulted in them being viewed as complementary processes which can be used to address gross human rights abuses, however, the different ways in which they seek to achieve this shared objective has given rise to tensions in their relationship, with similar critiques and forms of contestation. This paper aims to explore the relationship between R2P and ICC to provide a better understanding of how they relate, where the tensions manifest and how they can be better addressed.

**Keywords:** *Atrocity, R2P, ICC, Justice, Peace*

## IMPARTIALITY OF THE COURT IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS – CURRENT ISSUES

**Ivan ILIC**

Associate professor, University in Niš, Faculty of Law

[ivan@prafak.ni.ac.rs](mailto:ivan@prafak.ni.ac.rs)

### **Abstract:**

The right to an independent and impartial tribunal is one of the most important guarantees of the right to a fair trial, according to the most important international documents belonging to European human rights law, but also according to the practice of the European Court of Human Rights. It is precisely from the jurisprudence of the unofficial, but *de facto* highest judicial institution in Europe that the impartiality of the court is "acting without prejudice and bias." The impartiality of the court in criminal proceedings is particularly important, given the seriousness of the consequences that the outcome may have for the defendant. It is therefore crucial that the national normative framework offers adequate preventive and protective mechanisms, which ensure that the accused has the right to a defense, which will be opposed not only to the public prosecutor, but also to the court. The author will present the achieved European standards regarding the impartiality of the criminal court, as well as the normative framework of the states that emerged after the collapse of Yugoslavia, with the aim of finding an adequate formula for achieving this important segment of fair criminal proceedings.

**Keywords:** *the right to an independent and impartial court, the right to a fair trial, criminal proceedings;*

## THE SIGNIFICANCE OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED IN MARRIAGE

**Risto ILIOSKI**

Court Associate, Primary Court Kichevo

[ristoi@yahoo.com](mailto:ristoi@yahoo.com)

### **Abstract:**

The importance of property acquired in marriage has always attracted great attention. What about that property? Can the property of spouses be divided into joint and separate property? How to register the ownership rights of spouses in the Real Estate Cadastre Agency? What would be the management of joint property? Is it possible to divide joint property? These and many other questions can be answered by looking at the legal regulations governing marital relations from a property perspective.

In this paper, we explain the acquisition of property in a marital union. Starting from what property can be in general, both joint and separate, through management, division of joint property, the responsibility of the spouse for obligations, and up to the legal status of gifts given by spouses to each other, before or during the marriage.

In addition to its theoretical dimension, the paper also gains its practical side through the consideration of specific examples.

**Keywords:** marriage, property, acquisition, division, gifts.

## ЗНАЧЕЊЕТО НА ИМОТОТ СТЕКНАТ ВО БРАК

**Ристо Илиоски**

Судски соработник, Основен суд Кичево

[ristoi@yahoo.com](mailto:ristoi@yahoo.com)

### **Апстракт:**

Отсекогаш големо внимание предизвикувало значењето на имотот стекнат во брак. Што со тој имот? Дали имотот на брачните другари може да се подели на заеднички и посебен имот? Како да се запише правото на сопственост на брачните другари во Агенцијата за катастар на недвижности? Какво би било управувањето со заедничкиот имот? Дали е можна поделба на заедничкиот имот? Овие како и повеќе други прашања може да се одговорат ако се погледне правната регулатива значања за уредување на брачните односи од имотен аспект.

Во трудот вршиме објаснување на стекнувањето на имотот во брачна заедница. Почнувајќи од тоа како може да биде воопшто имотот, на заеднички и посебен, преку управувањето, поделбата на заедничкиот имот, одговорноста на брачниот другар за обврските, па се до правниот статус на подароците што си ги даде брачните другари еден на друг, пред склучување на бракот или во текот на бракот.

Освен својата теоретска димензија, трудот преку согледување на конкретни примери ја добива и својата практична страна.

**Клучни зборови:** брак, имот, стекнување, делба, подароци.

**ETHICAL ISSUES AFFECTING UNDERAGE PLAYERS IN THE E-SPORTS SYSTEM  
BETWEEN PROBLEMS OF INTEGRITY AND GENDER-BASED DISCRIMINATION:  
POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS FROM AN INTERNATIONAL LAW PERSPECTIVE**

**Ilaria INFANTE**

Postdoctoral Research Fellow in International Law, Università degli Studi della Campania Luigi Vanvitelli  
[ilaria.infante@unicampania.it](mailto:ilaria.infante@unicampania.it)

**Larissa TAVARES DE FREITAS**

PhD Student in International Law, Università degli Studi della Campania Luigi Vanvitelli  
[larissa.tavaresdefreitas@unicampania.it](mailto:larissa.tavaresdefreitas@unicampania.it)

**Abstract:**

The vast majority of e-sports players, whether professional or amateur, are underage teenagers. Given the very young age of the players, the ethical issues affecting the e-sports system pose a series of additional risks, as e-sports players could be more vulnerable and susceptible to corruption attempts and discriminatory treatment. This paper will first attempt to identify the main issues affecting underage players and, then, to suggest possible solutions under International Law. In particular, the first part will discuss the problems of integrity that undermine the legitimacy and the growth of the e-sports sector, such as illegal betting, match-fixing and doping. After a brief explanation of the phenomena, the work will analyse the sanctions provided in the e-sports system in order to suggest some guidelines for uniform rules. The second part of the paper, in turn, will focus on gender-related challenges faced by young female players, notably equal participation and professional opportunities, the toxic patriarchal culture of objectification and hyper sexualization both of the players themselves and of female characters, as well as online violence and harassment. Suggested approaches will comprise the analysis of legal protections to female minors in the realm of International Law, as well as progressive initiatives by international actors such as the “Game Changers Coalition” by UNICEF.

# A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF EUROPEAN AND NEW ZEALAND CORPORATE LAW WITH A FOCUS ON FUTURE CHALLENGES

**Nóra JAKAB**

Full professor, University of Miskolc Faculty of Law Institute of Civil Law Department of Labour Law and Agricultural Law and associate professor, Caucasus International University  
[nora.jakab@uni-miskolc.hu](mailto:nora.jakab@uni-miskolc.hu)

**Kinga KOVÁCSNÉ DR. HAVELANT**

University of Miskolc Faculty of Law Institute of Civil Law  
[havelant.inga@gmail.com](mailto:havelant.inga@gmail.com)

## **Abstract:**

It is an undeniable fact that Europe is losing ground in global competition. The European Union, originally founded to enhance economic competitiveness, now requires a fresh perspective—particularly in corporate law. One key area for reform is reducing administrative burdens on businesses. This study explores whether adopting elements of simpler, business-friendly legal systems, such as New Zealand's, could enhance Europe's corporate competitiveness. The research employs doctrinal legal analysis and case studies to compare corporate governance, liability frameworks, and taxation policies in the EU and New Zealand. The second part of the study examines practical applications through a case study: the corporate legal challenges behind The Lord of the Rings film production. By assessing the adaptability of different corporate legal systems, this study provides insights into whether regulatory simplification can foster innovation while maintaining legal certainty. The findings contribute to the broader discussion on corporate law reform in Europe, offering valuable perspectives for policymakers, legal scholars, and business leaders navigating an increasingly complex global economy.

**Keywords:** *Corporate governance, Regulatory simplification, Comparative corporate law, Business competitiveness, Corporate law reform*

## SOCIAL CHANGES AND RESPONSES IN LABOUR LAW

### Nóra JAKAB

full professor, University of Miskolc Faculty of Law Institute of Civil Law Department of Labour Law and Agricultural Law  
and associate professor, Caucasus International University  
nora.jakab@uni-miskolc.hu

### Boglárka IKLANDI

PhD Student, University of Miskolc Faculty of Law, Deák Ferenc Doctorate School  
boglarkaiklandi@gmail.com

#### **Abstract:**

Reconciling our different roles, be they female, male, mother, father, with what fills our essence, work, is a real challenge. We are already equal in our parental responsibilities, so it is no wonder that EU policy has made equal sharing of these roles a flagship issue.

The introduction of smart working in addition to home office and teleworking introduces both challenges and possibilities. The concept of working time seems to be vanishing in this concept. Meanwhile, for the reconciliation of work and private life, it seems that we cannot give up on the conventional protective function of working time regulation.

In our study we provide two examples to illustrate the challenges.

The first is the court case in Romania concerning the blurring of the boundaries between work and private life, which has caused a stir in professional circles.

The other is to outline and discuss the research findings of Profeta and Angleici, who argue that the removal of spatial and temporal constraints on work appears to be a promising way to more efficient work organisation. Moreover, their results are stronger for women, suggesting that the flexibility introduced by smart working can help to reduce gender gaps in the workplace.

**Keywords:** *work life balance, smart working, burn out, working time, flexibility, right to disconnect*

# UNTANGLING THE POPULIST KNOT: ADMINISTRATIVE LAW AND THE STRUGGLE FOR RULE OF LAW RESTORATION IN POLAND

**Jowanka JAKUBEK-LALIK**

Faculty of Law and Public Administration

University of Warsaw

[j.jakubek@uw.edu.pl](mailto:j.jakubek@uw.edu.pl)

## **Abstract:**

This paper explores the significant challenges in restoring the rule of law in Poland following a period of democratic backsliding in 2015-2023. It also analyses how administrative law was distinctively well suited for instrumentalization by the populist government, facilitated by standard features like enforcement privileges and policy discretion when constitutional checks were weakened. This strategic use of administrative tools, alongside attacks on judicial independence, created a deeply interwoven "populist knot" of legal and political changes.

Rule of law restoration in Poland is not just legal reversal, but a profound political struggle within a polarised society. It is constrained by institutional factors such as cohabitation with the President, who is aligned with the previous ruling party, and the control of key bodies like the Constitutional Tribunal and the National Council of the Judiciary (KRS) by political appointees. While some progress is being made through actions not requiring legislation, reforming the administrative state and its legal framework to prevent future instrumentalization remains a huge challenge, especially in the light of the recent presidential elections in 2025, won by a populist candidate opposing the government.

An important problem is also confronting the administrative law's own potential for authoritarian use to ensure it serves its protective function for all. The paper argues that understanding how administrative law was instrumentalised and reforming its structural vulnerabilities is crucial for building a resilient rule of law system against future populist pressures.

**Keywords:** *rule of law restoration, Poland, democratic backsliding, administrative law, populism*

# THE ISSUE OF SUSTAINABILITY OF SMALL STATES IN THE ERA OF ADJUSTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

**Sanja JELISAVAC TROŠIĆ**

<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0949-7052>

[sanja@diplomacy.bg.ac.rs](mailto:sanja@diplomacy.bg.ac.rs)

**Mitko ARNAUDOV**

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3274-347X>

[mitko@diplomacy.bg.ac.rs](mailto:mitko@diplomacy.bg.ac.rs)

## **Abstract:**

This article is aimed at understanding the foreign policy actions of small states in contemporary international relations in the context of internal political, economic and institutional circumstances. The aim is to answer the research question: To what extent do internal political circumstances, economic strength and institutional functionality influence the effective foreign policy actions of small states. The intermediate goal is to establish the sustainability of small states in current international relations through the analysis of foreign policy effectiveness and internal functionality, placing them at the level of variables, and then to provide guidelines and recommendations for creating substantial sustainability for this group of countries. The case study will be conducted on the examples of Serbia and North Macedonia, as compatible countries for comparison, taking into account their similarities and differences. In a theoretical sense, based on neoclassical realism, the paper will present the overlap of dependent, independent and mediating variables in understanding the functioning of small states.

**Keywords:** *small states, international relations, Sustainability, Politics, Economics, Institutions*

# PRACTICAL USE OF THE PRELIMINARY RULING PROCEDURE BEFORE THE NATIONAL COURTS: WHAT'S NEXT FOR THE MACEDONIAN JUDICIARY

**Ivica JOSIFOVIC**

Full Professor

Faculty of Law, University of Goce Delcev – Stip

[ivica.josifovik@ugd.edu.mk](mailto:ivica.josifovik@ugd.edu.mk)

**Igor KAMBOVSKI**

Full Professor

Faculty of Law, University of Goce Delcev – Stip

[igor.kambovski@ugd.edu.mk](mailto:igor.kambovski@ugd.edu.mk)

## **Abstract:**

The preliminary ruling procedure before the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU), according article 267 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), aims to assist national courts in the correct and uniform application of European Union (EU) Law. It is in accordance with the principles of shared functions and cooperation between the CJEU and national courts. National courts are the ones that primarily apply and enforce EU law, but the interpretation of treaties and acts is up to the CJEU, especially since its judgments have a superior effect on the courts of all member states. Most of the procedures before the CJEU refer to the preliminary ruling procedure. If the membership negotiations were to start, the country would have to undertake a complete reform of the judicial system and the judges would have to acquire a broad knowledge of EU law, and in particular they would have to thoroughly know and understand this procedure and the opportunity that stands before the applicants, through the national courts, to refer to EU Law and thereby initiate such a procedure. After we become a member state of the EU, it is to be expected that there will be a surge of requests to initiate a preliminary ruling procedure before the CJEU. Hence the need for the Macedonian judiciary to be reformed in a timely manner in accordance with the EU standards and to respond to the challenges that will actually appear before the Macedonian judges.

**Keywords:** *procedure, national courts, Court of Justice, judges*

## ANNULMENT OF THE EFFECTS OF THE CRIMINAL SANCTIONS PRONOUNCED TO THE JUVENILES

**Saša KNEŽEVIĆ**

Full Professor,

Faculty of Law, University of Niš

**Aleksandar LUKOVIĆ**

PhD Student,

Faculty of Law, University of Niš,

Republic of Serbia

### **Abstract:**

Unlike the spectrum of diversion measures like reaction to the minor delinquency, criminal sanctions which can be imposed to the juveniles can not be completely lack of retributive elements. Therefore, the normative framework of the juvenile delinquency reaction should be complemented by instruments for legal invalidation of the decisions, which do not contribute to the objectives of social response to this kind of unlawful conduct of minors.

The role of the court, in the process of the minor offender rehabilitation, does not end with the imposition of corrective measures. The court, in the exercise of supervision over the implementation of measures imposed may suspend enforcement of the educational measure, or replace imposed educational measure. Under the statutory requirements, retrial of the ordered educational measures is possible too.

Decisions about the imposition of the criminal sanctions, which are adopted in the procedure against juveniles, which are not weighed by the authority of the juvenile court during the supervision over the educational measures execution, may be invalidated by filing appeals and extraordinary remedies. In proceedings which are initiated by the remedies, aimed at the juvenile court's decision, there are some specifics. This primarily refers to the procedure regarding the request for protection of legality, by which the physiognomy of this remedy somewhat is changed. By this remedy it is possible to annul the decision and the irregularity of the criminal sanctions imposed on juveniles, which in the ordinary criminal procedure is not possible.

**Keywords:** *control, suspension, modification of the remedies, corrective measures*

# **WOMEN AND RECIDIVISM: TRENDS, FACTORS AND CHALLENGES FOR THE JUSTICE SYSTEM OF NORTH MACEDONIA**

**Olga KOSHEVALISKA**

Full professor, Faculty of Law, Goce Delcev University

[olga.kosevaliska@ugd.edu.mk](mailto:olga.kosevaliska@ugd.edu.mk)

**Elena MAKSIMOVA**

Associate professor, Faculty of Law, Goce Delcev University

[elena.maksimova@ugd.edu.mk](mailto:elena.maksimova@ugd.edu.mk)

**Lazar NANEV**

Associate professor, Faculty of Law, Goce Delcev University

[lazar.nanev@ugd.edu.mk](mailto:lazar.nanev@ugd.edu.mk)

**Ivona ZIMOSKA**

PhD candidate, Charles III University of Madrid

## **Abstract:**

Recidivism among women in the Republic of North Macedonia is, academically and professionally, an insufficiently studied topic and is inadequately applied as a variable in creating policies for the prevention of female delinquency.

The presentation presents the analyzed occurrence of recidivism among the female population of convicts in the Republic of North Macedonia in the period 2017–2024, compared with data from the previous decade, with a particular focus on the repeated commission of crimes in the field of property crimes. The analysis of the available data from the courts shows that most of them do not care about this segment and do not have systematized data on this issue. Also, the majority of female recidivists re-commit property-related crimes, which indicates a strong connection between economic vulnerability and criminal behavior. Despite the moderate economic growth in the country during the mentioned period, women remain economically marginalized – with low participation in the labor market (around 42%) and limited access to flexible working conditions. Traditional gender roles, the lack of institutional support for childcare and limited opportunities for social reintegration have been identified as key factors contributing to recidivism among women. The research is an attempt to interpret these patterns through an intersectional perspective that takes into account both structural and individual factors in explaining female criminal behavior. And above all, it serves as an appeal to all relevant stakeholders of the justice system in the country that this parameter is particularly important in creating preventive policy, as well as in granting appropriate treatment to female offenders and implementing the overall repressive policy.

**Keywords:** *women, recidivism, North Macedonia, etiology, prevention*

# ЖЕНите И РЕЦИДИВИЗМОТ: ТРЕНДОВИ, ФАКТОРИ И ПРЕДИЗВИЦИ ЗА ПРАВОСУДНИОТ СИСТЕМ НА СЕВЕРНА МАКЕДОНИЈА

## Олга КОШЕВАЛИСКА

Редовен професор, Правен факултет, Универзитет „Гоце Делчев“

[olga.kosevaliska@ugd.edu.mk](mailto:olga.kosevaliska@ugd.edu.mk)

## Елена МАКСИМОВА

Вонреден професор, Правен факултет, Универзитет „Гоце Делчев“

[elena.maksimova@ugd.edu.mk](mailto:elena.maksimova@ugd.edu.mk)

## Лазар НАНЕВ

Насловен вонреден професор, Правен факултет, Универзитет „Гоце Делчев“

[lazar.nanev@ugd.edu.mk](mailto:lazar.nanev@ugd.edu.mk)

## Ивона ЗИМОСКА

Докторанд, Charles III University of Madrid

### Апстракт:

Рецидивизмот кај жените во Република Северна Македонија е, академски и стручно, недоволно обработена тема и е неадекватно применувана како варијабила при креирање на политики за превенција на женското престапништво.

Презентацијата ја прикажува анализираната појавата на рецидивизмот кај женската популација осуденици во Република Северна Македонија во периодот 2017–2024 година, компарирano со податоци од претходната декада, со особен фокус на повторното извршување на кривични дела од областа на имотните деликти. Анализата на достапните податоци од судовите покажува дека најголем дел од нив не водат грижа за овој сегмент и немаат систематизирани податоци по ова прашање. Исто и дека најголем дел од жените рецидивисти повторно вршат кривични дела поврзани со имот, што укажува на силна поврзаност меѓу економската ранливост и криминалното поведение.

И покрај умерениот економски раст во земјата во наведениот период, жените остануваат економски маргинализирани – со ниско учество на пазарот на труд (околу 42 %) и ограничен пристап до флексибилни работни услови. Традиционалните родови улоги, недостигот на институционална поддршка за згрижување деца и ограничениите можности за социјална реинтеграција се идентификувани како клучни фактори што придонесуваат за рецидивизам кај жените. Истражувањето претставува обид да се интерпретираат овие обрасци преку интерсекционална перспектива која ги зема предвид и структурните, и индивидуалните фактори во објаснување на женското криминално однесување. И пред се да служи како апел за сите релевантни чинители на правосудниот систем во земјата, дека овој параметар е особено важен при креирање на превентивна политика, како и при доделување на соодветен третман кај жените престапници, и спроведување на целокупната репресивна политика.

**Клучни зборови:** жени, рецидивизам, Северна Македонија, этиологија, превенција

## THE PLAGUE OF JUSTINIAN

**Lidija KOVACHEVA**

PhD in Classical Sciences, Euro Balkan University – Skopje

[kovachevalidija@gmail.com](mailto:kovachevalidija@gmail.com)

### **Abstract:**

The plague that appeared and sowed fear among the people in the Byzantine period is known as the "Plague of Justinian", so-called after the time of its appearance during the reign of Emperor Justinian I. Out of a total of 210 years of its existence (541-750), about 18 epidemics of plague occurred, on average it appeared every 11.6 years, until its final disappearance from the territory of Southeast Europe in 748-750. We learn about the symptoms of the "Plague of Justinian" disease from the historiographical records of Procopius, described as a fever accompanied by purulent blisters in the groin, armpits and on the neck below the ears. In the church history by John, Bishop of Ephesus, the psychological, economic and social effects that the plague caused in the people who existed in that historical period are recorded. The appearance of the plague greatly influenced the culture of life in the Byzantine period due to the large number of human victims that led to the depopulation of certain areas, when the most affected places in certain areas remained devastated, deserted and uninhabited. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, at a time when the population of the soil of Europe was not numerous, the Plague of Justinian took 25 million human lives on the European continent. Since the fear that the plague sowed among the people led to the general opinion that the Plague of Justinian was a catastrophe sent by God, God's wrath caused by the sin of people, the purpose of this paper is to provide insight into the disasters and suffering that people experienced on European soil during the Byzantine period, more precisely during the appearance of the Plague of Justinian.

**Keywords:** *Justinian, plague, Yersinia pestis, Procopius, Bishop John of Ephesus*

## ЧУМАТА НА ЈУСТИНИЈАН

**Лидија КОВАЧЕВА**

д-р по Класични науки, Универзитет „Евро Балкан“ – Скопје

[kovachevalidija@gmail.com](mailto:kovachevalidija@gmail.com)

### **Апстракт:**

Чумата која се појавила и сеела страв меѓу народот во византискиот период е позната под името „Чумата на Јустинијан“, т.н. според времето на нејзиното појавување за времето на владеење на императорот Јустинијан I. Од вкупно 210 години од нејзиното егзистирање (541-750), се појавиле околу 18 епидемии на чума, просечно таа се појавувала на секои 11,6 години, сè до нејзиното конечно исчезнување од територијата на Југоисточна Европа во 748-750 година. Симптомите на заболувањето од „Чумата на Јустинијан“ ги дознаваме од историографските записи на Прокопиј, описани како треска проследена со гнојни меури на препоните, пазувите и на вратот под ушите. Во црковната историја од страна на Јован, епископ Ефески, се запишани психолошките, економските и социјалните ефекти кои чумата ги предизвикала кај луѓето кои битисувале во тој историски период. Појавата на чума во голема мера влијаела врз културата на живеење во византискиот период и тоа поради голем број човечки жртви што довело до депопулацијата на населението, кога најпогодените места во одредени области останале

разурнати, пусти и ненаселени. Според Центарот за контрола и превенција на болести, во време кога популацијата на почвата на Европа не била многубројна, чумата на Јустинијан одзела 25 милиони човечки животи на Европскиот континент. Бидејќи стравот кој чумата го сеела меѓу народот довел до општо мнение дека чумата на Јустинијан е катастрофа пратена од Бога, Божји гнев предизвикан од гревот на луѓето, целта на овој труд е да се даде увид во катастрофите и страдањата кои ги доживеале луѓето на европската почва во времето на византискиот период, поточно за време на појавата на Чумата на Јустинијан.

**Клучни зборови:** Јустинијан, чума, *Yersinia pestis*, Прокопиј, Епископ Јован Ефески

# CHARACTERISTICS OF SOCIAL DIALOGUE IN THE REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA IN THE PERIOD 1990-2024 YEAR

**Andon MAJHOSEV**

Full professor, Faculty of Law, Goce Delcev University, Stip  
[andon.majhosev@ugd.edu.mk](mailto:andon.majhosev@ugd.edu.mk)

**Biljana TODOROVA**

Full professor, Faculty of Law, Goce Delcev University, Stip  
[biljana.todorova@ugd.edu.mk](mailto:biljana.todorova@ugd.edu.mk)

## **Abstract:**

With this research paper, we will try to answer the question of whether an effective social dialogue functions in North Macedonia, that is, how much it positively affects overall social changes at the national level. The research concerns the relations between the trade union, on the one hand, and the employers' associations and the government, on the other hand, and their influence in the creation of legal regulations and economic and social policies in the country.

In order to analyze the impact of social dialogue on social changes in the country, we focus on the role of social partners from the point of view of social dialogue and acceptance of the demands and interests, especially of the trade union. We will try to recognize the impact of social dialogue on positive social changes through an analysis of:

1. Functioning of bipartite and tripartite social dialogue;
2. Creation of harmonized economic and social policies;
3. Through (non)compliance with regulations;
4. The reactions of the social partners, primarily the trade union.

In addition, in the paper we will also explore the influence of external factors on the effectiveness of social dialogue, especially from the perspective of the influence of international financial institutions (IMF and World Bank) and the labor market in Macedonia in the period 1990-2024.

**Keywords:** *social dialogue, collective bargaining, tripartism, trade union, employer, social conflict, economic and social council, consensus, social peace*

# КАРАКТЕРИСТИКИ НА СОЦИЈАЛНИОТ ДИЈАЛОГ ВО РЕПУБЛИКА СЕВЕРНА МАКЕДОНИЈА ВО ПЕРИОДОТ 1990-2024

**Андон МАЈХОШЕВ**

Редовен професор, Правен факултет, Универзитет Гоце Делчев, Штип  
[andon.majhosev@ugd.edu.mk](mailto:andon.majhosev@ugd.edu.mk)

**Билјана ТОДОРОВА**

Редовен професор, Правен факултет, Универзитет Гоце Делчев, Штип  
[biljana.todorova@ugd.edu.mk](mailto:biljana.todorova@ugd.edu.mk)

## **Апстракт:**

Со овој истражувачки труд ќе се обидеме да одговориме на прашањето дали во Северна Македонија функционира ефективен социјален дијалог, односно, колку тој влијае позитивно на севкупните општествените промени на национално ниво. Истражувањето се однесува на односите помеѓу синдикатот, од една страна, и здруженијата на работодавачите и владата, од

друга страна, и нивното влијание во креирањето на правна регулатива и економско социјалните политики во државата.

За да го анализираме влијанието на социјалниот дијалог врз општествените промени во државата ние се фокусираме на улогата на социјалните партнери од гледна точка на социјален дијалог и прифаќање на барањата и интересите, особено на синдикатот. Влијанието на социјалниот дијалог врз позитивните општествени промени ќе се обидеме да ги препознаеме преку анализа на:

1. Функционирање на бипартитниот и трипартитниот социјален дијалог;
2. Креирање на усогласени економски и социјални политики;
3. Преку (не)почитување на регулативата;
4. Реакциите на социјалните партнери, пред се на синдикатот.

Освен тоа, во трудот ќе го истражиме и влијанието на надворешните фактори врз ефективноста на социјалниот дијалог, особено од аспект на влијание на меѓународните финансиски институции (ММФ и Светска банка) и пазарот на трудот во Македонија во периодот 1990-2024 година.

**Клучни зборови:** социјален дијалог, колективно договорање, трипартитизам, социјален конфликт, економско социјален совет, консензус, социјален мир.

## PRINT MEDIA IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF STIP AND THE BREGALNICA REGION IN THE PERIOD OF SOCIALISM (1945-1990)

**Andon MAJHOSEV**

Full professor, Faculty of Law, Goce Delcev University, Stip

[andon.majhosev@ugd.edu.mk](mailto:andon.majhosev@ugd.edu.mk)

### **Abstract:**

The development of the print media in Štip and Bregalnica region can be divided into three periods. The first period is the period of the National Liberation War from 1941-1945. The second is the period of socialism from 1945-1990 and the third is the period of the independent and sovereign Republic of Macedonia (1991-2025).

The second period (1945-1990) is closely related to the development of socialism as a form of political system. The development path of socialism in Macedonia took place in two phases. The first development phase is administrative socialism (1945-1950), and the second is self-governing socialism (1950-1989).

Socialism as a form of political organization in the state had a great need to inform citizens about the development of socialist relations and propagate the socialist ideology, democracy and its basic values. The new socialist government had a great need for support in the process of its stabilization and strengthening. The government provided support for its policies through the media, which at that time had a transmission role for transmitting information to party and state bodies.

**Keywords:** *information, citizens, print media, socialism.*

## ПЕЧАТЕНИТЕ МЕДИУМИ ВО ОПШТИНА ШТИП И БРЕГАЛНИЧКИОТ РЕГИОН ВО ПЕРИОДОТ НА СОЦИЈАЛИЗМОТ (1945-1990)

**Andon MAJHOSEV**

Full professor, Faculty of Law, Goce Delcev University, Stip

[andon.majhosev@ugd.edu.mk](mailto:andon.majhosev@ugd.edu.mk)

### **Апстракт:**

Развојот на печатените медиуми во Штип и Брегалничкиот регион<sup>1</sup> можеме да го поделиме во три периоди. *Првиот период* е периодот на НОБ од 1941-1945 година. *Вториот* е периодот на социјализмот 1945-1990 година и *третиот* е периодот на самостојна и независна Република Македонија (1991-2025).

*Вториот период* (1945-1990) е тесно поврзан со развојот на социјализмот како облик на политички систем. Развојниот пат на социјализмот во Македонија се одвивал во две фази. Првата развојна фаза е *административниот социјализам* (1945-1950), а втората е *самоуправниот социјализам* (1950-1990).

Социјализмот како облик на политичка организација во државата имал огромна потреба од информирање на граѓаните за развојот на социјалистичките односи и пропагирање на социјалистичката идеологија, демократија и нејзините основни вредности. Новата социјалистичка власт имала огромна потреба од поддршка во процесот на нејзиното стабилизирање и зацврстување. Власта поддршката на своите политики ја обезбедуваше преку

<sup>1</sup> Во периодот 1945-1990 година во Штипската област, односно Брегалничкиот регион административно припаѓале следните општини: Штип, Кочани, Пробиштип, Виница, Берово, Делчево и Пехчево.

медиумите, кои во тој период имаа трансмисиона улога за пренесување на информациите на партиските и државните органи.

**Клучни зборови:** информирање, граѓани, печатени медиуми, социјализам

**KRSTE PETKOV MISIRKOV AS A PREDECESSOR OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS  
THEORIES: AN ANALYSIS OF "*ON MACEDONIAN MATTERS*"**

**Dejan MAROLOV**

Full Professor, Faculty of Law, Goce Delcev University  
[dejan.marolov@ugd.edu.mk](mailto:dejan.marolov@ugd.edu.mk)

**Strasko STOJANOVSKI**

Full Professor, Faculty of Law, Goce Delcev University  
[strasko.stojanovski@ugd.edu.mk](mailto:strasko.stojanovski@ugd.edu.mk)

**Natasa MIROSLAVEVA**

Assistant Professor, Faculty of Law, Goce Delcev University  
[natasa.doneva@ugd.edu.mk](mailto:natasa.doneva@ugd.edu.mk)

**Abstract:**

Krste Petkov Misirkov, one of the most significant Macedonian intellectuals, offers an outstanding analysis of the international system and the foreign policies of states, as well as their impact on small nations, in his work *On Macedonian Matters*. Although he did not have access to contemporary theoretical concepts, his insights intuitively align with the principles of structural realism, the balance of power, and diplomatic strategies that would later be formalized in the field of international relations. This paper explores Misirkov's vision regarding the role of great powers, the dynamics of alliances, the significance of international law, and his reflections on the importance of diplomatic knowledge and concepts such as public diplomacy. His critique of the international system of his time, his ideas on pragmatic alliances, and his advocacy for autonomy within the Ottoman Empire demonstrate his ability to comprehend the complex geopolitical realities of his era. Furthermore, Misirkov not only identifies the dependence of small nations on the interests of great powers but also proposes strategies for their positioning, showcasing advanced geopolitical thinking.

This study demonstrates that his analyses and predictions represent an early formulation of concepts that would later become foundational in modern international relations theory, making him not only an analyst of his time but also an intellectual pioneer on a global scale.

**Keywords:** *foreign policy, international relations...*

# КРСТЕ ПЕТКОВ МИСИРКОВ КАКО ПРЕТХОДНИК НА ТЕОРИИТЕ ЗА МЕЃУНАРОДНИ ОДНОСИ: АНАЛИЗА НА „ЗА МАКЕДОНСКИТЕ РАБОТИ“

## Маролов Дејан

Редовен професор, Правен факултет, Универзитет „Гоце Делчев“  
[dejan.marolov@ugd.edu.mk](mailto:dejan.marolov@ugd.edu.mk)

## Стојановски Страшко

Редовен професор, Правен факултет, Универзитет „Гоце Делчев“  
[strasko.stojanovski@ugd.edu.mk](mailto:strasko.stojanovski@ugd.edu.mk)

## Мирославева Наташа

Доцент, Правен факултет, Универзитет „Гоце Делчев“  
[natasa.doneva@ugd.edu.mk](mailto:natasa.doneva@ugd.edu.mk)

### Апстракт

Крсте Петков Мисирков, еден од најзначајните македонски интелектуалци, во своето дело „За македонските работи“ нуди извонредна анализа на меѓународниот систем и надворешната политика на државите, како и нивното влијание врз малите народи. Иако не располагал со современите теоретски концепти, неговите согледувања интуитивно се усогласуваат со принципите на структурниот реализам, балансот на силите и дипломатските стратегии што подоцна ќе бидат формулирани во науката за меѓународни односи.

Овој труд ја истражува визијата на Мисирков за улогата на големите сили, динамиката на сојузништвата, значењето на меѓународното право, како и неговите согледувања за важноста на дипломатското знаење и концептите како јавна дипломатија. Неговата критика на тогашниот меѓународен систем, неговите идеи за прагматични сојузи и автономија во рамките на Османлиската империја ја покажуваат неговата способност да ги разбере сложените геополитички реалности на своето време. Притоа, Мисирков не само што ја идентификува зависноста на малите народи од интересите на големите сили, туку и предлага стратегии за нивно позиционирање, демонстрирајќи напредно геополитичко размислување.

Овој труд покажува дека неговите анализи и предвидувања претставуваат рана форма на концептите кои подоцна ќе станат основа на модерната теорија на меѓународни односи, што го прави не само аналитичар на своето време, туку и интелектуален пионер на глобално ниво.“

**Клучни зборови:** надворешна политика, меѓународни односи...

## OFFENCE OF MINOR SIGNIFICANCE IN SERBIAN CRIMINAL LAW AND MACEDONIAN CRIMINAL LAW

**Filip MIRIĆ**

Research Associate,

Associate for Post-Graduate Study Services

Faculty of Law, University of Niš, Republic of Serbia

[filip@prafak.ni.ac.rs](mailto:filip@prafak.ni.ac.rs), [filiptmiric@gmail.com](mailto:filiptmiric@gmail.com)

**Gordana NIKOLIĆ**

Research Associate,

Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Serbia

[chupka84@gmail.com](mailto:chupka84@gmail.com)

### **Abstract:**

Offense of minor significance if the degree of culpability is not high, if the harmful consequences are absent or insignificant, and if the general purpose of criminal sanctions does not require the imposition of a criminal sanction. Also, the offense of minor importance can be applied to criminal offenses for which a prison sentence of up to three years or a fine is prescribed. These are the general conditions with the fulfillment of which there is the institute of a deed of offense of minor significance, that is, the deed that has been committed, under this does not constitute a criminal offense, neither in the Serbian nor in the Macedonian criminal legislation. In the paper, the authors analyze this criminal law institute in Serbian and Macedonian law, with special reference to the judicial practice in the Republic of Serbia, in order to indicate its application in judicial practice, which is one of the main aims of this paper.

**Keywords:** *offense of minor significance, criminal law, judicial practice, legislation.*

## AN ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTS OF THE SOLIDARITY TAX

**Kristina MISHEVA**

Faculty of Law, Goce Delcev University

[kristina.miseva@ugd.edu.mk](mailto:kristina.miseva@ugd.edu.mk)

### **Abstract:**

The Law on Solidarity tax in North Macedonian, for the first time, was adopted after the COVID-19 period in 2023. This Law complies with Regulation (EU) 2022/1854 of the Council of 6 October 2022 on an emergency intervention to address high energy prices.

The one-time solidarity tax was applied on taxpayers whose total income in 2022 exceeded MKD 615 million (EUR 10 million). The tax rate was set at 30% for taxpayers meeting the income threshold and it was considered as an income of the State Budget. The taxpayers were obliged to determine the tax base according to this Law, and to submit the taxation form to the Public Revenue Office no later than September 25, 2023, which is also the date of publication and entry into force of the Law. With this action the core principle of taxes -prohibition of retroactivity was question marked. The rule of law is a core pool for safe and functional legal system and the retroactivity is core principle that ensure legal safety for the taxpayers. Accordingly, this appearance challenged the basic legal principles as justice, rationality, legal predictability, legal certainty and retroactivity of the adopted law. Early this year the Constitutional Court of North Macedonia decided to annul the Solidarity Tax Law.

Therefore, this research will examine the relation between the principle of solidarity and taxes, the justification of the implementation of this measure (solidarity tax) and the affections of the companies that became one-time taxpayers. Additionally, was the adoption of this Law inevitable measure and how much did it help to recover the state budget? How did the retroactivity reflect the state budget and what are the consequences nowadays?

**Keywords:** *Solidarity tax, revenues, expenditures, retroactivity.*

## АНАЛИЗА НА ЕФЕКТИТЕ ОД ДАНОКОТ НА СОЛИДАРНОСТ

**Кристина МИШЕВА**

Правен факултет, Универзитет „, Гоце Делчев“- Штип

[kristina.miseva@ugd.edu.mk](mailto:kristina.miseva@ugd.edu.mk)

### **Апстракт:**

Законот за данок на солидарност во Северна Македонија за првпат беше донесен по периодот на COVID-19, во 2023 година. Овој закон е во согласност со Регулативата (ЕУ) 2022/1854 на Советот од 6 октомври 2022 година за итна интервенција за справување со високите цени на енергијата.

Еднократниот данок на солидарност се применуваше на даночните обврзници чии вкупни приходи во 2022 година го надминуваа износот од 615 милиони денари (10 милиони евра). Даночната стапка беше утврдена на 30% за обврзниците што го исполнуваат прагот на приходи, а данокот се сметаше како приход на државниот буџет. Даночните обврзници беа должни да ја утврдат даночната основа согласно овој закон и да ја поднесат даночната пријава до Управата за јавни приходи најдоцна до 25 септември 2023 година, датум кој истовремено претставува и ден на објавување и влегување во сила на законот. Со оваа постапка се доведе во прашање основниот принцип на оданочување – забраната за ретроактивност.

Владеењето на правото е основен столб за безбеден и функционален правен систем, а ретроактивноста е клучен принцип што обезбедува правна сигурност за даночните обврзници. Оттаму, оваа појава ги доведе во прашање основните правни принципи како што се правичност, рационалност, правна предвидливост, правна сигурност и ретроактивноста на донесениот закон. На почетокот на оваа година, Уставниот суд на Северна Македонија донесе Одлука за поништување на Законот за данок на солидарност.

Затоа, ова истражување ќе ја испита врската меѓу принципот на солидарност и даноците, оправданоста на спроведувањето на оваа мерка (данок на солидарност), како и ефектите врз компаниите кои станаа еднократни даночни обврзници. Дополнително, дали усвојувањето на овој закон беше неминовна мерка и колку помогна во закрепнување на државниот буџет? Како донесувањето/поништувањето на овој закон се одрази врз даночните обврзници и врз буџетот и какви се последиците денес?

**Клучни зборови:** данок на солидарност, приходи, расходи, ретроактивност

## EXPLORING NORMATIVE POWER OF EUROPE THROUGH THE CONCEPT OF EUROPEAN UNIVERSITIES ALLIANCES

**Ana NIKODINOVSKA KRSTEVSKA**

Vice Rector for International Cooperation and Responsible for the ACE2EU University Alliance  
Goce Delcev University, Stip

Full professor in EU Integrations and EU Law, Faculty of Law, Goce Delcev University, Stip  
[ana.nikodinovska@ugd.edu.mk](mailto:ana.nikodinovska@ugd.edu.mk)

### **Abstract:**

The purpose of the article is to explore the role of the European Union as a normative power in international relations, with particular focus on its influence on shaping security culture through educational and cultural policies. Building on the concept of Normative Power Europe developed by Ian Manners, it explores how instruments such as the Erasmus+ programme and the European Universities Alliances initiative contribute to the creation of a European Education Area and to the dissemination of the EU's core values — democracy, rule of law, human rights, solidarity, inclusiveness, and sustainability. The presentation highlights the role of mobilities and university alliances as forms of soft power and academic diplomacy, which, through intercultural dialogue, knowledge exchange, and institutionalised cooperation, foster trust-building, reduce tensions, and enhance societal resilience, especially in the Western Balkans and North Macedonia. It emphasises their role as catalysts in the European integration process and as mechanisms for the Europeanisation of education systems and security culture even before formal membership in the Union.

**Keywords:** *Normative Power Europe, Security Culture, Educational and Cultural Policies, University Alliances, European Integration*

# **JUDICIAL SUPREMACY OVER THE FACEBOOK – USER RELATIONSHIP IN CONNECTION WITH HATE SPEECH**

**Agim NUHIU**

PhD, Faculty of Law, University of Tetovo

[agim.nuhiu@unite.edu.mk](mailto:agim.nuhiu@unite.edu.mk)

**Ferat POLISI**

Faculty of Law, University of Tetova

[ferat.polisi@unite.edu.mk](mailto:ferat.polisi@unite.edu.mk)

## **Abstract:**

In democratic societies, where all forms of expression that propagate, encourage, incite, or justify hatred based on intolerance are sanctioned and even prevented, the relationship between Facebook and its users can no longer be considered purely private in nature. Facebook has the right to take action to remove inappropriate content if a user violates ethical standards or behavioral norms encoded in Facebook's "Community Standards."

Freedom of expression has limits, even though it is generally recognized. When these limits are crossed, disputes arise. The conflict between the user and the platform's management emerges when disagreements occur regarding expressed opinions, their nature, and their purpose on the platform.

In such cases, an interactive and adversarial process between the parties must be ensured before any sanction is imposed on the user, such as the removal of a post or account suspension.

Facebook must accept and respect judicial decisions. On a global scale, the supreme and autonomous role of courts should be redefined in relation to the legal framework governing the relationship between Facebook and its users. Courts should not be influenced by users or Facebook's internal policies.

It is legitimate for a Facebook post that incites hatred to bring specific obligations for the user, particularly the owner of the Facebook account, in terms of the publicity and reach of the post.

**Keywords:** *freedom, dispute, court, privacy, sanction.*

# THE LEGAL JUSTIFICATION FOR COVERT INVESTIGATIVE MEASURES: A REVIEW OF THE USE OF COVERT SEARCH IN THE CONTEXT OF HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION

## Ivanka OBERMAN

Master of Law at the European Faculty of Law, Criminal Inspector Specialist at the Ministry of the Interior, Slovenia, E-mail:  
[ivana.oberman@gmail.com](mailto:ivana.oberman@gmail.com)

## Franc POZDEREC

Doctor of Science in Administrative Sciences, Assistant Professor of Administrative Law, Lecturer at the European Faculty of Law, at the Faculty of Government and European Studies, at the Police college within the Police Academy, at the Education Centre "Aktiva varovanje d. d." and at »The Čas« - Private School for Security Education, Slovenia, E-mail:  
[franc.pozderec@gmail.com](mailto:franc.pozderec@gmail.com)

## Tomaž ČAS

B.Sc. dipl. Law, Master of Law, Doctor of Defense, Associate Professor of Security System, Lecturer at the Faculty of Security Sciences, European Faculty of Law and Faculty of Government and European Studies and at »The Čas« - Private School for Security Education, Slovenia, E-mail:  
[tina.cas@siol.net](mailto:tina.cas@siol.net)

### **Abstract:**

In order to detect serious crime, the police can use undercover investigative measures, which they carry out when they are unable to obtain sufficient evidence for prosecution by traditional forensic methods. These measures may only be carried out on the basis of the law and orders issued by the public prosecutor's office or the courts, as these measures grossly infringe human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The present article deals with various investigative measures, such as covert action and surveillance, with a special focus on the measure of "covert search", which has been in use in some countries, but is not yet present in the legal system of the Republic of Slovenia. This measure allows law enforcement authorities to carry out a search without the suspect's knowledge. Given that the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia defines the right to privacy and personal dignity, we will analyse the legal justification of the measure and its impact on the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms. We will highlight the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights which address the issue of the legitimacy of these measures and their compliance with fundamental human rights, in particular with regard to the right to privacy, personal dignity and inviolability of the home.

We will focus on the need to ensure control over the use of covert investigative measures in order to prevent possible abuses, taking into account both national and international legal norms and the case-law of the European Court of Human Rights.

**Keywords:** *covert investigative measures, covert search, legality, human rights and fundamental freedoms*

## NON – DISCRIMINATION PRINCIPLE AND THE STRANGE STORY OF THE DEDUCTIONS OF FAMILY EXPENSES

**Annalisa PACE**

Associate Professor of Tax Law – University of Teramo, Italy

[apace@unite.it](mailto:apace@unite.it)

### **Abstract:**

The 2025 Financial Law (L. n. 207/2024, Art. 1, paragraph 11) introduced an innovative provision to differentiate IRPEF deductions for dependent family members, distinguishing, among resident taxpayers, Italian, European or European economic area citizens from citizens of other countries, who are not entitled to deductions in relation to family members residing abroad. Ultimately, the citizen of countries other than those mentioned who is resident in Italy but who has dependent family members not resident in the territory of the Italian State is no longer entitled to the deductions for family expenses that are instead due to his homologue who is an Italian citizen, an EU citizen or a citizen of States that are part of the European Economic Area. The norm, which has very little to do with taxation system, raises more than one doubt of legitimacy considering that it penalizes a taxpayer who, as a resident, habitually contributes to Italian public spending on incomes produced everywhere (the so called world wide income taxation principle). It is therefore necessary to question the reason behind this innovative regularity provision (and the suspicion of a discrimination is strong), in order to evaluate its rationality and legitimacy with respect to the Italian Constitution, European law and International tax law governed by conventions.

**Keywords:** *Non - discrimination - Family taxation – Deductions for dependent family – Non european resident – Discriminatio*

# SHIFTS IN CARE PROVISION: THE EFFECTS OF CARE MIGRATION FROM SERBIA

**Marina PANTELIĆ**

PhD, University of Belgrade, Faculty of Political Sciences

[marina.pantelic@fpn.bg.ac.rs](mailto:marina.pantelic@fpn.bg.ac.rs)

**Dragana STOECKEL**

PhD, University of Belgrade, Faculty of Political Sciences

[dragana.stoeckel@fpn.bg.ac.rs](mailto:dragana.stoeckel@fpn.bg.ac.rs)

## **Abstract:**

The migration of care workers from Serbia to the European Union (EU) has become a significant phenomenon in the context of evolving demographic trends and the growing demand for long-term care services. This study explores the factors driving the migration of Serbian women to the EU, particularly in the caregiving sector, and the broader implications for both the sending and receiving countries.

As Serbia faces challenges such as an ageing population and a shrinking workforce, many women are seeking opportunities in the EU to fill care gaps in rapidly ageing societies. Concurrently, EU countries are increasingly reliant on migrant labor to sustain their care sectors, particularly as local labor forces fail to meet demand. This paper examines two main areas: the patterns of care and the management of transnational care and the impact of this migration on Serbia's national care infrastructure, exploring how the country adapts its social policies to address the resulting care gaps and the role of migration in the reconfiguration of caregiving systems in receiving countries.

By offering a comparative perspective, the study highlights the complex dynamics of care migration, contributing to a deeper understanding of the transnational care economy and the challenges of balancing domestic care needs with international migration flows.

**Keywords:** *Migration, Care Workers, Effects, Serbia*

**CONDITIONAL SHARE OWNERSHIP BY SHAREHOLDER-MANAGER: LEGAL  
ANALYSIS OF THE INCORPORATION AGREEMENT AND THE COMPANY CHARTER  
UNDER THE KOSOVO'S LEGAL FRAMEWORK**

**Luljeta PLAKOLLI-KASUMI**

Fakulteti Juridik/Faculty of Law

Universiteti i Prishtinës/University of Prishtina

[luljeta.plakolli@uni-pr.edu](mailto:luljeta.plakolli@uni-pr.edu)

**Abstract:**

The conditional awarding of shares to shareholder-manager is a mechanism that can be found in business agreements, particularly in startups, private equity transactions and corporate governance arrangements. This paper examines the legal validity and enforceability of agreements under the Kosovo legal framework that provides a shareholder-manager to own shares upon the condition of the fulfillment of certain business targets. While these mechanisms are meant to align managerial performance with shareholder interests, their legality under the current legislative framework in Kosovo is questionable.

This research discusses the use of the corporate charter and the incorporation agreement in setting out the terms of share ownership. It explores the legality of having such provisions in the company's constituting documents and determines how judicial bodies, such as courts and arbitration tribunals, may interpret these provisions. Besides, this paper explores the primary risks and advantages for companies and shareholder-managers, including protection against poor performance, the threat of shareholder disagreements, and the enforceability of vesting and cliff-period structures.

The paper presents a comparative analysis of corporate governance norms in the European Union (EU) and private equity practices in the United States (U.S.), highlighting best practices for the design of conditional share ownership agreements. It also discusses the role of commercial courts and arbitration in resolving disputes arising from such agreements, assessing whether the legal framework in Kosovo provides sufficient guarantees for contractual certainty and business stability. The research concludes with practical suggestions for businesses, investors and attorneys, recommending legislative clarifications and contract drafting techniques to make shareholder agreements both legally effective and enforceable. Consolidating the legal framework on conditional share ownership is bound to foster a more investor-friendly and stable business environment in Kosovo, thereby stimulating heightened corporate transparency, accountability and long-term sustainable value creation.

**Keywords:** *business law, shareholder, manager, agreement, vesting, cliff, Kosovo.*

# THE USE OF JUDO THROWS AS A FORM OF COERCIVE PHYSICAL FORCE USED BY THE SLOVENIAN POLICE

**Franc POZDEREC**

Doctor of Science in Administrative Sciences, Assistant Professor of Administrative Law, Lecturer at the European Faculty of Law, at the Faculty of Government and European Studies, at the Police college within the Police Academy, at the Education Centre "Aktiva varovanje d. d." and at »The Čas« - Private School for Security Education, Slovenia, E-mail:

[franc.pozderec@gmail.com](mailto:franc.pozderec@gmail.com)

## **Abstract:**

The paper presents the use of judo throws as a form of coercive physical force in the Slovenian police. Judo throws are the most severe form of use of physical force because they can cause more serious injuries in controlling the individual than the offender. The legal framework, conditions and principles for the use of coercive means in the Slovenian police are described, followed by a more detailed discussion of physical force, with an emphasis on professional throws. The effectiveness of throws is compared, the advantages and disadvantages of the methods of execution of throws are described, as well as their usefulness in the use of physical force by a police officer. The successful and effective execution of an expert throw requires a high level of training on the part of the police officer, which is impossible to achieve given the number of hours devoted to the education of the police profession and to further training and development alongside the police officer's work. We have reviewed and analysed the statistics on the use of coercive means by the Slovenian police in order to determine to what extent Slovenian police officers have chosen to use professional throws to control individuals as offenders between 2014 and 2024, and examine whether their use has been legal, professional and effective.

**Keywords:** *police, coercive means, physical force, judo throws*

# THE EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVE MEASURES IN MACEDONIAN CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

**Gjorgi SLAMKOV**

Associate professor, Faculty of Law, Goce Delcev University, Stip

[gorgi.slamkov@ugd.edu.mk](mailto:gorgi.slamkov@ugd.edu.mk)

## **Abstract:**

Alternative measures were introduced into the Macedonian penal system in 2004 with the aim of reducing prison overcrowding and strengthening the application of the principle of individualization. The aim is to apply community treatment for minor crimes, i.e. the perpetrator is not placed in a penitentiary institution.

This paper has as its subject of research the effects of the application of alternative measures in practice, starting from the fact that 20 years have passed since their normative regulation.

The results of the research showed that the essence of the alternative penal policy in North Macedonia has not been achieved. Namely, for a long time there was an institutional gap that imposed the need to create a Probation Service through the adoption of the Probation Law.

The first results of the Probation Service appeared in 2019. The research shows that in the following years the numbers have improved, but institutional inconsistency, different approaches and poor implementation of measures requiring supervision in the community have been shown.

The research showed that even after 20 years, the dominant alternative measure is the suspended sentence (without supervision), in fact, this measure has retained the monopoly it had before the introduction of alternative measures. In addition, there has been no significant reduction in the prison population in order to adequately treat convicts in prison and their rehabilitation.

The research applied the methods of content analysis and the statistical method, and also used data from several competent institutions.

**Keywords:** *treatment in the community, probation, resocialization, warning, assistance and supervision*

# THE LEGAL NATURE OF THE CISG PROVISIONS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF ROMANIAN PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW

**Serban-Alexandru STĂNESCU**

PhD, Associate Professor at Faculty of Law, University of Bucharest, Director of the International Private Law and International Environmental Law Centre at Faculty of Law, University of Bucharest, Arbitrator for Court of International Commercial Arbitration of the, Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Romania, Lawyer in the Bucharest Bar  
[serban.stanescu@drept.unibuc.ro](mailto:serban.stanescu@drept.unibuc.ro)

## **Abstract:**

The United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (CISG) is the main uniform substantive regulation at international level, applicable to commercial sales with a foreign element, and, according to Art. 1, point 1, it becomes applicable when the parties are domiciled in different contracting states or when the rules of private international law lead to the application of the law of a contracting state.

Since, in the case of legal relationships with a foreign element, the application of the substantive rules is usually subsequent to the conflict rules, the correlation between the provisions of the CISG and the rules of private international law (the conflict rules) is obvious in the second mentioned hypothesis. Instead, the situation is not as simple in the first hypothesis as long as the application of the provisions of the CISG no longer presupposes the prior incidence of the conflict rules.

Starting from this observation, the present scientific approach aims to qualify the provisions of the CISG in order to place them in the mechanism for determining the applicable law established by the rules of private international law. The research has as its starting point the rules of Romanian private international law, but its conclusions have the vocation to be extended to other legal systems that embrace the same legal concepts.

**Keywords:** CISG, private international law, overriding mandatory rules (rules of necessary application), choice-of-law rules

## CIVIL SOCIETY IN MACEDONIA

### **Strashko STOJANOVSKI**

Faculty of Law, Goce Delcev University in Shtip  
[strasko.stojanovski@ugd.edu.mk](mailto:strasko.stojanovski@ugd.edu.mk)

### **Jadranka DENKOVA**

Faculty of Law, Goce Delcev University in Shtip  
[jadranka.denkova@ugd.edu.mk](mailto:jadranka.denkova@ugd.edu.mk)

### **Jovan ANANIEV**

Faculty of Law, Goce Delcev University in Shtip  
[jovan.ananiev@ugd.edu.mk](mailto:jovan.ananiev@ugd.edu.mk)

#### **Abstract:**

Civil society is one of the fundamental factors for building a functional democracy. The case of the Macedonian example shows that the civil sector faces a series of challenges, but also opportunities for improving the quality of the general public good. Despite the strong commercialization, the lack of constituency, as well as the dependence on donors, which makes the goals of the non-governmental sector adaptable to the state and international donors, many times contrary to the priorities, especially of local communities. However, civil society is equally a corrector of the government, but also a partner for cooperation in the interest of the citizen.

**Keywords:** *civil society, democracy, sustainability, public good, Macedonia.*

## ГРАЃАНСКОТО ОПШТЕСТВО ВО РЕПУБЛИКА МАКЕДОНИЈА

### **Страшко СТОЈАНОВСКИ**

Правен факултет, Универзитет „Гоце Делчев“-Штип  
[strasko.stojanovski@ugd.edu.mk](mailto:strasko.stojanovski@ugd.edu.mk)

### **Јадранка ДЕНКОВА**

Правен факултет, Универзитет „Гоце Делчев“-Штип  
[jadranka.denkova@ugd.edu.mk](mailto:jadranka.denkova@ugd.edu.mk)

### **Јован АНАНИЕВ**

Правен факултет, Универзитет „Гоце Делчев“-Штип  
[jovan.ananiev@ugd.edu.mk](mailto:jovan.ananiev@ugd.edu.mk)

#### **Апстракт:**

Граѓанското општество е еден од фундаменталните фактори за градење на функционална демократија. Случајот на македонскиот пример покажува дека граѓанскиот сектор се соочува со серија на предизвици, но и можности за унапредување на квалитетот на општото јавно добро. И покрај силната комерцијализација, недостатокот на конституенца, како и зависноста од донаторите, што ги прави целите на невладиниот сектор адаптабилни на државата и меѓународните донатори, многупати спротивно на приоритетите, особено на локалните

заедници. Сепак, граѓанското општество подеднакво е коректор на властта, но и партнери за соработка во интерес на граѓанинот.

**Клучни зборови:** *граѓанско општество, демократија, одржливост, јавно добро, Македонија.*

# CHALLENGES AND PROBLEMS IN “EQUAL PARTNERSHIP” IN LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES

**Borka TUSHEVSKA GAVRILOVIKJ**

Dr. LL.D. Faculty of law, Goce Delcev University, Stip, North Macedonia  
[borka.tusevska@ugd.edu.mk](mailto:borka.tusevska@ugd.edu.mk)

## **Abstract:**

The subject of this study is the challenges, problems, and corporate crises that limited liability companies (LLCs) encounter as a consequence of the previously adopted founding investment model known as the “equal partnership.”

In addition to the theoretical and practical analysis of the “equal partnership” model in LLCs, this paper will also discuss legal models for preventing or reducing the negative consequences of the “equal partnership,” that is, legal mechanisms for eliminating, mitigating, or reducing the “corporate deadlock” in the business operations of LLCs.

The primary motivation for researching this issue arises from practical experience. Furthermore, the interest in giving this topic a scientific dimension stems from the almost legally “insurmountable problems” faced by partners who hold ownership stakes on a “50-50” basis.

The approach to the theoretical analysis of this problem required consultation and analysis of comparative literature and practice, particularly regarding mechanisms for overcoming these issues and legal prevention models known from the practices of developed comparative management systems worldwide. In addition to the comparative method, the research will employ the dialectical method, as well as methods of analysis and synthesis.

**Keywords:** *Equality, partnership, shareholding, management, conflict, unlawfulness.*

## ПРЕДИЗВИЦИ И ПРОБЛЕМИ КАЈ „РАМНОПРАВНОТО СОДРУЖНИШТВО“ ВО ДРУШТВОТО СО ОГРАНИЧЕНА ОДГОВОРНОСТ

**Борка ТУШЕВСКА ГАВРИЛОВИЌ**

доктор на правни науки, Правен факултет, Универзитет Гоце Делчев, Штип, Северна Македонија  
[borka.tusevska@ugd.edu.mk](mailto:borka.tusevska@ugd.edu.mk)

## **Апстракт:**

Предмет на проучување во овој труд претставуваат предизвиците, проблемите и корпоративни кризни состојби со кои честопати се соочуваат друштвата со ограничена одговорност,<sup>2</sup> а како последица на претходно прифатениот модел на основачко инвестирање познат како „рамноправно содружништво“.<sup>3</sup>

Во правната и економската научна и стручна литература и во научните и стручни експертски кругови, „рамноправното содружништво“ одамна се перципира како основачки модел фундиран на „меч со две острвици (dual-edged implications). Оттука и предизвиците за авторот на

<sup>2</sup> Во понатамошниот текст ќе се користи скратеницата ДОО.

<sup>3</sup> Како синоними за „рамноправно содружништво“ со јазикот на корпоративното право, се среќаваат термините: „рамноправно партнерство“, „здружување на рамноправна основа“. Во компаративната литература се среќаваат како: “equal partnership”, “alliance of equal parties”, “association on equal footing / union on equal terms”.

овој концепт да му се даде научна димензија и да се дискутира за правните модели на превенција или редукција на негативните импликации од „рамноправното содружништво“, механизмите за нивелирање или редуцирање на „корпоративниот застој“ во деловното работење во ДОО.

Главната мотивација да се истражува оваа проблематика произлегува од реалните проблеми со кои се соочува „рамноправното содружништво“ во практиката, коишто најчесто се последица на отсуство или не правилно предвидени договорни клаузули за надминување на реалните состојби во моделот на „рамноправно содружништво“.

Анализата и елаборацијата на одредени наши ставови ја наметна потребата од користење на компарativната литература и практика, особено во делот на механизмите за надминување на корпоративните кризни состојби и правните модели за заштита на содружниците. Покрај компарativниот метод за потребите на истражувањето ќе се користи и дијалектичкиот метод, методот на анализа и синтеза.

**Клучни зборови:** Рамноправност, содружништво, удел, управување, судир, противзаконитост.

# **CORPORATE CRIMINAL LIABILITY IN MACEDONIA - JUDICIAL AND LEGAL-POLITICAL PERSPECTIVE**

**Borka TUŠEVSKA GAVRILOVIĆ**

Faculty of Law, University "Goce Delčev" - Štip

**Kristijan PANEV**

Faculty of Law, University "Goce Delčev" - Štip

## **Abstract:**

Modern legal systems are increasingly abandoning the concept of "exclusion from legal liability" of legal entities, confirming their role as significant entities in legal and economic life.

Under the influence of numerous international conventions and the emergence of new and frequent forms of collective and transnational economic crime, the need to introduce criminal liability of legal entities and a system of sanctions that adapts to the nature of legal entities and covers their property, reputation and business operations has also become necessary.

With the amendments to the Criminal Code of 2004, Macedonian legislation accepted the concept of corporate criminal liability. However, there is a lack of research on the criminality of legal entities, the effectiveness and penal policy of the courts towards legal entities as perpetrators of criminal offenses, and there are no official statistical data on legal entities – perpetrators of criminal offenses.

This paper, based on theoretical analysis and original empirical data from the judicial practice throughout the territory of the country, reviews the criminal offenses of legal entities, presents data on the number of legal entities – perpetrators of criminal offenses and examines the penal policy towards legal entities as perpetrators of criminal offenses, including the most common forms of criminality, the type and amount of the applied sanctions.

Based on the obtained data and analysis, the authors believe that there is an exceptionally lenient penal policy and rare application of secondary penalties towards legal entities, which calls into question the effectiveness and applicability of the concept of corporate criminal liability.

**Keywords:** corporate liability, criminal offense, legal entity, case law, punishment

# **КОРПОРАТИВНА КАЗНЕНА ОДГОВОРНОСТ ВО МАКЕДОНИЈА - СУДСКА И ПРАВНО-ПОЛИТИЧКА ПЕРСПЕКТИВА**

**Борка ТУШЕВСКА ГАВРИЛОВИЌ**

Правен факултет, Универзитет „Гоце Делчев“ – Штип

**Кристијан ПАНЕВ**

Правен факултет, Универзитет „Гоце Делчев“ - Штип

## **Апстракт:**

Современите правни системи сè повеќе го напуштаат концептот на „исклучување од правна одговорност“ на правните лица, потврдувајќи ја нивната улога како значајни субјекти во правниот и економскиот живот.

Под влијание на бројни меѓународни конвенции и појавата на нови и зачестени форми на колективен и транснационален економски криминал, се наметна и потребата од воведување на

казнена одговорност на правните лица и систем на санкции што се прилагодува на природата на правните лица и го зафаќа нивниот имот, репутација и деловно работење.

Со измените на Кривичниот законик од 2004 година, македонското законодавство го прифати концептот на корпоративна казнена одговорност. Сепак, недостасуваат истражувања за криминалитетот на правните лица, ефективноста и казнената политика на судовите кон правните лица како сторители на казнени дела, а не постојат ниту официјални статистички податоци за правни лица – сторители на казнени дела.

Овој труд, врз основа на теоретска анализа и оригинални емпириски податоци од судската практика на целата територија на државата, прави преглед на казнените дела на правни лица, презентира податоци за бројот на правни лица – сторители на казнени дела и ја испитува казнената политика кон правните лица како сторители на казнени дела, вклучувајќи ги најчестите форми на криминалитет, видот и висината на применетите санкции.

Потпирајќи се на добиените податоци и анализа, авторите се на став дека постои исклучително блага казнена политика и ретка примена на споредните казни кон правни лица, што ја доведува во прашање ефективноста и применливоста на концептот на корпоративна казнена одговорност.

**Клучни зборови:** корпоративна одговорност, казнено дело, правно лице, судска практика, казна

## JOINING THE WESTERN BALKANS TO THE EUROPEAN UNION: PERSPECTIVES FROM SERBIA AND NORTH MACEDONIA

**Zorančo VASILKOV**

Faculty of Business and Law, University of MB, Belgrade, Republic of Serbia

[vasilkovzoranco@yahoo.com](mailto:vasilkovzoranco@yahoo.com)

### **Abstract:**

The European perspective—implying full membership of the Western Balkan countries in the European Union—was promoted and confirmed as early as 2003 at the Thessaloniki European Council summit. In anticipation of the major 2004 enlargement, which saw the accession of ten new member states, mainly from Eastern Europe, the heads of state and government of the then 15 EU member states agreed that the next wave of enlargement should include the Western Balkans—a region that, during the 1990s, had been marked by war, political discord, economic stagnation, and underdeveloped democratic institutions. The goal was to meet the Copenhagen criteria through Stabilization and Association Agreements and accession negotiations, ultimately leading to full EU membership for these countries. Twenty-two years on, after two decades of living under the promise of a European perspective, we are witnessing the disappointing outcomes of the EU's enlargement policy in the Western Balkans. Except for Croatia, which joined the Union in 2013, the remaining Western Balkan countries remain in the EU's waiting room—still in the lobby, confronted with unfulfilled promises made in Thessaloniki and faced with new conditions and justifications for "enlargement fatigue" and the "freezing" of the process. Internal EU reform, the introduction of a new negotiation methodology, and the imposition of constant additional conditions—from bilateral disputes that unexpectedly enter the negotiation framework to inconsistencies in the EU's stance on territorial integrity (firmly upheld in Ukraine, but handled differently in the Balkans)—have all created serious barriers to the accession of North Macedonia and Serbia.

Using the historical method and an analysis of the enlargement process, the author explores the specific features of an approach that, while still presented as the EU's most successful foreign policy initiative, has become—particularly for North Macedonia and Serbia—an impossible mission. The altered negotiation methodology, unresolved bilateral disputes, and continuous conditionality contribute to a dramatic decline in public trust and support for the EU among citizens of these countries.

**Keywords:** European perspective, enlargement process, new negotiation methodology, bilateral disputes, common values

## ПРИКЛУЧУВАЊЕ НА ЗАПАДЕН БАЛКАН ВО ЕВРОПСКАТА УНИЈА: ПОГЛЕД ОД СРБИЈА И СЕВЕРНА МАКЕДОНИЈА

**Зоранчо ВАСИЛКОВ**

Деловен и правен факултет, Универзитет МБ, Белград, Република Србија

[vasilkovzoranco@yahoo.com](mailto:vasilkovzoranco@yahoo.com)

### **Апстракт:**

Европската перспектива, која подразбира полноправно членство на земјите од Западен Балкан во Европската Унија, беше промовирана и потврдена уште во 2003 година на самитот на Европскиот совет во Солун. Во пресрет на големото проширување и приемот на 10 нови земји-членки, главно од Источна Европа, во 2004 година, шефовите на држави и влади на тогашните 15 земји-членки на ЕУ се согласија дека следниот бран на проширување треба да го опфати регионот кој беше простор на војни, политички несогласувања, економска заостанатост и недоволно развиени демократски процеси во текот на 90-те. Идејата беше преку договори за асоцијација и преговори за членство да се исполнат критериумите од Копенхаген и земјите од Западен Балкан во догледно време да станат полноправни членки на Унијата.

По 22 години живеење на европската перспектива, сведоци сме на катастрофалните резултати од политиката на проширување на Западен Балкан. Со исклучок на Хрватска, која влезе во Унијата во 2013 година, останатите земји од Западен Балкан се уште се во чекалната, во лобито на ЕУ, соочени со неисполнети ветувања од Солун, со дополнителни услови и објаснувања за – замор и замрзување – на процесот на проширување. Неопходноста од внатрешна реформа на Унијата, воведувањето нова методологија во преговарачкиот процес и постојаното нагласување на посебните услови, од билатералните спорови кои магично стануваат дел од преговарачката агенда до различниот пристап кон територијалниот интегритет што ЕУ во моментов го брани со сите сили во Украина, се сериозни бариери за пристапниот процес на Северна Македонија и Србија кон ЕУ.

Користејќи го историскиот метод и анализирајќи го процесот на проширување, авторот спроведува истражување кое ги покажува спецификите на процесот на проширување, кој во моментов во ЕУ е претставен како најуспешен надворешнополитички проект, а од аспект на изменетата методологија на преговори, билатералните спорови и постојаната условеност на Северна Македонија и Србија, претставува невозможна мисија која придонесува за драматичен пад на популарноста и довербата во ЕУ кај граѓаните на двете држави.

**Клучни зборови:** европска перспектива, процес на проширување, нова методологија на преговори, билатерални спорови, заеднички вредности

# PSYCHOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL ASPECTS OF PROCRASTINATION IN STATE ADMINISTRATION

**Bilyana YORDANOVA**

Assoc. Prof., PhD, South-West University “Neofit Rilski”, Department of Psychology,  
[b\\_iordanova@swu.bg](mailto:b_iordanova@swu.bg)

**Gergana STANOEVA**

Chief Assist. Prof., PhD, South-West University “Neofit Rilski”, Department of Psychology,  
[gerystanoeva@swu.bg](mailto:gerystanoeva@swu.bg)

**Rumyana POPOVA**

Chief Assist. Prof., PhD, South-West University “Neofit Rilski”, Department of Philosophical and Political Sciences,  
[r.popova@swu.bg](mailto:r.popova@swu.bg)

## **Abstract:**

This article investigates the psychological and political dimensions of procrastination within state administration, focusing on its underlying causes, impacts on administrative efficiency and productivity, and strategies for mitigation. Procrastination, defined as the voluntary postponement of intended actions despite foreseeable negative outcomes (Steel, 2007), poses substantial challenges in public administration. Through a comprehensive literature review, this study addresses the underexplored implications of procrastination in this domain. Key psychological factors – such as fear of failure, perfectionism, and decision-making anxiety - intersect with organizational and political factors, including bureaucratic inertia and institutional rigidity, alongside social influences like organizational culture and societal expectations, contribute to procrastination among state administrators. From a political perspective, procrastination in state administration can hinder governance effectiveness, delay policy implementation, and undermine institutional credibility, thereby affecting public trust and administrative efficiency. The findings reveal a complex relationship between procrastination, self-efficacy, and job satisfaction, with notable gender and job position disparities. Gender differences indicate that males report lower levels of procrastination and higher self-efficacy than females, while junior staff exhibit significantly higher tendencies toward procrastination compared to their senior counterparts. These findings highlight the need for targeted interventions to address procrastination and enhance job satisfaction, particularly among junior employees. Further exploration of gender dynamics and the underlying mechanisms linking self-efficacy to procrastination is recommended to inform evidence-based strategies for enhancing efficiency in state administration.

**Keywords:** *procrastination, self-efficacy, individual differences, policy implementation, governance effectiveness*

# THE INTEGRITY OF MACEDONIAN TRADITIONAL MEDIA IN COMPARISON WITH ONLINE MEDIA: REPORT ON THE TRAGIC FIRE IN KOCHANI

**Iskra KOROVESHOVSKA**

Assistant professor, Faculty of Law, Goce Delcev University, Stip, North Macedonia  
iskra.korovesovska@ugd.edu.mk

## **Abstract:**

The topic of this paper is the analysis of the integrity of traditional media compared to online media in the Republic of North Macedonia, with a focus on the key challenges, strengths and weaknesses of each of these media segments when reporting on crisis situations. In the world this is an ongoing debate, because we are in a state of constant digitalization and globalization of information, due to which traditional media, such as television, radio, and print media, are facing new sources of competition and new ethical dilemmas, caused by the emergence of online media and social networks. This issue in the paper will be analyzed in detail, qualitatively and quantitatively, but also illustrated through the manner of reporting by both -traditional and online media in the country, on two key days: March 16, 2025, when the fire occurred in the so-called "Pulse" cabaret in Kochani and March 20, 2025 - the day of the burial of the victims. Online media, with their speed, accessibility, and interactivity, sometimes violate the concept of journalistic integrity, while traditional media in many cases maintain a high level of fact-checking and professional standards. But how can they compete and survive in the media market, faced with the speed and marketing battle of online media? This paper will offer an appropriate conclusion as an answer, through comparative analysis and examples from specific regions and countries. The conclusion offers recommendations for improving the integrity of online media through the adoption of ethical standards and cooperation with traditional media, to strengthen the credibility of information.

**Keywords:** traditional and online media, integrity, ethical standards, crisis situations

# ИНТЕГРИТЕТОТ НА МАКЕДОНСКИТЕ ТРАДИЦИОНАЛНИ ВО СПОРЕДБА СО ОНЛАЈН МЕДИУМИТЕ: ИЗВЕСТУВАЊЕ ЗА ТРАГИЧНИОТ ПОЖАР ВО КОЧАНИ

**Искра КОРОВЕШОВСКА**

Насловен доцент, Правен факултет, Универзитет „Гоце Делчев“ – Штип  
iskra.korovesovska@ugd.edu.mk

## **Апстракт:**

Тема на овој труд е анализата на интегритетот на традиционалните медиуми во споредба со онлајн медиумите во Република С. Македонија, со фокус на клучните предизвици, предности и слабости на секој од овие медиумски сегменти, кога известуваат за кризни состојби. Во светот, ова се уште е актуелна дебата бидејќи во состојба сме на постојано дигитализирање и глобализација на информациите, заради што традиционалните медиуми, како што се телевизијата, радиото и печатените медиуми, се соочуваат со нови извори на конкуренција и нови етички дилеми, предизвикани од појавата на онлајн медиумите и социјалните мрежи. Оваа теза во трудот ќе биде детално, квалитативно и квантитативно анализирана, но и илустрирана преку начинот на известување од една страна, на традиционалните, а од друга на онлајн медиумите во земјава, во два клучни дена: 16 март 2025 година, кога се случи пожарот во т.н.

кабаре „Пулс“ во Кочани и 20 март 2025 година - денот на погребувањето на жртвите. Онлајн медиумите, со својата брзина, достапност и интерактивност, понекогаш го нарушуваат концептот на новинарскиот интегритет, додека традиционалните медиуми во многу случаи го задржуваат високото ниво на проверка на фактите и професионалните стандарди. Но, како да се изборат на медиумскиот пазар, наспроти брзината и маркетинг битката на онлајн медиумите? Овој труд ќе понуди и соодветен заклучок како одговор, преку компаративна анализа и примери од одредени региони и земји. Во заклучокот се нудат препораки за подобрување на интегритетот на онлајн медиумите преку усвојување на етички стандарди и соработка со традиционалните медиуми за зајакнување на веродостојноста на информирањето.

*Клучни зборови: традиционални и онлајн медиуми, интегритет, етички стандарди, кризни состојби*



# YOUNG RESEARCHERS

---

МЛАДИ  
ИСТРАЖУВАЧИ



## MEDIATION IN THE CHILDREN'S JUSTICE SYSTEM

**Ivan BURALIEV**

PhD student, Faculty of Law, University „Goce Delchev“ – Shtip  
[ivan.30713@student.ugd.edu.mk](mailto:ivan.30713@student.ugd.edu.mk)

**Veronika GAZEPOVA**

PhD student, Faculty of Law, University „Goce Delchev“ – Shtip  
[gazepovaveronika@gmail.com](mailto:gazepovaveronika@gmail.com)

### **Abstract:**

The Child Justice System in North Macedonia is regulated by the Law on Child Justice, whose main feature is the introduction and regulation of out-of-court procedures, specifically restorative justice. In the child justice system, mediation as a restorative justice procedure with the characteristics of contractual justice enables mediation and reconciliation between the victim and the perpetrator of the unlawful act. Within the framework of the procedure with children, mediation aims to encourage a dialogue that will enable the child to understand his or her own responsibility, to perceive the position of the victim before, during and after the commission of the crime, as well as to become familiar with the suffering and consequences that the victim has suffered. In this sense, the aim of this paper is to define and elaborate on mediation according to the Law on Child Justice, and finally to present an analysis of its actual application for the period from 2018 to 2023, in order to discover whether the ambitions for the revival of mediation are only theoretical.

**Keywords:** justice for children, restorative justice, mediation, North Macedonia.

## МЕДИЈАЦИЈА ВО СИСТЕМОТ ЗА ПРАВДА ЗА ДЕЦА

**Иван БУРАЛИЕВ**

Докторант, Правен факултет, Универзитет „Гоце Делчев“ – Штип  
[ivan.30713@student.ugd.edu.mk](mailto:ivan.30713@student.ugd.edu.mk)

**Вероника ГАЗЕПОВА**

PhD student, Faculty of Law, University „Goce Delchev“ – Shtip  
[gazepovaveronika@gmail.com](mailto:gazepovaveronika@gmail.com)

### **Апстракт:**

Системот за правда за децата во Северна Македонија е уреден во Законот за правда за децата чија основна карактеристика е воведувањето и уредувањето на вонсудските постапки, односно ресторативната правда. Во системот за правда за децата, медијацијата како постапка на ресторативната права со карактеристики на договорна правда, овозможува посредување и помирување помеѓу жртвата и сторителот на противправното дејствие. Во рамки на постапката со деца, медијацијата има за цел да поттикне дијалог што ќе му овозможи на детето да ја разбере сопствената одговорност, да ја согледа положбата на жртвата пред, за време и по извршувањето на делото, како и да се запознае со страдањата и последиците што жртвата ги претрпела. Во смисла на тоа, целта на овој труд е да ја дефинира и елаборира медијацијата согласно Законот за

правда за децата, за на крај да биде прикажана анализа на реалната примена на истата за период од 2018 до 2023 година, со цел да се открие дали амбициите за заживување на медијацијата се само теоретски.

**Клучни зборови:** правда за деца, ресторативна правда, медијација, Северна Македонија.

# THE JUSTIFICATION OF STATE INTERVENTION IN DISINCENTIVE TAXES UNDER THE “LENS” OF PATERNALISM

**Martina D’IGNAZIO**

Research fellow in Tax Law, University of Teramo (Italy)

[mdignazio@unite.it](mailto:mdignazio@unite.it)

## **Abstract:**

Tax law has long played an important role as a useful tool not only for obtaining funding resources for public affairs, but also for guiding taxpayers' behaviours on relevant issues, such as the protection of collective health. One of the classic examples is that of taxes on foods considered harmful to human health (the so-called junk food) and today used by many national systems to discourage their consumption. In these cases, it is necessary and useful to understand whether this attitude of the State, which can in practice represent a real interference in the individual sphere, can be framed within the scope of so-called paternalistic interventions, that is, in those acts of extreme politics which, while tending - with "paternal" solicitude - to the progress and well-being of the governed, does not consider them capable of pursuing such goals autonomously. This paper aims to analyse these tax strategies in consideration of the major theories on the subject, in order to understand whether they can be legally considered legitimate in the face of the autonomy and freedom of private individuals to engage in even "self-harming" behaviours (eating, for example, unhealthy food). From this perspective, the work also carries out an evaluation of the concept of health, trying to understand whether it can be qualified (as already happens for the environment) as a common good that everyone is required to protect without engaging in egoistic behaviours that, due to this collective dimension, can produce harmful effects for the entire community.

**Keywords:** *Eating habits, obesity, fiscal instruments, paternalism, health, common good*

# REPRESENTATION OF FEMICIDE ON THE TERRITORY OF THE WESTERN BALKAN COUNTRIES

**Djurdjica DJORDJEVIĆ**

Ph.D candidate in the Faculty of Law, University of Kragujevac, Public prosecutor in the Basic Prosecutors' Office in Vranje, Republic of Serbia  
[djur.djor@gmail.com](mailto:djur.djor@gmail.com)

## **Abstract:**

In this work, the author deals with the definition of femicide as it is still unrecognized in the legal systems in the Western Balkans. The author will try to present the struggle to establish that term in the legal systems and thus recognize it as gender significant in the fight against gender discrimination. In that sense, it would be necessary to follow the guidelines that were developed under the auspices of the UN, which declared human rights, among others, the basic right to life, which is still denied to women in these areas or is only apparently guaranteed. In such a way, femicide must be criminalized in all Western Balkan countries because this crime contains all the causes that characterize the specific context in which the murder takes place. This wrongdoing would represent a more serious type of committing the crime of murder because the victim is a woman, as a representative of the sex that is still in inequality, is considered to be the victim only due to gender inequality, the intention, and motive of the perpetrator.

The work is based on the content analysis of official data on committed femicides, as well as on professional literature. Considering that, the author will try to find the answer to why femicide occurs, what the motives of the perpetrator are, which are objective and subjective elements of that work, attitudes about women, and gender stereotypes that are present in a large number of cases decisive factor for the perpetrator to commit this crime.

**Keywords:** *femicide, murder of a woman, new incrimination, hate crime, gender-motivated murder.*

# RETHINKING CORPORATE GOVERNANCE IN MACEDONIA: EMPLOYEES' PARTICIPATION IN COMPANIES

**Vildan DRPLJANIN**

PhD Candidate, Faculty of Law at the Ss. Cyril and Methodius University

ORCID: 0000-0002-4219-9412

[drpljaninvildan@gmail.com](mailto:drpljaninvildan@gmail.com)

## **Abstract:**

This article examines the current state of employee representation in corporate governance in Macedonia, contrasting two key models: employee participation in governing bodies and share ownership. By exploring the historical evolution and legal frameworks of corporate structures, this research illuminates the potential for creating inclusive corporate environments that integrate employees in both decision-making and financial outcomes. Drawing on comparative examples from Germany, the United States, China, and the United Kingdom, the research investigates how different models of employee engagement influence organizational loyalty, satisfaction, and productivity. Particular focus is placed on the Macedonian corporate context, where such models are still underdeveloped despite broad alignment with EU standards. This analysis underscores the need for legislative reform to incorporate effective employee engagement strategies tailored to Macedonia's economic and legal landscape. Combining legal analysis and comparative study, the paper offers recommendations for establishing resilient engagement models that could redefine corporate governance and fortify business resilience in Macedonia. These insights bridge existing gaps in Macedonian and regional corporate law, advancing a more democratic, equitable, and participatory corporate environment.

**Keywords:** corporate governance, employee representation, share ownership, Macedonian business law, comparative analysis, corporate law reform, employee participation, sustainable corporate structures.

## **РЕОБМИСЛУВАЊЕ НА КОРПОРАТИВНОТО УПРАВУВАЊЕ ВО МАКЕДОНИЈА: – ВКЛУЧЕНОСТ НА ВРАБОТЕНИТЕ ВО ТРГОВСКИТЕ ДРУШТВА –**

**Вилдан Дрпљанин**

Докторанд на Правниот факултет на Универзитетот „Св. Кирил и Методиј“ во Скопје

ORCID: 0000-0002-4219-9412

[drpljaninvildan@gmail.com](mailto:drpljaninvildan@gmail.com)

## **Апстракт:**

Овој труд ја анализира сегашната состојба на законодавството во однос на вклученоста на вработените во корпоративното управување во Македонија, споредувајќи два клучни модели: учество на вработените во управувачките тела наспроти вработените како акционери. Преку истражување на историската еволуција и правните рамки на корпоративните структури, истражувањето ја создава и осветлува можноста за креирање корпоративни средини што ги интегрираат вработените како во донесувањето одлуки, така и во финансиските резултати. Преку компаративни примери од Германија, Соединетите Американски Држави, Кина и Обединетото Кралство, истражувањето разгледува како различните модели на ангажман на вработените влијаат врз организациската лојалност, задоволство и продуктивност. Посебен фокус е ставен на македонскиот корпоративен контекст, каде што овие модели сè уште се недоволно развиени, иако земјата е релативно усогласена со стандардите на Европската Унија.

Оваа анализа ја начнува потребата од законски реформи за вклучување на ефективни стратегии за ангажман на вработените, прилагодени на македонските економски и правни специфики. Комбинирајќи правна анализа и компаративна студија, трудот нуди препораки за воспоставување издржливи модели на ангажман кои можат да го редефинираат корпоративното управување и да ја зајакнат деловната отпорност во Македонија. Овие сознанија имаат цел да ги надминат постојните празнини во македонското и регионалното право, промовирајќи подемократска, поеднаква и унапредена корпоративна средина.

**Клучни зборови:** корпоративно управување, застапеност на вработените, сопственост на акции, македонско деловно право, компаративна анализа, реформа на корпоративното право, учество на вработените како дел од одбори, современи корпоративни структури.

## THE POSITION OF VICTIMS OF SEXUAL CRIMES IN RNM

**Era GJAKOVA**

PhD candidate, South East European University

[gjakovaera@gmail.com](mailto:gjakovaera@gmail.com)

**Vedije RATKOCERI**

Associate professor, South East European University

[v.ratkoceri@seeu.edu.mk](mailto:v.ratkoceri@seeu.edu.mk)

### **Abstract:**

This research paper examines the legal status, rights, and procedural position of victims of sexual crimes within the legal system of the Republic of North Macedonia. It analyzes the relevant provisions of the Criminal Code and the Law on Criminal Procedure, alongside international conventions and human rights standards ratified by North Macedonia. Particular emphasis is placed on the harmonization of domestic legislation with the Istanbul Convention.

The study provides an in-depth analysis of procedures related to the reporting and collection of evidence in sexual crime cases, including the use of Rape Kits. It further explores the extent to which the domestic legal framework ensures effective protection and support for victims, with a focus on measures aimed at preventing re-victimization and re-traumatization during criminal proceedings.

Empirical data obtained from the Ministry of Internal Affairs, covering the period 2020–2025, is used to illustrate trends in the reporting of sexual offenses. The findings reveal significant shortcomings in the current legal framework that hinder the adequate treatment of victims and contribute to their re-victimization. The paper concludes with concrete recommendations for legislative and procedural reforms, aimed at enhancing both the substantive and procedural rights of victims of sexual crimes and improving the overall legal response to these serious offenses in North Macedonia.

**Keywords:** *Istanbul Convention, victims, sexual crimes, rights, law*

# PROBLEMS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF SOME EUROPEAN STANDARDS ON THE RIGHT TO LIFE AND HEALTH OF THE CHILD IN GEORGIA

**Magda JAPHARIDZE**

PhD Student, University of Georgia, Georgia  
[magdajafaridze@gmail.com](mailto:magdajafaridze@gmail.com)

## **Abstract:**

Georgia has been a candidate country for EU membership since 2023, and the Association Agreement between Georgia and the European Union has been in force since 2016. Accordingly, Georgia is implementing reforms of the existing legislation and policies in the field of children's rights, with the aim of implementing European and international standards. For this purpose, the Code of Rights of the Child was enacted in Georgia, which protects the right to life and health of the child and obliges the state to create guarantees for the protection of rights. Legislative reform involves harmonizing Georgian legislation with EU legislation, reflecting the requirements of various EU directives in Georgian legislation. One of such important areas is food safety and food product control, creating a healthy environment, which affects the realization of the right to life and health of the child. Despite the changes made to the legislation, non-compliance with regulations remains a problem. This paper analyzes Georgian legislation, European Union and international standards, and Georgian judicial practice regarding violations of the child's right to life and health and presents specific recommendations for improving the protection of rights.

**Keywords:** *Child. European Union. Georgia, Healthcare. Food Safety.*

# THE ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN ANTI-FRAUD OFFICE (OLAF) IN THE REPORTED CASES OF FRAUD ON THE FINANCIAL INTERESTS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION IN THE REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA

**Nina MADJOVSKA NAUMOVSKA**

PhD candidate, Faculty of Law, University of Goce Delchev, Stip  
[nina.30720@ugd.edu.mk](mailto:nina.30720@ugd.edu.mk)

## **Abstract:**

As a candidate state for accession to the European Union, the Republic of North Macedonia, by signing the Framework Agreement on Financial Partnership between the European Commission and the Republic of North Macedonia, as a beneficiary of funds from the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (hereinafter referred to as 'IPA'), assumes the obligation to establish an efficient system for the protection of the financial interests of the European Union (hereinafter referred to as 'EU'), which will also contribute to the protection of the national financial interests of the state. The efficiency of the control system over the implementation of IPA funds is determined by various factors, as follows: the established controls within the national administrative bodies of the state administration and IPA structures; criminal-legal protection in cases of suspected fraud; the harmonization of national legislation with the legislation of the European Union; and the effective cooperation of national authorities with the established European institutions responsible in the respective area.

This paper will provide a comprehensive assessment of the cooperation between national authorities and European institutions in the area of protection of EU financial interests, with special emphasis on the jurisdiction of the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) as a *sui generis* institution of the European Union and the key institution responsible for investigating fraud, corruption, and other illegal activities that harm the financial interests of the EU. OLAF is an administrative body with specific investigative powers, and its structure and duties are detailed in EU regulations. In this regard, an overview of OLAF's regulation in terms of EU legislation will be elaborated, with special emphasis on the performance of OLAF's duties in candidate states, particularly in cooperation with national law enforcement institutions, through a detailed normative analysis of relevant national and EU legislation.

The paper will contribute to the process of enhancing the legal and institutional framework of the national system for the protection of EU financial interests, which will also have a direct impact on improving the protection of national financial interests.

**Keywords:** *OLAF, protection of the EU financial interests, law enforcement institutions*

# ESTABLISHMENT OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY AS A KEY ELEMENT IN JUDGMENTS FOR THE CRIMINAL OFFENCE OF MURDER IN THE MACEDONIAN JUDICIAL SYSTEM

**Gjorgji MANCHEV**

PhD student in Criminal Law at Faculty of Law at University "Goce Delcev" – Stip  
[gjorgjimanchev@gmail.com](mailto:gjorgjimanchev@gmail.com)

## **Abstract:**

This paper focuses on the determination of criminal liability for murder in Macedonian law, with particular emphasis on criminal responsibility as a fundamental criterion. The analysis includes legal definitions, case law and psychiatric expertise in the assessment of guilt.

The paper uses legal analysis and a case study to determine when a court can acquit a perpetrator of guilt and what factors influence that decision.

The criminal offense of murder, according to Macedonian law, involves three key elements: a perpetrator, a causal relationship between the perpetrator and the crime, an act and a victim. All of them have their own characteristics, their own share in the violent act and their own role, and all of them have only the tragic end in common.

In this paper, we will become familiar with the determination of guilt for whether a perpetrator of a criminal offense is criminally responsible or not for the crime of murder. We will also analyze a case from practice, i.e. a court decision, so that we can determine through the practice of judges and forensic experts whether a person who committed murder can be acquitted of guilt, in order to present the main results of this research.

**Keywords:** premeditation, indeterminacy, crime, murder, judges, forensic experts.

# УТВРДУВАЊЕ НА КРИВИЧНА ОДГОВОРНОСТ КАКО КЛУЧЕН ЕЛЕМЕНТ ВО ПРЕСУДИТЕ ЗА КРИВИЧНО ДЕЛО УБИСТВО ВО МАКЕДОНСКОТО ПРАВОСУДСТВО

**Горѓи МАНЧЕВ**

Докторанд на Казнено право на Правниот Факултет при Универзитет „Гоце Делчев“ - Штип  
[gjorgjimanchev@gmail.com](mailto:gjorgjimanchev@gmail.com)

## **Апстракт:**

Овој труд се фокусира на утврдувањето на кривичната одговорност за убиство во македонското право, со особен акцент на пресметливоста како основен критериум. Анализата ги вклучува законските дефиниции, судската практика и психијатриските експертизи во проценката на вината. Трудот користи правна анализа и студија на случај за да утврди кога судот може да ослободи сторител од вина и кои фактори влијаат на таа одлука.

Кривичното дело убиство, според македонското законодавство, подразбира три клучни елементи: сторител, причинско-последична врска помеѓу сторителот и делото, дејство и жртва. Сите тие имаат свои карактеристики, сопствен удел во насилиничкиот акт и своја улога, а заеднички на сите им е само трагичниот крај.

Во овој труд ќе се запознаеме со утврдувањето на вина за тоа дали еден извршител на кривично дело е пресметлив или не е пресметлив за кривично дело убиство. Ќе анализираме и случај од пракса, односно судска одлука, за да можеме да утврдиме низ праксата на судиите и судските вештаци дали едно лице кое извршило убиство може да биде ослободено од вина, се со цел да ги прикажеме главните резултати на ова истражување.

**Клучни зборови:** пресметливост, непресметливост, кривично дело, убиство, судии, судски вештаци.

## ARCTIC GEOPOLITICS

**Stojanche MASEVSKI**  
Employee in the Ministry of Defense  
stole\_k2@hotmail.com

### **Abstract:**

Since the beginning of the modern era of exploration, exploitation, and permanent settlement, governments and commercial actors from outside the region have shaped Arctic geopolitics. One of the primary drivers of geopolitical shifts in the Arctic is the abundance of untapped natural resources beneath its icy waters. As the ice cover diminishes, previously inaccessible oil, gas, and mineral reserves are becoming targets for exploration and exploitation.

In addition to economic considerations, the militarization of the Arctic is on the rise. Nations with Arctic territories are bolstering their military presence, underscoring the region's strategic importance. The Arctic can no longer be considered in isolation from what is emerging in other regions, and the tensions between Russia and China on the one hand, and the West on the other, have already had an impact on what is happening in the Arctic region: Resource exploitation and transiting the Northern Sea Route are the highest priority for Russia and China; the issue of nuclear waste in the Arctic Ocean and ashore is threatening and a global concern; sovereign rights of Canada and Russia inside territorial waters are disputed; and Greenland and Svalbard deserve greater attention.

**Keywords:** geopolitics, Arctic, resources, interests

## АРКТИЧКА ГЕОПОЛИТИКА

**Стојанче МАСЕВСКИ**  
Вработен во министерство за одбрана  
stole\_k2@hotmail.com

### **Апстракт:**

Од почетокот на модерната ера на истражувањето, експлоатацијата и трајно насељување, владите и трговските актери надвор од регионот ја обликуваа арктичката геополитика. Еден од основните двигателите на геополитичките промени на Арктикот е изобилството на неискористени природни ресурси под неговите ледени води. Како што се намалува ледената покривка, претходно недостапните резерви на нафта, гас и минерали стануваат цели за истражување и експлоатација.

Покрај економските размислувања, милитаризацијата на Арктикот е во пораст. Нациите со арктички територии го зајакнуваат своето воено присуство, нагласувајќи ја стратешката важност на регионот. Арктикот повеќе не може да се разгледува и да биде во изолација од она што се појавува во другите региони, а тензиите меѓу Русија и Кина од една страна, и Западот од друга страна, веќе имаа влијание врз она што се случува во регионот на Арктикот: експлоатацијата на ресурсите и транзитирањето по Северниот морски пат се најголем приоритет за Русија и Кина; прашањето за нуклеарниот отпад во Арктичкиот океан и на брегот е закана и глобална загриженост; спорни се суверените права на Канада и Русија во територијалните води; а Гренланд и Свалbard заслужуваат поголемо внимание.

**Клучни зборови:** геополитика, Арктик, ресурси, интереси

# CHALLENGES OF ARBITRATION IN THE CONTEXT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY: ISSUES AND LEGAL SOLUTIONS FOR THE APPLICATION OF MACEDONIAN LEGISLATION

## Olivera NECHOVSKA

PhD in European Union Law at the Faculty of Law "Justinian the First" at the University "St. Cyril and Methodius" in Skopje  
[olivera.nechovska@gmail.com](mailto:olivera.nechovska@gmail.com)

## Stefani MLADENOVSKA STOJANOVSKA

PhD Student in the field of civil procedural law at the Faculty of Law "Justinian the First" at the University "St. Cyril and Methodius" in Skopje  
[stefanimladenovska1@gmail.com](mailto:stefanimladenovska1@gmail.com)

### **Abstract:**

This paper explores the current issues and challenges arising from the application of Macedonian arbitration legislation in the context of insolvency and the initiation of bankruptcy proceedings. Special attention is given to how the insolvency, or illiquidity, of one party affects its ability to participate in arbitration proceedings and the legal consequences of opening bankruptcy, including its impact on ongoing arbitration cases. The paper analyzes the gaps in the existing legislation, particularly the lack of clear regulations that define the rights and obligations of parties involved in arbitration when one party is in bankruptcy. When a party is insolvent but no bankruptcy procedure has been initiated, there is no automatic restriction on its ability to participate in arbitration. However, once bankruptcy proceedings are initiated, significant legal consequences follow, including the transfer of legal capacity to the bankruptcy trustee. Bankruptcy proceedings can influence arbitration cases, as the bankruptcy trustee may decide whether to continue or terminate the arbitration depending on the protection of creditors' interests and the bankruptcy estate. To prevent legal uncertainty, it is recommended to introduce clear legislative provisions to regulate this matter, ensuring legal certainty for all participants in arbitration proceedings during bankruptcy.

**Keywords:** *Arbitration, bankruptcy proceedings, insolvency, legal capacity, bankruptcy trustee.*

# ПРЕДИЗВИЦИ НА АРБИТРАЖНОТО РЕШАВАЊЕ НА СПОРОВИТЕ ВО КОНТЕКСТ НА СТЕЧАЈ И ИНСОЛВЕНТНОСТ: ПРОБЛЕМИ И ПРАВНИ РЕШЕНИЈА ЗА ПРИМЕНАТА НА МАКЕДОНСКОТО ЗАКОНОДАВСТВО

## Оливера НЕЧОВСКА

Доктор по правни науки од областа на правото на Европската унија на Правниот факултет „Јустинијан Први“ при Универзитетот „Св. Кирил и Методиј“ во Скопје  
[olivera.nechovska@gmail.com](mailto:olivera.nechovska@gmail.com)

## Стефани МЛАДЕНОВСКА СТОЈАНОВСКА

Докторант од областа на граѓанското процесно право на Правниот факултет „Јустинијан Први“ при Универзитетот „Св. Кирил и Методиј“ во Скопје  
[stefanimladenovska1@gmail.com](mailto:stefanimladenovska1@gmail.com)

### Апстракт:

Предмет на истражување на овој труд се актуелните прашања и предизвици кои што произлегуваат од примената на македонското арбитражно законодавство во контекст на инсолвентноста и започнувањето на стечајните постапки. Посебно внимание се посветува на тоа како инсолвентноста, односно неликвидноста на една странка влијае на нејзината способност да учествува во арбитражните постапки и правните последици од отворањето на стечајот, вклучувајќи го и влијанието врз тековните арбитражни предмети. Трудот ги анализира празнините во постојното законодавство, особено недостигот на јасни регулативи кои ги дефинираат правата и обврските на странките вклучени во арбитражата кога една од странките е во стечај. Кога една странка е инсолвентна, но не е започната стечајна постапка, не постои автоматско ограничување на нејзината способност да учествува во арбитражата. Меѓутоа, откако ќе започнат стечајните постапки, следат значајни правни последици, вклучувајќи го и преносот на правната способност на стечајниот управник. Стечајните постапки можат да влијаат на арбитражните предмети, бидејќи стечајниот управник може да одлучи дали ќе продолжи или ќе го прекине арбитражниот процес во зависност од заштитата на интересите на доверителите и стечајната маса. За да се спречи правна несигурност, се препорачува да се воведат јасни законски одредби кои ќе го регулираат ова прашање, обезбедувајќи правна сигурност за сите учесници во арбитражните постапки за време на стечај.

**Клучни зборови:** Арбитража, стечајни постапки, инсолвентност, правна способност, стечаен управник.

# POSSIBILITIES AND CHALLENGES OF USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN CREATING AND IMPLEMENTING LAW

**Olivera NECHOVSKA**

PhD in European Union Law, Secretary of the Secretary for Legislation of Republic of North Macedonia  
[olivera.nechovska@gmail.com](mailto:olivera.nechovska@gmail.com)

**Abstract:**

This paper explores the opportunities and challenges associated with the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the creation and implementation of law, which arise not only in countries where AI is a reality across multiple sectors, but also in countries taking their first steps in this field. In recent years, the European Union has been taking steps to define the rules and principles that must be followed when using AI, both in business and the public sector. These efforts led to the adoption of the Regulation on Artificial Intelligence (32024R1689). This field also sees activity from the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, which in May 2024 adopted the Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights, Democracy, and the Rule of Law, to which our country has decided to accede. This paper will analyze areas of law, along with the opportunities and various challenges related to the use of AI. It will particularly examine the risks in the area of policy creation and law, the practice of law, as well as the implementation of law concerning business and citizens. The need to establish principles and rules for the use of AI in law arises from a number of issues related to ensuring legal certainty and protecting fundamental human rights in areas such as non-discrimination, privacy protection, personal data protection, freedom of speech, and thought, as well as in terms of national security and sovereignty. Therefore, in the context of the adopted Regulation on Artificial Intelligence, it is necessary to distinguish areas of law where there is lower risk and greater benefit from using AI, as well as the potential limitations and prerequisites that each country must ensure to enable safer use of AI.

**Keywords:** Artificial Intelligence, Law Implementation, Human Rights, Rule of Law, Risks

## МОЖНОСТИ И ПРЕДИЗВИЦИ ОД КОРИСТЕЊЕ НА ВЕШТАЧКАТА ИНТЕЛЕГЕНЦИЈА ВО КРЕИРАЊЕ И ИМПЛЕМЕНТАЦИЈА НА ПРАВОТО

**Оливера НЕЧОВСКА**

Доктор по правни науки од областа на правото на Европската унија, Секретар на Секретаријатот за законодавство на Република Северна Македонија

[olivera.nechovska@gmail.com](mailto:olivera.nechovska@gmail.com)

**Апстракт:**

Предмет на истражување на овој труд се можностите и предизвиците од користење на Вештачката интелигенција (ВИ) во креирање и имплементација на правото, кои се наметнуваат не само во земјите во кои примената на ВИ е реалност во повеќе различни области, но и во земјите кои ги прават првите чекори на ова поле. Последните неколку години во Европската унија се преземаат активности за дефинирање на правилата и принципите кои треба да се

почитуваат во користење на ВИ како во областа на бизнисот така и во јавниот сектор, кои овозможија донесување на Регулативата за вештачка интелегенција( 32024P1689) . На ова поле постојат активности и од страна на Комитетот на министри на Советот на Европа, кој во мај 2024 година ја усвои Рамковната Конвенција за вештачката интелегенција и човекови права, демократија и владеење на правото, кон која одлучи да пристапи и нашата земја. Овој труд ќе ги анализира областите на правото, но и можностите и различните предизвици во однос на користење на ВИ, при што ќе ги анализира особено ризиците во областа на креирањето на политиките и правото, областа на практицирање на правото, но и во имплементацијата на правото врз бизнисот и граѓаните. Потребата од утврдување на принципи и правила за користење на ВИ во правото, произлегува од голем број на прашања во однос на обезбедување на правна сигурност, но и заштита на основните човекови права во однос на недискриминација, заштита на приватноста, заштита на личните податоци, слобода на говор и изразување на мисла, но и во однос на безбедноста и суверенитетот на државите. Поради тоа, потребно е во контекст на донесената Регулатива за вештачка интелегенција, да се разграничат областите на правото во кои постои помал ризик и поголем бенефит за користење на ВИ, како и можноите ограничувања , но и предуслови кои треба да ги обезбеди секоја земја , со цел побезбедно кришење на ВИ.

**Клучни зборови:** Вештачка интелегенција, имплементација на правото, човекови права, владеење на правото, ризици

# THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF GEORGIA IN THE GOVERNMENT BRANCHES

**Sophio ORMOTSADZE**

Invited lecturer, Akaki Tsereteli State University;  
Ph.D. Candidate, Faculty of Law, Caucasus International University;  
ormocadzesofia@gmail.com

## **Abstract:**

The separation of powers and balancing the relationship between the branches of government are the most important factors in state law. The constitution of the country and the activities of the body that defends the constitutional provisions - the Constitutional Court - are the main tools for creating guarantees of mutual balance. It is vital to pay attention to how the Constitutional Court maintains its independence and how government bodies implement the standards established by the Court. Georgia, as a former post-Soviet country that is in the process of becoming a democratic state, faces some challenges to enforcing balance between government branches and the supremacy of the Constitution. The paper underlines topical issues related to the reflection of the constitutional standards established by the Constitutional Court of Georgia decisions in the process of implementing legislation by the Parliament, execution by the Government, and administering justice by Common Courts. The paper is focused on demonstrating the importance of well-timed implementation of constitutional standards and the challenges that arise in the practice. All the aforementioned, the paper defines the procedural productiveness of the implementation of constitutional standards established by the Constitutional Court of Georgia and, based on the analysis of practice, evaluates the efficacy of the results which is related to the activities of the government branches in the process of enforcing the supremacy of the Constitution.

**Keywords:** *Constitutional Court of Georgia; Separation of powers; Judicial Practice; Integration into Legislation; Execution of ruling.*

## THE JUSTIFICATION OF LEGAL ENTITIES AS SUBJECTS IN THE LIFETIME SUPPORT CONTRACTS

**Ana PANEVA**

Teaching Assistant, Faculty of Law, University Goce Delcev, Stip, North Macedonia e-mail:  
[ana.zdraveva@ugd.edu.mk](mailto:ana.zdraveva@ugd.edu.mk)

### **Abstract:**

This paper explores the role and potential of legal entities to act as providers of support within the framework of lifetime support contracts, through a comparative analysis of several European legal systems. The research includes a systematization of the legal status of these agreements, relevant legal sources, and the regulation of the rights and obligations of the parties, with particular emphasis on the conditions under which legal entities may act as support providers. The results of this systematization serve as a basis for a more detailed analysis of selected legal systems. The analysis highlights the absence of a clearly defined and harmonized regulatory framework, which allows for legal uncertainty and potential abuses. In the context of population aging and the growing role of institutional care, there is a need to establish a precise legal framework that defines which categories of legal entities may assume this role, under what conditions, and with appropriate mechanisms to protect the recipients of support.

**Keywords:** *legal entities, support provider, comparative law, legal framework*

## ОПРАВДАНОСТА НА ПРАВНИТЕ ЛИЦА КАКО СУБЈЕКТИ ВО ДОГОВОРОТ ЗА ДОЖИВОТНА ИЗДРШКА

**Ана ПАНЕВА**

Асистент, Правен факултет, Универзитет „Гоце Делчев“, Штип, Северна Македонија,  
е:mail:[ana.zdraveva@ugd.edu.mk](mailto:ana.zdraveva@ugd.edu.mk)

### **Апстракт:**

Овој труд ја истражува улогата и можноста правните лица да настапат како даватели на издршка во рамките на договорот за доживотна издршка, преку компаративна анализа на повеќе европски правни системи. Истражувањето опфаќа систематизација на статусот на правна уреденост на овој договор, релевантните извори на право и регулирањето на правата и обврските на страните, со посебен акцент на условите под кои правните лица можат да се јават како даватели на издршка. Резултатите од ваквата систематизација служат како основа за понатамошна детална анализа на избрани правни системи. Анализата укажува на отсуство на јасно дефинирана и хармонизирана регулатива, што создава услови за правна несигурност и можни злоупотреби. Во контекст на стареенето на населението и сè поголемата улога на институционалната грижа, се наметнува потребата од воспоставување прецизна правна рамка која ќе утврди кои категории правни лица можат да ја преземат оваа улога, под кои услови, со соодветни механизми за заштита на притателите на издршката.

**Клучни зборови:** *правни лица, давател на издршка, споредбено право, правна рамка*

## THE ROLE OF WOMEN'S PUBLIC UNIONS IN SUPPORTING AND PROMOTING WOMEN'S ENTREPRENEURSHIP: CONTRIBUTIONS AND CHALLENGES

**Aynur RASHIDOVA**

Azerbaijan University

[aynur.rashidova@bk.ru](mailto:aynur.rashidova@bk.ru)

### **Abstract:**

This study examines the essential role of women's public unions in advancing women's entrepreneurship as a means of promoting economic empowerment and achieving gender equality. Guided by the research, the question: *How do women's public unions support and promote women's entrepreneurship, and what structural and contextual challenges do they encounter?* The paper explores how these organizations act as catalysts for women's active participation as entrepreneurs in economic life. Women's public unions provide a range of services, including tailored training programs on entrepreneurship, financial literacy, and digital skills, as well as initiatives focused on capacity building and leadership development.

The paper also highlights their advocacy efforts, support for access to financial resources, and the creation of networking opportunities through mentorship and peer-learning platforms. Special attention is given to targeted interventions for women, youth, and marginalized groups. Activities such as forums, exhibitions, and community engagement campaigns are organized to increase the visibility of women entrepreneurs and enhance their market reach, creating platforms for women peer-to-peer learning and mentorship from successful entrepreneurs. Despite these positive contributions, the paper identifies significant barriers that limit the potential of these unions, including financial constraints, sociocultural norms, and institutional challenges.

Using qualitative case studies and policy analysis, the paper offers actionable recommendations to improve the impact and sustainability of women's public unions. Ultimately, this research contributes to broader dialogues on gender-inclusive economic development, the role of organizations, and the dynamics of civil society in supporting women-led enterprises.

**Keywords:** *women's entrepreneurship; empowerment; gender equality; women's public unions*

# THE CHALLENGES FOR THE ‘PAX EUROPAEA’ CONCEPT IN CONDITIONS OF SECURITY ESCALATION

**Gjorgi SPASEVSKI**

Phd candidate, Faculty of Law „Justinianus Primus“, ss. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje

[gjorgji.spasevski@outlook.com](mailto:gjorgji.spasevski@outlook.com)

## **Abstract:**

Very often we encounter the theories “On War” by Clausewitz, or “The Art of War” by Sun Tzu, titles that speak great volumes about the impact of war as a tool in international relations and history as well. Human development is continuously accompanied by series of wars, destruction and repression. Conflicts continue to be present even in areas where it was unthinkable for them to happen again, an example of which is the latest war in Ukraine. The UN as an international world organization, with its extremely limited human and material resources is unable to achieve global peace and stability. In terms of the international order it looks like it is continuously subject to pressure and change. Simply put, these tendencies result in the global risk society that is truly a reality. A large number of states, which, by the way are still primary subjects of international relations are increasingly delegating part of their sovereignty to supranational actors such as the EU. Drastic changes are being observed in the concepts of soft and hard power i.e. how states use these instruments to achieve their goals. Studying and monitoring peace tendencies is of a crucial importance for timely detection and prevention. They have a serious potential to significantly influence the processes that would potentially mark the end of Pax Europaea, or, alternatively redefine the very meaning of the concept.

**Keywords:** *Pax Europaea, security, relative peace, escalation, geopolitics*

## **КОНФЛИКТИТЕ И ГЛОБАЛНИТЕ МИРОВНИ ТЕНДЕНЦИИ КАКО ПРЕДИЗВИК ЗА КОНЦЕПТОТ НА PAX EUROPAEA**

**Горги СПАСЕВСКИ**

Докторанд, Правен факултет „Јустинијан Први“, Универзитет св.Кирил и Методиј, Скопје

[gjorgji.spasevski@outlook.com](mailto:gjorgji.spasevski@outlook.com)

## **Апстракт:**

Многу често се сретнуваме со теориите “За војната” од Клаузевиц, или, пак, “Умешноста на војувањето” од Сун Цу, наслови кои доволно говорат за импактот на војната како средство во меѓународните односи и историјата. Човековиот развој е континуирано пропратен со низа на војни, уништување и репресија. Конфликтите и понатаму се присутни дури и во подрачја каде било незамисливо да се случат повторно, пример за тоа е војната во Украина. ООН како меѓународна светска организација, со своите крајно лимитирани човечки и материјални ресурси не е во можност да ги постигне посакуваните цели. Често пати парализирана и поделена. Меѓународниот поредок е жива материја, тој континуирано подлежи на притисоци и промени, се повеќе клучна улога имаат и недржавните актери. Едноставно, овие тенденции резултираат со глобалното ризично општество кое е навистина реалност. Голем број држави, кои патем, сеуште се примарни субјекти на меѓународните односи се повеќе делегираат дел од својот

суворенитет на супранационални актери како што е примерот со ЕУ. Се забележуваат драстични промени во концептите на мека и тврда моќ, односно како државите ги употребуваат тие инструменти за постигнување на своите цели. Изучувањето и следењето на мировните тенденции е од крајна важност за навремена детекција и превенција. Тие имаат сериозен потенцијал значително да влијаат врз процесите кои би го означиле потенцијално крајот на Pax Europaea, или, пак, би го редефинирале самото значење на концептот.

**Клучни зборови:** *Pax Europaea, безбедност, мировни тенденции, меѓународен поредок, промени*

## **METHODS FOR DETECTING CRIMINAL OFFENSES AND OPERATIONAL PLANNING IN FORENSIC INVESTIGATIONS IN THE REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA**

**Nikolcho SPASEVSKI**

PhD student, Faculty of Law, Goce Delcev University, Stip

### **Abstract:**

Crime is not a random event. Certain lifestyles increase the risk of victimization, and psychological, social, and economic factors are associated with criminal involvement. Crime varies over time: it is more common in the evening than in the morning, on weekends more than on weekdays, and in the summer more than in the winter. Crime mapping is the process by which crime analysts and researchers use location information about criminal events to discover spatial patterns in criminal activity.(Boba, 2005) In the past, crime mapping efforts typically involved placing physical markers, such as pins, on maps to indicate the locations where crimes occurred. Patterns of criminal activity were determined primarily through visual inspection of these maps. Researchers and crime analysts can then use a variety of analytical software packages to examine and discover patterns of criminal activity from these virtual maps. This paper explores the concepts, theoretical approaches, and key findings related to crime mapping, with an emphasis on its application in crime prevention and suppression strategies.

**Keywords:** *Crimes, Criminal information, Clues, Criminal records, Crime mapping, GIS.*

# ROMA MIGRANTS AND CRIMINAL LAW: THE CLASH OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF IMMIGRATION MEASURES

**Roze SURLOVSKA RISTEVSKA**

PhD student, Faculty of Law, University "Goce Delcev" - Shtip,  
[roze.3074@student.ugd.edu.mk](mailto:roze.3074@student.ugd.edu.mk)

## **Abstract:**

Unequal treatment based on certain personal traits or characteristics, which includes unfounded classifications and differentiations in a given legal context, constitutes a clear basis for discrimination, leading to violations of fundamental human rights. Discrimination always involves different, less favorable treatment of a specific person with a protected characteristic, unlike other members of society. This research analyzes the relationship between racial discrimination and immigration enforcement policies, with a focus on how immigration practices in different countries in the European Union disproportionately affect racial and ethnic minorities. Immigration enforcement mechanisms, such as border control, detention and deportation are often based on racial prejudice against Roma, both explicitly and implicitly, leading to unequal treatment and outcomes for them. The study aims to explore the historical context of immigration policies, the systemic racial prejudices embedded in their implementation practices, with an emphasis on the social, economic and psychological consequences of these discriminatory actions on Roma.

**Keywords:** *Discrimination, Roma, Migration, Criminal Profiling, European Union Legislation*

## **РОМИ МИГРАНТИ И КРИВИЧНО ПРАВО: СУДИР НА РАСНА ДИСКРИМИНАЦИЈА И СПРОВЕДУВАЊЕ НА ИМИГРАЦИСКИ МЕРКИ**

**Розе СУРЛОВСКА РИСТЕВСКА**

Докторанд, Правен факултет, Универзитет „Гоце Делчев“ – Штип,  
[roze.3074@student.ugd.edu.mk](mailto:roze.3074@student.ugd.edu.mk)

## **Апстракт:**

Нееднакво постапување засновано врз определени лични особини или карактеристики, што вклучува неосновани класификацији и диференцијации во даден правен контекст, претставува јасен основ за дискриминација, што води кон прекршување на основните човекови права. Дискриминацијата секогаш во себе вклучува различно, понеповолно постапување спрема определеното лице со заштитна карактеристика, за разлика од другите членови на општеството. Ова истражување ја анализира врската помеѓу расната дискриминација и политиките за спроведување на имиграцијата, со фокус на тоа како имиграциските практики во различни земји во Европската Унија, несразмерно влијаат на расните и етничките малцинства. Механизмите за спроведување на имиграцијата, како што се граничната контрола, притворот и депортацијата: често се темелат на расни предрасуди спрема Ромите, и експлицитно и имплицитно, што доведува до нееднаков третман и исходи за нив. Студијата има за цел да го истражи историскиот контекст на имиграциските политики, системските расни предрасуди вградени во практиките за нивно спроведување, со акцент на социјалните, економските и психолошките последици од овие дискриминаторски дејствиа врз Ромите.

**Клучни зборови:** *Дискриминација, Роми, Миграција, Криминално профилирање, Законодавство на Европската унија*

# CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS IN THE ACCESSION PROCESS OF THE REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA TOWARDS THE EUROPEAN UNION

**Elena TRAJKOVSKA**

PhD Candidate in European Law and European Integration,  
Faculty of Law, Goce Delcev University - Stip  
[elena.trajkovska@ugd.edu.mk](mailto:elena.trajkovska@ugd.edu.mk)

## **Abstract:**

Fundamental rights represent a core value upon which the European Union is built and constitute an essential precondition for the creation of a common legal and political space based on the rule of law, democracy, and respect for human dignity. Within the framework of the accession process, candidate countries are obliged not only to guarantee these rights in their constitutional and legislative frameworks, but also to ensure their effective and consistent implementation in practice. The Republic of North Macedonia, as a candidate country for EU membership, despite the formally established constitutional guarantees for the protection of human rights and freedoms, continues to face significant challenges in their realization. A key factor in this context is the provision of an independent and impartial judiciary, as well as the effective monitoring and implementation of the recommendations contained in the European Commission's reports. Considering that the conditions for EU accession are becoming increasingly stringent, continuous revision of the constitutional and institutional mechanisms for the protection of fundamental rights is required, with the aim of achieving full alignment with European standards. The purpose of this paper is to critically examine the constitutional guarantees of fundamental rights in the Republic of North Macedonia and to identify the challenges and possible pathways for their improvement within the framework of the European integration process.

**Keywords:** fundamental rights, European integration, Macedonian judiciary, EU, constitutional provisions

## **УСТАВНИ ГАРАНЦИИ ЗА ФУНДАМЕНТАЛНИТЕ ПРАВА ВО ПРЕТПРИСТАПНИОТ ПРОЦЕС НА РЕПУБЛИКА СЕВЕРНА МАКЕДОНИЈА КОН ЕВРОПСКАТА УНИЈА**

**Елена ТРАЈКОВСКА**

Докторант по Европско право и Европски интеграции,  
Правен Факултет, Универзитет “Гоце Делчев” Штип  
[elena.trajkovska@ugd.edu.mk](mailto:elena.trajkovska@ugd.edu.mk)

## **Апстракт:**

Фундаменталните права претставуваат основна вредност врз која се гради Европската унија и суштински предуслов за создавање на заеднички правен и политички простор заснован на владеење на правото, демократија и почитување на човековото достоинство. Во рамки на претпристапниот процес, државите кандидати се обврзани не само формално да ги гарантираат овие права во домашната легислатива, туку и да обезбедат нивна реална и ефективна примена во пракса. Република Северна Македонија, како земја кандидат за влез во ЕУ, и покрај воспоставените уставни гаранции за заштита на човековите права и слободи, нивната имплементација и натаму претставува сериозен предизвик. Еден од клучните фактори во тој процес е обезбедувањето независно и непристрасно судство, како и ефективно следење и

имплементација на препораките содржани во извештаите на Европската комисија. Имајќи предвид дека условите за пристапување во ЕУ стануваат сè построги, потребна е континуирана ревизија на уставните и институционалните механизми за заштита на фундаменталните права, со цел нивно целосно усогласување со европските стандарди. Целта на овој труд е да ги анализира уставните гаранции за фундаменталните права во Северна Македонија и да укаже на предизвиците и можните решенија за нивно унапредување во контекст на евроинтегративниот процес.

*Клучни зборови: фундаментални права, евроинтеграции, македонско правосудство, ЕУ, уставни решенија;*

## CONCEPT OF FEMICIDE AND FEMICIDE IN THE MEDIA

**Daniela TRAJKOVSKI**

PhD candidate, Faculty of Security Skopje, University of St. Kliment Ohridski Bitola

trajkovski\_daniela@hotmail.com

**Abstract:**

Every day we witness a new murder of a woman or girl both in the Republic of North Macedonia and in the region and in the world.

Violence against women and girls will never end. Women are the most frequent victims of violence and murder in the family and relationships.

Femicide is the most extreme manifestation of abuse and violence by men against women. It occurs as a result of any type of gender-based violence, such as physical assault, rape, forced motherhood or genital mutilation.

Femicide, as well as the consequences of its application in various research areas, have been explored from a historical, legal, international and activist point of view, so it is very important how femicide is conveyed through the media. The media play a very important role in prevention, the way in which the murder of a woman is transmitted plays a big role in the mentality of the population, which terms are used, etc. A sensationalist drama is often created from that crime drama, which abounds with ironic and primitive comments on the population, especially on the part of the male sex.

**Keywords:** *Femicide, woman, murder, violence, media, victim*



GOCE DELCEV  
UNIVERSITY  
FACULTY OF LAW

XII International Scientific  
Conference  
12 Меѓународна научна  
конференција

**"Social Changes in the Global World"**  
**„Општествените промени во  
глобалниот свет“**

Faculty of Law Goce Delcev University  
Правен факултет, Универзитет „Гоце  
Делчев“

Stip, 2025  
Штип, 2025