

**DAUGAVPILS UNIVERSITĀTE
HUMANITĀRO UN SOCIĀLO ZINĀTŅU INSTITŪTS**

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**DAUGAVPILS UNIVERSITY
THE INSTITUTE OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

19. starptautiskās zinātniskās konferences

**SOCIĀLĀS ZINĀTNES
REĢIŅĀLAJAI ATTĪSTĪBAI 2024**

TĒZES

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*ABSTRACTS of
the 19th International Academic Conference*

**SOCIAL SCIENCES FOR
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT 2024**



DAUGAVPILS UNIVERSITĀTES
AKADĒMISKAIS APGĀDS „SAULE”

2024

DAUGAVPILS
18.10.2024.–19.10.2024.

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„Sociālās zinātnes reģionālajai attīstībai 2024”
Konference norisināsies hibrīda formātā – klātienē un attālināti.

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Jurijs Baltgailis (LATVIA), Vladimirs Meņšikovs (LATVIA)

DIGITAL MONEY: WHO WILL ENSURE ECONOMIC RECOVERY DURING THE FORMATION OF NEW FINANCIAL MARKETS

Payment and settlement operations and non-cash circulation are based on the system of interbank payments. Digital currencies of central banks, as the name suggests, assume the existence of a monopoly of central banks on their issuance and make it unnecessary for commercial banks to multiply the money supply. Global Big Data companies can rely on their huge customer base to introduce fast and convenient cryptocurrencies to their clients, which could theoretically destabilize the current financial system and increase the risk of third country solutions and technologies dominating the payment market. Therefore, to maintain its monopoly, the Central Bank may ban private digital currencies, as has happened in China and India. The increasing dependence of financial services on the development of FinTech technologies can lead to system failures. Another disruption to the global payment system could be caused by the rise of the cryptocurrency market, which eliminates the need for an intermediary and a centralized authority. Under these conditions, the state came up with the idea of forming its own cryptocurrency CBDC (Central Bank Digital Currency). A CBDC is a central bank liability and is described as a digital form of a country's sovereign currency, issued by it and backed by government credit. In this context, the issuance of a CBDC, although it may require enormous costs to develop supporting technologies, will reduce costs in the long term and contribute to financial inclusion. The fact is that one of the fundamental issues in the implementation of the digital currency of central banks, CBDC, indicates that there are unprecedented opportunities to control customer transactions, whose accounts are opened directly with the Central Bank and have the opportunity to control processes related to money laundering, which will naturally improve tax collection and create social protection for the population and form an inclusive economy. Today major multinational corporations play an outsize role in global flows today. Multinationals are responsible for about 30 percent of trade. They're responsible for 60 percent of exports and 82 percent of exports of knowledge-intensive goods. So they disproportionately drive flows, especially the ones associated with knowledge. And therefore, they're going to be the center of managing for their own resilience, but also in a collective sense, for the resilience of the world (McKinsey Global Institute. 2023). Of course, managers of large corporations,

unlike government officials, such as in Latvia with the Rail Baltic project, are excellent at controlling costs, competently preparing current and strategic plans and, most importantly, achieving their implementation, otherwise they would not have become global giants with a strong financial base. In this regard, the ideas of Klaus Schwab, President of the World Economic Forum (WEF), that the state is dying out and economic power must pass to global corporations, taking into account the social responsibility of the latter becoming very attractive (Schwab K., Mallerett T. 2020), especially when we look at the clumsy European Commission and government leapfrog in their own countries, due to the political struggle of different political forces. Combining economic integration (a proxy for globalization) with democracy implies that the important decisions have to be made at a supranational level, which somehow weakens the sovereignty of the nation state. In the current environment, what the “political trilemma” framework suggests is that globalization must necessarily be contained if we are not to give up some national sovereignty or some democracy. Therefore, the rise of nationalism makes the retreat of globalization inevitable in most of the world – an impulse particularly notable in the West. To resolve this “political trilemma” they are starting to build a strange and very veiled construct, calling it stakeholder capitalism, which will also include environmental, social and governance (ESG) aspects (WEF 2021). In order to increase the income of the population, a constant increase in labor productivity is needed, which over the past decades has remained stagnant, despite the exponential growth of technological progress and investment (OECD. 2024), which Schwab himself draws alarming attention to when talking about the fourth industrial revolution (Schwab K. 2017). The next industrial revolution is really approaching, but not yet thanks to technological changes, but in the process of opening up opportunities for financial capital, because someone must finance the production of these gadgets and technologies. In this regard, an interesting conclusion was made by the Russian economist Nikolai Kondratiev at the beginning of the last century, trying to determine the causes and phases of the wave movement of the world economy (Shumpeter J. 2014). Political and economic forces that want to determine economic growth are still mobilizing and looking for approaches and tools for new economic growth, which is only possible in conditions of social harmony.

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**Givi Bedianashvili (GEORGIA), Giorgi Kokhreidze (GEORGIA),
Nino Mikeladze (GEORGIA)**

**ECONOMIC UNCERTAINTY AND FORECASTING GOVERNMENT
SPENDING USING NEURAL NETWORKS IN CONTEXT OF
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

Economic uncertainty is a critical factor affecting economic development. It influences government policies, business investments, consumer spending, and overall economic stability. One of the key areas where economic uncertainty plays a significant role is in government spending, which is a critical tool for driving economic growth, especially in developing economies. In the face of such uncertainties, accurate forecasting of government spending becomes essential for policymakers to make informed decisions. Traditional econometric models often fail to capture the complexities of economic systems during uncertain times. Recent advancements in artificial intelligence, particularly neural networks, offer promising tools for more accurate and adaptive forecasting, especially when dealing with non-linear and dynamic economic environments. In this study, our focus is on government spending, particularly current spending. Although spending is often a discretionary decision by the government, the decision about how much to allocate to specific components is also influenced by economic cycles. Therefore, it is essential to forecast government spending trends, as this helps to understand the movements of other key macroeconomic variables. In present research forecasts current spending using neural networks and analyzes how well the model projects the selected fiscal variable, which itself is influenced by economic cycles. It also explores the reasons for any discrepancies between actual and projected figures and identifies the confidence interval within which the forecast aligns closely with the actual values. As the results show, the selected forecasting method is more accurate for current government spending, when taking the 95% confidence interval. It should be noted that the model makes the reliable projections for the pandemic period as well.

Key words: economic uncertainty, forecasting, neural networks, government spending.

Ryšardas Burda (LITHUANIA)

CIVIL RESISTANCE IN LITHUANIAN LAW

The article examines the concept of civil resistance and its legal regulation in Lithuania. In the contemporary period of geopolitical tectonic fractures, attention is increasingly being paid to the human resources of the state. These human resources are the basis of any army. However, it is not only the army that wins wars. It is the citizens of the state who are not only the army's resource but also its backbone and its independent force capable of overcoming existential challenges. The article touches on legal hierarchical issues. It is important to note that the provisions of the Lithuanian Constitution oblige every citizen to defend the sovereignty of the state and the constitutional order. This is the constitutional right and duty of a citizen. However, national law is ambiguous about the legal possibilities to defend the state. The fact that constitutional provisions are direct does not mean that a citizen is acting lawfully. Thus, lawful action must be described in the law. In Lithuania, the Situation of War Law, the Law on Emergency Situations, the Law on Mobilization and Host Country Assistance, the Law on Civil Protection, etc. have been adopted, which, in one aspect or another, define the relationship between citizens and state institutions. It is very important to note that it is in these relations that the most significant part is the rights and duties of citizens. It is they that define the real possibilities of citizens to realize the constitutional provision of Lithuania.

Keywords: law of war, civil resistance, state of emergency.

Sergejs Hilkevics (LATVIA), Sandra Jekabsone (LATVIA)

CURRENT TRENDS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LATVIAN ECONOMY

There are two methods of economic forecasting – fundamental analysis, which considers influencing economic process factors, and technical analysis, which considers process development in time and uses time series forecasting methods. The interest to economic trends analysis is due to the fact that trend extrapolation is the simplest technical analysis short term forecasting method. Our report consists of two parts. The first part of our report is devoted to the traditional review of Latvian economy development during the last 30 years from 1991, when Latvian independence was restored, until now, year 2024, when Covid-19 pandemic, wars and sanctions shocked world, European and Latvian economies. According to principles of macroeconomics, after economic crisis country economy development of economy follows to standard scenario –

stabilization, reorganization, growth. Period of Latvian economy stabilization take 4 years - comparing with the previous year Latvian GDP decreased at 1991 by 10.4%, at 1992 by 34.9%, at 1993 by 10.4%. Period of Latvian economy reorganization take approximately 10 years until Latvia successfully joined EU in 2004. Period of Latvian economy growth started at 2004 and first three years of it 2004 – 2007 were years of rapid GDP growth and fast economic development. During next three years, from 2008 to 2011, Latvia's economy experienced the first economic crisis – GDP fall, growth of unemployment, fast-growing budget deficit, fast-growing government debt. During 2011-2018 economic recovery take place, GDP was gradually increasing, unemployment and budget deficits were shrinking. During 2018-2024 the situation was complicated, growth and development were interrupted by the recession caused by COVID and Russia-Ukraine war. The second part of our report is devoted to the current situation and forecasting. There are several important economic processes now in Latvia - the cessation of high inflation, current level of interest rates could be sufficient to anchor Eurozone inflation at a low level, a sharp slowdown in inflation occurred without a significant economic downturn and a wave of layoffs. But the present time is time of high economic risks and unstable economic situation. Report is devoted to several problematic questions consideration.

Key words: economic trends, macroeconomics, Latvia's economic development.

**Mykola Ignatenko (UKRAINE), Larysa Marmul (UKRAINE),
Svitlana Kucherenko (UKRAINE), Liudmyla Levaieva (UKRAINE)**

FACTORS AND MECHANISMS FOR INTRODUCING INNOVATIONS IN UKRAINIAN AGRARIAN ENTERPRISES DURING THE WAR AND THEIR PROSPECTS IN THE POST-WAR PERIOD

The subject of the article is to substantiate the importance of innovations for the functioning and competitiveness of agricultural enterprises in Ukraine during the war and for post-war recovery, to identify opportunities, threats and priorities for their implementation. The purpose of the article is to identify the most significant factors and vectors of influence on innovations in agricultural enterprises, opportunities to overcome negative and threatening ones and to focus on the use of favourable ones to substantiate the most significant innovations for the preservation of employees and enterprises in the context of war and their competitive development in the future. The study used modern scientific approaches and methods: system-structural analysis and synthesis - to present innovations as a system with a certain structure and types of components, interrelationships and impact on the efficiency of agricultural

enterprises, including synergistic; abstract-logical, historical, monographic - to determine the stages and features of introducing innovations into agricultural enterprises to identify the sequence and use in rationalising the current stage; statistical and economic, including statistical groupings. The research has shown that innovations play a key role in increasing the productivity of resources and production efficiency of agricultural enterprises and ensuring their competitiveness in agricultural markets. They bring significant benefits to consumers by increasing the quality and improving the nutritional and taste properties of food. It is established that in the context of war, these traditional functions are complemented by the most important function for people's lives - the function of security in demining territories, carrying out field work, calculations, management, training and retraining of specialists and personnel; ensuring logistics and sales of products. It is determined that in times of war, the demand for and the need for innovations increase, while the opportunities for implementation, especially financial and investment opportunities in Ukraine, are sharply reduced. It has been found that another important problem for the country over the years is the uneven access to innovations and other opportunities for implementation for small, medium and large enterprises; a sharp difference between them in terms of innovation. In other words, we are talking about the structure of agriculture with high-tech innovative agricultural holdings and more traditional small and medium-sized enterprises. The article identifies the lack of social responsibility, inclusion in the implementation of innovations, and social and environmental innovations. The author also summarises the country's great innovation potential and its competitive advantages in the European and global context: a well-developed IT sector, digital ecosystem and digital governance; concentration of a large number of highly qualified information and digital technology specialists; and comprehensive state support for IT and digital technologies. It is concluded that all types of innovations of high technological modes are possible and can be implemented in Ukraine; their advantages and management mechanisms are described. The author points out the need to attract international grants and donor funds to invest in innovations to restore the agricultural sector; to ensure security; to develop new types of activities; to solve the problems of the demographic crisis, housing reconstruction and other social problems of the rural population. In the long term, innovative tillage techniques and technologies; biotechnology; digitalisation of business processes and management; and digital marketing will remain important. It is necessary to provide for measures to support the development of the innovation process in small and medium-sized enterprises, including on the basis of public-private partnerships.

Keywords: innovation, agricultural enterprises, threats of war, security, investment, information and digital technologies, biotechnology; diversification, social support; environmentalisation.

**Dzintra Iliško (LATVIA), Jelena Badjanova (LATVIA),
Olesja Nikitina (LATVIA)**

RETHINKING TEACHERS' CONTINUOUS TRAINING: UNDERLYING FACTORS

Teachers play a vital role in improving students' performance therefore policy makers pay considerable attention to designing professional development programs for teachers. Teachers themselves spend lot of time attending seminars, workshops and engage in diverse types of in-service training. The aim of this study is to describe the ecosystem of sport teachers' continuous professional development. Engagement in the professional development helps sport teachers to improve their instructional and professional practices. The methodology applied: systematic literature review and review that help to identify the main components of the efficient professional training and to draw suggestions for the policy makers in designing more efficient ecosystem of professional development. Systemic literature review offers main theoretical background about efficient professional development and allows about the aspects of effective professional training of sport teachers. It was concluded that not only compulsory requirements of external agencies but also self-initiatives play a vital role for the continuous development of sport teachers. For the effective continues professional development to take place, all elements of efficient professional development program are significant: structural, that includes form, duration, and participation, and the elements related to content, as active learning and coherence.

Key words: continuous professional development, sport teachers, effectiveness of training.

**Vera Komarova (LATVIA), Edmunds Čižo (LATVIA),
Jānis Balodis (LATVIA), Elena Fedorova (LATVIA)**

TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT OF LATVIA IN THE CONTEXT OF SPATIAL INEQUALITY

This study explores transport development of Latvia, emphasizing its impact on economic productivity and environmental sustainability across different regions. Latvia's transport sector, notably lagging in growth, significantly influences the country's economic and environmental landscape. The study highlights the disparities between centered areas (near Rīga) and remote regions. Centered areas benefit from better infrastructure, higher economic activity, and lower per capita GHG emissions but face challenges with concentrated emissions per area. In contrast, remote areas struggle with lower economic performance, higher per capita emissions, and underdeveloped transport infrastructure, leading to economic isolation and environmental inefficiencies. The research underscores the need for tailored strategies to enhance transportation efficiency: optimizing networks and promoting sustainable transport in centered regions, and investing in infrastructure and innovative mobility solutions in remote areas. This approach aims to balance economic growth with environmental goals, addressing the distinct needs of each region in Latvia.

Murman Kvaratskhelia (GEORGIA)

SOME ASPECTS OF GEORGIA'S ECONOMIC SECURITY

The article presents the issues of the country's food problem. Post-independence trends in food security in the form of individual food products are analyzed. The dynamics of the types of strategic products that play an important role in providing the population with living standards are shown. A systematic analysis of the import dependence trends of the main food products has been studied, where are shown the changes the different types of products have undergone after the independence of the country. In addition, the recommendations for getting out of those negative processes are shown in terms of ensuring stability in the long term. In this regard, the State strategy is of particular importance, which must be implemented with a certain goal to achieve food stability.

**Viktorija Špilova (LATVIA), Vladimirs Meņšikovs (LATVIA),
Jurijs Baltgailis (LATVIA)**

INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT OF THE BANKING SECTOR – AN OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH

Institutional environment is an interdisciplinary phenomenon. Given economic cycles, development of technologies, societal wellbeing, security, and climate issues, institutional environment needs to adjust and continue to support functioning of economic agents. Changes of institutional environment affects any sector of economic activity, including banking sector. Particularly, banking sector's performance is sensitive to quality of institutional environment. Recently, many factors of different nature affect quality of institutional environment and challenge its ability to adapt – covid-19 pandemic, international sanctions, cybersecurity, data privacy, digital currencies, green finances, Artificial Intelligence, high inflation, and even climate change. The aim is to summarize findings of studies on institutional environment of banking sector elaborated by the authors of this presentation. Additionally, the authors will highlight those issues, which become topical for institutional environment's quality more recently. The presentation provides systematized view on the institutional environment of the banking sector.

Keywords: institutional environment, banking sector, research experience, systematized view.

**Jarosław Mioduszewski (POLAND), Marian Oliński (POLAND),
Krzysztof Krukowski (POLAND), Renata Przygodzka (POLAND)**

UTILIZATION OF RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES ON FARMS

The aim of the study was to identify the factors influencing the use of alternative income sources in the development of farms. The analysis was based on a survey conducted among 103 tenants and purchasers of agricultural properties from the Warmia and Mazury region. These individuals managed farms with a total area exceeding 7,300 hectares, of which agricultural land constituted 96.4%. The survey results show that the majority of the analyzed farms do not engage in non-agricultural business activities, reflecting national trends. Only 17.5% of respondents engage in such activities, with most initiatives launched after 2016, which may indicate dynamic changes in the sector. It was observed that an increase in farm size is associated with greater potential for non-agricultural activities; however, even the smallest farms (up to

several dozen hectares) show some entrepreneurial initiative, though the motivations are different, primarily driven by survival needs. The respondents' motivation to initiate and continue non-agricultural activities is complex, with positive factors such as the desire to improve financial conditions and achieve self-realization playing a major role. The survey findings indicate that larger farms are more likely to engage in non-agricultural business activities due to their owners' aspirations rather than necessity, likely due to their greater capital resources and managerial skills. It was also noted that both those already engaged in non-agricultural activities and those planning to start such endeavors in the future are driven by similar motives. Over 41% of respondents either already run or plan to start a business, highlighting a significant entrepreneurial potential that could contribute to local development. Respondents also pointed to barriers such as high costs, tax burdens, and complex legal regulations, which discourage non-agricultural activities. The analysis of the survey results shows that the dominant source of funding for non-agricultural activities comes from personal financial resources, with loans and subsidies from assistance programs being less common, mainly used for purchasing machinery and equipment. An essential issue for the operation and development of any business, including farms, is finding ways to reduce operating costs through investment decisions, such as using renewable energy sources. About 25% of the surveyed farms in the Warmia and Mazury region have renewable energy installations. In nearly 80% of the surveyed farms, respondents indicated that high energy costs, environmental concerns, the possibility of reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and the minimal negative impact of renewable energy installations on the environment were the main reasons for investing in renewable energy. The primary barrier cited was the high investment costs, yet nearly half of the respondents (47.6%) plan to invest in renewable energy technologies.

Key words: conditions, agricultural land leasing, non-agricultural business activities, renewable energy sources (RES).

**Baiba Rivža (LATVIA), Dace Kadile (LATVIA),
Milita Vienazindiene (LITHUANIA), Pēteris Rivža (LATVIA)**

DIGITAL SOCIETY: THE ANALYSIS OF LATVIA AND LITHUANIA

It is understood that everyday life is no longer imaginable without digital technologies. The European Union has been working towards digitalization for more than a decade, including with the aim of developing the digital potential for further growth of the Member States of the European Union. This study focuses on two Baltic countries. The aim of the research is to identify the most challenging areas hindering the digital development of Latvia and Lithuania. As

a result, a theoretical discussion was developed using a descriptive approach. A qualitative and critical analysis of data from 2018 to 2023 was carried out following an assessment system developed by the European Commission compare the digital transformation preparedness of the European Union's Member States. A sociological study was carried out in Latvia and Lithuania in 2023 on the preparedness of society for the digital era. SPSS software was used to process and analyse the results of the sociological study. The results of the research show that the time of the COVID-19 pandemic has been challenging for Latvia and Lithuania. When assessing the results of the Digital Economy and Society Index for the period 2018-2022, it should be noted that Lithuania scores higher results than Latvia and higher results than the European Union average. Latvia and Lithuania show high results in the digitalization of public services. At the same time, Latvia needs to significantly boost growth, including in areas related to the digitalization of business, 5G coverage. Lithuania, in turn, needs to significantly boost growth in connectivity related to 5G spectrum and improve 5G coverage. The results of the sociological study show that the majority of respondents 84.25% use digital solutions and technologies on a daily basis, 9.59% several times a month, while only 6.16% use them rarely.

**Irina Presņakova (LATVIA), Alīna Romanovska (LATVIA),
Anita Stašulāne (LATVIA)**

STRENGTHENING SOCIAL COHESION IN EUROPE THROUGH CULTURAL LITERACY: THE CLiViE PROJECT

Social cohesion and tolerance in Europe are under strain due to deepening inequalities and social exclusion, worsened by the aftermath of the COVID-19 crisis. Tensions between ethnic groups, unequal rights, and rising populism in various countries have contributed to a bleak outlook. This has fueled youth dissatisfaction with democratic institutions, leading to increased disengagement from politics. Despite the current pessimism, there is still hope for positive change. Cultural literacy plays a crucial role in equipping young people with the knowledge, skills, and competencies needed for intercultural dialogue and mutual understanding. This can foster greater social cohesion and tolerance. The Cultural Literacies' Value in Europe (CLiViE) project (which has received funding from the European Union's Horizon Europe Research and Innovation programme under grant agreement No. 101132285) develops and applies a Theory of Change (ToC) methodology and Social Return on Investment (SROI) framework to increase our understanding of the value of cultural literacy through arts-based education on social cohesion. It will be delivered through four main phases: it 'maps' arts-based education within the context of cultural

literacy learning across different learning environments and over different stages of a young person's education; it 'evaluates' arts-based education to help identify and assess their actual outputs and outcomes; it 'values' arts-based education activities through calculating its impact to further contribute to our understanding of the 'where', 'when', 'what' and 'how' young people's cultural literacies are developed, and differentiated in various learning environments; and it 'practices' pedagogies through developing an innovative set of practices and materials to support art-based educators to develop social justice and inclusion and improve the lives of young people through collaborative pedagogy. It has been designed to meet the three main research outcomes of the work programme topic: the ToC methodology and SROI framework for cultural literacies will directly increase our understanding of the value of cultural literacy on social cohesion; the evidencing of value in arts-based education and the collaborative pedagogy practices in cultural literacy through the co-creation of communities of practice (COPs) and a professional development programme (PDP) for arts educators will support the targeted commissioning of activities that will increase cultural literacy in Europe; and the innovative methodology for data gathering (and engaging) through emotional cartography allows young people to find a voice through more effective initiatives to foster cultural literacy around European cultures.

Inese Trusina (LATVIA), Elita Jermolajeva (LATVIA)

IN SEARCH OF FUTURE VISIONS: FOUR SCENARIOS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF LATVIA

The purpose of future planning of the socio-economic system (state) is to promote sustainable development, as well as to improve the quality of life of the population. The target values obtained as a result of the authors' research for 2009-2019 make it possible to identify Latvia's situation as an unsustainable development, i.e. the possibility of development remains, but the recession may accelerate in the future. If the situation continues as a stagnation – non-growth trend, it can last and even manifest itself as degradation, because the first serious signals in the form of population decline have already occurred. The aim of the study – to create the scenarios of Latvian sustainable development forecasts within the framework of the Sustainable Development Monitoring Model (*IAMM – ilgtspējīgas attīstības monitoringa modelis* – in Latvian). Research methods are based on the main definitions of the concept of sustainable development in terms of energy units and socio-economic system (state) as complex non-linear systems. Latvia's sustainable development scenarios have been calculated and formulated using the 1991-2019 data of three countries: (1)

two developed countries in the stage of maturity: the USA as a country with a post-industrial economy and a high level of the global competitiveness and Japan as a country with a high-tech economy and efficiency; (2) one developing country in the growth stage – China as a country with an industrial economy and a high level of technological competitiveness in the world. Within the framework of IAMM, four possible scenarios of Latvia's sustainable development until 2060 have been created with conditional names: Latvian Homestead; Latvia 2000; The Baltic Way; Scandinavian Bridge. The Baltic Way would be the most realistic scenario for achieving Latvia's sustainable development goals, while the Scandinavian Bridge would be the most ambitious. The IAMM can help to plan and monitor the country's strategic sustainable development goals.

This work was supported by the project of Latvia University of Life Sciences and Technologies Nr. Z70 "Integrated approach to determining socio-economic indicators of sustainable development".

Anastasiia Simakhova (UKRAINE)

SOCIAL ASPECTS OF THE UKRAINIAN ECONOMY RECOVERY IN THE CONDITIONS OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

The key direction of Ukraine's socio-economic development is European integration. Obviously, it will take place in the context of Ukraine's postwar reconstruction. The social aspects of Ukraine's post-war revival are extremely important for ensuring stability, social justice and the well-being of the population. European integration, as a strategic choice, opens up new opportunities for Ukraine to reform and modernize its social sector.

The main social aspects of the postwar revival are:

1. Restoration of social infrastructure (destroyed schools, hospitals, residential buildings, transportation, etc.). Restoration of these facilities will require significant investment and coordination with international partners. The European Union can provide assistance through funding programs and technical support).
2. Rehabilitation and social support for victims and veterans. It will be important to implement rehabilitation programs, social protection, access to quality medical and psychological services, and employment.
3. Employment of the unemployed population. Postwar recovery will require the creation of new jobs, as many people have lost their jobs due to the destruction of businesses and the economic downturn. European standards and practices can help to implement modern

employment policies and create favorable conditions for small and medium-sized businesses.

4. Migration processes and return of citizens. Returning migrants and ensuring conditions for their reintegration into society will be an important issue. This will require the development of appropriate government programs and coordination with the EU to create conditions for safe return and employment.
5. Education and training. Education will be a key tool for economic and social recovery. It will be necessary to restore educational institutions and implement vocational training programs, in particular for veterans and youth. The European integration process will facilitate the harmonization of educational standards with Europe, as well as the exchange of experience and training programs.
6. Social justice and reduction of inequality. It is important to ensure a fair distribution of resources and assistance to all segments of the population, especially those most affected by the war. European approaches to social justice and the protection of vulnerable groups can serve as a guide for reforms in Ukraine.
7. Healthcare reforms. European assistance and standards in the healthcare sector can help modernize the system and improve the accessibility and quality of medical services.

European integration will be a catalyst for social reforms in Ukraine.

The postwar revival of Ukraine will require significant efforts on the part of the state, international partners, and the entire society. European integration can become an important tool for implementing reforms, strengthening the social sphere and ensuring the country's sustainable development.

Maryna Navalna (UKRAINE)

HATE SPEECH AS A MEANS OF INFLUENCE ON THE CONSCIOUSNESS OF UKRAINIANS DURING THE RUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN WAR

Hate speech is any form of incitement, dissemination or justification of hatred and violence against a person or group of people on the basis of certain characteristics, such as gender, sexual orientation, race, ethnicity, nationality, language, social status, religion or other beliefs. Hate speech is not protected under freedom of expression, so it can be legally prevented and punished. The Russian-Ukrainian war continues not only on the border demarcation line. Most of this confrontation takes place in the information space. In peacetime, some statements could not be considered a threat at all. But if we put all this in the

context of war and the occupation of territories, then any expression of hostility towards social, ethnic and religious groups that are potential victims of the conflict can have fatal consequences both for individual citizens and groups, and for society in general. Studies of the scope, means and methods of spreading hatred in the Russian and Ukrainian media have increased in recent years. The situation is even worse with social networks, blogs, forums, comments and entertainment portals. The analysis of these information platforms requires a separate study and conclusions.

Keywords: mass media, hate speech, Russian-Ukrainian war, conflict.

Vitolds Zahars (LATVIJA), Anna Dembovskaya (LATVIJA)

RETROSPEKTĪVS IESKATS PASAULES GLOBĀLAJĀS PROBLĒMĀS

Pirms skaitļošanas tehnoloģiju un interneta masveida izplatības 20. gadsimtā pastāvošo pasauli raksturoja relatīva noteiktība, linearitāte un paredzamība. Attīstības stratēģijas tika izstrādātas ilgtermiņā un tās efektīvi varēja izmantot dažādas paaudzes. Pastāvēja zināma pārliecība par pieņemtajiem lēmumiem, jo vide bija samērā stabila un rīcības noveda pie plānotiem rezultātiem. Attīstoties zinātnes un tehnikas progresam, tehnoloģijas sāka pārveidoties ātrāk nekā vienas paaudzes maiņa, vairojot daudzveidību un daudznozīmību. Pārmaiņu ātrums ir tik milzīgs, ka kļūst ārkārtīgi grūti paredzēt nākotnes situāciju vai plānot jebkādas darbības. Problēmas ir kļuvušas daudzveidīgākas un sarežģītākas, un tās sastāv no daudziem dažādiem faktoriem, cēloņiem un notikumiem, kuru skaits ir tik liels, ka nav iespējams visu satvert un dot adekvātu vērtējumu. Pasaule kļūst neviennozīmīga un pavisam nesaprotama, kas izraisa sajūtu, ka pašreizējā pasaules uztvere neatbilst mūsdienu dzīves prasībām. Līdz ar klimata pārmaiņu paātrināšanos, karu Ukrainā, pieaugošo politisko, ekonomisko un finansiālo nestabilitāti, kā arī interneta un mākslīgā intelekta ienākšanu pasaule ieguvusi pavisam jaunas iezīmes, kas liek mainīt ierasto pasaules uztveres koncepciju.

EKONOMIKA / ECONOMICS

REĢIONĀLĀ EKONOMIKA, FINANSES UN KREDĪTS / REGIONAL ECONOMICS, FINANCES AND CREDIT

Ana Margarida Amado (LATVIA)

THE EFFECTS OF RECENT TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCEMENTS ON LATVIA'S IT SECTOR

This research examines how recent technological advancements are affecting Latvia's IT sector, particularly their impact on business productivity and efficiency. There is a lack of understanding about how smaller economies like Latvia are dealing with the challenges and opportunities brought by rapid technological changes. While global studies show how technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI), automation, and digital transformation are affecting business performance, their specific effects on Latvia's IT sector have not been thoroughly explored. This research aims to fill that gap by providing a detailed analysis of how technology is being integrated into Latvia's IT companies. The study focuses on Latvia, a small but emerging player in the European digital landscape. By conducting case studies of local IT companies, the research offers practical insights into how these firms are using advanced technologies to improve productivity. The research also looks at unique challenges in the Latvian market, such as digital literacy gaps, unequal access to infrastructure, and the need for workforce training to keep up with technological changes. Additionally, the research compares Latvia's digital transformation efforts with those of neighboring countries like Estonia and Lithuania, highlighting both successful strategies and areas for improvement. Theoretical analysis shows that while Latvia's IT sector is benefiting from these advancements, there are still significant barriers. These include the need for stronger cybersecurity measures, alignment of regulations with EU standards, and increased investments in digital infrastructure. Despite these challenges, the research concludes that Latvia's IT sector has significant potential for growth. If companies and policymakers can effectively address these barriers, Latvia could become a more competitive player in the global digital economy. The research provides specific recommendations for promoting innovation, improving digital skills, and

increasing the adoption of emerging technologies to drive future economic growth.

Aina Čaplinska (LATVIJA)

FINTECH UZŅĒMUMU ATTĪSTĪBAS DINAMIKAS ANALĪZE LATVIJĀ

Globālā FinTech nozare piedzīvo strauju izaugsmi, ko veicina informācijas tehnoloģiju attīstība, padarot finanšu pakalpojumus pieejamākus un efektīvākus. Kopš 2019. gada FinTech uzņēmumi ir pieredzējuši strauju attīstību visā pasaulē, to skaits ir vairāk nekā dubultojies. Saskaitāmi vairāk nekā 26 000 FinTech start-up uzņēmumi (Howath 2022). Globālā FinTech lietotāju bāze, it īpaši digitālajā maksājumu jomā, 2024. gadā varētu pārsniegt 3,5 miljardus (Statista 2024). Latvijā FinTech uzņēmumi veido ceturtdaļu no visiem Latvijas jaunuzņēmumiem (Fintech Pulse 2023), un to vidū ir vieni no veiksmīgākajiem un visstraujāk augošajiem FinTech uzņēmumiem Eiropā. Latvijas finanšu sektora uzņēmumi ievieš un izmanto inovācijas, kas uzlabo klientu pieredzi un nodrošina mūsdienīgus un ērtus pakalpojumus klientiem. Tehnoloģiju integrācija finanšu industrijā ir ne vien nepieciešama, bet arī neizbēgama, lai efektīvizētu finanšu procesus un piedāvātu inovatīvus produktus un pakalpojumus. Šāda integrācija demonstrē tehnoloģiju un inovāciju svarīgo lomu ekonomikas attīstībā, jo tieši šie aspekti ir pamatā produktivitātes uzlabošanai un jaunu ekonomisko iespēju radīšanai. Salīdzinot Latvijas progresu ar citām Eiropas Savienības valstīm, ir redzams, ka Latvija pašlaik atpaliek tehnoloģiju attīstībā (Finanšu Ministrija 2023). Svarīgi ir saprast, kādi faktori ietekmē finanšu tehnoloģiju nozares izaugsmi Latvijā? FinTech uzņēmumi piedāvā plašu darbības modeļu klāstu, integrējot dažādas tehnoloģijas finanšu pakalpojumos, tādējādi veicinot konkurenci un inovācijas. Blokķēdes un mākslīgais intelekts ir galvenie attīstības faktori, uzlabojot drošību un operacionālo efektivitāti. Lai gan investīciju svārstības ir radījušas izaicinājumus, turpmāka digitālās infrastruktūras un IKT izglītības attīstība ir būtiska nozares konkurētspējai. Latvijas institucionālā vide veiksmīgi atbalsta nozares augšanu, nodrošinot patērētāju aizsardzību un inovācijas. Uz ko norāda jaunu FinTech uzņēmumu reģistrācijas kritums Latvijā? Vai uz nepieciešamību pēc atbalsta jaunajiem tirgus dalībniekiem un stabilākas investīciju vides? *Atslēgas vārdi:* FinTech, start-up uzņēmumi, jaunuzņēmumi.

Sergejs Hilkevics (LATVIA), Galina Hilkevica (LATVIA)

THE USE OF SSA METHOD FOR ECONOMIC TIME SERIES ANALYSIS

Singular Spectral Analysis (SSA) is a powerful method for time series forecasting. The main idea of the SSA was formulated at the end of the 1940s by Kari Karhunen and Michel Loève. Karhunen-Loève theorem describes how to extract signal from the mixture “signal plus noise” and first 50 years of it’s existence SSA was used as instrument for signal cleaning from the noise. In 2001 N. Golyandina, V. Nekrutkin, and A. Zhigljavsky find that it is possible to write linear recurrent form LRF for signal restored by SSA

$$f_n = a_1 f_{n-1} + \dots + a_d f_{n-d}$$

which gives the possibility to calculate any time series value using previous d values. Using this formula for last d time series values, it gives the possibility to calculate value out of initial time series definition area, providing the possibility to forecast time series values. Since that time SSA became the main tool for economic forecasting. We have used several sources of time series with economic data:

- ECB Statistics (<https://sdw.ecb.europa.eu/>),
- European Commission Economic databases (https://ec.europa.eu/info/business-economy-euro/indicators-statistics/economic-databases_en),
- Macroeconomic database AMECO (https://ec.europa.eu/info/business-economy-euro/indicators-statistics/economic-databases/macroeconomic-database-ameco_en),
- OECD databases (<https://www.oecd.org/statistics/listofocddatabases.htm>),
- OECD statistics (<https://stats.oecd.org/>),
- World Bank Open Data (<https://data.worldbank.org/>),
- IMF (<https://www.imf.org/en/Countries>, <https://www.imf.org/en/Data>),
- IMF DataSets (<https://data.imf.org/?sk=388dfa60-1d26-4ade-b505-a05a558d9a42>),
- WTO Trade and tariff data (https://www.wto.org/english/res_e/statis_e/statis_e.htm),
- WTO trade maps (<https://timeseries.wto.org/>), https://www.economicnetwork.ac.uk/data_sets#B._International_sites_for_data),
- World investment report (<https://unctad.org/topic/investment/world-investment-report>),

- BIS statistics explorer (<https://stats.bis.org/statx/toc/LBS.html>),
- BIS statistics warehouse (https://stats.bis.org/#ppq=CBS_C_AND_OTH_EXP_UR;pv=11~10,5,6~0,0,0~name),
- Principal Global indicators (<https://www.principalglobalindicators.org/?sk=E30FAADE-77D0-4F8E-953C-C48DD9D14735>)

and others to receive economic time series and analyst them using SSA.

Results are discussed.

Keywords: Singular Spectral Analysis, economic time series, economic forecasting.

Sergejs Hilķevičs, Valentīna Semakina (LATVIA)

THE COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC FORECASTING METHODS BASED ON THE LATVIAN MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS

The purpose of this paper is to perform a comparative analysis of the statistical forecasting methods and the singular spectrum analysis (SSA) based on the Latvian main macroeconomic indicators data. The comparative analysis of the forecasting methods is based both on the statistical metrics (e.g. RMSE, MAPE) and data visualization (e.g. forecasting plots). The assessment of forecasts' accuracy is a significant step in decision-making – the more accurate the forecasts, the more accurate the recommendations developed to achieve the economic agents are (e.g., profit maximization of the firms). From the point of economic forecasting theory, there are only two approaches to economic processes forecasting – technical analysis and fundamental analysis. In general, technical analysis is solely based on the historical data series analysis, while fundamental analysis is based on the study of economic factors. In our paper, we use the technical analysis approach. Statistical forecasting methods are “traditionally used” in the forecasting of economic processes. For instance, statistical forecasting methods include trend extrapolation, moving average, linear regression etc. On the contrary, the SSA method was initially used for signal processing in the natural sciences, but later, due to its features, has became used in economic forecasting. According to our previous studies, the SSA forecast showed higher accuracy in comparison with the other forecasting methods.

Keywords: economic forecasting, technical analysis, SSA, macroeconomics, Latvian macroeconomic indicators.

Dhruv Bagul (LATVIA), Viktorija Šipilova (LATVIA)

FINANCIAL LITERACY IN THE DIGITAL ERA IN EUROPE

The theme for the research was selected in light of the increasing reliance on digital financial tools in today's society. With the rapid digitization of financial services, many individuals in Europe face difficulties in effectively managing their finances, particularly when using online banking, investment platforms, and mobile payment systems. This research explores how the rise of these digital tools influences financial literacy and decision-making, highlighting the challenges and opportunities that exist in the digital age. The primary aim of this research is to analyze the current state of financial literacy in Europe, with a specific focus on the adoption and impact of digital financial services. The study seeks to understand how the use of digital tools affects individuals' ability to make informed financial decisions and manage their personal finances efficiently. Additionally, the research aims to identify gaps in financial education that may prevent individuals from fully benefiting from these tools and to propose solutions for improving digital financial literacy. This research is based on the analysis of secondary sources, including academic studies, government reports, industry publications, and online articles. By examining existing literature and reports, the research will provide insights into the role of digital tools in shaping financial behaviors and the effectiveness of current financial education programs in addressing the needs of diverse populations. The expected findings include a clearer understanding of the obstacles to digital financial literacy and the development of strategies to enhance financial education in a digital context. The study's conclusions will contribute to ongoing discussions about financial inclusion and may serve as a foundation for future initiatives aimed at improving digital financial literacy across Europe.

Key words: financial literacy, digital era, digital financial tools, financial education, financial inclusion.

Sergejs Hilkevics (LATVIA), Egons Spalans (LATVIA)

CROSS LANGUAGE INFORMATION RETRIEVAL FOR PUBLIC SERVICES

As the digital revolution is transforming our approach to work and communication, a significant potential can be built by digitalizing public services and making laws and other regulatory documents available online. However, language barrier is still a major obstacle of a Digital Governance and Digital Single Market. While there are great advances using artificial

intelligence in information retrieval, public sector presents unique obstacles and problems that have not been satisfactory addressed, not least reason being researchers lacking practical work experience in public sector. Public online service provision is at the centre of digital government. To enable interactions online, public authorities often develop web portals to provide information about public services and digital government information systems to offer online public services. However, omnipresent language barriers still hamper cross-lingual communication and is also one of the main obstacles of a truly connected, language-crossing Digital Single Market and Single Digital Gateway to the public services. The European Parliament and the Council have repeatedly called for a more comprehensive and more user-friendly package of information and assistance to help citizens and businesses navigate the internal market and to strengthen and streamline internal market tools to better meet the needs of citizens and businesses in their cross-border activities. As EU Commission has established the 2030 Policy Programme “Path to the Digital Decade”, aiming for 100% digitalization of key public services [2], number of entities in web portals of public bodies available on the Web will increase rapidly. Therefore, technologies and systems that can enable cross-lingual information access are needed to allow citizens and businesses to retrieve documents in multiple languages based on an input query in one language.

Keywords: cross language information system, Digital Gateway, public services.

Akbar Huseynov (LATVIA)

OPTIMIZING THE EFFICIENCY OF THE USE OF AIR TRANSPORT IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF HOTEL BUSINESS IN THE REGIONS OF AZERBAIJAN AND POSSIBILITIES OF APPLYING INNOVATIVE METHODS

Due to the closure of land borders in Azerbaijan since 2020, all enterprises operating in the tourism sector have the option of using air transport as the only alternative way of doing business. In particular, the failure to take certain necessary steps towards visa simplification between Azerbaijan and the European Union, the fact that the government and all tourism enterprises operating in the private sector do not carry out a planned long-term business strategy regarding the attraction of tourists from Europe to the country, creates obstacles in the development of the hotel business in Azerbaijan. During the research, the importance of implementing optimal measures to increase the efficiency of air transport in the development of the hotel business in Azerbaijan will be noted, and certain suggestions and recommendations will be given by the author for specialists conducting research in the tourism sector. In the study,

comparative-statistical analyzes will be conducted in air transport, the general tourism sector, domestic tourism, hotel business, as well as individual tourism sectors in Azerbaijan during the last 10 years. At the same time, in the final part of the study, the econometric analysis of the impact of macroeconomic indicators on the economic indicators that directly affect the development of the hotel business in Azerbaijan will be shared with the readers. During the investigation of the possibilities of applying innovative methods quantitative and qualitative methods will be mutually preferred in the research. Certain sections of the study will show a mutual exchange of analysis-synthesis and induction-deduction methods. In the conducted research, the relevance of the research will be justified by the author, the main goals of the research will be mentioned separately. The scientific and practical significance of the researched topic will be explained in detail by the author and will be completed with results and suggestions after econometric analysis. The scientific results obtained at the end of the research will be useful for economists studying the hotel and innovation business in Azerbaijan and Latvia.

Olena Isaikina (UKRAINE)

THE IMPORTANCE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN INFORMATION AND ANALYTICAL BUSINESS

In today's globalised, technologically advanced, and simultaneously unstructured world, the role of information and analytical activities is objectively increasing. This is primarily due to the uncontrolled development of various processes and phenomena in the economy, politics, and social life. The use of email, social networks, Google Maps, mobile applications, smart home technologies, and personal assistants powered by artificial intelligence has become an inseparable part of human life. As a result, there is an objective process of developing electronic information technologies across all areas of human activity, including analytics. Specifically, the use of social media platforms such as Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram allows analysts to gather information from various sources simultaneously, track changes in key trends, identify influencers (thought leaders), and study the spread of fake news to build socio-political forecasts. The application of Big Data helps process large volumes of data. For search and analytical work with information, expert systems (Expert Systems), which are applied AI tools, are increasingly being used. They provide significant assistance in analysis and, in some cases, can even replace the analyst. Information and analytical institutions can effectively utilise artificial intelligence tools to create analytical reports, studies, and monitoring. They ensure access to a large amount of information, create new

opportunities for analysis, and help develop analytical products. Furthermore, the presence of automated operational analytics in information analysis is now a necessary condition for the competitiveness of any organisation. This is an urgent objective reality. Modern artificial intelligence systems are ideal analysts that do not require a salary and have a very low probability of making errors. Such systems can process incredibly large volumes of data that the human brain cannot comprehend. Therefore, such implementations are essential. Overall, with the successful integration of artificial intelligence into the information and analytical space, it is possible to ensure the development of society, improve the quality of services, and promote innovation. However, this requires a deep understanding of the challenges and the implementation of appropriate strategies to address them.

Yevhenii Kostyk (UKRAINE)

FEATURES OF THE APPLICATION OF MOTIVATION TOOLS IN THE PROCESS OF FORMING THE INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL OF THE ENTERPRISE

Introduction. In the modern conditions of the development of national economies, the intellectualization of all spheres of human economic activity is clearly observed. The importance and value of intellectual capital is growing and continues to grow, because it provides the formation of unique competitive advantages, both for the creator of the intellectual product and for the economic entities that use it. In turn, at the micro level, intellectual capital depends on the availability of intellectual resources that are transformed into the intellectual potential of the enterprise, which is used at this particular moment in time. However, the category of intellectual potential itself is somewhat broader than intellectual capital and financial resources. Problems of formation of intellectual potential lead to problems of formation of intellectual capital, as well as transformation processes of the financial potential of the enterprise into intellectual resources and intellectual potential. The basis for the emergence of problems is the unsolved problems of sources, assessment and protection of intellectual resources of the enterprise. The purpose of the study is to reveal on the basis of the theoretical basis the essence of the concept of "resource potential" and features its formation on enterprises. *Materials and methods.* Theoretical and the methodological base of the study became scientific works of leading domestic and foreign economists on the study of problems: intellectual business, potential and development of the enterprise, entrepreneurship and business culture; legislative acts, regulatory documents in the field of entrepreneurship, entrepreneurial activity and intellectual property. The research

methodology is based on the following scientific methods: historicism method; system-structural, spatial analysis and logical generalization; analysis and comparison; structural and functional. *Conclusions.* Therefore, effective motivation in the process of forming the intellectual capital of the enterprise should be focused on the following goals: reducing the share of fictitious (unused) human capital of individual carriers; harmonization of target orientations of human capital carriers and their groups with the goals of the enterprise; stimulation of carriers to accumulate their own human capital; creation of a motivational environment that reduces the outflow of carriers of high-quality special human capital; formation of an effective system of intellectual leadership at the enterprise, which is aimed at the growth of group human capital due to the growth of synergy effects.

Keywords: intellectualization; intellectual capital; intellectual potential; intellectual resource; intellectual work; management of intellectual capital; cognitive potential; modification of motivational tools; the mechanism for motivating the economic activity of employees; the content of the motivational mechanism.

**Dorota Kurek (POLAND), Marzena Piotrowska-Trybull (POLAND),
Alina Danileviča (LATVIA)**

THE SITUATION ON THE LABOR MARKET IN LATVIA AND POLAND AND THE ATTRACTIVENESS OF EMPLOYERS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF STUDENTS

The labor market situation differs from country to country, determining divergent career opportunities for young people. This differentiation is influenced by a whole spectrum of factors, including the level and pace of socioeconomic development, and the competitiveness and innovation of the economy. When young people enter the labor market, they seek jobs that provide opportunities for career development. This also means confronting their competencies with those expected by employers. Alongside their values, perceptions, expectations of work, and career aspirations, they compare employers and the employment conditions they offer. Employers perceived as more attractive by young people face more intense competition. Young people aiming for attractive jobs develop their competencies through education, internships and apprenticeships, participation in international student exchanges, and volunteer activities. This article presents the results of research conducted among students of the War Studies University (Poland) and Daugavpils University (Latvia), allowing for preliminary conclusions regarding differences

and similarities in the Polish and Latvian labor markets, particularly in the context of employer attractiveness from the students' perspective.

**Olga Lavrinenko (LATVIA), Svetlana Ignatjeva (LATVIA),
Alina Danileviča (LATVIA), Stanislavs Vaisla (LATVIA)**

CORRUPTION, STATE WEAKNESS AND ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE IN EU COUNTRIES

The report aims to study the complex relationship between corruption (measured by the Corruption Perceptions Index), state weakness (measured by the Fragile States Index) and economic performance (measured by GDP per capita in PPP). The authors examine how these factors influence the economies of the European Union countries, dividing them into two clusters: (1) countries with a relatively high corruption and weak state and low economic performance; (2) countries with a relatively low corruption and strong state and high economic performance. The study shows that as corruption and state weakness increase, the economic performance decreases, demonstrating the negative impact of corruption and state weakness on economic performance in the EU countries. In the first cluster, a decrease in corruption was associated with an increase in GDP per capita, while in the more developed and less corrupt countries of the second cluster, the impact of corruption on GDP was significantly less. The authors conclude that corruption and weak states slow economic growth, reduce the quality of governance, undermine competition and weaken the protection of property rights, thereby discouraging investment and innovation. The differential impact of corruption and state weakness has been established: in more developed countries, the impact of state weakness on economic performance is more significant, while in less developed countries, corruption has a stronger negative impact on economic performance, which is a key contribution to the scientific literature on this topic. The study's findings, based on data from 2022, highlight the need to strengthen public institutions and fight corruption to promote economic growth in the EU countries. The novelty of the study is determined by division of the EU countries into two clusters based on corruption, state weakness and economic performance, providing an original methodological approach. This division allows for a more detailed analysis and comparison of the relationships between these indicators in fundamentally different groups of the EU countries.

Archie G. Reyes (PHILIPPINES)

**NAVIGATING THE ROAD OF START-UPS IN LATVIA AND
PHILIPPINES: A MULTI-CASE STUDY OF ENTREPRENEURIAL
EXEMPLARS**

Start-ups are newly established businesses founded by entrepreneurs who aim to create and develop new offerings for the market and the economy's growth. It focuses on developing and scalability involving innovative tools and disruptive business models. Operating companies typically need more resources and funding, especially at the beginning, to rely on investments from various capitalists for expansion and scaling the operation. The methodology of this study is a multi-case design in qualitative research that presents different experts who have successfully surmounted challenges in the marketplace. The design explores the uniqueness of the entrepreneurial mind and how start-ups manage the circumstances. It focuses on the quickly changing start-up landscape by influencing practices for innovation, particularly in legal frameworks contrasting the trade of every Filipino's dynamic practices with the intricate entrepreneurial, diverse ecosystem following legal conducts that foster favorable impacts to start-ups. The inclusion and exclusion criteria identified participants between the two countries. Filipino setting faced different obstacles in preparing its financial resources and infrastructure to reach more extensive markets. However, it highlights the entrepreneur's adaptability and tenacity over time. Significantly, results will show that despite different obstacles in dealing with start-ups, experts in both nations have specific characteristics, such as uniqueness, inventiveness, tenacity, and a supportive environment to meet the bottom of success. The research conclusions help create innovative business methods and standards for aspiring young leaders and professionals in promoting local cultures, accounting processes, and policies that strengthen the foundation for entrepreneurship. Additionally, aspirants can use the multi-case design described in this study to develop a long-lasting entrepreneurial culture and prepare their minds to inspire future international cooperation.

Dace Štefenberga (LATVIA), Kristiāna Balode (LATVIA)

COLLABORATIVE MODELS FOR HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE REGION

Latvian National Development Plan 2021-2027 outlines the need for sustainable regional development. The article “Collaborative Models for Human Capital Development in the Region” describes theoretical aspects and feasibility study of cooperation models for regional economic development. Regional universities and their inclusion into European University alliances are defined as the driving force for further development in higher education and innovation in the regions. One of the most important tasks is to bring together the expertise and strengths of the involved partners to be able to highlight the best potential outcomes in different combinations of individuals and institutions and then validate these models for the development of higher education and innovation in the region. Key questions usually are what, why, and how? Why it is necessary, how we should interact and cooperate with partners (national institutions, entrepreneurs, local communities, NGOs, local government), and what we can do to achieve overall goals, defined in Latvia National Development Plan and Latvia 2030 strategy. Returning and retaining human capital in the region brings significant added value to its growth. The region's external environment is key to its attractiveness for business, the local community, and opportunities for cooperation for business development.

Oksana Ruža (LATVIJA)

STARTUP EKOSISTĒMAS: STARPTAUTISKĀ PIEREDZE

Startup ekosistēmai ir svarīga loma talantu piesaistē un noturēšanā, ekonomiskās izaugsmes stimulēšanā un inovatīvos risinājumos. Startup ekosistēma apraksta faktoru, nosacījumu un resursu kopumu, kas veicina jaunuzņēmumu attīstību un atbalstu noteiktā vietā vai reģionā. Tas rada labvēlīgu vidi jaunuzņēmumiem, lai tie varētu radīt, augt un gūt panākumus, nodrošinot piekļuvi finansējumam, zināšanām, infrastruktūrai, tīklu veidošanai un citiem resursiem, kas ir pieejami jaunuzņēmumiem. Raksta mērķis ir empīriski apstiprināt STARTUP EKOSISTĒMAS lomu uzņēmējdarbības veidošanā un paaugstināšanā Baltijas un starptautisko valstu (Ukraina, Gruzija) ekonomiskajā attīstībā.

**TIESĪBU ZINĀTNE, SOCIOLOĢIJA,
VADĪBZINĀTNE, SOCIĀLĀ PSIHOLOĢIJA
/
JURISPRUDENCE, SOCIOLOGY,
MANAGEMENT,
SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY**

Darius Dzikas (LATVIA), Vladas Tumulavičius (LITHUANIA)

**EVOLUTION OF POLICE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES IN THE
CONTEXT OF MILITARY CRISIS AND THEIR IMPACT ON PUBLIC
TRUST**

In recent years many high-income countries have seen a trend toward adopting public order as the basis for democratic law enforcement that puts the needs of society first. New Public Management, which emerged in the 1950s and 1960s, has been characterized as a management movement that emphasizes transparency, performance management, and accountability of public servants and managers. New concepts of public administration reform emphasize resource use and goal attainment are leading to a transformation of managerial roles toward business managers, in line with new organizational ideals. Providing police services and achieving public goals require a careful balance between meeting community needs and maintaining organizational flexibility to respond to emerging incidents. The purpose of this research is to consider the key points in the organization of management of law enforcement institutions, in particular the organizational structure of the police under martial law and the management of efficiency in the police and the impact of this on citizens' trust in the police. The object of the study is the complex of actions and the role of the police in maintaining order and security during martial law. The authors consider a comprehensive approach to management, evaluation, control and forecasting, which includes several basic functions: evaluation of productivity and efficiency; ensuring accountability and transparency in budget allocation; creating a long-term link between the current activities of the organization and its established goals and objectives. These indicators allow law enforcement agencies to focus on upcoming tasks and adapt to public needs to improve their activities. To achieve this, various management strategies and plans have been developed, such as balanced scorecards, planning, programming, budgeting and

execution, and performance management. The authors consider and highlight the key components that determine the strategy of the organization and management of the police forces. The authors analyze the New Public Management approach as a key strategy for democratic police reform in transitional, developing and post-conflict countries. They also find that New Public Management can function both independently as a policing strategy and alongside other management methods, such as community policing. However, the implementation of New Public Management must be culturally appropriate and tailored to the specific societal context. The study found that following the introduction of martial law, law enforcement agencies, including the police, demonstrate adequate adaptability, demonstrate high cohesion, prioritize preventing terrorist threats and maintaining order in the regions most affected by the conflict.

Keywords: police forces, crisis, new management strategies, security of society, martial law.

Nokuthula Hazel Kabini (SOUTH AFRICA)

SUSTAINABILITY EDUCATION THROUGH POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND QUALITY EDUCATION

The research aims at disclosing the understanding of sustainability education and implementing it. This will be done through the autobiographical research method by sharing author's life story and experiences to provide an alternative way of thinking about achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. The author will use autobiographical research as the research methodology. The author will apply biography to the theory of sustainability education. The study of the scientific literature suggests that education for sustainability is aimed at encouraging changes in knowledge, skills, values, and attitudes, with hopes that it will enable a more sustainable and just society for all. It is also aimed at motivating learners to act in the best interest of the environment as well as their fellow human beings, by highlighting a significance of a holistic approach in learning. The focus of this study is on generating alternative possibilities to endorse sustainability education that is not based on or defined by limitations or policies, which involves the idea of having right relationship with humanity and nature.

Key words: sustainable education, poverty alleviation, quality education.

Iveta Katelo (LATVIJA), Vitālijs Raščevskis (LATVIJA)

PUBLISKO ADMINISTRATĪVO PAKALPOJUMU KVALITĀTES ILGTSPĒJĪBAS NOVĒRTĒJUMS LATVIJAS PUBLISKĀ SEKTORA IESTĀDĒS

Viens no ANO Ilgtspējīgās attīstības mērķiem (IAM) ir laba pārvaldība un ilgtspējīgas pilsētas un kopienas. Ilgtspējīgās attīstības mērķi valsts pārvaldē ir aktuāli visā pasaulē un sasniedzami tikai kopīgiem spēkiem, izmantojot zinātnes atzinumus. Publisko administratīvo pakalpojumu kvalitātes ilgtspējība ir viens no svarīgiem mērķiem valsts pārvaldes darbības uzlabošanā Latvijā un pasaulē. Pētījuma mērķis bija novērtēt Latvijas valsts pārvaldes iestāžu sniegto administratīvo pakalpojumu kvalitātes ilgtspējību, salīdzinot tā rezultātus ar 2017.-2018.gadā veikto pētījumu. Pētījumu bāze: Valsts pārvaldes iestādes (4) un to filiāles Latvijā. Pētījums balstīts uz publisko pakalpojumu klientu izlasi Latvijas lielākajās pilsētās - Rīgā, Daugavpilī, Jelgavā, Ventspilī un Valmierā. Pētījumā piedalījās 130 nejauši izvēlēti valsts pārvaldes iestāžu klienti, kuri pirms un pēc iestādes apmeklējuma aizpildīja SERVQUAL anketas. Aptauju anketas tika ievāktas 2022-2023.gadā. Klientu izlasi var raksturot kā nejausu un administratīvi-teritoriālu, ievērojot plānošanas reģionu proporcionālo pārstāvniecību. Datu apkopošanai un analīzei tika izmantots pakalpojumu kvalitātes novērtēšanas modelis – SERVQUAL (Parasuraman et al. 1988) instruments un SPSS (22.0) programmatūra. Administratīvo pakalpojumu kvalitātes ilgtspējas uzlabošana Latvijā var dot pamatotu ieguldījumu sabiedrības dzīves kvalitātes paaugstināšanā, tās stratēģisko mērķu sasniegšanā, pilnveidot publiskās pārvaldes iestāžu darbību un līdz ar to arī ekonomisko vidi. Atslēgas vārdi: publiskā pārvalde, publiskie pakalpojumi, publisko pakalpojumu kvalitātes ilgtspējība.

Aldona Kipāne (LATVIJA), Andrejs Vilks (LATVIJA)

NAIDA NOZIEGUMI KĀ KRIMINOLOĢISKĀS IZPĒTES PRIEKŠMETS

Pasaules valstu kriminoloģijas zinātnē ir uzkrāts plašs teorētisks un empīrisks materiāls, kas raksturo noziedzību, atsevišķus tās veidus, noziedzīgu nodarījuma mehānismu, noziedznieku un upuri, kā arī tiesībsargājošo iestāžu reakciju uz noziedzības izpausmēm. Kriminoloģija joprojām ir atvērta izpētei un pilnveidei, ko apliecina noziedzības attīstības tendences. Mūsdienu pasaulē kriminoloģijas ietvaros fiksē jaunu nodarījumu un parādību izcelšanos, kas attīsta jaunas kriminoloģijas izpētes nozares, piemēram, kara kriminoloģija, sporta

kriminoloģija. Sen zināmas sociālas negatīvas parādības mūsdienās kļūst par izteiktāku sociālu problēmu, tiek aplūkotas jaunā krimināltiesiskajā un kriminoloģiskajā skatījumā. Eiropas un pasaules mērogā pastiprināta uzmanība tiek pievērsta dažādām noziedzīgas rīcības izpausmēm, piemēram, naida noziegumiem un veidojas pat jauna kriminoloģijas apakšnozare – naida noziegumu kriminoloģija. Termins “naida noziegums” ir salīdzinoši jauns, kas tika izveidots 1980. gadu vidū, lai identificētu noziedzīgus nodarījumus, kuru pamatā ir aizspriedumi pret upura faktisko vai šķietamo piederību kādai statusa grupai, piemēram, noteiktai rasei vai reliģijai (Jacobs and Potter, 1998). Tomēr speciālajā literatūrā nav atrodamā vienota nostāja par šo negatīvo sabiedrības parādību. Dažiem naida noziegums ir parādība, kas aptver plašu aizskāruma spektru, kas izpaužas pret minoritāšu kopienām kopumā, gan noziedzīga rīcība, naida runa, diskriminācija, un mikroagresija. Naida noziedzīgi nodarījumi ir nodarījumi, kas ietver neobjektivitātes elementus, pamatojoties uz dažām upura individuālajām īpašībām, tostarp rasi, dzimumu, invaliditāti, seksuālo orientāciju un reliģiju. Čakraborti un Gārlends šo terminu ir aprakstījuši kā "slidenu un nedaudz netveramu jēdzienu, kura konceptuālā un darbības neskaidrība rada sarežģījumus to piemērošanā (Chakraborti and Garland, 2010). Citējot Barbaru Periju vārdiem: “izkāp no ierindas, pārkāp neredzamas robežas, un arī tu varētu gulēt zemē piekauts un asiņains” (Perry, 2003). Naida noziegumi ietver uzmākšanos, īpašuma iznīcināšanu un personisku uzbrukumu, līdz pat slepkavībām. Tas ir lielāks izaicinājums krimināltiesību sistēmai nekā noziedzība, kas nav saistīta ar aizspriedumiem, jo tai ir simboliska kvalitāte, kas izstaro ne tikai atsevišķas noziedzīgas darbības. Šie “ziņojuma noziegumi” ir paredzēti, lai sniegtu skaidru brīdinājumu visiem upura (domājamās) kopienas locekļiem. Naida motivēta uzvedība svārstās no mikroagresijas līdz noziedzīgām darbībām, un tā ir nozīmīgs drauds sabiedrības veselībai, sabiedrības, kas ietekmē indivīdu, ģimeņu un kopienu fizisko un garīgo labklājību. Naida noziegumi faktiski ir uzbrukums visiem stigmatizēto un atstumto kopienu locekļiem. Viena no kopējām stratēģijām, lai izprastu naida noziedzīga nodarījuma cēloņus, ir vērsta uz to personu motivāciju, kuras iesaistītas aizspriedumu motivētos incidentos. Šim nolūkam pētnieki ir izstrādājuši naida nodarījuma izdarījušo personu tipoloģijas (Awan, 2014; Jacks & Adler, 2015; McDevitt, Levin, & Bennett, 2002). Tipoloģijas pieejas atbalstītāji apgalvo, ka spēja grupēt sarežģītus procesus sniedz lielāku ieskatu parādībās kopumā. Pamatojoties uz intervijām ar policijas amatpersonām, upuriem un naida nodarījumu izdarītājiem, Levins un MakDevits (1993) izstrādāja tipoloģiju, kas identificēja trīs galvenās naida motivēta uzvedība:

1. Noziedzniekus, kuri izdara noziedzīgus nodarījumus aizrautības vai aizraušanās dēļ (aizraušanās meklēšana).
2. Noziedzniekus, kuri uzskata sevi par “savas kopienas aizstāvjiem” (savas telpas aizstāvēšana).

3. Noziedznieki (veido nelielu grupu), kuras dzīves uzdevums ir atbrīvot pasauli no grupām, kuras viņi uzskata par ļaunām vai zemākām (misijas vadītās personas). Ārvalstu iepriekšējo gadu pētījuma rezultāti, apliecina, ka visizplatītākais naida noziegumu veids bija uzbrukums, kas izdarīts noziedznieka aizraušanās vai satraukuma dēļ. Savukārt jauniešu izdarītie nodarījumi biežāk ir garlaicības motivēti un jaunieši meklē izklaidi. Noziedznieku aptauja parādīja, ka 91% noziedznieks ir pametis savu apkārtni, lai meklētu upuri dažādās vietās: geju bārā, klubā, citā pilsētas daļā vai mazākumtautību apkaimē. Uzbrukuma mērķis izvēlēts, pamatojoties uz noziedznieka uztveres, ka upuris kaut kādā veidā būtiski atšķiras no noziedznieka. Aizsardzības motivācija ir saistīta ar vēlmi izstumt minoritāšu grupas, kas tiek uzskatītas par iejaukšanos noziedznieka kopienā. Noziedznieka aizspriedumu motivēto uzbrukumu mērķis ir pārliecināt minoritāšu grupas vai individuus pārcelties citur. Misijas virzītu motivāciju kategorizē uzvedība, kas izrāda intensīvu naidu pret minoritāšu grupu un bieži piedalās organizētā naida grupā. Atšķirībā no aizsardzības motivētiem noziedzniekiem, tie par savu dzīves mērķi padara ne tikai izolēt mērķa grupu no savas kopienas, bet arī to izskaust.

Vēlākaajos gados, paplašinātā tipoloģija ietvēra papildu kategoriju:

4. "atriebība" (McDevitt et al., 2002). Atriebību, parāda noziedznieka uzvedība, kas norāda uz to, ka nodarījums bija rezultāts iepriekš uztvertiem uzbrukumiem viņu kopienai. Piemēram, noziedznieks var izdarīt naida noziegumu pret personu, kuru viņš uzskata par musulmani, reaģējot uz 9/11 teroraktiem, vai Āzijas amerikāņu individu, reaģējot uz COVID-19 pandēmiju (Sheppard, Lawshe and McDevitt, 2021).

Otrajā pieejā ir plašāks skatījums uz faktoriem, kas izraisa naida noziedzīgus nodarījumus (Green, McFalls un Smith, 2002) sniedz pārskatu par šiem potenciālajiem mehānismiem, ar kuriem var rasties naida nodarījumu, lai iekļautu psiholoģiskus, sociāli psiholoģiskus, vēsturiski kulturālus, socioloģiskus, ekonomiskus un politiskus skaidrojumus. Ņemot vērā šīs tipoloģijas un arī to, ka naida noziegumu motivācijai ir psiholoģisks raksturs, tad naida noziegumu prevencijas stratēģijai primāri ir jābūt plānotām uz: 1) spēju identificēt riska faktorus; 2) virzītām uz potenciālā noziedznieka uzskatu un aizspriedumu ietekmēšanu; 3) sabiedrības informēšanu un izglītošanu.

Dileta Jatautaitė (LITHUANIA), Vaiva Zuzevičiūtė (LITHUANIA)

FRAMEWORK FOR ASSESSING THE INFLUENCE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEARNING AND ACQUISITION AMONG MRU AND VU VM STUDENTS IN SUSTAINABLE EDUCATION

This study presents a framework for analyzing the influence of Artificial Intelligence (AI) on foreign language learning and acquisition among students of Mykolas Romeris University (MRU) and Vilnius University Business School, within the broader context of sustainable education. As educational institutions increasingly adopt AI-driven tools to enhance multilingual proficiency, understanding AI's role in sustainable language education becomes crucial. The proposed framework examines how AI technologies—such as adaptive learning platforms, personalized feedback systems, and language-processing algorithms—can support language acquisition by catering to individual learning paces and preferences, thus promoting educational sustainability. Specifically, the study explores the extent to which AI-driven solutions address common challenges faced by MRU and VU VM students, including language retention, engagement, and accessibility in foreign language studies. Empirical data collected from both universities provides insights into students' experiences and perceptions of AI-powered tools, offering a basis to evaluate the ethical, cultural, and pedagogical implications of AI in language learning. Furthermore, the framework assesses AI's capacity to align with sustainable educational goals by fostering inclusivity and reducing resource dependence. By integrating data-driven and human-centered methodologies, this study offers recommendations for educators, policymakers, and technologists on effectively implementing AI in language education. It also highlights pathways for MRU and VU VM to build AI-driven, scalable, and ethically responsible language learning programs that promote sustainable education and meet the evolving needs of their students.

Iwona Lasek-Surowiec (POLAND)

THE DIGITAL EURO AND PRIVACY

The digital euro is an initiative by the European Central Bank aimed at introducing a new digital form of money, distinct from private cryptocurrencies in that it will be issued and regulated by the central bank. One of the key challenges associated with this project is protecting users' privacy, which requires balancing the need for transaction security with avoiding excessive interference in citizens' personal data. Privacy is one of the main topics in discussions surrounding the digital euro. Users expect their financial data to be adequately protected and their transactions to remain private. On the other hand, authorities must ensure that the digital euro is not used for illegal purposes, such as money laundering or terrorist financing. In public consultations conducted by the ECB, the majority of respondents expressed concerns about the potential for excessive control over their transactions, highlighting the importance of trust in the new payment system. In response to these concerns, various technical solutions are being considered, such as data encryption and distributed ledger technologies (DLT). One option is the introduction of so-called "conditional privacy," meaning that smaller transactions could be fully anonymous, while larger ones would be subject to stricter scrutiny. This would allow users to enjoy privacy protection in everyday payments, while ensuring the monitoring of high-value transactions to prevent financial crime. From a legal perspective, the digital euro must comply with European Union regulations on personal data protection (GDPR). Supervisory bodies will need to ensure that users' data is appropriately safeguarded and that their privacy is not disproportionately infringed upon for the sake of oversight. The introduction of the digital euro is a step forward in the digitalization of the economy, but the success of this project will depend on citizens' trust, which requires the implementation of transparent and effective privacy protection mechanisms.

**Jūlija Liodorova (LATVIJA), Gunta Rauza (LATVIJA),
Visija Linarte (LATVIJA)**

GRĀMATVEDĪBAS EKSPERTA ATZINUMA TICAMĪBA UN KVALITĀTE

Prezentācijas un paša pētījuma pamatmērķis ir pārliecināt (tiesu) grāmatvedības eksperta atzinuma lietotājus par ekspertu spējām nodrošināt kvalitatīvu un ticamu atzinuma sniegšanu atbilstoši nacionālo normatīvo aktu un starptautisko standartu prasībām, lai paplašinātu atzinuma izmantošanas iespējas ekonomisko strīdu risināšanā un kriminālprocesu izmeklēšanā. Šo jautājumu praktizējošie eksperti piedāvā apspriest atklātā diskusijā starp speciālistiem ekspertu kolektīvā jaunizstrādātās grāmatvedības tiesu ekspertīzes metodikas validācijai, metodikas pilnveidošanai ņemot vērā diskusijā izteiktos priekšlikumus, komentārus un pretargumentus. Autores izskaidros grāmatvedības tiesu ekspertu secinājumu veidošanas algoritmu, iepazīstinās ar trim secinājumu formām un to formulējumu interpretāciju. Autores prezentēs ekspertu izstrādāto mehānismu grāmatvedības tiesu ekspertu rezultātu ticamības pakāpes noteikšanai, identificējot un vērtējot tiesu ekspertīzes riska faktorus, balstoties uz Kriminālprocesa likuma normām un Starptautiskajiem revīziju standartiem. Autores prezentēs grāmatvedības tiesu ekspertīzes kvalitātes nodrošināšanas komponentus un pasākumus, kas izstrādāti, vadoties no Starptautiskajiem kvalitātes standartiem ekspertīžu un revīziju veikšanai. Pētījuma rezultāti paredzēti grāmatvedības tiesu ekspertīzes metodikas validācijai un pilnveidošanai, ekspertīzes (grāmatvedības un revīziju) jomā praktizējošiem speciālistiem un sniegs objektīvu priekšstatu par šo pakalpojumu saņēmējiem un lēmumu pieņēmējiem (strīdos iesaistītajām pusēm, finanšu izmeklētājiem, prokuroriem, tiesnešiem). Pētījumā izmantota salīdzinošā un kontekstuālā analīze, nacionālo normatīvo aktu un starptautisko standartu analīze, grupēšana un vizualizācija.

Natālija Mihailova (LATVIJA)

RADOŠUMA UN INOVATĪVĀ VADĪBAS STILA SAISTĪBA AR SOCIĀLI - PSIHOLOĢISKĀ KLIMATA REGULĀCIJU IZGLĪTĪBAS IESTĀDĒS

*„Nav nozīmes, cik jums gadu. Ja jūs spējat saglabāt vēlmi būt radošs, bērns jūsos ir dzīvs.”
(Dž. Kasavetess)*

Kreativitātes jeb radošuma jēdziena skaidrojums. Radošums (radībspēja) jeb kreativitāte ir spēja radīt jaunas idejas vai konceptus. No zinātniskā viedokļa, radošas domas rezultātā rodas gan oriģināla, gan unikāla, gan piemērota ideja. Ikdienas uztverē radošums vienkārši ir māka radīt ko jaunu, unikālu, neatkārtojamo, inovatīvu. Lai gan vairāki cilvēki uzskata, ka radošums ir iedzimts, citi apgalvo, ka to var iemācīt. Kreativitāte (no latīņu val. – *creato* – „radīšana”) – ir cilvēka radošās spējas. Kreativitātes jēdziena skaidrojumā dominē vairāki viedokļi. R. Sternbergs, T.Lubarts (1999) raksturo kreativitāti kā spēju radīt darbu, kas ir inovatīvs, neparasts un sociāli nozīmīgs, sabiedrības attīstībai vērtīgs (noderīgs, apmierina kādu vajadzību). Novitāte tiek bieži minēta kā viena no būtiskākajām radošuma iezīmēm. A.Grecovs (2007) akcentē, ka kreativitāte ir spēju kopums, intelekta un personības īpašību komplekss, kas ietver sevī arī cilvēka dzīves pozīciju un sociālo nostāju, politisko piederību. Kreativitātes jēdziena izpratnē būtiski ir radošuma intelektuālie priekšnoteikumi. Savukārt R.Bebre (2010) radošumu jeb kreativitāti definē kā noturīgu individualitātes īpašību, ko raksturo novatorisms, oriģinalitāte, netradicionālie risinājumi, antikonformisms, drosme, jaunrades darbības produktivitāte dažādās nozarēs: mākslā, zinātnē, tehnikā, pedagogijā u.c., radoša intuīcija, bagāta fantāzija, iedvesma, psihes plastiskums, virsapziņas un zemapziņas darbība. Šīs pieejas ir būtiskas arī mācību procesā, kur galvenā vērtība tiek pievērsta pašam radošuma procesam, un kura rezultāti ir atkarīgi no ikviena audzēkņa personības īpašībām un ārējiem apstākļiem, ko lielā mērā nosaka mācību vide un klimats. Kreativitātes jēdziena izpratnē būtiski ir radošuma intelektuālie priekšnoteikumi (Bebre, 2010). Tādi autori, ka Dž. Gilfords un E. Torrens (1988) atzīst, ka kreativitāte jāuztver kā diverģentā vai daudzpusīga domāšana (vērstā dažādos virzienos), pieļaujot meklējumu dažādību, kuru rezultātā rodas negaidīti atklājumi. Radošās domāšanas procesam ir raksturīga:

- spēja ģenerēt vairākas idejas vienlaicīgi;
- spēja producēt dažādu jēdzienu idejas;
- spēja izvirzīt retas, nestandarta idejas;
- spēja pilnveidot izvirzītās idejas;
- spēja problēmas risinājumam analizēt un sintezēt informāciju.

Kopumā varam secināt, ka radošums jeb radītspēja ir unikāla spēja radīt ko jaunu, neparastu un vēl nebijušu. Skolo2030 jaunā mācību programma, kas balstās uz kompetenču pieeju arī cieši balstās uz radošumu un tā attīstīšanu mūsu valsts skolēnos īpašu uzmanību pievēršot 4. klases skolēniem. Tātad radītspēja ir spēja vienlaicīgi ģenerēt vairākas idejas, producēt dažādu ideju jēdzienus, izvirzīt nestandarta idejas, pilnveidot idejas, kā arī spēja analizēt un sintezēt informāciju – nestandarti. Pateicoties tieši radošiem cilvēkiem un viņu radītspējai rodas negaidīti un inovatīvi atklājumi.

Anna Russke (LATVIJA)

EMPĀTIJA MĀKSLINIECISKĀS IEVIRZES IESTĀŽU VADĪBĀ

Sabiedrības un organizāciju vadība joprojām attīstās un pievērš aizvien lielāku uzmanību savu darbinieku fiziskai un jo īpaši psiholoģiski emocionālajai videi darbavietās. Tēmas izvēle tiek pamatota ar nepieciešamību izpētīt un analizēt faktoros, kas būtiski ietekmē, veicina vai bremsē empātisku attieksmi mākslinieciskās ievirzes iestāžu vadībā. Kas ir nepieciešams, lai uzlabotu empātisku vidi audzēkņu, mācībspēku, personāla un vadības saskarsmē? Reducējot Latvijā pārstāvēto mākslinieciskās ievirzes iestāžu sarakstu, autore apskata un vērtē situāciju vidējās profesionālās (MIKC NMV Rīgas Baleta skolā) un augstākās profesionālās izglītības iestādēs (Jāzepa Vītola Latvijas Mūzikas akadēmijā); Latvijas Nacionālajā operā un baletā (to veidojošās mākslinieciskajās struktūrvienībās), interešu izglītībā-klasiskās un laikmetīgās dejas studijā (Tāļa Sila Dejas akadēmijā). Mākslinieciskās ievirzes iestādes veic ne tikai izglītošanas funkciju, bet arī sabiedrībai nodrošina plašas iespējas pieredzēt, izbaudīt šo iestāžu galaproduktus jeb piedāvājumu, apmeklējot tās kā skatītājiem, klausītājiem, iesaistoties kā dalībniekiem, dejotājiem vai kādā citā veidā. Turklāt lielākā daļa šo iestāžu paralēli darbojas vairākās sfērās, apvienojot, piemēram, izglītību, kultūrizglītību, izpildītājmākslu un uzņēmējdarbību, tādēļ vēl jo svarīgāka kļūst vadības kompetence, stratēģija, plānošana, efektīva darbinieku resursa pārvaldība un iesaistīto labbūtība, kas ietekmē visu galaproduktu kvalitāti, kā arī iestādes prestižu un veikspēju.

Atslēgas vārdi: empātija, iejūtība, mākslinieciskās ievirzes iestāde/s, vadības un darbinieku saskarsme, empātiska attieksme vadībā.

Vladislavs Sardiko (LATVIJA)

INSTRUMENTĀRIJA IZVEIDES PROCEDŪRA VECĀKO MUITAS UZRAUGU NOSTĀDŅU IZVĒRTĒJUMAM

Darbinieku nostādnes izpratne ir kritisks elements, lai uzlabotu organizācijas veiktspēju un produktivitāti, it īpaši tādos specializētos amatos kā vecākais muitas uzraugs /-dze. Šie darbinieki saskaras ar papildus izaicinājumiem, tostarp smagi darba apstākļi (nakts maiņas, ekstremālie laikapstākļi u.t.t), konfliktsituācijas, ārēja cieša darba kontrole un spiedienu pieņemt ātrus un precīzus lēmumus. Tas norāda uz nepieciešamību izveidot pielāgotu aptaujas rīku, kas precīzi atspoguļotu viņu specifiskos darba apstākļus. Standarta aptaujas bieži vien nespēj aptvert šīs visas nianšes, radot trūkumus izpratnē par darbinieku attieksmi šajā sarežģītajā vidē. Līdz ar to pētījuma mērķis ir novērst trūkumu muitas darbinieku attieksmes novērtēšanā, izstrādājot rīku komplektu, kas var novērtēt darbinieku attieksmi pret vadības nostādnēm un darbu. Pētījums nodrošinās instrumentāriju, kas palīdzēs identificēt darbinieku noskaņojumu un sniegs ieteikumus, kā uzlabot viņu efektivitāti un apmierinātību ar darbu. Problēma, kas tiek aplūkota šajā pētījumā, ir esošo universālo aptauju nespēja efektīvi novērtēt muitas darbinieku attieksmi pret vadības nostādnēm un darba vidi, kas kavē iespēju efektīvi risināt darbinieku motivācijas un darba apmierinātības jautājumus. Šī pētījuma novitāte slēpjas nostādnes novērtēšanas anketas izstrādē, ko muitas pārvalde var izmantot, lai identificētu uzlabojumu nepieciešamību un efektīvāk vadītu savu darbaspēku.

Atslēgas vārdi: muitas darbinieki, nostādnes, instrumentārijs nostādņu mērījumiem.

Iļze Sokolovska (LATVIJA), Baiba Hercmane (LATVIJA)

POLICIJAS REAĢĒŠANA UZ NOTIKUMU UGUNSGRĒKA GADĪJUMĀ – KRIMINĀLTIESISKAIS ASPEKTS

Fiksētās statistikas izpēte liecina, ka izsekojama stabila ugunsgrēku gadījumu tendence, un proti, 2020. gadā Latvijā notika 6970 ugunsgrēki, bojā gāja 84 cilvēki, to skaitā 1 bērns; 2021. gadā Latvijā 6717 ugunsgrēki, bojā gāja 102 cilvēki; 2022. gadā Latvijā 6777 ugunsgrēki, bojā gāja 76 cilvēki, to skaitā 2 bērni (www.stat.gov.lv). Policijai reaģējot uz šādām situācijām ir jāizsaka pieņēmums, ka iespējams, ir saskatāma noziedzīga nodarījuma esamība, kas pirmstiesas izmeklēšanas laikā noskaidrojama kriminālprocesa ietvaros. Līdz ar to reaģējošiem policijas darbiniekiem ir jābūt gataviem pieņemt tiesiski argumentētu lēmumu- veikt precīzu situācijas izvērtējumu, uzsākt

kriminālprocesu vai atteikt, veikt sākotnējās un neatliekamās izmeklēšanas darbības un citus pasākumus. Reaģējot uz notikumu ne vienmēr policijas darbinieka rīcība ir nepieciešamās informācijas klāsts, kas palīdzētu atrisināt situāciju, tāpēc nepieciešama kritēriju izstrāde, kas palīdzētu reaģējošajam policistam orientēties notikuma vietā. Krimināllikumā analizējam trīs kategoriju normas, kas visprecīzāk raksturo kriminālatbildību par noziedzīgiem nodarījumiem, kas saistīti ar dedzināšanu. Tās iekļautas Krimināllikuma XI nodaļā- “Noziedzīgi nodarījumi pret dabas vidi”, XIII nodaļā- “Noziedzīgi nodarījumi pret īpašumu” un XX nodaļā- “Noziedzīgi nodarījumi pret vispārējo drošību un sabiedrisko kārtību” (Krimināllikums, spēkā no 01.04.1999).

Marina Sumbarova (LATVIJA)

LIECĪBU PĀRBAUDE UZ VIETAS LATVIJAS KRIMINĀLPROCESĀ: TIESISKAIS RAKSTUROJUMS UN SALĪDZINOŠI NOLIKUMI

Šis raksts ir veltīts liecību pārbaudes uz vietas tiesiskā raksturojuma izpētei Latvijas kriminālprocesā, Kazahstānā. Uzmanība tiek pievērsta un tiek sniegti Latvijas un citu valstu zinātnieku viedokļi par šīs izmeklēšanas darbības pierādošu nozīmi. Tiek izpētīti liecību pārbaudes uz vietas salīdzinoši nolikumi. Secinājumi, kas ir izdarīti šī pētījuma gaitā, dod iespēju kvalitatīvi, profesionāli veikt šo izmeklēšanas darbību kriminālprocesos (krimināllietās). Rakstā autore noteica galvenos secinājumus un priekšlikumus par pētījuma tēmu.

Ruta Velika (LATVIJA)

BĒRNA TIESĪBAS PAUST VIEDOKLI: TEORĒTISKIE UN PRAKTISKIE ASPEKTI

Vērtējot bērna tiesības no tiesiskās prizmas, ir secināms, ka bērnam, ņemot vērā viņa emocionālo briedumu un attīstību, trūkst nepieciešamo spēju pilnvērtīgi aizstāvēt savas tiesības, taču tas nenozīmē, ka ir pieļaujama indifferene pret tiesību piemērotāja pienākumu uzklaut bērna viedokli un katrā gadījumā sniegt konceptuālu vērtējumu vai bērna viedoklis atbilst bērna labākajām interesēm. Tiesību piemērotāja pienākums ir rūpīgi, izanalizējot visus faktiskos aspektus, samērot bērna labākās intereses ar bērna viedokli, panākot tiesību taisnīgu līdzsvaru. Būtiski ir uzsvērt, ka bērna līdzdalības nodrošināšanas jautājums nevar būt deklaratīvs, kā arī, nav pieļaujama bērna tiesību devalvācija, proti, katras personas, jo īpaši amatpersonu, pienākums ir implementēt savā darbā bērna līdzdalības principa ievērošanu. Lai arī bērna viedokļa korekta

noskaidrošana ir izaicinājums un atsevišķos gadījumos tai ir īpaši komplicēts raksturs, bērna tiesībām paust viedokli nav formāla daba, šādai tiesībai ir neatsverama faktiskā nozīme bērna dzīvē.

Vladas Tumalavičius (LITHUANIA)

DECISION MAKING IN ACTIONS TO RESPOND TO EXTERNAL SECURITY THREATS AND CRISES OF THE EUROPEAN UNION COUNTRIES

The European Union is taking action in various areas of security to improve its ability to respond to crises and increase its resilience to future challenges, so this article examines the evolution of crisis response actions of the European Union countries in the face of challenges and threats in a rapidly changing geopolitical environment in relation to European security. This, in turn, is reflected in the speed of decision-making by the competent associations of the European Union regarding legal regulation that corresponds to the current situation. The author identify and analyze the main directions of action and response measures of member countries in the legal field. In this context, the author pay special attention to the consideration of the European Union's security policy in relation to hybrid threats from neighboring states, ensuring cyber security, the use of modern information communication technologies, as well as mediation tools in the prevention of these threats. The author analyze issues of cooperation between the European Union and the United Nations in the field of peacekeeping and military missions. The author also touched on the specifics of lessons learned from addressing the consequences of crisis situations and the impact of the EU countries' integrated approach to responding to crisis situations in the context of the past pandemic, as well as the impact of hybrid threats. The results of this study show that the relevant institutions of the European Union skillfully, promptly and effectively coordinate decision-making on response and management in crisis situations, and as part of improving the anti-crisis management strategy, taking measures to prevent the consequences of crisis situations in the EU area (hybrid threats, illegal migration, terrorism, organized crime, etc.).

Keywords: decision making, EU crisis management, EU security, hybrid threats and security challenges, EU networks and information systems, cybersecurity.

Aelita Zīle (LATVIJA)

INOVATĪVS TEHNOLOĢISKS RISINĀJUMS PAPIĻĀRLĪNIJU RAKSTU PĒDU VIZUALIZĒŠANĀ

Eksperimenta mērķis bija apzināt bioloģisko pulveru adhēzīvās īpašības vizualizējot latentas papillārlīniju rakstu pēdas uz stikla, plastmasas un metāla virsmām. Pēdu vizualizēšanai tika pielietoti guāra un ksantāna sveķu, kanēļa, kurkumas, paprikas, sīpolu, banānu, upeņu, agara, spirulīnas un hlorellas bioloģiskie pulveri. Eksperimentāli atstāto papillārlīniju rakstu pēdu vizualizēšanai tika pielietoti pulveri ar ražotāju piedāvāto graudainības pakāpi. Pēc eksperimentāli atstāto latentu papillārlīniju rakstu pēdu vizualizēšanas pulveru adhēzīvās īpašības tika iedalītas trijās kategorijās: A - labas adhēzīvās īpašības (labs pēdas atspoguļojums); B – vidējas adhēzīvās īpašības (pēdas atspoguļojums neizteikts); C – vājas adhēzīvās īpašības (pulveris praktiski neiekrāso pēdu), savukārt ja pulvera krāsa nekontrastēja vai sakrita ar pēdu uztvērējobjekta krāsu, tad tika pielietots apzīmējums N – pulveris netika pielietots tā krāsas dēļ, jo nekontrastē ar objekta krāsu. Eksperimenta rezultāti tika atspoguļoti tabulā norādot pulveru adhēzīvo īpašību novērtējumu, pievienojot fotoattēlu.

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