”Dunărea de Jos” University of Galați

Scientific Conference of Doctoral Schools

Perspectives and Challenges in Doctoral Research

14th Edition of SCDS-UDJG

11th and 12th of June 2026

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

Dunărea de Jos” University of Galați

DOCTORAL SCHOOL OF SOCIO-HUMANISTIC SCIENCES

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BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

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CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

THURSDAY – June 11, 2026

08:00-10:00	Invited plenary lectures
09:00-11:00	Participants registration
10:00-13:00	Invited lectures Oral presentations in concurrent sections
13:00-14:00	Lunch (building D - 1st floor)
14:00-16:00	Oral presentations in concurrent sections
16:00-16:30	Coffee break (building D - 1st floor)
16:00-18:00	Oral presentations in concurrent sections
18:00	Cultural evening

FRIDAY – June 12, 2026

09:00-10:30	Oral presentations in concurrent sections
10:30-11:00	Coffee break (building D - 1st floor)
11:00-13:00	Posters session
11:00-13:00	Workshop
13:00-14:00	Awarding ceremony. Closing ceremony
14:00-15:00	Lunch (building D - 1st floor)

1.ORAL PRESENTATIONS

SECTION 17: ADVANCED RESEARCH IN THE FIELD OF LEGAL SCIENCES

IL.1

CONFLICT OF LAWS IN TIME AND SPACE. RESPECT FOR THE RIGHTS ACQUIRED IN A FOREIGN COUNTRY

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ABSTRACT

The conflict of laws in time and space exists in the situation where the effects of a legal relationship born, modified or extinguished under the incidence of the legal system of one country, are subsequently required to be recognized in another country. From the point of view of Romanian law, the conflict of laws in time and space raises the issue of the recognition (respect) in Romania of rights acquired (won) in another country. The conflict is in “space” because the two legal systems present – namely the foreign one under which the right was born and the Romanian one within which the right is requested to be recognized – coexist from a spatial point of view.The conflict is in “time” because between the moment of the birth of the legal relationship (therefore of the right), under the incidence of foreign law, and the moment when its effects are requested to be recognized in Romania, there is an interval of time.

The article aims to present the definition of specific notions, to present the delimitations between the notions of conflict in "space", conflict in "time", to present the forms and areas of conflict in time and space, the notions relating to the recognition in the country of the forum of rights acquired abroad.

Keywords: conflict of laws in time and space, conflict in "space", conflict in "time", Romanian Civil Code, private international law.

OP.17.1.

THE IMPORTANCE OF BIOMETRIC DATABASES IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

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ABSTRACT

The evolution of identification techniques in criminalistics has marked the transition from traditional methods to complex biometric database systems, becoming an essential pillar in the administration of modern justice. In this article, we aim to analyze the role and importance of these databases in identifying individuals, preventing and combating crime, as well as ensuring an efficient and equitable act of justice. This article will highlight the main types of biometric data (fingerprints, facial recognition, DNA), their advantages over traditional identification methods, as well as the ethical and legal challenges they entail, such as the protection of personal data and respect for fundamental rights. These technological mechanisms ensure a coherent and secure information flow, thereby optimizing the process of identifying and verifying individuals involved in criminal activities, contributing to a more efficient and faster criminal justice system. Additionally, the interoperability of databases through specific tools such as the European Search Portal (EPS), Common Identity Repository (CIR), or Multiple Identity Detector (MID) significantly contributes to increasing efficiency in cross-border identification of offenders and enhancing the investigative capacity of law enforcement agencies through the integration of international expertise.

We also aim to analyze the major legal challenges imposed by the new regulatory framework, including the General Data Protection Regulation and the recent AI Act, which classify biometric data as special categories of sensitive data and impose strict limits on the use of real-time remote identification systems.

The research conclusions highlight the need for a harmonized legislative framework that ensures a proportionate balance between the imperative of national security and the protection of fundamental rights to privacy and human dignity.

Key words: criminalistics, biometric databases, interoperability, biometric identification.

OP.17.2.

THE MEASURE OF BRINGING A PERSON TO THE POLICE STATION AS AN INTERFERENCE WITH THE RIGHT TO LIBERTY: LEGAL REGULATION, PROCEDURAL SAFEGUARDS AND EUROPEAN CASE LAW

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ABSTRACT

The article examines the institution of escorting a person to the police headquarters, as regulated by Law no. 218/2002, from the perspective of its legal nature and its compatibility with the constitutional and conventional guarantees of individual liberty. Although classified as an administrative measure, escorting to the police headquarters entails a direct interference with personal liberty, which raises the issue of its classification, in certain circumstances, within the scope of deprivation of liberty within the meaning of Article 5 of the European Convention on Human Rights. Elements such as the temporal scope of the measure, the intensity of the constraint exercised upon the individual, and the effective nature of the applicable procedural safeguards are analyzed. In conclusion, the imperative need to strengthen the normative framework is emphasized, in order to eliminate the risk of transforming this institution into a disguised form of short-term detention and to ensure genuine and full compliance with the requirements of European standards in the field of the protection of individual liberty.

Key words:the administrative measure of bringing a person to the police station, personal liberty,deprivation of liberty, art. 5 CEDO, safeguards against abuse.

OP.17.3.

CASHLESS PAYMENT IN THE EUROPEAN UNION. EMERGING RISKS AND FORENSIC IMPLICATIONS IN THE AGE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents the research on the digital transformation of the global economy which has led to an accelerated expansion of cashless payment instruments, along with the development of complex financial ecosystems, interconnected and dependent on advanced information technology (I.T.) infrastructures. In the European Union, the regulation of these instruments aims to ensure the security, efficiency and interoperability of the payment services market. However,

the integration of emerging technologies, in particular artificial intelligence and crypto-assets, generates systemic risks and unprecedented challenges for criminal law and digital forensics. We will analyze the European Union regulatory framework, the typologies of cashless payment instruments and their forensic dimension regarding this technological autonomy that raise fundamental problems for digital forensics, as traditional investigation models were built on the premise of the existence of an identifiable human perpetrator.

Key words:digital forensics, cashless, security.

OP.17.4.

REFLECTIONS ON THE COMPETENCE TO SOLVING APPLICATIONS FOR INSTITUTING ASSISTANCE IN CONCLUDING LEGAL ACTS

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ABSTRACT

The establishment of the support measure of assistance for concluding legal acts, expressly regulated by Article 1 of Law No. 140/2022 on certain protective measures for persons with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities and for amending and supplementing certain normative acts, has been placed by the legislator within the competence of public notaries, who implement it based on the procedure established in the Law on Public Notaries and Notarial Activity No. 36/1995, republished, as subsequently amended.
From the analysis of the practice of the courts entrusted with taking the measure of protection of judicial counseling or special guardianship, it results that, if in light of the evidence administered to the vulnerable adult, adequate protection can be granted through the measure of assistance for concluding legal acts, the judge's solution is to reject the request as unfounded. Moreover, courts often indicate to the parties, by way of recommendation in the reasoning of the judgment, that they may apply to a public notary for the establishment of this support measure. Where the applicant explicitly requests the court to institute the measure of assistance for concluding legal acts, the correct legal solution is to uphold the plea of lack of general jurisdiction of the courts, resulting in the dismissal of the application as inadmissible.
Through this study, we aim to critically analyze the legal provisions that confer exclusive competence for instituting assistance for concluding legal acts upon the public notary, given that the guardianship court possesses additional “tools” to order this support measure in accordance with the needs of the protected person (medical and psychological evaluations, the opinion of the attending physician, the social inquiry, the direct hearing of the adult). Our purpose is to formulate *de legeferenda* proposals.

Key words:competence, public notary, assistance in concluding legal acts, Law no. 140/2022, Law no. 36/1995.

OP.17.5.

ECOCIDE AS SYSTEMIC RISK: ECONOMETRIC EVIDENCE ON ECOSYSTEM DEGRADATION AND MACROECONOMIC STABILITY

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ABSTRACT

This article examines ecocide as an emerging systemic risk by analyzing the relationship between severe ecosystem degradation and macroeconomic stability. The study employs panel econometric models on a dataset comprising 200 countries over the period 1995–2024. The results indicate a statistically significant negative impact of ecosystem degradation on economic growth, alongside a positive effect on macroeconomic volatility. The interdisciplinary analysis highlights the interdependencies between ecological and economic systems, emphasizing the necessity of incorporating natural capital into macroeconomic models and public policy frameworks. The findings suggest that ecocide should be treated as a systemic risk comparable to financial crises.

Key words: ecocide; systemic risk; macroeconomic stability; panel econometrics; natural capital.

OP.17.6.

PROTECTION OF THIRD PARTIES IN SUCCESSION MATTERS: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN CERTIFICATE OF SUCCESSION AND THE NATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF INHERITANCE

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to analyze the coexistence of two parallel legal frameworks in the field of succession, namely the European Certificate of Succession, introduced by Regulation (EU) No 650/2012, and the national certificate of inheritance, focusing exclusively on the legal mechanisms for the protection of third parties acting in good faith. Although the two instruments perform largely similar functions, they provide different levels of protection for third parties acting in good faith: on the one hand, the national certificate of inheritance ensures a high degree of stability, while on the other hand, the European Certificate of Succession offers protection conditional upon the existence of good faith. In this context, it becomes necessary that the differences between the two legal regimes be interpreted in favor of the free movement of succession rights, while simultaneously ensuring adequate safeguards for third parties acting in good faith. This article examines both the particularities of national law and the regulations of European law, based on the case law of the Court of Justice of the European Union.

Key words: European Certificate of Succession, Regulation (EU) No 650/2012, protection of third parties, good faith, certificate of inheritance, succession.

OP.17.7.

BRIEF CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING THE NOTION OF ”CRIMINAL CHARGE” AND ITS IMPLICATION IN REGARD TO RES JUDICATA PRINCIPLE IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

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ABSTRACT

In the present paper we aim to analyze the notion of ”criminal charge” and its effects regarding the authority of res judicata in criminal proceedings. In order to do this, we will first refer, in the

introductory part, to the legal regulation of the authority of res judicata of final decisions and to the main negative effect of the authority of res judicata in criminal matters: the prohibition of repeting the proceedings. In essence, the prohibition to repeat the proceedinds and to review a criminal case already concluded by a final decision represents a facet of the *nebis in idem* principle. In the second part of the paper we will focus on the domestic and international legal regulation ”criminal charge” notion and the relevant case law of the European Court of Human Rights in this matter. Thus, the notion of ”criminal charge” has a broader meaning in the case-law of the Court and involves the following aspects: the legal classification of the act as a criminal offence in domestic law, the nature of the offence and the penalty that the person risks being imposed on him/her. Finally, we will underline the importance of understanding and correctly applying the notion of ”criminal charge” in terms of respecting the right to a fair trial, *res judicata* and the principle of ne bis in idem.

Key words:criminal charge, *res judicata, ne bis in idem*, right to a fair trial, case law.

OP.17.8.

BETWEEN CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND MIGRATION CONTROL: A COMPARATIVE LEGAL ANALYSIS OF EXTRADITION AND RETURN PROCEDURES IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

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ABSTRACT

This paper undertakes a comparative and critical analysis of two distinct yet increasingly interconnected legal mechanisms within the European context: extradition and return procedures for migrants. While the former has traditionally been rooted in criminal judicial cooperation and the latter in migration law, recent developments within the European Union suggest a gradual functional convergence, largely driven by common fundamental rights standards and the growing need to manage cross-border mobility effectively.

The analysis is grounded in the European legal framework, alongside some relevant case law of the Court of Justice of the European Union and the European Court of Human Rights. Methodologically, the paper adopts a comparative approach, examining both the structural differences and the procedural and functional overlaps between the two mechanisms.

The findings suggest that, beyond their distinct legal nature and objectives, extradition and return procedures share several core features, including the requirement of an individual decision, the availability of judicial review and adherence to the principle of non-refoulement. At the same time, a form of ”operational convergence” appears to be emerging, whereby migration-related instruments may produce effects comparable to those traditionally associated with criminal law mechanisms, thus raising legitimate concerns regarding the balance between security imperatives and the protection of fundamental rights.

The paper concludes that this functional convergence does not amount to full legal harmonisation but rather reflects a broader transformation in the way the European Union approaches the cross-border transfer of individuals, positioned at the intersection of criminal justice and migration control.

Key words:extradition, return procedures, judicial cooperation, non-refoulement, European Union, fundamental rights.

OP.17.9.

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PROTECTION ORDERS IN THE NEW LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT. PERSPECTIVES AND CHALLENGES IN LEGAL RESEARCH

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the complexity of research on protection orders within a legislative landscape shaped by Law 26/2024. It focuses on the tension between protecting victims’ rights and ensuring procedural safeguards for the perpetrator, while also identifying the methodological barriers researchers face when collecting empirical data.
This paper analyzes the legal dimensions of protection orders, highlighting the need for an interdisciplinary approach in contemporary research to overcome methodological challenges. The study highlights the tension between procedural speed and the right to a fair trial, advocating for the optimization of state intervention mechanisms through objective criteria for defining “imminent risk.”

Key words: protection order, domestic violence, electronic monitoring, civil/criminal law, imminent risk.

OP.17.10.

THE PROTECTION OF ELDERLY PERSONS IN THE CONTEXT OF TRANSNATIONAL CRIMINALITY

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ABSTRACT

The criminal phenomenon, in all its complexity, shows that as it evolves and expands territorially, its ramifications increasingly affect all categories of individuals, regardless of status, gender, or age. Moreover, digitalization has transformed the pattern of criminal activity: today’s reality allows offenders from other parts of the world to commit crimes through the digital environment, while

their victims may be located thousands of kilometers away. In this context, elderly persons—due to lack of information, health issues, or social isolation—represent one of the most vulnerable categories and are often preferred targets for offenders.
This study aims to highlight not only the methods most frequently used by perpetrators, but also the factors that increase the vulnerability of elderly individuals, as well as the legal instruments and strategies implemented by the Romanian state in the recent years to reduce the number of offenses and to protect elderly persons.

Key words:elderly persons; offenses; vulnerable victims; judicial cooperation.

OP.17.11.

ANALYZING EVIDENCE - FROM DOUBT TO CERTAINTY

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ABSTRACT

The study addresses scientific methods of researching the conclusiveness of evidence, respecting the principle of the presumption of innocence.
The analysis of the evidentiary body in a judicial case is a staged one, following the model of Descartes, but the conclusions must offer an Aristotelian logic.
The right to a fair trial cannot exist without a high level of impartiality.
The truth must be established in objective relation to the subject matter of the legal case.
The study's contribution is given by the exposure of a methodical model of thinking and analysis, so that no accusation generates a punishment without being thoroughly proven.

Key words:method, analysis, evidence, conclusiveness, truth, impartiality.

OP.17.12

CASE LAW AS A DRIVER OF REFORM: FROM DIRECTIVE 95/46/EC TO GDPR THROUGH CJEU JUDGMENTS-PART II

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ABSTRACT

This study analyzes the fundamental transformation of the European personal data protection system through the lens of the interaction between jurisprudential evolution and legislative reform, assessing the transition from Directive 95/46/EC to Regulation (EU) 2016/679 (GDPR).
The research demonstrates the role of CJEU case law as a catalyst for normative change, systematically examining landmark judgments that exposed the limitations of the old regime and

pre-configured the legislative solutions of the GDPR. The analysis begins with the clarification of access rights and transparency (**Case C-553/07, Rijkeboer**), continues with the extensive definition of personal data (**Case C-434/16, Peter Nowak**), and the rigor of consent in the digital environment (**Case C-673/17, Planet49**). Furthermore, the study examines the shift towards shared responsibility through **Case C-210/16 (Wirtschaftsakademie)**, demonstrating how these decisions redefined European standards regarding user control over their own information.
The study comparatively examines the architecture of both legal instruments, identifying paradigm shifts: from minimum harmonization to uniform applicability, from formal compliance to accountability, from territorial fragmentation to extraterritorial effect. The analysis highlights how each CJEU judgment contributed to the construction of the GDPR — strengthening data subjects' rights, extending controller obligations, enhanced enforcement mechanisms, and European institutional cooperation.
The research proposes directions for legislative and jurisprudential evolution in the context of challenges generated by artificial intelligence and the data economy, contributing to the academic debate on the adaptability of the European data protection system to contemporary technological and social transformations.
Keywords: personal data protection, GDPR, Directive 95/46/EC, CJEU case law, consent, accountability, right of access, joint controllers.

OP.17.13

SPECIAL GUARDIANSHIP AND THE LEGAL REGIME OF CIVIL CONTRACTS CONCLUDED PRIOR TO THE MEASURE – THE OPPORTUNITY OF INTRODUCING A PROTECTION PERIOD ACCORDING TO THE FRENCH MODEL

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ABSTRACT

As a rule, the establishment of special guardianship under Article 164 of the Civil Code does not produce retroactive effects on civil contracts already concluded by an adult with mental health difficulties. The court decision imposing the protective measure does not entail the automatic annulment of contracts in which the person with medical or psychosocial disabilities was a party.
However, national civil legislation expressly provides for a situation that triggers the relative nullity of a contract regardless of whether it was concluded before the measure or of the date on which special guardianship was established, where the person was in a state - even a temporary one - that prevented them from understanding the consequences of their act.
By contrast, the French law, through Article 464 of the Civil Code, has introduced a reasonable two year period, calculated retroactively from the date on which the publicity formalities for the protective measure were completed, during which doubts may arise regarding the validity of a civil contract and a sanction may be imposed, either annulment or the reduction of the obligations undertaken by the vulnerable party. Moreover, the French legislator has provided that the action must be brought within five years from the date the protective measure was ordered.

This study aims at examining the opportunity of introducing into Romanian legislation a reasonable period inspired by French law, during which the annullability of a contract concluded by a person later placed under special guardianship could be assessed, as well as a limitation period for exercising the corresponding action.

Keywords: protective measure; special guardianship; previously concluded civil contract; relative nullity; protection period; the French law

2.POSTERS

SECTION 17: ADVANCED RESEARCH IN THE FIELD OF LEGAL SCIENCES

PP.17.1.

SOME OF THE NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE - DIGITAL ADDICTION AND DEMENTIA

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ABSTRACT

If the media and civil society, the academic world, digital research companies clearly highlight the dependence of the next generations on AI, in the last 5 years, specialized studies and established authors have found a decrease in the functions and neural capacities of constant users of Artificial Intelligence, that is, the untraining of neurons. In the article below I will present some negative effects of excessive use of AI, which contribute to the decrease in the brain's ability to maintain, develop and increase its creative, analytical and critical functions when using the ChatGPT search engine of information, delivered without any logical, organic or emotional understanding related to the context, the psychological profile of a person, the critical historical specificity, the social reality, the cultural spectrum of the events or information requested and generated in an exclusively mechanical way. I will conclude with some balanced ways of using AI, without excluding the

gigantic capacity to store and use almost instantaneously some huge amounts of information, in different segments of daily activity.

Key words: Siri, Alexa, AlphaGo Zero, neuroplasticity, deep learning, algorithms, networks, neurotransmitters, synapses, baby-tv, mental decline, dementia, memory, cloud storage, digital natives, digital life.