THE CHALLENGES OF THE LAST DECADE AND THEIR IMPACT ON THE ORGANIZATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

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ABSTRACT

The impact of crises on society results in instability and vulnerabilities of the global economy, generating both economic and social costs. This, in turn, leads to the implementation of financial and economic measures for recovery and economic stimulation, as well as for mitigating the effects on the population and the business environment by organizational management, particularly by their leadership. Analyzing the effects that these crises generate in both the economic and social domains allows for a better understanding of how they arise and develop in the current context. The role of organizational environmental management is crucial in adapting society and organizations to be capable of navigating these crises with minimal economic and social costs while ensuring social cohesion at all levels. The systemic and continuous nature of the crisis through which society has passed requires the application of a different concept of organizational management, using innovative means to eliminate volatility and lack of predictability. These characteristics define the last decade, along with a culture of flexibility that has already taken root.

KEYWORDS: *crisis, decade effects, economic, management, organizational environment*.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The fundamental aspects through which society can be described are the State (represented through public and/or private organizations), the market, and civil society, these being the three essential elements upon which society is organized. Organizations play an important role in defining its status and the responsibilities it must fulfill. The values of modern society are represented by elements such as freedom, equality/equity, and solidarity, thus established values that have crystallized in a relevant historical evolution and have become important.

Analyzing the issues of contemporary society and the organizational environment, the trends in the development of management systems, as well as the perspectives of reconfiguration in the reality vs an ideal environment paradigm, the theories and methods of action and applied management in the organizational environment are today subjects of great interest for the entire society. This is because the impact of contemporary challenges and their effects is significant, leading to changes in society and various associated costs (economic, social, and temporal). It is certain that economic globalization and social dynamics over the last two decades have presented a series of challenges to the contemporary world, challenges to which the field of education cannot remain indifferent.

The main challenges of the last decade and their impact on the organizational environment, which have a major influence on both the organizational environment and society as a whole, are presented below. This includes the effects of these challenges in the context of associated costs borne by the organizational environment and individuals to overcome these challenges, as follows.

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2. FINDINGS

2.1. Climate change

To ensure the premises for the development of society and organizations, and implicitly, living conditions for individuals, society as a whole is both obligated and, at the same time, culpable for the actions of various organizations that excessively stimulate profit at the expense of the quality of the environment. This has culminated in the last decade in the excessive and erroneous exploitation of all-natural resources.

The worsening quality of the soil due to soil pollution, pollution from industrial activities, and excessive agriculture aimed at achieving record agricultural production have caused extremely strong pollution of the soil and groundwater.

The process of industrialization and the improvement in the quality of life for individuals have led to an increase in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions into the atmosphere. This, combined with excessive deforestation, has resulted in the degradation of air quality. Flowing water bodies have become dumping grounds, and carbon dioxide and nitrogen oxides are carried by winds hundreds of kilometers away from the chimneys that emit them into the atmosphere. They return to the ground in the form of acid rain, along with the unjustified pollution of the groundwater, which has an indefinite long-term impact.

Schaller (2016), in the work "Human influence on climate in the 2014 southern England winter floods and their impacts," published in Nature Climate Change, presents industrialization and the improvement of individuals' quality of life as the main factors leading to increased greenhouse gas emissions into the atmosphere. This process, combined with excessive deforestation of forested areas, has resulted in air quality degradation. Flowing waters become dumping grounds, and carbon dioxide and nitrogen oxides carried by winds travel hundreds of kilometers away from emitting sources, returning to the ground as acid rain. Additionally, there is unjustified pollution of the groundwater, having an indefinite-term impact.

Climate change affects our society by disrupting the natural, economic, and social systems we depend on. This disruption will impact food supply, industry supply chains, financial markets, infrastructure, cities, and human health and global development.

According to information from the reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing science related to climate change (IPCC, 2019), as the planet warms, the impact of climate change will increase. If emissions do not decrease, and global warming reaches 4°C by 2100, sea levels could rise by approximately 1 meter, posing a significant risk of flooding to people and businesses by 2050 (figure 1).

Global temperature anomaly is defined as the departure from a reference value (average temperature of the late 19th century, from 1850–1900; abbreviation: TWh, terawatt-hour).

Global food supply would also be less secure as extreme weather events and habitat degradation disrupt supply chains. This could lead to higher food prices, with an additional 183 million people worldwide facing famine.

Hoegh-Guldberg et al. (2018), emphasizes in the context of the IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming that every degree of warming matters. Vulnerable populations and communities worldwide face the greatest challenges in coping with the impact. Even just half a degree of warming can make a difference between hazardous effects and those that can be managed. Limiting global warming to 1.5°C instead of 2°C, for example, would result in 420 million fewer people frequently exposed to extreme heatwaves and 10 million fewer people at risk of flooding due to sea level rise.

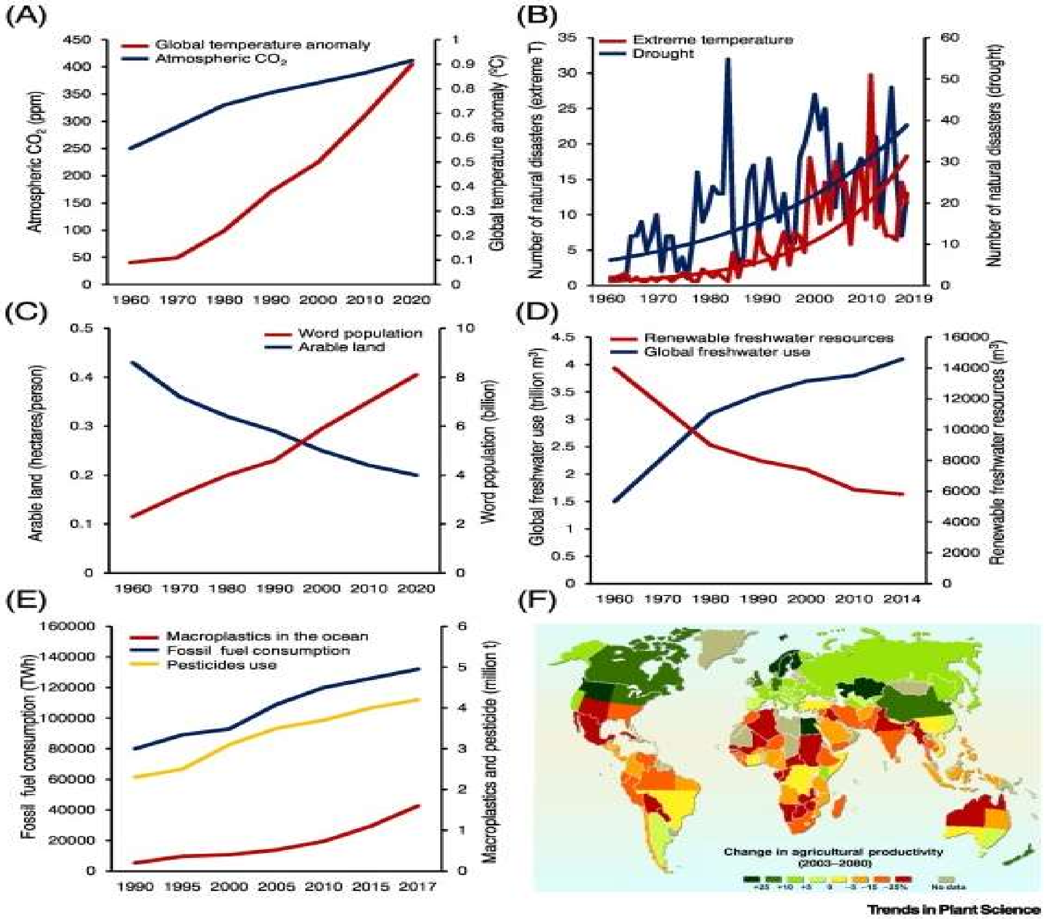


Figure 1. The evolution of several parameters related to climate change

Source: www.ipcc.ch/, https://ourworldindata.org/owid-grapher, www.ncdc.noaa.gov/, www.eea.europa.eu/, www.epa.gov/ (as well as other sources outlined in Table S1 in the supplemental information online).

Notes:

(A) Global changes in atmospheric CO2 concentrations and temperature.

(B) Global frequency of droughts and extreme temperature episodes.

(C) Changes in world population and the availability of arable agricultural land. (D) Global freshwater use and availability of freshwater resources.

(D) Global increases in ocean macroplastics, fossil fuels consumption and pesticide use.

(E) Predicted changes in global agricultural productivity from 2003 to 2080 as a result of the different processes outlined in (A–E).

These risks and impacts are not distributed uniformly, and some regions of the planet will feel the effects of climate change more severely than others, depending on their location and adaptive capacity. However, since both the climate system and our human societies are globally interconnected, the effects of climate change will, in some way, impact all countries, companies, and communities.

Organizations feel the need for a new concept of sustainable development to prevent the effects of climate change, compatible with the environment. This initiative began in December 1997 when the Kyoto Protocol was developed. The protocol represents an international environmental agreement negotiated by 160 countries.

Another significant episode in the fight against climate change is the Paris Agreement elaborated by United Nations (2016). The EU's path to climate neutrality involves all EU member states signing and ratifying the Paris Agreement, committing to its implementation. According to this commitment, member states have agreed to set the EU on a trajectory to become the first climate-neutral economy and society by 2050.
The most important document adopted by the European Commission (2019) is the European Green Deal, consisting of a set of political initiatives with the overall goal of making Europe climate-neutral by 2050. The plan includes a comprehensive impact assessment to increase the EU's greenhouse gas emission reduction target for 2030 to at least 50%, moving towards 55% compared to 1990 levels.
The plan involves reviewing existing laws for their climate merits and introducing new legislation on circular economy, building renovation, biodiversity, agriculture and innovation, the transformation of the energy industry, and the closure of the mining sector. It promotes renewable energy sources in the energy system, alternative non-polluting and environmentally friendly transportation systems, and more.
Thus, the Council of Europe considers the opportunities that ambitious climate actions create for the planet, the global economy, and citizens. It emphasizes the importance of ensuring a just transition that leaves no one behind, towards sustainable, climate-resilient, and climate-neutral economies and societies.

2.2. Covid-19 crisis

In 2019, the world seemed engaged in a slow, relatively quiet process, of course with its "normal" problems. We did not expect disruptions, events that would change the normal course of things. In December 2019, the CORONAVIRUS struck like lightning. The crisis triggered in China seemed a distant problem. Suddenly, in just 3 months, it spread worldwide. With the onset of the COVID-19 health crisis, humanity found itself in a new context, entirely unusual, totally atypical for the existing civilization.
Despite the unimaginable power of the new intelligent, sophisticated, advanced technologies it possesses, humanity suddenly found itself powerless in the face of this unprecedented challenge in history. Concern arose not only from the severity of the disease but especially from its highly aggressive contagion: a simple sneeze or even normal breathing in interactions with other people could transmit the disease. However, the lack of means for preventing and treating the new disease accentuated the collective state of panic and confusion.
According to various reports from the World Bank (2022), the COVID-19 pandemic is one of the most disruptive health crises ever known, with a significant impact on societies, organizations, economies, and people worldwide. As the virus spread at different speeds in different countries, the pandemic had an asymmetric impact in the EU and globally. This situation, combined with the absence of a coordinated global approach at the beginning of the pandemic, led national governments to adopt a wide range of measures and different approaches to control the virus, protect public health systems, and citizens.
Response strategies included border closures, total or partial restrictions on the movement of people, and strict measures regarding hygiene and safety. From a socio-economic perspective, massive budgetary support was provided to protect businesses, households, and individuals at risk. Additionally, member states introduced measures to strengthen local and regional finances and relaxed budgetary rules. To the extent possible, national governments also announced recovery packages for investments that, cumulatively, already exceed those adopted in response to the 2008 financial crisis (figure 2).

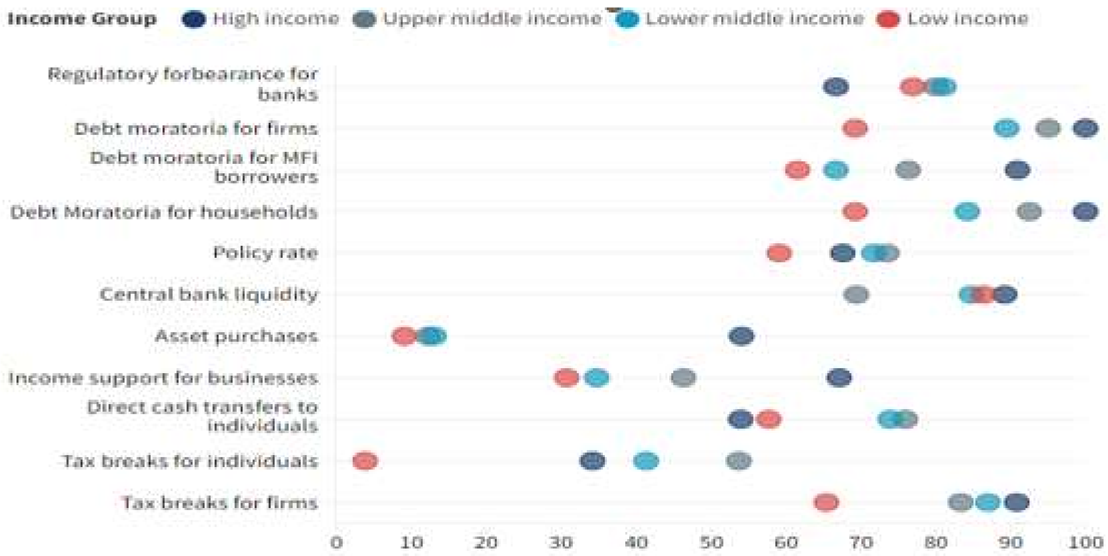


Figure 2. Fiscal, monetary, and financial sector policy responses to the COVID-19 crisis, by country income group
Source: World bank (2022)

These public investments are intended to alleviate the negative effects of movement restrictions and provide a rapid economic stimulus to maintain, and in some policy areas, even improve the situation compared to the pre-crisis period. The majority of recovery expenditures prioritize public health, digitization, social protection, and - sometimes more broadly, at other times to facilitate the green transition - the economy in a broader sense.

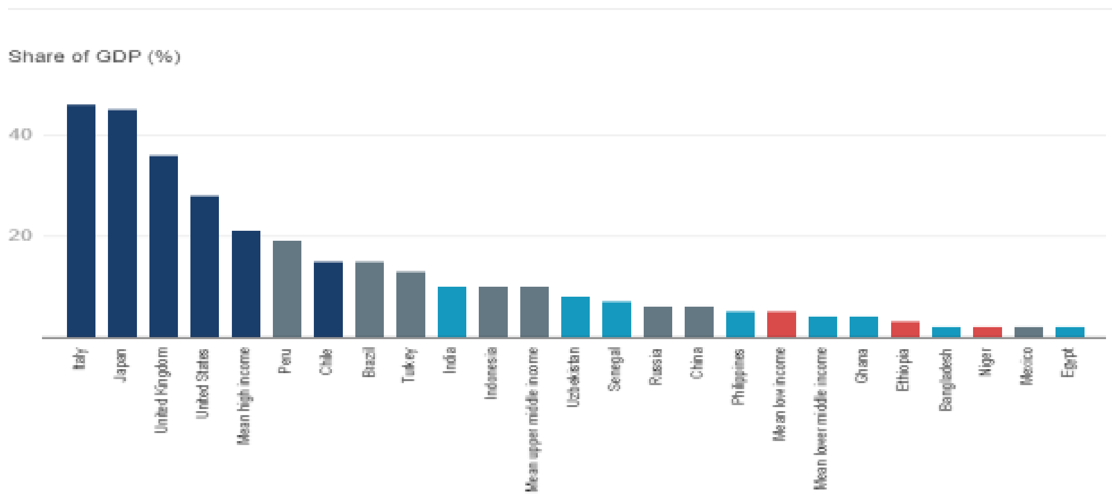


Figure 2. Fiscal response to the COVID-19 crisis, selected countries, by income group
Source: WDR 2022 team, based on IMF (2021). Data from International Monetary Fund, "Fiscal Monitor Update," https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/FM/Issues/2021/01/20/fiscal-monitor-update-january-2021.

The socio-economic impact is enormous. The COVID-19 crisis has rapidly generated an economic and social crisis with significant effects, at least in the medium term: the economy has been paralyzed, unemployment has skyrocketed, there has been a massive loss of jobs, an increase in the unemployed population, and income declines.

The immediate impact consists in:

- Physical distancing/isolation/solidarity. The first immediate impact of the Coronavirus was recorded on people's lifestyles by the abrupt change in interpersonal relationships. Changes have occurred in each person's attitude towards themselves and others.
- Moral changes: Solidarity. We started from a negative moral state. We were living in a more selfish world.
- Global socio-economic impact.
- The state, an important tool for producing welfare.

The effects of the pandemic have marked society and the organizational environment, and the recovery period after the SARS COV-2 pandemic is a relatively short period. The resumption of production, economic, and social activities has been swift, with society adapting to any new form of activity or changes imposed after the pandemic to prevent the spread of the virus or mitigate its effects, including mass vaccination of individuals.

2.3. The effects of war and terrorism

The significant disparities are conflictual from the start. The jungle of yesteryear, where the law of the trophic balance governed, coexisting ecosystems, is replaced by the logic of war and the terrorist jungle where evil kills and terrifies to the same extent as civilization offends, subjugates, deepens disparities, and inflames extremities.

The impact of conflict on the world is similar to that of shockwaves, with disruptions spreading faster than the speed of sound, carrying energy that abruptly changes the pressure, temperature, and density of the environment. Similarly, the war in Ukraine changes, with each day it continues, not only the world we live in but also the future and, moreover, our perception of reality, thus altering our inner world.

The effect of the ongoing tragedy has a geographical dimension, but it also has a temporal dimension. History pertains to the past but has a strong emotional dimension. It can feed phantoms and monsters, and, in the long run, a new historical baggage is outlined, a deepening of wounds from the past with new ones. It is a baggage made of pains and fears and many traumas. The war will end, but in a way, that moment will be just the beginning. Trust is built slowly and disappears so easily. Just as nothing can bring back the dead, and the traumas will remain, nothing can bring back the lost trust and openness to Russia, which, in retrospect, seems almost to have been a form of naivety.

The effects of wars will generate echoes that will be felt in the months, years, and generations to come. In addition to the economic impact, it brings back memories and almost forgotten fears, as well as changes in the activity of the organizational environment and, implicitly, society.

As the conflagration prolongs, the threats to the world order become greater. The reaction of the Western world has included, among other things, the implementation of significant economic sanctions. Wars generate dramatic effects and events; some economic consequences of war are already visible. Society today faces the effects of the war, including the invasion of Ukraine by Russia, military conflicts in Israel and Palestine, the frozen conflict in Syria, as well as in Afghanistan and those in the Russian Federation, secessionist movements in Spain, former Yugoslavia, etc. The GDP cost of the war for the global economy is presented in figure 3.

Economists from the National Institute of Economic & Social Research argue that during wartime or the deployment of deliberate forces in any theater of war, the effects of these actions will be felt as chain reactions globally, with a primary and initial effect being the high cost on the economies of the belligerent states.

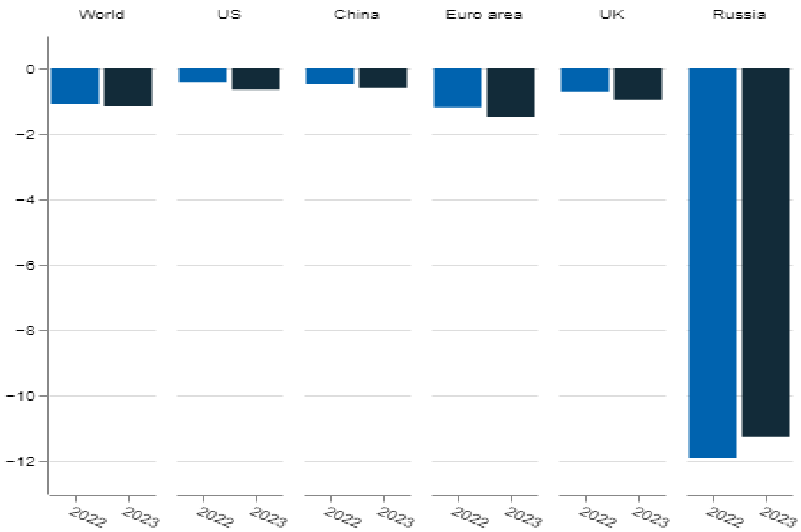


Figure 3. The GDP cost of the war for the global economy
Source: National Institute Global Econometric Model (NiGEM) simulations

This includes the high cost of lives, poverty, citizens' insecurity, and long-term concerns about regional security. Other effects encompass rising inflation, population migration due to war (refugees), according to information provided by UNHCR, and the associated costs of refugee situations, growing global food insecurity, increasing energy prices, disruption of supply chains for goods and services, and the costs of post-war reconstruction for affected countries (figure 4).

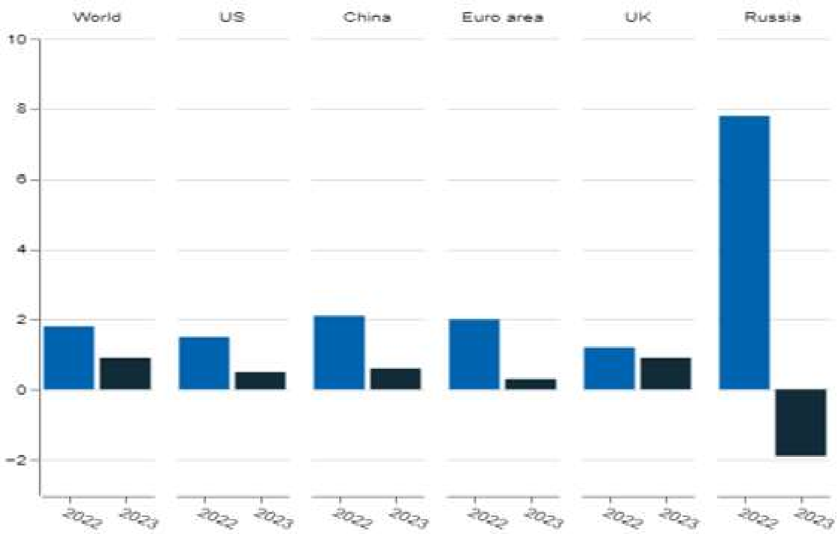


Figure 4. The inflation cost of war
Source: NiGEM simulations

During the preparations for combat as well as during the conduct of military activities in the theater of operations, concerns about the effects of wars will be felt on the prices of assets, contributing to the decline of stocks and, last but not least, the exchange rates of major currencies. At the same time, states mobilize their reserves, the defense industry, and especially the one supporting the defense industry, intensifies its activity. Some of the related industries may shift their focus to support activities in the theaters of war.

An extended conflict could also boost inflation and, as a consequence, a rapid increase in interest rates worldwide, argues Bernard Baumohl, a global economist at The Economic Outlook Group in Princeton, New Jersey, during the outbreak of conflicts in the Middle East. However, even though inflation and interest rates in other countries may rise, in this pessimistic scenario, the U.S. could be an exception as foreign investors redirect their capital to areas they consider safe in times of global conflict, Baumohl added. "*Interest rates could decrease. Expect the strengthening of the dollar*," says Baumohl (https://www.investing.com/analysis/eurusd-needs-to-breach-102-before-we-can-begin-to-talk-parity-200642766).

2.4. Energy crisis

Any war inevitably triggers significant movements in the global economy, primarily affecting energy chains with major economic effects on society.

The recent wars in Ukraine and Israel have an impact on the belligerent forces, with one of the most important energy suppliers (Russia) being involved, as well as other states producing oil, natural gas, and electricity, primarily serving to worsen the situation.

What needs to be understood regarding the energy market is that it is an "inelastic" market. An inelastic market is one in which consumption changes very little in relation to price. Simply put, it is very difficult for consumption to decrease as prices rise.

In the past, this has been successfully used in fiscal policies because adding taxes to increase prices affected consumption very little. Now, this fact is used by energy producers to increase their profits without investing in production or technology, simply by raising prices. In a free market with captive consumers characterized by inelastic consumption, any economics textbook states that a price increase leads to increased profit.

The quotations presented by the Office for National Statistics (2022) on consumer price inflation in November 2022 reflect the prices of energy products, based on internationally recognized trading platforms such as Platz, Bloomberg, etc. (figure 5).

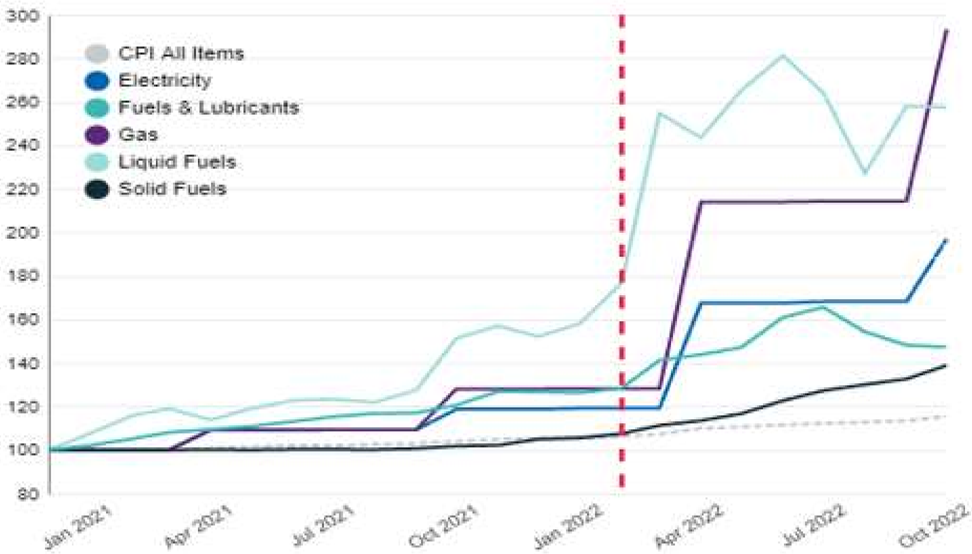


Figure 5. Energy prices, December 2020 to October 2022
Source: Office for National Statistics (2022). Consumer price inflation, November 2022
Note: December 2022=1

On the energy consumption side for transportation, currently provided by the chemical energy in gasoline and diesel, the gradual shift toward electricity will reduce demand, and high prices will only accelerate this process. Once the trend gains momentum, the destruction of demand becomes an irreversible phenomenon. Electrification of highways is currently being tested, meaning the use of technology applied for decades to trolleys and trams in long-distance freight transport. It is not excluded that in five to ten years, we might see electrified networks allowing trucks to travel long distances on electric power without consuming fossil fuels and at acceptable prices.

2.5. Digitalization and the introduction of Artificial Intelligence

Society and, implicitly, organizations are evidently influenced by the effects of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) and Artificial Intelligence (AI), which are at the core of the ongoing digital revolution, profoundly impacting all areas of activity, the economy, society, individual lives, and relationships of any nature established on a global scale.

The digital economy is considered the fourth industrial revolution, characterized by the ability to transform economies, jobs, and even society as a whole through the introduction of new technologies and processes. While previous industrial revolutions produced changes over the course of several generations, the digital economy has significant effects over much shorter durations.

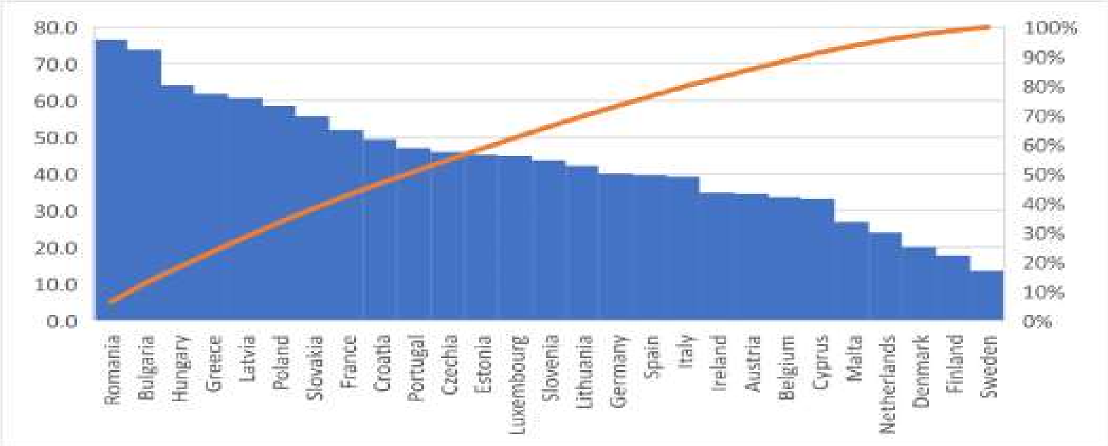
Certainly, digital technologies provide ample opportunities to enhance the efficiency of various spheres of life, offering a high speed of capital movement, expanding the geography of fund movements, and more. Indicators of territorial development are strongly influenced by the introduction of modern digital solutions in the economy and public life. On the contrary, ignoring current digital trends can have negative socio-economic consequences in the future, such as the outflow of highly skilled personnel and the loss of organizational competitiveness.

In the context of economic activity, digitalization has fundamentally changed and continues to change people's lives, communities, and entire societies, transforming business models and the nature of consumption and interaction. In the article published by Brodny and Tutak (2022) the impact of digitization is also manifested in different ways – from minor adjustments in everyday life to potentially transformative changes in fundamental values and processes.

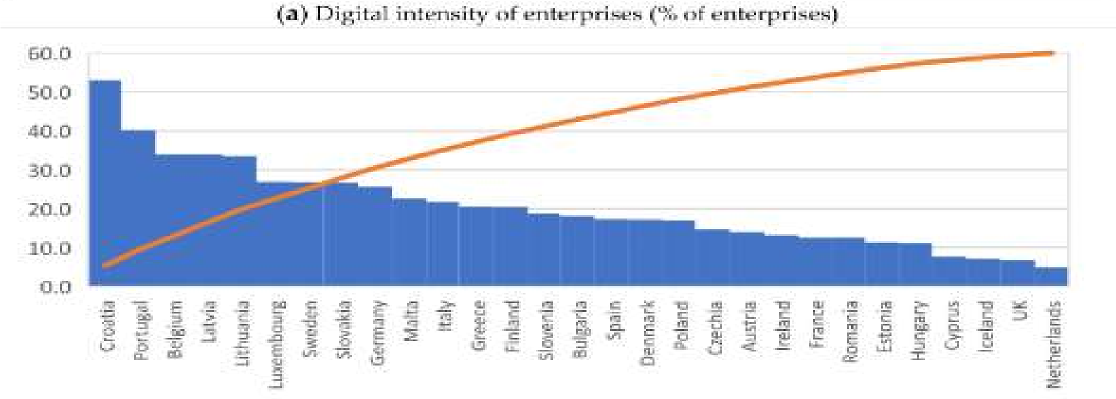
The creation of a digital ecosystem plays a crucial role in promoting sustainable economic development. In the era of the digital economy, knowledge, technology, and industries integrate rapidly. There are increasingly innovative applications of digital technologies (smart city), such as smart cities, intelligent transportation, smart healthcare, e-governance, and smart agriculture. Digital technologies, as well as the impact of digitization using all the tools of artificial intelligence (Chat GPT, Open AI, etc.), and other elements of the digitization phenomenon such as 5G technology, cloud computing, and big data, along with artificial intelligence tools, are becoming increasingly present in the life of organizations and society, as is presented in figure 7.

Digital transformation at all levels will ensure sustainable production and consumption, as well as business continuity in any scenario. This indicates the improvements implemented in production processes, enabling increased efficiency in teamwork and resource utilization.

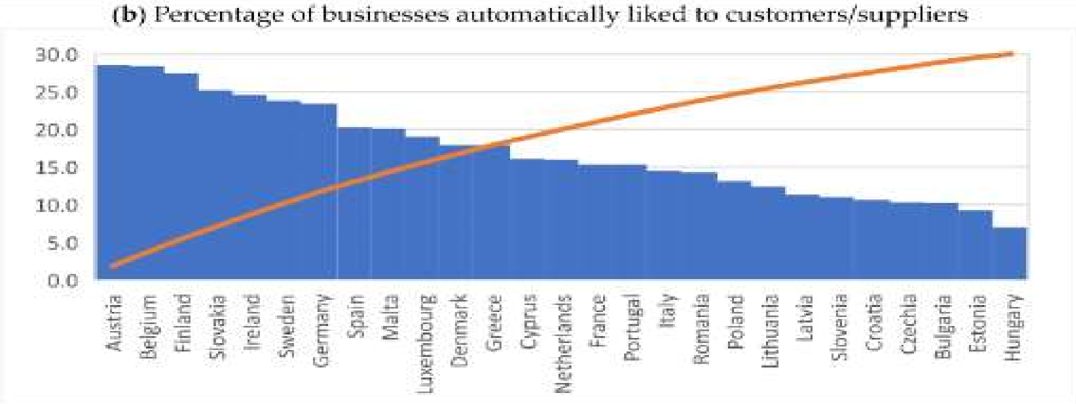
The effects of digitalisation in businesses for EU countries is presented in figure 6.



(a) Digital intensity of enterprises (% of enterprises)



(b) Percentage of businesses automatically liked to customers/suppliers



(c) Enterprises using software for marketing purposes (% of enterprises)

Figure 6. Selected effects of digitalisation in businesses
Source: Eurostat (nd)

2.6. Social-Media

Society, and implicitly organizations, are influenced in various ways, with social media becoming an integral part of our daily lives. It allows individuals to connect with others worldwide, express their opinions, and share their lives with the rest of the world.

This has revolutionized communication, including the advertising and marketing industry, making it easier than ever to stay connected. A significant impact of social media is the ability to connect with others. Platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, LinkedIn, and TikTok enable individuals to stay in touch with friends and family, regardless of distance, serving as a means of communication, expression, propaganda, and especially visibility, both individually, in groups, and for organizations.

According to the insights provided by Tajudeen et al. (2018) there are multiple ways in which social media can influence society, and the potential negative side effects should not deter us from harnessing the significant positive advantages brought about by this forefront technological development.

The internet itself initially gave rise to a side effect of transforming the population into a more contemplative and passive one, accustomed to reacting more in front of a computer than taking to the streets to protest in physical reality. It creates a very user-friendly environment for each developed opinion, but this approach gives rise to strong and unchallenged perceptions of truth and reality, untouched by other types of arguments. These perceptions do not confront each other and never verify the connection of these ingrained and reaffirmed perceptions within the group/bubble with the reality and truth of the surrounding world.

Social media has the secondary effect of fragmenting society due to its usage. These bubbles that can self-isolate create new types of strong identities but are also isolated from real debate of ideas and confrontation with the arguments of others.

Social media also impacts individuals' behavior regarding socialization, human approach, involvement, communal sense, and participation. It creates new types of behaviors in different individuals. However, the most significant part of the impact is related to post-truth, distinct perceptions and realities, and especially the psychological impact of this tool used by professionals with incorrect intentions that can affect individual consciousness, willpower, and social behavior.

Classic identities are also in question through this easily used tool for creating new types of identities and groups with new and varied demands and requests targeting new categories of rights, groups that impact political security. Support for nationalist, populist, extremist speeches – already supervised and controlled by automated mechanisms – affects classical parties and elites, technical experts, and specialists.

For most companies with a presence on social networks, it is essential to determine the best communication practices with consumers. However, more than two-thirds of companies are concerned about their ability to evaluate the effectiveness of their social media efforts, as Guttmann (2019).

Findings show that communications should be relevant to social media audiences. Increasing relevance can boost the intention to use the product/service. Social network managers should be careful not to exclude viewers by making posts too specific and exclusive. Users tested here considered national geographic content more relevant than location-specific posts. Including an image in a post can help a viewer find more relevance in the post, even if the text of the post is considered exclusive.

Findings from Alalwan (2018) in the paper "Investigating the impact of social media advertising features on customer" indicate that communications should be relevant to social media viewers. Increased relevance can enhance the intention to use the product/service. Social media managers should be cautious not to alienate viewers by making posts too specific and exclusive. Users tested

here found national geographic content more relevant than location-specific posts. Including an image in a post can help a viewer find more relevance, even if the text of the post may be considered exclusive.
In conclusion, social media has undoubtedly had a significant impact on society and organizations, leading to changes in the way of activity, action, and promotion of these activities. It has facilitated global connections, empowered individuals to express their voices, and increased awareness of important issues. However, it is crucial to navigate responsibly on social media and be aware of its potential negative effects, thereby preventing risks that may arise in the medium and long term.

3. CONCLUSIONS

The last decade has been one of multiple crises of various kinds (the effects of climate change, the eurozone crisis, Brexit, migration, the Syrian war, Trump's presidency, the Covid-19 pandemic, the war in Ukraine, the energy crisis, rampant inflation, the war in Israel, global food crisis, the development of social media, the internet, digitization, and artificial intelligence). It has been the stage for multiple crises, and sometimes these crises overlap with effects that are challenging to predict, with all the consequences they would have on global security and cooperation. Local/regional or global economic stability and predictability are far from being resolved.
It is relevant to specify that a different concept of organizational management and the means used during crises have changed society in many respects, identifying new opportunities in preventing and addressing crises.
Organizational environments have become resilient to crises, applying innovative methods and using advanced technology to cope with continuous changes. These crises, or poly-crises, have increased the adaptability of organizational environments and, implicitly, the concepts of organizational management, as well as the management methods applied in this decade, to enhance resilience against future crises that seem to be increasingly frequent and with more extensive and sophisticated effects.
The economic and social effects generated by various crises society goes through (economic, military, health, climate change, migration, etc.) directly impact society and represent a significant cost element that must be assumed and, at the same time, paid by the entire society. Crisis management in the last decade has led to a new concept of organizational environmental management, focusing on preventing the effects of crises as well as mitigating these effects in the short, medium, and long term.
The evolution and impact of the crises affecting the global economy often lead to economic instability, generating considerable economic and social costs. The existence of cooperation between national, regional, and global leadership and organizational management, using the assumption of responsibilities for the effects of anti-crisis decisions, involvement in diplomatic actions, and organizational intervention in anti-crisis measures, especially by relevant actors, is crucial. The flexibility of decisions in eliminating or mitigating the effects of crises, the level of organizational culture, and the leaders' ability to prepare society and the organizational environment for a modern, sustainable, agile, and resilient society in any crisis are relevant and crucial.
Organizational management is fully responsible for controlling any dispute/conflict and, especially, crises of any kind, using all means and resources available to management. The role of leadership and organizational management is to manage the resources available at any given moment to prevent the emergence of conflicts that can lead to crises, to identify solutions, and to undertake actions to manage and eliminate the effects of crises or minimize their impact as much as possible. At the same time, it is important to understand that these measures and actions for crisis resolution must be continued with post-crisis measures to ensure a coherent organizational climate regarding economic stability at any level.

Organizational management is responsible in the planning process for all actions that are necessary to avoid conflicts whenever possible and for organizing the elimination of conflicts that can lead to crises as quickly and with as few negative effects as possible, as soon as the conflicts arise. Society and the organizational environment must be receptive to mitigate the effects of challenges and threats of any kind, and the main measures involve eliminating and minimizing the effects of provocations, recovering the gaps resulting from eliminating these effects, ensuring the conditions for economic growth, maintaining and creating new jobs, social equity, economic convergence, and financial stability, identifying new markets and products, using research and innovation to create a sustainable environment to ensure the sustainable development of society.
Organizational management is responsible for preparing society to cope with crises, identifying organizational deficiencies, eliminating these deficiencies, and responding positively to the effects of the crisis society is going through. Additionally, society may be affected by external or internal factors that cannot be determined at the time of crisis onset, a factor that will contribute to the prevention or elimination of crises.
Society represents a space of freedom, security, and justice. Organizational environment management must ensure social equity, economic convergence, and financial stability, humanitarian values, and defend society against crime and terrorism while ensuring the sustainability of the economic model to support a society in constant change. The decision-making process must become more transparent, and democratic responsibility must be ensured.
From an economic perspective, the impact and effects of crises attract the attention of specialists, especially scientific interest.

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