

Editorial for Winter Edition of the SOCIETAS ET IURISPRUDENTIA 2021

Dear readers and friends,

let me introduce the fourth issue of the ninth volume of **SOCIETAS ET IURISPRUDENTIA**, an international scientific online journal for the study of legal issues in the interdisciplinary context.

The journal **SOCIETAS ET IURISPRUDENTIA** is issued under the auspices of the Faculty of Law of the Trnava University in Trnava, Slovakia, and it thematically focuses mainly on socially relevant interdisciplinary relations connected with issues of public law and private law at the national, transnational and international levels, while accepting and publishing exclusively original, hitherto unpublished contributions.

The journal is issued in an electronic on-line version four times a year, regularly on March 31st, June 30th, September 30th and December 31st, and it offers a platform for publication of contributions in the form of separate papers and scientific studies as well as scientific studies in cycles, essays on current social topics or events, reviews on publications related to the main orientation of the journal and also information or reports connected with the inherent mission of the journal.

The website of the journal **SOCIETAS ET IURISPRUDENTIA** offers the reading public information in the common graphical user interface as well as in the blind-friendly interface designed for visually handicapped readers, both parallel in the Slovak as well as English languages. In both languages the journal's editorial office provides also feedback communication through its own e-mail address. At the same time, the website of the journal offers readers due to the use of dynamic responsive web design accession and browsing by using any equipment that allows transmission of information via the global Internet network.

The current, fourth issue of the ninth volume of the journal **SOCIETAS ET IURISPRUDENTIA** offers a total of five separate scientific studies written in two different languages – in the English and Slovak languages. The very first study offers readers a very complex and detailed view of the determining labour-law provisions and practical issues related to the issue of stress in the workplace caused by disproportionate requirements for the performance of work under the Slovak law. The following study thoroughly analyses, clarifies and exemplarily explains the

issue of the terrorist “modus operandi” in the world in relation to the protection of the fundamental human rights. The third study concentrates on a very detailed systematic clarification as well as in-depth analysis of the questions of the current Polish legislation on the competitiveness of the labour market and the welfare burden laid on the employing entities in Poland. The next study presents systematic and thorough qualifying and clarifying of the key questions related to the issue of the impact of procedural activity of the parties and the application of judicial concentration of proceedings on evidence in the Slovak civil litigation. The final, fifth study offers the reader an extensive in-depth commentary on the legal questions related to the concept of the alimony benefit in the context of the amendment to the Act No. 489/2021 Coll., within the framework of the Slovak social security law.

In relation to the release of the fourth issue of the ninth volume of the journal **SOCIETAS ET IURISPRUDENTIA** we are pleased to inform all its readers, contributors as well as fans that the journal has been registered in the international scientific databases Crossref, ERIH PLUS and Index Copernicus International and applied for registration in other international scientific databases. At the same time, we would like to inform that till the date of the new issue, the journal’s websites had recorded a total of 144 countries of visits (in alphabetical order):

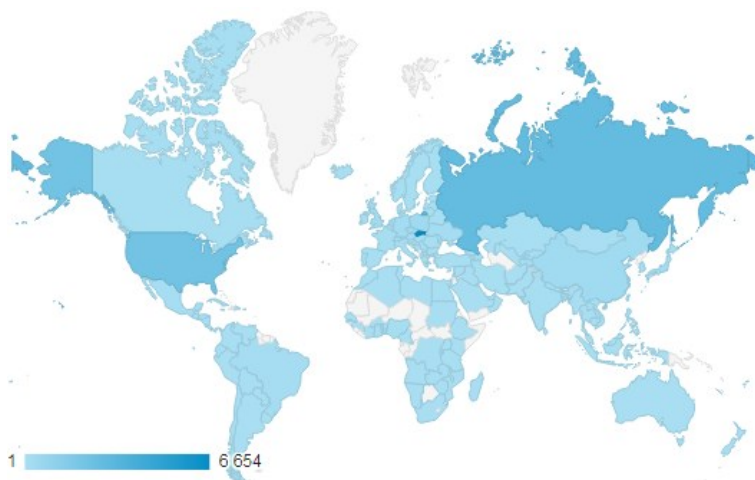
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|----------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Afghanistan | 49. Ghana | 97. Pakistan |
| 2. Albania | 50. Greece | 98. Palestine |
| 3. Algeria | 51. Guatemala | 99. Panama |
| 4. Angola | 52. Guinea | 100. Paraguay |
| 5. Argentina | 53. Honduras | 101. Peru |
| 6. Armenia | 54. Hong Kong | 102. Philippines |
| 7. Australia | 55. Hungary | 103. Poland |
| 8. Austria | 56. Iceland | 104. Portugal |
| 9. Azerbaijan | 57. India | 105. Puerto Rico |
| 10. Bahrain | 58. Indonesia | 106. Romania |
| 11. Bangladesh | 59. Iran | 107. Russia |
| 12. Barbados | 60. Iraq | 108. Rwanda |
| 13. Belarus | 61. Ireland | 109. Saudi Arabia |
| 14. Belgium | 62. Israel | 110. Senegal |
| 15. Benin | 63. Italy | 111. Serbia |
| 16. Bolivia | 64. Jamaica | 112. Seychelles |
| 17. Bosnia and Herzegovina | 65. Japan | 113. Singapore |
| 18. Brazil | 66. Kazakhstan | 114. Sint Maarten |

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|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| 19. Bulgaria | 67. Kenya | 115. Slovakia |
| 20. Burkina Faso | 68. Kosovo | 116. Slovenia |
| 21. Burundi | 69. Kuwait | 117. South Africa |
| 22. Cambodia | 70. Kyrgyzstan | 118. South Korea |
| 23. Cameroon | 71. Laos | 119. Spain |
| 24. Canada | 72. Latvia | 120. Sri Lanka |
| 25. Chile | 73. Lebanon | 121. Sudan |
| 26. China | 74. Libya | 122. Sweden |
| 27. Colombia | 75. Lithuania | 123. Switzerland |
| 28. Congo – Kinshasa | 76. Luxembourg | 124. Syria |
| 29. Costa Rica | 77. Macedonia | 125. Taiwan |
| 30. Côte d'Ivoire | 78. Madagascar | 126. Tajikistan |
| 31. Croatia | 79. Malawi | 127. Tanzania |
| 32. Cuba | 80. Malaysia | 128. Thailand |
| 33. Curaçao | 81. Malta | 129. The Netherlands |
| 34. Cyprus | 82. Mauritius | 130. Togo |
| 35. Czech Republic | 83. Mexico | 131. Trinidad and Tobago |
| 36. Denmark | 84. Moldova | 132. Tunisia |
| 37. Dominica | 85. Mongolia | 133. Turkey |
| 38. Dominican Republic | 86. Morocco | 134. Uganda |
| 39. Ecuador | 87. Mozambique | 135. Ukraine |
| 40. Egypt | 88. Myanmar | 136. United Arab Emirates |
| 41. El Salvador | 89. Namibia | 137. United Kingdom |
| 42. Estonia | 90. Nepal | 138. United States of America |
| 43. Ethiopia | 91. New Caledonia | 139. Uruguay |
| 44. Fiji | 92. New Zealand | 140. Uzbekistan |
| 45. Finland | 93. Nicaragua | 141. Venezuela |
| 46. France | 94. Nigeria | 142. Vietnam |
| 47. Georgia | 95. Norway | 143. Zambia |
| 48. Germany | 96. Oman | 144. Zimbabwe |

On the occasion of launching the fourth issue of the ninth volume of the journal, I would be delighted to sincerely thank all the contributors who have contributed in it actively and have shared with the readers their knowledge, experience or extraordinary views on legal issues as well as the top management of the Faculty of Law of the Trnava University in Trnava, all friends, colleagues, employees of the Faculty of Law, the rector's administration at the Trnava University in Trnava for all support and suggestive advices and, finally, also the members of journal's editorial board and the editorial team.

I believe that the journal **SOCIETAS ET IURISPRUDENTIA** provides a stimulating and inspirational platform for communication both on the professional level and the level of the civic society as well as for scientific and society-wide beneficial solutions to current legal issues in context of their broadest interdisciplinary social relations, in like manner at national, regional and international levels.

Figure 1 Territorial View of Visitors' Countries in Relation to the Websites of the Journal **SOCIETAS ET IURISPRUDENTIA** before Issuing the Fourth Issue of the Ninth Volume



Source: Tools of Google Analytics in Relation to Websites of the Journal **SOCIETAS ET IURISPRUDENTIA**. Available at: <http://www.google.com/analytics/>. © Google Analytics.

On behalf of the entire editorial board and editorial office of the journal **SOCIETAS ET IURISPRUDENTIA**

Yours faithfully,

Jana Koprlová

Trnava, Slovakia, December 31st, 2021