



Spiru Haret University
Faculty of Financial Management Accounting
Brazda lui Novac Street, no4, Craiova, Dolj, Romania

Book of Abstracts

**The 5th International Conference on
„New Tendencies in Knowledge based Society”**



**European Research Centre of Managerial Studies in
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**The 5th International Conference on
“New Tendencies in Knowledge based Society”**

Craiova, Romania, 25 November 2011

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**The 5th International Conference on
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Double Taxation Conventions and their Implementation in
Romania**

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Keywords: convention, double taxation, development, national economy

In the context of globalization of economy and development of economic relations, it naturally occur the problem of establishing the public authority able to carry out taxation on incomes or property owned in a state by non-residents. Income from activities in another country may be taxed both in the source State and in the State of residence of persons who receive such income, depending on each state's tax system. Legal regulations vary from state to state to situations of international double taxation, as follows:

- Some countries apply the criterion of territoriality, so they tax all income from that country, while other states are considering residency criterion, namely the imposition of all revenues obtain both from the country of residence and abroad by a resident;
- There are inconsistencies in establishing the rules regarding the income source, which can lead to the situation when several States to consider themselves the source of income
- There are inconsistencies in establishing the rules regarding the residence, where double residence has the consequence of double taxation.

Solving these problems is done by agreements between the States concerned that establish for each category of income and property owned which state has the power to levy taxes: the source State (source of income) or the State of residence of the subject of taxation.

The conclusion of double taxation conventions has the following objectives:

- To promote international exchange of goods and services and freedom of movement for capital and persons;
- Elimination of double taxation and tax evasion;
- Allocation of tax rights between the Contracting States;
- Prevention of fiscal discrimination.

Therefore, adoption of double taxation convention aims to establish clear rules on sources of income and at the same time on establishing residency, as they have a decisive role in providing the right of taxation.

The need to conclude bilateral agreements on avoidance of double taxation is determined by the fact that national tax regulations differ from state to state and that unilateral fiscal measures adopted in domestic legislation to avoid double taxation in the tax law are not corresponding to all states with which Romania economic relations. In order to avoid double taxation, our country uses both the national rules and conventions for the avoidance of double taxation concluded with partner countries. Although not a member of the European Organization for Cooperation and Development, Romania transposed in the national law certain provisions of the OECD Model Convention. Thus, national legislation on taxation of incomes obtained from Romania by non-residents and those obtained by Romanian residents abroad is constantly being improved and there is permanent concern of the legislative authority to harmonize and update national legislation in line with international economic realities.

Romania has concluded so far double taxation conventions with more than 80 countries, using the general rules, solutions and methods of avoiding double taxation from the OECD (Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development) Model Convention. Romania focused on concluding agreements especially with OECD members and their close states. Aside from Double Taxation Conventions, a concise and balanced tax system can help our country to attract foreign investment for the development of the national economy.

Value Added Tax (VAT) for Aquisition of New Means of Transport after Romania's Accession to the European Union

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Keywords: value added tax, means of transport, intra-community acquisition

Tax treatment in terms of VAT for the trade of new means of transport after the accession date is different depending on the nature of the acquisition, respectively for imports and intra-Community acquisition.

Importation means the entry in Romania of means of transport from third party countries, namely not EU members. The VAT is due by any person who makes any such importation, whether or not VAT registered. As a general rule, VAT is collected at the customs.

Intra-community acquisition of new means of transport in Romania is the entry of new means of transport from European Union member states, which are bought and transported from another Member State in Romania. In this case, a different tax treatment is applied compared to imported new means of transport.

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Tax treatment is different depending on the sort of the vehicles (new or old), the status of the person making the intra-community acquisition as well as the status of the provider of another Member State.

Regarding the new vehicles, any person, whether or not VAT registered always has the obligation to pay VAT in Romania for the purchase made

People who are normally registered for VAT payment do not pay it effectively; VAT is registered in the VAT declaration both as a deductible tax, as well as collected tax (reverse charge). The tax is due regardless of the status of the seller of State (individual, taxable person unregistered for VAT, taxable person registered for VAT).

Persons who are not normally registered for VAT, including natural persons who buy new means of transport from one Member State and then transport them in Romania will effectively pay VAT for the intra-community acquisition of any new means of transport.

VAT is calculated and declared in the special tax return to be submitted prior to the registration in Romania of the new means of transport, but not later than the 25th of the month following the month in which the chargeability of the tax occurred, that date also being the limit for the payment of the VAT.

If the vehicle that is not new was sold by a taxable person registered for VAT in another Member State and that person did not apply the special scheme for second-hand goods then the regime applicable in Romania depends on the status of the person making the intra-community acquisition.

If the acquisition is made by a taxable person registered for common VAT in Romania, it will communicate its VAT registration number to the provider, who will exempt intra-Community VAT and the buyer will apply in Romania the reverse charge.

If the acquisition is made by a natural person, and transportation is not the responsibility of the seller, there is no VAT obligation in Romania, because the property is taxable in the other Member State.

If the acquisition is made by taxable persons or non-taxable legal persons who are not normally registered for VAT purposes the intra-Community acquisition in Romania is taxable only if it exceeds the ceiling of 10,000 euros. If the person is not registered for intra-Community acquisitions, there is no obligation for VAT in Romania. In the event that the first purchase exceeds this threshold value of the property purchased, or the ceiling was exceeded due to other intra-Community acquisitions already made, these people will have to apply for registration for intra-Community acquisitions, prior to make the purchase that exceeds the ceiling. The registration number will be communicated to the vendor, which will exempt the transaction and the buyer will pay VAT in Romania based on special reimbursement. Also, if the person is already registered for intra-Community

acquisitions at the time of acquisition of the vehicle, the acquisition shall be taxable in Romania and the payment is made based on special reimbursement.

If the vehicle that is not new was sold by a person that is not VAT registered in the Member State, or the seller from the Member State applied the special scheme for second-hand goods, intra-Community acquisition is not taxable in Romania, regardless of who will make the purchase: a natural person, any taxable person registered for VAT or any taxable natural person or not - taxable legal person that are not VAT registered.

Market Economy – Modern Form of Organization and Functioning of Exchange Economy

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Keywords: economy, exchange economy, market economy, centralized economy, mixed economy, entrepreneurship competition, property, transition, privatization”

The present study analyzes the concept of market economy based on the fact that it is a superior, modern form of organization and functioning of exchange economy in which economic entrepreneurs develop their economic activity in a free, independent and rational manner according to market requirements in order to meet the growing existential needs, with limited economic resources.

Starting from the general concept of market economy, the present study realizes a summary of the main aspects that characterize the market economy in general and in our country in particular. This paper tries to seek the answer to a natural question: is there a functional market economy in our country?

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Comparison between the two Environmental Management
Systems: Emas and ISO 14000**

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Keywords: environmental management system, EMAS, ISO 14000, European Union.

The concept of an environmental management system evolved in the early nineties.

An *environmental management system* exists to help organizations minimize how their operations (processes etc.) negatively affect the environment (i.e. cause adverse changes to air, water, or land), comply with applicable laws, regulations, and other environmentally oriented requirements, and continually improve in the above. An *environmental management system* can also manage natural resources, and improve the reliability and credibility of the environmental policies.

At the European level we have EMAS. This was introduced by a European Union council regulation (No. 1836/29.06.1993), requiring implementation in all European Union Member States. EMAS was formally introduced in the United Kingdom in April 1995. ISO 14000 is an International Standard (1996) Applicable on an international scale.

This paper aims to make a theoretical comparison between these two environmental management systems.

**Are Caux Round Table Principles a Solution for
International Economic and Social Crisis?**

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Keywords: crisis, globalization, international economy, solution

In an international economy, globalization and Europe covered by perpetual fever, with propensity for consumption, was born a culture of

adolescentism, which stimulates greed, contemporary man is determined by the desire of possession and not ideals – this is the culture that has infected the entire the world.

Greed is responsible for the excesses of economic power, immoral actions of Enron and WorldCom and other abuses of the hedge and builds important areas of poverty in Africa, Asia and Latin America that are strong sources of social movements.

This has led to the need to change governance principles or *wild capitalism* theorized by Andrew Carnegie and Erbert Spencer those who promoted principles of moral capitalism based on the Caux Round Table governing principles, which remained in the last nine years the only set of corporate social responsibility standards proposed by the leaders of the entire spectrum of business leaders.

Environmental Technologies and Social Progress

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Keywords: processes, technology research, test pilot, homologation.

In the first half of XXI century technologies ontological mutations occur, and that determines the structure of the human condition. The multitude of scientific disciplines and technologies is subject to mutual development. In fact, the take place reformulations generated by novelty. The intensity of change is an objective variable, between groups of sciences and technologies.

New technologies in the field of exploration of natural resources through their implications already influence the social and historical practices, affecting both the future of the individual and that of the collectivity. Technologies are found in a "new economy", in different activities and social-productive areas such as: transport, communications, management, research.

They have algorithmic significance of manners, procedures way of execution, trails, paths, and ongoing. Considering a variety of different sciences (disciplines), it is associated with a variety of technologies. Between technologies there are established determining relationships, involving changes of state and development of new meanings.

Every science lasts over time as a result of objective manifestation of the ability to compare and generate complementary to other sciences. A science studied in a mono-disciplinary way, even if it does not render its own importance absolute is constantly self shaping, developing in its own configuration.

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Taxation Rules and the Transposition of the Profit
Tax in Accounting using IAS 12**

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Keywords: taxation, accounting, profit tax, IAS 12, deductibility.

The paper proposed overlooks a scientific reality set on two areas of expertise: accounting and taxation. This approach is both opportune as it is necessary to be elaborated and developed as so much more accounting or taxation aspects cannot be dealt with within the boundaries of their own areas of expertise and should find themselves therefore the subjects of a more detailed and complex analysis, which reflects and broadens the limits of the subject under study.

We have therefore presented the motivation behind the analysis of the accounting regulation with influences from taxation - through the profit tax, at the same time bringing arguments in favor of this aspect; and this because profit is both a source of welfare for an economic entity as it constitutes as shares amid the investors as a result of the development of an economic activity. At the same time, accounting is the common ground between the representatives of the tax administration and the shareholders and it should provide accurate information about financial statements but it must also serve the interests of the shareholders by reducing the tax due to the state.

Furthermore, the desire of the shareholders to earn larger profits even through reduced incomes and taxes due to the state has led to the birth of numerous taxation optimization structures, which are the basis of the connection between taxation and accounting.

Place and Role of Management Accounting and Cost Calculation in Food Industry of Manufacturing Dairy Products

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Keywords: cost calculation, management accounting, forecasting, financial accounting.

Any company, regardless of its size should prove permanent operating power, adaptability, and to face competition, even if the economic and social transformation is in full. Or, this requires recognition at all levels of the role of accounting in its complexity, that financial accounting and management accounting.

If the general ledger provides information processed unit, making contact with the enterprise environment, decision-making at managerial level is only possible after receipt of the information they need, or these information are provided by the management accounting, that receives, records and analyse the internal accounting dates.

Management accounting organization is not subject to uniform rules, but its organization is required, because management accounting must have an unitary character to facilitate the control of management and effective use of heritage unit.

In food industry of manufacturing dairy products analytical record of production costs is very important for cost calculation.

Determining these costs on carriers and areas of expenditure, based on documentary evidence, strengthens the position of current analytical record of production costs, and calculating and determining their volume, allows the elaboration of concrete measures on factories, departments and workplaces, by training teams of research and planning, forecasting, organization and tracking of production, labor productivity, supply-dissolution in financial accounting, as well as in other business departments.

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Pragmatism of Ethics Rules in Audit**

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Keywords: code, ethics, norms, standards

Research and investigation instrumentation for proper understanding of truth is always a challenge, however, as per our capacity to rebuild our own formal representations.

The audit is a reference topic in the literature due to its strong impact on economic environment, financial markets, banking, etc., but also due to management (of companies, institutions, organizations) concern to continuously improve its activity.

From the legal point of view, the independence of an auditor is considered in relation to the management of an entity and represents guarantee by way of nomination and the incompatibilities avoided.

Two Surprising Applications of Graph Theory

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Keywords: graph theory, knowledge representation, square.

The aim of this article is to present two interesting problems. I have thought of as having a large practical interest. They are related to deposits supplying shops with products and respectively some networks among computers and can be interpreted and solved in terms of graph theory, via two very beautiful mathematical Olympiad- type problems.

The Use Semantic Schemes in the Knowledge Representation and Processing Systems

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Keywords: semantic diagram, meta-language, tags, container, atom component, interface.

Knowledge representation is based on the idea that propositional content can be represented in programming languages so that the resulting representations could be used by people and machines. A natural tendency in the evolution of programming languages is to place in correspondence the objects of a reality with representation as possibly accurate at the level of language.

We define as knowledge base the pair consisting of a semantic diagram and a semantic interpretation of the diagram. The semantic diagram is an abstract concept that allows formalization of deduction. The knowledge base elements will be represented using XML-based standardization, which specify the semantics of each marker (similarly to the process of syntax and semantics specification of a programming language). Finally, using the Java program, we extract the knowledge base entities from XML tags. Java-based applications can be distributed by multiple physical systems, enabling scalability, security, performance and easy interfacing with the existing systems.

The Use of Client-Server Technology in Database Query in Natural Language

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Keywords: token, transition network, protocol, socket, thread, container

Besides the formalism of text syntactic structure representation - by using the context-free grammars, graphical representation can be used and applied successfully in syntactic analysis using transition networks. A sentence of a natural language is broken down into tokens, separating an abstract concept of things that are special cases of this concept. For the phrase to be accepted, the sequence of

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tokens must correspond to a path of the transition diagram. Recursive transition networks allow implementation of context-free grammars. An application that uses network sockets fit in the client / server pattern design of an application. In this application the pattern consists of two distinct categories of programs called servers, respectively customers.

**Business Strategy of SMEs in Times of Crisis, in
Romania**

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Keywords: company, bank, crisis, entrepreneurship, strategy, partner

SMEs have been one of the sectors most affected by the crisis, fact determined by their low financial strength. The banking sector has emphasized this by policies applied in the period 2008-2011, characterized by lack of openness in supporting the SMEs sector, with direct implications in the low absorption of European funds by the players of the business environment who fall within this category. All these factors have led the small businesses in a financial deadlock, which they tried to overcome by reducing costs, the most common methods being the wages reduction and the firing of employees. These methods are the result of low entrepreneurial culture, which provides to the Romanian entrepreneur a limited perspective concerning the management decisions during the crisis that could save the business and ensure its re-launch. We may say the economical crisis. We can say that the economic crisis that started in 2008 has sifted Romanian business environment, has determined a selection and maturation of it. Having no experience in entrepreneurship, SMEs have been accustomed to conduct its business without a plan, a strategy. Those who understood what they have to do, what measures to take and they have assumed them, without waiting for permanent aid from the government or financiers, have managed to maintain themselves and some even to identify opportunities for their business development. In this moment the Romanian market is now mature enough, fierce competition no longer accept ignorance and requires a high level of managerial skills, an increase of professional rigor and a different approach to the human factor: recognizing the employees importance for the business, loyalty, keeping and motivating the best people and the partnership reevaluation with customers and suppliers. All these are elements which concur in

supporting the business even in times of crisis and ensure the future of the company.

The Cash Flows and the Value of Money in Time

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Keywords: cash flows, present value, future value, capitalization, future economic benefits.

Any successful business requires inter-correlation of the systemic relations between the three types of activities occurred in an organization: operating, investing and financing and the impact of decisions on them. Assuming that the purpose and the value of a business are depending on the ability of the company to generate cash in the long term, it is necessary to understand more how a business operates. In this context, the cash flow is the essential element for the value and performance of a business and its use in analysis require a high level of attention.

Possibilities of Implementing the Supply of Motor Vehicles at Home with CNG in Romania

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Keywords: CNG, supply at home, power unit, power station.

Supply at home is a relatively new way of using gas for vehicles. As its name suggests, the vehicle is fueled at home (home or office) using one mounted on the wall or floor in the garage or on an outside wall. The main advantage of this power is the low cost.

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With this device not only avoids the inconvenience of a visit to the filling station but advantages are to pay fuel with natural gas bill related domestic or office use. In our country there is still this type of vehicle power.

**Interference between Financial Audit Profession (External)
and Internal Audit**

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Keywords: financial audit (external), internal audit, public sector, private sector, right to work, freedom of association.

In a market economy, especially during the economic crisis from Romania, valences of auditing professions (external) and internal audit are undisputed. Thus, for many professionals, there is no clear demarcation between the profession of financial auditor (external) and internal auditor.

In addition, an important part of specialists in audit in Romania ask the question: who govern in our country financial auditing (external) in public and private sector and who regulates the activity of internal audit in the public and private system?

**Assessment Implications on the Entity's Financial Balance-
Case Study: Astera JSC**

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Keywords: assessment, revaluation, financial balance, liquidity, solvency, capital.

In economic theory, the concept of balance has multiple meanings. The economic-financial balance is achieved when the entity fully recovers the consumed means, which happens when revenues are equal to expenditures. Analysis of assessment implications on financial balance of the company, in our opinion, should study the following aspects: analysis of liquidity and solvency rates and correlation

analysis of working capital, working capital needs and net treasury. To illustrate the implications of the studied issues, we have to calculate the implications on the balance sheet and economic balance of the ASTERA Joint-Stock Company. Therefore the image of the company, disseminated by accounting information in business environment, depends, through indicators of financial position and financial balance, according to how actual assessment is carried out, particularly the impact of revaluation and updating which both have on the level of the patrimonial influenced elements.

A Semantic Interpretation of the Values of *Shall* in Economics English as Target Language

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Keywords: deontic, epistemic, modal verbs, meaning, functional interpretation

The aim of this paper is to quantify and analyze the meanings of “shall” in point of deontic and epistemic values in a corpus of economics texts made up of financial issues of the Sectoral Operational Programme Human Resources Development 2007-2013-October 2007: Strategy, Financial Plan, Implementation, Partnership. Since modal verbs express the speaker’s attitude towards the utterance, it is very interesting to investigate the occurrences of “shall” and analyze its values in the above mentioned corpus.

Conceptual Limitations on Fair Value Assessment

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Keywords: comparability, neutrality, economic value, real value method.

The claim of possessing the qualities of reliability and neutrality can only be made by the values generated by active markets (quoted, liquid, organized etc.). The vast majority of the financial instruments issued, traded, used particularly by credit institutions are not quoted, nor organized or assimilated. Consequently, their assessment is based on internal models, recognized by banks, as they have better

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estimated parameters, but with degrees of uncertainty, so that they incorporate adjustment variables to model risk, liquidity risk, volatility risk etc. any random variable that does not allow to qualify as devoid of elements that lead to misinterpretation, even if an internal or external control would determine, upon examination, that this value is reasonable and acceptable. In any case, one or the other will not use the term "fair" in the sense of "exact".

Future or Just Present and Past for Currency Signs?

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Keywords: currency, currency positions, currency circuits, currency forms

The paper aims to address currency positions in terms of major changes in recent years of financial capitalism. The methodology used is to emphasize the positive and negative elements related to currency. At the end of the paper are highlighted the currency circuits and its participants.

Possibilities of Cost Optimization in Public Passenger Transportation for RAT Craiova

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Keywords: road transport, cost center, profit center, variable costs, fixed costs.

The purpose of the article is to present a way of organizing the management accounting so that it should admit calculation cost for each formed cost center and finally, to determine the obtained result by comparing costs with achieved revenues. From the current way of collecting costs analysis, it is found that RAT Craiova has a concept for organizing its own management accounting facilitated by automatic data processing, but without a clearly defined purpose. In order to calculate the cost of

each established center, we presented the use of tariff-hour-vehicle calculation method recommended in RAT Craiova activity because: provides an advisedly allocation of indirect costs using allocation bases chosen by the principle of causality; involves allocating labor costs and other direct expenses in relation with a more equitable criterion, which is driven kilometer, allowing therefore more accurate determination of the transportation route cost and the participation level of each route to the profit. Also in the research, we presented an optimization model to the result obtained by RAT Craiova through the correlation of the variable and fixed costs with the volume of activity, namely the use of transmission capacity and price tickets.

The Links between Entrepreneurship, Innovation and Education

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Keywords: globalization, entrepreneurship, economic growth, innovation, strategies

In the globalization process factors such as flexibility, speed and innovation contributed entrepreneurship to emerge as a key player in driving economic development. There is also an abundance of literature to support the contribution of the entrepreneurship curricula to the economic growth.

The literature also suggests that competitiveness is not only a derivation of entrepreneurial activity of individual firms, but also a result of an appropriate governmental policy regarding entrepreneurial curricula and syllabus. This is one of the reasons why many developing countries instead of providing sector-based government interventions, which in some cases lead to market distortion, are embracing entrepreneurship promotion strategies as a potential instrument for accelerating economic development. Besides establishing basic macroeconomic framework conditions for economic growth, the governments in transition economies can play an important role in active facilitation of entrepreneurial development processes and supporting entrepreneurial initiatives. This is both a literature review paper and a case study, which aims to give an overview of the links between Entrepreneurship, Innovation and Education and entrepreneurship promotion strategies in general, and in Romania in special.

Costs Management – Impact in Decision Making

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Keywords: costs, efficiency, optimization, informational system, decision making system

In the context of globalization of the economy and also of the competitive environment development, process management becomes more complex, with openness to client needs and changes and taking account of the internal and external environment.

Therefore, a proactive approach to seek the most appropriate methods to ensure corporate activity in terms of competitiveness and profitability is a priority for all companies. Such an approach can be achieved, but only on a basis of adequate information support in decision making and requires a lot of information to be produced, supplied, interpreted and rigorously controlled.

Cost management is a tool that can provide control within companies, to increase productivity and achieve profitability and expected rentability. There is an increasing demand for higher quality information and higher productivity for the calculation and analysis of information costs.

Business organizations need realistic and timely information on the costs to integrate the activities of designing and developing new products, their manufacturing, marketing and after-sales services in an overview.

From a Familiar Economic Crisis to another Economic Crisis Completely Unknown

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Keywords: financial decline, emerging markets, expansion of investment.

Dramatic moment: the collapse of Lehman Brothers Bank - the epicentre, in 2008, with shock waves that have been falling stock markets, finance and trade to

freeze, from Tokyo to Chicago, with governments and central banks around the world, intervene massive concert to save the global economy from the worst crisis ever faced by the world after 1930, the Great Recession. Three years later, in conditions of financial crisis, stock markets fell without signs of recovery in Asia, Europe and America, feeling the “anger” debt, like a real nightmare lived with fear, further fuelled by the fact that the U.S. could enter recession, attracting all the globe in the largest possible disaster. The script then went global terror crisis manifested in the states, with the fall of Greece before all and above all, fear that could result in all Portugal, Spain, Ireland and Italy, countries that international rating agencies have given small note in the economic, seriously affecting their credibility in the plan, especially regarding euro rate.

Under these conditions, only Italy, for example, must find to borrow funds to pay a debt of 300 billion just to stay afloat, and the European Union (Financial Stability Fund but has no capacity so great that it can support huge debt of Italy, according to Reuters) and the IMF must find other solutions and financial resources to save the construction of the new EU disaster. In another plan, investigations are hard to find weaknesses that have generated global financial crisis and to reform the current financial system to foreign direct investment flows reviving the understanding and insisting, even now on the verge of global disaster, the coherence that should exist between the international financial system and the emerging international system of investment, production governing cross-border capital and long term, taking into account, and not be called that, the conclusions drawn from the works of Summit “G20”, in Pittsburgh and Paris which is “reflected new global reality in which emerging economies play an increasingly important role in defining policies that govern the world economic system”. However, despite the huge efforts made by those responsible, the planet, the crisis seems to worsen, to leave the logic of previous financial and economic crisis.

The Risk and Fraud Factors in the Contemporary Financial Banking System

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Keywords: capital, incertitude, profitability, risk, investment

The research conducted by the banking system financial audit revealed major financial scandals that rocked the business world and created a chain reaction, litigation and social convulsions, failed investments, plus tens of

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thousands of unemployed. Bad loans speculate principle disregarded by economists, namely, that although man is a rational being and should act as such in economic decisions, their behavior differs depending on the amounts at stake and the position that are. Financial stability or profitability is threatened by the economic conditions of the industry or operating entity. In this context, we can include negative recurrent cash flows, resulting from the inability to generate operating cash flows, while also reporting increases in earnings. Also, we can add the existence of excessive pressure on the leaders of banking companies from the requirements or expectations of third parties. All these factors can be classified according to three conditions of the fraud, such as: incentives/pressures, opportunities, attitudes/reasons. Some of these risk factors occur when there are distortions in the misappropriation of assets. Thus, bankers are scrambling to get as much, to as many, and the State was involved in this business in his way. If we watching the similarity of the global market economy and the public square, the country, so we can say that it is, always, a well organized group, only one crew member being in sight. Each investor seems to have a chance, because he participated willingly, notwithstanding the publicity and the border state. One thing is certain: for the big banks to collapse, they need some "help".

The Economic Analysis of Criminality

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Keywords: crime, criminality, economy, society, business

The terms of crime and criminality have autonomous meanings in the criminalists' respectively in the economists' language. The economic criminality involves all the illegal activities from the economic and finance domains as well as the state activities which take place in non-violent ways, but with fraudulent methods (fraud, cheat, etc). The civil society must become more aware in order to assure the fight against the business criminality phenomenon, respecting people's equality principle in front of the law and offering a certain equality in the social justice.

Optimization of Fiscal Costs – The Subtle Line between Legal and Illegal

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Keywords: fiscal optimization, fiscal risk, tax evasion, fiscal management, fiscal cost, fiscal efficiency

In the current economic context where companies are facing a critical lack of liquidities, finding financial resources is one of the great challenges of a company's management. The legal reduction of payments in the form of taxes and fees is an effective tool to raise additional liquidities which can be capitalized or distributed as dividends to shareholders.

Using the facilities provided by fiscal legislation in favour of a company is very natural, and seeking and implementing legal solutions to decrease outstanding taxes and fees are a legitimate concern which should be admitted as such by any fiscal authority.

Fiscal optimization techniques and methods mean making the right decisions and applying them with the purpose to decrease fiscal costs. Decisions envisage numerous aspects of which the most important are: restating certain actual operations in order to change their fiscal ranking, making up provisions, changing the due dates, diminishing the taxable base, reorganizing various activities. Yet, the fiscal options of economic agents have limits, too.

Fiscal optimization methods are more often than not found at the fragile borderline between legal and illegal. The more effective fiscal cost optimization is, the closer to lawfulness it gets.

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The Necessity of Computerizing Production Equipment
Maintenance for Managing Economical Crisis**

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Keywords: economical crisis, strategies maintenance, competitiveness, server OLAP

Due to the business environment in Romania, the companies are forced to identify and coordinate a lot of processes and to promote competitiveness. Productivity cost, quality, safety and health, all of them depend on equipment. In this respect, it is essential to know the real disponibility of production equipment. From economical point of view, there is necessary to ensure a good management. It is necessary to collect a huge quantity of data in order to establish a good maintenance program.

Incomes from Own Purposes and Capitalized Production

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Keywords: Assets production incomes, capitalized production incomes, production costs, intangible asset, development expenditure, intangible assets.

Incomes from capitalized production don't generate cash in the close future; being possible sources of income for the company, they are assessed, from prudence reasons, at the level of production costs. We notice that at the development expenses, we can also include the exploration and the assessment of mineral resources expenses. To assign if an asset incorporating both tangible and intangible elements should be treated as a tangible asset or as intangible asset, an entity should assess which element is more significant. In accounting meaning, the investment means the existence of an available vault for the purchase of a tangible asset, which would determine hence financial flows of incomes and revenue expenditures. The ideas exposed above allow us to define the investment as the

global economic resources assigned for the development and the modernization of the production force of the company, to create for the achievement of useful economic effects in the future.

The Supply of Accounting Information - Manufacturers and Final Products of the Accounting

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Keywords: financial statements, accounting information, accounting practices, financial information users

In our opinion, the accounting information provided to an individual enterprise proved inadequate for both internal users and for those outside, so the need for additional information and failure to honor them brought books in a crisis unprecedented, must recognize the limits, but at the same time to overcome. This critical and tense moment was overcome by applying new methods and techniques, which gave rise to consolidated accounts, making it available to users' aggregate information on the group through consolidate. Accounting consolidated financial statements becomes necessary and useful means of informing internal and external users, providing data on the financial position and performance of a group. It is both a management tool that allows the measurement results and analysis of group profitability, according to certain criteria.

The Situation Changes Reflected in the Accounts of American Capital

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Keywords: American standards, equity, enterprise performance, capital

The U.S. accounts, equity is defined as the residual interest in assets and liabilities by reference. Thus, the definition does not contain criteria to assist in the recognition of capital items and IASB framework does not give further details

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explaining the definition as stated for assets and liabilities. No recognition criteria not directly relate to tests on the recognition of capital items. Specified criteria for recognition (the probability of entry / exit of the economic benefits and their evaluation accounts) can not be applied directly to elements of capital, because of the definition of computing as a relationship and not through identifiers linked to generate economic benefits. The reason is that for measuring the company's financial performance indicator that reflects as accurately as this is the overall result. Many North American companies reported cases of changes in equity broader than "acquired and retained earnings situation", these situations include columns for each component of equity.

Internal Audit and Corporate Governance in Time of Economic Crisis

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Keywords: internal audit, corporate governance, economic crisis

Economy implies a uniform system of human activities, including finance and credit, so it cannot be treated alongside the economic and financial aspects, but in their systemic unity, as a whole, representing the vital and permanent domain of society, economic activity being directly or indirectly involved in satisfying the needs of society and representing the general foundation in the lives of all people. A cause of the current crisis lies in unrealistic appreciation of the role of contemporary state in the economy. Modern market economy, including finance, is a mixed system, which combines economic freedom with government intervention. Particular attention must be paid to corporate governance, a very broad concept that includes a strong and effective oversight of how something is designed, managed, controlled or managed in order to protect the components of such areas, organizations or institutions. In practice, implementing and developing the concept particularly influenced the nature and evolution of internal audit. Lately, internal audit has evolved very much because the concept of governance, which has influenced and empowered in greater management assessment and risk management. The audit will inevitably be put under public pressure, since it is the function that can bring a surplus of transparency in a world so controversial.

Knowledge Management for Virtual Organizations

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Keywords: management, virtual organization, knowledge-based management

The dynamism of the economic environment and the development of computer technology have led to the birth of a new type of organization called virtual organization that is functioning in a knowledge-based society.

The paper intends to develop scientific research to explain the crucial role that the virtual organization holds in the current knowledge-based economy and in the shaping of a new technology-based future. The article emphasizes on identifying the possibilities to accomplish a knowledge-based management and to assist knowledge-based management using specific models, methods and especially knowledge-based systems.

The Challenges of the Higher Education in the Knowledge-Based Society

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Keywords: knowledge society, education, education, university, human resources

An expressive feature of the globalization is the reliance on knowledge, which is focused on the increasing of the role of human capital, focusing on the efficiency gains on educated and specialized human resources, on the closer connection between knowledge and competitiveness. The knowledge-based society is characterized by dynamism and continuous renewal. The complexity of the phenomena from the modern society requires an increasingly richer stock of knowledge and skills.

Our society currently confronts with the consequences of a financial and global crisis. To improve and develop in a durable way the existing economy, the dynamic and flexible higher education will rely on innovation which is based on the integration between education and research at all levels.

The higher education plays a key role in the confronting with the current challenges and the promotion of the cultural and social development of our society.