

Program

International Symposium

**EXPERIENCE. KNOWLEDGE.
CONTEMPORARY CHALLENGES**
6th Edition

*„Humanity at a crossroad. Between digital
Economy and Need for a Paradigm of going
back to Nature”*

May 14th-15th, 2020

Bucharest, Romania



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Note:

**Taking into account the exceptional situation caused by the
COVID -19 pandemics and the protective measures
imposed by the national and international authorities, the
symposium has been developed by using alternative
means.**

Plenary session

Author(s) / Affiliation	Elena L. ANDREEVA ¹² ¹ <i>Institute of Economics of the Ural branch of the Russian academy of sciences, Russia</i> ² <i>Urals state university of economics, Russia</i>
Title of the paper	PROBLEMS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES IN THE CONDITIONS OF CORONAVIRUS
Abstract	<i>Some theoretical approaches and the main measures of support businesses and the population by the governments of European countries in the conditions of coronavirus were analyzed. The main set of measures and their value in relation to the country's GDP were identified. The sequence of measures adopted by the European countries was discovered. The greatest social orientation of support for the population and business in Germany was identified.</i>
Author(s) / Affiliation	Andrey ZAHARIEV, Stefan STANIMIROV <i>D. A. Tsenov Academy of Economics – Svishtov</i>
Title of the paper	THE NATIONAL WEALTH, THE BANKING-INSURANCE SECTOR AND THE NOMINAL GDP GROWTH
Abstract	<i>The functioning of economic systems is a complex and delicate area of modern scientific knowledge. In many respects there is a contradiction between theoretical prescriptions and models, on the one hand, and empirical evidence, on the other. The famous approach to the development of macroeconomic models, denoted by "ceteris paribus", makes our familiar field of modern economic knowledge a laboratory idyll, which in real practice suffers the crushing blows of market forces and the rational actions of economic agents. In most cases, when logical and "well" reasoned models and policies (launched with insurance "other things being equal) do not work - an explanation is sought in external forces and processes, which due to their international nature cannot be controlled by local authorities. Bank insurance is a global phenomenon and the Bulgarian banking system has not stayed away from the trend of integrating banking and insurance services</i>

and sales channels. Bulgarian banks started the integration of banking and insurance more than two decades ago, launched and tested different approaches and models in the field of banking insurance. The purpose of the report is to present arguments for a debate on the relationship between GDP, national wealth and the growth of the banking and insurance sector.

Author(s) /
Affiliation

Mariana BĂLAN
Institute for Economic Forecasting - INCE, Romanian Academy

Title of the paper

EVOLUȚII ALE PIEȚEI MUNCII TINERILOR DIN MEDIUL RURAL LA ÎNCEPUT DE SECOL XXI
EVOLUTIONS OF THE LABOR MARKET FOR YOUTHS FROM THE RURAL ENVIRONMENT AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 21ST CENTURY

Abstract

At the present conjuncture, high levels of youth rate employment and diminishing the unemployment phenomenon of this category of persons are the priority objectives of the economic policy of all the countries. Thus, the issue of employment among young people and especially those from the rural areas has become more prominent at the beginning of the 21st century on national and regional development agendas. The challenge of youth employment in rural areas has its own dimensions and is present in all rural areas, regardless of their socio-economic development stage. The economic development of rural areas, the lack of employment opportunities, the low quality of education and training, without an adequate link between labour markets, the decline in young people's interest and motivation to engage in agricultural activities, are only some of the factors that generate pressures on youth labour market in rural areas. In addition, they have to enter a volatile labour market in the process of structural change under the intensified impact of the changes determined by the digitization and intensive automation of all sectors of activity. The paper presents a synthesis of youth's labour market peculiarities in the Romanian rural areas.

Author(s) /
Affiliation **Elvira NAVAL¹, Tatiana COLESNICOVA²**
¹ Institute of Mathematics and Computer Science „Vladimir Andrunachievici“, Republic of Moldova
² National Institute of Economic Research, Chişinău, Republic of Moldova

Title of the paper **SOME APPROACHES TO GENDER PROBLEM EXAMINATION IN REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA**

Abstract *In this article four approaches to gender problem examination in Republic of Moldova were proposed and discussed. First of them is referred to Gross Domestic Product maximization in respect with women and men labor force used. Second approach deals with Mincer's "Human capital earnings function" approach to evaluation of the budget employees from one research institute. Stat data about wages payments for all categories of employees were used. Third approach represents an attempt to apply Markov chain for gender problem solving. Diagonal transition matrix was constructed. Problem of eigenvalues finding was solved and national economy stability problem was discussed. And the last approach considers gender inequality based on the selected data from the questionnaire on gender problems. Five indicators, namely: the perception of existence of inequality in the workplace, gender, age, the level of education and the sector of economic activity were selected. Regression function was defined, estimated and analysed.*

Author(s) /
Affiliation **Constantin ANGHELACHE¹², Ştefan Virgil IACOB², Ştefan Gabriel DUMBRAVĂ¹**
¹ The Bucharest University of Economic Studies
² "ARTIFEX" University of Bucharest

Title of the paper **ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN ROMANIA**

Abstract *The employed population also includes the unemployed, those who do not have a job, but do not find a job in the labor market, those who had a job but lost it in the case of restructuring companies, some policies governmental and so on. It is important to analyze the relationship between this employed population and the number of unemployed. The article presents the evolution and*

situation of the employed population in the fourth quarter of 2019 and then discusses the number of unemployed. The population included among the unemployed, approximately 364 thousand people in December 2019, should be the quota for completing the workforce according to the requirements of the labor market or according to the growth of jobs in the national economy. The article points out these aspects that are essential.

Author(s) /
Affiliation

Serghei OHRIMENCO¹, Ghenadie CIOBANU^{2,3}, Grigore BORTĂ¹
¹ *Moldavian Academy of Economic Studies, Chişinău*
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Title of the paper

CYBER SECURITY - AN IMPORTANT PILLAR IN SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND IN COMBATING THE SHADOW ECONOMY

Abstract

Both in the Republic of Moldova, there are several other countries, in the last governmental countries and develop several sustainable economic strategies, care over the years and encourage, improve, but address the problems of the underground economy information about it is addressed directly as a complex problem which would combat this phenomenon. In our opinion, there must be sound legislation in this area of regulation, to monitor and supervise a phenomenon in terms of areas of activity in care are involved elements of care that create the same heating and create illegal care activities evolving we will detect them and they will be as negative care phenomena must be combated. Therefore, we need to create all the necessary mechanisms to combat an element of the underground information economy, illegal care leads to the phenomenon of crime and contributes to the fight in the underground economy as a whole. Given the aspiration for European integration in the Republic of Moldova, this issue becomes a priority. The state must ensure or collaborate internationally in this field and adapt to all EU cybersecurity directives. In the field of the market, they are able to create new jobs under the impact of the digital economic country and to ensure cyber security. This phenomenon will change both the taxation part, and the issue of money and the regulation of the banking sector and financial markets, but also the entire anti-

corruption activity.

Author(s) /
Affiliation

Tetiana KAMINSKA
Kiev Cooperative Institute of Business and Law, Ukraine

Title of the paper

PROBLEMS AND OPPORTUNITIES OF UNIVERSITY EDUCATION IN UKRAINE IN THE PROCESS OF EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT AND INTEGRATION

Abstract

The problem of Ukraine's European integration is obvious in all areas of socio-economic, cultural and educational activity. The university education system in Ukraine has undergone a vast process of restructuring, modernization and connection to the European university education system in Bologna. In general, the current university education system in Ukraine will include structural transformations, in which funding and allocation of resources in the interest of capital expenditures on education The system of training at all levels of specialists does not meet the requirements of society, labor market or state. In the last ten years the number of students has decreased very much, many young people go to school in EU countries, most in Poland, but also in other countries of the European Union, being often a return trip, therefore we also reach another complicated question - population migration. Therefore one of the important issues addressed in the articles is how we can restructure the university system in Ukraine to interest young Ukrainians to study in their country? Another question that is related to the previous question is how we can ensure quality jobs with competitive salaries on labor market in Ukraine?

Author(s) /
Affiliation

Mircea UDRESCU¹²
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Title of the paper

**MANAGEMENT. MANAGEMENT DE ȚARĂ ȘI BUNĂ GUVERNANȚĂ
MANAGEMENT. COUNTRY MANAGEMENT AND GOOD GOVERNANCE**

Abstract *The universal medium says that management always shows us what a country is poor and the other is rich. The difference is given by order, discipline, legality, efficiency, effectiveness, efficiency, accountability, good faith, ethics, integrity, etc. The management of the country lies in good governance. Our case study is based upon how it is reflected in the governance of a country at a given time. The country is part of NATO. It is part of the European Union. Good governance stems from the responsibility which is managed on behalf of the country of the future, but the particular way in which it perceives us to be very careful when we use terms with a catalyst role. With a subservient group interests, not the fight for truth, with an intellectuality with State institutions, political and public intolerance and diasporas, all of us to believe that such a country becomes a experiments of hybrid structure specific State actions. Lack of moral integrity policy and of those called to decide on behalf of the people, inducing the belief that the nation is headed on the principle "after us, the deluge!"*

Author(s) / Affiliation **Rodica PERCIUN, Victoria IORDACHI, Olga TIMOFEI**
National Institute of Economic Research, Chişinău, Republic of Moldova

Title of the paper ***NON-CASH PAYMENT - A STRINGENT NECESSITY IN PANDEMIC CONDITIONS***

Abstract *Following the latest events in the world, it is definitely sure that the Covid-19 pandemic will drastically change the way people behave both socially and economically. Given the conditions in which we were forced to live, we understood how important it is to be "connected" to non-cash payment instruments. At the moment, it is necessary to "financially educate" the population in this field as soon as possible, while the development of the payment system in the Republic of Moldova and the modernization of payment services, which would meet the needs of individual and corporate consumers, must become a strategic priority. The purpose of this article is to analyse the concept of non-cash payment by identifying the advantages, studying the international experience, as well as the current situation in the Republic of Moldova. In the research process, such scientific methods were applied as:*

systemic approach, analysis and synthesis, deduction, logical analysis, critical analysis of materials, monographic analysis, comparative analysis, etc. The results of the study consisted in identifying both the advantages and disadvantages of these payment instruments, at the same time, the authors performed an analysis showing that the cap on cash payments imposed (there is a law project to be discussed in the Parliament of Moldova) is not a method of stimulation, but on the contrary there is a risk of obtaining an adverse effect.

Section sessions

- Section 1.**
- **Entrepreneurship, Social and Cooperative Economics**
 - **Business Administration, Management, Marketing**
 - **Economic and Social Studies**

Section chairs: **Assoc. prof. Anca-Mihaela TEAU, PhD., “ARTIFEX” University of Bucharest**
Assoc. prof. Andrei BUIGA, PhD., “ARTIFEX” University of Bucharest

Author(s) / Affiliation **Cristian - Marian BARBU, Elena VLADU, Nicoleta Gabriela CHIRNOGEANU**

“ARTIFEX” University of Bucharest, Romania

Title of the paper **ROMANIA – UNPREPARED FOR THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC**

Abstract *This article stresses that, before designing the healthy directions towards which COVID-19 forces us to follow, we must look at the mapping of the harsh figures that reveal how Romania was undergoing a genuine crisis even before the Covid-19 pandemic. This crisis is different to everything before. In addition, this pandemic found Romania in a financial imbalance that was known by economists but ignored by politicians, which will make difficult Romania’s funding, and will make it difficult to design and implement a good plan to re-launch the Romanian economy that may give hope to companies and citizens.*

Author(s) / Affiliation **Mircea UDRESCU¹², Florin MĂCIUCĂ³**
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Title of the paper **POZIȚIA MANAGERULUI: ÎNTRE A DOMINA ȘI A CONDUCE
MANAGER’S POSITION: BETWEEN DOMINATION AND LEADERSHIP**

Abstract *Management is a daily reality which brings to surface many stories of „princes charming“ and fairies who have been successful in the competitional arena, but who cover a lot of dramas of many courageous people who perished in the competitional jungle. Because there is no management in general, there is only management linked to a name, a leader and a period during which the prerogatives of management are exercised, to a context in which success or failure are defined. But as fairytales bring good color to daily life, exalting the imagination of the kids, so management is on the part of those who have success, keeping up the illusion of a business competition in which success is purely available to everyone. Of course, the managerial decision makes for the essence of managerial processes, but their finality is materialized in different forms of defense and imposition of sovereignty and security of the company or organization. As such, the management of the company is appreciated on the mode in which it cultivates the security and sovereignty of the company in a competition-based environment. For the management, the security of the firm or of the organization involves protection of patrimony and shares, and sovereignty expresses the degree of freedom to act in taking and implementing decisions.*

Author(s) / Affiliation **Cristina Elena PROTOPOESCU, Cristian TUDOR**
“ARTIFEX” University of Bucharest, Romania

Title of the paper **WHY DO WE NEED LEADERS?**

Abstract *Humanity is currently going through one of the most difficult periods after the Second World War. In the midst of the technological revolution, in which technological industries and processes change rapidly, an unseen enemy strikes and shuts down companies, societies and different activities, putting pressure on health insurance systems around the world. Who would have thought that a virus would put the globalized world under heavy test and produce unprecedented mutations in the economies of the world's states? But, beyond the immediate effects - decreases of macroeconomic indicators in the affected countries, the closure of companies, the technical unemployment, the supply chains difficulties - and the long term ones - the inevitable economic crisis, the change of the globalization*

paradigm, the relocation of industries and the reorientation of the economies of the countries, in this article aims to discuss the issue of leadership. The crisis situation that we are experiencing today needs a proper response from both the political, country and company leaders. Therefore, we set out to discuss the importance of an effective leader in general, but also in such crisis situations, in particular.

Author(s) /
Affiliation

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Title of the paper

**INNOVATIVE CONTEXT OF DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION
PROVISION OF MANAGEMENT IN TODAY'S BUSINESS
ENVIRONMENT**

Abstract

Forming new features significantly changes information system contributing to its multivariate, that is, condition of complicated, flexible, integrated system that is designed to generate knowledge, corresponding to models, processes, scenarios, decisions in enterprise environment considering temporal context of its activity. Innovative information and analytical provision determines new scale of managerial decisions for enterprise as goal and mean of development with adaptation to changes in external environment and harmonization of regulations of formal and informal institutions that determine order of processing, transmission and storage of information. Impact of trend of new economy at development of information concept of management has been examined in research. Innovative context modernization of information system and formation of managerial data has been determined. Multivariate of organization information and analytical provision of management has been substantiated. Defined emphasis of innovatization in development of modern information and analytical system of enterprise. Priority of innovations in modeling of information system has been determined. Adhering to logic of scientific views, which are characterized by active dominant rules of informal institutes, are determined strengthen role of new decisions as a basis of information development.

Author(s) / Affiliation	Anca-Mihaela TEAU <i>“ARTIFEX” University of Bucharest, Romania</i>
Title of the paper	IMPACTUL PANDEMIEI COVID-19 ASUPRA ECONOMIEI ROMÂNIEI IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMICS ON THE ROMANIAN ECONOMY
Abstract	<i>The present article present the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on Romania's economy. Among the most important economic effects of the coronavirus in the case of Romania, can be listed: the financial impact due to depreciation of the national currency and the prices increase, problems related to imports and exports, the lack of liquidity that leaves its mark on small and medium-sized businesses, the damage to sectors related to human mobility and last but not least unemployment in the labour market.</i>
Author(s) / Affiliation	Alexandru Ioan MANEA¹, Andrei BUIGA² ¹ <i>University of Bucharest, Romania</i> ² <i>“ARTIFEX” University of Bucharest, Romania</i>
Title of the paper	SELECTING SUBJECT MATTER EXPERTS IN JOB AND WORK ANALYSIS SURVEYS: ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES
Abstract	<i>The present article aims at reviewing the present literature concerning the use of subject matter experts in job and work analysis surveys through the perspective of their proneness to different social and cognitive sources of inaccuracy, which in turn, have several important unwanted effects on job the analysis information provided by them. More specifically, we provide for each type of subject matter expert category (incumbents, supervisors, professional analysts, etc...) their advantages and disadvantages in terms of both their knowledge concerning the analyzed job and their susceptibility to different types of social and cognitive inaccuracy. Moreover we provide recommendations for diminishing the effects of these social and cognitive types of sources of inaccuracy in order to improve the quality of the job information gathered through the use of subject matter experts.</i>

Author(s) / Affiliation	Alexandra NOVAC, Lidia MAIER <i>National Institute of Economic Research, Chişinău, Republic of Moldova</i>
Title of the paper	POLITICA DE DEZVOLTARE A IMM-URILOR: SUSȚINEREA EDUCAȚIEI ANTREPRENORIALE A TINERILOR DIN REPUBLICA MOLDOVA SME DEVELOPMENT POLICY: SUPPORT OF THE ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION OF YOUTHS IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA
Abstract	<i>Entrepreneurship education of young people is one of the priorities of policies around the world, being an engine of progress, and the European Commission recognizes entrepreneurship education and skills acquisition as a tool that can help young people become more entrepreneurial, develop their spirit of initiative, to acquire skills and entrepreneurial behavior. At the same time, entrepreneurship education supports young people to gain the ability to better identify and exploit the opportunities, to put ideas into practice, to plan and manage projects in order to achieve clearly set goals. In this paper, the authors review the efforts of the Republic of Moldova regarding entrepreneurship education and entrepreneurial skills acquisition, taking into account the state policies, in which entrepreneurship education for young people is carried out, the programs to support the involvement of young people in entrepreneurship. Also the paper presents the results of the evaluation of the entrepreneurial education level of young people in the educational institutions, obtained by the method of questioning with the participation of the authors. The results and conclusions of the evaluation can be useful for employees of public administration bodies and agencies, which regulate or are involved in the process of entrepreneurship education and entrepreneurship skills acquisition.</i>

Author(s) / Affiliation	Sorin Gabriel GRESOI, Alina GHETEA <i>“ARTIFEX” University of Bucharest, Romania</i>
Title of the paper	PARTICULARITĂȚILE ASIGURĂRII CALITĂȚII SERVICIILOR CONFORM ISO 9004-2 PARTICULARITIES OF QUALITY ASSURANCE FOR SERVICES

ACCORDING TO ISO 9004-2

Abstract *The paper is a brief description of the management aspects in the field of services, insisting on the managerial aspects of planning and organization, containing a study on the decision of consumers to purchase services and products.*

**Author(s) /
Affiliation** **Elena BURDYK**
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Title of the paper **FORMATION OF AN EFFECTIVE SYSTEM FOR MANAGING THE
FINANCIAL RESULTS OF A TRUCKING COMPANY**

Abstract *Management of financial results is a necessary and important stage in the conduct of the economic activity of an enterprise, since the adoption of correct and effective decisions depends on its quality. Making the wrong decisions can lead to loss making and even bankruptcy of the enterprise. To date, in the economic literature there is no single definition of the term "management". We are of the opinion of those authors who believe that the management of an enterprise (in our case, motor transport) is a process and a sequence of certain actions aimed at improving the efficiency of its activities. An important aspect of the quality management of financial results is that it must be carried out individually, in accordance with the specifics of the activity of this enterprise. So, the trucking company has its own organizational and technological features that significantly affect the methodology and organization of the accounting process for the formation of financial results, as one of the most important elements of an integrated financial results management system. In this case, an important role is played by the improvement of the information base, which would provide: reliability, analyticity and efficiency of information; determining the magnitude of the influence of internal and external factors on the formation of the correctness of financial results. To fulfill these requirements, it is necessary to constantly improve accounting and analytical support. Without the created modern accounting and analytical support, it is impossible to conduct effective economic activities of a motor transport enterprise and, especially, rational management of the process of generating financial results.*

Shortcomings in the methodology of financial accounting and, in most cases, lack of correlation with managerial accounting, insufficient use of modern information technologies and economic analysis lead to distortion of financial data and distortion of the overall picture of the activity of a motor transport enterprise and the formation of financial results, which can lead to a decrease in competitiveness and loss-making. For effective management, an on-farm control based on managerial accounting and economic analysis should be introduced at the enterprise. According to management accounting, it is necessary to introduce specialized operational reporting on responsibility centers and cost centers, which will allow for monitoring important details of financial data and the process of generating financial results. Therefore, to ensure an effective system of making managerial decisions regarding financial results at a motor transport enterprise, it is necessary to constantly maintain a high level using modern information technologies, accounting, analysis and control.

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Title of the paper

**MANAGEMENTUL DRUMURILOR PUBLICE ÎN REPUBLICA MOLDOVA
MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC ROADS IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA**

Abstract

This paper presents a research on the present situation of public roads and their financing source from the Road Fund and external investments. In this aim, the author has realized a real analysis of some indicators that influence the investment potential regarding the maintenance and rehabilitation of public roads in the Republic of Moldova.

Author(s) /
Affiliation

Lidia MAIER
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Title of the paper

**INOVAREA – CEA MAI MARE PROVOCARE PENTRU IMM-URILE DIN REPUBLICA MOLDOVA
INNOVATION – THE GREATEST CHALLENGE FROM SMEs FROM THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA**

Abstract *In order to remain competitive and continue to grow, small and medium-sized enterprises must learn to adapt more quickly to change, to intensify their innovation activity, innovation being the biggest challenge for them.*
In this paper, the author analyzed the innovation activity of SMEs based on existing statistical data for the years 2017-2018, as well compared to the period 2015-2016. As a result, it was found that the innovation activity of SMEs in the Republic of Moldova remains more than modest. Compared to the previous period 2015-2016, the number of innovative SMEs has decreased significantly. In this context, it is necessary to adopt a more strategic approach of innovation, in all its aspects, to remove obstacles, to set incentives for SMEs innovation activities, which would ultimately help to create an innovation-friendly environment and would contribute to the significant improvement of the results generated by innovation.

Author(s) / Affiliation **Firudin AZIZOV**
Azerbaijan University of Tourism and Management

Title of the paper **ANALYSIS OF SOURCES OF INCOME IN THE FIELD OF TOURISM**

Abstract *The article contains notes on where the income comes from, how it is formed and how it is used. The opinions of well-known economists were preferred. Mainly theoretical approaches were used.*

Author(s) / Affiliation **Virginia CUCU, Cătălin DEATCU**
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Title of the paper **MODEL PENTRU EVALUAREA CANTITATIVĂ A PERFORMANTEI SALARIATILOR**
MODEL FOR THE QUANTITATIVE EVALUATION OF EMPLOYEES' PERFORMANCE

Abstract *A constant preoccupation and simultaneously a challenge for the management of the company was and is the management of the*

human resource, the main resource of an economic entity. What are the means to evaluate the professional performances, so we can obtain conclusive results, is the topic on which we will focus in the present paper. The implications of the result of the evaluation are very important because they help management in taking some medium and long term strategic decisions.

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Title of the paper ***DEINSTITUTIONALISATION OF CHILDREN LEFT WITHOUT PARENTAL CARE: EXPERIENCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA***

Abstract *The dependence on parental or tutor support makes children one of the most vulnerable groups of population. The deprivation of such a support leaves the children without the means of ensuring their welfare. Institutionalisation is a comprehensive measure of social protection of children without parental care that is frequently used to reduce the deprivation of parental support for these children. Because of the proven negative effects of the institutionalization on the development of children and being prompted by the international organizations, Republic of Moldova began the process of deinstitutionalisation of children left without parental care a decade and half ago. In this paper will be determined the peculiarities of the development of deinstitutionalization process in the Republic of Moldova and will be analyzed the dynamics and the structure of the number of children left without parental care. Also, will be calculated and analyzed the contribution of the factors that determine the deprivation of parental support of children.*

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Title of the paper ***FORMATION OF ENTREPRENEURIAL COMPETENCES WITHIN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES***

Abstract *The object of this article is entrepreneurial competences, which*

represent a combination of skills and abilities that are formed in the learning process and subsequently allow successfully working in any field of activity. The article defines the main characteristics of entrepreneurial competences in researches and European documents. Some aspects of the formation of entrepreneurial competences in practice within educational institutions, in particular, the methods of teaching entrepreneurship courses, have been described.

Author(s) / Affiliation	Cătălin DEATCU, Diana Elena PROCA, Ana Andreea MOCANU <i>„ARTIFEX” University of Bucharest</i>
Title of the paper	PARTICULARITATI ALE COMPORTAMENTULUI CONSUMATORULUI ÎN MARKETINGUL SI COMERTUL ELECTRONIC MODERN PARTICULARITIES OF CONSUMER’S BEHAVIOR IN THE MODERN MARKETING AND ELECTRONIC COMMERCE
Abstract	<i>E-commerce is a fundamental component of the contemporary economic landscape, especially against the background of the pandemic with the new Covid 19 coronavirus, which determined the vast majority of us to carry out our shopping activities mainly in front of a computer monitor or a smartphone terminal. In this context, economic agents attach great importance to the study of consumer behavior of users of e-commerce platforms, the studies being a basis for better adaptation of their offer, as well as for conducting marketing campaigns, especially marketing online campaigns. It has already become obvious to everyone that the vast majority of buyers in the digital universe are well-documented people, who prefer to be thoroughly informed before clicking the "Buy" button. At the same time, for the economic actors in the online environment, it has become fundamental to build and promote elements that allow individualization on the market, so as to attract the attention of buyers and remove them from the offer of the main competitors. In a market with such a strong competitive character, identifying the models that define consumer behavior is a source of information with a huge potential for success for any company.</i>

Author(s) / Affiliation	Mihail CIOBANU <i>National Institute of Economic Research, Republic of Moldova</i>
Title of the paper	CÂTEVA TENDINȚE ÎN EVOLUȚIA INSTITUȚIILOR DE ÎNVĂȚĂMÂNT PENTRU COPIII AFLAȚI ÎN DIFICULTATE ÎN REPUBLICA MOLDOVA A FEW TRENDS IN THE EVOLUTION OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR CHILDREN IN DIFFICULTY IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA
Abstract	<i>One of the most vulnerable categories of the population is children, because they are dependent on the support of adults to ensure their growth, protection and education. In an even more disadvantaged situation are children in difficulty, who for some reason can not receive this support from parents or guardians. Often, these children, due to their material situation or specific physical and mental needs, need education in special education institutions. The efforts of the state authorities of the Republic of Moldova to deinstitutionalize these children have led to a number of changes in this sector of institutions. Insufficient treatment of this subject in the specialized literature requires special research. Therefore, in this article we will analyze the main developments regarding educational institutions for children in difficulty in the last two decades in the Republic of Moldova.</i>

Author(s) / Affiliation	Ecaterina GRIGORAȘ <i>National Institute of Economic Research, Republic of Moldova</i>
Title of the paper	DIFERENȚIERI ETNICE ALE FERTILITĂȚII GENERAȚIILOR FEMININE REALE DIN REPUBLICA MOLDOVA ETHNICAL DIFFERENTIATION OF REAL FEMALE GENERATIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA
Abstract	<i>This article studies the ethnic differences of fertility in female cohorts with the year of birth 1955-1969, registered in the Census of Population and Housing realised in 2014, in the Republic of Moldova. The actuality of the ethnic approach for the study of demographic processes is determined by estimating the contribution of different ethnic groups to the reproduction of the population, as well as predicting further development trends. All ethnic groups are going through a transition from traditional to</i>

modern models of fertility behavior. Among the youngest generations of women, the lowest average number of children born were among Russian women, on the other hand, Gagauz women registered the highest values, . Changes in the fertility behavior of ethnic groups refer to the transition of preferences from families with many children to those with fewer children.

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Title of the paper

PREZENȚA ÎNTREPRINDERILOR MICI ȘI MIJLOCII ÎN SPAȚIUL DIGITAL
PRESENCE OF SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES IN THE DIGITAL SPACE

Abstract

The results of qualitative research on the presence of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in the Republic of Moldova in the digital space are presented. The research results demonstrate the expansion of entrepreneurs' practices in promoting business in the digital space. At the same time, a number of difficulties are highlighted, such as the lack of special knowledge in the field of marketing, the lack of a systemic approach, limitations of time and resources. The case study demonstrates the complexity of digital marketing (DM) for SMEs and the importance of analytical activity.

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Title of the paper

CONSIDERAȚII PRIVIND ORGANIZAREA SERVICIILOR PUBLICE LOCALE PENTRU ORIENTAREA PROFESIONALĂ ȘI INTEGRAREA TINERILOR PE PIAȚA MUNCII
CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING THE ORGANIZATION OF LOCAL PUBLIC SERVICES FOR THE PROFESSIONAL ORIENTATION AND INTEGRATION OF YOUTHS ON THE LABOR MARKET

Abstract

In this paper, the authors emphasize the importance of the

organization of local public services for the creation of a proper social-economic environment, favorable to economic development, which is to address mostly the local specifics, then measures dedicated in the first row to the young entrepreneurs from the local communities, for their professional orientation and integration on the labor market and in the communities they belong to. Those measures must lead to the occurrence of opportunities meant especially to young entrepreneurs, in the interest and benefit of stability and development of the respective local community, but also in the benefit of the individuals making part of it and private business entities.

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Title of the paper

**FORME ALE MOTIVAȚIEI ÎN ACTIVITATEA DE MANAGEMENT
FORMS OF MOTIVATION IN MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY**

Abstract

The role of motivation is not limited to making people to work, but going to make them work better, which implies the full use of natural and intellectual resources available to individuals. The success or failure of a company's human resources are intrinsically linked. The paper describes the main forms of motivation and the main theories of motivation.

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Title of the paper

**ROLUL MARKETINGULUI RESURSELOR UMANE ÎN CADRUL
ÎNTRERINDERILOR
ROLE OF HUMAN RESOURCES MARKETING IN ENTERPRISES**

Abstract

Analysis of the impact of human resources management, marketing, human resources and in the light of its effects on the competitiveness of the enterprise becomes a theme increasingly widely researched in the scientific literature. Modern marketing is considered crucial for the success of today's organization, the miraculous solution resolves its problems, the basic tool in achieving great performance and maintaining the competitiveness

of the enterprise. At the present time became, as it influences the lives of everyone, being the means by which it gives people the standard of living.

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Title of the paper **GENDER ANALYSIS OF MIGRATION INTENTIONS OF SCIENTISTS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF BELARUS**

Abstract *The paper considers migration intentions of women and men scientists working at the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus. Reasons that facilitate emigration and keep from emigration, reasons for temporary work on a research grant or contract are analyzed. Attention is paid to migration intentions of young scientists. According to research results, most scientists have no plans to go abroad permanently or temporarily, regardless of gender and age. The dominant motive for emigration of scientists is to improve their financial situation.*

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Title of the paper **POLITICAL PARTIES OF BELARUS BETWEEN CIVIL SOCIETY AND THE STATE**

Abstract *At the present stage of development of the Republic of Belarus, there is a need to establish orderly relations between the state and parties, as one of the most important socio-political institutions of the country. The article examines the perception of the Belarusian society of the formation of civil society in the country and its virtualization, as well as the role of political parties in building the third sector.*

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Title of the paper **THE HISTORICAL MEMORY OF THE POPULATION OF BELARUS:
THE RESULTS OF SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES**

Abstract *The article discusses the results of one of the latest sociological studies conducted by the Institute of Sociology of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus in 2019, which addressed, among other things, the problems of the historical memory of Belarus. Sociological data on issues related to the origins of Belarusian statehood, the most significant historical periods for Belarusians, as well as sources of information about the history of Belarus for respondents in the era of digital society are being analyzed. The analysis of the data obtained makes it possible to get an idea of the state and features of the formation of the historical memory of the population of Belarus as a sociocultural phenomenon at the present stage of the Belarusian society's development.*

Author(s) /
Affiliation **Alexandru GRIBINCEA, Sohir BAGHDADI**
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Title of the paper **THE HEATING AND "SMOKE-FREE INDUSTRY"**

Abstract *People will have to travel in a different period than they usually used to do, such as spring and autumn; tourist seasons will change in the future climate. Directions of tourism will also change in the future - someone will go to the mountains instead of the sea. Tourist map may change. In the coming decades, the Mediterranean region, as well as Turkey and Egypt will become unsuitable for tourism because of global warming. Due to an increase in planet surface temperature by 2 degrees Celsius, 280 million people will become "climate refugees," the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change warns. Climatologists urge people to significantly reduce carbon dioxide emissions into the atmosphere, otherwise about 30% of the permafrost surface will melt by the end of the 21st century. This will lead to the release of several billion tons of CO2 into the atmosphere, which in*

turn will accelerate global warming. In order to draw maximum attention to climate issues, the UN attracted not only politicians and scientists, but also celebrities and actors to the discussion, warning that the international community “has run out of time for half measures and denial of the problem of climate change.”

Section 2.

- **Finance-Banking-Accounting**
- **Cybernetics, Statistics and Economic Informatics**

Section chairs:

Assoc. prof. ec. Adrian ŞIMON, PhD., University of Medicine, Pharmacy, Sciences and Technology “George Emil Palade” of Tîrgu-Mureş, Romania

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Title of the paper

***ELABORATION OF THE INTEGRAL INDEX OF GOODS’
COMPETITIVENESS ON THE INTERNAL MARKET***

Abstract

Assessing the competitiveness of commodity is the starting point of the activity of a modern entity. The need to estimate the competitiveness of economic goods is caused by the high level of competition. In this article, the author analyzed the strengths and weaknesses of the following methods of quantifying competitiveness: the differential, complex and mixed methods. The novelty of the research consists in the elaboration of a new integral index of the competitiveness of the domestic goods on the internal market. The new algorithm takes into account the component elements of the competitiveness factors of goods, and the new approach takes into consideration that the higher the quality of the product, the more elastic the demand according to income.

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Title of the paper

***EVOLUȚIILE ŞI PERSPECTIVELE DE DEZVOLTARE A SECTORULUI DE
CREDITARE NEBANCARĂ DIN REPUBLICA MOLDOVA, ÎN
CONTEXTUL NOII REGLEMENTĂRII
EVOLUTIONS AND PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE
NON-BANK CREDIT SECTOR IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, IN***

THE CONTEXT OF THE NEW REGULATION

Abstract *The microfinance sector is an important financial resources provider, and more than this, for some individuals, small entrepreneurs, individual entrepreneurs is the only possibility to obtain money for development. In recent years the microfinance sector in the Republic of Moldova is in continuously developing and shows stable growth. Recent research in the field highlights the importance and potential of the sector, as well as a number of shortcomings that have negative implications for final consumers and operating institutions. Thus, in order to ensure a sustainable development, to reduce the systemic risk and to protect the consumers of services, the national supervisory authorities have continuously improved the regulatory framework. The last significant changes in the legislation were made in October 2018. This study reflects the main legal interventions operated by national supervisory authorities and, respectively, the results of the activity of non-bank credit organizations and savings and loan associations until after the legislative changes.*

Author(s) / Affiliation **Mircea GUTIU**
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Title of the paper **INTERDEPENDENTA DINTRE NIVELUL DE TRAI SI INDICELE PROSPERITĂȚII**
INTERDEPENDENCE BETWEEN THE LIVING STANDARD AND THE INDEX OF PROSPERITY

Abstract *Different economic and social indicators are used to identify the country's economic success, such as gross nominal GDP, GDP per capita, happiness index, or human development index. In this study, the author assumed the objective of finding a direct or indirect link between economic indicators with objective connotation and the indicator with subjective connotation such as the happiness index.*

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Title of the paper **PIAŢA SERVICIILOR EDUCAŢIONALE DIN PERSPECTIVA MARKETINGULUI**
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES’ MARKET FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF MARKETING

Abstract *Marketing offers a more practical, concrete view of the market concept. The educational services market is that consistent and coherent set of educational components that is constituted in a national system or network, providing members of society solving or meeting needs, interests, desires, individual or collective level searches. A marketing institution focuses on knowing and meeting the needs of its beneficiaries. Higher educational services institutions recognise that good, efficient services and programmes are means of better meeting the target market. Without meeting their target market, institutions providing higher education services will wake up adrift and be forgotten.*

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Title of the paper **ANALYSIS REGARDING THE RESULTS OBTAINED IN AGRICULTURE IN 2019 BY ROMANIA**

Abstract *The analysis performed in relation to the evolution of the production of cereals, meat, meat products, milk product and dairy products was at the center of the analysis performed by the authors. In 2019, the number of slaughterings in the animal, poultry, cattle, pigs, sheep, goats sector was somewhat sufficient in terms of the quantities produced and the evolution of carcasses in animals and birds. Regarding the monthly production of cow’s milk collected by the processing units, it is found that it followed a somewhat decreasing trend compared to previous months, we refer to December and January, but also to the whole year 2018.*

This was due to the reduction of livestock , of the processing capacity, of some effects that the avian influenza had, of some effects that they had on the production in the field of pig breeding. The vegetable production in the main crops in 2019 reflects the fact that good results have been obtained, with a contribution to the formation of the Gross Domestic Product to measure.

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Title of the paper

**STUDY REGARDING THE EVOLUTION OF THE CORRELATION
BETWEEN THE LABOR FORCE AND THE GROSS DOMESTIC
PRODUCT**

Abstract

The labor force is important in terms of the results obtained in the national economy. In general terms, work according to the theories of some economists is a main factor of production. Along with capital and financial-material resources, work comes to complete, from a factorial point of view, the conditions for achieving the best possible production. The labor force must be interpreted as part of the employed population, which operates on the basis of an employment contract. In the concrete situation of Romania, the number of employees (labor force) is completed with the number of unemployed who together constitute the employed population of Romania. In this context we can talk about the labor force as a factorial element that has a direct contribution on the results recorded in the Gross Domestic Product achieved in a given period of time, usually one year. The labor force, as a rule, must be recruited from the unemployed population, the population that is part of the unemployed or is the active population without fulfilling the conditions to pass into the category of employed population. In this context, the territorial employment offices keep track of persons registered as unemployed, who are thus considered or as a population looking for a job. Studying the concrete aspects in the context of the current COVID 19 crisis, we specify that the elements from May 2020, regarding the structure of the labor force is irrelevant and therefore our research stops at the end of 2019. For the future, this consequence of COVID 19, will

be able to it is the basis of another analysis that correlates the effect of the health crisis on the evolution and structure of the workforce.

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Title of the paper **MISIUNEA SISTEMELOR DE CONTROL INTERN
MISSION OF THE INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEMS**

Abstract *The necessity to introduce an internal control system has appeared due to the accentuate development of the international trade, and also due to the growth of the Internet as a modality of information and communication. By this system, the intention was to create a unitary system of understanding and application of standards, on the international plan, both by the institutions in the public sector, and also from the private one, in order to ensure success on the capital market, but also to develop the economy at the national level.*

The financial scandals in the 90s, characterized by an accentuate lack of transparency and ethics, led to the approval of an increased importance towards the concept of corporate governance. The corporate governance represents „the ensemble of rules that governs the administrative and control system within a public enterprise, the reports between the public tutelary authority and the organisms of the public enterprise, between the administration or supervisory board, directors or directorate, shareholders and other people of interest” .

The credibility of a government and of the actions developed at the economy’s level are strongly influenced by the mode of application for the internal control system in the public institutions. Together with credibility, the internal control offers safety and trust for the states wherewith commercial operations are developed, regardless in what field.

Author(s) / Affiliation	Cristina-Nicoleta CARANICA, Alina DOMNIȘOR <i>The Academy of Economic Studies in Bucharest</i>
Title of the paper	ACCOUNTING POLICY AND FINANCIAL REPORTING CONSIDERATIONS IN APPLICATION OF IAS 37
Abstract	<i>Starting with January 7, 2020, in Romania apply the stipulations of OMFP no. 3781/2019 on the main aspects related to the preparation and submission of annual financial statements and annual accounting reports of economic operators to the territorial units of the Ministry of Public Finance and to regulate certain issues accounting. Starting from this context, the authors aimed to identify and understand the main implications of the application of the new stipulations on the accounting policies of operators, the case of IAS 37. The requirements of the new normative act refer to adjustments regarding the recording of provisions and the recording of the impairment of receivables, and in the analysis the accounting standards applicable to these accounting categories are taken into account. How can these changes be accommodated in the accounting policies and procedures applicable within an economic operator in order to be applied correctly in the periodic reporting specific to it? The research methodology is qualitative with clarifications of the impact of accounting policies on financial-accounting reporting taking into account national and international regulations. Thus, the article aims to highlight a series of theoretical and practical approaches to changes in the legislative framework and working instruments concerning IAS 37 in Romania and their application in the economic operator.</i>

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Title of the paper	EVOLUTION OF NET INVESTMENTS IN CONSTRUCTIONS
Abstract	<i>The net investment in the national economy is one of the priorities that should be in any government program. From this point of</i>

view, the net investments, considering here the internal and external investments, have the role of ensuring a development of the national economy, which is sustainable and sustainable. Of course, the investments of Romanian companies must be a priority, but of course, we cannot neglect the role of foreign direct investment, which must be added and bring a net increase in the national economy. 2019 was a favorable year for domestic investments, but even for foreign direct investment, with increases from one quarter to another, which highlights a possibility to consider that a return to the level required by a positive evolution can be anticipated and in future

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Title of the paper

RELEVANT ASPECTS OF THE CREDIT

Abstract

The word „credit“ comes from the Latin language, but it was only until 1447 that the word “credito” with the commercial meaning appeared. The credit represents a contractual agreement in which a borrower receives something of value now and agrees to repay the lender at some later date. Anytime when an individual financial something with a loan, they are using credit. (Andrew Eduard 2000). The credit score measures the financial credit worthiness of borrower. With credit score information, the lender assesses the risk involved in landing a sum of money to the borrower. The Credit Bureaus and Fair Isaac Corporation (FICO) closely guards the mathematical calculations; this calculation involves the analysis of large financial data. The FICO Credit Score ranges from 300 to 850. A credit score of 660 puts the borrower as potentially. Subprime where are borrower with blemished and limited credit history. A higher Credit Score indicates better financial credit worthiness. (Dennis Estrada, 1997)

Author(s) / Affiliation	Tatiana COLESNICOVA, Mircea GUTIU, Mihail CIOBANU <i>National Institute of Economic Research, Republic of Moldova</i>
Title of the paper	TENDINŢELE VENITURILOR DISPONIBILE ŞI A CHELTUIELILOR DE CONSUM ALE POPULAŢIEI ÎN REPUBLICA MOLDOVA TRENDS OF AVAILABLE INCOMES AND CONSUMPTION EXPENSES OF THE POPULATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA
Abstract	<i>The welfare of the population can generally be approached through the obtaining sources of livelihood, expressed through the disposable income of the population, as well as through the use of these sources, which is expressed through the consumption expenditures of the population. In order to understand how the welfare of the population of the Republic of Moldova has evolved, in this article are analyzed the indicators on the disposable income of the population and those on the consumption expenditures of the population of the Republic of Moldova in the 2019 year, as well as their evolutions in recent years</i>
Author(s) / Affiliation	I.M. SYSOIEVA, O.U.BALAZIUK <i>The Vinnytsia Training and Research Institute of Economics, TNEU Vinnytsia, Ukraine</i>
Title of the paper	EFFICIENCY OF MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONING AS A SUBJECT FIELD OF SOCIAL AUDIT
Abstract	<i>The main parameters of social audit are considered. It has been proven that social audit has the potential to become an effective tool of social partnership, which allows for dialogue between stakeholders based on the reliable results of a voluntary, independent and objective audit aimed at reaching consensus in the regulation of socio-economic relations. The article considers the issue of motivation of management staff in the context of ensuring the growth of enterprises and organizations. It is established that the timely detection and diagnosis of problematic situations that arise in the development and growth of enterprises and organizations, significantly depends on the level of qualification and professionalism of the head, ie the head. Eurostat data were used in the context of the article. Methods of economic analysis such as generalization and comparison are used</i>

to process statistical data. Understanding the topic of the scientific article requires the analysis of such key indicators as professional level, education index, employed and at the same time satisfied with their work (from this share of managers, ie managers). It is established that in the countries of the European Union, such as: Great Britain, Spain, Germany, Poland and France, Malta is acceptable, in particular, a high level of satisfaction with the work of employees, including executives (managers).

Author(s) / Affiliation	Raluca Andreea MIHALACHE <i>“ARTIFEX” University of Bucharest, Romania</i>
Title of the paper	<i>DELIMITĂRI ȘI FUNDAMENTĂRI CONCEPTUALE PRIVIND CONTABILITATEA ȘI UNITATEA DE COMANDĂ – DUALITATE CEO, PRESEDINTE SI CONSILIU DE ADMINISTRAȚIE CONCEPTUAL DELIMITATIONS AND FOUNDATIONS REGARDING THE ACCOUNTING AND THE COMMAND UNIT – CEO, PRESIDENT AND BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION DUALITY</i>
Abstract	<i>The main problem of CEO duality is the appearance of a person who holds both the position of CEO and chairman of the board. This duality has been a topic of academic interest worldwide for over 25 years. The general manager also fulfills the role of chief accountant, and the audit functions are based on accounting data, in which case the CEO is the auditor and the auditor at the same time. This article has a dual role, namely to transfer the discussion from the company's performance to its concept of internal control. Currently, the fundamental and predominant notion is that it would be best to have the title of CEO and the president separately, including as structures and performances of management, thus representing the duality of CEO.</i>

Author(s) / Affiliation	Andrei MUNTEANU <i>Faculty of Economics and Management, Jiujiang University, Jiangxi province, P.R. of China; PhD researcher, State University of Moldova</i>
Title of the paper	<i>INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC INTERDEPENDENCE AND POLITICAL</i>

ECONOMICS - ANTICIPATION FOR BETTER DEFENSIBLE DECISIONS

Abstract

In a phase of mankind evolvement when the world is characterized by volatility, uncertainty, complexity, and ambiguity (VUCA), two viewpoints catch the attention, which could undermine economic sciences' design to contribute to raising effectiveness, resilience, and life quality standards; or, they could shape a kind of "enemies o reason" for the evolution of economic thought. One of them is that the International Economic Interdependence leads to war. The 2-nd seems to be milder, but still quite "subtle" - that the International Economic Integration triggers asymmetry, i.e. improper distribution of gains among rich and poorer countries, joining in common schemes of International Economic Integration. Economic sciences have been defined in quite a few ways, by definitions of economists adjacent to various trends and schools of economic thought. Most of them have been enhancing economics production function (EPF) that can be traced out both in terms of countries' economic performance ranking, in the overall statistics of the global economy, and time periods. Yet, a particular aspect of economic sciences research and teaching has been being addressed insufficiently or piecemeal - the need for, and skill of, anticipation - that needs to be developed by economic sciences, as part of overall idea production process, for better defensible decision making. The latter issue latter is particularly noticed in the period of vulnerability to the global economic crisis entailed by the pandemic, which emerged in the spring of 2020.

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Title of the paper

**THE EVOLUTION OF THE POPULATION BY DOMICILE IN ROMANIA
IN 2019**

Abstract

The labor force has as primary source the population of the country in the quotas that are at the legal working age, but also of the economic offer for the labor force that Romania achieves. The population can be analyzed by domicile and by residence, in the sense that, on the one hand, we have the population registered in

Romania according to the chosen domicile. The domicile is not always similar to the declared residence. After domicile, the population on December 31, 2019 registered a decrease of 0.1% compared to January 2019, but this means a fetishization, because the population that although domiciled in Romania, works in other countries and is different. Two categories of the population are important in terms of the perspective of interpreting the fund from which labor is recruited. First of all it is about the active population and then it is about the employed population. From the latter, by selecting the number of employees, ie the active labor force and the number of unemployed, which represents a reserve for the labor force that came as a result of the reduction of jobs or important events. The population by household is analyzed by age groups, by sex and by urban and rural areas. The data presented highlights the way in which this population defined by domicile was reached on December 31, 2019.

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Title of the paper **THE VOLUNTARY PENSION FUNDS - A VIABLE SOLUTION TO SUPPLEMENT THE PENSIONERS' INCOMES**

Abstract *The voluntary pensions, known as Pillar III, are a part of the pension system in Romania and aim to ensure a separate private pension, which supplements the pension provided by the public system and, where available, the privately managed pension. In fact, the voluntary pension is a long-term savings product, the participant and/or employer for its employees may choose to contribute to the individual account with an amount between a minimum amount, established by each voluntary pension fund prospectus and a maximum of 15% of the gross monthly salary income or of the income assimilated to it. At any time, the participant has the possibility to stop paying the contributions, keeping all his rights, according to the rules of the voluntary pension scheme. When he wants, he will be able to resume paying the contributions to the same fund or he can opt for another one. The participant also has the right to change the level of contributions at any time, provided that this level is included in the*

specified range.

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Affiliation

Alexandra TKACENKO
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Title of the paper

**MULTIPLE CRITERIA OPTIMIZATION OF THE FRACTIONAL
TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM**

Abstract

Multi-criteria optimization is very important in the elaboration of effective management strategies. Fractional criteria not only amplify the degree of correctness of the model solution, but also capture the most hidden characteristics of the real decision-making situation, a fact that increases the veracity of the model. In the paper is proposed some techniques for solving the multi-criteria fractional transportation problem with same denominator. The importance of this denominator is major when it signifies a common feature, less desirable for all criteria. The proposed algorithms for solving the model are theoretically justified, moreover, being used for solving several practical examples, they proved to be quite efficient.

Author(s) /
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Title of the paper

**SPECTRAL ANALYSIS OF THE EVOLUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT
RATE IN ROMANIA**

Abstract

The analysis made in this article starts from the certain fact that the employed population also includes the unemployed, ie those people who do not have a job, do not find a job in the labor market, practically those who had a job but they lost it in the case of company restructuring, government policies and so on. He considered it important to analyze the evolution of the unemployment rate in the last twenty-nine years, because this indicator can provide us with information that can be analyzed and can be a basis for measures that can be taken by governments so we can increase Romania's economic performance. I decided to make a spectral analysis because having a large series of data we can determine the seasonality, cyclicity and trend of the evolution

of the studied indicator.

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Title of the paper **STUDY ON THE EVOLUTION OF TOURISM AND PERSPECTIVES**

Abstract *Tourism is the one in which Romania, naturally having a proportional structure and a very important historical past, has possibilities to develop a large-scale tourism. Agritourism, traditional resorts, privatization in the field of tourism and many more must give a definite perspective for the future evolution of this activity. When we discuss the situation that happened until December 31, 2019, we have in mind the fact that certain measures have been taken, left-handed is true, but in which tourism continued to be one of the branches that was in full development and had the opportunity to contribute and in the future to a greater extent in the formation of the Gross Domestic Product. Unfortunately, at the time of writing this article, we are in the midst of a pandemic, caused by the coronavirus crisis (COVID 19), in which the perspective of tourism evolution is practically strangled. We are considering the suspension of this activity altogether, as domestic tourism or external tourism. We are considering the transition to technical unemployment and perhaps from now on, unemployment and other forms of unemployment. Until January 2020, there were increases in most indicators and here we mention arrivals, overnight stays, the number of tourists per structure. The economic and financial crisis has already affected domestic tourism owners and will continue to affect them if they are not supported by government measures. We must also have a point of view regarding the role of the European Union in ensuring the takeover of the activity in this field, which suffers not only Romania, but also in all the member countries of the European Union or its non-members, as well as in terms of world.*

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Title of the paper **CRIZA FINANCIARĂ DIN PERIOADA 2007-2010, CORELATĂ CU**

**ANALIZA INDICATORILOR DE CREARE DE VALOARE ÎNTR-UN
CICLU ECONOMIC (2007-2013)
FINANCIAL CRISIS DURING THE PERIOD 2007-2010, CORRELATED
WITH THE ANALYSIS OF VALUE CREATION INDICATORS IN AN
ECONOMIC CYCLE (2007-2013)**

Abstract

By the present work, I have assumed to attempt to analyze, by sectors and sub-sectors of activity, the global economic evolution, based on indicators of creation or destruction of Economic Value Added. The aim was to process and realize a database (for companies), valid at international level for each sector and sub-sector of activity, and the analysis of data was to be made based on the indicators of value's creation, as those indicators compare the economic results on the same accounting principles, they cannot be manipulated and do take into account all costs of the company (including the cost of the own capital) and the analysis of data is relevant and superior, in every aspect, to all analysis models existing on the market.

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Title of the paper

**STATISTICAL ANALYSE OF CORRELATION BETWEEN OF THE
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED AND THE GROSS DOMESTIC
PRODUCT**

Abstract

Gross Domestic Product is the most complete indicator of results, which is calculated at the macroeconomic level. Starting from the calculation methods of the Gross Domestic Product, in the system of national accounts, there are also a series of statistical variables that are in fact factors that determine and influence the level of the Gross Domestic Product that is calculated. Thus, labor productivity, endowment of labor with modern fixed assets, robotization of industry, number of employees, inflation rate, unemployment rate, branch structure and the contribution of each branch to the Gross Domestic Product and much more. In the present study we aimed to analyze the correlation and interdependence between the number of unemployed

(unemployment rate) and the Gross Domestic Product. We know that the number of unemployed is inextricably linked to the employed population and the way in which this employed population is found in the number of employees and the number of unemployed in the national economy. There is a close connection between the two variables: the number of employees and the number of unemployed. When the economy aims for improvement, the development of new activities, the creation of jobs through investments, it is normal for a part of the number of unemployed to be attracted among employees. This is due to the fact that there is no close correlation between the labor market and the requirements of the economy on qualification structures and so on. In turn, the Gross Domestic Product is influenced by the number of unemployed in two ways. On the one hand, by attracting a larger number of unemployed people to work, based on contracts for finite or indefinite periods of time, then it means that it increases the number of employees, who certainly contribute to the increase of the Gross Domestic Product. . There are also cases, sometimes limited, but there are, in which the Gross Domestic Product is influenced by the number of unemployed even if their number remains constant or even decreases, when applying robotics or other modern methods developed in the national economy, thus ensuring productivity growth faster. In this article, after a brief presentation of these aspects, the authors chose the simple linear regression method that they applied in order to determine the inverse correlation, we can anticipate, between the evolution of unemployment and the Gross Domestic Product.

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Title of the paper

**UNELE ASPECTE REFERITOARE LA FINANȚAREA
ÎNVĂȚĂMÎNTULUI PREUNIVERSITAR DE STAT DIN ROMÂNIA
SOME ASPECTS REGARDING THE FINANCING OF PRE-ACADEMIC
PUBLIC EDUCATION IN ROMANIA**

Abstract

After almost a decade of pilot projects and programs, Romania has officially begun to use cost standards as a means of making the education funding system more transparent and predictable as

opposed to the historical cost-based funding mechanism. Initially, the cost standards were used only to finance the salary expenses and the other related expenses, but with the new education law and the related regulations - Government Decision 1274/2012 and 72/2013 - the new financing system through the per-capita mechanism, covers all basic school expenses, including non-salary costs. Has this solved the problem of financing pre-university education? Unfortunately, reality says no.

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Title of the paper

SCURTE CONSIDERAȚII VIZÂND SITUAȚIA DEFICITULUI BUGETAR ÎN ROMÂNIA
SHORT CONSIDERATIONS ON THE SITUATION OF THE BUDGETARY DEFICIT IN ROMANIA

Abstract

In Romania, the complex issue facing the national economy is amplified, among other things, by the question of the budget deficit. Unusual, is among the countries with the most significant growth in the European Union, recorded in recent years, Romania leads among countries with the largest budget deficit. It is normally a deficit and under what conditions and to what extent can accept its existence? There are ways to reduce excessive budget deficits and how they can be applied in order to reduce it and to join Romania to the path of sustainable economic development?

Author(s) /
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Title of the paper

HYSTERESIS OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN UKRAINE: CHALLENGES FOR PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT POLICY

Abstract

In the article the authors consider unemployment as a macroeconomic problem. Ukraine belongs to one of European countries with average unemployment rates. Nevertheless, shocking economic changes are causing changes in labor market indicators. Staying in unemployment status during a long time,

leads to a significant loss of professional skills and creates the novel challenges for public employment policy. The existence of the unemployment hysteresis explains the impossibility of the labor market to return to a state of crisis. The authors aimed to test the hypothesis of the existence of unemployment hysteresis in Ukraine as a long-term and permanent impact of previous macroeconomic shocks on the labor market. By using the additive model, the authors analyzed the time series of rates of change in unemployment and gross domestic product. The method of Seasonal and Trend decomposition using Loess (STL) has used in the article, the advantage of which is the possibility of processing any type of seasonality. As a result of calculations is the existence of the labor market reaction to macroeconomic shocks is proven. Despite of the positive economic dynamics, the situation on the labor market is not recovering as before the crisis, which is assessed by the authors as a hysteresis of unemployment. The state employment policy should be systemic in nature and aimed at achieving the goals of each of the labor market actors. Necessary and priority task of state policy should be the intensification of motivational and stimulating measures to ensure productive employment. It requires some comprehensive implementation of financial, structural and investment, socio-economic and organizational and managerial policies.

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Title of the paper **FIRM ACQUISITIONS STRATEGY**

Abstract *We analyze the intents of acquiring firms and target in the firms in the case of thirty recent MŞA deals involving at least one firm. The findings indicate that horizontal acquisitions help retain or gain market leadership. Market entry may be a dominant motive for MNCs acquiring domestic firms, and MNCs may offer higher premiums than domestic acquirers for the acquisition.*

Author(s) / Affiliation	Alina IANIOGLO <i>National Institute of Economic Research, Republic of Moldova</i>
Title of the paper	ASPECTE PRIVIND DISCREPAŢA DINTRE CEREREA ŞI OFERTA PE PIAŢA MUNCII ÎN REPUBLICA MOLDOVA ASPECTS REGARDING THE DISCREPANCY BETWEEN THE DEMAND AND OFFER ON THE LABOR MARKET OF THE REPUBLIC OF MODLOVA
Abstract	<i>Human capital represents a key resource for the development of the national economy. At the same time, the discrepancy between supply and demand in the labor market is one of the stringent constraints. The purpose of the article is to analyze the problem of the discrepancy between the qualifications of workers and the needs of the labor market, as well as to identify trends in the labor market for determining main skills of the future. The analysis of the quality of human capital and the discrepancy between the supply and demand of the labor force showed a weak level of the quality of the professional training, not being registered a significant improvement of the situation in the field. The results of the study may be useful for decision makers and may serve as a basis for further research.</i>

Author(s) / Affiliation	Наталія ЗГАДОВА, Галина АТАМАСЬ, Юлія КРАВЧЕНКО <i>Одеська державна академія технічного регулювання та якост, м.Одеса Україна</i>
Title of the paper	ЗАКОНОМІРНОСТІ ТА ТЕНДЕНЦІЇ РОЗВИТКУ СВІТОВОГО ГОСПОДАРСІВА
Abstract	<i>На сучасному етапі суспільного розвитку значну роль для економіки кожної окремої країни і світу в цілому відіграє світове господарство, яке поєднує національні господарства, що пов'язані і взаємодіють за законами міжнародного поділу праці. Він полягає в спеціалізації окремих країн на виробництві певних товарів та послуг і товарному обміні цими продуктами на світових ринках.</i>

Author(s) / Affiliation	Mariya SHYGUN, Nataliia NIKITAN <i>Kyiv National Economic University named after Vadym Hetman, Kyiv, Ukraine</i>
Title of the paper	<i>CUSTOMS POST-CLEARANCE AUDIT AS THE MAIN TOOL FOR DETINIZATION OF THE UKRAINE'S ECONOMY</i>
Abstract	<i>Ukraine's economy is a reflection of the active criminalization of market processes, which are one of the biggest obstacles to the development of the country's competitiveness and a blocker of the growth of social living standards. Informal and hidden activities of market participants today have formed a shadow institutional system that is a parallel independent part of the Ukrainian economy. Macroeconomic analysis shows the presence of a high level of shadow processes in the economy of Ukraine. The article shows the volume of tax evasion and their impact on the budget of Ukraine in 2019, the indicators of the shadow economy in the GDP of Ukraine in 2003-2018. A comparison of the average share of the shadow sector of the economy in the GDP of Ukraine and the world for 2003-2018 is given. Separate calculations were performed to compare the results of estimation the level of the shadow economy of Ukraine for 2010-2018 using methods such as the "population expenditure - retail trade", the electric method, the monetary method and the financial method. The place of Ukraine's economy in world economic rankings is taken into account. The article highlights the priority areas of de-shadowing of Ukraine's economy and emphasizes the role of the post-clearance audit as the most modern and effective method of customs control. Implementation of the potential of post-clearance audit procedures in the practice of customs control on the territory of Ukraine can provide a comprehensive approach to the introduction of various measures of public financial control aimed at reducing the level of the shadow economy, de-shadowing the revenue part of the state budget and carrying out operations with the legal movement across the customs border of goods and services.</i>

Author(s) / Affiliation	Alisa KOSTENKO <i>University of the State Fiscal Service of Ukraine, Irpin, Ukraine</i>
Title of the paper	ANALYSIS OF EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL FACTORS AFFECTING AUDIT-BASED CUSTOMS CONTROL IN UKRAINE
Abstract	<i>Audit-based customs control is one of the modern tools for ensuring compliance with the customs law in the world which allows to introduce facilitation of international trade procedures and, at the same time, to provide effective control. The article analyzes functioning of audit-based customs control in Ukraine using modern tools of SWOT-analysis, PEST-analysis, statistical data on the results of the audits for different periods in order to assess the parameters of the environment on the way to the introduction of modern methods of customs control. Differences in international standards on audit-based customs control and regulations and procedures in the field of customs audit in Ukraine are studied. Basing on the analysis, directions for further development are formed.</i>

Author(s) / Affiliation	Natalya SOSNOVSKAYA <i>Institute of Sociology of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus</i>
Title of the paper	A THEORETICAL REVIEW OF INTERGENERATIONAL ANALYSIS FAMILY RELATIONS
Abstract	<i>Assuming that the most significant changes in the institution of the family are fixed in a temporary perspective, it seems reasonable to refer to the approach emphasizing the procedural side. The analysis of generations allows to describe an actual condition of a family and family values, to fix the aspects connected with reproduction of institute of a family, and also to reveal tendencies of changes. The complex character of the received information promotes drawing up of more complete and thus differentiated representation about transformation of family and possesses prognostic possibilities. It has been shown that the dominant feature in the sociology of the family is the consideration of intergenerational relations. In particular,</i>

considerable attention is paid to the analysis of the educational potential of the family, the specific features of the socialization of the younger generation and the role of the older generation in the family as one of the sources of young people's value socialization. A different perspective is presented in works that focus on the study of changes in the institution of the family, which can be traced back to different generational attitudes to family values and ways of life. This approach reveals new opportunities to study the changes in the family in modern society.

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Title of the paper

QUALITY OF LIFE OF THE POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHIC POLICY OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS: CHALLENGES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Abstract

The article analyzes the implementation of the country's demographic policy, taking into account depopulation, declining birth rates, worsening population health through the prism of the quality of life of the population, etc. The study of the quality of life and the level of sustainable development is very relevant in our time. Thanks to these studies, international experience can be implemented, conclusions can be drawn about the quality of life of certain categories of citizens, the level of sustainable development, the presence and absence of growth in a given country. Monitoring the quality of life in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals serves as the basis for taking regulatory measures in relevant areas of economic and social policies, taking into account the development of common social standards and approaches in culture, education, healthcare, ensuring employment and a decent pension.

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Title of the paper

THE IMPACT OF DIGITAL TRANSFORMATIONS IN BULGARIA AND ROMANIA IN THE CONTEXT OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Abstract *The digital economy is transforming the way we interact, communication, consumption and business development. Digital technologies bring multiple advantages in the social and cultural fields, educational and health care, but also in the branches of the national economy: industry, construction, transport, agriculture, trade. Etc. In this article we intend to make a comparative analysis between Romania and Bulgaria taking into account the trend of the European Union and the requirements of the Digital Agenda to which we must connect in the next strategic cycle given the experience gained in recent decades. I passed, an important role here is played by both education and training in the IT field; as well as those forms that have already been correlated with those failures that we have gone through: This cooperation between Bulgaria and Romania we hope will help us to take serious and viable steps forward in unblocking and resolving those segments that have not developed to the desired extent.*

Author(s) / Affiliation **Katerina GLINYNAY**
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Title of the paper ***PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION MANAGEMENT IN UKRAINE – EVOLUTION, REFORM AND PERSPECTIVE. THE EXAMPLE OF THE ODESSA REGION***

Abstract *Ukraine, like many other countries in the former Soviet Union, which has aspirations for European integration, has also proposed reforming the public administration system. In 2016, the Ukrainian Government created and elaborated the 2020 Strategy for public administration reform. That reform aims to build an efficient system of public administration. In this article, we aim to retrospective the respective reform in Ukraine, to show the strengths and weaknesses of the Ukrainian public administration system on the example of the Odessa region, and to make a comparative analysis with EU countries, primarily with Romania in perspective. collaboration within the Romania-Ukraine cross-border collaboration program in the context of European integration and the development of the good neighborly eastern partnership.*

Author(s) / Affiliation	Ghenadie CIOBANU¹², Elena BUGUDUI¹ ¹ ARTIFEX University of Bucharest ² INCSMPS, Bucharest
Title of the paper	<i>DIGITIZATION AND VIRTUALIZATION OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS IN ALL FORMS OF LEARNING - ENSURING AND PROVOKING IN THE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL CRISIS CONDITIONS</i>
Abstract	<i>The process of digitization of society and of different branches is evolving rapidly, developing and imposing itself in the last decade all over the world. In the context of epidemic crises COVID - 19 put us in front of the fact in many cases to work from home, ie - teleworking and one hundred percent children to learn at a distance. Although the e-learning system is a well-known system, both the university environment and the entire primary, secondary and high school education system from all over the world have been mentioned in order to adapt to this system, to be able to be and with results both in teaching by teachers and in learning by pupils and students. Therefore, in this article we set out to address these issues by gathering experiences both before the crisis and after two months of pandemic activity. We also aim to study the methodological aspects and the experience gained to see the risks, opportunities and positive and negative effects of this form of education and training.</i>

Author(s) / Affiliation	Lidiia AVRAMCHUK National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine
Title of the paper	<i>CURRENT TRENDS IN THE BANKING CREDIT MARKET OF UKRAINE</i>
Abstract	<i>In recent years, the banking sector of Ukraine has witnessed low lending standards and insufficient protection of creditors' rights. In addition, there were two crises in the country and, as a result, borrowers were unable to repay funds in time. At the same time the quality of loan portfolios deteriorated, therefore more than 50% of all loans became "problematic". One of the main consequences of the deteriorating quality of the loan portfolio is the increase in interest rates on loans. According to National Bank of Ukraine statistics for the first quarter of 2020 the highest interest rates were on short- and long-term loans to individuals in</i>

the national currency - 38.04% and 38.91% respectively. Interest rates on loans for businesses are significantly lower than for individuals. Consequently, entrepreneurs are more willing to take loans. Banks need to pay attention to the situation and improve the quality of the loan portfolio for individuals, primarily by objectively reducing rates and creating new quality and interesting loan products. Due to the increase in interest rates, most borrowers began to take loans for up to 3 years and in the national currency, because they are less risky. According to statistics, only about 25% of all loans are long-term. In order to encourage borrowers to take long-term loans and borrowings in foreign currency, banking institutions have reduced interest rates on these types of loans, but these actions have given only a slight increase in such loans. This situation is negative for banking institutions, as there is a high probability of bankruptcy if the issuance of short-term loans, which will be unsecured long-term. Therefore, given this condition, the unstable economic and social situation in the country, the NBU's aggressive policy of "cleansing" the banking sector, a large share of non-performing loans in banks' loan portfolios, commercial banks are forced to actively develop, create new services and products, cooperate with foreign countries and International financial organizations.

Author(s) / Affiliation	Tatiana GUTIU <i>National Institute of Economic Research, Chişinău, Republic of Moldova</i>
Title of the paper	ELABORAREA MODELELOR REGRESIEI CREŞTERII ECONOMICE ŞI COMPETITIVITĂŢII ELABORATION OF THE REGRESSION MODELS FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH AND COMPETITIVITY
Abstract	<i>The last decade has been marked by economic and geopolitical instability, with the partial isolation of national economies, caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Prior to the promotion of anti-crisis economic policies, it is necessary to analyze the effectiveness of these one. For this purpose, it is need to use the regression model of economic growth. The main goal of the research is to identify the influencing of factors and estimate their impact on economic growth. Using the regression analysis tools and the EVIEWS</i>

package, the author has developed the regression model of economic growth of the Republic of Moldova and has found the interdependence between competitiveness and the growth of the national economy.