

Program

International Symposium

**EXPERIENCE. KNOWLEDGE.
CONTEMPORARY CHALLENGES**
13th Edition

***„Continuous Education – essential to remain
relevant and competitive in a continuously
changing World”***

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Bucharest, Romania



Note:

The symposium is organized in hybrid format, with a video-conference component.

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Maria Viarenich, researcher - Institute of Philosophy of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus

Lecturer **Cristina Mihaela Sâmboan**, PhD - “ARTIFEX” University of Bucharest

Plenary session

Welcoming message

Prof. Alexandru Manole PhD., “ARTIFEX” University of Bucharest

Messages from partner institutions and guests

Author(s) / Affiliation	Tatiana COLESNICOVA¹³, Zinovia TOACA²³, Vlada COLESNICOVA²³ ¹ National Institute for Economic Research, Republic of Moldova ² Information Technologies and Economic Statistics ³ Academy of Economic Studies of Moldova, Republic of Moldova
Title of the paper	PARTICULARITIES OF CHRISTMAS TOURISM IN EUROPE
Abstract	<i>Europe is the world's leading tourist destination. Tourism plays a key role in the development of many European regions, in particular the less developed regions, due to its considerable spill-over and job creation potential, particularly for young people. Tourism has also shown considerable resilience and persistent growth even during the recent crisis. Christmas can definitely be called one of the most magical holidays of the year. Millions of adults and children look forward to the coming of this holiday, make wishes, make presents, believing in the Christmas and New Year's eve miracle.</i>

Author(s) / Affiliation	Ahmet Münir GÖKMEN, Zekeriya ŞAHİN İstanbul Esenyurt Üniversitesi, Türkiye
Title of the paper	A STRATEGIC VIEW ON EFFECTS OF FOREIGN DIRECT CAPITAL INVESTMENTS ON THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS FOR TÜRKİYE
Abstract	<i>Today's world is witnessing great competition among countries in attracting foreign investors. In this study, the importance of bringing in foreign capital for Turkey, especially direct capital investments, was touched upon. It was examined which types of investments are available in the current situation. The study was carried out on how this could be done and the results. In the light of the findings, Turkey's homework in attracting foreign investors was examined. It was evaluated that foreign investments would balance Turkey's foreign trade debts.</i>

Author(s) / Affiliation	<p>Constantin ANGHELACHE¹², Mădălina-Gabriela ANGHEL², Ștefan Virgil IACOB³⁴²</p> <p>¹ Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania</p> <p>² “ARTIFEX” University of Bucharest, Romania</p> <p>³ Petroleum – Gas University of Ploiesti, Romania</p> <p>⁴ National University of Science and Technology Polytechnic of Bucharest, Romania</p>
Title of the paper	ANALYSIS OF THE EVOLUTION OF THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN THE LAST DECADES
Abstract	<p><i>The Gross Domestic Product is the most complex indicator of results of any country, therefore also of Romania. In this paper, the authors set out to highlight how the Gross Domestic Product has evolved, especially in recent years, but based on its evolution over the past 33 years of market economy. Of course, the Gross Domestic Product as the most complex indicator of results expresses how natural resources have been used in the national economy. Before 1990, National Income (Total Social Product) had only one structure: Accumulation and Consumption. Through this structuring, a high percentage of each year's results is allocated for accumulation, i.e. investments. Now, of course, the structurally analyzed Gross Domestic Product carries a more easily evident weight of accumulation. In fact, this can no longer be achieved in the context where the economy as a whole, theoretically, is privatized. In the analysis of this indicator, the Gross Domestic Product, we used statistical data, statistical indicators, structure indicators, resource and use indicators, which are expressed in the article and give the essence of the authors' desire to reveal how this indicator has evolved and is evolving.</i></p>

Author(s) / Affiliation	STEFANO AMODIO <i>Istituto Teseo, Salerno, Italy</i>
Title of the paper	WORK CONTEXTS AND EMPLOYMENT SCENARIOS IN THE POST-COVID SOCIETY
Abstract	<i>The constantly changing working context requires flexibility in forecasts and work plans, in operational adaptations, in the people themselves who cooperate in various capacities in an organization. Work flexibility is configured as a categorical label that concerns a class of different social objects. In analytical terms we can refer to physical, geographical, temporal, technological, occupational, functional and space-time flexibility. If we assume the presence of various flexibilities in work contexts as a given, it is from this that careful reflection should begin to understand the reasons for the different changes in people and verify the plausibility of the same theories referred to to justify variations in conduct of commitment and involvement or negative effects on job satisfaction, performance success, etc.</i>
Author(s) / Affiliation	Tatiana GUTIU¹, Elmira GOJAEVA² ¹ <i>National Institute for Economic Research, ASEM, Republic of Moldova</i> ² <i>Azerbaijan State University of Economics</i>
Title of the paper	PERSPECTIVELE DEZVOLTĂRII RELAȚIILOR COMERCIALE DINTRE MOLDOVA ȘI AZERBAIDJAN PERSPECTIVES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURAL RELATIONS BETWEEN MOLDOVA AND AZERBAIDJAN
Abstract	<i>As independent states, the Republics of Moldova and Azerbaijan have commercial relations that evolve unevenly. The research object is the competitiveness of Moldovan goods in the Republic of Azerbaijan market and the competitiveness of goods produced in Azerbaijan in the Republic of Moldova market. The purpose of the research is to identify those goods whose export is convenient for both countries. Prospects for the development of commercial</i>

relations between the republics were also established. In the structure of both export and import of the Republic of Moldova, the largest share belongs to the products of the chemical industry. However, empirical research has shown that it is convenient for Moldova to export pharmaceutical products and for the Republic of Azerbaijan to export fertilizers.

Author(s) / Affiliation	Mircea UDRESCU ¹ “ARTIFEX” University of Bucharest, Romania ² Full member of the Academy of Romanian Scientists, Romania
Title of the paper	CUMPĂRĂTORUL NARCISIST – VIS SAU REALITATE? THE NARCISSIST BUYER – DREAM OR REALITY
Abstract	<p><i>Mankind has always evolved in relation to the way in which the following essential notions, of maximum generalization, have been mastered in social and economic practice: needs, desires and demands. As is known, needs manifest themselves as needs, which have an objective character and must be fulfilled, sooner or later. Desires express subjective ways of solving needs, being both rational and irrational. In turn, demands represent concrete forms in which needs and desires take commercial form, mediated by purchasing power. Depending on the purchasing power of each buyer, demand can be rational or irrational, but it is it that ensures the evolution of the economy. The producer, that is, the bidder, has always tried to produce as much as possible, to produce the best products and services, on which to obtain the highest prices. In turn, the buyer wanted and wants the best products and services, in the smallest quantities, to get them at the lowest prices. When this relationship between producer and buyer is practically realized through demand, it is assumed that relations of trust and contentment develop between the two parties. Linking the stimulation of consumption to the scoring techniques used by producers and sellers, we consider that they are not able to turn the buyer into a narcissist, since narcissism is predominantly a characteristic of the way desires are realized, which are both rational and irrational. No matter how supportive advertising is,</i></p>

we believe it cannot turn us into narcissistic buyers. The narcissism in us becomes more evident as the capacity for demand becomes more subjective in an increasingly diversified and purchasing power-appropriate market environment.

Author(s) /
Affiliation

Rozi Liliana BEREVOIANU
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Title of the paper

**DEVELOPING AND PROMOTING THE USE OF BIOGAS AS A
RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCE**

Abstract

The main objective of Romania's energy policy strategy for the years 2020-2030-2050 is the sustainable growth of the energy sector in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and the promotion of renewable energy. According to the World Bioenergy Association, an important step for reducing the effects of climate change is the replacement of fossil fuels, which represent 80% of the total primary energy supply, with renewable energy sources (RES), increasing energy efficiency at the same time. Biogas is considered to be an important source of renewable energy, and its production is constantly increasing. By 2050, it is expected to play an important role in phasing out fossil fuels. Urgent measures are needed to develop and promote the use of biogas as a source of renewable energy and to raise public awareness of the environmental crisis in order to reduce the negative impact of human behavior on environmental change. The storage of food waste in landfills is also an important cause of greenhouse gas emissions and implicitly of climate change. This food waste, together with other raw materials of vegetable and animal origin, represents an important raw material for obtaining biogas. Biogas production offers many benefits to the world's population, the environment and, above all, the business environment. This paper highlights the importance of using renewable energy obtained from biogas production, as well as the advantages, disadvantages and opportunities associated with the use of biogas.

Author(s) / Affiliation	<p>Eugen SITEANU¹, Cătălin C. OVIDIU²</p> <p>¹ <i>Corresponding member of the Academy of Romanian Scientists, Romania</i></p> <p>² <i>“Carol I” National Defense University of Bucharest, Romania</i></p>
Title of the paper	<p>DIMENSIUNI LOGISTICE ALE EFORTURILOR DE RĂZBOI DE LA DECLANȘAREA OPERAȚIUNII BARBAROSA PÂNĂ LA TRAGEDIA DE LA STALINGRAD</p> <p>LOGISTIC DIMENSIONS OF THE WAR EFFORTS FROM THE START OF OPERATION BARBAROSA UNTIL THE TRAGEDY AT STALINGRAD</p>
Abstract	<p><i>As a notion of maximum scope, logistics, whether economic or war efforts, refers to practical efforts to satisfy the demands of maintaining in a state of competence the socio-professional systems in relation to which they are in a cause-and-effect relationship. The logistics of a company expresses the efforts to supply the production systems, as well as the efforts to achieve production, for the company to prove its competitive success. Military logistics, in turn, expresses, in the particular context of military actions, the technical-material processes and support services necessary for combat technique and military life, so that combat missions can be successfully accomplished. NATO textbooks agree that logistics alone cannot win the battle, but poor logistics certainly lead to defeat. Military logistics also acquires concrete images when it refers, as appropriate, to: feeding, equipping, equipping, medical assistance, maintenance services, construction services, etc., when presenting soldiers, means of combat, etc. in concrete situations. Some examples of the life of soldiers and combat units in the Second World War, during the start of Operation Barbarosa and the completion of the Stalingrad one, constitute as many images of the consequences of treating logistics as activities to be borne by those who find themselves in the vortex of battles and have nothing to do with the decision-making commitments of those who plan and carry out military actions, regardless of their operational level. The images back then are chilling, but they have something in common</i></p>

*with what is happening now in Ukraine and the the Gaza Strip:
unspeakable human suffering.*

Section sessions

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| Section 1. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entrepreneurship, Social and Cooperative Economics • Business Administration, Management, Marketing • Economic and Social Studies |
|-------------------|--|

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Author(s) / Affiliation	<p>Tatiana GUTIU <i>National Institute for Economic Research, ASEM, Republic of Moldova</i></p>
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Title of the paper	<p>VULNERABILITATEA ECONOMICO-SOCIALĂ LA SCHIMBĂRILE CLIMATICE A REPUBLICII MOLDOVA ECONOMIC-SOCIAL VULNERABILITY TO THE CLIMATE CHANGES OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA</p>
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Abstract	<p><i>Climate change affects agriculture, biodiversity, water resources, and population health. The impact of climate change results from the interaction between climate hazards, exposure, and vulnerability of society and the economy. Among these three factors, vulnerability can be determined by sensitivity and adaptability and can be applied to the development of state programs and strategies to overcome the negative impact of climate change. The research object in this study is economic-social vulnerability to climate change. The main goal is to estimate the economic-social vulnerability to climate change of the Republic of Moldova in the division of districts. The results of the research showed that the highest degree of economic-social vulnerability to climate change was recorded by Hîncești, Fălești, Rezina, Basarabeasca, Leova, and the lowest level by Anenii Noi and Ialoveni.</i></p>
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Author(s) / Affiliation	Mircea UDRESCU ¹ “ARTIFEX” University of Bucharest, Romania ² Full member of the Academy of Romanian Scientists, Romania
Title of the paper	PNRR – GENERATOR DE MIRAJE DAR ȘI DE TEMERI PNRR – GENERATOR OF BOTH MIRAGE AND CONCERNS
Abstract	<p><i>The NRRPs is the major document that structurally shapes the links between the EU and each component country for reconstruction and resilience in an effort coordinated by the European Commission and with the responsibility of each country, regardless of the political colour of national governments. However, the NRRP is not a blank cheque, but a major national commitment to be fulfilled by the European Commission, targeting economic infrastructure and strengthening the rule of law. The indicators set have clearly quantifiable indices, so once funding is opened, nation states must commit to 'roadmaps' that cannot be delayed.</i></p>

Author(s) / Affiliation	Roland KASEK¹² ¹ Managing partner, Research & Development, MINDiet ² Mental Health Sciences Doctoral School, Semmelweis University
Title of the paper	FROM ILL TO WELL. BEHAVIOURAL MEDICINE AND (MENTAL) HEALTH IN THE OFFICE
Abstract	<p><i>In Hungary, half of the adults are living with one or more chronic illnesses or already dead by the age of 65 – the current threshold for retirement here. Covering up matters with the use of superficial, temporary treatments has always been a huge risk for companies - but not for the executives, who just hop away normally before the storm. Wellbeing programs, offering \$3/person jump-around applications and fruit days, the employer branding distractions in the hands of HR departments to cover up the toll world of work takes on the population, are a typical example. Until the beginning of 2020, the default was more</i></p>

permissive towards managerial errors. Since then, however, maintaining - and restoring - the (mental) health of employees has not only become a competitive advantage, but also a vital factor for survival.

Author(s) / **Cristian – Marian BARBU¹, Alexandru – Lucian MANOLE¹,
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Ahmed Munir GOKMEN², Yasemin SARICI²,
¹ “ARTIFEX” University of Bucharest, Romania
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Title of the paper **EDUCATION - FUNDAMENTAL COMPONENT IN THE PROCESS OF
TRANSITION TO CIRCULAR ECONOMY**

Abstract *Education is one of the pillars on which the new circular economic system is based. The role of the education system in the development of the circular economy it refers to the transmission of information on recycling, reduction, or reuse, as vectors for sustainable economic development. For this, educational institutions must act to develop specific skills among young people (and not only), being necessary for them to develop a systemic thinking, initiate circular ideas, and collaborate for their practical implementation. It is easy to understand that the transition from the linear to the circular economy is a difficult process, within the joint intervention of international organizations with relevant activity in the field, national political factors, the business environment, non-governmental organizations, and last but not least, of each of us, as final consumers, is necessary. However, all this cannot exist without specialized education in the field. It makes absolutely no sense to expect the circular economy to be imposed by international institutions or national policymakers. For the new socio-economic system to truly exist, each of us must take important steps to implement this system. The first step that should be taken is to learn what such a system is and how it works.*

Author(s) / Affiliation	Saban Onur VİGA, Zekeriya ŞAHİN <i>Istanbul Esenyurt University</i>
Title of the paper	THE INTERACTION BETWEEN TALENT MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Abstract	<i>The ever-changing world has made transformation compulsory for businesses and all organizations. For this reason, enterprises have accelerated transferring qualified workforce, which are essential production inputs, effective use of information and communication technologies, business processes, and information to the electronic environment in terms of speed, cost, and time savings, in short, "transformation." An essential element of achieving success in this process is effective talent management. Factors such as the expertise and positive impact on strategic planning that talent management embodies are directly reflected in the financial structures of enterprises. Reducing operation costs in financial statements is vital in making strategic financial decisions. This study will focus on the interaction between talent management and financial information. The main issue to be examined in the following research is whether organizational talent categorization creates savings in financial statements.</i>

Author(s) / Affiliation	Hakan KANTARCI <i>Istanbul Esenyurt University</i>
Title of the paper	THE LIFE JACKET OF ORGANIZATIONS/COMPANIES IN GLOBAL COMPETITION AND A RAPID CHANGING WORLD: CONTINUOUS EDUCATION
Abstract	<i>The borders of the world we live in have shrunk through communication and transportation with high technology and the transition to digitalization, and together with capitalist philosophy and practices, the economy, finance, and education have become global. The basis for businesses/organizations to compete with their rivals, whether locally, nationally, or even internationally, is</i>

whether the employees they employ, and future employee candidates have quality, high-level education. Education, as a part of production factors such as capital, raw materials, labor force and technology, has become a part of high competition in this dynamic and blurry environment. If universities or organizations/companies want to gain competitive advantage, they must invest and transfer resources to lifelong continuing education. Institutions/companies that want to survive must attach importance to continuous education as much as the importance and sensitivity they give to research and development activities. Universities and organizations/businesses should develop continuous education strategies in mutual and close cooperation to meet each other's needs and expectations regarding continuous education. In fact, the issue of continuous education should become one of the priorities in the policies of governments, as it is a igniting element in the progress and dynamism that those who are and will be employed in the public or private sector will provide to the states.

Author(s) /
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Title of the paper

**EVOLUTION OF ENERGY VULNERABILITY COMPENSATION
SYSTEM IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA**

Abstract

Gas prices' high increases hit hard the population of Republic of Moldova which determined the government to implement a system of compensations based on energetic vulnerability of the household. Each household is ascribed a category of energetic vulnerability, on the basis of its income and its expenditures, in particular, energy expenditures. It includes compensations on various energy sources: gas, electricity, centralized heating system. In this paper the particularities of this system are described, the data on last heating seasons are analyzed, changes in the current heating season are discussed. Although costly, the

program of compensations for household energy expenditures during heating season is still helpful for the socioeconomic support of population of Republic of Moldova.

Author(s) / Affiliation	Aurelian DIACONU¹, Dragoş Eugen MIHAI² ¹ “ARTIFEX” University of Bucharest, Romania ² ADG Design SRL
Title of the paper	DEZVOLTĂRI PRIVIND ABORDAREA PRACTICĂ A MENTENANŢEI PRODUCTIVE TOTALE ÎN VIZIUNEA MANAGEMENTULUI CALITĂŢII DEVELOPMENTS REGARDING THE PRACTICAL APPROACH OF TOTAL PRODUCTIVE MAINTENANCE IN THE VISION OF THE QUALITY MANAGEMENT
Abstract	<i>In the present paper, the authors present the theoretical and practical modality of approaching the TPM method used in preventive-corrective maintenance. By taking into view the advantages of this method, namely the practical usefulness for increasing the performances of industrial equipment, the authors have assumed as objective the presentation of the mode of doing the maintenance for the main shaft of a machine with numerical command (CNC). In this respect, it is presented the methodology and the steps of running the corrective maintenance process for the analyzed case, more specifically, the results achieved at the inspection of the activities developed by the TPM team. Thus, subsequent to the performance of the corrective maintenance, it has been observed the fit of the parameters compared to the values prescribed by the manufacturer, namely with the conditions provisioned by the standard ISO 10816:2015 - Mechanical vibration - Evaluation of machine vibration by measurements on non-rotating parts.</i>

Author(s) / Affiliation	Dan NASTASE, Zoica NICOLA, Cristina DUMITRU, Cristi LAZĂR “ARTIFEX” University of Bucharest, Romania
Title of the paper	STUDIUL ASUPRA MARKETINGUL DIGITAL ÎN INDUSTRIA BANCARĂ STUDY ON THE DIGITAL MARKETING IN BANKING INDUSTRY
Abstract	<i>The banking industry in Romania has experienced significant transformations in the last decades, along with the liberalization and globalization of the financial markets. These major changes have made mandatory, to financial institutions, to reorient their strategies and adapt their marketing practices, in order to answer to the requirements and expectations of the customers who are more and more demanding. In the present context of a continuously developing economy, marked by technological innovations and increase of competitiveness, the banking marketing has become a key element for the success and sustainability of the financial institutions. The banks from Romania are facing complex challenges, such as the increase of requirements for personalization, strong competition, strict regulations, and the change of the preferences and behaviour of the customers. Banking marketing represents a field of interest actual and relevant within the financial industry, having a significant influence on the success of banks and on the satisfaction of the customers.</i>

Author(s) / Affiliation	Cibela NEAGU “ARTIFEX” University of Bucharest, Romania
Title of the paper	SATISFAȚIA ÎN MUNCĂ A ANGAJAȚILOR EMPLOYEES SATISFACTION IN LABOR
Abstract	<i>„Plăcerea muncii aduce perfecțiunea acesteia.” – Aristotel The quality of life or "life satisfaction" largely depends on job satisfaction, even more so in a period of economic transition, in which the time devoted to work duties comes to outrank the time</i>

devoted to personal needs. This article aims to highlight details related to the study of the relationship between the level of professional satisfaction and interpersonal relationships, interpersonal communication, individual motivation.

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Title of the paper

**DESPRE UZURA PLANIFICATĂ A PRODUSELOR SI MODUL ÎN CARE CALITATEA ACESTOR PRODUSE AFECTEAZĂ CONSUMATORII
ON PLANNED OBSOLESCENCE OF THE PRODUCTS AND THE MODE IN WHICH THEE QUALITY OF THESE PRODUCTS AFFECT THE CUSTOMERS**

Abstract

In the present paper, the authors approach theoretical aspects related to some incorrect commercial practices, known in the European Union under the denomination of planned obsolescence of products, which influences, in this moment, both the production and sale cycles for products, and the consumers, the users of these products. If, from the viewpoints of the producer and the trader, these practices can be justified from perspectives of economic and social nature, for the consumer, this practice prove to be, time and again, harmful, bringing prejudice to him at more levels and under shapes not always very well emphasized or understood by the society. The main mode in which the consumers, the users of products subjected to planned obsolescence perceive the said phenomenon is a general decrease of quality for similar products belonging to successive generations. Essentially, the lifespan of products is becoming increasingly smaller, the products bring frustration to the users, maintaining always present the necessity to purchase successive generation of products. Moreover, the users are often forced to accept products with fixed lifespan, even if there is no physical limitation regarding the lifespan of those products. The European Union has adopted a series of laws and regulations that are opposed to the concept of planned obsolescence. Up until now, the effects of the legislation are still

expected.

Section 2.

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

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Title of the paper

ANALYSIS OF HOUSING CONSTRUCTION IN THE THIRD QUARTER OF 2023

Abstract

The authors proposed to analyze the current situation of housing construction in Romania. Thus, they took into account the fact that the construction field in Romania is one that has potential and has an upward average evolution. During the crisis period from 2008 to 2010, thanks to the investment programs, the specific conditions that the constructions entailed, but also the anticipated financing, the constructions increased and had an increased contribution to the realization of the Gross Domestic Product. At this moment after the Covid 19 pandemic crisis, the situation regarding the construction of new homes is somewhat decreasing compared to the similar period of 2022. The article presented the status of completed homes, by residence environments and financing sources, revealing it is the fact that the number of completed homes has decreased considering the distribution of finished homes by financing funds. Also, the situation of finished homes by development regions was studied, highlighting the decrease in the number of finished homes in most development regions. When writing this article, the applicable statistical methodology was used in the context in which the data were collected by the National Institute of Statistics and Eurostat and

then processed by the authors to carry out the presented analyses.

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Title of the paper **THE EVOLUTION OF NATURAL POPULATION MOVEMENT**

Abstract *In the study carried out and presented in this research, the authors started from the fact that the population of a country, categorized as resident population or population by domicile, evolves according to a series of conditions. Thus, the trend of the population in our country is decreasing, and the stillbirth rate is high, and in this way, in addition to the aging of the population in our country, a reduction of the resident population in the future is also observed. The monthly evolution of the number of deaths and live births in the period between October 2021 and October 2023, the deaths registered in October 2023, by age group, the evolution of the number of marriages and divorces, in the period between January 2022 was analyzed and October 2023, as well as the evolution of the number of deceased by residence, between January 2022 and October 2023. In the article, we used a series of graphs and tables extracted from the databases provided by the National Institute of Statistics and Eurostat, which express more faithfully the way in which the natural evolution of the Romanian population is characterized.*

Author(s) / Affiliation	Dana-Luiza GRIGORESCU <i>Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania</i>
Title of the paper	FINANCIAL EFFECT OF REMITTANCES
Abstract	<i>Remittances are those amounts obtained outside the country's borders by economic immigrants in the first place. Remittances are a germ factor of economic migration. The assumptions of the statistical-econometric models used in migration analysis give a complete picture of the degree and complexity of migration in each country. Also, in these models that are described in detail in the article, the correlation that exists between emigration and remittances is highlighted. Of course, remittances as we know have an impact on economic growth in each country, but in order to reach clear conclusions on the basis of which national and international programs in this field can be planned, we must use methods, statistical-econometric models of analysis in the first turn of migration. Thus, it is about the neoclassical model that approaches the essence and reasons of migration at the macroeconomic level. On the other hand, there is also a neoclassical model that follows the microeconomic approach. This model represents a deepening of the neoclassical macroeconomic model. At the macroeconomic level, the analysis of remittances must be based on the volume of periodic transfers from the migrant to the family or other groups in the country in order to identify the effectiveness of these transfers, in order to be able to study the effect of migration on the income level of the population, but also on economic growth.</i>

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Title of the paper	THE BALANCE OF EXTERNAL PAYMENTS DECREASED IN OCTOBER 2023
Abstract	<p><i>In this article, the authors focused on the activity involving international trade, which has a particular effect on the formation and modification of the Gross Domestic Product. In this sense, it is known that imports mean consumption from the value of domestic productive activity, which through the currency exchange, ensures their payment, and exports mean additional receipts. The research involved the dynamic analysis of exports, imports and the trade balance (FOB/CIF) in the period between January 2018 and October 2023, then the study of international trade by product groups according to CSCI Rev.4, in the first ten months of the year 2023 and later the evolution of exports, imports and trade balances (FOB/CIF) Intra-EU27 and Extra-EU27 in the period between January 2021 and October 2023. From a methodological point of view, statistical indicators specific to international trade were used, the evolution from one time period to another was analyzed through a chronological study and the data were interpreted, which were presented for easier understanding in a series of tables and graphs, which highlight the evolution of the analyzed indicators.</i></p>

Author(s) / Affiliation	Constantin ANGHELACHE¹², Cristian Marius RĂDUȚ¹, Denis-Arthur STRIJEK¹ ¹ Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania ² ARTIFEX University of Bucharest
Title of the paper	THE EVOLUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT
Abstract	<p><i>Unemployment is an indicator that does not know fulminant or</i></p>

exponential dynamics, the Romanian population that loses its job and a certain level of income, has as an alternative only the search for slightly higher incomes only externally. This loophole makes the shortage of skilled labor increasingly difficult to cover given the voluntary withdrawal of some unemployed people from the labor market. There is also a risk that through constant and long-term unemployment, the number of unregistered unemployed will increase the number of employees in the gray or black zone of the economy. The article uses official data provided by the National Institute of Statistics, which shows us a trend of stabilizing the unemployment rate at higher rates compared to the period before the Covid-19 crisis, which leads us to think that on the labor market in Romania a series of employees are being replaced by employees from other areas of the world, or that we are facing an indication that suggests a decrease in economic activities, or that the current level of remuneration offered is beginning to be at a level too eroded by the high rates of inflation of the last period, the unemployed choosing to withdraw from the labor market and migrate to the area of underground economies.

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Title of the paper

JUSTIFICATION AND CHOICE OF ACCOUNTING POLICY IN MODERN CONDITIONS

Abstract

The article reveals the importance of accounting policies at enterprises of different ownership forms in modern conditions. The key elements of accounting policy are analyzed, the main features for enterprises of various organizational and legal forms are highlighted.

Author(s) / Affiliation	Silvia ZARKOVA <i>Dimitar A. Tsenov Academy of Economics, Bulgaria</i>
Title of the paper	TRENDS AND CHALLENGES FOR FISCAL POLICIES IN ROMANIA, BULGARIA AND CROATIA (2021-2022)
Abstract	<i>This report presents an analysis of the numerical parameters of the main indicators related to the fiscal policy from ch. point of the three "newest" EU member states - Bulgaria, Romania and Croatia. The study presents a comparative assessment of the state of government revenues, expenditures and their components, the budget deficit and the state of the state debt in the period 2021-2022, covering a period of recovery after the pandemic and Russia's military invasion of Ukraine. As a result of the study, there is a confirmation of the established research thesis as follows: the global socio-economic and political upheavals put the new member countries in front of surmountable fiscal challenges of a long-term nature, requiring actions to be taken focusing on fiscal consolidation, debt reduction and appropriate continued fulfillment of the convergence criteria in the Eurozone.</i>
Author(s) / Affiliation	Mircea GUTIUM <i>National Institute for Economic Research of the Academy of Economic Studies of Moldova, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova</i>
Title of the paper	REZILIENȚA SERVICIULUI VAMAL RESILIENCE OF THE CUSTOMS SERVICE
Abstract	<i>In the ever-evolving landscape of global trade, customs services play a pivotal role in facilitating commerce while ensuring compliance with regulatory frameworks. This article explores the resilience of legislative, digital, and administrative structures within the European customs landscape. By examining the interplay between legal frameworks, digitalization efforts, and administrative practices, it seeks to elucidate the mechanisms through which European customs administrations adapt to</i>

dynamic challenges. Drawing upon case studies and comparative analyses, the article evaluates the efficacy of legislative measures in response to emerging trade patterns, the integration of digital technologies to streamline customs procedures, and the administrative capabilities crucial for effective enforcement. Moreover, it investigates the collaborative initiatives among European Union member states to harmonize customs regulations and enhance interoperability across borders. Through a multidimensional lens, this article contributes to the understanding of how legislative, digital, and administrative resilience collectively bolsters the effectiveness and efficiency of customs services in Europe, fostering trade facilitation and compliance in a rapidly changing global context.

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Title of the paper

**THE PHARMACEUTICAL SECTOR IN
BULGARIA AND ROMANIA:
CORPORATE COMPARISON AND EVALUATION**

Abstract

This report presents an analysis of the pharmaceutical sectors in Bulgaria and Romania. Through historical analysis, the development of the most recognizable brands of drug manufacturers and pharmacy chains has been traced. The research is focused on the similarities and differences between the pharmaceutical sectors in the two neighboring countries, which have been members of the EU since 01.01.2007. The main features of the two markets, usually imposed by the regulatory authorities, are also brought out. In the conclusion, recommendations and directions for future research are given.

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Title of the paper	STUDY ON NET INVESTMENTS IN 2023
Abstract	<p><i>In this article, the authors were concerned with the evolution of net investments in Romania in 2023. Of course, investments represent the main way of economic growth of a nation. Investments have a positive effect on economic development by creating jobs and ensuring competitive salaries, but also by improving the quality of new products, as well as by improving the management of commercial companies operating in various fields. Investments can be found in all areas of activity, which practically involve the use of capital, labor and new resources, which in turn lead to the achievement of new economic objectives, but also to the development of existing ones. In this paper, the net investments made in the national economy, the structure of net investments by structural elements, the structure of net investments by activities of the national economy were analyzed one by one, using in this sense data provided by the National Institute of Statistics and Eurostat. In the article, a series of tables and graphs are presented, which have the role of facilitating the understanding of the analyzes carried out by the authors.</i></p>

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Title of the paper
MEAT PRODUCTION IN OCTOBER 2023

Abstract
In this article, the authors set out to analyze the existing situation in October 2023 regarding both animal and poultry slaughtering and meat production. The study highlighted the fact that there are some differences in October 2023 compared to the previous month, in that the number of slaughters and carcass weight increased in pigs and poultry, while in cattle and sheep and goats they decreased. Compared to the similar month of last year, the situation is somewhat different, in the sense that the number of slaughters increased for sheep and goats and birds, and decreased for cattle and pigs. The authors analyzed and presented in this article the dynamic evolution of the carcass weight of animals and slaughtered birds, taking into account the period between October 2022 and October 2023. The paper is accompanied by tables and graphs that highlight the evolution of the indicators under analysis. The analyzed data were taken over by the National Institute of Statistics and Eurostat and processed by the authors in order to highlight as clearly as possible the evolution of the indicators under study.

Interventions

Author(s) / Affiliation	Iryna ZHYHLEI <i>Zhytomir Polytechnic State University, Ukraine</i>
Topic of the intervention	<i>ZHYTOMIR POLYTECHNIC STATE UNIVERSITY (UKRAINE) AND ARTIFEX UNIVERSITY (ROMANIA): HISTORY OF COLLABORATION</i>

Author(s) / Affiliation	Prof. Alexandru-Lucian MANOLE PhD. <i>"ARTIFEX" University of Bucharest, Romania</i>
Topic of the intervention	<i>ERASMUS+ PROJECTS IN THE "ARTIFEX" UNIVERSITY OF BUCHAREST</i>

Author(s) / Affiliation	Aleksandr GANCHEV <i>"D. A. Tsenov" Academy of Economics – Svishtov, Bulgaria</i>
Topic of the intervention	<i>ERASMUS+ EXPERIENCE IN THE "ARTIFEX" UNIVERSITY OF BUCHAREST</i>