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EXPERIENCE. KNOWLEDGE. CONTEMPORARY CHALLENGES

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***„Back to the Future. Social – economic
Challenges and Perspectives”***

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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 is organized as a video-conference.**

Plenary session

Welcoming message

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

Messages from partner institutions and guests

Author(s) / Affiliation	Oleksandr ULYANCHENKO, Tetiana LYTOVCHENKO <i>Kharkiv National Agrarian University named after V.V. Dokuchayev, Kharkiv, Ukraine</i>
Title of the paper	PROBLEMS AND POSSIBILITIES OF DAIRY CATTLE-BREEDING DEVELOPMENT: UKRAINE AND ROMANIA CASES
Abstract	<i>The article is devoted to the analysis of the place and problems of development of the dairy cattle breeding industry as a component of the agricultural sector in the context of strengthening food security. On the cases of Ukraine and Romania, the current trends in the development of dairy industry, the level of consumption of milk and dairy products by the population are assessed. Problematic aspects and promising areas of development of the industry in terms of organizational and economic regulation are given.</i>

Author(s) / Affiliation	Igor YAREMKO, Olena TYVONCHUK <i>Lviv Polytechnic National University, Ukraine</i>
Title of the paper	ESG RATINGS - INTERNATIONAL PRACTICE AND APPLICATION IN UKRAINE
Abstract	<i>The article investigates ESG ratings and their role in modern economic conditions. The importance of ESG ratings as tools for information support of sustainable development, their impact on the activities of companies, ESG ratings’ problems and limitations are revealed. The necessity of implementation of ESG rating international practice in Ukraine is substantiated.</i>

Author(s) / Affiliation	Mariya SHYGUN, Andrii ZHURAVEL <i>Kyiv National Economic University named after Vadim Hetman, Kyiv, Ukraine</i>
Title of the paper	THE INFLUENCE OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS ARCHITECTURE ON ACCOUNTING OF VAT-RELATED TRANSACTIONS IN RETAIL
Abstract	<i>The retail market is extremely large and thus that constantly evolving. Increasing an equity capital, retail companies are forced to build the architecture of the enterprise information system, integrating different (sub)systems and data. In conditions of rapid development and lack of resources, the resulting information system is often suboptimal, both in terms of resource costs for its maintenance, and in terms of the reliability of the displayed accounting information. The presented work reveals the importance and specifics of accounting integration from a theoretical and technical point of view. The reasons that give rise to the need to combine different systems into one information system of the enterprise are indicated. The evolution of information system architecture is revealed on the example of retail companies. The scheme of flows and interrelations of transactions connected with retail trade is resulted: both in shop, and at Internet sales. Particular attention is paid to the importance of VAT transactions at the integration of different systems based on the requirements of regulatory and legal support on the example of Ukraine. The study also reveals the problems that the retailer encounters at the presence of a “zoo”-infosystem, which often has a place when switching from a simple information system to an optimally integrated one. In particular, the expediency of conducting individual transactions in the ERP-system in the presence of a small accounting system is substantiated in order to optimally allocate resources. Based on the different principles of information processing in such two systems, the arithmetic problems that may occur are described, and recommendations are given for the correct operation with such data, in particular when transferring them between different accounting systems. Due to the fact that a small accounting system, which keeps full accounting, cannot receive complete extended information from the ERP-system, recommendations are provided on the necessary analytics in the formation of summarized accounting entries to make it easier to control such</i>

information flows and faster to create reporting. Adherence to the given recommendations will allow to optimize current work of the enterprise, and also will provide easier migration to optimal architecture of information system.

Author(s) / Affiliation	Valeriu DOGA, Sergiu ȚIRIGAN, Tatiana COLESNICOVA <i>National Institute of Economic Research, Republic of Moldova</i>
Title of the paper	IMPACTUL PANDEMIEI COVID-19 IN CONTEXTUL MODIFICĂRILOR STRUCTURALE DIN SECTORUL AGRICOL AL REPUBLICII MOLDOVA IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN THE CONTEXT OF STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA
Abstract	<i>In this paper, it is examined the potential impact of the Covid 19 pandemy, aggravated by the severe draught from 2020 in the context of tendencies of structural modifications in the agricultural sector of the Republic of Moldova. There are examined, in an evolutionary perspective, determining factors of a crisis with negative long-term impact, on the basis of the situation recorded in 2020, and which affects especially the small and middle-size producers. They refer the problem of access to market, access to finance and vulnerability in the face of natural hazards, and also the cummulated defficiencies, at the level of the system of policies and regulations that affect the intervention capacity and the efficiency of the support granted to the agricultural sector.</i>

Author(s) / Affiliation	Andrey ZAHARIEV, Stoyan PRODANOV, Ivaylo MARINOV, Borislav LAZAROV <i>D. A. Tsenov Academy of Economics – Svishtov, Bulgaria</i>
Title of the paper	THE BRIDGE DANUBE SOUTH: SVISHTOV-ZIMNICEA AS A ECONOMIC GROWTH FACTOR FOR BULGARIA AND ROMANIA
Abstract	<i>Building bridges over the river Danube between Bulgaria and Romania leads to full integration of riparian areas in both countries and accelerated economic and social development. The favorable geographical location of the cross-border region of</i>

Svishtov – Zimnicea provides opportunities for the development of transit transport in the direction of two of the five Pan-European transport corridors crossing the Balkan Peninsula. The main aim of the report is to presents the project for a third bridge Danube South: Svishtov-Zimicea between Bulgaria and Romania on the way from the feasibility assessment to the practical implementation.

Author(s) /
Affiliation **Mariana BĂLAN**
Institute for Economic Forecasting - INCE, Romanian Academy

Title of the paper ***THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON TOURISM***

Abstract *During recent decades, tourism has become one of the most dynamic and fastest growing economic sectors in the world. Tourism is the economic sector that contributes to job creation both directly and indirectly, especially for women and young people. Thus, in 2019, the number of jobs in tourism accounted for 10.3% of total jobs worldwide, and the contribution of tourism to global GDP was 8%. The onset of the Covid-19 pandemic is an important and evolving challenge for the tourism sector. Measures taken by countries around the world to counter the pandemic have severely affected the tourism industry, and recent developments in this health and economic crisis show that the likelihood of this sector returning to normal in the near future is very low. The paper presents a brief assessment of the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on tourism in general and especially cultural tourism, worldwide, at European and at national levels.*

Author(s) /
Affiliation **Simona MIHAIU, Ana Maria NIȚU, Horia MIHAI, Simona Maria STĂNESCU**
Research Institute for Quality of Life, Romanian Academy

Title of the paper ***PERSPECTIVES ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES FROM EUROPEAN TO NATIONAL LEVEL, CASE STUDY ON ROMANIA***

Abstract *The transition between European guidelines and regulation regarding social services to those at the national level represents a*

relevant point of analysis in order to understand the proficiency in homogenization of the social assistance domain. In this paper we will be analysing discourse structures included in official EU documents and compare them to national level regulation. This paper aims to bring a greater understanding on how European values and principles are integrated in the national regulations and guidelines in the case of Romania. Certain concepts might be understood differently, which in time will result in a distinct prioritization of social services management and long term development. Attention should be paid to the work methodology used in the domain of social assistance towards particular categories of beneficiaries, such as the elderly, children and persons with disabilities. Our research hypothesis is that certain concepts are partially understood in a larger context and as such they will be treated differently within the national, regional and county level. One particularly relevant example that we will discuss is the concept of social inclusion which has a broad meaning, many criticisms and a vague understanding in the technocratic world of social assistance, especially at the local level. Due to the lack of universal agreement on the topic we aim to shed light on these concepts. The ramifications of this situation range from a complete disregarding of concrete actions to a perfect modelling of social services around the purpose of social inclusion.

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Title of the paper

LABOR MARKET TENSIONS: NATURE, IMPLICATIONS AND COUNTERMEASURES

Abstract

The article examines the factors influencing the development and functioning of the labor market. The generalization of theoretical and practical research allowed to carry out the typology of factors according to their content and nature of action. The article presents the author's scheme of influence of factors on the labor market, which systematizes the main approaches to their classification, demonstrates their consequences for each labor market entity. The study of the peculiarities of the functioning of the labor market of Ukraine revealed its vulnerability to the

negative effects of endogenous and exogenous factors. Negative manifestations of factors in the Ukrainian labor market are: low or inconspicuous efficiency of social elevators, which is the reason for incomplete implementation of professional knowledge; low level and excessive income differentiation while working; insufficient fairness of social support. Low employment, high unemployment, low living standards of the working population are the result of the negative impact of economic, social, demographic, technological, informational and political factors. The quality of the labor force remains an acute problem. The quality of labor supply often does not meet modern requirements for its vocational training, labor and executive discipline, mobility and economic activity in general. Formed quantitative and qualitative imbalances are the cause of inefficient use of labor. The analysis of the influence of factors and their negative consequences allowed to substantiate the ways of overcoming the formed negative tendencies on the labor market of Ukraine. The situation requires immediate reform of the labor market and the introduction of adequate measures to achieve strategic goals for the promotion of human rights, ensuring a new quality of economic, social and humanitarian development. Such a policy will help strengthen the resilience of the labor market to the negative effects of external and internal factors.

Author(s) / Affiliation	Nataliia ZGADOVA, Yevhenii HURINOVYCH Odessa National Academy of Food Technologies Odessa, Ukraine
Title of the paper	ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND MAIN FUNCTIONS OF THE STRUCTURAL COMPONENTS OF THE DIVISION OF THE ENTERPRISE TO ENSURE ECONOMIC SECURITY
Abstract	<i>The article investigates the importance of integrated industrial structures in the domestic economy. The vision of the essence of the concept of economic security of the integrated industrial structure is given. The main functional components of economic security of the integrated industrial structure are indicated and their characteristics are presented.</i>

Author(s) / Affiliation	Constantin ANGHELACHE¹², Daniel DUMITRU¹, Laura CONSTANTIN¹ ¹ <i>Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania</i> ² <i>“ARTIFEX” University of Bucharest, Romania</i>
Title of the paper	STUDY ON THE STRUCTURE OF MACROECONOMICS BY GROUPS OF ENTERPRISES
Abstract	<p><i>Macroeconomic activity must be based on correlations and proportions, ensuring the flows of products, materials and materials available to the national economy, so as to increase the profitability of all companies. From the point of view of the current situation in the national economy as a structure, we can identify a series of groups of enterprises deeply specialized in certain fields, such as those found in many multinationals in Romania and contribute to economic growth. In this article, the authors aimed to highlight on the basis of concrete data this current situation of the structure of the national economy by groups of enterprises and to decipher the perspective through which this structure can be qualitatively improved at the country level. Statistical-econometric methods and models are used that highlight precisely these opinions expressed by the authors.</i></p>

Author(s) / Affiliation	Dar`ya TRACHOVA <i>Dmytro Motornyi Tavria State Agrotechnological University in Melitopol - Ukraine</i>
Title of the paper	TRANSFORMATION OF THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTING METHODOLOGY ACCORDING TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE DIGITAL INNOVATIVE ECONOMY
Abstract	<p><i>Substantiation of the need to improve the national methodology of depreciation in accordance with the challenges of the innovative digital economy. Critical assessment of the components of the national method of depreciation. Construction of a basic mathematical model of the asset life cycle taking into account the economic efficiency of the use of this equipment, the cost of innovative replacement of equipment and the price at which</i></p>

existing equipment can be sold. Allocation of the sectoral component of depreciation, which is enhanced by the development of the digital economy and scientific and technological progress. In the study of foreign experience in the regulation and distribution of depreciation deductions used the method of systematic generalization. The method of sociological analysis is used to study the opinion of experts on the practical implementation of the accounting and information component of the formation of depreciation policy in the framework of national and international standards of accounting and reporting. The simulation is used in the construction of the dynamic function of determining the life cycle of the asset and the impact of this indicator on the method of depreciation. The constructed asset life cycle model makes it possible to develop an accounting methodology based on the requirements of innovation-oriented production, which allows us to consider depreciation deductions in terms of their investment and innovation use, which is embodied in the formation of a depreciation fund in the amount of promising investments rather than retrospective costs. The conducted modeling of the life cycle of the asset revealed discrepancies with the regulatory value in accordance with the Tax Code of Ukraine, which confirms the need for a differentiated industry approach to depreciation of assets. As a result of the study of the methodology of formation of accounting policy and depreciation policy of the world revealed a tendency to take into account the pace of scientific and technological progress and its impact on the economy. Critical evaluation of individual elements of the method of depreciation and experience of their practical application allowed to determine the useful life of the asset as a key component that should be transformed into the life cycle of the asset, which is formed depending on the demands of innovation-oriented production development. Theoretical and practical research in the direction of determining innovatively favorable useful lives require the formation of a certain information base, which consists of statistical data and data from sample observations and professional judgment of specialists in various fields. Such a transformation can be an alternative to state protectionism, provided the formation of an array of statistics using the capabilities and tools of accounting and reporting.

Author(s) / Affiliation	Alexandru GRIBINCEA¹, Muhammad ABU AHMAD¹, Iulita BÎRCĂ², Alexandru GRIBINCEA¹ <i>¹Free International University of Moldova, Republic of Moldova</i> <i>² National Institute of Economic Research, Republic of Moldova</i>
Title of the paper	TEHNOLOGIILE IoT CARE PENETREAZĂ ÎMM SPORTIVE IoT TECHNOLOGIES THAT PENETRATE SPORTING SMEs
Abstract	<i>The development of ubiquitous networks of connected sensors and communications known as the Internet of Things (IoT) is giving rise to entire intelligent buildings. Sports centers are no exception, so teams and scientists can take advantage of these new opportunities to share data and visibility. We are constantly looking for ways to reduce the energy consumption of the technology, also analyzing the charging potential of the wireless battery. This will give fans the opportunity to focus on the game, rather than looking for a way out. The aim of the research is to focus on the investigation of the application of intelligent technologies in the field of sports. The development of digital technologies is reflected in the sports industry, so IoT technologies help athletes, fans and coaches. But technologies are not introduced in an integrated way, but in a disparate one. Data collected from sensors can be integrated with the team's internal systems to analyze the athlete's level of performance, health, stress and injury, if any. IoT sensors can improve the safety of athletes by detecting potential injuries.</i>

Author(s) / Affiliation	Serghei OHRIMENCO¹, Serghei BAJENOV², Elena BAJENOVA², Ghenadie CIOBANU^{3,4} <i>¹ Academy of Economic Studies of Moldova</i> <i>² Southern Federal University, Rostov-on-Don, Russia</i> <i>³ “ARTIFEX” University of Bucharest, Romania</i> <i>⁴ INCSMPS, Bucharest, Romania</i>
Title of the paper	THE NEED FOR THE APPLICABILITY OF CYBER SECURITY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY
Abstract	<i>In recent years, but especially after the epidemiological crisis, the digital economy and the digital revolution have grown in size.</i>

Work from home, online education, various public services that are becoming online and will develop more and more, digitalization in the field of health care, development of electronic commerce, last but not least and digitalization in industry, transport, agriculture and sustainable development. With the same success, the central and local e-government is developing. But we want to mention the importance of cyber security of digital platforms in each field, ensuring the security of information processes as a whole both nationally and locally.

Author(s) / Affiliation	E. ANDREEVA, A. RATNER, D. KUZNETSOVA <i>Ural Institute for Economic Research, a branch of the Academy of Sciences of the Russian Federation</i>
Title of the paper	CREATIVE ECONOMY AS A FACTOR IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEO-INDUSTRIAL SPECIALIZATION OF THE REGION
Abstract	<i>The development of the creative economy has become one of the priorities in regional development and specialization, but the conditions for the development of the creative economy in different geographical areas and regions are different, with the specifics of each region. We would like to mention that in the development of the creative economy, an important moment is the process of creativity, talent. I hope certain creative spheres that contribute to the formation of creative platforms that develop that creative potential and directly contribute to the development of the creative economy as a whole. Another important moment is the impact of technologies on creativity and creative economies, this includes both the digital revolution and the impact of new biotechnologies that influence and revolutionize the creative industries.</i>

Author(s) / Affiliation	Svitlana LUCHYK, Konon BAGRII <i>Chernivtsi Institute of Trade and Economics of KNUTE, Ukraine</i>
Title of the paper	THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 AND QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS ON TOURISM INDUSTRY OF UKRAINE
Abstract	<i>Tourism is one of the most affected sectors of global economy due</i>

to the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic. The introduction of strict quarantine restrictions on visiting destinations has led to a sharp decline in demand for tourism and travel-related services, by having respectively identified the general negative trends in the development of domestic and international tourism. Significant restrictions on business infrastructure functioning in the market of tourism services – entertainment and recreation, public transportation (including international traffic), hospitality and restaurant businesses have affected the dynamics in performance indicators of tourism industry entities by causing great losses. Research on the ways to restore the functioning of tourism industry during the COVID-19 pandemic and after removal of strict quarantine restrictions, as well as looking for the ways out of a systematic crisis, substantiation of mechanisms for regulating tourism activities in new realities of the world community existence are of particular relevance. The study reveals the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the state of tourism business in Ukraine. The existing problems of tourism business development caused by the negative impact of quarantine restrictions are studied. Particular emphasis is placed on the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic for tourism industry, its adaptation to new realities. The essence of pandemic impacts having not only obvious negative consequences for tourism, but also unexpected new opportunities is described. The factors hindering the development of tourism business in Ukraine are outlined. The main measures aimed at stabilization of tourism industry in Ukraine and at minimization of losses due to the COVID-19 pandemic are revealed according to the results of the study.

Section sessions

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

Section chairs:	<p>Assoc. prof. Anca-Mihaela TEAU, PhD., “ARTIFEX” University of Bucharest</p> <p>Assoc. prof. Andrei BUIGA, PhD., “ARTIFEX” University of Bucharest</p>
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Author(s) / Affiliation	<p>Cristian - Marian BARBU, Doina Georgiana ROTARIU, Petre TĂNASE, Daniela JIANU, Ionela Mirela MURGEA “ARTIFEX” University of Bucharest, Romania</p>
Title of the paper	<p>ROMANIA – FACING CORRECTION AND A NEW ECONOMIC PARADIGM</p>
Abstract	<p><i>This article emphasizes that Romania is blocked in a situation where it has no time for indulging itself: Romania must escape and understand how large-scale economy works in this world. The undergoing crisis means not only the crush of the GDP of macro balances, but also a change of the economic paradigm that makes us “less equal” to other competitors in front of an unpredictable future. Unpredictable? Not necessarily: the evolution trends can be seen and Romania’s poor development is an ocean of opportunities. Not to mention the brain capital that can transform our huge comparative advantages into competitive advantages, if we preserve it here (here!).</i></p>

Author(s) / Affiliation	<p>Natalia HOLUB Dmytro Motornyi Tavria State Agrotechnological University in Melitopol, Ukraine</p>
Title of the paper	<p>INVENTORY OF FOREST BELTS</p>
Abstract	<p><i>The article investigates the theoretical aspects of field protective forest belts and their inventory. The importance of conducting an</i></p>

inventory and accounting of forest strips is substantiated. The necessity of accounting for field protective forest strips has been proved.

Author(s) / Affiliation	Tatiana IAȚIȘIN, Alexandru CEBAN <i>National Institute of Economic Research, Republic of Moldova</i>
Title of the paper	IMPACTUL COVID – 19 ASUPRA ACTIVITĂȚII ECONOMICE A PRODUCĂTORILOR DIN SECTORUL AGRICOL AL REPUBLICII MOLDOVA THE IMPACT OF THE COVID - 19 PANDEMIC ON THE ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF PRODUCERS FROM THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA
Abstract	<i>This paper presents the results of the survey on the impact of the COVID - 19 pandemic on agricultural producers. Agriculture represents the primary branch of activity of the entire population, being an important source of income and providing about 27% of the rural population with jobs. The share of agriculture in GDP during the last 6 years was about 10-12%. The purpose of the paper was to assess the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on agricultural producers, identify problems and challenges they face in this difficult period, develop measures, recommendations to mitigate the consequences of the COVID – 19. This study is based on the results of the survey of agricultural producers through questionnaires. The selected sample included 79 respondents (farmers) from all regions of the country.</i>

Author(s) / Affiliation	Ruslan GULIYEV <i>Azerbaijan Health and Thermal Tourism Association, Azerbaijan</i>
Title of the paper	НОВЫЕ ТРЕБОВАНИЯ, ВЫЗВАННЫЕ БЫСТРЫМ РОСТОМ ДЕМОГРАФИЧЕСКОГО СТАРЕНИЯ НА РЫНКЕ ТУРИЗМА NEW REQUIREMENTS CREATED BY THE RAPID GROWTH OF DEMOGRAPHIC AGING IN THE TOURISM MARKET
Abstract	<i>Human health is one of the most important vital features of a living organism, as well as an expression of spiritual culture, an</i>

indicator of lifestyle. At the same time, it is the result of the state's social and economic policy, which creates a moral need to treat its health as a sustainable value. According to prominent medical scientists, "health is a socio-biological foundation for the life of the whole nation. The energy supply of creative work, the birth of a healthy generation, the provision of a healthy gene pool, life based on creativity and spirituality - all this can be provided only on the basis of health. To this end, the article discusses the general issues mentioned above and the manifestations of the COVID-19 pandemic in this area.

Author(s) / Affiliation	Volodymyr ZANORA, Nataliia ZACHOSOVA <i>Bohdan Khmelnytsky National University of Cherkasy, Cherkasy, Ukraine</i>
Title of the paper	PROJECT TEAM FORMATION
Abstract	<i>The study raises questions about the relevance and importance of forming an effective team in the project management process. Some offers of how to form an effective project team are described. Factors influencing the project team formation - leadership; conflicts; work motivation; communications; organizational culture; division of powers; power; control are concretised. Signs of the project team are proposed. Types of project teams like project team, project management team, project top-management team– are described. Problems specific to different types of project teams have been identified. For project team the problem is the policy development and approval of project strategy to achieve goals. For project management team the problem is the execution of all management functions and works in the project during its implementation. For project top-management team the problems are the implementation of project policy and strategy, implementation of strategic decisions, implementation of tactical management. The main stages of the project team life cycle are presented and structural and logical scheme of the project team lifecycle is offered. At the stage of "Project Team Formation" such actions as identification of candidates for positions, selection of team members, acquaintance with each other, etc. are implemented. During the "Teamwork</i>

Interaction" stage, relationships are established between team members and a psychological climate is formed. Stage "Project Team Operation" involves the workflow, which is implemented by the team through the interaction of its members. During the work of the project team it may be necessary to increase the number of team members or reduce due to the expediency or in expediency of involving a specialist in its composition. These actions take place at the stage of "Project Team Reorganization". The last stage is the stage of "Project Team Disbandment", which is the end of the team at the end of the project. Characteristics of successful teams are proposed. Team efficiency is described and properties of successful teams are found out.

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Title of the paper

**THE IMPACT OF THE MANAGEMENT REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES
OF CORPORATIONS**

Abstract

Special attention is paid to the main advantages and disadvantages. Were presented the main components of the management report should hold. The legislative aspect of this issue is analyzed, namely how it is treated, how it is regulated, which are the main features, etc. The conclusion is made about irregularity of preparation the management report by the different industries. The main five steps in preparing of the management report are outlined. The main differences with respect to the management report in the economic activity are highlighted. The basic principles and rules for the preparation of a management report are disclosed, which help to clarify key structural provisions and save a lot of time. The recommendations for the visual component of the report and the benefits for audit companies are provided. It is concluded that the management report is quite important because it allows more investors and consumers to be attracted, but inaccurate information may be disclosed. That is why it is important to audit these information. It also emphasized the need to improve the regulatory framework for the management report in order to create a more competitive

environment.

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Title of the paper	ROMANIAN TOURISM DURING THE 2020 COVID-19 PANDEMY
Abstract	<i>This paper analyzes the situation of the Romanian tourism industry during the pandemic. The article also presents the evolution of tourist traffic indicators in the first half of this year, such as: number of tourist arrivals, number of overnight stays, average length of stay, index of use of accommodation capacity. The study shows a major decrease in the number of tourists who visited Romania this year, due to restrictions imposed in the pandemic context. The existing situation has led to massive layoffs in the tourism services industry, a human resource available to be prepared and absorbed in other areas of activity.</i>

Author(s) / Affiliation	Constantin CODERIE, Ecaterina BĂLȚĂTESCU, Diana Elena PROCA, Georgiana Andreea BANU <i>“ARTIFEX” University of Bucharest, Romania</i>
Title of the paper	NEGOCIEREA ȘI MEDIEREA CA TACTICI FOLOSITE ÎN REZOLVAREA CONFLICTELOR NEGOTIATION AND MEDIATION AS TACTICS USED IN SOLVING CONFLICTS
Abstract	<i>Sometimes, in a conflict, those we interact with use a range of tactics that they can manipulate us to agree for the one who uses such ways. However, if what interests us is a long-term communication relationship, then it is important to use methods that encourage the achievement of an advantage for all those who interact. There is an extremely comprehensive range of tactics used in conflict, but their use depends on a multitude of variables, such as: style, personal composition, course of action, the influences of power, the objectives pursued, the value of the rewards to be solved conflict. None of these tactics are bad or</i>

good in themselves, each one suits a certain situation. Even if, for example, threats do not seem to be a suitable form of management, of conflict management, they can be interpreted as a sign by which the other party warns us that there are points in question on which it is not willing to give in.

Author(s) / Affiliation	Eugenia LUCASENCO <i>National Institute for Economic Research, Republic of Moldova</i>
Title of the paper	ANALYSIS OF COMPETITIVENESS OF THE EXTERNAL TRADE WITH AGRI-FOOD PRODUCTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA
Abstract	<i>The paper aims to analyse the current status of competitiveness of agri-food products of Moldovan origin in terms of foreign trade. Republic of Moldova has had a positive trade balance for agri-food products in the last 10 years, the main economic partners being countries from EU, CIS and some from the other states. Nevertheless, it is becoming increasingly important to assess which Moldovan agri-food products have a potential competitive degree on external markets, thus making the necessary sectoral recommendations. For the analysis of competitiveness of external trade with agri-food products, the following methodological indexes have been used: Revealed Comparative Advantage, Revealed Symmetric Comparative Advantage, Open Trade Index, Trade Specialization Index and Grubel-Lloyd index. Based on the analysis, agri-food commodities with a significant competitive advantage have been identified, like oil seeds, edible fruits and nuts, beverages and spirits, cereals and preparations of vegetables and fruits, thus indicating on the competitive potential in foreign trade.</i>

Author(s) / Affiliation	Yuliia NEZHYD <i>Kharkiv National Agrarian University named after V.V. Dokuchayev, Kharkiv, Ukraine</i>
Title of the paper	THE ESSENCE OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL AND ECONOMIC MECHANISM OF EMPLOYMENT REGULATION IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR
Abstract	<i>The categories «entrepreneurial mechanism», «organizational mechanism» and «economic mechanism» have been structured. The essence and content of the category «organizational and economic mechanism», which is the subject of the theoretical and practical research of many scientists, have been investigated. The author’s vision of the category “organizational and economic mechanism” is given. The constituent elements of the organizational and economic mechanism of employment regulation at the levels of the national economy are determined. The functional mechanism of filling is substantiated and the general principles of construction of this mechanism in the conditions of ensuring effective management of employment in the agricultural sector are analyzed. The necessity of developing an adaptive organizational and economic mechanism of employment regulation taking into account the specifics and features that are inherent in agro-industrial production is proved.</i>

Author(s) / Affiliation	Людмила ЛОМОВСЬКИХ, Олена КОВАЛЬОВА, Наталія ЄФРЕМОВА <i>Kharkiv National Agrarian University named after V.V. Dokuchayev, Kharkiv, Ukraine</i>
Title of the paper	МЕХАНІЗМ УПРАВЛІННЯ ІННОВАЦІЙНИМ РОЗВИТКОМ СУБ’ЄКТІВ АГРОБІЗНЕСУ УКРАЇНИ В УМОВАХ ДІДЖИТАЛІЗАЦІЇ
Abstract	<i>The influence of digitalization on the mechanism of agribusiness management is investigated. Marketing tools of the mechanism of innovative development of agro-entrepreneurship are determined. It is established that digitalization provides support for the development of agribusiness entities, takes into account changes</i>

in the economic environment where they operate, promotes adaptation to the needs and capabilities of society.

Author(s) / Affiliation	Sorin Gabriel GRESOI, Aurelian DIACONU, Mirela COTIGĂ <i>“ARTIFEX” University of Bucharest, Romania</i>
Title of the paper	APLICAREA HACCP ÎN CADRUL UNUI SISTEM DE MANAGEMENT AL CALITĂȚII, ÎN CONFORMITATE CU ISO 9001/2015 ÎN ÎNTREPRINDERILE DE INDUSTRIE ALIMENTARĂ APPLICATION OF HACCP WITHIN A QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM COMPLIANT WITH ISO 9001/2015 IN FOOD INDUSTRY ENTERPRISES
Abstract	<i>The TQM implementation in the Food Industry Corporations and the application of HACCP within a managerial system of quality according to ISO 9001/2015, set up an important element for the UE integration among the successful organizations.</i>

Author(s) / Affiliation	Svitlana ZHOVNIR <i>The State Organization «Institute of Economics and Forecasting of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine», Kyiv, Ukraine</i>
Title of the paper	MOTIVATIVE ASPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR MOBILITY AND DIRECTIONS FOR IMPROVING THE STATE MIGRATION POLICY OF UKRAINE
Abstract	<i>In the context of the strengthening of globalization and the intensification of international labor mobility, the problems of national, religious, and cultural identity will become more acute in the future. Along with short-term negative effects in the economy and social sphere (increased pressure on the social system, deficit / surplus in the labor market), such events create trends that threaten the future development of countries of origin and countries of destination of migrants (loss of human capital, social orphanhood, growth of conflicts in society). The state policy of Ukraine on external labor migration should be aimed at forming legal foundations and economic mechanisms for regulating migration processes, intensifying international and regional consultations on migration issues, creating a common system and</i>

coordinated mechanisms for labor migration together with host countries. It is necessary to create opportunities for decent employment in Ukraine, stimulate the creation of jobs with high wages, promote internal labor mobility, develop key skills and competencies throughout life to expand employment opportunities, improve the balance between supply and demand in regional labor markets. In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, it can be expected that a decrease in labor demand in the main host countries will complicate working conditions, reduce earnings and lead to a decrease in the volume of remittances of Ukrainian labor migrants, but the likelihood of their mass return to their homeland remains low. There will be no significant changes in local labor markets as a result of the forced return of workers, since most of them will continue to focus on external labor migration as a way of working life.

Author(s) / Affiliation	Tatiana IAȚIȘIN <i>National Institute of Economic Research, Republic of Moldova</i>
Title of the paper	PIAȚA CEREALELOR ÎN PLINĂ PANDEMIE THE CEREALS' MARKET IN FULL PANDEMY
Abstract	<i>This paper presents the results obtained during the study on the importance of the cereal sector and the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on this sector. The cereal sector plays an important role in the economic and social development of the Republic of Moldova. Constituting an important source of income for the rural population, it creates jobs in rural employment about 27% and has a share of about 10-12% in GDP over the last 6 years. The study is based on the reports from this domain; the scientific papers with reference to the studied problem of local researchers; the articles based on experts' opinions in this field. In the research process, several research methods were applied: the method of observation, comparison, the method of chronological series, etc.</i>

Author(s) / Affiliation	Ilhama Eybulla ASLANOVA <i>Azerbaijan University</i>
Title of the paper	WAYS TO REDUCE THE ROLE OF OIL REVENUES IN ENSURING MACROECONOMIC BALANCE
Abstract	<i>The article examines the volume of aggregate demand and aggregate supply in Azerbaijan in recent years and found that aggregate supply exceeded aggregate demand. The relationship between sustainable development and macroeconomic balance in Azerbaijan has been studied. When studying the impact of macroeconomic equilibrium on sustainable development, it was noted that, unlike other countries in the region, oil revenues have a significant share in GDP and foreign trade. In order to ensure balance, ways to implement certain economic reforms to bring the volume of aggregate supply closer to the volume of aggregate demand are shown. It is important to study and forecast the possible development trend of socio-economic impacts on the Azerbaijani economy. Therefore, each of the possible cases is rozorro separately. The article examines the impact of changes in the volume of oil production and refining in Azerbaijan, as well as changes in incomes and consumption expenditures, investment, net foreign trade on changes in aggregate demand in the country. It was found that there is a significant correlation between all components of aggregate demand (the volume of consumer spending I, investment I), government spending (G) and net exports (X)) and oil revenues.</i>

Author(s) / Affiliation	Virginia CUCU <i>“ARTIFEX” University of Bucharest, Romania</i>
Title of the paper	POSSIBILITĂȚI PENTRU FINANȚAREA INVESTIȚIILOR ÎN IMM POSSIBILITIES TO FINANCE INVESTMENTS IN SMEs
Abstract	<i>As business organizations, the SMEs can contribute to the economic growth, by capturing the local opportunities and attracting the resources at the national and local level. In order to do this, they need financial resources, both for financing current</i>

necessities and investments. To solve the financial problems they are facing, it becomes important to examine both the origin and the structure and evolution of financial obligations. The issues, regarding financing issues, can be solved in two modalities: first – their exclusion and the second – the search (attraction) of financial resources to cover the necessary. For the viability of SMEs we propose the second alternative.

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Title of the paper **DEZVOLTAREA INTREPRINDERILOR MICI SI MIJLOCII IN**
REPUBLICA MOLDOVA PE TERMEN MEDIU
DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES IN THE
REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA ON MEDIUM TERM

Abstract *An econometric model and a forecast of the main indicators of the development of small and medium-sized enterprises in the Republic of Moldova for the medium term are presented. It is based on a set of behavioral equations and group identities that describe the relationships that are characteristic of small business development in the republic. The model includes five large groups of the economy, namely: remittances (from Moldovans working abroad), number of enterprises, number of employees, the volume of sales revenue, profit (+) losses (-) before tax.*

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Title of the paper **AQRAR ƏRZAQ BAZARININ KONYUNKTURUNUN VƏ**
TUTUMUNUN MARKETİNG İDARƏEDİLMƏSİNİN
TƏKMİLLƏŞDİRİLMƏSİ

Abstract *Məlum olduğu kimi, marketing bazara yönəldilmiş fəaliyyət kimi izah edilir və bu fəaliyyət nəticəsində həm də bazarın konyunkturu və tutumunun idarə edilməsinə diqqət yetirilir. Aqrarərzaq bazarının konyunkturunun və tutumunun idarə edilməsinə gəldikdə isə, qeyd etmək lazımdır ki, bu, mikro və makro səviyyələrdə həyata keçirilən məqsədyönlü tədbirlər vasitəsilə təmin edilir.*

Ayrıca götürülmüş müəssisə və təsərrüfat tərəfindən istehsal – satış fəaliyyətinin marketing idarəedilməsi həmin müəssisə və təsərrüfatın çıxdığı və yaxud başqa sözlə desək, fəaliyyətini yönəltdiyi bazarın marketing idarəedilməsinə imkan verir. Bunun üçün müəssisənin marketoloqları hədəf bazarında olan müştəri tələbinin səviyyəsinə məqsədamüvafiq şəkildə təsirlər göstərir və müəssisənin potensial imkanlarını bazarın tələblərinə uyğunlaşdırırlar. Bazarın marketing idarəedilməsi üzrə tədbirlər həm də makro səviyyədə həyata keçirilə bilər. Belə ki, əlaqədar dövlət strukturları ölkə əhalisinin tələbatına uyğun məhsulların bazara təklifinin təmin edilməsi üçün makro səviyyədə tənzimləmə tədbirləri işləyib hazırlayır və həmin tədbirləri həyata keçirməklə müştərilərin tələbatına uyğun məhsulların bazarda mövcudluğuna şərait yaradırlar. Makro səviyyədə müştərilərin tələbatına uyğun miqdarda məhsulların bazara təklifi və satışı həmin bazarın arzu edilən tutumunun təmin edilməsinə və bu tutum səviyyəsinə müvafiq bazar konyunkturasının formalaşmasına gətirib çıxarır. Müştərilərin tələbatının dolğun ödənilməsinə imkan verə biləcək bazar tutumunun təmin edilməsi və bu tutuma uyğun əlverişli konyunkturanın saxlanması makro səviyyədə arzu edilən hal kimi özünü göstərir. Aqrarərzaq bazarı üzrə bu vəziyyətə nail olma mikro və makro səviyyədə həmin bazarın konyunkturasının və tutumunun marketing idarə edilməsinin təkmilləşdirilməsi əsasında mümkündür.

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Title of the paper

MODELE SI METODE UTILIZATE PENTRU GESTIUNEA MODERNĂ A STOCURILOR
METHODS AND MODELS USED FOR MODERN MANAGEMENT OF INVENTORIES

Abstract

Inventories of raw materials, materials, spare parts or accessories represent one of the main preoccupations of the management teams in enterprises, because their administration, as level, frequency and temporal presence, as mode of manipulation and delivery towards consumption, as value and as opportunity represents, for many economic entities, the difference between

the continuing profitable operation and the closure or stay of operations because of the lack of financial performances. The classical inventories' management methods have been implemented to substantiate decisions regarding administration activities, but the dynamics of activity and often the instability of the market make these methods scanty or applicable only on a lower scale. By contrast, important global economic operators have implemented artificial intelligence systems aided by autonomous robots and systems for extraction-collection of data from private or public sources, implementations that seem to be a real success, expanding the operations of those agents beyond what could have been expected from highly trained human teams. The authors of the paper consider that the integration of artificial intelligence in the expert systems that provide assistance to human teams involved into inventories' management brings real benefits to economic operators and form the future of economic operations of high amplitude.

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Title of the paper

CHANGES IN THE GLOBAL BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT IN AN INTERNATIONAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP CONTEXT

Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic has undoubtedly brought major changes in the global business environment. As external conditions are one of the three main variables explaining the process of early and rapid internationalization, it is of high relevance and importance to explore how these changes might shape international entrepreneurship in future. To this end the focus of the report is on some trends pertaining the global supply chains, international institutions, international business networks and consumer behaviour with the purpose to project the effect of the relevant changes on the future of international entrepreneurial activity.

Author(s) / Affiliation	Riana NICOLAE, Andreea BUȘILĂ, Liliana Florentina CIOȘAN <i>“ARTIFEX” University of Bucharest, Romania</i>
Title of the paper	COMPLEMENTARITATEA EDUCAȚIILOR FORMALE ȘI NEFORMALE ÎN ACTUALUL CONTEXT SOCIAL COMPLEMENTARITY OF FORMAL AND NON-FORMAL EDUCATIONS IN THE PRESENT SOCIAL CONTEXT
Abstract	<i>The article includes considerations on the influences of education on the society; formal education and non-formal education are presented highlighting their complementarity, their importance to the personal development of the student for the contribution to the development of the society of which he is part.</i>

Author(s) / Affiliation	Cibela NEAGU, Georgiana Lavinia TERICA, Renata DOGEANU <i>“ARTIFEX” University of Bucharest, Romania</i>
Title of the paper	ÎNVĂȚAREA ORIENTATĂ SPRE COMUNITATE (SERVICE-LEARNING)
Abstract	<i>Globally, there is a growing recognition of the role that the higher education institutions (universities) can have in the economic growth and social development of the knowledge-based modern society. In the last decades, universities have started to shift their attention from their main missions (education and research) to being considered as key actors of economic and cultural growth, transforming in education educational institutions involved in industry and society. Currently, universities are reconsidering their role in society and the relationships with its various components, community and all stakeholders.</i>

Author(s) / Affiliation	Rodica SLUTU <i>„Alecru Russo” State University of Bălți, Republic of Moldova</i>
Title of the paper	ABORDĂRI CONCEPTUALE ALE MARKETINGULUI SERVICIILOR EDUCAȚIONALE CONCEPTUAL APPROACHES OF THE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES’ MARKETING
Abstract	<i>Education is an extremely complex process that involves decisions not only to ensure the continuity of activity, but with implications for the future of individuals, organizations and society. The role of education in the knowledge-based economy is no longer a controversial issue, but universally recognized by all subjects participating as education providers or recipients: students, professors, universities, employers, public administrations. Education is often considered a complex product that includes knowledge, skills and skills that are formed through the interaction of demand with supply. It is about recognising the current differences between graduates of the curricula who, although they benefit from the same educational offer under a programme, they assimilate education differently for subjective reasons and will in turn generate different job offers.</i>

Author(s) / Affiliation	Cibela NEAGU, Cristina SÂMBOAN, Zoica NICOLA <i>“ARTIFEX” University of Bucharest, Romania</i>
Title of the paper	UNIVERSITATEA MORALĂ–DE LA IDEAL LA REALITATE MORAL UNIVERSITY – FROM IDEAL TO REALITY
Abstract	<i>The academic culture actively and consistently promotes, through declarations, institutional documents and academic codes of conduct, those values, norms and practices that guide the entire institutional community. In this way, an ethos is outlined by following the principles regarding the dignity and integrity of people, their continuous training, the development of knowledge and the improvement of quality, and the participation in the processes of democratization and ensuring equal opportunities. Academic integrity involves students, teachers and administrative staff of the educational institution respecting a set of values and</i>

ethical principles such as academic freedom, competence, moral integrity, intellectual fairness and honesty, collegiality, loyalty, responsibility, transparency, respect and tolerance.

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Title of the paper

MECHANISM OF STATE CONTROL OF PUBLIC PROCUREMENT IN UKRAINE THROUGH THE PROZORRO SYSTEM

Abstract

The article presents the evolution of public procurement development. The definition of the term “public procurement” is given. An assessment of institutional consolidation at all stages of development of the public procurement process in Ukraine has been made. The process of capital restructuring of the entire sphere of public procurement in Ukraine is indicated and their role in society is determined. The directions of public procurement development are given, in particular: creation of new jobs; creating demand for innovative goods, works and services; efficient use of budget funds; involvement of business in tenders; regulation of market conditions; increasing the competitiveness of small and medium-sized businesses; environmental protection. The ProZorro system is characterized, which allows to conduct tenders in the conditions of full openness at all stages of purchase. It has been determined that ProZorro is an electronic public procurement system, which includes the web portal of the Authorized Body (rozorro.gov.ua) and authorized electronic platforms, between which the automatic exchange of information and documents is provided. It is stated that the Prozorro system is designed to offer the same conditions for participation in public procurement. The introduction of this multi-platform model has allowed ProZorro specialists to use the services of a large number of commercial electronic platforms already operating in Ukraine. The characteristics of types of public procurement by size are given, in particular: subthreshold, above threshold, special thresholds. The procedures of public procurement by three main types (open bidding, bidding with limited participation, competitive dialogue) and one additional one (negotiated procedural procurement) are

characterized. It is determined that public procurement through the electronic system Prozorro acts as a mechanism of state control over the regulation of market conditions, as well as prevents corruption in public authorities.

Author(s) / Affiliation	Ярина ЮРИК <i>Институт экономики и прогнозирования НАН Украины, Ukraine</i>
Title of the paper	THE FLEXIBILITY ASSESSMENT OF LABOR MARKET REGULATION: CROSS-COUNTRY COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS
Abstract	<i>The article presents the results of the study of the flexibility of labor market regulation in Ukraine and EU countries. Based on the obtained assessments and analysis of the employment flexibility index by such components as hiring, working hours, rules and cost of staff redundancy, the level of states intervention in the regulation of labor relations has been compared. Also, the main bottlenecks in the national labor legislation have been identified, its elimination could contribute to the improvement of the functioning of the labor market of Ukraine.</i>

Author(s) / Affiliation	Maria VIARENICH <i>The Institute of Philosophy of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus</i>
Title of the paper	INDICATORS OF THE WORLDVIEW OF MODERN YOUTH IN THE CONTEXT OF NATIONAL YOUTH POLICY
Abstract	<i>The main aspects of the study of the picture of the world are of a universal nature, reflecting the essence of the phenomenon itself: study of the essence and structure of the picture of the world; analysis of its various types; study of the picture of the world of various subjects (its carriers); the study of the dynamic component of the picture of the world, reflecting the various processes of its dynamics or constancy. In studies of the picture of the world of young people, several key aspects can be distinguished, which are determined by the specifics of the field of knowledge within which</i>

the problems are considered. Of great interest in the study of youth issues are works devoted to the formation of a picture of the world and the study of its individual structural elements, the influence of the temporal and historical context on the inner content of the picture of the world of an individual, stratum (youth), generation (for example, the medieval picture of the world or the picture of the postmodern world), studied in the context of modern socio-cultural and historical-political transformations.

Author(s) / Affiliation	Galyna MONASTYRSKA <i>Institute for Economics and Forecasting of NASU, Kyiv, Ukraine</i>
Title of the paper	<i>A MODERN PERSPECTIVE ON THE DECENT WORK CONCEPT</i>
Abstract	<i>Increasing the level of ensuring decent work in Ukraine is one of the most important tasks in the modern social and labor sphere. The specificity of the concept of decent work is that it covers the different interests of all participants in the labor process and is aimed at optimizing relations between them. Decent work is the main component of the quality of working life, consolidating the efforts of all parties to social dialogue not only to improve the situation in the social and labor sphere, but also to increase the country's economic potential. The concept of decent work forms consistent approaches to achieve a balance of interests in the labor market, in particular, between its economic and social components. Decent work touches and covers the main actors of the labor market, defining their basic qualitative characteristics and influencing the state of the labor market. The goals and objectives of the labor market should be consistent with the principles and standards of the concept of decent work. The mechanism for ensuring decent work is carried out in the labor market and, in essence, certain institutions of the labor market are at the same time institutions of decent work. The fundamentals of decent work come from the labor market and have a lot to do with its environment, interacting and sustaining, that is, the labor market and decent work are interconnected systems. At the same time, the labor market should develop, relying on the priorities of decent work and striving to achieve its standards. The concept of decent work is characterized by a high degree of flexibilization,</i>

which makes it possible to adapt the solution of its strategic tasks to the national characteristics of each country. ILO cooperation with specific countries is built on the basis of decent work programs at the national level, which is due to the need to take into account the priorities and conditions of individual countries and agree on areas of work with social partners in these countries.

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Title of the paper	УСЛОВИЯ НОРМАЛЬНОГО ВОСПРОИЗВОДСТВА СРЕДИННЫХ СОЦИАЛЬНЫХ СЛОЕВ
Abstract	<p>На рубеже веков и тысячелетий глобальные рыночные трансформации обусловили становление «новой» (информационно-сетевой) экономики и сформировали предпосылки для трансформирования патерналистской модели социального рыночного государства. В процессе рыночных реформ социальная структура в большинстве стран мира претерпела существенные изменения. Средний класс подвергся расщеплению, усугубилась проблема социального неравенства, сформировался социальный сегмент прекариата с нестабильной занятостью и зыбкими социально-экономическими перспективами. До сих пор тенденция социального расслоения в мировой экономике не преодолена. Это свидетельствует о том, что закономерности нормального воспроизводства срединных социальных слоев, охватывающих большинство населения, в условиях информационной экономики остаются недостаточно изученными. В этой связи актуальной представляется инициатива украинской научной экономической школы, связанная с идентификацией новейшего среднего класса как медиум-класса, который формируется в соответствии с логикой становления информационно-сетевой экономики. Такой класс характеризуется экономической устойчивостью и способен расширять свои пределы (охватить большинство населения), сокращая глубину социального неравенства.</p>

Author(s) / Affiliation	Antoanela GIOSAN <i>“ARTIFEX” University of Bucharest, Romania</i>
Title of the paper	EDUCAȚIE PENTRU SĂNĂTATE ÎN PANDEMIE EDUCATION FOR HEALTH IN PANDEMIC
Abstract	<i>The article focuses on several main points. First of all, it is health as a concept, as a phenomenon in our lives. The second focus is the health education. The third focus is the situation of the pandemic, in which the whole world has been since the beginning of 2020 and its impact on the health education and health culture, both for children and for the elderly people. An analysis of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the health education process has been made. The possible conclusions and lessons from the difficult situation and as a consequence - results in the health education of adolescents and the health culture of adults were sought. The created complex circumstances in the life of people in the conditions of emergency and quarantine, which are a barrier for the health education of children and the healthy lifestyle of adults, are also analysed. Options have been sought for overcoming them and consolidating healthy habits in children.</i>

Author(s) / Affiliation	Vasyl KOSTRYTSIA¹, Tetyana BURLAY² ¹ Association of Employers' Organizations of Ukraine ² Institute for Economics and Forecasting of NAS of Ukraine
Title of the paper	OVERCOMING POVERTY IN THE SOCIAL PRIORITIES OF UKRAINE AND THE EUROPEAN UNION
Abstract	<i>The issues of overcoming poverty and social injustice at the country and international levels, including in the context of post-pandemic socio-economic recovery, have been investigated. It analyses modern strategies and programmatic approaches of Ukraine and the European Union to combat poverty. In the context of achieving the goals of the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the EU, as well as reducing social divergence between them, the need to significantly strengthen the state policy of Ukraine in the areas of employment and social development is</i>

shown.

Author(s) / Affiliation	Cristina SÂMBOAN <i>“ARTIFEX” University of Bucharest, Romania</i>
Title of the paper	<i>WHO IS AFRAID OF THE EUROPEAN SOCIAL CHARTER? CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING THE CSE’S IMPACT ON EUROPEAN NATIONAL LAW SYSTEMS</i>
Abstract	<i>One of the two major pillars that articulate the most elaborate system for protection of the human rights in the world (the European system) is, together with the famous European Convention on Human Rights, the less known European Social Charter. Originally designed as the “social answer” of the European Court of Human Rights, which, as answer to the perspective of totalitarianism that has terrorized the entire Europe during World War II, has instituted a strong mechanism for guaranteeing the fundamental civil and political rights – the Charter has as an ingrate objective, the protection of a second category of “sister” rights, no less generous, but harder to put into practice: the social and economic rights. Having a more precarious mechanism of procedural guarantees and initially met with skepticism, the Charter has proven, however, in time, a surprising efficiency, succeeding often, thanks to the judicial activism of its main guarantor – The European Committee of Social Rights – to determine important legislative modifications at the level of monitored states, thus elevating the level of social protection itself on the European plan. This paper aims to review some such positive results achieved, but emphasizing the strong points and weaknesses of the Charter implementation mechanism, which are still felt at reaction level within the member states of the European Council.</i>

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Affiliation **Romelia VLAD¹, Iustin AVIERITEI¹, Florin MACIUČĂ²**
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Title of the paper **PETER DRUKER – MEREU ÎN ACTUALITATE**

Abstract *Peter Druker is always an invitation to wisdom. Opening his books, anyone finds explanations about the complicated and always current problems of high-performance management. And anyone who browses his books can't help but find arguments so that his life and work can't be changed for the better. Only it is obliged to fit into the behavior suggested by the master, in order to begin his work with the need to do, not with what I want to do. Reading the fundamentals of management through objectives, trends in the manager's work style, the discovery of the new business coordinates, while everything is going on between the requirements of effectiveness and efficiency, on which we have stopped in our research process, constitutes an invitation to discover and rediscover the great thinker in the field of management, but also an exhortation to start, each of us with the adoption of management to our own person. Thus, each of us becomes more efficient and efficient in managing the non-renewable resource at our disposal: the time available.*

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
Assoc. prof. Cătălin Deatcu, PhD., “ARTIFEX” University of Bucharest, Romania

Author(s) / Affiliation

Mihail CIOBANU, Tatiana COLESNICOVA, Silvia SAVCENCO
National Institute of Economic Research, Republic of Moldova

Title of the paper

EVOLUTION OF DISPOSABLE INCOMES AND CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES OF THE POPULATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA DURING THE PANDEMIC PERIOD

Abstract

Restrictive measures following the COVID-19 pandemic adversely affected the well-being of the population, so that the disposable income of the population and their consumption expenditures suffered. One year has already passed since the first restrictive measures established in the Republic of Moldova. During this period, a series of researches were carried out to establish the evolution of these basic components of the population's well-being, such as disposable income and consumption expenditures. This article provides an analysis of statistical data of the National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova on these indicators, and also on data from a questionnaire conducted by authors the previous year on the evolution of population perception on changes in consumer spending during the pandemic. Research results have shown that the population has prioritized spending on basic goods over other goods and services.

Author(s) / Affiliation	Tatiana GUTIU <i>National Institute of Economic Research, Republic of Moldova</i>
Title of the paper	MODELUL DESCRIPTIV DE EVALUARE A COMPETITIVITĂȚII BUNURILOR PE PIATA EXTERNĂ SI INTERNĂ THE DESCRIPTIVE MODEL OF VALUATION OF THE GOODS’ COMPETITIVENESS ON THE EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL MARKET
Abstract	<i>Assessing the competitiveness of goods is the starting point of economic activity in a competitive environment in a market economy. The necessary for calculating the competitiveness of domestic goods is caused by the degree of openness of the national economy, the high level of competition, etc. In order to mitigate the impact of structural changes in the global market, a set of new indicators has been elaborated which allow the estimation of the competitiveness of goods not only on the external market, but also on the domestic one. In addition, an alternative indicator has been developed, which takes into account the specifics of the Republic of Moldova, namely, the maintenance of a considerable share of re-exports. New index was used to estimate the competitiveness of goods in the Republic of Moldova. The obtained results have been used to develop recommendations to increase the competitiveness of goods.</i>

Author(s) / Affiliation	Stanislav VASYLISHYN <i>Kharkiv National Agrarian University named after V.V. Dokuchayev, Kharkiv, Ukraine</i>
Title of the paper	DEVELOPMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND ANALYTICAL SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC SECURITY MANAGEMENT
Abstract	<i>The need of taking into account the component of accounting and analytical support in the definition of the essence of the category “economic security of the enterprise” that gives grounds to consider the management of economic security as a holistic system and form vectors of its strengthening on the basis of quality information support has been proved. It has been proved that the concept of strengthening economic security is the transformation and rethinking of the functional orientation of</i>

accounting and analytical support. The safety profile of the development of accounting and analytical support of economic security management is substantiated.

Author(s) / Affiliation	Constantin ANGHELACHE¹², Cristian Marius RĂDUȚ¹ ¹ Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania ² “ARTIFEX” University of Bucharest, Romania
Title of the paper	THE MAIN TRENDS IN THE EVOLUTION OF MACROECONOMIC ACTIVITY
Abstract	<i>During this period, the macroeconomic activity, in all the fields with differentiated degree of influence, is in the process of trying to resettle the economic activity in conditions of pandemic and financial-economic crisis. In the main branches of the industry the activity is not at the level of the capacity of the Romanian national economy, context in which there are reductions of production in the case of industry to internal and external orders, and in the case of agriculture. In this context, analysing the situation of salaries, economic activity, the evolution of the number of employees, there are slight improvements without the security of operation at the maximum level of macroeconomic capacity. The analysis suggests that there are still difficulties in stimulating the workforce by increasing gross and net wages, trying to avoid unreported work (gray market) or concluding important contracts, especially for export production. The data are important in that they will suggest the trend of evolution of the national economy. Table series structured data are presented, as well as graphs that suggest the perspective of Romania's macroeconomic evolution.</i>

Author(s) / Affiliation	Dana Luiza GRIGORESCU Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania
Title of the paper	MAINTAINING MACROECONOMIC PROPORTIONS AND CORRELATIONS, AN IMPORTANT ELEMENT IN ENSURING MACROSTABILITY
Abstract	<i>The national economy operates primarily on the basis of factors of production as defined by Cobb Douglas in the theory of the</i>

function of production. The harmonization of the correlations between the three factors of production (capital, labour and resources) is likely to ensure economic growth as well as maintaining macrostability. Any outburst of the correlation between the three factors can lead to distortions of the national economy and to the appearance of other phenomena of decrease or negative influence of the economic situation. The purpose of this article is precisely to ensure that the correlations between the main sectors of activity of the national economy with a focus on the supervision of the National Central Bank and the very important correlation between the required money supply and the existing money supply on the market. The article highlights a number of issues that come to substantiate the views expressed by the author in this study.

Author(s) / Affiliation	Ana Maria POPESCU, Dana Luiza GRIGORESCU <i>Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania</i>
Title of the paper	ANALYSIS OF THE EVOLUTION OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 2021
Abstract	<i>The price issue is a delicate one. Price developments can be determined by calculating the consumer price index or the harmonized consumer price index. In general terms we are talking about inflation, when we talk about rising prices. This increase in prices is somewhat fetishized in the sense that the level recorded does not correspond to the realities of the market in which the fundamental law operates, i.e. the ratio between supply and demand. The relationship between supply and demand is based on the law of the free market, but is restricted in terms of low incomes that the population has to procure all the necessities for consumption. The evolution of the consumer price index shows the way in which prices evolved in the first quarter of 2021 on the three main categories of food, non-food and services. The article makes it clear that in general food prices cannot be controlled, nor can non-food or service prices, because the possibility of administered prices is no longer working. In this context, it is anticipated that in the next period, due to the effects of the pandemic and economic and financial crisis, the inflation rate will increase. Through the data and graphical representations used, as</i>

well as other methods of statistical analysis, the authors aim to highlight precisely this trend of the evolution of the consumer price index.

Author(s) /
Affiliation

Iryna ZHYHLEI, Iryna ZAMULA, Vitalii TRAVIN
Zhytomyr Polytechnic State University

Title of the paper

DEVELOPMENT OF ORGAN PRODUCTION IN UKRAINE

Abstract

A significant number of agricultural producers, in order to get the maximum benefits from their activities, neglect important resources for mankind, i.e. natural. That is why every year the issue of increasing the efficiency of agricultural production with the obligatory reduction of anthropogenic pressure on the environment through the development of organic production becomes more acute. Although organic agriculture is a production system that has lower productivity, which leads to a decrease in the commodity mass of production, increases production costs. If we analyze the structure of the cost of organic production compared to traditional, it can be noted that it has much higher material costs, even though in organic production in general there is a decrease due to the abandonment of pesticides and fertilizers. High profits in the organic technologies management is achieved due to the possibility of selling products at a price higher than traditional, both in domestic and foreign markets. Thus, to stimulate the transition of agricultural enterprises of Ukraine to organic production is possible through the formation of methods for determining the payback period of organic production. The modern paradigm of entrepreneurship is formed in such a way that a well-structured strategy for the transition to organic production, environmental and social responsibility of doing business become not only an indicator of image and prestige, but also the main source of potential profit as well as competitive status. It is possible to stimulate the transition of Ukrainian agricultural enterprises to organic production through the established method of determining the payback period of organic production, which allows to predict in the development strategy of agricultural enterprises the possibility of obtaining the required level of efficiency through parallel traditional and organic production during the period until organic production becomes

efficient.

Author(s) / Affiliation	Mădălina-Gabriela ANGHEL¹, Ștefan Gabriel DUMBRAVĂ² ¹ “ARTIFEX” University of Bucharest, Romania ² Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania
Title of the paper	STUDY ON EMPLOYMENT IN CRISIS CONDITIONS
Abstract	<i>Employment is a desideratum of every country. Employment decreases the number of unemployed, which in turn influences the reduction of the unemployment fund, so the expenditures at the state budget and on the other hand ensures the increase of production in the branches of the national economy, which produces more widens the tax base and ensures the prospect of increasing revenues to the consolidated state budget. Unfortunately, Romania faces a high degree of underemployment, which is either in the category of unemployed or in the category of unemployed population. In this direction, two measures are required that the government must manage and influence towards a positive evolution. One would be to increase investment through domestic investment, through foreign direct investment or by participating in common objectives in the European Union. The second way would be to stimulate the unemployed or unemployed population to start businesses in micro-enterprises, small enterprises or even authorized individuals. In this way, a significant number of people are absorbed from the market, who become employees and ensure their necessary income, contribute to the widening of the tax base in the national economy and especially a strong basis to regenerate the huge number of companies, especially from the category of micro-enterprises, which were abolished as a result of the effects of the economic and financial crisis. The objective of this article, which makes full use of statistical-econometric methods and procedures, is to highlight the level of underemployment, but especially the need to find ways and formulas to absorb this unemployed population, which depending on developments in the European Union and more broadly can lead to a rather significant increase in the unemployed population.</i>

Author(s) / Affiliation	Mădălina-Gabriela ANGHEL¹ ¹ “ARTIFEX” University of Bucharest, Romania
Title of the paper	THE SITUATION OF THE ROMANIAN POPULATION BY DOMICILE
Abstract	<i>An essential problem for Romania is the way in which the population is registered and highlighted as the population of Romania by two objectives: by domicile and by residence. By population by domicile we meet those people who have their domicile in Romania even if they may be residents in other states. To the extent that these persons are domiciled in Romania, the Romanian population is considered according to this criterion. This is clearly superior to the population structured by residence, because in the population by residence we meet all those people who have for at least one year the declared residence in Romania. In this context, a number of people residing in our country with external residence are no longer taken into account. The difference of two or three million people in this situation, well defined from a statistical point of view, creates some difficulties in establishing the electoral pool, in establishing measures to be taken during this period of economic and financial crisis, in the sense that it is considered persons by residence and not by domicile. In this sense, the situation of Bucharest is obvious, which has a resident population of approximately 2.5 million inhabitants, but after home it may reach 4 million. The article aims to highlight the structure of the population by residence under the mentioned conditions, using the methods provided by statistics.</i>

Author(s) / Affiliation	Mădălina-Gabriela ANGHEL¹, Dragoș-Alexandru HAȘEGAN ² ¹ “ARTIFEX” University of Bucharest, Romania ² Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania
Title of the paper	ANALYSIS OF THE STAGE OF THE PUBLIC PENSIONS IN ROMANIA
Abstract	<i>In recent years, Romania is facing a major problem, namely the alarming decline in the country's population, while exacerbating the aging phenomenon. Thus, the population over 65 years of age increased, while the number of young people decreased. The main influencing factors of the demographic aging process are the increase of the average life expectancy at birth, the decrease of</i>

the birth rate, as well as the development of the migration phenomenon. The ratio of economic dependence of the elderly is constantly increasing. The continuous degradation of demographic indicators will have negative implications for the constantly declining labor market and, implicitly, for the pension systems that will be constantly hit by constraints. This article analyzes the evolution of the average number of pensioners and the average monthly pension in Romania, in the fourth quarter of 2020 compared to the fourth quarter of 2019, using, in this regard, a series of statistical indicators and graphs.

Author(s) /
Affiliation **Anna KOSTYAKOVA**
*Dmytro Motornyi Tavria State Agrotechnological
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Title of the paper ***DIGITALIZATION IN ACCOUNTING***

Abstract *Today is the most important transformation of our time - the digitalization of internal processes and procedures. This is a phenomenon that is designed to simplify our lives and make doing business more efficient. Therefore, the question arises whether to continue to keep most of the documents on paper, or still - an electronic document (document flow)?*

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Title of the paper ***THE MAIN ASPECTS REGARDING THE INTERNATIONAL
COMPARABILITY OF THE RETIREMENT INCOME SYSTEMS***

Abstract *The COVID-19 pandemic has caused negative effects on the entire world economy, including affecting pension systems. Since 2020, they have faced additional pressures caused by the impact of the global health crisis, pressures that have added to those already in place, namely increasing life expectancy, aging the population and reducing the active population. Under these conditions, each country is concerned with ensuring the health of its citizens, and the way public resources are managed, which are currently*

concentrated for this purpose, could affect the security of medium- and long-term retirement, and the way employees across the country. the world will withdraw from activity. Given that in many countries around the world, the level of public debt has increased as a result of the impact of coronavirus, it will certainly have a direct influence on the level of future pensions. At the same time, worldwide, there was a reduction in the contributions of participants to private pension funds, while reducing the return on investment. According to experts in the field, in this situation, in order to maintain the desired standard of living, some people will have to stay active in the workplace longer, and others, who do not want this, will be able to accept a standard of living, living at retirement age.

Author(s) / Affiliation	Ștefan Gabriel DUMBRAVĂ <i>Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania</i>
Title of the paper	STUDY ON THE EVOLUTION OF THE MAIN PROPORTIONS AND MACROECONOMIC CORRELATIONS
Abstract	<i>Any economic strategy must include a set of measures aimed at maintaining macroeconomic proportions and correlations for employment, the use of the capital factor, as well as the resources available to Romania. Failure to comply with macroeconomic proportions and correlations may at some point lead to the creation of unsalable stocks, insufficient production in some areas of activity and especially employment by categories of specialization and qualification. Of course, the calculated statistical indicators highlight precisely these possibilities to respect the macroeconomic proportions and correlations. There are a number of proportions that need to be interpreted statistically such as the correlation between GDP growth and unemployment, the correlation between growth and inflation, the basic correlation of economic growth or the study of the interconnections of external balance of payments indicators and macroeconomic aggregates of results. At the same time, at the level of the national economy, the aim must be to maintain the correlation stage and the monetary field. Therefore, the connections established between the sources of monetary and banking data must be carefully monitored, which must ensure a</i>

fair relationship between the need for money supply and the existing money supply in the market. This task falls primarily to macroeconomic management, but also to central banks. The monetary situation is of the utmost importance, especially in the context in which it is known that the financial economic crisis of 2008-2010 was caused by the money supply surplus, especially in dollars, existing on the world market in accordance with the money supply needs expressed in dollars that the world economy needed. At the same time, the monetary situation and the connection between the consolidated money supply and the balance of internal and external payments must be carefully monitored, so that there is no excess money supply on the market, which will eventually lead to inflation. At the same time, at the level of the national economy, the main correlations that are established between the monetary aggregates must be taken into account, so that the money market is fairly managed and fed with a surplus of money or withdrawal of money from the market. In this article we have sought to substantiate the need to maintain macroeconomic correlations and proportions, so as to avoid macroeconomic destabilization. This danger is all the greater today as we face a developing health and financial-monetary crisis.

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Title of the paper

ПРАВОВЕ ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ ОБЛІКУ ВЛАСНОГО КАПІТАЛУ

Abstract

The article is devoted to substantiation of features of legal maintenance of the account of own capital by the enterprises of various organizational and legal forms of Ukraine. Attention is focused on the consequences of legislative changes regarding the accounting of equity.

Author(s) / Affiliation	Каріна УТЕНКОВА <i>Kharkiv National Agrarian University named after V.V. Dokuchayev, Kharkiv, Ukraine</i>
Title of the paper	ПРОДОВОЛЬЧА БЕЗПЕКА УКРАЇНИ: СТАН І ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ
Abstract	<i>The article is devoted to the problems of agricultural development as a basis for ensuring food security in Ukraine. Food security is one of the important components of economic security, which creates a basis for further progress and development of the state. Ukraine occupies the 54th out of 113 positions in the 2020 Global Food Security Index. Problems that pose potential threats to food security are acute, particularly, the lack of balance in the diet of Ukrainians. Due to the products of animal origin, the caloric value of the diet is provided only by 28% at the optimal level of 55%. The share of the population's expenditures on food products is unacceptably high: more than half of the total aggregate expenditures, which is higher than the similar indicators of the EU countries by 3-5 times. The increase in agricultural production should take place in compliance with environmental norms and international food quality standards.</i>

Author(s) / Affiliation	Olesea SPEIAN <i>Moldova State University, Republic of Moldova</i>
Title of the paper	NOI CRITERII ÎN TIPOLOGIA VALORILOR MOBILIARE NEW CRITERIA IN THE TYPOLOGY OF SECURITIES
Abstract	<i>Governments throughout development history have always faced with the need to finance the budget deficit or different financial projects. Each country tends to obtain financial sources at minimum costs. Several developing and emerging countries have adopted aggressive policies aimed at replacing external public debt with domestic debt by issuing government securities. Starting from the role and importance of government securities, it is necessary to issue such debt securities, in order to correspond to the needs of both the issuer and the investor, but last but not least with the purpose of using the accumulated funds. The object of</i>

research is the characteristics of government securities. The purpose of this paper is to research and analyse the complex typology of debt securities in order to revise it by omitting the inefficient and introducing those that have a major importance in the economic development of the state. The research methods used are based on deduction analysis and synthesis, as well as the comparison method. The results obtained show the importance of issuance a new type of debt securities, which correspond with the current needs, in order to achieve the intended purpose.

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Affiliation **Вікторія ВЕЛІЄВА**
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Title of the paper **ПРИНЦИПИ, ЗАДАЧІ І МЕТОДИ АНАЛІЗУ ФІНАНСОВО-ГОСПОДАРСЬКОЇ ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ**

Abstract *The article reveals a summary of the principles, methods, objects of analysis of financial and economic activities. The main ways to improve the application of the principles of analysis of financial and economic activities using the latest modern technologies are proposed.*

Author(s) /
Affiliation **Ігор СКОЛОТІЙ**
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Title of the paper **ЄДИНИЙ ПОДАТОК НА АГРАРНИХ ПІДПРИЄМСТВАХ, ЙОГО ОБЛІК ТА ЗВІТНІСТЬ**

Abstract *The article considers the essence of the single tax, the procedure for its accrual and payment, methods of accounting and reporting. The positive and negative aspects of the application of the single tax are determined and the directions of improvement of the mechanism of its accounting and payment are offered.*

Author(s) / Affiliation	Людмила СКОЛОТІЙ <i>Kharkiv National Agrarian University named after V.V. Dokuchayev, Kharkiv, Ukraine</i>
Title of the paper	ОБЛІК І УПРАВЛІННЯ ДЕБІТОРСЬКОЮ ЗАБОРГОВАНІСТЮ В АГРАРНИХ ПІДПРИЄМСТВАХ
Abstract	<i>The article examines the organization of accounting and management of receivables and its impact on the enterprise. The types and methods of receivables assessment and the reasons for its occurrence are analyzed, the system of traffic control and timely collection of receivables is considered. The economic essence of the concept of "receivables" is revealed from the principles of accounting. Problems are covered and ways to improve the organization of accounting and management of receivables are substantiated.</i>

Author(s) / Affiliation	Юлія ГЕРАСИМЕНКО <i>Kharkiv National Agrarian University named after V.V. Dokuchayev, Kharkiv, Ukraine</i>
Title of the paper	ІСТОРИЧНА ДОВІДКА ЩОДО РОЗВИТКУ ТА ВИНИКНЕННЯ МАТЕМАТИЧНОЇ СТАТИСТИКИ
Abstract	<i>The article considers historical moments in the development and formation of mathematical statistics as a science. Detailed attention is paid to the methods and tasks of mathematical statistics. Attention is paid to the use of mathematical and statistical methods, as well as the scope of their application.</i>

Author(s) / Affiliation	Володимир ГОРКАВИЙ <i>Kharkiv National Agrarian University named after V.V. Dokuchayev, Kharkiv, Ukraine</i>
Title of the paper	КОМПЛЕКСНЕ ВИКОРИСТАННЯ СТАТИСТИЧНИХ МЕТОДІВ В УПРАВЛІННІ ЕКОНОМІЧНИМИ ПРОЦЕСАМИ
Abstract	<i>The methodical approaches to forming of output base of</i>

informational-analytic indexes, which satisfy needs of administration agents, are considered. The principles of complex using of statistical methods for increasing of administration decisions validity taking are elucidated.

Author(s) / Affiliation	Iryna RAGULINA <i>Kharkiv National Agrarian University named after V.V. Dokuchayev, Kharkiv, Ukraine</i>
Title of the paper	INTERNAL AUDIT AT ENTERPRISES – ORGANIZATION AND METHODOLOGY
Abstract	<i>Internal audit provides protection against errors and abuses, identifies "risk zones" and opportunities to eliminate future shortcomings, and helps identify and "strengthen" weaknesses in the enterprise management system. The aim of the research is to develop and improve theoretical, organizational and practical aspects of internal audit, based on modern requirements.</i>

Author(s) / Affiliation	Rodica SLUTU¹, Adrian ȘIMON² ¹ „Alec Russo” State University of Bălți, Republic of Moldova ² University of Medicine, Pharmacy, Sciences and Technology” George Emil Palade” of Tîrgu-Mureș, Romania
Title of the paper	ANALIZA PIEȚEI SERVICIILOR EDUCAȚIONALE PROFESIONALE DIN REPUBLICA MOLDOVA ANALYSIS OF THE MARKET OF PROFESSIONAL EDUCATIONAL SERVICES IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA
Abstract	<i>Today, vocational education is dynamic due to the need for permanent adaptation to the continuous changes that society is undergoing, but at a faster pace. This particularity is the result of the influence of factors that were intended to accelerate a number of transformations in vocational education. Thus, a vocational education institution forms a component of a system. The modern educational institution evolves on the coordinates of the knowledge-based society and is becoming increasingly innovative, both scientifically and didactically, which is a precondition for competitive pedagogical performance at international and</i>

national level.

Author(s) / Affiliation	Adrian ȘIMON <i>University of Medicine, Pharmacy, Sciences and Technology” George Emil Palade”of Tîrgu-Mureș, Romania</i>
Title of the paper	ÎNȚEPRINDEREA ROMÂNEASCĂ LA MOMENTUL PREZENT THE ROMANIAN ENTERPRISE AT THE CURRENT MOMENT
Abstract	<i>The market economy, the environment created by the "new rules of the game" in the Romanian landscape have imposed and produced not only major changes in the complex of initiatives and relationships promoted by new participants (individuals, groups, economic agents, unions, state authorities) but also a modus vivendi to conceive and understand the intentions and interactions of the subjects of this activity. Many questions are asked and at least as many answers, explanations are expected, theoretical and applied reconsiderations take place, evaluations of practical gains in the desire to become compatible with the training and behavior of a new kind of entrepreneur subject to the demands of the free economy.</i>

Author(s) / Affiliation	Mircea GUTIU <i>National Institute of Economic Research, Republic of Moldova</i>
Title of the paper	INSTRUMENTE DIGITALE UTILIZATE ÎN DOMENIUL VAMAL DIGITAL INSTRUMENTS USED IN THE FIELD OF CUSTOMS
Abstract	<i>This article reflects the results of a study of the features of the organization of electronic cross-border trade, identifies the problems arising in the customs sphere in digital trade, describes the international experience in solving these problems using digital tools and optimization. The main object is to study the directions of activity of the customs authorities of states in the context of the expansion of this type of trade.</i>

Author(s) / Affiliation	Ştefan Virgil IACOB „ARTIFEX” University of Bucharest, Romania
Title of the paper	TOURISM CONTINUES TO STRUGGLE IN INSECURITY
Abstract	<i>Tourism in Romania through the offer that our country has in terms of this activity has been and should remain one of the areas that contribute to the formation and growth of Gross Domestic Product. In the current conditions of the health and economic-financial crisis, tourism has practically ceased its activity, meaning that negative elements have emerged such as the closure of many companies in this field (restaurants, hotels, cafes, etc.), the availability of a significant number of employees, the transition of some employees in conditions of technical unemployment, as well as significant losses due to expenses incurred and lack of income. The objective of this article is to highlight the fact that for 14-15 months this activity, called HoReCa for short, has the same tendency to operate in a fragmented way and to obtain lower and lower incomes. The nuances of the possibility of recovering the activity in the field of tourism are likely to suggest some possibilities, but without convincing the owners of companies in this field to intensify their efforts to launch, at least during the summer, larger activities, which ensures a gradual relaunch of the tourist activity. Probably some conditions (the position of those vaccinated with access to HoReCa, the possibility of finding working solutions to the maximum capacity of restaurants and hotels) will mean a perspective to start the recovery of the tourist activity. The opinion of the authors is highlighted by data and graphical representations, which are interpreted and analysed in order to establish the perspective of this activity at the level of the national economy.</i>

Author(s) / Affiliation	Ştefan Virgil IACOB¹, Iulian RADU² ¹ „ARTIFEX” University of Bucharest, Romania ² Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania
Title of the paper	ANALYSIS OF UNDEREMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN ROMANIA IN 2020
Abstract	<i>2020 was a year almost entirely affected by the evolution of the</i>

growing negative effects of the pandemic and financial-economic crisis. Against this background, the level of unemployment has increased, but especially of the capacity of the national economy to occupy, by creating new jobs, the population that is either unemployed or in the category of the unemployed. This perspective suggests that the national economy still needs major investment, which has the advantage of creating new jobs, employing the unemployed or unemployed, widening the tax base to achieve income in the country's consolidated budget, and to contribute through the new management, which will be applied, to the improvement of the activity of the companies. In this respect, employment must be a priority, especially in the context of the return to the country of some categories of staff, working abroad and returning home with no external commitments. In the analysis of this article we used statistical-econometric methods and models, which suggest the difficulties that Romania has in the field of controlling and absorbing unemployment, as well as the decrease of the unemployed labour force.

Author(s) / Affiliation	Valeriu DOGA¹, Vlada COLESNICOVA², Elena HRISTEV² ¹ National Institute of Economic Research, Republic of Moldova ² Academy of Economic Studies of Moldova, Republic of Moldova
Title of the paper	IMPLEMENTAREA SISTEMULUI INFORMAȚIONAL GEOGRAFIC ÎN AGRICULTURĂ: EXPERIENȚA INTERNAȚIONALĂ IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM IN AGRICULTURE: INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE
Abstract	<p><i>The international experience of industrialized countries through the prism of implementing GIS in agriculture is analyzed in this scientific article. Today, in developed countries, the industrialization of agriculture requires the introduction of the most modern information and telecommunications technologies not only in the field of management, but also in the field of agriculture. One of the most promising ways to improve the efficiency of agricultural production management is to use information systems based on geoinformation technologies (GIS-technologies). All this will create conditions for the sustainable development of rural areas, which is one of the most important strategic objectives of state policy in many countries, the</i></p>

achievement of which allows to ensure food security, increase the competitiveness of the economy and the welfare of citizens.

Author(s) / Affiliation	Tetiana PATIAKA, Natalia HOLUB <i>Dmytro Motornyi Tavria State Agrotechnological University in Melitopol, Ukraine</i>
Title of the paper	<i>DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE EMPHYTHESIS AGREEMENT AND THE LEASE AGREEMENT</i>
Abstract	<i>This article considers the peculiarities of concluding emphyteusis agreements and leases of agricultural land. The main differences of land relations when using emphyteusis and lease are analyzed. Objects and subjects of emphyteusis have been identified.</i>

Author(s) / Affiliation	Lyudmila SAKHNO <i>Tavriya State Agrotechnological University named after Dmitry Motornogo, Ukraine</i>
Title of the paper	<i>PUBLIC RELATIONS IN AUDIT</i>
Abstract	<i>The article is devoted to the formation of a methodological approach to the implementation of the rebranding procedure of audit firms. To do this, the essence of the concept of "brand", "rebranding" was revealed, their main stages and differences are indicated. The audit of the brand according to the proposed structure audit firms can conduct from time to time to respond quickly to problems and prevent them in a timely manner. According to the branding and rebranding procedure, the article reveals brand management. It is important to monitor performance and make changes if problems are identified.</i>

Author(s) / Affiliation	Daria KOVALEVYCH, Violetta ROSHYLO <i>Chernivtsi Institute of Trade and Economics of KNUTE, Ukraine</i>
Title of the paper	<i>CURRENT CHALLENGES AND PROBLEMS OF THE FINANCIAL MECHANISM OF THE HEALTHCARE SYSTEM OF UKRAINE IN THE CONDITION OF A PANDEMIC</i>
Abstract	<p><i>The overall structure of health care financing reform in Ukraine is in line with leading international practices to improve the availability, quality and efficiency of health services. The purpose of transformational changes in the health care system of Ukraine is the effective functioning of the model of state guarantee of the health care package and equal access to quality medical services for every resident of the territorial community. The National Health Service of Ukraine (NHSU) acts as a state insurer within a clearly defined guaranteed package of medical services, is financed from the state budget and enters into agreements on medical care with public and private health care providers. To maximize the allocation of available resources, the NHSU uses a number of mechanisms, such as strategic procurement of health services and incentives to influence the behavior of health care providers. Adequate funding for health care creates an effective interaction between public authorities and local governments, which will contribute to the positive development of health care at the municipal level. The transfer of additional delegated powers to finance the medicine of the local community to local government budgets without adequate compensation resources from the State Budget of Ukraine causes problematic aspects of financial support of local authorities and does not contribute to the quality of medical services at the municipal level. The monitoring of the expenditure part of the budget of Chernivtsi region allowed to reveal the issues of financial support of the health care sector in the conditions of the pandemic and administrative-territorial reform. In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, there is an urgent need to significantly increase budget allocations for the medical sector, which will help preserve the staff of medical institutions and increase their level of socio-economic protection. The proposed areas for improving the health financing system will provide an effective mechanism for managing budget funds at the local level to ensure the health of the community. Health care</i></p>

reform is aimed at better health care and requires a set of measures to improve the financial mechanism in such a way as to ensure the development of health care facilities at the regional level in accordance with the needs of the population.

Author(s) / **Vasyl KUZ**
Affiliation *Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University, Chernivtsi, Ukraine*

Title of the paper **ACCOUNTING IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY**

Abstract *In the conditions of development of digital economy and use of information and communication technologies in accounting process the basic parameters of functioning of system of accounting change. The purpose of accounting does not lose its traditional meaning, but the requirements for the quality of accounting information increase, and due to the increase in the number of objects of accounting and information requests of users on the content and form of presentation, the studied information system should perform additional consolidation, creative and predictive functions. The system of methods of processing and disclosure of credentials is significantly expanded. The accounting system in the digital economy should provide real-time accounting data processing, electronic data exchange, application of software standards for reporting data, the use of «cloud technology» and artificial intelligence, econometric methods and methods of mathematical modeling to solve accounting and management tasks. With the help of information and communication technologies it is possible to ensure optimal disclosure of information in accordance with the information requests of users. The development of accounting in the context of digitalization of economic processes increases the list of necessary professional competencies of accountants aimed at studying the content and features of the use of information and communication technologies in economic processes.*

Author(s) / Affiliation	Andrei MUNTEANU¹² <i>¹ School of Economics and Management, Jiangxi University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, People’s Republic of China ² Faculty of Continuous Training, State Pedagogical University of Chisinau, Moldova</i>
Title of the paper	POPULISTIC ECONOMICS AS ANTIPODE TO NATIONAL SECURITY
Abstract	<i>Economic sciences have been evolving unevenly in different parts of the world. In some countries open debate - even harsh criticism - has been taken for granted and written, towards the quality of economics. It is not surprising that those countries’ economies succeed, and are prosperous. In most other countries of the world seems to prevail a complacency among economics’ academics, scholars and researchers, with much reciprocal praise among the leading educational policymakers, whereas the economies of the latter countries can hardly “keep afloat”, or fade away, with implications of tangible threats for the strategic subsistence of those economies in general. The article tries to subject to discussion some aspects of how populist economics has been evolving, its impact on various nations, how was it approached in researches previously, what are the eventual lessons to be learned from those researches, and what can be expected from populist economics in the future.</i>

Author(s) / Affiliation	Ana-Maria GRECU <i>Carol I National Defense University, Bucharest, Romania</i>
Title of the paper	SISTEMUL INFORMAȚIONAL MILITAR: ELEMENTE DEFINITORII ȘI PARTICULARITĂȚI ALE SECURIZĂRII ACESTUIA MILITARY INFORMATION SYSTEM: DEFINING ELEMENTS AND PARTICULARITIES OF ITS SECURING
Abstract	<i>In our days, man is constantly bombed with information, on the background of increased access to information sources, without having the necessary knowledge to be able to discern what are the steps that must be pursued in fulfilling the relationship between need-desire-necessity. An irrecusable place in matters regarding the endowment of the military organization, apart from</i>

organization and drill, is held by the protection of data and intelligence, but also the mode of exploitation of the information systems possessed by the Romanian Army. In order to increase the efficiency, resilience, performance of the military information systems and of the mode of operation, of the informational exchange requirements, it is imperiously necessary a thorough knowledge the predictive modes of exploitation of the military information systems, but also a supplementary attention on the possible risks and vulnerabilities to which they are exposed. Therefore, we consider that the action for the development of information support and reinforcement of the information capacities and capabilities are always up to date.

Author(s) / Affiliation	Alexandru MANOLE, Andrei BUIGA, Antonia COTÂRLĂ, Alina Carmen MANOLACHE “ARTIFEX” University of Bucharest, Romania
Title of the paper	FOREIGN TRADE AND GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT – A GRANGER CAUSALITY ANALYSIS FOR ROMANIA AND REPUBLIC OF SERBIA
Abstract	<i>Foreign trade indicators are, from a statistical and mathematical point of view, a component of GDP. They are in a relationship of direct (export side) or reverse (import) proportionality. But, in the long run, is there a Granger causality link? The ability to forecast the GDP by using the past values of foreign trade indicators is an advantage for the analysts and information beneficiaries? There have been numerous studies on this matter, and the results are not the same, depending, for example, on the timeframe and the geographical entities analyzed. Our study produced less than significant evidence on the said causality.</i>

Author(s) / Affiliation	Valentyna YASYSHENA <i>Vinnitsia Education and Research Institute of West Ukrainian National University, Ukraine</i>
Title of the paper	IMPROVEMENT OF ACCOUNTING OF EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL GOODWILL
Abstract	<i>It is established that Ukrainian companies generally avoid displaying information about goodwill in their financial statements. The definition of internal goodwill is revealed. It is recommended to separate sub-accounts for accounting of internal and external goodwill, as well as intellectual capital for external and internal goodwill. The method of accounting for external and internal goodwill is substantiated, which will help to reflect in accounting the real value of the enterprise and will not contradict the principle of full disclosure of information during its reflection in the financial statements. Changes in the financial statements related to the introduction of new accounting items are disclosed.</i>

Author(s) / Affiliation	Angela CEBAN, Vladislav BOLDURAT, Viorel TUREȚCHI <i>National Institute of Economic Research, Republic of Moldova</i>
Title of the paper	ANALIZA ȘI TENDINȚELE IMPACTULUI COVID-19 ASUPRA ACTIVITĂȚII ECONOMICE DIN REPUBLICA MOLDOVA ÎN BAZA ÎNȚREPRINDERILOR DE PROCESARE A PRODUCȚIEI AGRICOLE ANALYSIS AND TRENDS OF THE COVID-19'S IMPACT ON THE ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA ON THE BASIS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION'S PROCESSING ENTERPRISES
Abstract	<i>The effects of the COVID - 19 pandemic present a major challenge for the whole world, including the activity of agricultural producers in the Republic of Moldova. Some of the restrictions needed to limit the spread of COVID-19 have also led to disruption to the marketing chains of agricultural products, with a potentially significant impact on the population that depended on them. In order to identify the problems and challenges facing the agricultural sector in the Republic of Moldova, an opinion poll of agricultural processing companies was developed. This article</i>

analyzes the results of the interviewees' opinion in order to better understand the challenges faced by the processing companies in order to develop appropriate proposals in order to remedy the negative effects.

Author(s) / Affiliation	Victoria VUDVUD <i>Chernivtsi Institute of Trade and Economics of Kyiv National University of Trade and Economics, Chernivtsi, Ukraine</i>
Title of the paper	PERSPECTIVELE INVESTIȚIILOR STRĂINE ÎN UCRAINA PERSPECTIVES OF FOREIGN INVESTMENTS IN UKRAINE
Abstract	<i>The article identifies the role, necessity and impact of foreign investment on the economy, considers the processes of their entry into the economy of Ukraine, highlights the main problems and factors affecting investment activity and investment attractiveness of the country. The essence of investments, foreign investments and foreign direct investments is characterized. The classification of investments on various grounds, in particular on the objects of investment, on the nature of participation in investing, on the period of investment, on the form of ownership of investors, on a regional basis; types of foreign direct investment are considered separately. It is determined that foreign direct investment can contribute to the development of the enterprise by providing access to foreign capital and, consequently, overcoming the problem of low levels of domestic savings. An analysis of the dynamics of foreign direct investment in Ukraine for 2014-2020, which identified periods of the most significant fluctuations and identify the reasons that influenced such changes. The volume of direct investments of Ukraine is analyzed according to the principle of orientation, ie, according to cash flows, which made it possible to calculate the final balance between incoming and outgoing flows. The factor in making investment decisions: the ratio of risk - reward and identified ways to improve this ratio. Priority areas for foreign direct investment in Ukraine have been formulated. In order to create favorable conditions and attract foreign investors, the need to introduce certain government incentives, such as resolving disputes under alternative legislation, reforming statistical services, providing tax incentives in most sectors, developing sectoral investment strategies and specific</i>

incentives by type of investor. The ways and directions of improving the investment climate in the country are identified, which will allow to increase the inflow of foreign direct investments.

Author(s) / Affiliation	Anatolii ROJCO, Ecaterina HEGHEA <i>National Institute of Economic Research, Republic of Moldova</i>
Title of the paper	NIVELUL ȘI PRINCIPALELE PROFILURI ALE SĂRĂCIEI POPULAȚIEI REPUBLICII MOLDOVA: MĂSURARE ȘI EVALUARE LEVEL AND PRINCIPAL PROFILES OF POVERTY OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA'S POPULATION: MEASUREMENT AND EVALUATION
Abstract	<i>The article describes the methodological approaches adopted in Republic of Moldova to the definition of the poverty line and the calculation of the main indicators of poverty. The analysis of the dynamics of the level, depth and severity of absolute and extreme poverty for 2014-2018 was carried out and it was concluded that the values of these indicators have decreased. In connection with the introduction of some changes in the methodology of the household budget survey, the main poverty indicators for 2019 were analyzed separately. The following poverty profiles were assessed: by the place of residence (city, village, statistical zones); by gender and age of household members; by the number of children in households; by the status of household members in the labour market and the sources of their income.</i>

Author(s) / Affiliation	Ghenadie CIOBANU¹² ¹ <i>“ARTIFEX” University of Bucharest, Romania</i> ² <i>INCSMPS, Bucharest, Romania</i>
Title of the paper	STRATEGIES, POLICIES AND THEORIES OF OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY IN THE CURRENT FINANCING CONDITIONS IN ROMANIA - AS AN EFFECT OF THE CURRENT PANDEMIC CRISIS
Abstract	<i>In this article, we aim to review the strategies, policies and some theories on occupational mobility that is quite current for the Romanian labor market, especially in this pandemic crisis we are</i>

going through since 2020. We set out to analyze the concept of occupational mobility in the current conditions of the European labor market and of the European educational system, of which the Romanian educational system is part. We set out to make a correlation between the labor market and the financial system, because the financial sector is closely, linked to the increased reallocation of the labor force, which can increase or hinder the processes on the labor market. Both the development of national financial systems and global finances influence the labor market, both local, national, regional, and European and globally. The impact is both from the public finances and from the financial market as a whole.

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Title of the paper

INSURING SMEs IN RISK SITUATIONS

Abstract

For organizations, risk situations are identified in the case of events occurrence, likely to cause significant damage to the business. Small and medium enterprises, whose financial sustainability has been severely affected by the economic and health crisis, are facing the issue of securing the business, the goods and human capital, but also the management. This article addresses the issue of insurance for SMEs as an investment in the long-term financial stability of the business.

Author(s) /
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Angela CEBAN

National Institute of Economic Research, Republic of Moldova

Title of the paper

**EFECIENȚA UNEI AFACERI “CU DINȚI”
THE EFFICIENCY OF A BUSINESS “WITH TEETH”**

Abstract

Trends and issues in the livestock sector relate to specific business systems and cover various dimensions of sustainability. Progress will require the development of integrated directions and measures at different levels to correlate this problem, taking into account significant differences between agricultural systems in

order to reduce the undesirable consequences. Founding a nut farm is an advantageous business that does not require expensive investments. In addition to the fact that it is not a new business, the number of entrepreneurs is small and for this reason the competition in the market is low. The nutmeg product is largely in demand on the market due to the fact that it is a dietary product. Most fodder meat can replace rabbit and beef meat with a lower hemoglobin content. Its protein content promotes the growth and development of the human body.

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Title of the paper

***DIRECTIONS OF ACTIVATION OF ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES IN
UKRAINE THROUGH INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF TAXATION
REGULATORY TOOLS***

Abstract

The article argues that the economy of Ukraine is characterized by an extremely low level of industrial, investment and innovation activity compared to economically developed countries. There is a lack of tools in Ukraine to stimulate such manifestations in the mechanism of corporate income tax. The use of stimulating tools to intensify the economic activity of enterprises in the mechanism of income taxation through the provision of tax benefits to industrial enterprises that implement investment and innovation in priority areas and sell competitive products is proposed; resumption of tax holidays for enterprises of certain industries and newly created enterprises that create jobs is proposed; introduction of accelerated "tax" depreciation for high-tech industries is proposed.

Author(s) / Affiliation	Valentina KHODZITSKA <i>Kyiv National Economic University named after Vadym Hetman, Ukraine</i>
Title of the paper	FEATURES OF PREPARING THE MANAGEMENT REPORT: ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES
Abstract	<i>The article discusses the main features of preparing the management report in Ukraine. Special attention is paid to the main advantages and disadvantages. Were presented the main components of the management report should hold. The legislative aspect of this issue is analyzed, namely how it is treated, how it is regulated, which are the main features, etc. The conclusion is made about irregularity of preparation the management report by the different industries. The main five steps in preparing of the management report are outlined. The main differences with respect to the management report in the economic activity are highlighted. The basic principles and rules for the preparation of a management report are disclosed, which help to clarify key structural provisions and save a lot of time. The recommendations for the visual component of the report and the benefits for audit companies are provided. It is concluded that the management report is quite important because it allows more investors and consumers to be attracted, but inaccurate information may be disclosed. That is why it is important to audit this information. It also emphasized the need to improve the regulatory framework for the management report in order to create a more competitive environment.</i>

Author(s) / Affiliation	Tatiana PEREHUDOVA <i>Institute for Economic and Forecasting of NAS of Ukraine</i>
Title of the paper	INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT AND SHADOW ECONOMY AS INDICATORS OF THE NATIONAL LABOR MARKET EXTRACTIVE NATURE
Abstract	<i>The social and labor refusal of the population of Ukraine, the indicators of which are informal employment and the shadow economy, has been studied. The consequences of the extractive</i>

nature of the national labor market was an increase in the burden on the employed population and full-time employees of the economically inactive population. According to the author, the solution of these problems is possible by adhering to the principles of inclusive economic development and strengthening the action of inclusive institutions in the system of social and labor relations.

Author(s) / Affiliation	Larisa HUK <i>Institute for Economic and Forecasting of NAS of Ukraine</i>
Title of the paper	STRATEGIES FOR INCREASING THE LABOR ACTIVITY OF THE POPULATION AND THE WORKFORCE'S MOBILITY IN TURBULENCE
Abstract	<i>The article is provided strategies for increasing the labor activity of the population and the mobility of the labor force in turbulence. There are three main directions of development on the labor market. First, the development of flexible forms of temporary employment is seen, on the one hand, as an alternative to layoffs during the crisis caused by the pandemic, and, on the other, as an instability trap for temporary workers. Secondly, it is indicated that the direction of adaptation strategies in conditions of instability is the harmonization of employment and personal life through flexible regulation of working hours and internal transformations of labor relations at enterprises. Thirdly, emphasis is made on issues that are important in conducting social dialogue as a process that brings together complementary points of view of employers, workers and governments. The directions of improving the existing model of social dialogue are highlighted as an important adaptation strategy in conditions of instability.</i>

Author(s) / Affiliation	Татьяна КРИЧЕВСКАЯ, Наталия РОМАНОВСКАЯ <i>ГУ «Институт экономики и прогнозирования НАН Украины», Украина</i>
Title of the paper	СООТНОШЕНИЕ ЦЕЛЕЙ МОНЕТАРНОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ: ЛОГИКА ЭВОЛЮЦИИ И АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ
Abstract	<i>The article looks at the problem of choosing between monetary and fiscal dominance, which is actualized at the present stage,</i>

from the perspective of logical and historical analysis. The stages and patterns of the evolution of the trade-off between the goals of monetary stability and monetary support of economic growth in the conduct of monetary policy are highlighted. It was revealed that a long period of the tight policy of monetary stability either makes it possible to capitalize it in a more stimulating policy, or generates some deformations compensated by the following dominance of the economic growth goal, after which the new institutional mechanisms for balancing these goals appear. At the present stage, a new mechanism for balancing the goals of monetary stability and economic growth may be associated with: a) the formation of a new model of the welfare state with an emphasis on inclusiveness in access to the new opportunities in the distribution of the burden of losses associated with structural and technological changes, and b) the active interaction of governments and central banks in building the new channels for the transmission of monetary impulses to the real sector.

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Title of the paper

THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL PROBLEMS OF CRYPTOCURRENCY FUNCTIONING AS ONE OF INDICATORS OF DIGITAL COUNTRY DEVELOPMENT

Abstract

The paper reveals the theoretical and practical peculiarities of cryptocurrency functioning. It is defined the main theoretical controversial issues, namely, the possibility to implement the main money functions, problem of influence on global monetary system and risks connected with it. The main practical issue is the question of legal status within the country. The paper analyzes the collected data about legal status of cryptocurrencies. Practice of cryptocurrencies using and its interaction with real financial system is demonstrated in the investigation. Authors believe to develop country in direction of digitalization, governmental policy on cryptocurrency's functioning must be clearly defined and implemented.

Author(s) / Affiliation	Elena BUGUDUI¹, Olena BURDYK² ¹ ARTIFEX University of Bucharest, Romania ² Lviv University of Trade and Economics, Ukraine
Title of the paper	<i>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF URBAN PASSENGER TRANSPORT IN THE CURRENT SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATIONS</i>
Abstract	<i>The economic development as a whole, the policies of social-cultural development of the society during the different stages of the technical and technological development, of the urbanization and of the social transformations have the influence and the development of the transport. Urban transport has a special history in different countries and different regions. We intend to look back at the development of urban transport in Ukraine and Romania, focusing on Bucharest, Kiev, Lviv and other important urban centers in both countries. In the context of European integration, of the impact of technological transformations on transports (digitalization, nanotechnologies, etc.) of the socio-demographic impact of urban agglomeration radically changes the paradigm of urban transport management.</i>
Author(s) / Affiliation	Alona BELDII National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine
Title of the paper	<i>CRITERIA FOR RECOGNITION OF INTANGIBLE ASSETS IN THE COMPANY'S BALANCE SHEET</i>
Abstract	<i>The article presents three criteria according to which intangible assets are recognized in the Company's Balance Sheet. The first criterion is identification so that the intangible asset can be distinguished from other assets. The next criterion is that the Company can prove that it has appropriate control over the intangible assets. And the last criterion is to obtain future economic benefits. Statistical data on the reflection of intangible assets in the Balance Sheets of Ukrainian companies (2016-2020) are considered. Analytical assessment of the Balance Sheets of Ukrainian companies confirms the increase in intellectual property products.</i>