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**OUTSOURCING –A POSSIBLE SOLUTION FOR IMPROVING THE PERFORMANCE
OF THE LOGISTICS SYSTEMS IN THE ORGANIZATIONS**

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ABSTRACT

Outsourcing is the process by which organizations, after they have assessed the economical strategic opportunities and / or their own skills, transfer to the outside the operative management of one or more functions, groups of activities or elements of the internal business activity development system, with specific contractual forms. The current economical and financial context that characterizes the beginning of the twenty-first century, accompanied, of course, by a crisis of the "classical" management mechanisms, brings into discussion more than ever, the outsourcing paradigm as an efficient way of saving resources, a fact which became best practice in the civilian techno-economic organizations and even in some NATO armies. Through this article we wish to highlight the characteristics, requirements and opportunities of using this management tool in the logistic systems field with customization for the military organization, in the national context.

SEVESO II DIRECTIVE – EMERGENCY PLANNING

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ABSTRACT

Since 1976, when in the area of Seveso Italy an accident involving hazardous substances occurred, a new approach emerged in the European legislative plan.

Thus, two European Directives that are currently implemented in the Romanian legislation by GD 804/2007 on the control activities of major accident hazards involving dangerous substances have been issued. These laws impose strict planning for emergencies involving hazardous substances which are evidenced by producing a safety report, a major accident prevention policy and plans for internal and external emergencies for the objectives that are submitted to the legislative act.

**MANIFESTATIONS OF ECONOMIC INTERDEPENDENCE. THE SPREAD OF
FINANCIAL LIBERALIZATION BETWEEN PERSUASION AND COERCION**

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ABSTRACT

The development of the global production and the expansion of international markets have generated a rapid circulation of money at global level. But the finances have really been focused upon by the debates about globalization especially after a series of crises had managed not only to manifest themselves violently, but also to occur at short periods of time ? Latin America 1994/5, Asia 1997/8, Russia 1998, Brazil 1999, Argentina 2001/2, crises that affected the (semi) periphery of the international financial system. The states at the centre of the system were less influenced by these events because of the immediate measures taken by the monetary authorities at the first sign of blockage, which also explains the increased discrepancies between the rich countries and the less economically developed ones.

Today, when it comes to liberalization in this area, one refers to the insufficient level of openness of the financial markets in developing countries and especially in the emerging ones, the

process being considered by advocates of market fundamentalism as that phase of globalization that ensures its complete fulfillment.

The process of globalization is not be neglected because it has the capacity to produce much more good than worst. What is to be worried about is the manner it is promoted, mainly the pressure put on countries less developed to liberalized themselves, both from the economic and political point of view. From this perspective we must take into account that the developed countries, till they build strong economies, protected their fields of activity in order to make them ready to face all the challenges coming from outside the national territory.

DEPRIVED TEENS SOCIOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY PERSPECTIVES

Laura GORAN

ABSTRACT

After 1989, the roughly 21 years of transition, brought Romania major social changes, all of them, in a quite fast pace. Ever since the radical changes of the demographic processes (migration, birth, death, etc.) and up to the dramatic changes of the occupational structure, from the institutional modernization of trade unions and professional organizations and up to the exponential growth of organized crime, drug use extension, in schools and also the abortions among young women, namely "... a plurality of new social and updated realities replaced, in less than a decade, the ones which the socialism had created in half-century".

Among all these social changes, an important place, not to be neglected, due to profound changes that took place within, is held by the families of the contemporary society. Even the term itself has become more difficult and emerged more ambiguous; it "tends to cover today's realities, which are quite different from those of previous generations".

EXPERIMENTAL DOSIMETRIC CHARACTERIZATION OF A TRANSVERSE ELECTROMAGNETIC MODE CELL FOR LIQUID SAMPLES EXPOSURE

Simona MICLAUS

Paul BECHET

ABSTRACT

Transverse Electromagnetic Mode (TEM) cell is an expanded planar transmission line operated in the TEM mode to simulate a free space plane wave. Present work aimed at the characterisation of a TEM cell model IFI-CC104SEX in the frequency band 600 MHz – 1.2 GHz for controlled exposure of liquid samples. Bioelectromagnetic experiments need proper dosimetric assessment and this can be done by using a TEM cell. The sample (water) was exposed inside the cell at continuous wave with input powers of 190 mW – 19W and the specific absorption rate of energy (SAR) was determined. Obtained SAR vales were in the limits 0.1-2.6 W/kg enabling low- and medium-power radiofrequency exposure. Calibration curves were obtained for the empty cell and efficiency calculations of absorbed energy in the sample were made. Results indicate the feasibility of using this TEM cell model for further biological effects investigation due to controlled exposure of the specimen.

OPEN CONFIGURATIONS DISPOSED ON SOIL AND THE CRISES SITUATIONS

Octavian ORBAN

Florin ILIE

ABSTRACT

The paper highlights two aspects of explosive configurations, namely, open and asymmetric ones, created on the soil surface, the projection of fragments and formation of craters. Explosives based propulsion has a long known history, especially in the military, and in this respect, many studies have been devoted to the explosive action of the associated media, especially when the latter is a condensed medium (solid or liquid one).

FIGHTING AGAINST ORGANIZED CRIME AND THE ACTION'S INFLUENCE ON THE NATIONAL SECURITY ENFORCEMENT

Alin PAHONTU

ABSTRACT

Nowadays, the phenomenon of organized crime is drawing more and more attention from the part of the general public, national governments and international organizations. As the criminal groups get involved in the dangerous game of arm proliferation, illegal migration, governmental corruption and the penetration of global financial system – that is becoming more and more independent – organized crime is a threat to national, regional and global security. Through money laundering, corruption, the weakening of state institutions and the loss of confidence of citizens in the rule of law, organized crime is undermining the democratic and economic foundation of society. This thing lead to many heads of state calling to multilateral agreements, through which more powers and new duties would be given to the national authorities charged with countering organized crime.

FINANCIAL TECHNOLOGIES BASED ON INNOVATION FOR FINANCING THE RECOVERY AFTER EXTREME EVENTS

Gabriela PRELIPCEAN

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ABSTRACT

Most times the appearance of the extreme risk events (natural hazards, terrorism, and technological accidents) found the authorities unprepared to react effectively.

In this paper are presented the ways to use the technology-based financial innovation with quick response time.

In developed markets extreme risk bonds represents a traditional example used for natural hazards. The success of these instruments was influenced by the market segmentation and the timing of issuing of these products. Derivatives for extreme risks are also interesting and the analysis will be presented in the actual context of international financial markets, more regulated than before the global financial crises. The mechanisms of implementation will be analyzed based on risk assessment and matching with the markets and products will be designed based on these requirements.

THE CONNECTION BETWEEN THE FINANCIAL MARKET AND THE INSURANCE MARKET IN THE INTEGRATION AND GLOBALISATION CONTEXT

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Cora Ionela DANIASA

Tomita VASILE

ABSTRACT

Romania's lapse to functional market economy led to the reconstruction of the financial market's components and their bolting in the flood of changes and updates that have occurred in the developed countries, especially in the advanced countries of the European Union. These transformations represent economical problems of great importance, which need multiple research regarding the actual step and the perspectives of the Romanian financial market.

The assimilation on the Romanian market of the modern tendencies on the world market of insurances and the necessity of creating an extended and modern insurance market, in order to sustain the economical durable accession in Romania, represent a few of the financial market's problems.

RESPONSIBILITIES AND COMPETENCES OF THE LOCAL PUBLIC AUTHORITIES IN THE BUDGET PROCESS

Vasile TABARA

ABSTRACT

Local autonomy is a fundamental principle of local government. This can not be achieved may in the absence of financial autonomy. Local authorities by means of whom self-government is realized are local councils and county councils as deliberative authorities and elected mayors as executive authorities.

Local authorities have several functions. To achieve these functions they should have the necessary material and financial resources. Each authority of the local government has its own budget established on autonomous bases.

Local budgets are acts of foresight, authorization and cancellation. They are instruments of economic policy and system of financial flows. In the budget process both the deliberative and the executive authorities have a word to tell. Local public budgets influence the revenues of the community members, by the expenditures made and the public services provided by the authorities.

In Romania, local budgets have their own revenues, which are achieved from the state budget, grants from the state budget and public loans. Local budgets depend a lot on the state budget and the amounts from the state budget usually have special purposes, which limits local autonomy. The main role in realizing the budgets belongs to the authorizing officers. To fulfil this role they have at their disposal several budgeting tools.