

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY IN ROMANIA

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Abstract: : Regional development is a global process of diversification and economic and social development at a regional collectivity level by mobilizing and using existing resources. Diversification and regional development requires a common strategy of the private sector, public or social, official to capitalize human, technical and financial resources of a regional collectivity. In the specialty literature, the concept of development is manifested by the use of terms such as: economic and social development, sustainable community development, social-urban development , regional economic development.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Regional development is a global process of diversification and economic and social development at a regional collectivity level by mobilizing and using existing resources.

Diversification and regional development requires a common strategy of the private sector, public or social, official to capitalize human, technical and financial resources of a regional collectivity.

In the specialty literature the concept of development is manifested by the use of terms such as: economic and social development, sustainable community development, social-urban development , regional economic development.

Starting from the historical evolution, dynamic and practical issues facing economic and social in Romania, there is a need for a specific regional development policy, within which to pursue three categories of objectives:

- a) harmonization with existing provisions in the European Union
- b) reduction regional imbalances

- c) integration of sectoral activities in the regions, in order to achieve their highest development

Alignment with the provisions of the European Union is to contribute to strengthening economic reform, restructuring and boosting trade.

Regional principle underlying regional development policy in Romania is to develop it in accordance with the principles of regional development policy of the EU, thus preparing Romania for eligibility for financial aid from the Union's regional development fund and the other structural funds.

Economic development policies ago removing disparities are socio-economic disadvantages for some regions, the idea that by doing so will induce a genuine growth so that, while the need for state intervention will disappear.

Principles underlying the development and implementation of regional development policies are:

- a) decentralization of decision making from the central / government to that of regional communities;
- b) partnership among all those involved in regional development;
- c) planning - the process of using the resources (programs and projects) in order to achieve established objectives
- d) cofinancing - the financial contribution of the different actors involved in the implementation of regional development programs and projects.

2. REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY IN ROMANIA

Be applied to regional development policy were established eight regions that comprise all over Romania. Developing regions are not administrative-territorial units, have no legal personality, the result of an agreement between the county and local.

Regional development policy is a set of measures planned and promoted by central and local authorities, in partnership with various stakeholders (private, public, volunteers) in order to ensure economic growth, dynamic and sustainable regional potential through the effective and local levels in order to improve living conditions. The main areas that can be targeted regional policies: enterprise development, labor market, attracting investment, technology transfer, development of Small and Medium Enterprises, infrastructure improvements, environmental quality, rural development, health, education, education, culture.

3. CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, considering the provisions of Title VI of the Fiscal Code, as do many others explicitly or implicitly governing this right, we can say that a rational interpretation in circumstances requiring such action is appropriate in fact it neextinzând or nerestrângând rights and obligations of the taxpayer, nor the tax authorities.

This approach corresponds more general rules that almost all branches of law refer, namely those contained in the Civil Code. This is interesting and also useful method of systematic interpretation proposed by the legislature in art. 982 of the Civil Code, the general rule is why the interpretation of contracts is done by common intention of the contracting parties, and not in the literal sense of the words

Trying to justify the exercise of this right by the taxpayer without any practical limitation would put us in a position pro taxpayer unintended result ab initio (from the

beginning) so we fully agree that this right may be exercised only as provided by the legislature, especially in those conditions that make direct reference to the scope of right of deduction and justification.

Literature objectively justify surprised prevalence of indirect taxes throughout the tax system in Romania for taking public funds, public opinion we concur with the concept expressed by academician Mr. Iulian Văcărel expressed in his reference that supports the Public Finance that VAT:

- a) requires a short period of time a decision imposing taxes (increase in rate) through a legislative act and to become operational;
- b) settlement requires modest expenditures, perception and tracking;
- c) is higher - ranging in selling price of products (prices of the services) and dissatisfaction buyer (beneficiary) is directed against businesses engaged in prices (tariffs) increased, not the state, who ordered increased taxes, led to their more expensive: the buyer (beneficiary) does not know how much of the price paid for the product (service) is the economic agent and how to reach the public treasury;

We affirm that the main goal pursued by the legislature is to collect VAT rates and the amount predicted by the tax authority and eliminate VAT fraud by requiring repayment of amounts for which the taxpayer is not entitled.

Monthly deduction right is exercised by lowering the tax deductible amount of invoiced VAT (VAT collected) for the goods and / or services we provided. Deduction right is not per transaction, but for all the operations performed during a tax period determined for each taxpayer by the tax.

As a general rule, the actions of sponsorship, advertising, protocol, and other actions set out in laws made within the limits and according to the destinations provided they are not delivering the goods and/or services. Persons registered for VAT have the right to deduct VAT on purchases for achieving these actions.

Basically, the right to deduct tax is governed by rules established its scope as follows:

- a) the right to deduct shall arise at the time the tax becomes chargeable;
- b) everyone has the right to deduct VAT on purchases if they are intended for the benefit of (...) taxable transactions, or transactions that are exempt with credit

Further, the Code makes the exercise of the right to deduct VAT on goods and/or services purchased by the existence of an invoice containing minimal information provided by national tax legislation in full compliance with European Community law, and for some operations, self invoice with the same data or import declaration for import operations.

Regarding this last point, we note that there is a difference of approach between the provisions of the Tax Code and rules for the application of Title VI of the Fiscal Code, the difference can be categorized as an addition to the law disallowed in fact an extension. Specify the methodological rules beyond the provisions of the Tax Code requires justification of the right of deduction by presenting the original copy of the invoice.

Returning to the contents of the bills as supporting documents for the right of deduction, we see that the content is required in this regard, invoices necessarily include the following information and complete rules in that justification will be in the invoice or other documents "... contain at least the minimum required by the legislation of national tax authorities."

So we find absolution problem depends largely on clarifying the notion of documentary evidence in terms of deductibility.

Tax Code identifies as having quality supporting document: invoice, self invoice, customs import declarations and documents certifying issued by the customs authorities. Tax Code implementing rules extend the notion of document, so you will have this as any other document (in addition to those listed above) containing information on tax laws.

Less restrictive than the provisions of the Tax Code and in fact closer to economic reality accounting law should specify that "any economic and financial transaction made at the time they are recorded in a document underlying accounting records, thus acquiring quality document. Supporting documents underlying accounting records in binding people have developed, endorsed and approved, as well as those that have accounted for, as appropriate".

In conclusion, we believe that tax authorities can control and must take into account all the elements that can lead to the correct solution of a state of affairs, and if the lack of an element of a document can be supplemented by other relevant evidence and by a reasonable effort, refusal to recognize the right of deduction can be interpreted as a breach of legal obligations.

Substance over form in community practice V/2007 results from the decision of the High Court of Cassation and Justice is clearly at odds with the practice and European law, so it is difficult to understand its content, given that, when issued, Romania Community Member already, so the ECJ decisions were binding. Moreover, we note that the date of accession, tax code has been changed and on VAT deductibility no significant changes were made to fully comply with EU court decisions.

Using the principle of fiscal neutrality, the European Court of Justice found in its decisions that the application of the common system of VAT on transactions in goods and services, the tax is proportional to the price of goods and services, regardless of the number of transactions that occur before the stage where fee is charged completely. Basically, it appears that the fee charged varies each rate and the value of goods and services traded.

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