

**MISCELLANEOUS:
DOCTORAL THESES IN ECONOMICS DEFENDED AT UNIVERSITY OF ORADEA
DURING THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2015-2016**

In this issue we commence an initiative which we wish to become yearly, every second number of *Oradea Journal of Business and Economics*, namely a presentation of all doctoral theses defended during the academic year at the Doctoral School of Economics of the University of Oradea, Romania. Consistent with the journal's objective "to promote the research results of young doctoral students and researchers...", we hope this presentation to be equally an appreciation of the efforts of the Ph.D. students, their supervisors, the advisory committee, as well as an additional dissemination of these accomplishments in the academic environment.

Today's economic context offers a variety of research topics and reflection. The approach to these issues exceeds the rigorous barriers of a single domain and a multi-disciplinary approach is necessary in order to explain and understand economic phenomena. In this challenging context, at the Doctoral School of Economics, five Ph.D. students defended their theses during the academic year 2015-2016. The topics were varied and approached current events, generating numerous published articles in prestigious research journals, covering subjects as: tax evasion, youth on the labour market, youth entrepreneurship, governance or state aid.

These theses were developed under the coordination of the following professors of the Faculty of Economics: 3 theses were supervised by Prof. Alina BĂDULESCU and 2 theses were supervised by Prof. Mihai BERINDE. Subsequently, we shall present the theses' titles, the Ph.D students and supervisors, as well as a short presentation of the theses.

**1. ANALYSIS AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE METHODS TO FIGHT AGAINST
CROSS-BORDER TAX EVASION**

Ph.D. Student: Dorică STANCIU, Coordinator: Prof. Mihai BERINDE

The purpose of this thesis is to present and analyse various issues of conceptual and methodological taxation and tax evasion in a national and European context and highlight the policies and strategies needed to prevent and combat tax evasion and eliminate conflicting interpretations of the provisions law. Tax evasion is an economic and social phenomenon which is extremely harmful, especially for a country in transition to an authentic market economy, and can lead to creating a favourable environment for the development of illicit practices. In this sense, a profound reform of the administration of taxes in Romania targeted towards increasing tax collection is absolutely necessary, being liable to create the fiscal space needed to reduce the tax burden on wage labour, which is still at a very high level.

**2. YOUTH ON THE LABOUR MARKET. OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES OF
INSERTION**

Ph.D. Student: Roxana HATOS, Coordinator: Prof. Alina BĂDULESCU

The purpose of the paper is to provide an analysis of the youth labour market in terms of opportunities and challenges for integration. Due to the lack of experience and a small number of professional skills, compared to most adults who are already integrated into the labour market, young people often face difficulties finding jobs. Looking ahead, the recommendations for better employability of young people involve addressing the problem from several perspectives. These recommendations can be found in policies both at a European and national level. Concrete recommendations may refer to: continuing the act of identifying the youth category NEETs and their integration into support programs for further

insertion into the labour market, assurance of the quality training and the development of the training market, or correlation of educational offer to the requirements of employers.

3. YOUTH ENTREPRENEURSHIP. MOTIVATIONS, DIMENSIONS AND INFLUENCES

Ph.D. Student: Sebastian ȘIPOȘ-GUG, Coordinator: Prof. Alina BĂDULESCU

Entrepreneurship is a phenomenon with a significant spread. In its general form, the establishment of companies, it generally leads to the emergence of a large number of small and medium enterprises. Entrepreneurship is an important factor of economic growth that is analysed in depth in the thesis, both for explanatory and predictive purposes. The obtained results suggest that stimulating creativity, encouraging youth to act when necessary (pro-activity), increasing their confidence regarding the opportunity to influence their own economic future, increasing their capacity to bear unpleasant events (tolerance regarding frustration associated with distress) and a lower anticipated impact of failure (fear of failure) could be as many ways of intervention to stimulate youths' entrepreneurial intentions. The thesis concludes with an analysis of future prospects of entrepreneurship in Romania. Entrepreneurship in Romania shows a strong seasonal component, which can be blamed on patterns of economic activity present in Romania.

4. RESEARCHES ON PUBLIC ECONOMICS AND GOVERNANCE IN ROMANIA

Ph.D. Student: Lucia KOLOZSI, Coordinator: Prof. Alina BĂDULESCU

This paper aims at a complex analysis of public governance from different perspectives, its structural relationships with corporate governance, examining in detail the challenges of its application in public administration, with special attention to Romania. After a theoretically synthesis, the paper approaches the concrete situation of local governance in Romania. The conclusions of the research "on the ground" following the objectives undertaken at the beginning of the research, aim to be equally critical of and practical to the state of the local government in terms of meeting the requirements of modern governance, but is also an analysis of evolutionary transformations occurring in this sector over the past 10-15 years, the accomplishments and failures, with progress, stagnation and even regress..

5. EUROPEAN STATE AID POLICY APPLIED IN ROMANIA AND GERMANY

Ph.D. Student: Adelina VENIG UNGUR, Coordinator: Prof. Mihai BERINDE

The overall objective of this paper is to discuss state aid policy as an essential component of the EU competition policy by benchmarking Romania and Germany. It appears that, overall, the level of state aid for Germany is seven times higher than in Romania. Not only the difference in size between the economies of the two countries led to such a result, but rather the lack of administrative capacity and training in Romania, which could attract more aid for its level of economic development. The research conducted reveals that in the analysed period, state aid in Germany focused particularly on horizontal objectives, considered at EU level to have less of an effect of distorting competition.

Details regarding the content of these PH.D. theses can be accessed at:
<https://www.uoradea.ro/Doctoranzi+care+au+sus%C8%9Binut+teza+de+doctorat+%C3%AEn+anul+2015?structure=7> and https://www.uoradea.ro/tiki-index.php?page_ref_id=814.

Compiled by Roxana HATOS