INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
LAW & SOCIAL ORDER

1918-2018: 100 YEARS
OF LEGAL COMMUNICATION

LSO 2018

Brasov
November 10, 2018
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Special Sessions
Special panel of the Juridical, Economic and Administrative Sciences Brasov. Current Legal Issues, Coordinator: Associate Professor Ph.D. Camelia Olteanu.

LSO 2018 Keynote Speakers:

Aleksandra Matulewska, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poland
Arnaud Paturet, CNRS Centre de théorie et Analyse du droit, Ecole normale supérieure campus Paris Jourdan, France
Frank S. Ravitch Michigan State University College of Law, U.S.A.
Lawrence M. Solan, Brooklyn Law School, U.S.A.
1918-2018: 100 YEARS
OF LEGAL COMMUNICATION

In terms of legal thinking and communication, the period 1918 – 2018 defined the fundamental principles of the Romanian State, strongly influenced by the political regimes under which those principles emerged.

If the Union of December 1, 1918 was implemented under the Constitution and Codes adopted during the reign of Alexandru Ioan Cuza, considered among the most modern and liberal at that time, the re-establishment of the rule of law under the reign of Ferdinand I brought the first legislative changes. Thus, in 1923, the first Constitution of the United Romania was adopted. This fundamental law granted the right to citizenship regardless of religion, language and ethnicity, guaranteed private property, compulsory and free primary education, and put the natural resources of the country, such as mineral deposits and gold, under the public ownership of the state. The Civil Code, the Civil Procedure Code, the Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code adopted back in 1864 remained in force, characterized by modernity and stability, and extended their applicability under the Royal Decree throughout the entire territory of the newly reunited country.

The monarchy of Carol II was a period of legislative instability – and it presented an opportunity for the King to impose a new Constitution (1937), based on an authoritarian conception. Also during this period, a new Criminal Code came into force (adopted in 1936), that intended to express the idea of unity and to implement the modern principles of criminal policy. The 1864 Civil Code was till applied, with some amendments.

The abdication of King Michael gave the occasion for the new socialist power to impose its own rules, adopting in great hurry a new Constitution (1948), which outlined the path towards a Communist
State. Four years later another fundamental law was adopted, the Constitution of 1952, which proved Romania’s orientation towards left-wing totalitarianism. In 1948, the Code of Civil Procedure underwent major changes and was republished.

Once the public power was excessively centralized around a single party, the legal principles were rethought and subordinated to the idea of eliminating political pluralism and separation of powers in the state, eliminating the rights and freedoms of citizens. The 1965 Constitution enshrined the governing form of the Socialist Republic, the territory being “inalienable and indivisible,” and the leading role of the entire life of the Romanian society lied with the Romanian Communist Party. In this context, the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure were adopted in 1969, codes that succeeded in imposing some principles of humanism and criminal justice and remained in force until February 1, 2014. The 1864 Civil Code continued to apply, with only some provisions relating to private property, natural and legal persons, prescription, inheritance rights and the family relationship, being repealed.

The December 1989 Revolution marked the transition to the democratic state and to the principles of the rule of law in Romania, which led to the adoption of a new Constitution in 1991 (revised in 2003 by means of a Referendum). The 1991 Constitution combined the Western democratic values with the requirements of the integration into the European Union, but it did not give expression to all normative and cooperative situations between the three independent powers of the state (legislative, executive and judiciary).

The 1864 Civil Code was applied until October 1, 2011, which marked the entry into force of the New Civil Code, inspired by Quebec’s legislation, as well as civilian regulations of Italy, Spain, Switzerland and Germany. The new Civil Code also included many of the principles of the Civil Code of 1864, thus adding a European logic regarding the structure of patrimonial and non-patrimonial relations,
family relations, and good neighborliness. At the same time, a new Code of Civil Procedure came into force, in accordance with the new material legal rules regarding the relations between individuals.

On February 1, 2014, the New Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Code came into force, aiming at redefining the criminal policy. These codes underwent various amendments, some provisions being currently subject to constitutional review and declared unconformable, and therefore necessitating a rethinking of the limits and mechanisms of the criminal liability and the qualification of antisocial crimes in full compliance with the practice of the European Court of Human Rights and the principles of European criminal law.

Over the past 100 years, Romania had Tax and Fiscal Procedure Codes, Labor Code, Air Code, Commercial Code, Customs Code, Forest Code, and others. The domestic legislation has been in a continuous process of re-evaluation, dictated by international law, European Treaties, and Conventions it ratified, but also by joining the European Union. Starting from the Codes of Cuza in 1864-1865, we have come to the harmonization of Romanian legislation with European law and the direct applicability of the EU regulations and decisions. Moreover, Romania has given priority to the application of the fundamental human rights treaties and treaties to which Romania is a party.

While celebrating 100 years from the *Great Union*, the Law and Social Order International Conference, 2018, aims at framing the legal communication (legislation, codification, acts and deeds) into a European and Global context, to discuss how legal terminology has evolved and national and international legislation has changed.

Onorina Botezat
Frank S. Ravitch
Anca Iulia Stoian
PROGRAM
### Participants’ Arrival and Registration:
Constanța, Complex Bulevard, Conference room

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<td>10.00</td>
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<td>Dean of Law and Economics Faculty, Mihnea Claudiu DRUMEA</td>
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<td>10.30-</td>
<td>Keynote Speech: Aleksandra Matulewska</td>
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<td>The Link between Social Ideology and Legal Solutions: The Case of Suicide in Ancient Rome</td>
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<td>12.00</td>
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<td>Deceit and Fake News in the Current Legal Order</td>
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<td>Complicity and Discrimination: Balancing Religious Freedom with LGBT Nondiscrimination Principles</td>
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November 10, 2018  
Spiru Haret University, Brașov, Turnului Str. 7.

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<td>Participants’ Arrival and Registration: Brașov, Turnului Str. 7, Ground Floor</td>
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<td>Special Panel &lt;br&gt;Organized by the Faculty of Juridical, Economic and Administrative Sciences, Brasov, Spiru Haret University.</td>
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<td>10.30-12.00</td>
<td>Session 1: Current Management Issues &lt;br&gt;Session 2: Current Legal Issues</td>
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Special Panel Organized by the Faculty of Juridical, Economic and Administrative Sciences, Brasov, Spiru Haret University
Coordinator: Associate Professor Ph.D. Camelia Olteanu

Session 1: Current Management Issues

Modelling Marketing Phenomena with the Help of Forecasting Methods
Gica Cruceru, Delia Manea
Statistical Methods for the Analysis of the Relationships between Phenomena
Delia Manea, Gica Cruceru
Ethical Values in Business Management
Oriana Helena Negulescu, Elena Doval
Development Strategy-Ways of Approach
Stelian Pânzaru, Camelia Dragomir
Concept and Economic, Social and Environmental Dimensions of Sustainable Development
Roxana Ștefănescu, Valentin Posea

Session 2: Current Legal Issues

Some Legal Controversies over the Disciplinary Hearing in the Light of Labor Law Provisions
Ion Necșulescu
Camelia Olteanu, Ana Munteanu
Citizens’ Initiative for Reviewing the Constitution, a Form of Direct Democracy
Maria Popescu
Management of Technical Surveillance in Romania in the Field of Criminal Investigation
Petre Ungureanu
KEYNOTE SPEECHES
The Century Long Story of One Legal Term
Aleksandra Matulewska

The aim of the paper is to present the history of one Polish legal term, which was coined in 1918 when Poland regained independence after 123 years of having being occupied by Prussia, Austria and Russia. The author presents the philosophical reasons for the semantic neologism coined by the Polish lawyers drafting Polish language legislation. The lawyers were the members of the Polish Codification Commission of the Republic of Poland. The Commission was established for the purpose of creating nation-wide Polish language versions of legislation in the territory of Poland were several legal systems and legal languages had been used until the country managed to regain independence. Therefore, the process of terminology creation frequently encompassed transplanting legal institutions already known but having no Polish names. It was the process of providing equivalents for terms existing in languages of occupying countries. Finally, the author presents the impact of institutionalized translation rendered for the purpose of European Union communication and presents the impact of EU translations on the Polish term in question.

Keywords: LSP translation; legal translation; legal language; legal terminology

Prof. UAM dr hab. Aleksandra Matulewska graduated from Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, Poland, Faculty of Modern Languages and Literature, Institute of Linguistics (MA in linguistics and information science in 2000, PhD in general linguistics in 2005, doctor habilitated in applied linguistics in 2014). She is a translator, a member of the Association of Polish Translators and Interpreters (STP) and an expert member of the Polish Society of Sworn and Specialized
Translators TEPIS. She is the President of a branch of the Polish Society of Sworn and Specialized Translators TEPIS in the Wielkopolska Region. She is also a member of the European Association for Translation Studies (EST). She has been teaching legal translation and interpreting since 2003 at the graduate and postgraduate studies. She has lectured at workshops organized by the Translation Unit of the European Parliament in Luxemburg, STP and TEPIS in Warsaw. So far, she has published 4 monographs on legal translation, one coursebook and over 80 papers on specialised translation. She has also participated in over 100 conferences and workshops delivering speeches. She is the editor-in-chief of *Comparative Legilinguistics. International Journal for Legal Communication*. She is a member of the editorial boards of *International Journal for the Semiotics of Law, International Journal of Korean Studies and Humanities*.

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**The Link between Social Ideology and Legal Solutions: The Case of Suicide in Ancient Rome**

Arnaud Paturet

The conference will address the problem of voluntary death envisaged in the social order since Roman Antiquity but not only. In our contemporary societies, death remains the number one public enemy. In addition, the choice of one of the members of the social body to suppress oneself is, independently of the positive or negative reactions that it can arouse, most often considered as the ultimate behavioral deviance. Things were very different in ancient Rome in the sense that death was more familiar. Remaining a defilement that must have been contained by the burial rite, it was de-dramatized.
Following this idea, Roman social conceptions about voluntary death varied according to the times but never tended to condemn it as such. Since it does not involve a significant digression of the scale of values, legal operators have never planned a systematic and institutionalized punishment for suicide. The latter is only approached from the point of view of the prejudice that it could bring to the proper execution of the legal procedures, in the sense that one tries to maintain the effectiveness of a punishment that the suicide of the accused could have been erased by virtue of the principle that the crime is extinguished by the death of the accused. Such pragmatism also prevails in the apprehension of the attempt, considered more in its consequences than in its materiality, when it emanates from a soldier whose psychological weakness severely prejudiced the army corps, or from a slave whose deficiency and dangerousness vis-à-vis others had to be denounced. In this universe, hanging suicide was problematic in that the death of a suspension, whether wanted or not, was considered for a long time to be a bad death. The responsibilities of the classical jurists have scarcely preserved anything of this original repulsion and do not establish any particular restriction as to funeral or devolution in this specific case. With the advent of Christianity, the criminalization of suicide evolved under the aegis of the first fathers of the Church such as Eusebius of Caesarea, Ambrose or John Chrysostom and with the radical attitude of St. Augustine whose scope is summarized as follows: the individual had to keep his life until it pleased God to deliver him, on pain of being considered a murderer. This will result in disapproval but also criminalization of the suicide. It will be necessary to wait until the very end of the 19th century, and the work carried out by E. Durkheim to ensure that the veil is not truly lifted on the suicidal issue through a psychological and social and no longer (im)moral approach of the phenomenon, which will give way to indulgence and then to prevention from the second half of the 20th century. The problem of suicide is now at the forefront of euthanasia,
with the 2005 Leonetti law distinguishing between passive and active euthanasia, the legalization of the act is not yet in order of the day.

**Keywords:** death; suicide; attempt; law; Rome; Antiquity; euthanasia; history

Private law jurist and historian, **Arnaud Paturet** is a researcher at the CNRS (UMR 7074 Center for Theory and Analysis of Law) and teacher at the Ecole Normale Supérieure of Paris and in various institutions (National Center of the Territorial Public Service, Ecole National Superior Police, Institute of Social Work of the Auvergne region ...). As a historian of law, he is particularly interested in Roman law as a historical discipline, but also and above all in its projection as a matrix of Western rights, even modern mental images. His main research topics, namely death and funerary rituals, suicide, legal concepts and categories, language and legal qualifications, religion, slavery, bodies, gender differentiation, disability, father figure etc. have a strong societal connotation that goes beyond the legal technique. The result is a specific method of work that combines historical sociology and anthropology with the sciences of law.

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**Complicity and Discrimination: Balancing Religious Freedom with LGBT Nondiscrimination Principles**

Frank S. Ravitch

This talk explores the broad tension between religion based complicity concerns and discrimination. Specific attention is paid to conflicts involving same sex marriage and transgender bathroom access. Much of the tension between complicity and discrimination
arises from a failure within the legal system to understand the concepts themselves, as well as their commonality. The talk suggests that compromise is possible, and in fact legally mandated in the U.S., the EU and elsewhere. The best approach to these issues is based on context and focuses on the settings where conflicts take place and the sorts of discrimination involved. The United States Supreme Court’s decision in *Colorado Civil Rights Commission v. Masterpiece Cakeshop* hints at this sort of contextual approach, but only addresses it in dicta. This dicta suggests that a context based approach should differentiate between religious entities and for-profit entities that serve the general public. This talk supports such a differentiation and explains how it might work in a variety of contexts.

**Keywords:** Law and Religion; LGBT Rights; Constitutional Law; Legislation; Civil Rights; Civil Liberties

University Press 2015). He is also co-author with Colin P. Jones of *The Japanese Legal System* (West 2018), and co-editor with Jessica Giles and Andrea Pin of *Law, Religion and Tradition* (Springer 2018).

Professor Ravitch’s research has primarily focused on law and religion in the U.S. and Japan, but he has also written about civil rights law and disability discrimination. He has given numerous academic presentations nationally and internationally. In 2001, he was named a Fulbright scholar and served on the law faculty at Doshisha University (Japan), where he taught courses relating to U.S. constitutional law and law and religion. He regularly serves as an expert commentator for print and broadcast media. He speaks English, Japanese and Hebrew.

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**Deceit and Fake News in the Current Legal Order**

Lawrence M. Solan

The law purports to disapprove of dishonesty. But not all species of dishonesty are created equal, and not all contexts are equivalent when it comes to the law’s intolerance of dishonest conduct. This presentation distinguishes among types of dishonesty. It touches on such areas of law as perjury, making false statements to government agents, fraud, court pleading requirements, as well as political speech. In the past, it could be said that the law concerning business affairs, where deceit is illegal regardless of whether it involves statements that are literally false actually set higher standards of honesty than did the law concerning legal proceedings, where perjury requires and actual lie. Politicians would “spin” the facts, to avoid lying while intentionally creating misimpressions, and businesses were not
permitted to go even that far. Now, in the “post-truth” social order outright falsehood is more and more acceptable, or at least it seems so. Consequences of this shift will be explored.

Lawrence M. Solan is the Don Forchelli Professor of Law and Director of the Center for the Study of Law, Language and Cognition at Brooklyn Law School. He holds a Ph.D. in Linguistics from the University of Massachusetts and a J.D. from Harvard Law School. Much of his writing is about the interpretation of statutes and contracts. His books include The Language of Judges, Speaking of Crime (with Peter Tiersma), and The Language of Statutes: Laws and their Interpretation, all published by the University of Chicago Press. He and Peter Tiersma co-edited The Oxford Handbook of Language and Law (2012), and he co-edited with Janet Ainsworth and Roger Shuy, Speaking of Language and Law: Conversations on the Work of Peter Tiersma, published by Oxford University Press in 2015. Solan has been a visiting professor at the Yale Law School, and in the Psychology Department and Humanities Council at Princeton University.
ABSTRACTS
Modelling Marketing Phenomena with the Help of Forecasting Methods
Gica Cruceru, Delia Manea

The paper looks at some theoretical aspects, such as prediction, forecast, duration, field, organization, planning functions required for modelling marketing phenomena. Forecasting is a systematic method of obtaining an estimate of the future value of a variable, which is based on the analysis of a set of observations on the past behavior of the phenomenon studied, using a predetermined procedure. The characteristics of planning are duration, scope and organization. The longer the economic horizon, the higher the degree of uncertainty. As a result, long-term plans are less precise but offer more scope for action at strategic level. The organization refers to the fact that planning can be organized in a formal or informal manner and in a more or less detailed configuration. The planning functions are summarized in the adaptive and coherence function, the performance function, and the management and communication function.

Keywords: forecasting; forecasting error; forecasting methods; prediction

Associate professor Gica Cruceru is Doctor in Cybernetics, Statistics and Economic Informatics (Bucharest Academy of Economic Studies, 2008), Bachelor in Trade and Tourism Services (1999). He attended specialization courses and professional training and participated, as a director and / or member of a team, in the implementation of numerous European projects. He has a didactic, scientific and research activity in fields of interest such as statistics, economic informatics, mathematics, service management and management of organizational change in European context, commerce etc. Lecturer Delia Manea, Ph.D. in Accounting (University of Craiova, 2015), graduated the Faculty of Management, Accounting and Management Informatics, Spiru Haret University in 2006. She has a didactic, scientific and
research activity in fields of interest such as financial accounting, management accounting, statistics, economy.

**Statistical Methods for the Analysis of the Relationships between Phenomena**
Delia Manea, Gica Cruceru

In the economic and social spheres, the stochastic links are the most common, and the specific nature of these links lies in the fact that they cannot be verified on a case-by-case basis, but only overall.

Statistical links are those links in which the effect phenomenon is the result of the combined action of several causes that may manifest in the same or opposite directions, resulting in different forms of individual manifestation. While functional bonds are links that are established between two phenomena in the sense, that one phenomenon (the cause phenomenon) uniquely determines the change of the other (the effect phenomenon). These types of connections are frequently encountered in nature, in technology, and rarely in the economic and social sphere.

**Keywords**: statistical links; resultative variable; regression method; correlation

**Some Legal Controversies over the Disciplinary Hearing in the Light of Labor Law Provisions**
Ion Necșulescu

The employees’ disciplinary misconducts lead to disciplinary hearing carried out by the discipline committee set up at the level of each business entity, which, in the employees’ view, are often at the employer’s arbitrariness. From the point of view of the labor law, the disciplinary hearing is mandatory for the application of certain disciplinary sanctions, which is why it is necessary to carry it out
professionally and fairly, taking into account the employee’s right to challenge the applied sanction. As with the labor law, the burden of proof rests on the employer, the disciplinarian hearing must meet all the rigors imposed by the legislation in force, in order to be sheltered by any criticism in the course of an action taken by the employee.

**Keywords:** disciplinary misconduct; sanction, individual employment contract; employer; discipline committee

*Ethical Values in Business Management*

*Oriana Helena Negulescu, Elena Doval*

In the context of a continued competition growth on the global market, the business ethics becomes a necessary but controversial issue. Business Ethics takes into account both the moral values of the managers and employees who have relationships and communicate with the organization’s stakeholders. These values relate in particular to honesty, respect, responsibility and legality in attitude, actions and relationships. Many companies have adopted and are guided by a Code of Conduct on Professional Ethics; others are promoting clear procedures for employees to be protected from immoral behaviors. Although the literature makes a distinction between what is good or moral and what is wrong or immoral, in the business environment there are all sorts of pressures that make ethical principles to be understood and applied in different ways, or even reduced moral demands. The paper aims to highlight the main controversies on ethical values in the business world in Romania.

**Keywords:** ethical values; stakeholders; business management; moral and immoral behavior; immoral practices

*Oriana Negulescu* is a lecturer at the Faculty of Law, Economic and Administrative Sciences, Spiru Haret University in Brasov, Romania. She graduated from Transilvania University (PhD in Engineering and management) and CNAM Paris (Executive Master of Business
Elena Doval is Retired Full Professor with the Faculty of Law, Economic and Administrative Sciences, Spiru Haret University in Brasov, Romania, former Vice-Rector and Quality assurance director, former Dean of the Faculty of management Brasov with Spiru Haret University. She is Ph.D. in management and MBA (The Open University Business School) and she has graduated several other post-university studies in UK, USA, and Switzerland and in Romania, as well. Mrs. Doval has a reach research activity as she conducted or participated in different research projects; she published 19 books, as single author or co-author, in the domain of management or related and over 180 articles and studies in journals or presented to the different international and national scientific events. Mrs. Doval is member of five international organizations (WEA-World Economists Association, EDEN-European distance and e-learning network, ARA-American-Romanian Academy of Arts and Sciences, ICDE -International Council for Distance and Open Education, SIGEF– Sociedad Internacional de Gestión y Economía Fuzzy). She also develops different honorific activities, such as member of five quoted journals and articles reviewer, and others.

Camelia Olteanu, Ana Munteanu

The paper presents an integrated approach to social and employment policies at European and national level in line with the regulatory framework for vulnerable groups at risk of poverty and social exclusion.

The study on the expectations of the Roma population for the labor market is part of a wider research on their insertion into the labor market and aims at identifying the factors that influence their
insertion. The questionnaire, the main research tool of this study, was applied to 40 Roma people looking for a job, between April and May 2018.

The findings of this study reflect the lack of concern for looking for a job in relation to their job expectations, the nature of work, and the value of the work done.

Keywords: vulnerable groups; social inclusion; expectations; insertion; labor market

Camelia Olteanu, associate professor at the Faculty of Juridical, Economic and Administrative Sciences, Brasov, teaches Constitutional Law, Labor Law and Social Security. She believes that lifelong learning is indispensable to the teaching staff, so during the last few years she has participated in professional training courses and as a member of project implementation teams. The research activity has materialized in her participation in national and international conferences. Her fundamental research area has at its heart the following scientific concerns: constitutional law and labor law.

Ana Munteanu is a lecturer at the Faculty of Juridical, Economic and Administrative Sciences, Brasov, Spiru Haret University, Romania. She holds a BA in Philology and a PhD in Philology. She has been teaching General English, Legal English and Business English since 2000. She has published more than 25 papers in national and international professional journals, volumes and proceedings. She has written in the areas of stylistics, linguistics, literature, teaching methodology, gender studies, scientific research, education economics, management and legal studies. She has translated many articles in the areas of economic sciences and law.

Development Strategy-Ways of Approach
Stelian Pânzaru, Camelia Dragomir

The strategic management is one of modern forms of leadership, centered on the changes and modifications that must be operated within the organization and its interactions with the environment it functions in, in order to avoid such situations when goods and services
offered by the organization, their manufacturing and sale, the whole activity become obsolete, in chronic discordance with the changes produced.

This article presents the necessity of an integrator approach of strategic management within the organizations as an essential demand of their performance obtaining.

Keywords: management; organization; strategy; structure

Professor Stelian Pânzaru, Ph.D. in Economic Sciences and Engineering Sciences is Director of the Economic Sciences Department, Faculty of Juridical, Economic and Administrative Sciences, Braşov. He is member of the Management Academic Society in Romania, assessor for the Romanian Agency for the Assurance of Quality in Higher Education (ARACIS) in the field of Management, and evaluator for the National Agency for Scientific Research in management. Professor Stelian Pânzaru is included in the White Book of Romanian Scientific Research, published by the Ministry of Education, Research and Youth, the National Council of Scientific Research of University Education and is decorated with the Order for Educational Merit, as an Officer, by presidential decree.

Camelia Dragomir, Ph.D. in Economic Sciences is Professor at the Faculty of Juridical, Economic and Administrative Sciences, Braşov. She is Associate Member of the Academy of Scientists from Romania, member of the Management Academic Society in Romania and evaluator for the Romanian Agency for the Assurance of Quality in Higher Education (ARACIS). She is author and co-author of 32 books, treaties and manuals in the economic and management field. She published numerous articles in international magazines and attended many international scientific conferences. Professor Camelia Dragomir is editor in chief of the Review of General Management and member in the scientific board of some international magazines.
Citizens’ Initiative for Reviewing the Constitution, a Form of Direct Democracy

Maria Popescu

The Constitution may be amended following a special procedure provided for in Articles 150 and 151 of the fundamental Law. Romanian citizens have the right to initiate a change of the Constitution, which is a form of direct democracy. When citizens initiate the review, there must be at least 500,000 and at least 20,000 from 21 counties. The Parliament must adopt this proposal, and within a maximum of 30 days, the referendum must be held.

The direct democracy, also called pure democracy, is a form of democracy in which the sovereignty is practiced by all citizens who want to participate in decision-making process.

Citizens’ initiatives force for laws or amendments to be taken into consideration without the need for the consent of the elected officials or even in opposition to them.

The direct democracy implies a population with serious citizenship education and well-targeted public opinion.

Keywords: citizens’ initiative; review; direct democracy; referendum; sovereignty

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Concept and Economic, Social and Environmental Dimensions of Sustainable Development

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This paper aims to achieve the following objectives: understanding the concept of sustainable development, knowing the history of
sustainable development, acquiring the three dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social and ecological as well as deepening the interactions between the dimensions of sustainable development.

The first part of the paper will highlight the steps taken by mankind in the awareness of the consequences of human activity on the environment, the measures to be taken to understand the danger of the exponential growth of economies on securing a responsible future for future generations.

In the second part of the paper there will be presented several definitions of the concept of sustainable development, its dimensions and the interconnections between them. In the last part, we will refer to the EU Sustainable Development Strategy, based on which the National Strategy for Sustainable Development of Romania was elaborated.

**Keywords:** sustainable development; global political dimension; socio-economic system; ecological dimension; climate change; biodiversity conservation

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Management of Technical Surveillance in Romania in the Field of Criminal Investigation
Petre Ungureanu

By technical surveillance, we refer to the use of special investigative methods consisting of interception of communications or any type of range communications, access to an information system, audio, video or photo surveillance, locating and tracking by technical means.

Following the decision of the Constitutional Court of Romania No 51/2016, the Romanian Intelligence Service and the Directorate for Intelligence and Internal Protection can no longer implement technical surveillance warrants, the only authority that can implement technical surveillance warrants being the Special Operations Department within the General Inspectorate of the Romanian Police.

Now, it is being discussed very much in the public space by collaboration protocols concluded between institutions from the field of criminal instruction at the Romanian Intelligence Service.

The question is asked if evidence result of technical surveillance measures authorized to the criminal procedure cod are legal, in conditions in which applying of the mandates technical has been achieved by the Romanian Intelligence Service.

Keywords: management; procedural; procedural interception of communications or any type of range communications; access to an informational system; audio; video or photo surveillance; locating and tracking by technical means; Romanian Intelligence Service

The author studied the field under investigation and in 2016, he defended his doctoral thesis with title “The importance of the technical surveillance in criminal proceedings.” Petre Ungureanu has participated in several international conferences and published scientific papers on the topic of his research focus.