

Summary of the doctoral thesis:

THE RESULTS AND PERFORMANCES OF BUSINESSES IN THE MARKET ECONOMY OF ROMANIA

Ph.D.: PIRVULESCU - LACULEANU ELENA

The company or business – organization in which are confronted the prices of input of production factors processed with the selling prices of the goods produced by these factors to obtain, by difference, the biggest monetary gain - has generated numerous researches and developments in the economic science. The concept of company and types of companies, structural and management organization of the company, the relationships of the company with its environment, the sizings of the company and its evolution stages, company functions, organizational and entrepreneurial culture are all topics addressed repeatedly in economic science, especially in the XX and XXI centuries.

To distinguish its essential features, structures and functions, the company was researched correctly, as a separate entity from its macroeconomic matrix. Therefore, most researches are related either to the abstract notion of company or to the concrete activity of a particular company or small and homogenous group of companies to find the most appropriate ways of improving their results and economic performance, not exceeding this way the micro and mezo-economic level of the analysis.

This PhD thesis proposes a macroeconomic view on the results and performance of the companies in recent functional market economy of Romania. The microeconomic research methods of company business have been adapted and translated to macroeconomic level. Also, the main results indices and performances of the companies were aggregated to the national economy level.

The basic idea present in each chapter of the paper is that the company works in a given economic framework, which conditions its behavior and, in a significant measure, activity results. Meanwhile, the converging and diverging decisions and actions of millions of businesses in a country are the essential features that print the macroeconomic environment features at a

time. The dynamics of behavioral interdependent actions of all the companies are thus the main factors of the macroeconomic environment existence and changing.

On the other hand, in terms of integration and globalization of economy, the local companies (native) are faced with the restrictions arising from the macroeconomic international and world environment. In such a context, the issue of competitive capacity of firms becomes essential, as significant and important to know: a) which is the competitive economic potential environment; b) what market structures are in our country in relation to the size of the active competitive companies; c) from what market structures come the businesses that compete in our national and international markets; d) if the economic policy should foster (and to what extent) the strengthening process of the competitive capacity of small and medium companies to improve the market structures of the economic activities. PhD thesis doesn't give definitive answers to questions like those presented before, but only attempts and begins to the elucidation of such problems.

The central goal aimed through the undertaken research is the results of economic and financial performance of Romanian companies, aggregated at the macroeconomic level and in terms of open market operation.

The specific objectives through which the main aim was of the analysis were: the evolution and current state of the types of businesses under the impact of macro social changes in our country since 1990; the place and role of the innovative companies, but also of small and medium companies in the creation and functioning of competitive markets; the main factors of production to which they had access and processed the Romanian companies; the results and effective utilization of these resources in the main activity of the national economy.

The results of research were carried out in such a structure of the doctoral thesis which corresponds to the main objective and special objectives of it.

The first chapter is of theoretical and methodological feature regarding the company, activity, results and performance of it. Current knowledge about the company were systematized so as to leave clear the essential features of these entities; structures, functions and types of companies, organizational changing of the company, as a result of the impact of information technology and communications, and of integration and globalization, the appearance and expansion of global companies and network companies. Also were outlined the main elements of the behaviors of production and market of the modern companies, giving due attention to market

structure, competition between companies and measuring the degree of competition in the market of each industry (branch). The result notions and economic and financial performance of companies have been integrated to the competition process of these and changes in the market structures.

The trends manifested in the evolution of the number and dispersal of companies, on areas of activity, size classes and territorial profile have been the subject of analysis in *the second chapter of the doctoral thesis*. Were considered the companies state before the start of transition to market economy, together with the social processes and factors that have conditioned it, but also the implications of macrostructure changes of the transition on companies organization and functionality. The company reform, new types of economic and social operators, number and structure evolution, the extent in which SMEs and innovative companies have contributed to the formation and functionality of the competitive market. Also in this chapter were presented the test results on the localization of companies in industry, construction, trade and market services, and territorial distribution of companies, some valuable judged being made and drawing some conclusions about the companies contribution to the region development of the country.

The third chapter was focused on key factors of production at what the companies have access in our country. The human capital has been regarded as being the result of complex relationships between population - education, science, innovation and culture – population - active population - busy population, which is manifested as a human capital used and an unused human capital in the economic and social activities. The dispersion of the human capital on the main economic and social activities, on companies, regions and development macro regions represented, also an issue of concern included in this chapter.

The third chapter contains a macroeconomic analysis on the endowment (average) of Romanian companies with the major components of physical capital, without being omitted the infrastructures and technical national and local equipments used by companies, and the fund land used by the agricultural companies, and by all the other companies in the national economy.

In the fourth chapter - the most extensive and most dense of all chapters of the paper - have had in view the results and financial-economic performance of the companies in the Romanian economy. The analysis was directed, *primarily*, to the national production achieved by all the Romanian companies. This was researched as a total national production and as a

production of the companies of the main branches of activity: agriculture, industry, construction, trade and services. **Secondly**, it was targeted the economic and social operators contribution of obtaining the gross domestic product of Romania. **Thirdly**, the chapter refers to the economic and financial aggregate results obtained by the companies in the main activities (branches) of national economy, using the indicators: turnover, direct exports, gross value added, the gross result of exercise, gross investments and net. Financial-economic aggregates results of an industry were determined also as average on a company to become as visible as it can be the economic potential of our businesses.

Fourth, in structuring the chapter was given a high attention to the financial-economic performance of Romanian companies using as indicators: work productivity, efficiency of tangible assets, degree of integration of production, share of net investment in gross investments, gross weight result in exploitation the gross value added, the share of direct exports in the turnover and profit margin. The indicators of performance of the branches, as well as indicators of economic and financial performance calculated on a company in each economic activity complete the picture about the competitive ability, advantages and disadvantages of the Romanian companies in competitive open markets.

Fifth, in the chapter are listed ways through which the companies can grow and focus, gather or disperse, with contradictory implications on market structure, each product and service. Numerically in each economic activity, so, on any market, there are numerous small and medium companies, but also large companies. The latter hold key positions in mobilizing the factors of production available, in the results and economic and financial performance of the companies. Important is that these companies, whether creation of foreign capital or Romanian, to organically integrate in their networks small and medium companies and to ensure, for our country, rapid sustainable development, which will substantially improve the competitive capacity of all companies and welfare of people, villages and country regions. In the almost twenty years of transition, reform and market economy in Romania, the beneficial effect of large companies is not substantial. The state monopoly was disbanded, but the transnational oligopolies substituted it. In the oligopoly within the territory of our country, the Romanian companies fulfill secondary roles and functions; they are subsidiaries, branches, or simple networks of international company's networks which do not integrate, but are integrated in the oligopolistic structures.

The numerical predominance of small and medium companies is the effect of the reform, which must be followed by financial stability and strengthening of these companies which profitability to expand the middle class in our country and also to increase the welfare of this.

The existence of large companies that act as integrators in the functional networks of the small and medium companies contribute to economic development of complex economic circuits, of some chains to create value added to ensure the efficient use of resources and lead to sustainable development and prosperity of the national economy. In this context, we consider to be particularly important for network companies to be strongly anchored in achieving the economic national interests, in the revival of some trademarks and Romanian companies, in creating new Romanian brands of products and services to held international importance.