RESEARCH STUDY ABOUT THE MANAGEMENT OF IMPLEMENTING OF PROJECTS IN ROMANIA DURING THE PERIOD 2007-2012

STUDIU DE CERCETARE PRIVIND MANEGEMENTUL IMPLEMENTARII PROIECTELOR EUROPENE ÎN ROMANIA ÎN PERIOADA 2007-2012

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Abstract: *Through this research study I watched to identify factors that determine trends adapting human resources involved in implementing projects with European funding, as well as optimizing absorption of European funds. The conclusions of the research say that in order to optimize the implementation of European projects are required to be undertaken the following: conducting trainings with the beneficiaries or host institutions of projects to prepare teams of management and implementation of projects, devising a coherent legislative framework, fluent, flexible for streamlining financial repayments, providing for the dissemination of the results of meetings and a experience gained, the establishment of national and regional formations of coordination of tutoring in terms of legislative regulations subject to readiness and opportunity. In the present work we quantify the actions recorded and I estimated possibilities of future action for maximum efficiency.*

INTRODUCTION

From research conducted on the adaptation of human resources and absorption of European funds for implementation of projects in the regions of Europe, North-East and South-East of Romania to set up a series of positive and negative factors which become determinants in developing projects and financing contracts during the period 2007-2012. Studies shows that the availability of financial resources is occurring at a pace very slowly due to the following aspects: the beneficiaries of the proposed and approved projects are insufficiently prepared for the absorption of funds grants and social environment, adapt to hard and is reluctant to request the legislative

and regulations imposed by the European Union, as well as the requirements submitted by the managing authority of the existing projects at national level the trend of change in mentality and training for streamlining activities is very little developed, the lack of solutions for the deployment. State institutions-municipalities and banks involved in the management of European funds, insufficient financial resources at the national level in order to support the financing of projects, the lack of confidence in trade due to the delays in the registration of transactions, the evolution of management teams and implementation of projects in a very slow pace- in comparison with their capacity for organization, mobilization and motivation, a positive trend in terms of innovation and creativity, orientation towards short-term strategies, medium-and long-term prospects of development, technology transfer, partnership. It is noted that the number of ten dices coercion are larger than the tendency to support innovative activities in the regions studied. The conclusions of the research say that in order to optimize the implementation of European projects are required to be undertaken the following: conducting trainings with the beneficiaries of projects to prepare teams of management and implementation of projects, devising a coherent legislative framework, fluent, flexible for streamlining financial repayments, providing for the dissemination of the results of meetings and a experience gained, the establishment of national and regional formations of coordination tutoring in terms of legislative regulations subject to readiness and opportunity. In the present work we have studied the existing situation, we quantify the actions recorded and I estimated future possibilities of action in such a way that the process to produce with maximum efficiency.

Within the Authority of the European projects Management of nationally established a pole diametrically opposed to the trend of change in mentality and activities training for streamlining and the lack of solutions to implementation. Although, apparently European projects on axes 1, 2, 3 are innovative in terms of the moment however punt in advance of their implementation, those in need of guidelines laid down by short-term strategies to include procedures for implementation. Surely guidelines changes due to both external factors and internal factors which are currently very variable. The variability of the factors is determined and mutations that occur in short span of time in the economic and financial plan, both at the European and international level.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

From the analysis of data relating to the process of selection and contracting of projects financed from the European Social Fund 2007-2013 have been made as a result 8265 funding requests. Following the end of the evaluation process of application and selection 2434 approved financing worth EUR 3.43 billion, of which EUR 3.24 billion represents the contribution of the European Union, representing 93.37% of the allocation of the European Union for the entire period 2007-2013. From the analysis of requests for funding approved and contracts concluded due to the following: the draft contractual value type grant show us that projects on the Major axis 1 Field of intervention 1.3 call 19 has registered the value of 65216851ron, followed by DMI 2.1/22 with ron 52425037, DMI 1.1 call 17 with ron 34404930, then 21, DMI 1.5/0.7/18 on the last place thus occupies the DMI 4.2 call ron 3348885 with only 43.

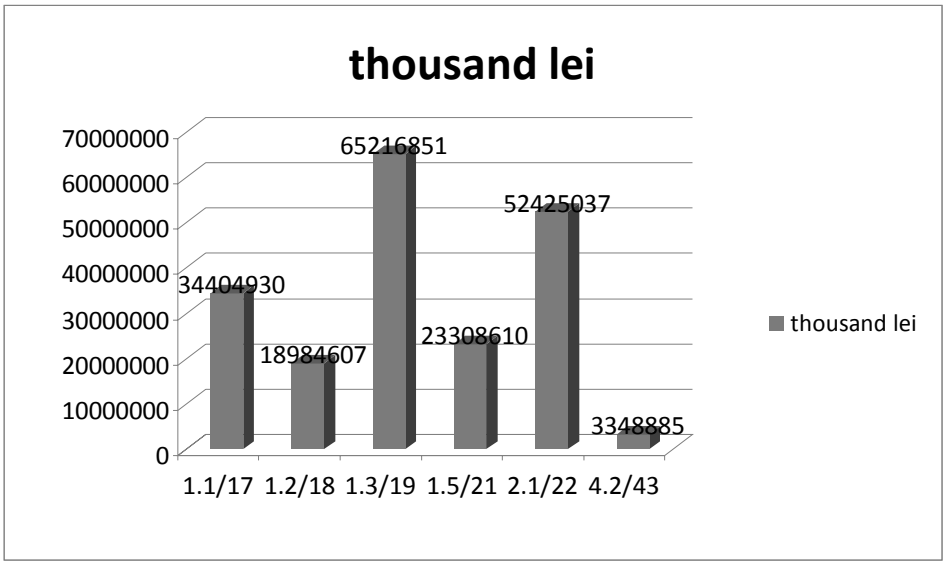


Fig. 1-The value of contracted projects grant type in the case of European funding FSE in the period 2007-2011

The highest value in the case of grants committed contractual capacity of ESF is for 1.3/19 – Professionals in education and training, followed by 2.1/22-Learn for your career!, and thus occupies the third place-1.1/17-better Education for all.(fig. 1)

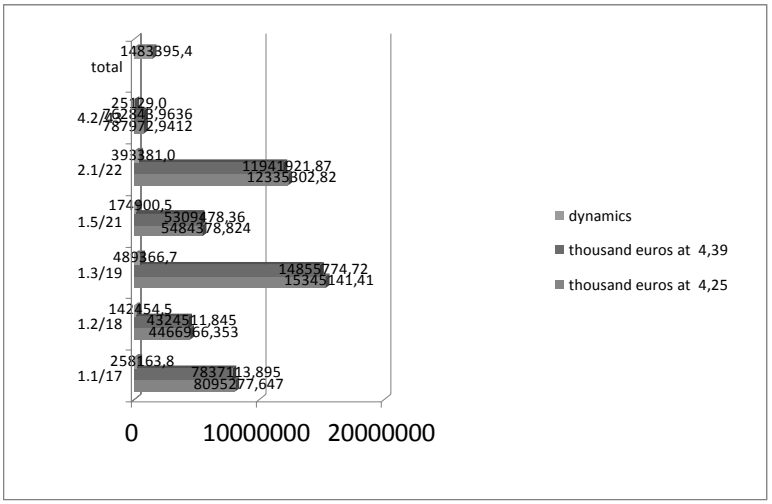


Fig 2.-Dynamics of value contractated for grant projects depending on the leu/euro

Dynamics of grant projects contracted keeps the same hierarhy-1.3/19, 2.1/22, 1.1/17 inducing the growth of value of the currency has contracted with 1483395.4 euros.(fig. 2)

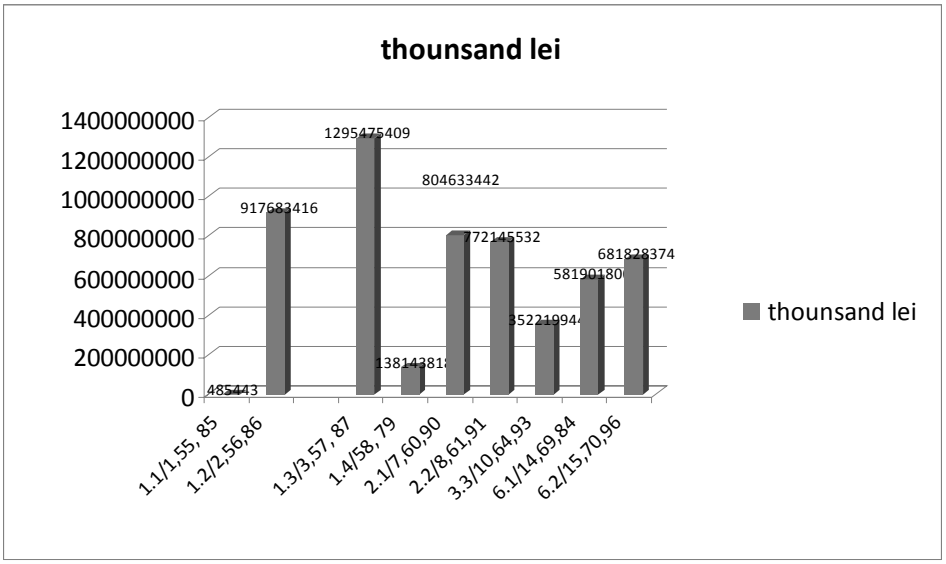


Fig. 3 – The value of contracted projects, strategic-type in the case of ESF European funding in the period 2007-2011

Note that in the case of the European strategic Projects on the hierarchy looks like this: 1/3, 87-1/19 – Professionals in education and training, followed by 2/2, 56, 88-the University for the future and 2.1/22-Learn for your career!, the next falling-2.2/8/61/91 – don't leave school!, 6/15, 70, 96-Together on the labor market.(fig. 3).

Analysis of payments carried out in the period 2007-2010 is as follows: in 2007 have not been made, the amount of reimbursement contracted in 2008, by 267617558 In 2009 the value of 10446359.69 was reversed, and the total pay ptimite from the European Commission were 1467417 euros, representing only 14.04%. In the year 2010 were made payments worth of 47492000, of whom 5820000 were paid what is EUR 12.26% of total payments.

From the analysis of indicators that do result in 2010 beneficiaries of projects reported participants involved in operations financed by the ESF.

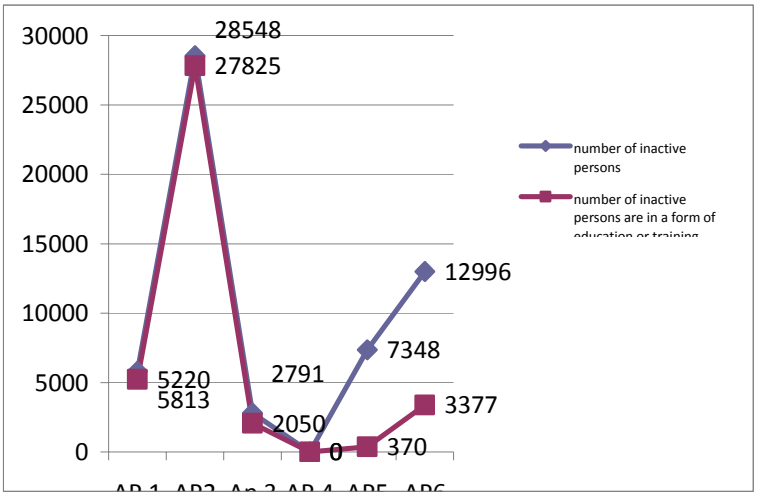


Fig.4 - The corresponding share of human resources priorities

When analysing the number of participants in the implementation of the following projects: note on AP 2 the largest number of people active on the labour market and the largest number of inactive persons who continue studies on AP6 and AP 5 has been involved a number of inactive persons on

the labour market. A below average register in the case of the improvement of AP1 which takes place in education and training, for research.(fig4)

RESULTS AND DISCUTIONS

The SWOT analysis of the implementation of the following projects have resulted :

Strengths points	Weak points
-Beneficiaries of the financing agreements are consistent, ambitious and want to raise the current level of scope for requesting funding. -Social and economic Partnership in Romania threatened to carry out more active projects. -Contracting of a large number of European projects. -Absorption of European funds at the rate of 87-90% in the case of 10% of the beneficiaries; -The existence of specialist personnel for monitoring projects.	-Absorption of 10-12% of European funds in the case of 90% of the beneficiaries; -management and settlement of charges defective if recipients less informed for your application; -Lack of training management for implementation of projects; -Inefficient implementation teams who quit or obstruction conduct projects for lack of professionalism or due to a weak legal preparations. -Insufficiency of co-financing funds subsequently influencing the movement of cash absorption rate of the funds to be reduced;
Opportunities	Threats
-Social and economic Environment of Romania strives very large, making efforts to implement innovations; -15% of the beneficiaries of the financing agreements are prepared for EU funds absorption of European funds; -European Funding allows the development of areas of economic activity and support of disadvantaged categories of human resources; -European Projects result indicators and	-National Co-financing is slow and cannot support contracts, where 12% of the total grant resources; returning of funding Progress at a pace very slowly diminish funds absorbed; -Practicing banking market borrowings to finance and support contracts can lead to economic and financial collapse; -Long-term Predictability at international and European level does not indicate a

output allow preparing the workforce for rapid adaptation to market demands perfection.	constant and continuous funding for European funds are non-refundable;

CONCLUSIONS

Through this work I watched getting results in the implementation of European projects, as follows:

1. We carry out studies on the existing situation through the prism of reimbursement claims submitted by beneficiaries and we found that a number of 3434 have achieved
2. At the same time I review and approval status of applications for reimbursement, from which it appears that 25% of the applications for reimbursement shall be rejected to them the second version.
3. Payments made shall be accomplished in about 30 days after approval of the application for reimbursement.
4. From the point of view of technical projects have difficulty as regards the contracting of specialized services for the activities of approved applications for financing. Therefore appropriate identification and smoothing action of regional bodies at the level of local communities that provide specialized services for this purpose, the more so as the European Community regulations so require.
5. From the point of view of the financial and technical difficulties greater than those they experienced partners in projects with reimbursable whereas legislation of Romania does not cover special situations financing partners, but any assignment of human resources which have been busy implementing in early 2010.
6. Another important cause that has obstructed the implementation of projects was the lack of experience of beneficiaries and partners. This training should be an anticipated recipients for a period of approximately 2 months and subject to punctual situations commonly and simulating special at the same time solving problems before launching the project itself.
7. Another factor of decline was the decreasing of against funding the projects, which have discouraged some beneficial and therefore be requested termination of contracts, whether they asked their suspension due to the lack of financial resources necessary for the development of projects. The situation was often seen especially at budgetary institutions – the

beneficiaries who do not have their own reserves in budgets or extra-budgetary income.
8. Such a coherent legislative framework, fluent, flexible for streamlining financial repayments, meetings for dissemination of the results and experience gained in the establishment of national and regional formations in coordination, guidance regarding legal regulations with readiness to understand and opportunity. Setting up bodies for coordination of the projects will be aimed at improving and streamlining deployment activities. Existing ones have a complex structure and are oversized in terms of the tasks assigned; they do not provide counseling services to beneficiaries who require further assistance throughout the implementation, rather than at the end of action implementation when checking the correctness of application of legislative regulations. This does not remove the causes that led to the violation of legislation can sometimes because of lack of information.
9. The budgetary system multiannual not applied, what estye imposes limitations and contrangeri regarding cofinantarea prijinite instruments of structural projects, their impact and sustainability over the long term. 10. Recovery of value added tax has a major influence on the ability of beneficiaries to mobilize financial resources, decreasing the financial flow of projects, be able to propose new projects. 11. Public procurement procedures significantly impairs the ability of beneficiaries to manage and implement projects financed from the structural instruments and finally their ability to obtain reimbursement of pre-financing. 12. In spite of the economic crisis, there was sufficient understanding on the part of the recipients and partners for structural instrucmentele that represents an opportunity for diversification of financial resources and not a replacement of its own sources.

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