

BABEŞ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITY OF CLUJ-NAPOCA
FACULTY OF ECONOMIC SCIENCES AND BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
Department of Accounting and Auditing
Doctoral School of Economics and Business Administration

THESIS ABSTRACT

ACCOUNTING AND TAXATION, CONNECTION AND DISCONNECTION

Scientific coordinator,

Ph.D. Professor DUMBRAVĂ PARTENIE

PhD Student

Ec. IOAN POP

Cluj-Napoca

2014

CONTENT OF THE PhD THESIS' SUMMARY

1. KEYWORDS	3
2. THE CONTENT OF THE PhD THESIS	4
3. INTRODUCTION.....	7
4. MOTIVATION, RELEVANCE AND PURPOSE OF CONDUCTED RESEARCH.....	7
5. STAGE OF RESEARCH AT NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVEL	9
6. THE RESEARCH METHODOLOGY USED.....	12
7. BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THESIS CHAPTERS	17
8. GENERAL CONCLUSIONS, LIMITS AND PERSPECTIVE OF THE RESEARCH.....	21
9. SELECTIVE REFERENCES.....	27

1. KEY WORDS

Accounting, Taxation

Accounting systems, Fiscal systems

Accounting principles, Fiscal/tax principles

Accounting law, Fiscal/tax law

Account accountant, Fiscal account

Balance sheet, Fiscal balance/Tax balance sheet

Accounting treatments, Fiscal treatments

Accounting results, Fiscal results

Accounting recognition, Basis of assessment

Tax on profit, Income tax

Anticipated individualized tax solution, Advance pricing agreement

Transfer Pricing, Arm length principle

Connection - Disconnection, Harmonization - reconciliation

The relationship between accounting and taxation

2. THE CONTENT OF THE PhD THESIS

Introduction

Motivation, relevance and purpose of the research conducted

The research methodology used

Stage of research at national and international level

List of abbreviations

List of figures, graphs, tables

Chapter I. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ACCOUNTING AND TAXATION IN ROMANIA AND AT INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

1.1. The relevance and actual stage of research regarding the relationship between accounting and taxation

1.2. General considerations regarding fiscal system in Romania and at international level

1.2.1. The clarification of concepts and notions regarding fiscal system

1.2.2. The evolution of fiscal system in Romania and at EU level

1.2.3. Types of compulsory levies

1.2.4. A tax law with principles

1.2.5. The optimization of a fiscal system on the public governance coordinates

1.2.6. Tax practices and the approach of adjusting or distortion of fiscal policies

1.3.1. The accounting as accounting law with principles and rules for registration and evaluation

1.3.2. The continental and Anglo-Saxon systems of accounting

1.3.3. A comparison between these two accounting systems, similarities and differences

1.3. Appreciations and preliminary conclusions released from relationship between accounting and taxation

Chapter II FINANCIAL REPORTING – THE REFLECTING OF ACCOUNTING AND FISCAL PRINCIPLES

2.1. The connection of accounting to taxation

2.1.1. Accounting recognition of assets, liabilities and capital

2.1.2. The evaluation of balance sheet structures. Basis of assessment

2.2. Disconnect methods of accounting from taxation

- 2.2.1. The classification and the presentation assets, liabilities and equity on the balance sheet
- 2.2.2. The definition and evaluation of assets, liabilities and capital in the Fiscal Code sense
- 2.3. Balance sheet and the tax balance sheet - a comparative analysis
- 2.4. Account accountant and fiscal account regarding the financial performance of the economic entity
- 2.5. Appreciations and preliminary conclusions regarding accounting and tax principles

Chapter III TAX ON PROFIT AND INCOME TAX – THE CONNECTION ELEMENT BETWEEN ACCOUNTING AND TAXATION

- 3.1. The international accounting normalization, tax on profit and income tax
- 3.2. The interference between accounting and fiscal principles in results taxation
- 3.3. Professional judgment liaison between accounting and taxation
- 3.4. Accounting and fiscal treatments regarding tax on profit
 - 3.4.1 Accounting result vs fiscal result
 - 3.4.2. Accounting and tax treatment of expenditure and revenue
 - 3.4.3. Accounting and tax treatment of tangible and intangible assets
 - 3.4.4. Accounting and tax treatment of adjustments, provisions and reserves
- 3.5. Accounting and tax treatment of income tax
- 3.6. The coordinates of the accounting and fiscal development regarding tax on profit and income tax
- 3.7. Conclusions, suggestions and preliminary views regarding tax results

Chapter IV THE RECONCILIATION AND PERSPECTIVES IN RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ACCOUNTING AND TAXATION

- 4.1. Anticipated individualized tax solution – a Romanian legislative alternative
 - 4.1.1. The presentation of anticipated individualized tax solution in Romania – advantages and limits
 - 4.1.2. AITX – Case Study
- 4.2. Fiscal results and transfer pricing
 - 4.2.1. Transfer pricing – general presentation
 - 4.2.2. Arm length principle – elimination standard of fiscal result manipulation
 - 4.2.3. Determination methods for transfer pricing
 - 4.2.4. Practical content of transfer pricing file. Case Study at Beta Society from Cluj-Napoca

- 4.3. Advance pricing agreements
 - 4.3.1 APA – general presentation
 - 4.3.2. Advance pricing agreement – case study
- 4.4. The harmonization and reconciliation in relationship between accounting and taxation
 - 4.4.1. The report harmonization between accounting and taxation
 - 4.4.2. Internationalization elements of accounting
 - 4.4.3. Investigations in way of reflection of tax in accounting
 - 4.4.4. Investigations in way of reflection of accounting in tax
 - 4.4.5. The fiscal harmonization in international and EU context
 - 4.4.5.1. The fiscal harmonization in international context
 - 4.4.5.2. The fiscal harmonization in EU context
- 4.5. The evolution of Romanian tax in the context of EU tax harmonization
- 4.6. Conclusions and preliminary suggestions regarding the relationship between accounting and taxation

Chapter V EMPIRICAL STUDY ON THE PERCEPTION OF CONNECTION AND DISCONNECTION OF ACCOUNTING TO TAXATION

- 5.1. The literature records regarding the investigations of connection-disconnection of accounting to taxation
- 5.2. Practical aspects regarding the research methodology
- 5.3. The analysis and interpretation of results regarding the principles of accounting and taxation
- 5.4. The analysis and interpretation of results regarding the relationship between accounting and taxation

Chapter VI GENERAL CONCLUSIONS, PROPOSALS AND INVESTIGATION LIMITS

- 6.1. Conclusions, opinions and general suggestions resulting from the conducted investigation
- 6.2. Limits and perspectives research on the report accounting-taxation

Selective references

The centralizer annexes

Annexes

3. INTRODUCTION

Talking about research in accounting and tax domain, specialists in the field (Popper, 2002) asserted that "accounting is a science, and this science is not a system of clear or well-defined statements and none which advances steadily towards a final state. Our science is not knowledge: it can never claim to have arrived at the truth or even a substitute for the truth, such as probability ". The study of this science in relation to taxation is therefore a challenge.

A scientific approach on the interference between accounting principles and the fiscal cannot be achieved without knowledge of concepts that define them without understanding their evolution, as well as direct and indirect repercussions on the economic and financial life specific to each economic entity.

4. MOTIVATION, RELEVANCE AND PURPOSE OF CONDUCTED RESEARCH

Romanian accounting and taxation have been significant developments after 1990, this being determined and then by the Romania integration in the European Union. In the elaboration of this thesis I attempted for a scientific approach to highlight, on the one hand, the evolutions in accounting and taxation, and on the other hand, the connection and the disconnection of these two fields, based on principles and different laws. The research was based on an extensive documentary material, including national legislative evolutions and directives, regulations, recommendations and other documents, international financial reporting standards and other works of reference. Also, the research was based on the results of studies and assessments based on the information provided by some European databases. Meanwhile, for the analysed field were studied articles published on the websites of the European Union, the IASB. The theme of this work is and will remain topical, given that, the two areas - accounting and taxation - are in a relationship of connection, but also in a relation of disconnection, being in a continuous process of improvement. It is a topic "evergreen" because taxation had and will always have an impact on the socio-economic environment. The actuality of this theme is emphasized by the frequent changes in the tax impact and response to the financial and economic crisis manifested globally.

Faster developments in the accounting area will result in amendments to the tax laws, in order to address the needs of the state and of the payers of taxes. Through

its content, the paper follows the entire course of development of Romanian accounting and the relationship between accounting and taxation.

If until 2000 we can say that Romania had an accounting system to provide information primarily for tax purposes, after this year, certainly there is a strong disconnect of accounting from taxation. This disconnect of accounting from taxation was done by issuing tax legislation, which is no longer rely solely on the information in accounting and became more obvious, together with issuing the Tax Code in 2004. In the same time, accounting remains the main provider of information for tax purposes, so there is a constant process of relationship between the two areas. Also in the tax matter, similar to the accounting domain, national legislation taken over the European directives in the field. The evolutions registered for the two studied domains were determined by profound changes in the Romanian economy, since 1990, in particular because of the increasing demand by relevant and reliable information from investors and other categories of users (e.g., lenders and creditors). Also, during this period, were laid the foundations and was developed the organised market of capital, which has boosted the necessary conditions for obtaining and the publication of transparent, neutral and understandable accounting information for stakeholders. The improvements of the accounting legislation, were aimed even the introducing of stipulations regarding the liability of persons which prepare and publish the financial statements. That responsibility lies with the management of each entity responsible for the consistent application of accounting policies developed under accounting regulations and for the fair view presented in the financial statements, but also to the accounting experts and auditors.

After the financial scandals that rocked several states, was proceeded to the strengthening of the requirements and exigencies regarding the accounting information provided. As regards the taxation in Romania, due to the significant presence of foreign investors and Romania's accession to the European Union, it is harmonized with the EU member countries. Under present conditions, the Romania is a country, member of EU, national legislation in general, and accounting and tax legislation in particular, cannot be conceived than evolving in the European context, "national element" is increasingly less present, aspect with positive consequences in the relationship between accounting and taxation.

Based on these realities, this paper proposes that, based on extensive research in detail on the available documentation and the factual findings, to emphasize the convergences and divergences between accounting and taxation. In the context of

Romania's integration in the European Union since 2007, the connection and disconnection of accounting from taxation is a topic of great interest. For the stock market to evolve closely with the economy, requires determining a dimension of indicators, which objectively the result of entity's activity, in terms of the interest of potential investors, without neglecting the utility of these to the fiscal needs of the state.

Another motivation for choosing this research theme is the interface between accounting and taxation in general over time, especially now.

Besides, the dynamics of modification of tax laws, economic, social is an argument in the choosing of this research theme. The harmonization of financial law, tax and accounting with communautaire AQ is a topical issue, fixed on two areas (accounting and taxation). In addition, the need to ensure the qualitative characteristics of accounting information in financial statements and accounting synthesis documents as a base of management decisions for economic entities, represent an interesting scientific approach based on multiple interdisciplinary studies.

5. STAGE OF RESEARCH AT NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

International tax research is that (according to Lamb & Lymer, 1999: 750) deals with taxation, in the functional context of accounting practices, financial reporting, auditing, management accounting, financial management and tax accounting. Also includes fiscal research which helps to improve tax literature, by measuring and reporting accounting information, managerial and organizational function of the economic entity, the interaction between accounting information and the markets behaviour, during the individual decision-making process. The authors points out also that fiscal research is done in the accounting domain and is similar to the accounting research, could be both normativity and positivist.

Achieving the taxonomy of clusters found in fiscal research of the accounting domain, clusters which delimits the areas of independent research, the same authors have identified, inside of the research from the Great Britain, eight clusters. It has reviewed seven of the most important journals in Great Britain for a period of four years (1995-1999). During of this study, we could conclude that a relatively small number of articles, incorporating as the dominant research direction, the tax issue in accounting (only 19 articles from 893 articles included in the study) being identified the following research areas:

- Reporting of costs associated with taxation in the financial statements;
- Influence the financial reporting and tax compliance level;
- Comparative international studies which address various tax bases and the consequences of the decision-making processes;
- Economic consequences implied;
- The relationship between accounting and taxation;
- Implications of tax laws;
- The organization and the management of tax practices;
- The tax planning and tax compliance;
- The fiscal education;
- The influence of taxation on corporate and individual behavior.

As regards the fiscal research in the US, these are directed to: the impact of taxation on investors, financial markets, financial reporting, case studies prepared by professional accountants in these two areas, fiscal education, taxation history.

According to Cuzdriorean (2014), also from the US is coming the three studies considered as introductory, which interfering with accounting taxation, representing in the same time a reference material for this area. Therefore remind studies conducted by Shevlin (2007), Maydew (2001), respectively Shackelford & Shevlin (2001). These studies approach the American literature of the last 20 years.

Taxation in Europe was recently studied by Eberhartinger & Klostermann (2007), the authors which try to create scenarios and to test whether the information provided under IFRS may be tax base in terms of taxation (notably, the authors approaches the taxation of terms of their country of origin, namely, Austria). They conclude that the data may be IFRS-based accounting and tax bases.

Are relevant the empirical studies conducted in this area and in Central and Eastern European countries and Romania. Thus, Bosnyák (2003) examined the economic environment in Hungary under the spectre of factors influence which hovers on the decisions from the accounting policies of companies in Hungary. In this sense, the decisions taken by companies / accountants are based on fiscal influence, in the proportion of 26.17% for SMEs (the most significant factor) and 15.08% at levels higher entities (being the second factor that is more significant).

Based on this study, in Romania, the influence factors of accounting policy decisions were studied by Fekete et al. (2010). The authors conclude that in Romania,

the secondary influence factor is fiscal reason, explaining 9.54% of the choices made by specialists in accounting policies and treatments.

Another study, in which the authors attempt to quantify the influence of taxation on of accounting, has been realized by Fekete et al. (2009) and Cuzdriorean et al. (2010). The authors conclude that the impact of the tax varies both in time (they took into account, in the study, more years) as well as the size of entities (small, medium, large).

The author Cuzdriorean (2011 and 2014) identifies the main factors that influence through which the tax influence in accounting can be "captured", such as the depreciation problem (method, duration), the provisioning (where and what is the type and the purpose of the provision), depreciation / impairment, revaluation of property, stocks (input and output), treatment of expenses (donations, sponsorships, entertainment, interest, research and development, pensions), changing accounting policies and correcting errors. The author analyses the accounting and tax treatment of these, differentially, depending on the size of entities, showing through statistical tools that, in general, small and medium-sized entities which pursuing "fiscal rule" in disadvantage of "accounting rule", whilst at large entities the situation is reversed, there, the "rule book" prevails.

There are also several studies which regulatory approaches to tax problem in accounting. We briefly present some of them.

Berinde (2005) analysed the possibility of disconnection of accounting from taxation by introducing deferred tax in the Romanian legislation. The major problem that Sorin Berinde noticed in the studies which he was involving (Berinde, 2005), (Berinde & Răchișan, 2005), (Berinde, 2006), and which he considered to be the origin of the tax influence in accounting, is the fact that the state is the primary user of accounting information, in particular at SMEs level.

Petre & Lazăr (2006) analyzes the difference between the accounting regulation and accounting practice in Romania. They conclude that accounting rules are not affected by the fiscal one, proof that there are two laws (and norms of their applications) completely different, independents. The fact that in the practical application of these laws, the accountants use tax referential instead of the accounting one is exclusively by their choices, not rules. A similar view is also sustained by Cotleț & Megan (2007).

Șteț (2008) studying the relationship between accounting and taxation says that it is extremely difficult to determine the priority of one against the other, because

they are interdependent - perfect and real aspect, looked through the practitioner. On one hand, the accounting is the basis of work in setting taxes and dues, while taxation is influencing the accounting through special regulations.

An interesting idea we find at Bunget & Dumitrescu (2008), which consider that the relationship between accounting and taxation is rather a set of converging and diverging views, a debate on tolerance and intolerance theme, an ongoing dispute on the quality of accounting information, which is manifested through everyday activities of Romanian accountant.

Neamtiu (2008) approaching, from the international perspective, the relationship between accounting and taxation, makes differentiation between Anglo-Saxon vision and the Continental European vision. While, the first accounting system is seen as being less fiscal affected compared to the last, the author argues that given this fact, the accounting information has more quality. Thus, in the author's opinion, the influence of taxation on accounting leads to distortion of accounting information. In conclusion, we can say that there are many concerns, both nationally and internationally, as the study of taxation and the relationship between accounting and taxation. This relationship tends to be analysed empirically, especially through the methodologies of impact studies.

6. THE RESEARCH METHODOLOGY USED

The research conducted through this study involves accents under mutual agreement, and critical overtones or disagreements. If it is necessary to characterize the scientific approach, we use only words: agree, disagree, chance, searches, because the subject matter cannot be compared as the historical development of certain aspects of the field of accounting or taxation.

The boundaries of demarcation between accounting and taxation cannot be made because these two research areas extremely large, involves multiple meanings

Aiming, primarily, a review of the literature interfering reference these fields, we used a deductive method, showing both general principles governing accounting and taxation, as well as interference between them. Qualitative research is a priority, making use of the comparative method in evolutionary presentation of the principles studied.

Literature review was conducted through longitudinal analysis, using as documentation the specialist books and the articles found in the literature own for

these two research areas. The current research identified is the positivist current, but the study also involves interpretative accents. Taking into account the conclusions of the study, the favorable aspects, the limits and perspectives of research, we believe that some researchers consider accounting research as closely with other research disciplines. Even if some experts dispute this view, there are several arguments in support of these claims, namely:

- Accounting research is done both on accounting theory as well as on other theories specific economics, finance, sociology, psychology and organizational behaviour;
- Research methods are not all specific to accounting, some of them are borrowed from the social and natural sciences;
- Specific instruments accounting are also some borrowed or adapted from the organizational behaviour literature (sometimes is more easily adapted and refined than accounting).

In order to better understand the way in which is conducted the research activity in general and the research in accounting, in particular, is necessary to identify secondary targets, which consist in:

- Identification of general problems on the contemporary research in the field of accounting, out of which can be selected and defined research ideas, for which will be established the solving methods;
- Establishing several alternative methods of research, out of which be selected the most appropriate method to solve the particular problem of research;
- Indication of existing information in the domain of comparative accounting research and the presentation of some argued opinions;
- Indication of constraints, encountered in accounting research.

In this regard we can identify four levels of research in this activity (Berinde, 2005: 6):

- **The description** - consists in the collection and the centralization of data evolution from the past to present, including parallelisms regarding the evolutionary stages;

- **The classification** - which has some descriptive influences, but it helps in the process of centralization, highlighting the similarities and differences through grouping and selection according to specific criteria;

- **The explanation** - which consists in the attempt through highlight the observations sense by highlighting the relationships established, by settings causal relationships based on some theories;

- **The prediction** - involves overcoming stages of description and explanation, through showing some views on possible future developments, of the event based on credible arguments.

The research activity, for establish theories and verification of their implementation can be classified, in general, depending on the reference point in two categories (Chelcea, 2007):

- Deductive research (from theory to practice);
- Inductive research (from practice to theory).

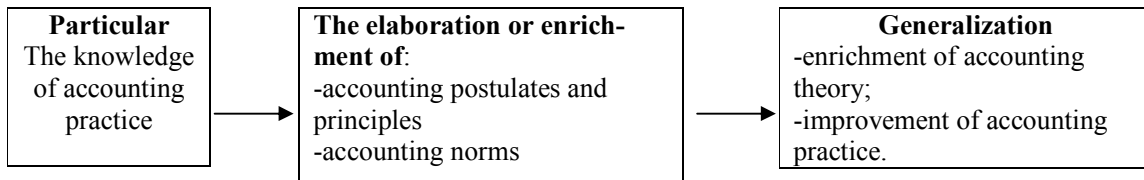
The inductive research is based on practical observations and specific practical data, from which it attempts the formulation of a theory. Even if exist of diversified base of observations and practical data, combined with repeated testing to verify viability, can be generated significant theoretical views regarding the improvement of accounting research. This approach involves the analysis of accounting practice, of the way it is reflected in accounting terms a particular economic event when rules are deficient or missing. Therefore, on this basis, it summarizes the best solutions underlying the assessment of new accounting rules that will influence practice and "accounting theory based on inductive research is not a coherent theory, but a synthesis of best practices "(Matiş et al., 2010).

However, this accounting research of inductive type is open to the following criticisms:

- The risk that accounting research is not based on accounting objectives to meet the needs of all users, and the generalization have as a source some particular cases (e.g., some users in some special cases);
- The generalizations provided from observations of some particular cases can not correspond only the needs from who left this generalization;
- Where practical cases appear, new updated rules are very difficult.

Accounting inductivism can be represented schematically as follows:

Figure no 1. Accounting inductivism



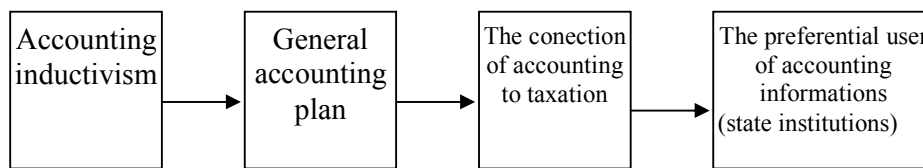
Source: (Berinde, 2005: 7)

The generalization of the theory based on inductive system, starting from practical observations has a high degree of certainty, because the accounting practice is evolving, being able to occur a contradictory hypothesis and cancel such theory.

A concrete example mentioned by specialists (which involves accounting inductivism) is accounting plan because "its establishment is based on the observation of accounting practices and is formed a set of practical answers to a set of particular needs. A chart of accounts as normative theory does not explicitly indicate neither accounting objectives and neither of accounting normalization "(Oprean et al., 2003). Using a chart of accounts involves the connecting of accounting to taxation, the primary user of financial information are the state institutions.

The connection between accounting inductivism and connection of accounting to taxation (Fig. 2) may be summarized as follows:

Figure no 2. The connection between accounting inductivism and accounting connection to taxation

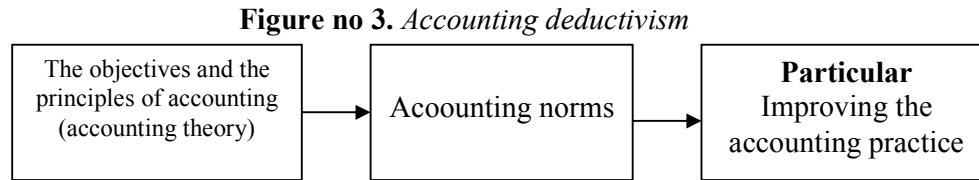


Source: (Berinde, 2005: 7)

Compared to inductive research, the deductive theory is based on and has as purpose the implementation of that prediction. Each time, the theoretical basis will be checked on each practical case. In recent decades, accounting research is based on deductive research, accounting theory is based on an approach that meets the needs of all users, from certain practical situations. So "deductive approach starts with establishing and defining the objectives of accounting to the needs of different categories of users and

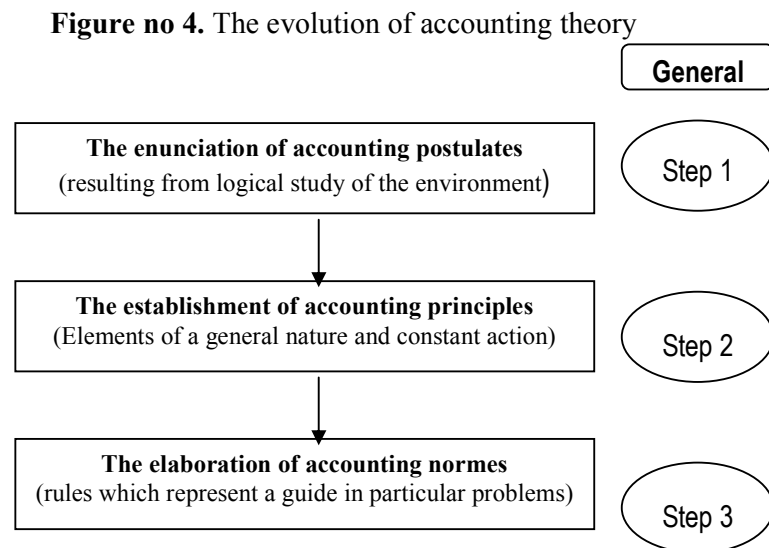
continues its explanation for postulates and principles, based on which it develop rules and procedures to generate new accounting practices" (Matiş et al., 2010).

Accounting deductivism is represented schematically in Figure 3.



Source: (Berinde, 2005: 7)

The main objective for the accounting research of deductive type is recording and disclosure of the entity's performance, sizing fiscal outcome is based on use of deductive research method. In the present study, it is used both deductive approaches in normative theoretical debate (see Chapters 2, 3 and 4) and inductive approaches (in Chapter 5 on empirical study). Theorizing prevalent in case of developing a conceptual framework can be evidenced by the development scheme (Ionaşcu, 1997) of an accounting theory (Figure no 4):



Source: (Ionaşcu, 1997: 86)

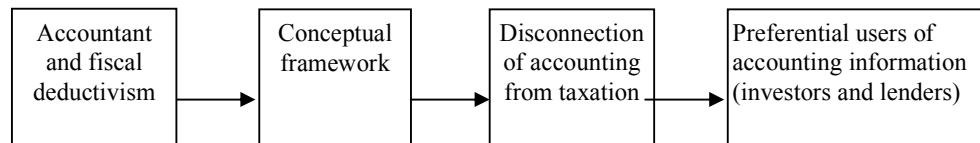
If the research is based on the deductive theory we can conclude the following aspects:

- Investors and creditors are privileged users of accounting information (the production of accounting information is geared towards their needs);

- The economic aspect of accounting information takes precedence, being used in decision making;
- The focus is on provisional accounting information (the preference users of accounting information are interested in the future monetary flows, by provisional information regarding economic profitability).

Accounting system based on these characteristics defines an accounting disconnected by taxation. So the link between accounting deductivism and the disconnection of accounting from taxation, starting from the development of a conceptual framework is shown in Fig. 5:

Figure no 5. *The link between accountant deductivism and disconnection of accounting from taxation*



Source: author projection

The research, which consist of combination of deductive trend with the inductive trend is referred to in the the scientific literature as composite research (Mihu, 1992). The premise underlying this type of research is that combining deduction with induction involves a constant interaction between theory and practice, which we consider especially important for the future of science in accounting.

7. BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THESIS CHAPTERS

In **the first chapter** of the thesis, it is realized a presentation of the **fundamental principles and norms of accounting**, their evolution in different countries (including Romania), on the background of presentation the advisory opinions of Romanian and foreign specialists in the field, on the issues brought into question. Subsequently, we revealed the accounting principles for valuation and their interconnection with accounting principles.

Also, in the first chapter, it is presented the principles of tax law, and afterwards we explain and reveal the principles of taxation, based on documented specifications of the specialists. Fiscal-budgetary responsibility, then, brought in the

foreground the importance of budgetary principles and their relationship with accounting principles, based of great influence on accounting policy specific to the economic entities.

We present, further, the tax system and the accounting system at international level, then turn our attention and customize on the example of Romania. Summarily analysis of the relations between accounting and taxation in major European countries highlights the diversity of fiscal rules on accounting, as well as the need for reconciliation between the two interests, often opposable (the one accountant with the fiscal one). Regardless of the conflict state of accounting interest with the fiscal one, it is important to address both to the entity interest entity and to the state one. The relations determined by the relationship between accounting and taxation can be grouped into two categories: **integrated reports and neutral relationships**. **Integrated reports** are relations of connection between accounting and taxation, leading to differences between fiscal and accounting interest. These differences on taxation of profits will be treated in Chapters 2 and 3. **Neutral reports** are ratios that do not generate problems regarding the harmonization of both interests, but they are exciting for fiscal management of the entity, which must behave inscribed on axis of fiscal effectiveness.

In our scientific approach, we started from the idea of reconciling the interests of the taxation with those of the accounting. Reality has shown that the impact of taxation on accounting is very strong in our country, and from the fact that the principles, rules, laws and regulations of the two components are not congruent in all cases, and will not be.

In order to achieve its purpose, we structured the work so that theoretical concepts converge and complement their own research. In **the second chapter**, starting from common characteristics or those that distinguish the recognition and valuation of balance sheet elements and profit and loss account and the tax treatment of their connection and disconnection to address accounting and taxation, was revealed the similarities and the discrepancies in the recognition of assets and liabilities, income and expenses, in terms of concepts and definitions set out in the General Framework for the preparation and presentation of financial statements and the stipulations included in national accounting. Regarding the valuation of balance sheet elements, in addition to valuation rules contained in IFRS accounting regulations, were analysed the concepts reviewed in the International Valuation Standards. Also, were analysed the assets and liabilities in terms of concepts and definitions included in tax legislation, putting into evidence the situation in which the

assets and liabilities are defined differently in accounting and taxation. Also, were highlighted were the connections and differences between account accountant and fiscal account regarding the performance of entity.

In a market economy, the state's interests in the economic, social and cultural domain are achieved through economic and financial levers of which the the most important is system of taxes and duties imposed on businesses and individuals. Tax liabilities of entities are of great diversity and even unbearable in the current economy, materialized in a variety of direct and indirect taxes. They represent a means of incorporation of state revenues over the economic sphere - social. The tax, generally, represents a permanent compulsory sampling, free of direct and immediate consideration of the state established by law. He represents one of the main sources of financing public expenditure, so the effect of taxes and duties, ultimately, benefits all citizens of a country.

The role of taxes on economic and social plan is manifest and by the fact that the imposition and collection of the state of these determines a significant redistribution of GDP. In the contemporary financial practice is stands out on increase of role for taxes on economic plan, these being used as lever of economic policy through the way they are set and perceived, being able to manifest as brake tools or for stimulation of the activity, domains and areas, the consumption of certain products and / or services. Considering these aspects, in **Chapter 3** of the thesis, based on principles and professional judgment is analyses comparative, tax and accounting, the treatment of financial statements structures (fixed assets, current assets, liabilities, provisions, adjustments, equity, income, expenses).

In **Chapter 4**, taking into consideration that reconciliation demarche of accounting with taxation, we have presented the **anticipated individualized tax solution**, which wants to be the company opportunity to better manage tax risk, in the case of a legislative vacuum, due to specific circumstances. Inside of fiscal solution, the company shall submit their arguments regarding the situation which will create and propose solution, which reflect the reality of the facts.

Subsequently, we revealed the modalities of reconciliation between the interests of multinationals and tax administrations. Handling tax result through **transfer pricing** grew with increasing transactions between affiliates. The methods of calculating transfer prices are viable tools for reconciling the interests of tax administrations and multinational companies. The interest of tax administrations is to

collect taxes at actual size on which they are entitled, and companies have an interest in making transactions at fair prices, to calculate the effectiveness of each office in each country, an particularly and delicate issue between taxpayers and tax administrations, but not without solutions in terms of financial and economic culture.

Advance pricing agreements are another way to manage tax risk by multinationals. As well as the anticipated tax solution, advance pricing agreement represents binding administrative acts.

Integrated relationships between accounting and taxation are for connection or enrolment, being determined by the intersection between accounting interests and taxation one. In these reports appear differences between the tax and accounting principles; therefore they must be reconciled or harmonized. In the area of these relationships is enrolling mainly three problems: **taxation of income, amortization of property and accounting evaluation of the heritage**. The amortization problem is subject to the taxation of profits. As is known, amortization together with the net result defines the self-financing capacity of entity and any movement in the amortization level generates backfire to income tax. It is known that the fiscal rule establishes the expenses which are deducted from income to determine the tax base for corporate income tax.

In practice, countries where accounting is connected to the taxation, are deductible, primarily, depreciation expense which corresponding to real depreciation, economically justified, being imposed by accounting rules. Taxation is used to stimulate the businesses to productive investment, as a result of economic policy. In this case, entities are able to account for depreciation that does not correspond to an economically depreciation of justified fixed capital, as asset. The accounting investigation by tax rule has a double disadvantage: on the one hand an under evaluation of net book value of the investment material in relation to its use, and secondly an oversized depreciation expense for operating activities. Implications of the fiscal rule leading to some intermediate administration balances unreal that contradict the objective true image of financial statements.

Finally, we conclude that between accounting and taxation should be only neutral reports, accounting information released by accounting is fiscal unpolluted. This accounting information to be useful to all stakeholders, including the state, so that differences could be resolved extra-accounting, holding separate records for tax purposes, evidence that can be used in the entity's financial reporting (tax values could be presented in explanatory notes).

Chapter 5 is dedicated entirely of the empirical study on the connection-disconnection of accounting to taxation. Considering the recent studies in the field (e.g. Cuzdriorean, 2011 and 2014) on this occasion we tried to enter in the "mind" of specialists' practitioners, through an analysis of perception (behavioural analysis). We identify the main factors according to experts interviewed, represents the vectors of fiscal influence over accounting. Also, we measured on Likert scale, the degree of this influence in the perception of individuals from the sample, being tested four hypotheses regarding the relationship between accounting and taxation.

The last chapter of the thesis is dedicated as is customary, to academic conclusions, proposals, opinions and suggestions of general research, the main obstacles encountered, limitations of the study and future prospects, releasing the usefulness, relevance and need for further investigation in this field.

8. GENERAL CONCLUSIONS, LIMITS AND PERSPECTIVE OF THE RESEARCH

Conclusions, opinions and general suggestions resulting from the conducted investigation

The first chapter of the thesis presents the history and evolution of the tax system in different countries, with special reference to the tax systems of European Union member states (Romania, implicit). The role of taxation in the economy of each country is crucial, both in the collection of funds to the state and its role in economic and financial leverage to influence the conduct of particular economic and social life. Taxation of member countries of the European Union is neither currently fully harmonized, although great strides have been made in this regard, which creates problems both to the tax administrations and to the companies. The last ones open their new offices in countries, which have had a more favourable tax regime.

The relationship between accounting and taxation at global level determined the existence of two major accounting systems: the continental and Anglo-Saxon model. In **the continental model**, each country has its own tax rules on accounting. Hence results and the need for reconciliation, so that, both the state and the entities, the requirements are satisfied. The reality and the analysis of the relationship between accounting and taxation demonstrate that the principles, rules and regulations of the two components are not convergent in all cases.

In **the Anglo-Saxon model**, the principle of true image is paramount. Financing arrangements of entities belonging to two large accounting models are different. In the continental model accounting, the entities shall provide financial resources which they need to conduct their business through banks, unlike an entity which applied the Anglo-Saxon rules, which shall provide financial resources from the capital markets, which are very sensitive to accounting information. In this case, transparency of information is essential. In the case of continental accounting are not settled equally all information interests, taxation is not subordinated to the true image, and in case of disagreement with accounting, taxation impose.

The **next chapter** of the thesis presents the relationship connection - disconnection of accounting by taxation, from accounting perspective. Originally, the connection of accounting to taxation should be seen in terms of symmetries or similarities in the recognition and valuation of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The General Framework for the preparation and presentation of financial statements, the financial statements present the financial results of transactions and other events, grouping them into broad categories called "structures of Financial Statements". Criteria for recognition in the financial statements of an element structures are likely that any future economic benefit associated to enter or leave and the item has a cost or value that can be measured reliably. Accounting regulations compliant with Directive IV of the European Economic Communities, approved by Order of the Minister of Public Finance no. 1752/2005, 3055/2009 OMPF and OMPF 1898/2013, took over the definitions of assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses and their recognition criteria from the General Framework for the preparation and presentation of financial statements.

Regarding the evaluation of balance sheet structures and the profit and loss account, this represent the process through which are determined the values on which the structures of the financial statements are recognized in "Balance sheet" and "Profit and Loss Account", through which are highlighted the similarities in recognition of the assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

Subsequently, the disconnection of accounting from taxation should be seen in terms of asymmetries or gaps in the recognition and measurement provisions, liabilities, expenses and revenues. The differences between the accounting balance sheet and fiscal balance sheet, between fiscal account and account accountant regarding the entity's financial performance through the tax declaration come to emphasize the need of disconnection between accounting and taxation in countries

with continental accounting model, but to provoke controversy questions over the true, in countries which applied Anglophone accounting model.

The demarches of **Chapter 3** present aspects regarding connection and disconnection of accounting to taxation from the perspective of tax. This is realized on the coordinates of harmonization and convergence of national accounting conceptual framework with the European one and the international one, at the base on which should stay the understanding and the application of fundamental accounting principles and the development of professional judgment both in the accounting environment and in the tax one.

From the study undertaken in this chapter we see that the accounting normalization for income taxes is well-founded and documented. We observe that from the existence of well-developed concepts (see chapter 3.4) and using them at international level proves the high degree of acceptance by institutions and professional bodies as well as their stability over time (there were few changes to IAS 12 compared with other standards in the field).

Currently, Romanian legislation is consistent with the requirements of IFRS.

1 Through the OMFP 1286/2012 (with effect from 01.01.2013) was introduced the obligation of application of IFRS in individual financial reporting, by the entities whose securities are admitted to trading on a regulated market. So, **it was introduced in accounting the concept for current and deferred taxes**, and their accounting techniques: current tax is recognized in current liabilities (account 4411 "Current income tax") and corporate tax, which according to IAS 12, is recognized in other comprehensive income, as defined according to IFRS, is recorded in the account 1034 "Current income tax and deferred tax recognized in equity account", distinctive pursuing the current income tax and deferred tax. In this account is highlights the deferred tax properly to legal reserves and other reserves provided by the Tax Code (OMPF 1286/2012, art. 124 ^ 1).

We believe that it is necessary for entities listed on RASDAQ that also are public interest entities, to have the obligation to report under IFRS.

2 In the fiscal domain, we believe that the major change was made by GEO 125/2011 (with effect as of 01.01.2012). The concept was introduced both **deferred tax concept**, as well as the techniques for calculating and reporting their - a summary on these regulations see in chapter 4.4.4

Chapter 4 of the thesis presents the solutions for harmonization of accounting and taxation. In the first part of this chapter we have presented **anticipated individualized tax solution**, which wants to be the company opportunity to better manage tax risk, in the case of a legislative vacuum, due to specific circumstances. Inside of fiscal solution, the company shall submit their arguments regarding the situation which will create and propose solution, which reflect the reality of the facts.

In part two of this chapter, we revealed the modalities of reconciliation between the interests of multinationals and tax administrations. Handling tax result through transfer pricing grew with increasing transactions between affiliates. The methods of calculating transfer prices are viable tools for reconciling the interests of tax administrations and multinational companies. The interest of tax administrations is to collect taxes at actual size on which they are entitled, and companies have an interest in making transactions at fair prices, to calculate the effectiveness of each office in each country. **Advance pricing agreements** are another way to manage tax risk by multinationals. Integrated relationships between accounting and taxation are for connection or enrolment, being determined by the intersection between accounting interests and taxation one; therefore they must be reconciled or harmonized.

In the area of these relationships is enrolling mainly three problems: **taxation of income, amortization of property and accounting evaluation of the heritage**. It is known that the fiscal rule establishes the expenses which are deducted from income to determine the tax base for corporate income tax.

In practice, countries where accounting is connected to the taxation, are deductible, primarily, depreciation expense which corresponding to real depreciation, economically justified, being imposed by accounting rules; an analysis of vulnerability for the concept of amortization to be seen at Bunea (2014).. Taxation is used to stimulate the businesses to productive investment, as a result of economic policy. In this case, entities are able to account for depreciation that does not correspond to an economically depreciation of justified fixed capital, as asset. Taxation is used to stimulate the businesses to productive investment, as a result of economic policy. In this case, entities are able to account for depreciation that does not correspond to an economically depreciation of justified fixed capital, as asset. The accounting investigation by tax rule has a double disadvantage: on the one hand an under evaluation of net book value of the investment material in relation to its use, and secondly an oversized depreciation expense for operating activities. Implications of the fiscal rule leading to some intermediate administration balances unreal that contradict the objective true image of financial statements.

Within this chapter we have discussed about the way to reflection of taxation in accounting, according to IAS 12 and OMFP 1286/2012, as well as the method of reflection of accounting in taxation (Fiscal Code updated by Ordinance 125/2011). Taking into consideration that the concepts deferred tax were adopted, respectively it were introduced rules regarding the distinction between fiscal base and the accounting one; we believe that the current Romanian rules are in line with IFRS requirements.

In the end, we concluded that, between accounting and taxation should be only neutral reports, the released accounting information is fiscal unpolluted. This accounting information to be useful to all stakeholders, including the state, and the differences could be resolved extra-accounting.

Chapter 5 is devoted to empirical studies. Being a chapter "whole", I dedicated space, both to literature review, as well as methodological aspects of the empirical data collection and processing. We analysed separately the principles of accounting and taxation, i.e. the theoretical foundation and relationship between accounting and taxation. Specifically, we analysed the opinion of specialists practitioners vis-a-vis these issues by measuring the degree of agreement with statements, through which we tried to capture either the suppliers understanding, interpretation and application of concepts (principles of accounting and taxation), or either the perception factors of fiscal-accounting influence.

Four hypotheses were tested, two of which were accepted as valid, as follows:

H1: The primary user of accounting information, in the perception of Romanian specialists is shareholder / partner entity. Hypothesis was rejected, so practical perception of accounting professionals does not confirm the theory.

H2: The perception of Romanian specialists regarding the fair view concept is affected by tax considerations. The hypothesis was accepted because the factor "tax law" is not excluded from accounting judgments on the true image.

H3: Accounting decisions (decisions made by accountants in their practice) are more influenced by tax considerations, than accounting. Although apparently the hypothesis is true, however, based on data received from the respondents, it can be concluded that the accounting impact is greater, so the hypothesis was rejected.

H4: The influence of taxation on accounting is inversely proportional to the size of entities. This hypothesis was supported. Moreover, the fiscal impact has a reverse action with accounting one: at the factors where fiscal influence decreases together with the size of the entities, accounting influence increases, and vice versa, where the influence of the tax increase, the influence of accounting drops.

The results confirm that through the responses received from practitioners, from different socio-professional categories, exists clear tax influences over some decisions that are made in the accounting. So, we can say that through this behavior study we contribute to other evidence regarding the fiscal influence on accounting practice in Romania.

Limits and perspectives research on the report accounting-taxation

Due to the complexity of the subject, we consider that is necessary to clarify some limitations and opportunities in this field.

In analyzing the relationship between accounting and taxation in the present thesis we focused on direct taxes on profits, which have direct impact on accounting. Thus, it can be said that indirect taxes and those on property were treated superficially (on consumption), which although important, have less impact on accounting judgment.

In terms of geographical area, primarily in Romania were targeted problems and presented studies and articles from foreign literature. Taxation is specific to each state, so that we deal with a particular tax system (national) with a harmonized accounting system (international). This can create a problem of methodological nature and therefore, it was attempted the reference to national, European and international.

Regarding the empirical study are two significant limitations. Taking into consideration that the possibilities / the resources of the author, data collection was performed in Cluj County, so that it can call into question the representativeness of the study nationwide. For this reason, no statistical tests were used (and hence here, limit for two) to test the significance of equality or medium (between different professional categories, sizes entities etc.) They lead us to ways of refining for our undertaken study.

Other opportunities for future research are the inclusion of other issues and factors in the study, questioning the causes, reasons for choosing a certain alternative practitioners. After our experience at questions like "explain why", respondents leave blank, we did not allocated time for this answers. We believe that these data qualitative research (interviews) are more suitable.

We believe that this area is very generous in theoretical studies. For example, studies would be necessary to present the impact of taxes on consumption and property in accounting; new possibilities in practice disconnection of this two areas

for users of information. In our opinion, major importance in treatment the disconnection between accounting and taxation has the culture (economic, accounting, financial and fiscal culture), both at the entity level and categories of professions, as well as European and international level.

9. SELECTIVE REFERENCES

A. Specialized books

1. Ardant, G. & Mendes-France, P. (1955) *Economics and Action*, Columbia University Press, SUA.
2. Bătrâncea, I., Dumbravă, P. & Bătrâncea, L. (2006) *Bilanțul entităților economice*, Alma Mater Publisher, Cluj-Napoca
3. Beattie, V. (2002) Traditions of Research in Financial Accounting în Ryan et al. (2002), pp. 94-113.
4. Bistriceanu Gh. D. (2008) *Sistemul fiscal al României*, Universitară Publisher, Bucharest
5. Chelcea, S. (2007) *Metodologia cercetării sociologice. Metode cantitative și calitative*. 3rd Edition, Economic Publisher, Bucharest
6. Cioponea, M.-C. (2007) *Finanțe publice și teorie fiscală*, Ed. Fundației Române de Măine, București; downloaded from: <http://www.scribd.com/doc/57731758/107/Impozitele-directe>
7. Corduneanu, C. (1998) *Sistemul fiscal în știința finanțelor*, Codecs Publisher, Bucharest
8. Cuzdriorean, D.D. (2014) *Relația dintre contabilitate și fiscalitate: o abordare tridimensională*, Casa Cărții de Știință Publisher, Cluj-Napoca.
9. Dumbravă, P. (2005) *Contabilitate financiară*, Alma Mater Publisher, Cluj-Napoca.
10. Dumbravă, P. & Bătrâncea, I.M. (2008) *Managementul contabil*, Risoprint Publisher, Cluj-Napoca.
11. Duțescu, A. (2000) *Informația contabilă și piețele de capital*, Economic Publisher, Bucharest
12. Duțescu, A. (2002) *Ghid pentru înțelegerea și aplicarea standardelor internaționale de contabilitate*, a2a edition, CECCAR Publisher, Bucharest
13. Fekete (2009) *Cercetare conceptuală și empirică privind raportările financiare din România și Ungaria. Convergență și conformitate cu IFRS*, Casa Cărții de Știință Publisher, Cluj-Napoca.

14. Fekete, Sz. (2009) *Cercetare conceptuală și empirică privind raportările financiare din România și Ungaria*, Casa Cărții de Știință Publisher, Cluj-Napoca.
15. Feleagă N. (1999), *Sisteme contabile comparate*, vol.I, a2a edition, Economic Publisher, Bucharest.
16. Feleagă N. & Ionașcu I. (1993) *Contabilitatea financiară*, vol.1, Economic Publisher, Bucharest.
17. Feleagă N. & Ionașcu I. (1998) *Tratat de contabilitate financiară*, vol.1, Economic Publisher, Bucharest.
18. Feleagă N. & Malciu L.(2002), *Politici și opțiuni contabile*, Economic Publisher, Bucharest
19. Feleagă N. & Malciu L. (2004a) *Provocările contabilității internaționale la cumpăna dintre milenii*, Economic Publisher, Bucharest.
20. Feleagă N. & Malciu L. (2004b) *Recunoaștere, evaluare și estimare în contabilitatea internațională*, CECCAR Publisher, Bucharest.
21. Feleagă, N. (1997) *Dincolo de frontierele vagabondajului contabil*, Economic Publisher, Bucharest.
22. IASB (2011) *Standarde Internaționale de Raportare Financiară, Partea A – Cadrul general conceptual și dispoziții, 2011*, CECCAR Publisher, Bucharest.
23. Ionașcu I. (1997) *Epistemologia contabilității*, Economic Publisher, Bucharest.
24. Ionașcu I. (2003) *Dinamica doctrinelor contabilității contemporane*, Economic Publisher, Bucharest.
25. Istrate C. (2000), *Contabilitate și fiscalitate în cadrul firmei*, Polirom Publisher, Iași.
26. Kimmel, L.H. (1950) *Taxes and Economic Incentives*, Washington.
27. Lalumiere, P. (1989) *Les Finances Publiques*, Armand Colin Publisher, Paris.
28. Malciu L. & Feleagă N. (2005) *Reformă după reformă: Contabilitatea din România în fața unei noi provocări*, Economic Publisher, Bucharest.
29. Mățiș D. & colab. (2005) *Bazele contabilității - aspecte teoretice și practice*, Alma Mater Publisher, Cluj-Napoca.
30. Mățiș D. & Pop, A. (coord.) (2010) *Bazele contabilității. Fundamente și premise pentru un raționament profesional autentic*, Casa Cărții de Știință Publisher, Bucharest.

31. Matiș, D. (2003) *Contabilitatea operațiunilor special*, Intelcredo Publisher, Deva.
32. Mișu A. (1992) *Introducere în sociologie*, Dacia Publisher, Cluj-Napoca
33. Morariu A. (coord.) (2005) *Contabilitate și fiscalitate – în dezvoltarea firmei*, Ex-Ponto Publisher, Bucharest.
34. Musgrave, R. A. & Musgrave, P. B. (1989) *Public Finance in Theory and Practice*, Ed. 5, Mcgraw-Hill College.
35. Neag, R. (2000) *Reforma contabilității românești între modelele francez și anglo-saxon*, Economic Publisher, Bucharest.
36. Oprean D. & colab. (2002) *Bazele contabilității – logica înregistrărilor contabile*, Dacia Publisher, Cluj-Napoca.
37. Pătroi D. & Cuciureanu F. (2010) *Prețurile de transfer. Între optimizare fiscală și evaziune transfrontalieră*, C. H. Beck Publisher, Bucharest.
38. Popa, I.E. (2003) *Mecanismul financiar-contabil al provizioanelor*, Risoprint Publisher, Cluj-Napoca
39. Popa, I.E., Martinez, G., Francisco, J. & Cardoș, V.D. (2011) *Bazele contabilității: aplicații practice în entitățile din România*, Intelcredo Publisher, Deva.
40. Popper, K. (2002) *The Logic of Scientific Discovery*, Routledge Publisher, London.
41. Ristea M. (1998) *Contabilitatea – între fiscal și gestionar*, Tribuna Economică Publisher, Bucharest.
42. Ristea M. (coord.) & colab. (1995) *Contabilitatea și fiscalitatea întreprinderii*, Tribuna Economică Publisher, Bucharest.
43. Ristea M. (coord.) & colab. (2005) *Contabilitatea financiară a întreprinderii*, Universitară Publisher, Bucharest.
44. Ryan, B., Scapens R. W. & Theobald, M. (2002) *Research Method and Methodology in Finance and Accounting*, Thomson Learning, London
45. Smith, M. (2003) *Research Methods in Accounting*, Sage Publications, London.
46. Sucală, L. (2002), *Contabilitate și fiscalitate*, Casa Cărții de Știință Publisher, Cluj-Napoca.
47. Topciu C. & Vintilă G. (1998) *Fiscalitate*, Secorex Publisher, Bucharest.
48. Tulai, C. & Șerbu, S. (2005) *Fiscalitate comparată și armonizări fiscale*, Casa Cărții de Știință Publisher, Cluj-Napoca.

49. Tulai, C. (2007), *Finanțe*, Casa Cărții de Știință Publisher, Cluj-Napoca.
50. Văcărel, I. & colab. (2007), *Finante Publice*, a6a edition, Didactică și Pedagogică Publisher, Bucharest.
51. Văcărel, I. (1981) *Finantele publice. Teorie si practica*, Științifică și enciclopedică Publisher, Bucharest.
52. Vintilă, G. (2006) *Fiscalitate. Metode și tehnici fiscale*, 2end edition, Economic Publisher, Bucharest.
53. Walton, P., Haller, A. & Raffournier, B. (2003) *International Accounting*, 2end edition, Thomson Learning, London.

B. SPECIALIZED ARTICLES

1. Beke J. (2010), The practical experience of adapting to the IAS, articol downloaded from: http://www.rmci.ase.ro/no11vol1/Vol11_No1_Article10.pdf and published in Review of International Comparative Management nr. 11(1)
2. Berinde, S. (2004) Normalizarea, armonizarea și perspective ale deconectării contabilității de fiscalitate, în volumul conferinței internaționale Audit and Accounting Convergence, pp. 523-533 (Cluj-Napoca, Babeș-Bolyai University, FSEGA).
3. Berinde, S. & Răchișan, R. (2005) ‘Taxes impact on accounting’, Accounting Section, în volumul conferinței internaționale The Impact of European Integration on the National Economy, pp. 201-208 (Cluj-Napoca, Babeș-Bolyai University, FSEGA).
4. Bernheim, Y & Escaffre, L. (1999). Point de vue. Evaluation à la juste valeur. Un nouveau modèle comptable?’, *Revue Comptabilité Contrôle Audit*, tome 5, volume 2, , pp. 25-45.
5. Biriș, G. (2010) Despre contribuții sociale și alte cârpele, *Curierul fiscal*, nr. 8, pp. 14-16
6. Bunea, Șt. (2014) Vulnerabilitățile conceptului de amortizare utilizat în referențialul IFRS - subiect de dezbatere și de revizuire a unor standarde, Curierul național, 22.05.2014, downloaded from: <http://www.curierulnational.ro/Curierul%20contabilului/N2014-05-22/Vulnerabilitatile+conceptului+de+amortizare+utilizat+in+referentialul+IFRS+-+subiect+de+dezbatere+si+de+revizuire+a+unor+standarde>

7. Bunget, O. C. & Dumitrescu, A. C. (2008) Accounting treatment of deferred income taxes according to the requirements of the Romanian accounting regulations, în *The Annals of University of Oradea – Economic Science*, XVII, 3, section Finances, Banks and Accounting, pp. 1039-1043, (Oradea University, Romania), downloaded from: http://steconomice.uoradea.ro/anale/en_volum-2008-finance-bank-accountancy.html
8. Cotleț, D. & Megan, O. (2007) The Romanian accounting information under the pressure of providers and users, *Annals of the University of Petroșani, Economics*, 7, pp. 83-92 (University of Petroșani, Romania), downloaded from: <http://www.britanica.com/bps/additionalcontent/18/31705556>
9. Cuzdriorean, D. D. (2010) The relationship between accounting and taxation: A brief international literature review, *Analele Universității Oradea*, pp. 496-502, downloaded from: <http://anale.steconomiceuoradea.ro/volume/2010/n1/077.pdf>
10. Cuzdriorean, D.D., Fekete, Sz. & Sucală, L. (2010) An attempt at measuring the fiscal influence over accounting of Romanian listed companies, *Annales Universitatis Apulensis Series Oeconomica*, 12(1), pp. 95-111
11. Dumontier P., Mendès-France P. & Raffournier B. (2002) Accounting and capital markets: a survey of the European evidence, *The European Accounting Review*, 11(1).
12. Eberhartinger, E. & Klostermann, M. (2007), What If IFRS were a tax base? New empirical evidence from an Austrian perspective, *Accounting in Europe*, vol. 4, no. 2, pp. 141-168
13. Fekete, Sz., Cuzdriorean, D.D., Sucală, L & Mățiș, D. (2009) An attempt at measuring the fiscal influence over accounting. Empirical evidence from Romanian listed companies, SSRN Working paper, <http://ssrn.com/abstract=1510430>
14. Fekete, Sz., Mustață, R., Damagum, Y. M., Mățiș, D. & Popa, I. (2010) Explaining accounting policy choices of SMEs. Empirical research on the evaluation methods, *European Research Studies Journal*, Volume XIII, Issue (1) 2010, pp. 33-48.
15. Feleagă, N. & Feleagă, L. (2006) Modele și reguli de evaluare în contabilitatea internațională, *Economie Teoretică și Aplicată*, vol. 4(499), issue 4(499), pp. 33-44
16. Heidhues E. & Patel Ch. (2008) Convergence of Accounting Standards in Germany: Biases and Challenges, articol downloaded from: http://www.lby_100.com/ly/200806/P020080627326687493812.pdf

17. Lamb, M. & Lymer, A. (1999) Taxation research in an Accounting Context: Future Prospects and Interdisciplinary Perspectives, *The European Accounting Review*, vol. 8(4), pp. 749-776
18. Lepădatu, V.G. (2008) Fiscal-accounting correlation in the global era, *Metalurgia Review*, Special number 1, downloaded from: www.metalurgia.ro
19. Li, J.Q. & Ding, Y. (2008), Institutional effects on information content of US and French management earnings forecasts: Evidence from market reactions and analyst revisions, *Advances in Accounting Review*, 24(1), pp. 101-109
20. Luca A. (2009) Partener- Transfer Pricing Services, Prețurile de transfer, *Consultant Fiscal*, pp. 20-27
21. Maydew, E. (2001) Empirical Tax Research in Accounting: A Discussion, *Journal of Accounting and Economics*, vol. 31(3), pp. 389-403
22. Neamțiu, G. (2008) Accounting information and fiscal pollution, în *Theoretical Developments in Contemporary Economics*, pp. 442-445 (Arad, Universitatea Aurel Vlaicu, Facultatea de Științe Economice), downloaded from: www.conferinta.uav.ro/php/part2.php
23. Petre, G. & Lazăr, A. (2006) Agenții economici au o contabilitate subordonată fiscalității?, *Revista Finanțe Publice și Contabilitate*, 6, pp. 5-6
24. Pop A., Mureșan M. L., Fülöp M. & Deaconu A. (2008), Compared Financial Statements, *Revista de Studii și Cercetări Economice Virgil Madgearu*, vol. 2
25. **Pop, I.** (2006) Aspecte privind contabilitatea creditelor acordate persoanelor juridice la B.C.R. în volumul Burcu, A., Burcu, A. și Neamțiu, Șt. (Eds) (2006) *Comunitatea și mediul de afaceri*, pp. 29-52, Mega Publisher, Cluj-Napoca.
26. **Pop, I.** (2012) Taxation, Internationalization and Fiscal Harmonization, *Studia Universitatis Babeș-Bolyai Negotia*, vol. 57, issue 3, pp.69-88.
27. **Pop, I.** & Fekete, Sz. (2012) Accounting vs taxation in Romania. A behavioral analysis of principles, *Economists' Forum*, 15 (109), pp. 67-86
28. **Pop, I.**, Fekete, Sz. & Cuzdriorean, D.D. (2013) Relationship between accounting and taxation in Romania: a behavioral analysis, *Annales Universitatis Apulensis Series Oeconomica*, 15(1), pp. 81-91

29. Prețurile de transfer în România, studiu realizat de Ernest & Young și publicat în revista Tribuna Economică nr.44/2008
30. Popa, M. & Popa, M. (2011) Grupul de TVA, *Consultant fiscal*, anul IV, no. 24, novembre-decembre, pp. 9-12
31. Pușcașu I (2008), Normalizarea contabilă și relația dintre contabilitate și gestiunea fiscală a entităților economice, *Buletinul Științific al Universității creștine Dimitrie Cantemir Brașov*, no.9
32. Rus A.(2009), Prețurile de transfer. Cazuri practice recente în România și inițiative OECD, *Curierul fiscal*
33. Shackelford, D. & Shevlin, T. (2001) Empirical Tax Research in Accounting, *Journal of Accounting and Economics*, vol. 31(3), pp. 321-387
34. Shevlin, T. (2007) The Future of Tax Research: From an Accounting Professor's Perspective, *The Journal of the American Taxation Association*, vol. 29(2), pp. 87-93
35. Șteț, M. (2008) 'The Transport service with specific characteristics – accounting and fiscal peculiarities', *MTC Academic Journal*, issue 3, pp. 71-75
36. Țurcaș M. (2007), The impact of the accounting normalization and harmonization on the presentation of the accounting- financial information, articol downloaded from: <http://www.oeconomica.uab.ro/upload/lucrari/920071/55.pdf>
37. Văcărel I.(2007) Tendințe în evoluția sistemelor fiscale ale țărilor membre ale OCDE, Uniunii Europene și României, articol downloaded from http://www.revista.calitateavietii.ro/2007/cv_3_4_2007/08.pdf
38. Tiron-Tudor, A. (2006) Necesitatea armonizării reglementării românești privind prețurile de transfer cu reglementările europene, *Analele Universității din Oradea Științe Economice*, pp. 147-152, downloaded from: <http://steconomice.uoradea.ro/anale/volume/2006/economie-si-administrarea-afacerilor/14.pdf>

C. Other sources

1. Berinde, S. (2005) Contabilitatea și fiscalitatea veniturilor și rezultatelor entităților economice, teză de doctorat, Universitatea Babeș-Bolyai, Facultatea de Științe Economice și Gestiunea Afacerilor, Cluj-Napoca

2. Berinde, S. (2006) Contabilitatea și Fiscalitatea veniturilor și rezultatelor entităților economice, Babes-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, Doctoral thesis
3. Bosnyák, J. (2003) Számveteli értékelési eljárások hatása a vállalkozások vagyoni, jövedelmi és pénzügyi helyzetére [Efectul metodelor de evaluare asupra patrimoniului, performanței și trezoreriei entităților], Doctoral thesis, BCE
4. Cuzdriorean, D. D. (2011) Dezvoltări și aprofundări privind relația dintre contabilitate și fiscalitate, UBB FSEGA, Doctoral thesis
5. Deaconu, A. & Cuzdriorean, D. D. (2011) Accounting and the state. On the actual relationship in a post-communist country, lucrare prezentată la conferința 5th AAC Conference, Cluj-Napoca, 21-23 Septembrie 2011
6. Fekete, Sz., Cuzdriorean, D., Sucală, L. & Mătiș, D. (2009) An attempt at measuring the fiscal influence over accounting. Empirical evidence from Romanian listed companies, SSRN working paper, http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1510430
7. Frerejacque, J. (Editor) (2008) Raport privind respectarea standardelor și codurilor (ROSC) contabilitate și audit România, Decembrie 2008, Banca Mondială
8. Găină A.M. (2008) Principiile dreptului fiscal – fundament al impunerii fiscale, articol downloaded from: <http://drept.uev.ro/R SJ/ Articole/ 2008/R SJ3/09MGaiane.pdf>
9. Hagiu, D. (2011) Sistemul fiscal în România, articol downloaded from: <http://www.scribd.com/doc/51378284/Sistemul-fiscal-in-Romania>
10. Licu M. manager Taxhouse (2008), Prețurile de transfer. Impactul noilor reglementări, articol downloaded from: http://www.taxhouse.ro/_img/file/preturiledetransfer-impactulnoilorreglementari.pdf
11. Pojar, O.A. (2010) Interferența dintre fiscalitate și contabilitate: o perspectivă contemporană, lucrare de licență, coordonator științific Prof. Univ. Dr. Dumitru Mătiș, Babes-Bolyai University, FSEGA, Cluj-Napoca
12. Ghidul OECD (2005) *Transfer pricing guidelines* [Ghid OECD referitor la prețurile de transfer], OECD Publishing.
13. Ghidul OECD (2010) *Transfer Pricing Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and Tax Administrations*, OECD Publishing

D. Financial and accounting regulations

1. 2012 Fiscal Code with the rules for the application from ANAF website
2. Directive IV of the European Economic Community 78/660 / EEC of 25 July 1978 on the annual accounts of certain types of companies, published in the Official Journal of the European Union no. L 222 of 14 August 1978, with subsequent modifications and completions
3. Accounting law no.82 from 24.12.1991 updated and republished
4. Governemnt Decision no. 520/2013 concerning reorganization of ANAF
5. MPF Order no.3055 of 29.10.2009 for approval of accounting regulations in accordance with European Directives, published in the Official Gazette from 22.12.2009 bis no.766
6. OPANAF 155/2012 Instructions for Completing the Declaration 101 "Statement of tax" code 14.13.01.04, downloaded from: http://static.anaf.ro/static/10/Anaf/formulare/dec_101_2_2012.pdf

E. Websites

1. <http://www.anaf.ro>
2. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/ro/index.htm>
3. <http://www.iasplus.com/agenda/perform2.htm>
3. www.ceccaro.ro
4. <http://www.onesource.com/>
4. www.indaco.ro
5. <http://www.royaltystat.com>
5. www.legi-internet.ro
6. www.europa.eu
6. www.mfinante.ro
8. www.legi-internet.ro