

importance” ou qu’elle est „peu importante” (25,17 %), en résultant que la couleur du vin n’est pas une caractéristique très importante pour l’achat du vin (**fig.8**).

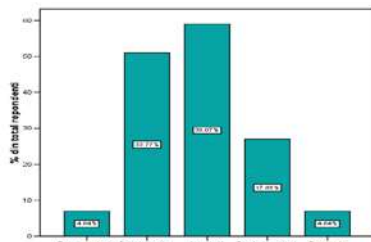


Fig.5– Importanța du cepage à l’acquisition du vin

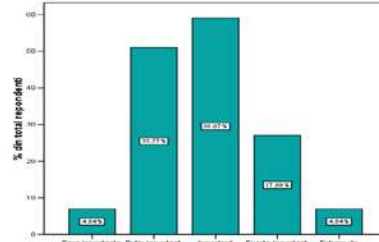


Fig. 6 – Importanța de la calitate percepută par le consommateurs

Pourtant, si on a en vue que la couleur du vin s’associe aux plats culinaires, on apprécie que la couleur et la limpidité du vin sont très importantes.

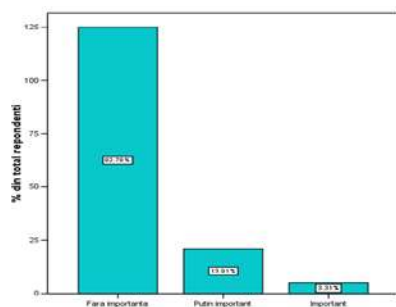


Fig. 7 – Importanța du vechire du vin

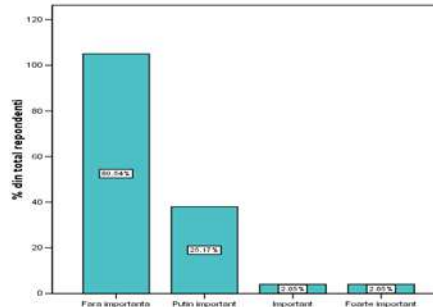


Fig. 8 – Importanța de la culoare du vin

À la question „Combien d’importance présente le prix pour l’achat du vin?”, 60,26 % d’entre les sujets interrogés ont répondu que „le prix n’a aucune importance” ou que „le prix est peu important” (13,25 %), d’où on peut conclure que pour les grands consommateurs le prix n’est pas un obstacle dans l’acquisition d’un bon vin, de qualité supérieure (**fig.9**).

À la question „Combien d’importance a pour les consommateurs la façon de présentation et l’emballage du vin pour être acheté?”, seulement 7,95 % d’entre ceux soumis à l’interview considèrent ce critère „important” ou „très important” (0,66 %) (**fig.10**). Il résulte que les préférences des certains consommateurs sont orientées vers l’achat du vin en vrac, en démontrant un pouvoir réduit d’achat.

En même temps, 72,85 % d’entre les sujets de l’échantillon apprécient que le prestige du producteur ou de l’offrant est „sans importance” pour l’acquisition du vin, fait qui démontre un niveau bas de connaissances dans ce domaine (**fig.11**).

À la question „Quel est le cepage du vin préféré à l’acquisition du vin pour la consommation?”, 30,46 % d’entre ceux interrogés préfèrent le cepage „Busuioacă de Bohotin”, 27,81 % - le cepage „Fetească regală”, 15,89 % - „Zghihară de Huși” etc. (**fig.12**). Les résultats du sondage statistique réalisé montre que les préférences des roumains sont orientées vers les vins doux jusqu’aux vins secs et demi-secs, ainsi qu’il résulte aussi des différents études de spécialité publiées

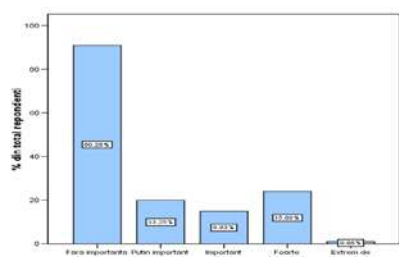


Fig.9 – Importanța a prețului pentru cumpărarea vinului

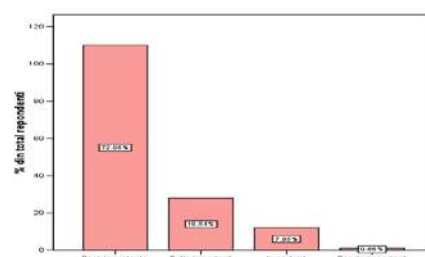


Fig.10– Importanța modului de prezentare și ambalaj al vinului cumpărat

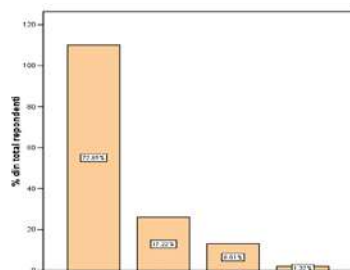


Fig. 11 - Importanța prestigiului producătorului pentru cumpărarea vinului

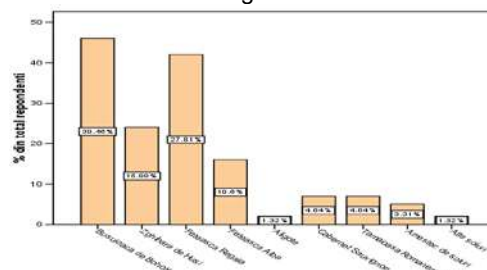


Fig.12 – Clasificarea ierarhică a soiurilor de struguri în funcție de preferințele consumatorilor

În funcție de preferințele consumatorilor pentru un anumit producător sau furnizor de vinuri, S.C. Vidișamp S.A. Huși ocupă prima poziție pe piața din districtul Vaslui, deținând 57,62 % din total, urmată de S.C. Vinicola Averești 2000 S.A. cu 25,83 %, S.C. Speed S.R.L. Huși cu 11,92 % etc. (fig.13).

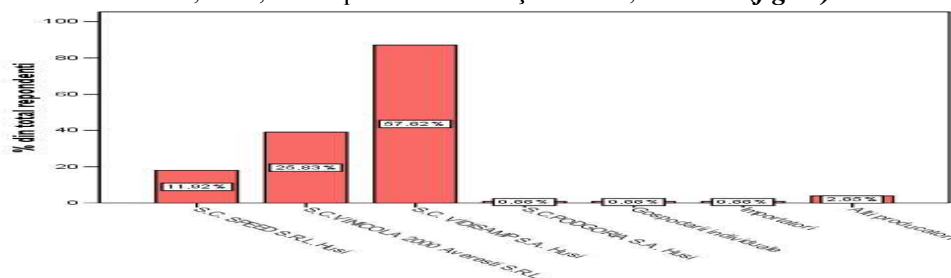


Fig. 13 – Poziția producătorilor de vinuri pe piață în funcție de preferințele consumatorilor

CONCLUZII

1. Cercetarea sociologică a avut ca scop evaluarea atitudinii consumatorilor față de achiziția de vin, fiind bazată pe metoda sondajului statistic prin intermediul chestionarului scris și a fost aplicată pe un eșantion de 161 subiecți, din care au fost validați 151 subiecți, având domiciliul de reședință și locul de muncă în districtul Vaslui.

2. Pentru achiziția de vin, 61,6 % dintre subiecții intervieuați au precizat că soiul de vin este un criteriu important, foarte important sau extrem de important. Însă, 38,4 % dintre ei apreciază că soiul de vin este puțin important sau nu este

d'importance, d'où il résulte que pour ces consommateurs le vin n'est pas considéré un aliment et aussi qu'ils n'ont pas de connaissances solides concernant les cépages des vins offerts par les producteurs.

3. Concernant l'importance de la qualité sensorielle perçue par les consommateurs à l'acquisition du vin, 58,93 % d'entre eux considèrent la qualité sensorielle importante, très importante ou extrêmement importante. Aussi, 82,78 % du nombre total des sujets ont répondu que le vieillissement du vin est sans importance ou peu important, fait qui explique les différents changements d'attitude des consommateurs du vin

4. Concernant la couleur du vin (blanc, rouge ou rosé), la majorité des sujets (94,71 %) considèrent qu'elle n'a pas d'importance ou est peu importante, fait qui montre des connaissances faibles liées à l'association entre la couleur du vin et différents plats culinaires ou des recommandations à l'occasion des événements festives ou des fêtes religieuses.

5. Le prix du vin acheté n'est pas important pour 73,51 % du nombre des sujets interrogés, d'où on peut conclure que pour une partie des consommateurs le prix ne représente pas un obstacle dans l'action d'acquisition..

6. Pour la majorité de ceux interrogés (91,39 %), la façon de présentation et l'emballage du vin ne présentent pas beaucoup d'importance. Par conséquence, la majorité des consommateurs interrogés préfèrent acheter le vin en vrac

7. Dans la région analysée, le cépage du vin préféré pour la consommation est „Busuioaca de Bohotin”, suivi par „Fetească regală” et „Zghihară de Huși”. Il résulte que les roumains préfèrent les vins doux, mais aussi les vins demi-secs et secs.

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DANISH FISCAL SYSTEM

SISTEMUL FISCAL DANEZ

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Abstract. *The tax and levy system is characterizing by suppleness and modernity. Here we make an approach from a fiscal business perspective.*

Keywords: *Income tax, VAT, societies register, fiscal administration.*

Rezumat: *Sistemul de impozite și taxe al Danemarcei este caracterizat de suplețe și modernitate. Aici, noi recurgem la o abordare din perspectiva, mai ales, a fiscalizării (impunerii și taxării) business-ului.*

Cuvinte cheie: *Impozit pe profit, taxa pe valoarea adăugată, registrul societăților, administrație fiscală.*

Generalities regarding the Danish economy. Denmark is part of the group of the most developed countries, OCDE members. This fact is reflected also in the distribution of the production between the various economical sectors. Traditionally, Denmark has been considered an agriculture based country, with big exports on manufactured aliments (food). The agro-alimentary exports are still very important (high), but the agriculture balance became lower than 5% from GDP. The industrial production represents about 20%, constructions about 5%. But, the most dominant sector is the third sector, of the services, with about 46%. We underline the fact that the Danish industry is most of all based on the SMSEs: over 80% from the manufacturing companies have under 20 employees. Just 1000 companies have more than 100 employees, but more than half of the labor from the industrial domain is part of these companies.

The business frame. In Denmark, the Central Business Register (Det Centrale Virksomheds Register – CVR) is the centre for the legal registration of the businesses, in coordination with the Central Register of the Population that administrate the system of the personal numbers and also keeps the information about the population/persons, and also with the Central Register of the Building and Accommodation, in the construction and locative space administration domain.

CVR is the central register of the commercial companies from Denmark, and the information from the register is the basis of the contact between the companies and the public in solving various fiscal, administrative, statistical and other demands/aspects, regarding the companies. Beside that, the information from the register is used by many commercial companies in their business practice.

The inputs from this register are reported also to other public authorities, such as: The Tariffs and Fiscal Central Administration (Told og Skat), that is under the ferule of the Ministry of Contribution/taxes (Skatteministeriet), The Danish agency for Commerce and Companies and the Danish Centre for Statistics, that becomes, also data suppliers for others. The public authority obligation to use the number of CVR makes this number to be mentioned on the heather of the letters or other materials addressed in a business purpose in

Denmark. The allocation of the CVR number had as the base the SE number, which is accorded in fiscal purposes, by the Tariffs and Fiscal.

The public taxation. The net profit of the companies is the basis of the 28% taxation level. These taxes are identical for any kind of company A/S, ApS and branches/subsidiaries. A Danish - resident company is forced by law to this taxation for its profits from all over the world. A company is considered to be resident in Denmark for fiscal reasons if it is legal registered in Denmark and it has the legal headquarter in Denmark. But even a company that is registered outside of the Denmark is considered resident (in Denmark), for fiscal reasons, if its own management is located in this country. The effective management is determined on the basis of the place where the businesses decisions are daily taken.

Some payments for non-residents make, also, the object for a taxation, which can be reduced, in accordance with different external treaty regarding the taxation. The dividends from the Danish subsidiaries can be distributed without taxation, under the condition that the mother-company to detain 25% or more from that subsidiary company, during a period of at least one year, and the dividends are regarding that period.

In accordance with the Danish law/regulation, taxes are caught for the royalty from the right of using patents/licences, trade brand, drawings or models, plans, formulas or secret procedures and information regarding the industrial, commercial or scientific procedures. The payments for the intangible goods acquisition, with connection with some material goods, are not usually under taxation. Even so, the payment for the know-how access can be regarded as an object of taxation.

To mention the fact that between Romania and Denmark there is a "Treaty regarding the avoidance of double tax payment on the income and wealth taxation", signed in December 1976. In accordance with this convention, there are presented taxation levels of 15% for persons and companies, 0% for dividends from the companies and 10% for royalties. Also in accordance with the convention, once the taxation has been established and received in one of the countries, there will not be any other taxation in the other country. In Denmark there is an VAT (MOMS) of 25%. Some businesses are excepted from the payment of the MOMS. Between these, the most important are: the hospital, medical and dental care, the bank services and some financial activities and also the tourism agents' services. The Danish legal created companies must register for payment of the MOMS.

We conclude underlining the fact that a company registered in a foreign country, that does its businesses in Denmark, can be asked for submitting fin order to pay the at a specialised agent. The MOMS recover can be made only for the foreign companies, not registered for MOMS in Denmark.

Note: Denmark implements the EU directives in the national legislation as laws or regulations. For many economical, fiscal, situations, the specific demands are those from the European norms and standards (<http://www.ds.dk/>). To be consulted the economical information from the Romanian Embassy in Denmark.

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