Fişa suspiciunii de plagiat / Sheet of plagiarism's suspicion

Indexat la: 00302.03

Opera suspicionată (OS)	Opera autentică (OA)
Suspicious work	Authentic work

OS BUSU, Cristian; BUSU, Mihail; DRĂGOI, Mihai; POPA, Ion; DOBRIN, Cosmin, and GIURGIU, Adriana. Dissipative advertising in retail markets. *Economic computation and economic cybernetics studies and research.* **49**(2). ISSN: 0424-267X. ISSN: 1842-3264. 2015. p.52-69.

Notă: Lucrarea cofinanţată de Fondul Social European prin Programul Operaţional Sectorial pentru Resurse Umane 2007-2013 / proiect POSDRU/159/1.5/S/142115 "Performanţă şi excelenţă în cercetarea doctorală şi postdoctorală în domeniul de ştiinţe economice în România".

OA BARIGOZZI, Francesca, PEITZ, Martin. Comparative advertising and competition policy. Working Paper. 19/2004. SSRN Electronic Journal. Available at: papers.ssrn.com. Last accessed: June, 10, 2016. File Name: SSRN-id699583.

Incidenţa minimă a suspiciunii / Minimum incidence of suspicion		
p.02:04 – p.02:13	p.23:07 – p.23:17	
p.02:36 – p.03:03	p.23:40 – p.24:04	

Fişa întocmită pentru includerea suspiciunii în Indexul Operelor Plagiate în România de la Sheet drawn up for including the suspicion in the Index of Plagiarized Works in Romania at www.plagiate.ro

Notă: p.285:00 semnifică "pagina 285 până la capăt".	Note : p.285:00 means "page 285 to the end".
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Argumentarea calificării de plagiat

Nr. crt.	Descrierea situației care este încadrată drept plagiat	Se confirmă
1.	Preluarea identică a unor pasaje dintr-o operă autentică publicată, fără precizarea întinderii şi menţionarea provenienţei şi însuşirea acestora într-o lucrare ulterioară celei autentice.	✓
2.	Preluarea identică a unor pasaje dintr-o operă autentică publicată, care sunt rezumate ale unor opere anterioare operei autentice, fără precizarea întinderii şi menţionarea provenienţei şi însuşirea acestora într-o lucrare ulterioară celei autentice.	
3.	Preluarea identică a unor figuri dintr-o operă autentică publicată, fără menţionarea provenienţei şi însuşirea acestora într-o lucrare ulterioară celei autentice.	
4.	Preluarea identică a unor poze dintr-o operă autentică publicată, fără menţionarea provenienţei şi însuşirea acestora într-o lucrare ulterioară celei autentice.	
5.	Preluarea identică a unor tabele dintr-o operă autentică publicată, fără menţionarea provenienţei şi însuşirea acestora într-o lucrare ulterioară celei autentice.	
6.	Republicarea unei opere anterioare publicate, prin includerea unui nou autor sau de noi autori fără contribuţie explicită în lista de autori	
7.	Republicarea unei opere anterioare publicate, prin excluderea unui autor sau a unor autori din lista iniţială de autori.	
8.	Preluarea identică de pasaje dintr-o operă autentică publicată, fără precizarea întinderii şi menţionarea provenienţei, fără nici o intervenţie care să justifice exemplificarea sau critica prin aportul creator al autorului care preia şi însuşirea acestora într-o lucrare ulterioară celei autentice.	✓
9.	Preluarea identică de figuri sau reprezentări grafice dintr-o operă autentică publicată, fără menţionarea provenienţei, fără nici o intervenţie care să justifice exemplificarea sau critica prin aportul creator al autorului care preia şi însuşirea acestora într-o lucrare ulterioară celei autentice.	
10.	Preluarea identică de tabele dintr-o operă autentică publicată, fără menţionarea provenienţei, fără nici o intervenţie care să justifice exemplificarea sau critica prin aportul creator al autorului care preia şi însuşirea acestora într-o lucrare ulterioară celei autentice.	
11.	Preluarea identică a unor fragmente de demonstrație sau de deducere a unor relații matematice care nu se justifică în regăsirea unei relații matematice finale necesare aplicării efective dintr-o operă autentică publicată, fără menţionarea provenienţei, fără nici o intervenţie care să justifice exemplificarea sau critica prin aportul creator al autorului care preia şi însuşirea acestora într-o lucrare ulterioară celei autentice.	
12.	Preluarea identică a textului unei lucrări publicate anterior sau simultan, cu același titlu sau cu titlu similar, de un același autor / un același grup de autori în publicații sau edituri diferite.	
13.	Preluarea identică de pasaje ale unui cuvânt înainte sau ale unei prefeţe care se referă la două opere, diferite, publicate în două momente diferite de timp.	

Notă:

- a) Prin "proveniență" se înțelege informația din care se pot identifica cel puțin numele autorului / autorilor, titlul operei, anul apariției.
- b) Plagiatul este definit prin textul legii¹.

"...plagiatul – expunerea într-o operă scrisă sau o comunicare orală, inclusiv în format electronic, a unor texte, idei, demonstrații, date, ipoteze, teorii, rezultate ori metode științifice extrase din opere scrise, inclusiv în format electronic, ale altor autori, fără a menționa acest lucru și fără a face trimitere la operele originale...".

Tehnic, plagiatul are la bază conceptul de piesă de creație care²:

"...este un element de comunicare prezentat în formă scrisă, ca text, imagine sau combinat, care posedă un subiect, o organizare sau o construcție logică și de argumentare care presupune niște premise, un raţionament și o concluzie. Piesa de creaţie presupune în mod necesar o formă de exprimare specifică unei persoane. Piesa de creaţie se poate asocia cu întreaga operă autentică sau cu o parte a acesteia..."

cu care se poate face identificarea operei plagiate sau suspicionate de plagiat³:

- "...O operă de creație se găsește în poziția de operă plagiată sau operă suspicionată de plagiat în raport cu o altă operă considerată autentică dacă:
- i) Cele două opere tratează acelaşi subiect sau subiecte înrudite.
- ii) Opera autentică a fost făcută publică anterior operei suspicionate.
- iii) Cele două opere conţin piese de creaţie identificabile comune care posedă, fiecare în parte, un subiect şi o formă de prezentare bine definită.
- iv) Pentru piesele de creaţie comune, adică prezente în opera autentică şi în opera suspicionată, nu există o menţionare explicită a provenienţei. Menţionarea provenienţei se face printr-o citare care permite identificarea piesei de creaţie preluate din opera autentică.
- v) Simpla menționare a titlului unei opere autentice într-un capitol de bibliografie sau similar acestuia fără delimitarea întinderii preluării nu este de natură să evite punerea în discuție a suspiciunii de plagiat.
- vi) Piesele de creație preluate din opera autentică se utilizează la construcții realizate prin juxtapunere fără ca acestea să fie tratate de autorul operei suspicionate prin poziția sa explicită.
- vii) In opera suspicionată se identifică un fir sau mai multe fire logice de argumentare şi tratare care leagă aceleași premise cu aceleași concluzii ca în opera autentică..."

¹ Legii nr. 206/2004 privind buna conduită în cercetarea ştiinţifică, dezvoltarea tehnologică şi inovare, publicată în Monitorul Oficial al României, Partea I, nr. 505 din 4 iunie 2004

² ISOC, D. *Ghid de acţiune împotriva plagiatului: bună-conduită, prevenire, combatere*. Cluj-Napoca: Ecou Transilvan, 2012.

³ ISOC, D. *Prevenitor de plagiat*. Cluj-Napoca: Ecou Transilvan, 2014.



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DISSIPATIVE ADVERTISING IN RETAIL **MARKETS**

BUSU, Cristian; BUSU, Mihail; DRAGOI, Mihai; POPA, Ion;

Dobrin, Cosmin; Giurgiu, Adriana

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ABSTRACT Significant amounts of money are spent every year on advertising. Because under

> some legislation the direct advertising of the products' price is forbidden and the quality is very difficult to be signaled, it is important to know if the dissipative advertising maybe successfully used by the firms to signal elements as the price or the quality of the goods. Dissipative advertising has two main characteristics: first it does not directly affect demand and second it is easy to observe that a substantial amount of money has been spent. In this paper we analysed the advertising behaviour of firms with private information as to their respective qualities. The key point is that the firm which spends the most on advertising has the highest quality. Thus the "non-informative" advertising

is able to signalize to consumers the highest quality firm.

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1 of 2

Lecturer Cristian BUSU, PhD E-mail: cristian.busu@man.ase.ro Mihail BUSU, PhD Candidate

E-mail: mihail.busu@man.ase.ro, corresponding author

The Bucharest University of Economic Studies

Mihai DRAGOI, PhD

E-mail: dragoi.i.mihai@gmail.com Romanian Competition Council Professor Ion POPA, PhD

E-mail: ion.popa@man.ase.ro Professor Cosmin Dobrin, PhD E-mail: cosmin.dobrin@man.ase.ro

The Bucharest University of Economic Studies Associate Professor Adriana Giurgiu, PhD

E-mail: adrianagiurgiu@gmail.com

DISSIPATIVE ADVERTISING IN RETAIL MARKETS

Abstract. Significant amounts of money are spent every year on advertising. Because under some legislation the direct advertising of the products' price is forbidden and the quality is very difficult to be signaled, it is important to know if the dissipative advertising maybe successfully used by the firms to signal elements as the price or the quality of the goods. Dissipative advertising has two main characteristics: first it does not directly affect demand and second it is easy to observe that a substantial amount of money has been spent.

In this paper we analysed the advertising behaviour of firms with private information as to their respective qualities. The key point is that the firm which spends the most on advertising has the highest quality. Thus the "non-informative" advertising is able to signalize to consumers the highest quality firm.

Keyword: advertising, dissipative advertising, quality, equilibrium, search rule.

JEL Classification: L11, L22

1. Introduction

Significant amounts of money are spent every year on advertising. For example if we speak only about the advertising through mobile phones, in 2011 the amounts spent in the U.S. passed the \$1 billion. More exactly, the \$1.23 billion

spent in 2011 is nearly double the investment made by advertisers into mobile ads in the U.S. in 2010 (which was \$743 million) but it represents only 28% of predictions for 2015.

According to the classic view of advertising, advertising is persuasive – that is, by modifying tastes and creating brand loyalty, advertising changes the preferences of consumers.

Since consumers' willingness to pay for the goods increases, the demand for the sponsoring brand increases as well and becomes less elastic.

The interpretation of advertising as persuasive has been criticized because it assumes that demand is positively affected by advertising, while consumers' utility is not. In the case of advertising as a complement this problem is solved since it is assumed that consumers hold a stable set of preferences into which advertising enters as one argument.

As it is well known, the main important aspects which are taken into consideration by a buyer when she choose a product, besides the satisfaction of a need, are the price and the quality. However, under some legislation the direct advertising of the products' price is forbidden and beside this the quality is very difficult to be signaled since usually the consumer has to buy and use the product in order to observe it's quality. Because of these the economists tried to see if the use of high prices will induce the consumers the impression of a high quality of the good. An impediment here is that a low quality producer may mimes the presence of a high quality if there is no other element which can help the consumers to distinguish between the two groups of producers. Such an element seems to be the amount spent by the firms on advertising, the so called "dissipative advertising", which can show the financial power of the firm and by this, the efforts invested by the firm in research and development.

Dissipative advertising has two main characteristics: first it does not directly affect de mand (not persuasive nor informative content) and second it is easy to observe that a substantial amount of money has been spent.

At this point another questions arrives in mind: is the dissipative advertising a sufficient element for revealing the quality of the goods? under which set of conditions the dissipative advertising helps consumers to infer the quality of the goods? have a high quality producer to rely on dissipative advertising for signaling the quality of it's goods?

2. Literature review

The term dissipative advertising indicates that it is just the cost of the ad, instead of its content, which is able to transmit information to consumers. The firm burns money in the advertising campaign and this is publicly observable; the consequence is that advertising expenses can indirectly communicate information to consumers (Nelson (1974)). Under such indirectly informative advertising, the

sponsoring firm does not necessarily give truthful information. By the amount of the advertising expenditure the firm may be able to convince consumers that its claims are truthful.

In the economics literature it has been well established theoretically that advertising spending can be a signal of product quality for experience goods Nelson (1974), Varian (1980), Kihlstrom and Riordan (1984) and Milgrom and Roberts (1986).

Starting with Lucas (1972), many economists have embraced the idea that dispersed information is a powerful tool for explaining some macroeconomic puzzles, for instance the existence of nominal rigidities and real effects of money.

In Bagwell and Lee (2010) the authors construct an advertising equilibrium in which informed consumers use an advertising search rule and buy from the highest-advertising firm. They modify the Bagwell and Ramey (1994) model by assuming that each firm has private information about its exogenous costs of production but is made no assumption on the quality of the goods and its importance when consumers select what firm to visit in order to buy the good.

By this point of view we can say that the relation between the quality and unit cost in Bagwell and Lee (2010) may be represented as follows:

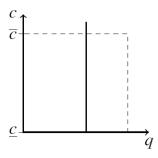


Figure 1. Relation between the quality and unit cost

Athey et al. (2004) establish related conditions under which optimal collusion for sellers in a first-price procurement auction entails pooling at the buyer's reservation value. Building on techniques used by Athey et al. (2004), Bagwell and Lee show that the random equilibrium's advantage overwhelms its disadvantage, if the distribution of types is log-concave and demand is sufficiently inelastic.

Another important paper for the economics of advertising is Linnemer (2011), where the author extends the classical quality signaling model Milgrom and Roberts (1986) by allowing the quality to vary continuously. Taking into