Decizie de includere a faptei de plagiat în Indexul Operelor Plagiate în România şi pentru admitere la publicare în volum tipărit

A. Notă de constatare şi confirmare a indiciilor de plagiat se bazează pe fişa suspiciunii inclusă în decizie.

Fişa suspiciunii de plagiat / Sheet of plagiarism's suspicion	
Opera suspicionată (OS) **Suspicious work**	**Opera autentică (OA)** **Authentic work**
OS COSTOIU, Mihnea; ADAMESCU, Dorina; SVASTA, Paul; NICOLA, Sofia; Valentin, PLEŞU; IANCU, Petrică; ALEŞINCU, Horia; ŢAPU, Adina and TĂLPUŞ, Monica. Integrated Software Application for University Research Management. *Chemical Engineering Transactions*. Vol.21. 2010. p.1069-1074.	
OA ADAMESCU, Dorina; COSTOIU, Mihnea; COROCĂESCU, Mihai; PLEŞU Valentin; IANCU, Petrică; ADAMESCU, Gheorghe; ARSENE, Constantin and TĂLPUŞ, Monica. Integrated Software Application for University Management of Material Resources. *Chemical Engineering Transactions*. Vol.21. 2010.p.493-498.	
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: Prin „p.72:00" se înţelege paragraful care se termină la finele pag.72. Notaţia „p.00:00" semnifică până la ultima pagină a capitolului curent, în întregime de la punctul iniţial al preluării.

Note: By „p.72:00" one understands the text ending with the end of the page 72. By „p.00:00" one understands the taking over from the initial point till the last page of the current chapter, entirely.

B. Incadrarea faptei se justifică prin fişa de argumentare a calificării alăturată care este parte a deciziei.

Pe baza probelor şi argumentelor de mai sus fapta de plagiat se indexează la poziţia **00331** *şi se publică la adresa electronică* www.plagiate.ro *la data de 24 octombrie 2016.*

Echipa Indexului Operelor Plagiate în România

Fişa de argumentare a calificării

Nr. crt.	Descrierea situaţiei care este încadrată drept plagiat	Se confirmă
1.	Preluarea identică a unor pasaje (piese de creaţie de tip text) dintr-o operă autentică publicată, fără precizarea întinderii şi menţionarea provenienţei şi însuşirea acestora într-o lucrare ulterioară celei autentice.	✓
2.	Preluarea a unor pasaje (piese de creaţie de tip text) 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 (piese de creaţie de tip grafic) dintr-o operă autentică publicată, fără menţionarea provenienţei şi însuşirea acestora într-o lucrare ulterioară celei autentice.	✓
4.	Preluarea identică a unor poze (piese de creaţie de tip grafic) dintr-o operă autentică publicată, fără menţionarea provenienţei şi însuşirea acestora într-o lucrare ulterioară celei autentice.	✓
5.	Preluarea identică a unor tabele (piese de creaţie de tip structură de informaţie) 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 (piese de creaţie) dintr-o operă autentică publicată, fără precizarea întinderii şi menţionarea provenienţei, fără nici o intervenţie personală 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 (piese de creaţie de tip grafic) 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 (piese de creaţie de tip structură de informaţie) 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 demonstraţie sau de deducere a unor relaţii matematice care nu se justifică în regăsirea unei relaţii 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 (piese de creaţie de tip text) unei lucrări publicate anterior sau simultan, cu acelaşi titlu sau cu titlu similar, de un acelaşi autor / un acelaşi grup de autori în publicaţii sau ediţii diferite.	
13.	Preluarea identică de pasaje (piese de creaţie de tip text) 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 „provenienţă" se înţelege informaţia din care se pot identifica cel puţin numele autorului / autorilor, titlul operei, anul apariţiei.

b) Plagiatul este definit prin textul legii[1].

> „ …plagiatul – expunerea într-o operă scrisă sau o comunicare orală, inclusiv în format electronic, a unor texte, idei, demonstraţii, date, ipoteze, teorii, rezultate ori metode ştiinţifice extrase din opere scrise, inclusiv în format electronic, ale altor autori, fără a menţiona acest lucru şi fără a face trimitere la operele originale…".

Tehnic, plagiatul are la bază conceptul de **piesă de creaţie** care[2]:

> „…este un element de comunicare prezentat în formă scrisă, ca text, imagine sau combinat, care posedă un subiect, o organizare sau o construcţie logică şi de argumentare care presupune nişte premise, un raţionament şi 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 plagiat[3]:

> „…O operă de creaţie se găseşte în poziţia 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 menţionare 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 discuţie a suspiciunii de plagiat.
> vi) Piesele de creaţie preluate din opera autentică se utilizează la construcţii realizate prin juxtapunere fără ca acestea să fie tratate de autorul operei suspicionate prin poziţia sa explicită.
> vii) In opera suspicionată se identifică un fir sau mai multe fire logice de argumentare şi tratare care leagă aceleaşi premise cu aceleaşi concluzii ca în opera autentică…"

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[1] Legea 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.

Integrated Software Application for University Management of Material Resources

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The main purpose of SIMREM project (Integrated System for the Management of the Material Resources) is to setup a new and complex integrated software system for management of university material resources, putting emphasis on purchasing correlated to organization's approved budget. The system has to be designed and developed for using also by any other public institution or private company.

In these respects, a software application was developed as platform independent (Windows, Linux etc.), for relational databases (Oracle, Microsoft SQL Server etc.) using the newest WEB technologies (J2EE/JEE), JDBC, Hibernate and JasperReports, which are sustained by ORACLE and by the Open Source Java community. The innovative development technology enables access to system from anywhere, either Intranet or Internet, using only a regular internet browser (e.g. Internet Explorer). Besides ease-of-use for end users, this unique and remarkable feature significantly reduces system costs (acquisition, implementation, maintenance and support).

The application insures centralized support for the management and for making decisions in real-time regarding acquisitions and inventory issues, services and fixed assets, permanently in agreement with approved budget. Due to the integration of all acquisition processes and to the continuous balancing of acquisition activity and organization's approved budget (both of them based on applying the public accounting system, converging with the European Directives and International Standards for Public Sector), SIMREM is unique in Romania and once more different from almost ERP and MRP software tools on the market.

The system is implemented in this moment in several locations; but the first location in chronological order is University POLITEHNICA of Bucharest, who sustains the prototype testing and final software product validation.

SIMREM is fully integrated with the actual university system for economic and financial management (EMSYS – Enterprise Management SYStem, produced by PRODINF Software), but it is opened to any other ERP system. Besides, it is also a functional platform for another innovative software system: MIAACU (Integrated Information System for University Research Activity Management), which is produced through collaboration between University POLITEHNICA of Bucharest (UPB),

PRODINF Software and Academy for Economic Studies Bucharest (ASE) for the research activity management in universities and, by extension, in any other specialized public institution or private company.

All the two integrated systems (EMSYS and MIAACU) are developed based on the same innovative technology as SIMREM is.

1. Technical architecture

The technical architecture of the informatics system was such created to be safe while functioning by: insuring tolerance to incidents, auto-recovery instruments for the database, treating processes in transactional regime ("all or nothing"), treating users' errors and events once with data introduction.

The application is such structured on four levels: database server, web server, application server and "thin" client (browser).

Figure 1: *The technical architecture of software integrated system SIMREM*
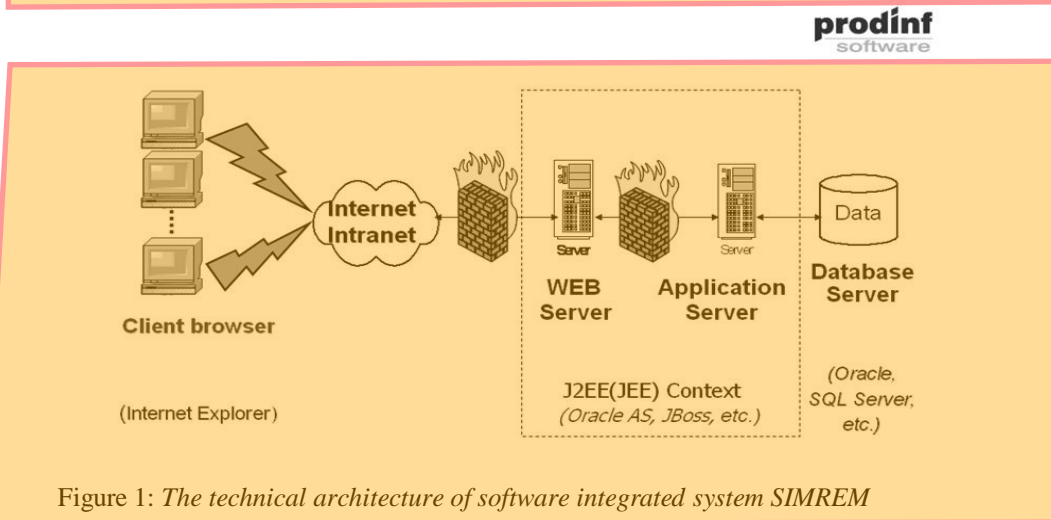
In case the connection between the client and the application server is interrupted and then restored, the transaction can be continued from where it was interrupted.

Data security is insured at many levels: network, communications, database and by own application tools. The system works in real-time: no additional manufacturing of data are done. Once the information is validated by the user, this one is transmitted by internal mechanisms in all components of the system where it has impact.

The access to information can be configured at different levels: module (acquisitions, inventory, reports), function (processing purchase requests, offers, contracts, purchase orders, receiving documents, suppliers invoices, inventory issues, cassations, material transfers), applicant, expert budget-administrator, accountant, procurement responsible. The access to data can be integral (visualizing and/or updating) or restricted (only visualizing). Reports can be extracted on different shapes: PDF, EXCEL, on screen or in text file. Mechanisms for monitoring user actions and history reporting of the realized transactions are also implemented.

2. Conceptual model and functional architecture

From the functional point of view, SIMREM is an informatics system for management of material resources which solves the following functions of the organizations: accounting the purchase requests, contracts and purchase orders, projecting the procurement plan as instrument for budgeting material resources, processing the procurement process (receiving documents and invoices), the management of materials with the insurance of the patrimonial integrity (by inventory management and determining the stock level from which it can be automatically launched material requests).

The system permanently checks, for any acquisition, framing the allocated approved budget and the integration with the system for economic and financial management insures information in real-time for Financial and Accounting departments.
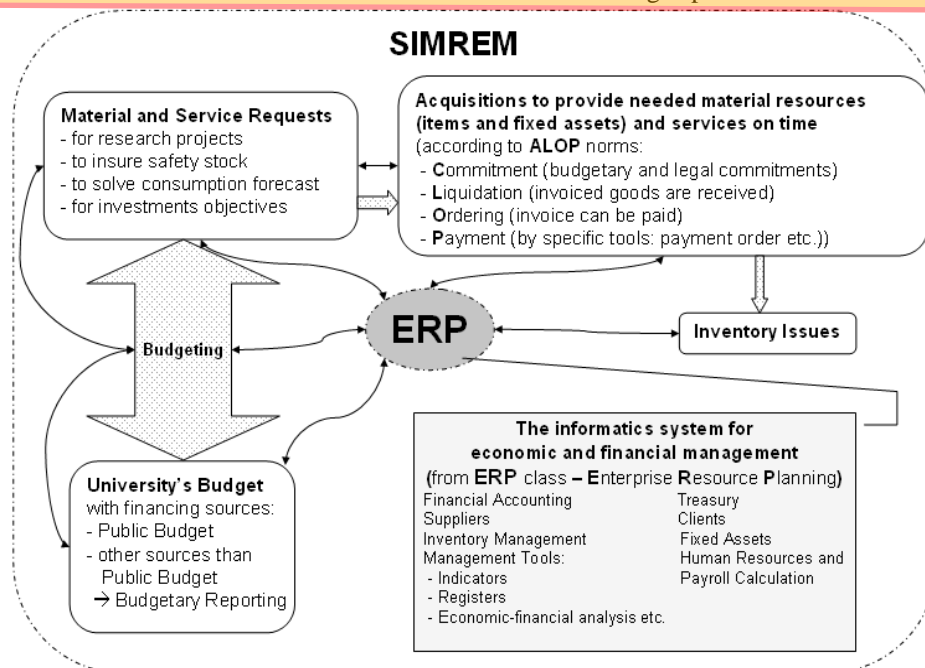

Figure 2: The functional architecture of SIMREM

This particularity, doubled by the special integrated implementation of the ALOP norms for spending (Angajare – Commitment, Lichidare – Liquidation, Ordonantare – Ordering, Plata – Payment), allows real-time tracking of budgets, as forecast and execution.

When a user initiates any action regarding the acquisition process, the system checks framing the approved allocated budget and if affirmative, it also records the respective phenomena in the budgetary and financial accounting of the University.
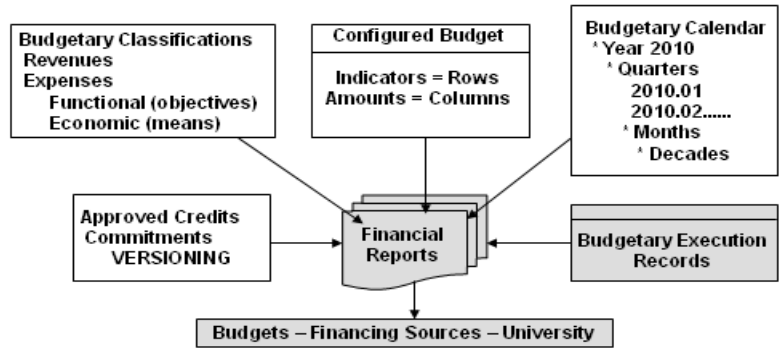
Figure 3: *Configuring and monitoring the budgets*

2.1 Procurement and inventory management

In any organization, and particularly in a University, first stage in the supply chain is to establish and justify the procurement necessary based on the specific technical-economic documentation. In SIMREM the main tools are procurement plan (according to Public Procurement Law) and MRP (Material Requirements Planning) calculation control functions (MRP II standard is implemented).

2.1.1 Purchase requests and budgetary commitments

The purchase request (PR) regroups and sorts requirements of products and services and can be launched by different applicants (departments of the organization); it mentions the products codes, requested quantities and estimated values. The expert budget-administrator establishes the necessity and the opportunity of the acquisition, specifies the financing sources and checks framing the approved budget. The accountant certifies it and releases the afferent budgetary commitment. Preventive financial control and the credit ordinate supervise the process by signing accordingly. Later on, the procurement responsible fills in the CPV (Common Procurement Vocabulary) codes and starts the procurement procedure.
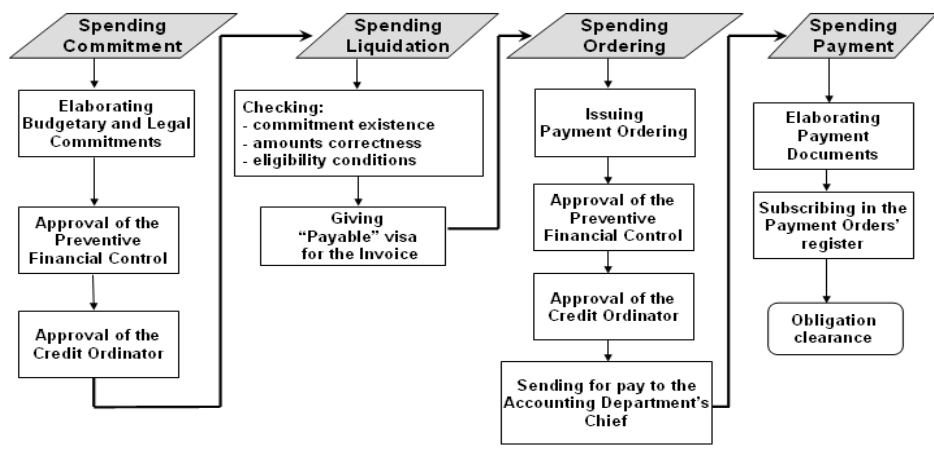

Figure 4: *The process schema for the ALOP norms*

A tracking system allows to all persons involved to see anytime the status of PR.

2.1.2 Purchase orders/contracts (legal commitments)

The purchase order/contract (PO) is the document by which the organization requests the supplier to deliver products or services. In the case of public organizations the legal base of any PO is the approved PR which always must frame the approved budget; the system insures traceability by forming PO from purchase requests. After signing the contract, procurement responsible updates in the system the eventual price changes, but in the limits of the approved budget, and marks the order as "Receivable".

In this moment, according to existing norms, the commitment stage is finished.

2.1.3 Receiving of ordered goods, spending liquidation

The transactions referring to materials or fixed assets receiving documents, based on the supplier invoice or delivery note are ruled by registered PO. Items receiving can be achieved in a buffer zone of receiving/inspection or in the warehouse; items received are allocated to orders. Traceability of the received items is insured by procurement lots. The system also realizes returns management; there is available a monitor regarding the procurement history, orders received after due date, unfilled orders, etc.. The spending liquidation stage is sustained in SIMREM by functionalities which allow to register explicitly in the system the supplier invoice and to associate it to the receiving documents to establish eventual differences of quantity and price. Only if there are no differences (neither quantity nor price), supplier invoice can be approved as "Payable"; this meaning also finalizing the liquidation stage.

2.1.4 Spending ordering and payment

Ordering is the phase in the budgetary execution process where it is confirmed that goods delivery have been done and the payment can be realized. The internal document is the payment ordering, by which the credit ordinate orders to be realized the payment. According to norms, the payment ordering needs to have original justification documents as well as approval from authorized persons, confirming the correctness. The system ensures payment ordering by simple specification of the "Payable" invoice and of the amount to pay. Due to it's unique integration, the system automatically identifies all justification documents (receiving note, minute for works/services, PO, PR etc.).

Payment ordering is approved and together with all supporting document in original is sent to payment. The payment is registered in suppliers accounting module (in EMSYS), based on the payment ordering from SIMREM.

2.1.5 Inventory Management

Regarding the inventory management, SIMREM solves: the quantity-value accounting of the stock globally and at different detail levels, methods of inventory evaluation (LIFO, FIFO and moving average cost), systematic updates of the products and materials schedule, inputs transactions, outputs and transfers, stocks dimensioning, if necessary (filling level, safety stock), tracking the evolution of effective inventory related to the estimated limits, tracking of effective inventory issues related to norm limits. All inventory transactions are monographer and integrated to EMSYS.

2.2 The integration to the system for economic and financial management

SIMREM integration to the system for economic and financial management has as effect reducing the human effort in transaction processing and strengthening the collaboration between organization departments by automatic system actions:

- updating the accounts balance for inventory, expenses, fixed assets and commitments;

- charging of procurement costs per cost centers;
- registering material inputs, fixed assets, services in the suppliers accounting;
- affecting treasury flows with the payments ordered for the received goods;
- affecting expense section of the budget by processed inventory issues etc..

3. Conclusions

A new and unique software application for university material resources management has been developed and implemented. Complexity of such a project involved structuring the solution by realizing an informatics application to insure information aggregation, experimenting the integrated system in different environments (PRODINF Software, University POLITEHNICA of Bucharest, other locations), elaborating documentation for commercializing prototype's copy, monitoring changes from the initial version and setting-up corrective procedures.

The main benefits of implementing SIMREM are: updated information for the management to enable them to make decisions regarding the acquisitions on time, efficient budget management, efficient control of inventory issues, better management of stocks and collaboration with the suppliers. The innovative development technology enables reducing the system costs (implementing, operating, administration, support). Registration of the SIMREM mark (Integrated System for the Materials Resources Management) in Romania, to the National Office for Investments and Marks (OSIM) and to the Romanian Office for the Author Rights (ORDA) is also an aim of the project.

Acknowledgement

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