Abstract: Science is the driving force of economic growth, raise living standards and social welfare. Scientific findings creates an endless flow of new commercial products, new technologies and new sources of energy that benefits all people. Science provides sustainable economic and social development of the national economy by providing access to technological performance, developing innovative environment, the introduction of total quality and human resource development.

Keywords: science, research, development, innovation, progress

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1. Motivation

The current economic crisis reasons for an increase in investment in education and research in the context of reforming their investment in these strategic areas, representing an exit solution. The current system is bloated and RDI was developed gradually after 1948 as part of a planned economy. This system is rigid, outdated and incompatible with the market economy and economic globalization. Lack of reform and under-funding education and research activities and long-term impact will lead to a deepening economic crisis and the narrowing range of solutions to address it. Reform of research should be coupled with education reform, to strengthen research in universities.

2. RDI Reform Strategy for 2007-2013

2.1. Strategic Vision

2.1.1. Vision Statement

Science is the driving force of economic growth, raise living standards and social welfare. Scientific findings creates an endless flow of new commercial products, new technologies and
new sources of energy that benefits all people. Science provides sustainable economic and social development of the national economy by providing access to technological performance, developing innovative environment, the introduction of total quality and human resource development.

2.1.2. RDI system mission
RDI system mission is to develop technology to economic performance, knowledge transfer and quality management for institutions and businesses more competitive national economy.

2.1.3. Long-term objectives
RDI system long term objectives are:

a) increase the potential for disseminating information on science and technology;

b) technology development partnership;

c) increasing technological documentation;

d) increase the technological absorption potential businesses;

e) training / improvement of innovative human resources;

f) increasing the number of SMEs applying new technologies;

g) introducing total quality management;

h) developing networks and innovative technology platforms;

i) introduction of the principles of innovation and technology transfer in education;

j) increasing public awareness of science and technology.

2.2. Aim and specific objectives
RDI system development goal is to provide facilities and information and technology services to businesses in the field, to increase competitiveness and sustainable economic development.

The specific objectives of the RDI system development are:

a) improve the organizational structure by directing the work of RDI services and technology transfer that market demand;

b) effective utilization of human resources;

c) strengthening of the RDI system asset;

d) diversification of funding sources;

e) improving the management of RDI system;

f) improving the marketing of the RDI system.

2.3. Actual situation
Currently in Romania there are three priority systems research, development and innovation: Academic system (Romanian Academy and branch academies); The system of public institutions (subordinate / coordinate ministries); University system.

Also, the current national system of RDI following structures exist research, development and innovation: State-owned companies, from the former branch institutes; Privately owned companies; Private foundations and associations.

The R & D and innovation (RDI) found in Romania is not able to ensure the promotion of industrial development because of its weaknesses, among which the most important are: R & D expenses extremely low compared to industrialized countries; Total or near total absence of research and development in the enterprise sector, which is ultimately the main factor for innovation; Fragmentation of public sector R & D and insufficient orientation towards the needs of its industrial sector; Weak institutions publicly funded R & D; Excessive priority given by some of these institutions, basic research, applied research at the expense of the expense of fragmentation of scientific research with non-specific effect in structuring the financing means of universities and academic sectors; The attitude and mentality of researchers from these institutes, which are more concerned with career prospects than the national industry needs; Lack of adequate incentives for RDI; Mismanagement of funds for research (scientific meetings, exhibitions etc.). Capitalizing superficial RDI results; Poor equipment RDI activity; Lack of regular analysis of actual correlation between the Romanian society needs and priorities as the direction of research programs within PNRDI so as to ensure an increasing share of priority projects, which will be awarded by public auction and particularly those of community (eg drinking water, wastewater, waste management, air and soil pollution, energy, health); Discouraging inventive activities by applying excessive in relation to income tax inventors; Tender evaluation criteria for projects of
excellence in purpose inconsistent with professional associations and industry options.

On the other hand, in Romania there are still technical and material base of RDI, previously created anti-communist revolution, but an industry innovation. However, the innovative process was much hampered by the gradual disappearance of human and institutional actors, and by reducing investment and R & D expenditure.

2.4. Science policy in Romania

Mission to develop, implement, monitor and evaluate policies in research, development and innovation is fulfilled by the Ministry of Education, Research, Innovation, Youth and Sport - National Authority for Scientific Research, as a body of central public administration research area development. Powers of the National Authority for Scientific Research, as a state authority for research, development, consisting of:

a) developing and updating national strategies;
b) providing the institutional framework for national strategy;
c) national coordination of government policies;
d) encourage, support, development and research and development.

To substantiate these policies, the Ministry of Education may appeal to specialized studies and research on science policy and strategy development. As a first step in developing a national strategy for 2007-2013 and RDI instruments defining the implementation and evaluation of this strategy, the Ministry of Education and Research - National Authority for Scientific Research, conducted by a research contract of the 2004 sectoral plan, the project “Methodology and procedures for defining strategic objectives and priorities of national scientific research and technological development for 2007-2013.”

Subsequently, the National Authority for Scientific Research has developed the National Strategy for Research, Development and Innovation for 2007-2013, which was approved by Government Decision no. 217 from 28.02.2007.

2.5. Possible options

2.5.1. National Technology Policy

Experience shows that socio-cultural patterns of development can not be copied from one country to another. To enroll in an upward trajectory, each country must develop a model that would capitalize on creative traditions and resources of each nation. Developing our strategies can not be achieved by copying other models, however they have proved viable in the country, but the effort to find those creative and perennial forces of Romania today, in order to promote national technology policy. Develop a national technology policy is necessary due to the following requirements:

- Eradication of the technology system of coexistence of different ages;
- Providing technology transfer to the list of “approved products” of the European Union;
- Redistribution of industrial activity;
- Increasing yields and quality industrial products;
- Stimulate foreign investment in activities that use cutting-edge technologies;
- Initiate and develop innovative core and industrial centers, entrepreneurial, intellectual and financial capital to use Romanian or mixed;
- Ensure strategic management of technology package to be used in Romania’s industrial recovery, in order to reduce imports and increase exports.

An environment for creative application of technology positively affects economic growth, national security and social stability. It is therefore necessary that technology policy is connected with science policy, innovation and education, and economic policy, including industrial and agricultural policies and infrastructure development.

The fundamental purpose of national technology policy could be the rapid implementation of new initiatives to stimulate technological and organizational concepts for material production, operations and services. This goal could be achieved by stimulating and promoting positive attitudes among the new technologies in the community and economic entities.
The objectives and tasks of national technology policy could be:

a) Short-term (6-8 months):
- Correcting fiscal and tax system and policy loans and grants for innovative technological activities in the economy;
- Optimize the conditions for the establishment of new legal organizational forms (in research, manufacturing, services) to facilitate and increase the speed of response to the introduction of new technologies;
- Development of computer network systems for the acquisition, processing and accessing data in order to gain the decision support systems, including a system for technological and marketing consultancy service enterprises;
- Increasing financial motivation of the developers of new technologies and applicators;
- Reform of the national R & D and innovation;
- Supporting and developing independent organizations (NGOs), technology transfer.

b) medium term (4-6 years):
- Inventive performance enhancing technological research by systematically increasing public funding for research and development;
- Development of innovative technological research areas whose results bring profit to the economy;
- Development of industrial sectors which are significant for innovative activities in the economy, in particular, within the field of high-tech;
- Restructuring and privatization of economic entities related to the inclusion of technological research institutes specialized in the production structure of major economic or technical universities;
- Developing positive attitudes in the community process innovation, using the education system at every level, educational programs will include elements to ensure the pupils and students to assimilate knowledge applicable to the sciences and technical;
- Development of infrastructure and institutions that support technological innovation activities and the connections between research and development sector and the economy;
- Development of trade with the results of scientific research and support for the establishment and development of technology transfer organizations;
- Development of scientific and technological cooperation relations with foreign countries and creating favorable conditions (political, legal and economic) for investment with foreign capital and import/export of technologies. To achieve these objectives and tasks, you can use managerial and fiscal instruments and other instruments to ensure the effective practice of technology policy foreshadowed.

In terms of management tools, it is important to create mechanisms to stimulate the formation of group management structures and professional management, to take over state-owned units, until completion of the privatization of industry, research, agriculture.

In terms of fiscal instruments, they could be:
- Improving the system performance to ensure that technology expenditures are included in the cost benefits achieved;
- Total net of tax benefit that is subject to, expenses for capital investments in implementing new technologies in more than one fiscal year;
- Tax exemption for natural persons and legal entities and create new technologies, especially the invention;
- Correlation, the areas of technology, the system of taxes and tax exemptions to encourage the export of competitive products.

Other incentives could be:
- Providing economic entities contracting credit guarantees, medium or long term, with domestic banks, with preferred conditions, if such loans to be used to implementation a new technologies, especially those arising from national research and development;
- Introduction of new legal rules and institutions to foster productive applications based on new technologies through the development of venture capital funds and by enabling commercial banks to provide credit on a business plan or guarantees not only the moral and material guarantees;
- Insurance against the risk of investment in relation to the implementation of new technologies;
- Coordination of licensing policy with science and technology policy in the restructuring of the economy and technological development are supported by budgetary means;
- Stimulate inventiveness and increase protection of inventors, inventions and employment law;
- Development of the financing of budgetary funds to implement selected new technologies that have been made with the participation of the national research and development;
- Supporting the development of non-governmental organizations with profiles of innovation and technology grants for innovative projects.

In agreement with such a national technology policy, is an urgent need for the restructuring of the national R & D and innovation, such as:
- Achieving the National Authority for Scientific Research of a database, freely accessible to all approaches including thematic research areas, carried out research and development entities in the last 20 years, aiming high recovery results and avoid repetition of old themes;
- To analyze the actual correlation between the Romanian society needs and objectives of the priority research programs PNNDI;
- Increasing the share of projects awarded by public tender in achieving the public interest;
- Simplifying the methodology for participation in competitive projects, the assessment will be made on the basis of scientific supply and business plan;
- Independent collective training to evaluate proposals for multidisciplinary projects or developing an integrated system of evaluation by artificial intelligence;
- Elimination of corruption in the system of public competition for projects;
- Restructuring and increasing research budgets to optimize quality and simplify funding settlement operations;
- Improve the communication, dissemination of research results by enhancing the subsidy for scientific publications and published a directory of scientific research results in Romania;
- Stop the flow of migration, emigration of specialists from research, resuscitation work motivation, and career inventiveness.

2.5.2. Reform of the national R & D and innovation

To change the existing state of fact, it is necessary to catalyze new relationships and mechanisms for structuring the scientific community, civil society and international cooperation to promote innovation and foster excellence, based on a real and effective reform of the RDI system.

2.5.2.1. General principles of reform of national R & D and innovation

I. The present RDI system has developed gradually after 1948 as part of a planned economy. This system is rigid, outdated and incompatible with the market economy and economic globalization.
II. The main mission of the RDI activity is important to address issues of transition and economic and social development. In general, RDI projects to be conducted in accordance with market needs and projects required by society, as dictated by the operators.
III. RDI reform should be done in order to facilitate its development activities, especially by stimulating competition mechanisms.
IV. The transfer of foreign technology from developed countries must transfer combined with RDI results in Romania.
V. Inventions national priority must be provided so that RDI results are translated into capacity, and Romania to become exporters of technology and products.
VI. Have structured a balance between short-term objectives and long-term ones, respectively, between technology development, applied research and basic research.
VII. RDI’s limited resources should be managed so as to be focused on priorities and major issues. They should focus the key issues of national interest and supported by the industry associations who are apolitical.
VIII. Democracy academic and scientific career will be encouraged and developed.
IX. We have adopted a special program “Brain - regaining” by which to increase the role of social scientist.
X. RDI activities should be combined with the popularization of scientific and technological knowledge, and connections between scientific research and education must be strengthened.
2.5.2.2. Purpose and objectives of the reform of the national R & D and innovation

The aim of the reform of national R & D and innovation is to restructure the connections between science, technology, economics and civil society so as to leave the market to decide the primary distribution of resources to accelerate commercialization of R & D and scientific and technological results.

RDI national reform objectives are:

I. Changing the organizational structure of the national R & D and innovation.
II. Switching topics from the traditional model of RDI (badly) in the emerging model, which calls for transdisciplinary and strategic relevance.
III. Multiplying resources and improve the financing of R & D funding.
IV. Change Management System RDI units.
V. Stimulation of formation and operation of new research organizations (public or private equity).
VI. Change the evaluation system of research results.
VII. Improving communication and dissemination of research results.
VIII. Stopping the flow of migration / immigration consultants in the RDI.

I. Changing the organizational structure of the national R & D and innovation

Changing the organizational structure of the national R & D and innovation is based on vision that simplifies structural components, correlates them effectively and ensure reduced costs.

Such a target structure is shown in the figure below.
NATIONAL AUTHORITY FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH (NASR)
The goal of NASR is to advise the President, as a member of the Government on science policy, including funding priorities and their objectives. NASR role is only advisory, and it develops in consultation with communities interested in science and technology.
By its President, NASR provides technical advice on general government policy development and maintain contact with the scientific community. NASR is responsible for providing and disseminating statistical information on R & D activities.
NASR acts as an agent for the overall management and monitoring of public investment in science and technology.
NASR provides government relations representation at international science. In addition to operating a College Advisory NASR President, organized a forum on issues and policy proposals in science and technology. Members of the College area appointed by the President of NASR, as their personalities, but also as representatives of interest groups in major R & D organizations and branch associations.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION (FNSTI)
FNSTI is an independent public authority, whose main task is to allocate funds for R & D activities and services.
Public Fund administered FNSTI Science, Technology and Innovation (FPSTI). FNSTI allocated funds by major R&D programs and projects and ensure independent advice to the Government.

Public RDI Institute
These institutes are organized to carry out scientific research in areas of public interest, such as:
- science policy and strategy development;
- energy
- Public Health;
- Environment.
- Agriculture;
- biotechnology.
To manage these new institutes would require redefining the scientific areas of public interest.

PUBLIC ADVISORY AND MONITORING UNIT (UMCP)
UMCP is to advise ministries in coordination with public institutions and provide administrative support and methodological work of the Independent Consultants Group(GCI).
GCI is composed of personnel from outside the public sector, with proven experience in commerce, science or technology.
This group provides advice to ministries involved NASR and the quality of public institutions and management performance.

II. Switching topics from the traditional model of RDI (badly) in the emerging model, which calls for transdisciplinary and strategic relevance
Intellectual agenda of research topics will be done in a transdisciplinary context and strategic relevance will be conducted. The research themes will promote science and research and development associated with innovation, technology transfer and scientific services, will be providing scientific and technological knowledge, and skills, elements that will support the development prospects of the technology, environmental protection and welfare of the country and population.

III. Multiplying resources and improve the financing of R & D funding
Public funding of R & D resources is established in the Public Fund for Science, Technology and Innovation and from:
- Romania’s budget;
- 1% of income tax imposed economic agents, while promoting free access to research results in the specific field of activity, the amount is transferred to the National Foundation account;
- Internal and external grants;
- International credits.
The funding for R & D is under co-financing and competition.
IV. Change Management System RDI units

The manager is the person who, by virtue of tasks, responsibilities and powers, exercise of management processes, so its decisions and initiate decision making and active behavior of others. In order to improve management of RDI units will generalize institution “manager” on the basis of real competition, ie competition and contract management basis.

V. Stimulation of formation and operation of new research organizations (public or private equity)

With similar institutes will be merged together with the corresponding university departments, forming new organizations of IDUs, thereby creating strong university research centers. The law will regulate the privatization of the CDE, the participation of researchers associated with the right of first refusal. It will regulate, as a whole, the legal establishment, organization and functioning of organizations RDI, based on the grounds that their work is strategic. It also will improve the legal framework for technology transfer activities of organizations.

VI. Change the evaluation system of research results, evaluation and monitoring competitive

The introduction of artificial intelligence assessment and monitoring, as a consequence of the finding that there are projects with early promotions and obsolete, and a series of reciprocal influences between evaluators and political involvement dictated.

However, the assessment will highlight research results:

a) research program conducted in relation to previous findings, both nationally and internationally;

b) completion of work with a market survey.

In assessing the research results will provide:

- Introduction of strategic relevance criteria, efficiency and superiority of the effects;
- Separation and classification of activities by the evaluators to evaluate the assessment period and their publication;
- Optimal compensation assessors in order to combat the phenomenon of corruption.

VII. Improving communication and dissemination of research results.

For improving the communication of research results will provide:

- Continuation and enhancement of public subsidy allocated to scientific publications;
- Establishing a National Registry of Outcomes Research, which will monitor the results of publicly funded research and publish “Annual Catalogue of Scientific Research Results from Romania”;
- Co-financing of technology transfer and partnership through venture capital funds;
- Creation of sites that include achievements last ten years;
- Promote technology transfer system through artificial intelligence.

VIII. Stopping the flow of migration / immigration consultants in the RDI

To stop the flow of migration of RDI specialists will provide:

- Eliminate the phenomenon of politicization and corruption structures RDI;
- Adoption of a new investigator status;
- Motivation resuscitation work, inventiveness and career;
- Providing a loyalty bonus of researchers, which will be equivalent to an average salary.

2.5.3. RDI’s strategic objectives and measures to reform the system implementation

The process of European integration as a major objective for Romania should increase the contribution of RDI to the development of a dynamic and competitive economic environment, able to assimilate and develop high technology areas and meet long-term strategic development through science and technology developments in the global economy towards a knowledge economy. Romania must strengthen its ability to increase the competitiveness of the whole system of Research, Development and Innovation, including public and private sector components, which must provide the resources and infrastructure necessary to ensure the sustained growth of economic competitiveness. The strategic objectives of the RDI system reform and implementation measures are:
O.1 - Corrections technological gaps, the rapid spread of advanced technologies in all economic sectors and implementation of sustainable technological development patterns at sectoral level.

Specific measures:
- Technological development strategies at the sectoral level, with medium and long term goals;
- Direct support to investment firms to acquire, transfer and adaptation of advanced technologies to ensure
  - a high energy efficiency and environmental integration in economic sectors;
  - development of high-tech sectors (mobile, alternative sources of energy, health, security, nuclear, etc.);
- Direct support services to companies for pre-investment technical phases: identification of appropriate technical solutions, planning for changes / adjustments necessary technology so
  - Support for the widespread application of information technologies for high performance in all economic sectors through the development of integrated information environments for efficient economic operations and transactions at branch, regional and national levels.

O.2 - Correcting disparities by increasing the competitiveness of companies’ ability to keep pace with technological developments and competition from European and international level.

Specific measures:
- Support for campaigns to promote a culture of systematic innovation and technology transfer;
- Direct support to enterprises for the introduction and application of best management practices for development activities and technological innovation, including:
  - own policies and strategic plans for the development and technological innovation in the long term, depending on market developments and trends and competitors;
  - own programs and projects for development and technological innovation, including the provisions of the budgets of enterprises;
- Support for the development of a structured network of national and regional providers (infrastructure and services) specializing in:
  - service technology transfer and innovation;
  - competitive services, including application and development of performance management practices center (competitiveness);
  - Support for creating and developing innovative businesses, especially high-tech areas:
    - development of accommodation facilities and (incubators, parks S & T);
    - stimulate public and private investment in innovative businesses by creating a National Venture Capital Fund, based on public and private sources).

O.3 - Increased exports of high added value by developing research and innovation in enterprises, especially high-tech fields.

Specific measures:
- Encourage greater participation of enterprises in R & D and innovation programs publicly funded;
- Direct support to companies for internal research capacity by hiring personnel, setting up research and development departments, the development of specialized laboratories;
- Support mechanisms to stimulate research and development businesses, including tax incentives and financial aid instruments of the state;

O.4 - Promoting sustainable technology groups, able to become competitive in the global marketplace.

Specific measures:
- Support for training and networking / technology groups, including companies, institutions and universities with research and development programs with similar technological profile, especially at regional level;
- Support for strategic technology development programs launched by big companies or industry associations, especially in high-tech fields.

O.5 - A new national system for protecting and promoting intellectual property.

Specific measures:
- Reviewing the powers of OSIM
- Establishment of a public forum to register for free Independence solutions protecting inventions and intellectual property of the author;
- Establishing a hierarchy of criteria for sciento metric research and inventions.
2.5.4. *Introducing ethical principles of innovation and technology transfer*

Human society is composed of communities of beings endowed with freedom and individual responsibility to work together for the evolution of humankind and technology.

Main link in this evolutionary process is to disseminate information. Information, first of all, is communication with citizens, as taxpayers and as voters, foundations of social welfare. Lack of information feeds the fear of new communities, new reject, and dramatizes the risk creates anxiety.

To avoid such situations arising from lack of information is necessary to involve citizens’ participation in the dynamic progress of society. This participation should be viewed as a willingness to work together to make science and technology are no longer a source of fear and dependency, but a source of change in well being and mutual trust.

Code of Ethics of Innovation and Technology Transfer established rules of conduct for stakeholders in the process of information dissemination and commercial exploitation of scientific research results and innovative.

For innovation and technology transfer, ethics code can only be imagined as a set of rules of moral conduct. In fact, morality - whether they see it as having a universal end, whether descended from a philosophy, religion or a particular civilization - has a specific goal as well to the idea that people tend to move. But it is not sufficient for the researcher, engineer or technician to observe the values of common morality or the morality of his own personal tasks. Transfer of technology involving specific precautions and professional behavior aware of the factors involved in the consequences of negligence, error and abuse they may have.

Code of ethics is inspired by values that are within the scope of ethics, its aim being to encourage people to actively use new knowledge and discoveries in scientific and technological research.

Have made a clear distinction between the Code of Ethics of Innovation and Technology Transfer and legislation in the field. Code of Ethics should be regarded as a collective commitment of all stakeholders in technology transfer and, therefore, it can not be confused with all the scientific, technical specifications and standards incorporated in the norms and standards. He has a common goal with morality and legislation: surveillance, control and direction of innovation and technology transfer activities to promote sustainable development and protection of human interests and society.

The drafters and supporters of this code of conduct proposed the following rules:

**I**

RDI system participates in the share capital of the company that leverages the invention, the inventor free to negotiate with the number of participating shares in the capital of the company and it supports the inventor in order to market the invention, so that it can maintain control over its use future.

**II**

RDI system assumes an obligation to provide a stimulating environment for research and sharing new knowledge benefits society in general. It provides expertise and support services in the early stage and lobby for funds. Public presentation of the invention is provided with expertise, support and protection RDI System so as to be assisted research or creative development.

**III**

An objective of a university, a research institute or an inventor is developing the collection and dissemination of knowledge. Create an invention and making them available to the public is the perfect way to achieve this objective.

The RDI works to protect his name and reputation by trade agreements legal, ethical and promoting the interests of inventors, professors and researchers.

**IV**

The RDI is the proponent of the principle that bonuses should be proportional to the investments, but leave the inventor can benefit negotiation. RDI system assumes a share of the net benefit from the commercialization of intellectual property.
The process of taking an invention on the market in general, includes three levels of activity: Presentation of the invention, the partnership with R & D and marketing system. This process is the RDI system sized to meet specific requirements and unique needs of individual inventions inventor.

The RDI works with inventors to ensure that each technology offers receive appropriate attention and is helped to reach its full potential. Contacting System RDI can occur when something new was created or developed, or when results were obtained unconventional research that can be used and which have potential for commercialization. This contact is ensured confidentiality of invention / intellectual property.

After an initial analysis of the invention, an existing state of the art research and technology assessment, the inventor may decide whether it wants partnership with RDI in trading system technology.

Partnership can take many forms, being flexible options in conjunction with RDI System policy on intellectual property rights.

Once the partnership, the inventor has full access to resources and services throughout the RDI System route to promote invention, up to its marketing.

The RDI has many ways it is the marketing of inventions, which are non-exclusive licensing and training ranging from a start-up companies.

RDI System routes and strategies for marketing the invention is determined according to the following factors:

a) stage of development of the invention;

b) the known state of the art;

c) the number of markets in which the invention may be applied;

d) the applicability of the invention, so as to generate a larger volume of products;

e) the right type of protection of intellectual invention;

f) the purposes and interests of the inventor of the founding of their companies.

In the process of obtaining patent for marketing inventor cooperation is essential, it must ensure that any verbal or written information required.

The training partnership between the inventor and RDI could be the beginning of a long-term relationships and therefore, it is necessary to reassess periodically in order to adapt to new circumstances arising.

Intellectual property refers to any product of intellectual creation, as an idea, invention, expression, business method, process or chemical formula. Intellectual property can be protected under the legislation in force, patent or trademark of industrial design for inventions or copyright for software or scientific works.

The CDE provides limited financial support for technology transfer projects aimed at increasing competitiveness through technical and operational progress at regional and national levels. Funding for these projects is done in an Entrepreneurship and Innovation Fund, based on an Innovative Entrepreneurial Assistance Program (Paia). This program is flexible and open, ensuring that funding is directed to a technology that allows to be more competitive.

Maximum funding per project is bounded to a ceiling established under the legislation in force, under co-financing by the company incubators of invention. A company may receive a maximum of two projects funded by RDI system in one year. Paia will finance costs associated with engineering or technical fees, travel and research base. Paia endowments do not cover the costs of fixed assets (equipment, machinery, etc..) And costs associated with training.
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