



Florian Marcel Nuță



europass

Nationality: Romanian | **Gender:** Male | (+40) 0733180413 |

floriann@univ-danubius.ro | Galati Bvd 3, 800654, Galati, Romania

WORK EXPERIENCE

05/2022 – CURRENT – Galati, Romania

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR, DR. HABIL. – DANUBIUS UNIVERSITY FROM GALATI

Teaching and research activities in the field of Economics and Business Administration (Financial Accounting, Taxation, Financial Reporting, Sustainability, National Carbon Accounting, Environmental Protection Policies)

10/2015 – 05/2022 – Galati, Romania

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR, DR. – DANUBIUS UNIVERSITY FROM GALATI

Teaching and research activities in the field of Economics and Business Administration (Financial Accounting, Taxation, Financial Reporting, Sustainability, National Carbon Accounting, Environmental Protection Policies)

12/2014 – CURRENT – Galati, Romania

VICE-RECTOR FOR SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS – DANUBIUS UNIVERSITY FROM GALATI

Strategic thinking, strategic and operational planning scientific research activities at the university level.

2021 – CURRENT – Bucharest, Romania

DEPARTMENT FOR CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT AND QUALITY ENSURANCE FOR TEACHING AND RESEARCH - MEMBER – AFER

- ensuring the curricular development in the economic field from the profile faculties in Romania in accordance with the trends manifested on an international level;
- ensuring the quality of the scientific research activity carried out within the AFER member faculties.

2012 – 2014 – Galati, Romania

CHIEF OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION BUREAU – DANUBIUS UNIVERSITY FROM GALATI

Operational planning and data gathering and management. Reporting and data assessment.

2009 – 2015 – Galati, Romania

LECTURER, DR. – DANUBIUS UNIVERSITY FROM GALATI

Teaching and research activities in the field of Economics and Business Administration (Investment Management, Financial Accounting, Taxation, Financial Reporting, Sustainability, National Carbon Accounting, Environmental Protection Policies)

01/06/2012 – 31/07/2012 – Messina, Italy

VISITING SCHOLAR – UNIVERSITY OF MESSINA

Research activities in the field of Environmental Economics.

2010 – 2013 – Bucharest, Romania

POST-DOCTORAL SCHOLAR – ECONOMICS UNIVERSITY OF BUCHAREST

Research activities in the field of Environmental Economics.

10/2005 – 12/2008 – Iasi, Romania

DOCTORAL STUDENT/RESEARCHER ASSISTANT – "ALEXANDRU IOAN CUZA" UNIVERSITY OF IASI

Research and teaching activities in the field of Economics and Business Administration.

● **EDUCATION AND TRAINING**

2005 – 2009 – Iasi, Romania

PHD/DR. – "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University of Iasi

2003 – 2005 – Galati, Romania

MASTER DEGREE IN ACCOUNTING – "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati

1999 – 2003 – Galati, Romania

BACHELOR DEGREE IN FINANCE AND BANKING – "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati

● **LANGUAGE SKILLS**

Mother tongue(s): **ROMANIAN**

Other language(s):

	UNDERSTANDING		SPEAKING		WRITING
	Listening	Reading	Spoken production	Spoken interaction	
ENGLISH	C2	C1	C1	C1	C1

Levels: A1 and A2: Basic user; B1 and B2: Independent user; C1 and C2: Proficient user

● **DIGITAL SKILLS**

My Digital Skills

Microsoft Office | Social Media | Google Drive | Google Docs | Good listener and communicator | Organizational and planning skills | Written and Verbal skills | Reliability | Decision-making | Analytical skills | Critical thinking | Creativity | Strategic Planning | Research and analytical skills | Research

● **PUBLICATIONS**

An assessment upon the environmental policy in Romania

Florian Marcel Nuță, Neculai Tabără, Alina Cristina Nuță & Carmen Crețu (2015) An assessment upon t
<https://doi.org/10.1080/1331677X.2015.1083874> – 2015

The global issues related to greenhouse emissions put pressure on decision-makers to include the environment in their priorities. Decision-makers around the world seek to assess their nation's ecological footprint and discover methods to improve it. Governments must find ways to achieve the national targets and improve environmental quality. It is widely known that one of the major polluting sources today is the urban agglomeration of vehicles. This is the main reason for European policies regarding the renewal of a national automotive fleet and taxation per emissions volume.

Our study assesses whether there is any significant correlation between the Junk program's direct effects (volume of scrapping) and the measure of national vehicle fleet renewal. If so, we wish to deploy a general model describing the correlation. If the evaluation results show no significant correlation we may assume there are public policy flaws to be investigated in future research. Also, we bear in mind the indirect but affirmed target: environmental health improvement – the reduction of greenhouse emissions. Given the fact there are only a few studies regarding the Romanian case, the research may constitute a basis for future developments.

Romanian pensions system at a glance: some equity comments

Alina Cristina Nuță, Constantin Zaman & Florian Marcel Nuță (2016) Romanian pensions system at a glance
<https://doi.org/10.1080/1331677X.2016.1169705> – 2016

The main objective of this study is to analyze the equity issues of the Romanian pension system. The analysis is carried out at two levels: at the nationwide level, aimed at identifying the welfare implications of recent reforms adopted by the Romanian government on the unitary system of pensions, and at the regional level, where we try to identify differences and similarities across counties with respect to nominal and real average benefits received by pensioners. The conclusions of the analysis show that the new pension law ended up with an increase in the average benefit for high pensions, while low benefits remained practically the same as they were before the reform. At regional levels, in most of the counties, the average real pension (indexed by the cost of living) is above the nominal one.

Modelling the Influences of Economic, Demographic, and Institutional Factors on Fiscal Pressure Using OLS, PCSE, and FD-GMM Approaches

Nuță, Alina-Cristina, and Florian-Marcel Nuță. 2020. "Modelling the Influences of Economic, Demographic, and Institutional Factors on Fiscal Pressure Using OLS, PCSE, and FD-GMM Approaches"
<https://doi.org/10.3390/su12041681> – 2020

The purpose of our article is to assess the effect of diverse factors, such as economic, demographic, and institutional factors, on global and social fiscal pressure. The study is based on a panel analysis of 38 states from 2000 to 2017. We used ordinary least squares (OLS) as a base model for our estimations, a linear regression with panel-corrected standard errors, and a first difference generalized method of moments (GMM) with robust standard errors and orthogonal deviations. The results of our study indicate that the demographic and institutional factors involved in the analysis contribute to the identification of some variables that affect the global or social fiscal pressure.

The Nexus between Financial Regulation and Green Sustainable Economy

Cigu, Elena, Mihai-Bogdan Petrișor, Alina-Cristina Nuță, Florian-Marcel Nuță, and Ionel Bostan. 2020
<https://doi.org/10.3390/su12218778> – 2020

Following the international financial trend, several countries launched comprehensive and coordinated financial system reform programs to reach green sustainable economy. These reforms have included significant adjustments in financial regulation and supervision policies designed precisely to stimulate the improvement in the performance of green economy. This paper explores the literature regarding the importance of financial regulation and the state of green sustainable economy as a first objective. The second objective is to develop a linear regression model for empirically understanding how the financial regulation can affect green sustainable economy and apply it for 25 European Union countries, over the period of time 2000–2018, covering pre-crisis, crisis, and post-crisis period. Our findings support the idea that coherent financial regulation framework determines green economy to be growth-friendly and sustainable. The paper can be considered a useful viewpoint in understanding the complex relationship between regulation and green sustainable economy, thus adding to existing literature.

National Carbon Accounting—Analyzing the Impact of Urbanization and Energy-Related Factors upon CO₂ Emissions in Central—Eastern European Countries by Using Machine Learning Algorithms and Panel Data Analysis

Nuță, Florian M., Alina C. Nuță, Cristina G. Zamfir, Stefan-Mihai Petrea, Dan Munteanu, and Dragos
<https://doi.org/10.3390/en14102775> – 2021

The work at hand assesses several driving factors of carbon emissions in terms of urbanization and energy-related parameters on a panel of emerging European economies, between 1990 and 2015. The use of machine learning algorithms and panel data analysis offered the possibility to determine the importance of the input variables by applying three algorithms (Random forest, XGBoost, and AdaBoost) and then by modeling the urbanization and the impact of energy intensity on the carbon emissions. The empirical results confirm the relationship between urbanization and energy intensity on CO₂ emissions. The findings emphasize that separate components of energy consumption affect carbon emissions and, therefore, a transition toward renewable sources for energy needs is desirable. The models from the current study confirm previous studies' observations made for other countries and regions. Urbanization, as a process, has an influence on the carbon emissions more than the actual urban regions do, confirming that all the activities carried out as urbanization efforts are more harmful than the resulted urban area. It is proper to say that the urban areas tend to embrace modern, more green technologies but the road to achieve environmentally friendly urban areas is accompanied by less environmentally friendly industries (such as the cement industry) and a high consumption of nonrenewable energy.

A Forecasting and Prediction Methodology for Improving the Blue Economy Resilience to Climate Change in the Romanian Lower Danube Euroregion

Petrea, Stefan M., Cristina Zamfir, Ira A. Simionov, Alina Mogodan, Florian M. Nuță, Adrian T. Raho
<https://doi.org/10.3390/su132111563> – 2021

European Union (EU) policy encourages the development of a blue economy (BE) by unlocking the full economic potential of oceans, seas, lakes, rivers and other water resources, especially in member countries in which it represents a low contribution to the national economy (under 1%). However, climate change represents a main barrier to fully realizing a BE. Enabling conditions that will support the sustainable development of a BE and increase its climate resiliency must be promoted. Romania has high potential to contribute to the development of the EU BE due to its geographic characteristics, namely the presence of the Danube Delta-Black Sea macrosystem, which is part of the Romanian Lower Danube Euroregion (RLDE). Aquatic living resources represent a sector which can significantly contribute to the growth of the BE in the RLDE, a situation which imposes restrictions for both halting biodiversity loss and maintaining the proper conditions to maximize the benefits of the existing macrosystem. It is known that climate change causes water quality problems, accentuates water level fluctuations and loss of biodiversity and induces the destruction of habitats, which eventually leads to fish stock depletion. This paper aims to develop an analytical framework based on multiple linear predictive and forecast models that offers cost-efficient tools for the monitoring and control of water quality, fish stock dynamics and biodiversity in order to strengthen the resilience and adaptive capacity of the BE of the RLDE in the context of climate change. The following water-dependent variables were considered: total nitrogen (TN); total phosphorus (TP); dissolved oxygen (DO); pH; water temperature (wt); and water level, all of which were measured based on a series of 26 physicochemical indicators associated with 4 sampling areas within the RLDE (Brăila, Galați, Tulcea and Sulina counties). Predictive models based on fish species catches associated with the Galați County Danube River Basin segment and the "Danube Delta" Biosphere Reserve Administration territory were included in the analytical framework to establish an efficient tool for monitoring fish stock dynamics and structures as well as identify methods of controlling fish biodiversity in the RLDE to enhance the sustainable development and resilience of the already-existing BE and its expansion (blue growth) in the context of aquatic environment climate variation. The study area reflects the integrated approach of the emerging BE, focused on the ocean, seas, lakes and rivers according to the United Nations Agenda. The results emphasized the vulnerability of the RLDE to climate change, a situation revealed by the water level, air temperature and water quality parameter trend lines and forecast models.

Greening the Economic Growth in Romania: the Environmental Footprint Approach

https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-45081-0_13 – 2017

Book chapter in Leal Filho W., Pociovalisteanu DM., Al-Amin A. (eds) *Sustainable Economic Development. World Sustainability Series. Springer, Cham*