Transition to New Intangible Resource-Based Economy

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Abstract: The article shows that change, globalization of knowledge orients the transition to the new economy in modern times, economic structures and transformations take place through technological development. Also in the article are dealt with new problems related to a model of the industrial sector in Romania to advance the knowledge economy. In the new economy, however, it is possible that public policies themselves represent primary factors inducing malfunctions in the markets as long as the contents of their strategic and tactical is not relational and indicative consistent in new forms of production/reproduction economic as is looming industrial sectors of tangible resources when the outside world is moving towards intangible operational structure.

Keywords: Tangible Assets, Intangible Assets, Technological Development, Change, Knowledge, New Economy.

1. Introduction

The analysis of the beginning of the new economy may show issues as phenomenological and process seemingly unconventional appearance.

It is possible variant of "chaotic" transition for a new era characterized by rapid "shocking", global competition, rapid circulation of information, increased flows communication, increased business complexity and unstoppable globalization.

It is open a new "temporal complex" of new types of self-adjusted business, finite infinitesimal element, entirely micro-controlled/quasi-continuous. (Audi, 1999).

Essentially, there is a "new cultural and economic environment," compared to the current one. Among the elements that determine the cultural and advance current economy to the new economy based on intangible resources, it is considered as fundamental the following:

a) Change. It is fast, complex and continuous. In fact, changes occur in the current economic meaning, increasing predictability and reducing uncertainty.

b) Knowledge. Given that intellectual capital is a strategic factor, decision makers can handle the reverse surface of the pyramid or triangle organizational report highlighting "managers and performers." This reversal is shocking.

Primacy of quantitative and qualitative structure of the executive managers may return. In other words, it is possible to turn "upside down" of organization triangle.

c) Globalization. Establishment is already visible in the early stages of information as a resource predominant factor in the economy.

It manifests increasing interdependence of business, global hyper-competitive and blurring borders between research and development, technology, production, trade, finance, communication and integrated information.

As such it is justified considering that the new economy is not an appearance once an invention or an innovative "breakthrough", but rather the result of processing the current economy, in a quasi-continuity of physical and human dominated by knowledge and globally.
2. Research Methods: Change, Knowledge and Globalization in the Industry of Romania

The three forces (Change, Knowledge and Globalization) walking guides to the new economy (Figure 1).

![Figure 1](image)

Fig. 1. Forces to formalize procedural guidance of the new economy (Gaf-Deac, 2007)

(S) = shift; (C) = knowledge; (G) = globalization

It appears that the change (S), knowledge (C) and globalization (G) basically it acts as the current process and content infrastructure savings (Gaf-Deac, 2010).

In fact, the three issues reported above can be included among "forces" that guides the current economy to the new economy.

They are interconnected articulated potential market changes, the enterprise/business and labor sectors in the new economy (Boisot, 1998).

Occurs constantly creating new "spaces" for business with new dimensions, the current "territories" occupied will host opportunities offered by innovative strategic technologies; they will produce "faster" than competitors.

In view of current economic growth is produced by discontinuities and ruptures intervals determined by creating new sectors, industries and the demise of others considered obsolete.

In the new economy is likely to register growth "anywhere" or "everywhere", "all places" due to the fact that quasi-continuous manifests itself in all areas a much higher human creativity.

The new economy entrepreneurship in the context of the above offers virtually limitless opportunities for the company.

Equally, due to the increasing complexity of business models, creating new opportunities for attraction of browsing the new economy.

Will share power and consumer preference, resulting from the convergence of long-term development trends and not necessarily for short periods of time and area.

Knowledge becomes a resource of business value structure, "associated with the new dynamics of competitiveness".

Transfer "power" from producer to consumer based on the value of new content or a new definition of value found in products knowledge.

Enhanced speed "productive economic movement," confirms intangibility and connectivity products that dominate the area's economic and social society tomorrow.

3. Results and Discussion: A Model From Romania To Advance Industry Knowledge Economy

Technological and business strategies in the current economy is based on pre-definition inputs, while operational support in the new economy is re-inventing any possible entries, to become "real nasty, effective".

If in the control it currently aims to protect the consistency of the economic process in the future it becomes self-control for creation/creativity.
In industrial businesses, modernity is based on contractual operation, but the next steps contracts or meta-establish confidence in operability can be productive/reproductive and distribution/consumption. Knowing now is pre-specified, relatively static, but dynamic and it can become "structurally built", distinguishing itself as the dominant resource.

Information literacy must become subject/discipline in the industry. Not enough information flows only in itself but rather is necessary methodologizarea use and re-use knowledge. This is achieved tangential to the "creation/knowledge creation" (Gaf-Deac, 2015a;2015b;2015c).

"Good information, in person and in real time" is the term predictability of operational knowledge in the new economy.

Dynamic structures may uninhibited initiative and creativity as people are no longer tangent knowledge, but can be found under immersive content knowledge.

In the conditions, it is considered that the physical product/material industry to the virtual, and from data to knowledge-information, phase sequence is started advance towards the knowledge economy and risk.

The whole system is set up in the evolutionary function of time, giving dynamism specific industrial transformations.

In the new economy it is necessary delimitation of the presence and action of "new state" in terms of its role as the main "regulator" to the "interventionist" in the industry (Gaf-Deac, 2002).

Opening multipotential multidimensional and overall form and content of the new economy means not only providing the functionality of its self-operation and not through self-regulation and continuous corrections ideal.

Therefore, it is expected to occur "new state regulator/regulatory" for the situation caused by the emergence of effective operational the new economy.

In the new economy, however, it is possible that public policies themselves represent primary factors inducing malfunctions in the markets as long as the contents of their strategic and tactical is not consistent relational and indicative in new forms of production/reproduction economic as is looming in the industry.

But the new economy requires "reshaping economic theory" to re-explain the meaning interventionist state in production and breeding industry.

Currently, it is estimated that the contemporary economy, in large part, has provided advance by corrections.

We believe that if public policies would operate normally objectified and public authorities in Romania would prove independent and effective, such a behavior based on corrective interventions could be functionally-effective in the industry, but not sustainable.

The new behavior for the economic thinking of the new economy should be based on natural mechanisms more robust, exceeding primarily gains or losses associated with more effectively through policy adjustments.

It may be noted that the economic bureaucracy Public quasi-completely lacking Romania's economy and its progress in the industry.

In the context of Romania is felt industry need to renovate too liberal policies associated with economic analysis applied (Gaf-Deac, 2013).

Related issues are caused by dysfunctional attention paid to factors asymmetric public issues and economic developments pure content. In essence, it needs a new public economy.

4. Conclusion

It is estimated that industry in Romania now needs a manifestation of the so-called "incentive regulation".

Visible gap resorts potential internal information and motivation between the two categories of standing actors: a) public and b) private.

In parallel, between "nationalization/control" and "privatization/liberalization" in the industry differences manifest themselves on the results obtained accumulations or added values.

Public economic policies in the industry often calls the instrument "ceiling price" formula for correction/control, even relying on some "monopoly control" generating political obstacles for the new economy.

For example, Romania is proving more difficult markets for highly competitive starting directly from public monopolies existing in certain areas (e.g., 2016, in the energy sphere), the operations of "regulatory incentive" can only be achieved hinged in relation to manufacturers, carriers and distributors.
It is possible to call the method "analysis of economic institutions" that for deregulation-regulation can be conducted in the following steps:

- simple monopolizing;
- restructuring policy formulation;
- institutional foundations for new markets;
- creation of institutions adapted for operations management markets;
- strengthening the legal framework for the new institutions, with adapted/adaptive management.

References