

VALUE ADDED TAX (VAT), REGISTRATION AND PRACTICE OF FOOD DONATIONS IN EUROPE

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Abstract. *In recent years, the public and political agendas of many states have raised the issue of the fight against food waste. Starting from concrete data, the number of limited natural resources and population growth worldwide is leading to an increase in the need for food and to feed. The importance of this topic continues to grow and to tighten the world's states at the same table to find solutions to feed the entire population at the level of the world.*

Keywords: value added tax, food donation, state budget

1. Introduction

Value Added Tax (VAT) is an indirect tax borne by the final consumer of the good/service in question. VAT is a cashed tax of each economic agent that participates in the economic cycle of making a product or providing a service that falls within the scope of taxation. After exercising the right to deduct, the taxable economic agents who participated in the economic cycle pay the VAT balance to the state budget. The present study aims to provide an overview of EU legislation that influences food donation as well as EU regulatory barriers.

Studies conducted over the years indicate an increase in food waste, in contradiction with the steady increase in the number of inhabitants the planet that is at the limit of hunger. Rightly the reputable professor, and economist prof. dr. Ion Cucui argues that with the evolution of human civilization, accounting has pursued continuous progress, contributing to the identification of ways to streamline all activities of economic entities [1].

The imminence of a food crisis appears for the first time in the work of Thomas Malthus³, in which it demonstrates the disproportionality between the population growth rate and the food growth rate, which are considered to be limited and not totally renewable. To conclude one third of food produced for human consumption is lost scattered.

Under the conditions of globalization and in the context of the current global economic crisis, accountancy and the accounting profession gain new valences, establishing new responsibilities for professional accountants. The necessary measures are aimed at mitigating the effects of future economic crises and are

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