Abstract: The implementation of the systems is a life-cycle stage of the development of systems which can be found in all embodiments of systems methodologies. Information system implementation is the stage in which the actual transition from the old system to the new work. It is a very difficult step because it requires close cooperation between the computer system makers and beneficiaries. In this regard, the system was put to the hardest test, the actual operating conditions. The paper, attention was directed to the realization of a software implemented in the economic field, which is distinguished from the outset by interface designed specifically for navigation as easier by forms created and added to the menu (menu for users and economic the administrator).

Keywords: challenge, computer system, implementation solutions, beneficiaries, quality.

JEL Classification: A1, M2, P0, P4.

Introduction
Motto: "The economy of each country is a large system, the fall many types of activities, and each link component of the system can only exist allegedly because receive something from others, that are connected and interdependent other links". (Nobel laureate, V. Leontiev)

The economic system aimed at how the use of economic resources, such as for example; relations institutions, bodies and other elements of the superstructure of political, legal and ideological, through which economic activity.

CHAPTER 1. A SYSTEMIC APPROACH TO THE ECONOMIC FIELD

The economic system is a totality of elements that are interacting and forming a separate unit. The image system is widely used in various fields: physics, biology, etc. It can also be used where the ambient (environmental system). The systemic approach is valid to characterize social life.

In this context, we can define economic system as a set of relationships between people that will determine the organization and functioning of social and economic activity of a country. After establishing the organization and the state economy acts as a system of material assistance to human activity and consists of items displayed in a set, corresponding to a hierarchical order, and operates based on the interaction elements.

The fundamental elements of the economic system are:

✓ productive forces;
✓ social and economic relations based on certain ownership over resources and economic activity results;
✓ forms of business organization;
modes coordinating socio-economic processes.

Within the system, there may be not just relationships between elements, but also interactions between the system and its component parts or by reverse connection, influences exerted on all component parts. It is known that the higher level of organization of a system is higher, the elements influencing more than the system as a whole and for systems that are not characterized by a rigorous organization, are more powerful influences from the system exerted on the component parts.

The state of the economic system affects an enormous number of factors, both internal and external. This functional dependence can be expressed mathematically:

\[ SE = f (A, B, C, D \ldots) , \]

where:

- \( SE \) – economic system;
- \( A, B, C, D \) – determinants of (natural resources, quantity and quality of labor resources, the technical and technological, institutional environment, etc.).

Variety economic development factors and variants combine pluralism inevitably lead to national economic systems.

CHAPTER 2. ECONOMIC INFORMATION SYSTEM

Economic information system observes and records the activities that take place, the existence and movement of goods and relationships, obtaining basic data, which processes them, turning them into information, it shows leadership in making decisions and then they are sent to the bodies concerned, therefore, further, bringing them to fruition.

Also, economic information system can be defined as an integrated people specialized means and methods suitable for the collection and recording of financial and economic data and financial concerning property units and the national economy in all of them, processing and analyzing, obtaining of useful information to management and effectively manage its storage and data retention and information for documentation and subsequent checks.

The computer system is a structured and correlated procedures and electronic computing equipment, enabling the collection, transmission and processing, information retrieval.

It widens the field of action of the information system, enhances them valences, improving it qualitatively.

The opening to the market economy and economic phenomena research from multiple points of view led to a new vision of accounting information.

Free enterprise, equality between undertakings and autonomy allow everyone the freedom to use their resources.

Pursuing their own interests, their harmonization against the requirements and legalities market in which operates, undertakings must know its heritage status, its ability to generate profit.

This is achieved using a real accounting, operational and scientifically organized and with financial control exercised organized and demanding and competent.

Media data and information are means with which materials are handled and stored information.

CHAPTER 3. IMPLEMENTATION OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS IN ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT
The implementation of the systems is a life-cycle stage of the development of systems which can be found in all embodiments of systems methodologies.

3.1. Research methods and techniques

Information system implementation is the stage in which the actual transition from the old system to the new work. It is a very difficult step because it requires close cooperation between the computer system makers and beneficiaries.

The system was put to the hardest test, the actual operating conditions. Under these circumstances, there may be cases that have not been covered by the project, the system is not protected. Implementation is to implement the logical specifications and is considering:

- correlation modules in terms of logical functions (reference, uses);
- creating interference between the modules in accordance with standard input/output;
- order in which modules are coded, tested and implemented;
- data quality and destination reports;
- requirements and database files (number, content, data types, access types, types of records, etc.);
- an order of implementation, installation and training specific to the system considered.

At this stage the test is checked by the recipient and assimilate all the solutions set out in the previous steps and validate the results.

3.2. Author’s contribution

In the first stage environmental training is required to be implemented in the computer system, which can mean staff training to operate the system, ensuring organizational conditions necessary for the functioning of the system, providing the necessary hardware resources, information assurance background.

Implementation begins when all components were tested individually and each application enabling assembly and the entire system. These components includes, on the one hand, manual procedures used to prepare documents for processing and testing, corrections, interpretation and use of the results and, on the other hand, the procedures through which occurs the actual implementation of the information system functionality. During implementation, numerous activities will be carried out simultaneously.

Therefore, they must be planned and programmed by an implementation team consisting of users, managers and specialists in designing these systems.

Implementation planning naturally begin prior to the introduction of such an action. In fact, implementation issues are addressed at the very beginning of the project and conceptual issues and implementation strategies and conversion systems must be considered in each stage of the life cycle of systems. However, detailed implementation plans can not be completed until management approves the new system not.

An implementation plan highlights all necessary activities, helping those who have compiled to make sure that everything was presented correctly. Through it will record all activities performed and time spent. Responsibilities of performance must be very clear.

It should also be estimated costs of each activity so that it can be prepared a special budget. At the same time should be determined benchmarks of performance over time in order to exercise control. It is more difficult to estimate when it will finalize the implementation. Responsibilities of performance must be very clear.
3.3. Results and discussion

Every time users are those who give final approval, and the theory can be considered as being carried out for an indefinite period.

The implementation plan is revised and amended interventions committee computerization of users, system managers before we begin implementation.

Stages of systems implementation (figure 1) are shown in the figures below:

![Fig.1. Access to login screen]

Accessing database is achieved by the correct username and password.

Under the program, enter the validation code registration (figure 2) for system administrators:

![Fig.2. The addition of the validation of the logging code]

If the user or administrator economy will leave the login form (figure 3), the entire database will close as you select these options.

![Fig.3. Adding the Cancel button command]

In the same menu is generated labeled "Register" (figure 4), whose role is to show the companies registered their names being passed in the text box (after they have logged).

![Fig.4. Display the registered person]
Text box next (figure 5) to the record label was renamed to display txtUserName business name registered users.

**Fig.5. Sending the code**

The system also supports for adding new users in the form of economic registered customers through registration window.

**Conclusions**

This application was specifically designed for the economic (commercial) and presentation management is to be performed in the most elegant form.

The interface has been designed specifically for easy navigation as through forms created and added to the menu (menu for users and the business administrator).

If the person who accessed the database is undertaking, it can view only the data provided by the administrator. If the person who wants to access the database is the administrator has full access to the data, with the ability to edit, add, delete and modify data in the base and at the same time can determine who has access and who does not have access to data.

Since its establishment restriction on business users, only those registered in the list of users and those who are assigned a username and password, can access data available.

Through this application may be adopted GPS tracking orders and automatic transmission mail înștiințărilor by economic agents.

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**BIBLIOGRAPHY**