

# **ROMANIA**

## **Public Administration Country Profile**

Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM)  
Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)  
United Nations

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<sup>i</sup> Elections in 2004 included.

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# ROMANIA

[Click here](#) for detailed map



Source: [The World Factbook - Romania](#)

## Government type

Republic

## Independence

9 May 1877 (independence proclaimed from Turkey; independence recognized 13 July 1878 by the Treaty of Berlin; kingdom proclaimed 26 March 1881; republic proclaimed 30 December 1947)

## Constitution

8 December 1991 ([in brief](#))

## Legal system

Former, mixture of civil law system and communist legal theory; is now based on the constitution of France's Fifth Republic

## Administrative divisions

41 counties (judet) and 1 municipality (Bucuresti) ([click here](#))

Source: [The World Factbook - Romania](#)

**A** 1989 mid-December protest in Timisoara grew into a country-wide protest against the Ceausescu regime, sweeping the dictator from power. An impromptu governing coalition, the National Salvation Front (FSN), installed itself. Ion Iliescu, a former Communist Party official demoted by Ceausescu in the 1970s, emerged as the leader of the NSF. Presidential and parliamentary elections were held on May 20, 1990. The NSF captured two-thirds of the seats in Parliament.

Miners' unrest caused the government to fall in late September 1991. The FSN split into two groups, led by Iliescu (FDSN) and former Prime Minister Petre Roman (FSN) in March 1992. National elections in September 1992 returned President Iliescu by a clear majority, and gave his party a plurality.

In 1996 Constantinescu of the Democratic Convention (CDR) electoral coalition defeated President Iliescu and replaced him as chief of state. The PDSR won the largest number of seats in Parliament, but the constituent parties of the CDR joined other parties to form a centrist coalition government, holding 60% of the seats in Parliament.

The 2000 general elections brought back the PDSR with Iliescu as president.

Source: [U.S. Department of State - Background Notes](#)

# 1. General Information

1.1 People	Romania	Bulgaria	Ukraine	1
<b>Population</b>				a
Total estimated population (,000), 2003	22,334	7,896	48,523	
Female estimated population (,000), 2003	11,429	4,069	25,994	
Male estimated population (,000), 2003	10,905	3,827	22,529	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females), 2003	95	94	87	
Average annual rate of change of pop. (%), 2000-2005	-0.23	-0.85	-0.78	
<b>Youth and Elderly Population</b>				b
Total population under age 15 (%), 2003	17	14	16	
Female population aged 60+ (%), 2003	21	24	25	
Male population aged 60+ (%), 2003	16	19	16	
<b>Human Settlements</b>				c
Urban population (%), 2001	55	67	68	
Rural population (%), 2001	45	33	32	
Urban average annual rate of change in pop. (%), '00-'05	0.08	-0.94	-0.81	
Rural average annual rate of change in pop/ (%), '00-'05	-0.68	-1.05	-1.21	
<b>Education</b>				d
Total school life expectancy, 2000/2001	11.7	12.7	11.4 <sup>i</sup>	1
Female school life expectancy, 2000/2001	11.9	12.9	11.6 <sup>i</sup>	1
Male school life expectancy, 2000/2001	11.6	12.5	11.1 <sup>i</sup>	1
Female estimated adult (15+) illiteracy rate (%), 1992	2.7	2.1	0.5 <sup>ii</sup>	2
Male estimated adult (15+) illiteracy rate (%), 1992	1	1	0.3 <sup>ii</sup>	2
<b>Employment</b>				e
Unemployment rate (15+) (%), 2000	7.1	19.4 <sup>iii</sup>	11.7 <sup>iv</sup>	1
Female adult (+15) economic activity rate (%), 2001	56 <sup>v</sup>	46 <sup>v</sup>	51 <sup>vi</sup>	2
Male adult (+15) economic activity rate (%), 2001	69 <sup>v</sup>	55 <sup>v</sup>	64 <sup>vi</sup>	2

Notes: <sup>i</sup> 1998/1999; <sup>ii</sup> 1989; <sup>iii</sup> 2001, Month of June; <sup>iv</sup> Month of October, Persons aged 15 to 70 years; <sup>v</sup> De jure population; <sup>vi</sup> 2000

1.2 Economy	Romania	Bulgaria	Ukraine	2
<b>GDP</b>				a
GDP total (millions US\$), 2002	44,428	15,608	41,380	
GDP per capita (US\$), 2002	1,987	1,984	849	
PPP GDP total (millions int. US\$), 2002	141,418	54,357	229,673	
PPP GDP per capita(int. US\$), 2002	6,326	6,909	4,714	
<b>Sectors</b>				b
Value added in agriculture (% of GDP), 2003	11.9	12.1	14.1	
Value added in industry (% of GDP), 2003	36.1	27.3	40.3	
Value added in services (% of GDP), 2003	52.0	60.6	45.6	
<b>Miscellaneous</b>				c
GDP implicit price deflator (annual % growth), 2003	19.2	2.1	6.9	
Private consumption (% of GDP), 2003	70.8	69.0	60.2	
Government consumption (% of GDP), 2003	12.4	19.0	15.8	

Notes:

<sup>1</sup> [United Nations Statistics Division](#):

<sup>a</sup> [Statistics Division and Population Division of the UN Secretariat](#); <sup>b</sup> [Statistics Division and Population Division of the UN Secretariat](#); <sup>c</sup> [Population Division of the UN Secretariat](#); <sup>d1</sup> [UNESCO](#); <sup>d2</sup> [UNESCO](#); <sup>e1</sup> [ILO](#); <sup>e2</sup> [ILO/OECD](#)

<sup>2</sup> [World Bank - Data and Statistics](#):

<sup>a</sup> [Quick Reference Tables](#); <sup>b</sup> [Data Profile Tables](#); <sup>c</sup> [Country at a Glance](#)

1.3 Public Spending	Romania	Bulgaria	Ukraine	
<b>Public expenditures</b>				3
Education (% of GNP), 1985-1987	2.2	5.4	5.3	a
Education (% of GNP), 1995-1997	3.6	3.2	5.6	a
Health (% of GDP), 1990	2.8	4.1	3	
Health (% of GDP), 1998	3.8 <sup>i</sup>	3.9 <sup>i</sup>	2.9 <sup>i</sup>	
Military (% of GDP), 1990	3.5	4.2	..	b
Military (% of GDP), 2000	2.1	3	3.6	b
Total debt service (% of GDP), 1990	..	6.6	..	
Total debt service (% of GDP), 2000	6.4	9.9	11.5	

Notes: <sup>i</sup> 1998

1.4 Public Sector Employment and Wages						
<i>Data from the latest year available</i>		Romania 1991-1995	Romania 1996-2000	Europe & Central Asia average <sup>4</sup> 1996-2000	Central & Eastern Europe average <sup>4</sup> 1996-2000	Middle income group average <sup>4</sup> 1996-2000
<b>Employment</b>						
Civilian Central Government <sup>5</sup>	(,000)	46.0	114.0			
	(% pop.)	0.20	0.51	0.61	0.45	0.59
Sub-national Government <sup>5</sup>	(,000)	..	114.0			
	(% pop.)	..	0.51	0.61	0.45	0.59
Education employees	(,000)	324.0	239.31			
	(% pop.)	1.43	1.06	1.58	1.43	1.20
Health employees	(,000)	166.0	141.14			
	(% pop.)	0.73	0.63	1.15	1.04	0.70
Police	(,000)	..	53.0			
	(% pop.)	..	0.24	0.68	0.31	0.30
Armed forces	(,000)	..	..			
	(% pop.)	..	..	0.87	0.77	0.46
SOE Employees	(,000)	..	..			
	(% pop.)	..	..	20.08	8.28	3.61
Total Public Employment	(,000)	..	..			
	(% pop.)	..	..	..	..	6.05
<b>Wages</b>						
Total Central gov't wage bill	(% of GDP)	5.8	5.6	5.9	6.7	8.5
Total Central gov't wage bill	(% of exp)	16.6	12.9	13.1	14.4	21.6
Average gov't wage	(,000 LCU)	239	7,200			
Real ave. gov't wage ('97 price)	(,000 LCU)	2,642	7,200			
Average gov't wage to per capita GDP ratio		0.3	0.6	6.3	1.1	4.2

Source: World Bank - Public Sector Employment and Wages

<sup>3</sup> UNDP - Human Development Report 2002

<sup>a</sup> Data refer to total public expenditure on education, including current and capital expenditures.

<sup>b</sup> As a result of a number of limitations in the data, comparisons of military expenditure data over time and across countries should be made with caution. For detailed notes on the data see SIPRI (2001).

<sup>4</sup> Averages for regions and sub regions are only generated if data is available for at least 35% of the countries in that region or sub region.

<sup>5</sup> Excluding education, health and police – if available (view [Country Sources](#) for further explanations).

## 2. Legal Structure

### 2.1 Legislative Branch

Bicameral Parliament or Parliament consists of the Chamber of Deputies or Adunarea Deputatilor (332 seats; members are elected by direct, popular vote on a proportional representation basis to serve four-year terms) and the Senate or Senat (137 seats; members are elected by direct, popular vote on a proportional representation basis to serve four-year terms).<sup>6</sup>

*women in parliament:* 38 out of 332 seats: (11%). 13 out of 137 seats (9%).<sup>7</sup>

The Romanian legislative branch is composed of national and local bodies. Its main national body is the Parliament, which has two chambers: a lower house, the Chamber of Deputies, and the Senate. Deputies and senators are elected for 4-year terms by universal suffrage. The Parliament enacts statutes which are the main source of legal rules. Such statutes are officially published in the Monitorul Oficial (Official Gazette). The Parliament is also the source of the constitution, having enacted it as a specie of supra-legislation. In addition, Parliament may pass a special law enabling the Government to issue orders in fields outside the scope of organic laws [Constitution, Art. 114]

The county, urban and rural areas have their own autonomous ruling bodies, which, within defined geographical and jurisprudential boundaries, are empowered to enact binding decrees within their geographical areas [Constitution, Sect. 2-a, Art. 120-21].

Source: World Legal Information Institute - Update to Doing Legal Research in Romania (2001)

#### Fact box:

*elections:* Senate - last held 28 November 2004 (next to be held 28 November 2008); Chamber of Deputies - last held 28 November 2004 (next to be held 28 November 2008)  
*election results:* Senate - seats by party - PSD 46, PNL 28, PD 21, PRM 21, PUR 11, UMDR 10; Chamber of Deputies - seats by party - PSD 113, PNL 64, PD 48, PRM 48, UDMR 22, PUR 19, ethnic minorities 18

### 2.2 Executive Branch

*cabinet:* Council of Ministers appointed by the prime minister

*elections:* President elected by popular vote for a four-year term; election last held 28 November 2004, with runoff between the top two candidates held 12 December 2004 (next to be held 28 November 2009 and 12 December 2009); prime minister appointed by the president

The Romanian executive branch has two main components: the Government and the President. The Government consists of a Cabinet, which is composed of a Prime Minister, ministers of various Ministries including, for instance, that of Foreign Affairs, and a secretary. In addition, the Government controls various Governmental Agencies, such as the Office for Fair Competition, the Romanian Copyright Office or the Romanian Development Agency.

The Government issues Decisions and Orders [Constitution, Art. 107] and the President may issue Presidential decrees [Constitution, Art. 99]. The ministers also issue a large array of decisions (Hotariri). Additionally, the Government appoints a Prefect in each county and in the City of Bucharest, who is its representative at local level [Constitution, Art. 122].

Source: World Legal Information Institute - Update to Doing Legal Research in Romania (2001)

#### Fact box:

*chief of state:* President Traian BASESCU (since 20 December 2004). Percent of vote - ILIESCU 66.84%, Corneliu Vadim TUDOR 33.16%  
*head of government:* Prime Minister Calin Popescu TARICEANU (since 29 December 2004)

<sup>6</sup> Source of fact boxes if nothing else stated: The World Factbook - Romania

<sup>7</sup> Inter-Parliamentary Union - Women in National Parliaments

The president is elected by popular vote for a maximum of two 4-year terms. He is the chief of state, charged with safeguarding the constitution, foreign affairs, and the proper functioning of public authorities. He is supreme commander of the armed forces and chairman of the Supreme Defense Council. According to the constitution, he acts as mediator among the power centers within the state, as well as between the state and society. The president nominates the prime minister, who in turn appoints the government, which must be confirmed by a vote of confidence from Parliament.

Source: [U.S. Department of State - Background Notes](#)

### 2.3 Judiciary Branch

Supreme Court of Justice (judges are appointed by the president on the recommendation of the Superior Council of Magistrates).

Before 1989, the Minister of Justice was responsible for the administration of justice. After 1989, the Supreme Court of Justice and lower courts have that responsibility [[Constitution, Art. 125](#)]. Additionally, under article 130 of the constitution, the Public Ministry is charged with the duty to represent the "general interests of society" and to defend the legal order, as well as the individual rights and freedoms. The Public Ministry, which discharges its powers through a system of independent, impartial Public Prosecutors, replaced the former Office of the Prosecutor General (Procuratura), which had been established in 1952. The judicial system is divided into civilian and military courts. The civilian courts, generally, continue their pre-1989 structure, being organized at national, county (judet), and local levels.

Civilian judges and Public Prosecutors are nominated by the Superior Council of the Magistrateship. The Council acts as an administrative/disciplinary organ within the Ministry of Justice, and its acts can be viewed on line. Once appointed by the President, judges are, by law, irremovable and therefore enjoy life tenure. The president and other judges of the Supreme Court are appointed for a term of 6 years and may serve consecutive terms. It should be well-noted that, because judicial precedent is not a recognized source of law (and thus judges do not "make law") and, further, because normal judges cannot exercise judicial review (see below), the professional status and importance of judges is very different, and generally less, than that enjoyed by common-law judges. Proceedings are public, except in special circumstances provided for by law.

Unlike the US Supreme Court, the Romanian Supreme Court cannot exercise judicial review, deciding the constitutionality of legislation. That function is reserved for a different court, the Constitutional Court [[Constitution, Art. 144](#)].

Source: [World Legal Information Institute - Update to Doing Legal Research in Romania \(2001\)](#)

The Constitutional Court adjudicates the constitutionality of challenged laws, and decides on appeals from the regular court system concerning the unconstitutionality of laws and decrees. The court consists of nine judges, appointed for a term of 9 years. Three judges are appointed by the Chamber of Deputies, three by the Senate, and three by the president of Romania.

Source: [U.S. Department of State - Background Notes](#)

### 2.4 Local Government

For territorial and administrative purposes, Romania is divided into 41 counties and the city of Bucharest. Each county is governed by an elected county council. Local councils and elected mayors are the public administration authorities in villages and

towns. The county council is the public administration authority that coordinates the activities of all village and town councils in a county.

The central government appoints a prefect for each county and Bucharest municipality. The prefect is the representative of the government at the local level and directs any public services of the ministries and other central agencies at the county level. A prefect may block the action of a local authority if he deems it unlawful or unconstitutional. The matter is then decided by an administrative court.

Under new legislation in force since January 1999, local councils have control over spending of their allocations from the central government budget as well as authority to raise additional revenue locally. Central government-appointed prefects' formerly significant authority over the budget is limited to a review of expenditures to ascertain their constitutionality.

Source: [U.S. Department of State - Background Notes](#)

## 3. The State and Civil Society

### 3.1 Ombudsperson

The [Romanian People's Advocate](#) was established with the 1991 Constitution of Romania as an institution of novelty in the Romanian juridical and state system. It is a public autonomous authority, independent of any other public authority, whose main objective is to defend citizens' rights and freedoms.

The People's Advocate is appointed by the Senate of Romania for a term of office of four years and presents annual reports before the two Parliament Chambers. Any individual, irrespective of his/her citizenship, age, gender, political affiliation, or religious belief can appeal to the People's Advocate. The People's Advocate can conduct its own inquiries, ask the public administration authorities for any information or documents necessary to the investigation, hear or request statements from heads of public administration authorities as well as from any public servant who can provide the information necessary in order to solve the complaint.

In the exercise of his powers, the People's Advocate issues recommendations that cannot be subjected to either parliamentary control or court review. By his recommendations, the People's Advocate notifies the public administration authorities of their illegal administrative acts or actions. If during investigations, the People's Advocate finds there are gaps in the legislation or serious corruption or non-compliance with the laws cases, he will submit a report containing these findings to the Presidents of the two Chambers of Parliament or, as the case may be, to the Prime Minister.

Source: [The Bulgarian Anticorruption Portal - Ombudsman \(edited\)](#)

### 3.2 NGOs

The government's relationship with NGOs is weak and ad hoc, but it can call upon NGO experts for advice. Both the government and parliament have special departments to deal with NGOs. On the local level, NGOs have direct access to elected officials and therefore can encourage the disclosure of information to the public. Councils can adopt legislation requiring them to meet with the public on a regular basis, and citizens have the right to demand meetings with elected officials. In reality, though, NGOs are rarely invited to join decision-making bodies at a national or local level.

Source: [Freedom House – Nations in Transit \(2001\)](#)

Although most NGOs are found in urban areas, in rural parts of the country the number of the groups grew from 10% of the total in 1998 to approximately 14% in 2001.

Source: [Freedom House - Nations in Transit \(2003\)](#)

### 3.3 Civil Society

In 2001, Parliament ratified a new legal framework for foundations and associations, replacing a law that dated to 1924. The most significant success for civil society was the adoption in 2002 of the Law on Freedom of Information which had been under discussion for three years.

According to the Society of Feminist Studies, 59 women's groups that advocates for women's involvement in public life are registered and active in Romania. Ethnic

minorities are increasingly represented in civil society, there are more than hundred groups dealing with minority issues at the moment, out of which about 60 promote the rights of Hungarians, the country's largest minority. The Roma Party and NGOs protecting Roma rights contributed to the development of the National Strategy for Improving Conditions of Roma, who are the second largest minority group in the country.

According to the official government data, only about 58 percent of country's registered workers are unionized. Nevertheless there was a significant interaction between trade unions and a government in 2002, resulting in signed European Social Security Code by the Ministry of Labor and Social Solidarity.

Source: [Freedom House - Nations in Transit \(2003\)](#)

## 4. Civil Service

[Click here](#) for the structure of The Ministry of Administration and Interior

The National Agency of Civil Servants is a specialty body of the central public administration subordinated to the Ministry of Public Administration headed by a president with the rank of state secretary. The agency is responsible for formulating the policies and strategies concerning the management of public positions and civil servants, drafts and advises normative acts concerning public positions and civil servants, monitors and controls the implementation of legislation concerning the public position and the civil servants etc. The day-to-day management of the human resources and of public positions is organized and carried out by specialized departments that collaborate directly with the National Agency of Civil Servants.

Source: [Law No. 161/2003](#)

### 4.1 Legal basis

The [1999 Law on Civil Service](#) and amendments in [Law No. 161/2003](#) regulate the general status of the legal relations between the civil servants and the public authorities and institutions of the central and public administration. Additional legislation addressing such issues as disciplinary committees, performance evaluations, and the management of recruitment exams has also been passed.

Source: [Freedom House - Nations in Transit \(2003\)](#)

Content of Civil Service Legislation in OECD and Select CEE Countries <sup>1</sup>						
	Job duties & Responsibilities	Tenure & Security <sup>2</sup>	Disciplinary Arrangements <sup>3</sup>	Rewards & Wage Bargaining	Career System	
					Closed	Open Recruitment
Romania	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

1) The empirical data presented in this table (and the one below) draw from material kindly provided by OECD PUMA and SIGMA. The authors take full responsibility for any errors. The specific content of civil service legislation varies widely.

2) Tenure and security does not imply that civil servants cannot be dismissed.

3) Disciplinary arrangements may apply only to some groups of civil servants.

Source: [World Bank – Civil Service in OECD and Select CEE Countries](#)

### Who has civil servant status?

Groups of public employees covered by the same civil service legislation as civilian central government employees					
	Health Employees	Education Employees	Police	Sub national Government (excluding education, health, & police)	
				Covered by same legislation as civilian central government?	Separate civil service legislation offering similar, but distinct status?
Romania			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

Source: [World Bank – Civil Service in OECD and Select CEE Countries](#)

The public positions are divided into three classes, defined in relation to the level of education required for holding the public position:

- 1st class includes the public positions for the holding of which long-term higher school studies and a degree certificate or the equivalent are required;
- 2nd class includes the public positions for the holding of which short-term higher school studies and a certificate are required;
- 3rd class includes the public positions for the holding of which high-school studies and a certificate are required.

Source: [Law No. 161/2003](#)

## 4.2 Recruitment

Public positions are only to be filled by promotion, transfer, and redistribution or by contest. For the appointment of high-ranking civil servants a contest commission is provided for by law, consisting of five personalities, acknowledged as experts in public administration, appointed under a prime minister's decision, upon the public administration minister's proposal. The National Agency of Civil Servants, the National Institute of the Administration, and public authorities and bodies of the central and local public administration organize and conduct the filling of other positions left vacant.

Internships are used in testing the professional skills in fulfilling the tasks and responsibilities of a public position as well as practical education of early civil servants. The internship period is 12 months for 1<sup>st</sup> class civil servants, 8 months for 2<sup>nd</sup> class civil servants, and 6 months for 3<sup>rd</sup> class civil servants.<sup>8</sup>

Source: [Law No. 161/2003](#)

## 4.3 Promotion

Articles 53-58 in the 2003 law amending the Civil Service Law provide for the provisions regarding promotion of the civil servants. Promotions to vacant higher public positions are done by contest or examination. In general, different requirements regarding years in service, professional performance and qualifications need to be satisfied in order to enter a competition for promotion.

Individual professional performance assessments are to be performed on an annual basis. The assessment procedures are performed for the purpose of, inter alia, promotion to higher pay ranks, promotion on the pay scale, promotion to a higher public position,

Source: [Law No. 161/2003](#)

## 4.4 Remuneration

Civil servants are entitled to a pay consisting of: 1) basic salary, 2) seniority benefit, 3) job extra, 4) grade extra. Civil servants receive bonuses and other fringe benefits consistent with the law. Civil servants are paid according to the legal provisions concerning the establishment of the unitary pay system for civil servants.

Source: [Law No. 161/2003](#)

Civil servants have the right to paid leave, medical leave and others by the stipulation of the law. Civil servants, aside the remuneration for the leave have the right to a bonus equal to the minimum salary of the month prior to the leave, which is to be separately taxed.

Source: [Law No. 188/1999](#)

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<sup>8</sup> Although civil servants enjoy protection from inappropriate firings, political interference remains a factor in recruitment and promotion. [[Freedom House - Nations in Transit \(2003\)](#) (edited)]

#### **4.5 Training**

In 2002, Parliament approved the establishment of the National Institute for Administration, which is subordinated to the Ministry of Public Administration. The institute will provide intensive training for new recruits as well as continuous education for existing civil servants. The institute will also be responsible for managing a network of eight regional centers that will provide training for local officials and civil servants. It was charged with preparing and implementing a national training strategy for the academic year 2002–2003.

Source: [Freedom House - Nations in Transit \(2003\)](#)

Article 31 provides that civil servants are extended the right to continuing professional development. The public servants attending continuing professional development courses will receive their due pay if certain criteria are honored. The public authorities and institutions are obliged to allocate means in their annual budget to cover the professional training and development actions for the public servants.

Article 48 stipulates that civil servants are obliged to attend professional development courses held by the National Institute of the Administration or any other institutions mandated to this end at least seven days a year.

Source: [Law No. 161/2003](#)

#### **4.6 Gender**

According to Article 26(2) any discrimination of civil servants on political, trade union, religious belief, ethnic belonging, sex, sexual orientation, material situation, social origin or any other such grounds are forbidden.

Source: [Law No. 161/2003](#)

A National Council on Fighting Discrimination has been established with the provision of the Government's Ordinance [No. 137/2000](#) on Preventing and Punishing All Forms of Discrimination.

Source: [Government of Romania - Decision on the Organization and Functioning of the National Council on Fighting Discrimination](#)

## 5. Ethics and Civil Service

### 5.1 Corruption

2003 CPI Score relates to perceptions of the degree of corruption as seen by business people and country analysts and ranges between 10 (highly clean) and 0 (highly corrupt).

Corruption Perceptions Index							
Rank	Country	2003 CPI Score	Surveys Used	Standard Deviation	High-Low Range	Number Inst.	90 percent confidence range
1	Highly clean	9.7	8	0.3	9.2 - 10.0	4	9.5 - 9.9
83	Romania	2.8	12	1.0	1.6 - 5.0	10	2.4 - 3.3
133	Highly corrupt	1.3	8	0.7	0.3 - 2.2	6	0.9 - 1.7

Source: [Transparency International - Corruption Perceptions Index 2003](#)

**Surveys Used:** Refers to the number of surveys that were used to assess a country's performance. 17 surveys were used and at least 3 surveys were required for a country to be included in the CPI.

**Standard Deviation:** Indicates differences in the values of the sources. Values below 0.5 indicate agreement, values between 0.5 and c. 0.9 indicate some agreement, while values equal or larger than 1 indicate disagreement.

**High-Low Range:** Provides the highest and lowest values of the sources.

**Number Institutions:** Refers to the number of independent institutions that assessed a country's performance. Since some institutions provided more than one survey.

**90 percent confidence range:** Provides a range of possible values of the CPI score. With 5 percent probability the score is above this range and with another 5 percent it is below.

A World Bank report (Romania—Diagnostic Surveys on Corruption) based on the opinions and experiences of more than 1,700 households, enterprises, and public officials show that corruption is perceived by the public to be widespread.

About two-thirds of the Romanian public believes that "all" or "most" officials are corrupt. Public officials reported lower perceived levels of corruption, although still high: 44 percent reported that all or most officials are engaged in corruption. While the perception of widespread corruption is clear, it is also clear that many people believe that corruption has achieved a state of normalcy. Half of households reported that bribery is part of everyday life, while only one in eleven reported bribes to be completely unnecessary. Enterprise managers and public officials were less negative with four tenths and a third, respectively, reporting corruption to be a part of everyday life.

Source: [World Bank - Romania: Diagnostic Surveys on Corruption \(2001\)](#)

In a survey carried out by the Soros Foundation in November 2002, the majority of respondents said they believed corruption in Romania had increased under the current government. Only 9 percent said that it had decreased. In addition, Romanians reported that they are skeptical about measures undertaken by the government to prevent and punish corruption: 39 percent were convinced that nothing would change in the next year, while 23 percent believed that corruption would increase. 79 percent of the respondents noted that the high level of corruption in the country has become the principal cause of uncertainty and discontent in their lives.

Existing anticorruption legislation includes Law 78/2000 on preventing, detecting, and punishing acts of corruption, Law 115/1996 on the obligation of public officials to

declare their personal wealth, Law 21/1999 on the prevention and punishment of money laundering, Law 115/1999 on ministerial responsibility, and various other standing orders and statuses of conduct.

Source: [Freedom House - Nations in Transit \(2003\)](#)

According to the Group of States against corruption (GRECO) of the Council of Europe, Law 78/2000 is a sign of substantial qualitative progress with regard to: (1) the definition of crimes treated as or linked to traditional corruption offences, and more severe penalties for perpetrators; (2) widening the range of potential active perpetrators of such offences; (3) creating a specialized unit within the Romanian Public Prosecution Service responsible for prosecuting corruption offences, under the final hierarchical supervision of the General Prosecutor in the Prosecution Service at the Supreme Court of Justice.

Source: [Group of States against Corruption \(GRECO\) - Evaluation Report on Romania \(2002\)](#)

In 2002, the government issued Ordinance 5/2002, which forbids elected officials and civil servants from serving as managers, administrators, or board members or in other prominent positions in private companies. The ordinance applies to the president, ministers, vice ministers, magistrates, and directors of agencies and national commissions. Another development in 2002 intended to help fight corruption was the passage of the Law on Public Procurement (468/2002).

Source: [Freedom House - Nations in Transit \(2003\)](#)

At the beginning of 2003 the Romanian Parliament adopted an Anti-corruption legislative package, including the Law on certain steps for assuring transparency in performing official duties, public and business functions, aimed at preventing and sanctioning corruption ([Law 161/2003](#)) which, inter alia, provides modifications and completions of the aforementioned laws.

Source: [The Romanian Embassy to the Kingdom of Norway](#)

## 5.2 Ethics

Source: [Institution - Title](#)

## 6. e-Government

### e-Government Readiness Index:

The index refers to the generic capacity or aptitude of the public sector to use ICT for encapsulating in public services and deploying to the public, high quality information (explicit knowledge) and effective communication tools that support human development.

The index is comprised of three sub-indices: Web Measure Index, Telecommunications Infrastructure Index and Human Capital Index.

### Web Measure Index:

A scale based on progressively sophisticated web services present. Coverage and sophistication of state-provided e-service and e-product availability correspond to a numerical classification.

### Telecommunications Infrastructure Index:

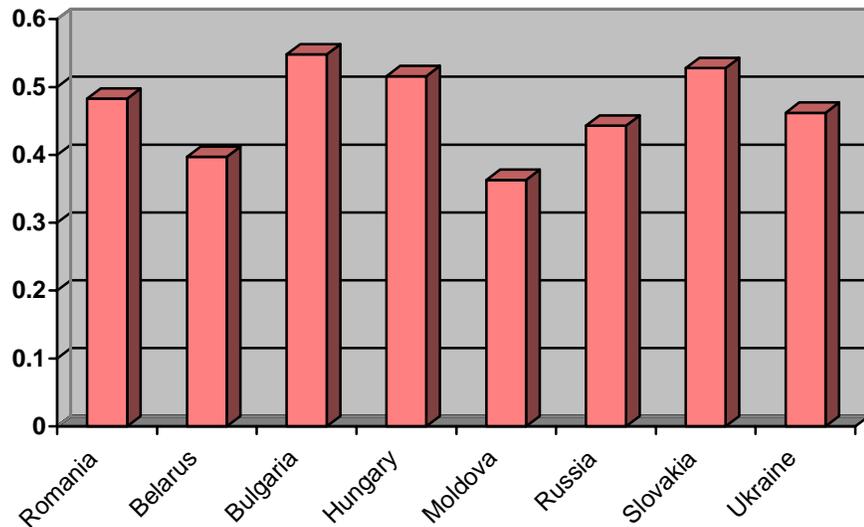
A composite, weighted average index of six primary indices, based on basic infrastructural indicators that define a country's ICT infrastructure capacity.

Primary indicators are: PC's, Internet users, online population and Mobile phones. Secondary indicators are TVs and telephone lines.

### Human Capital Index:

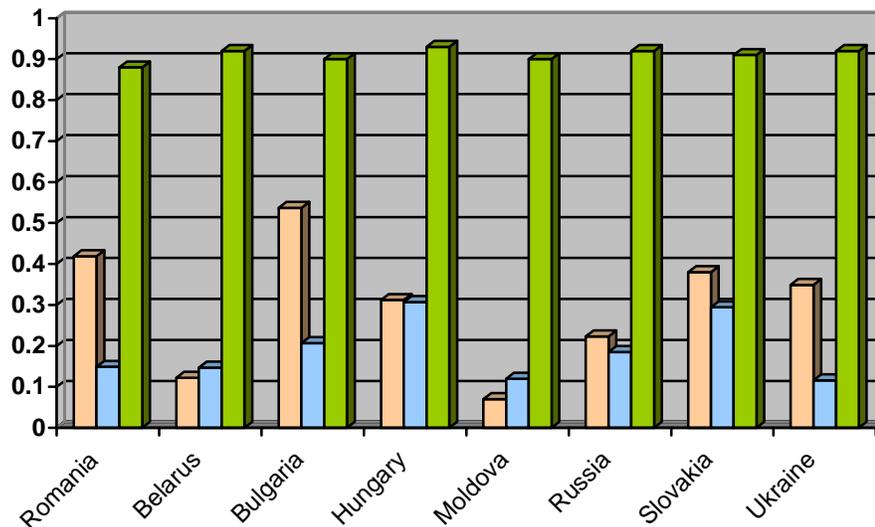
A composite of the adult literacy rate and the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio, with two thirds of the weight given to adult literacy and one third to the gross enrolment ratio.

### e-Government Readiness Index



Source: HUnited Nations – World Public Sector Report 2003H

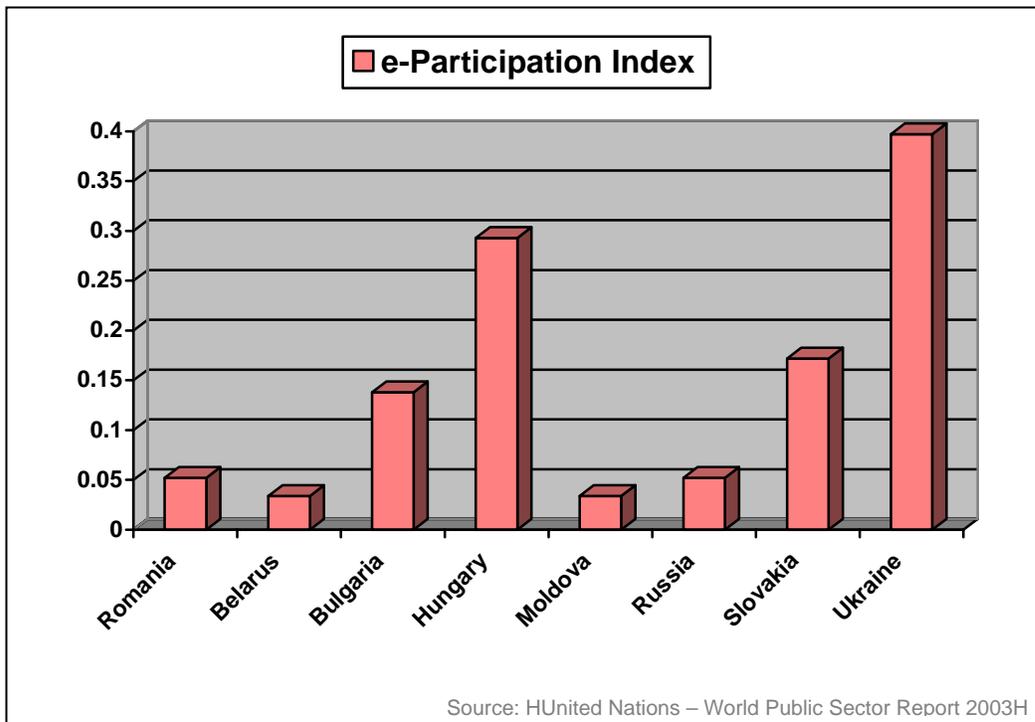
### Web Measure Index Telecom. Infrastructure Index Human Capital Index



Source: HUnited Nations – World Public Sector Report 2003H

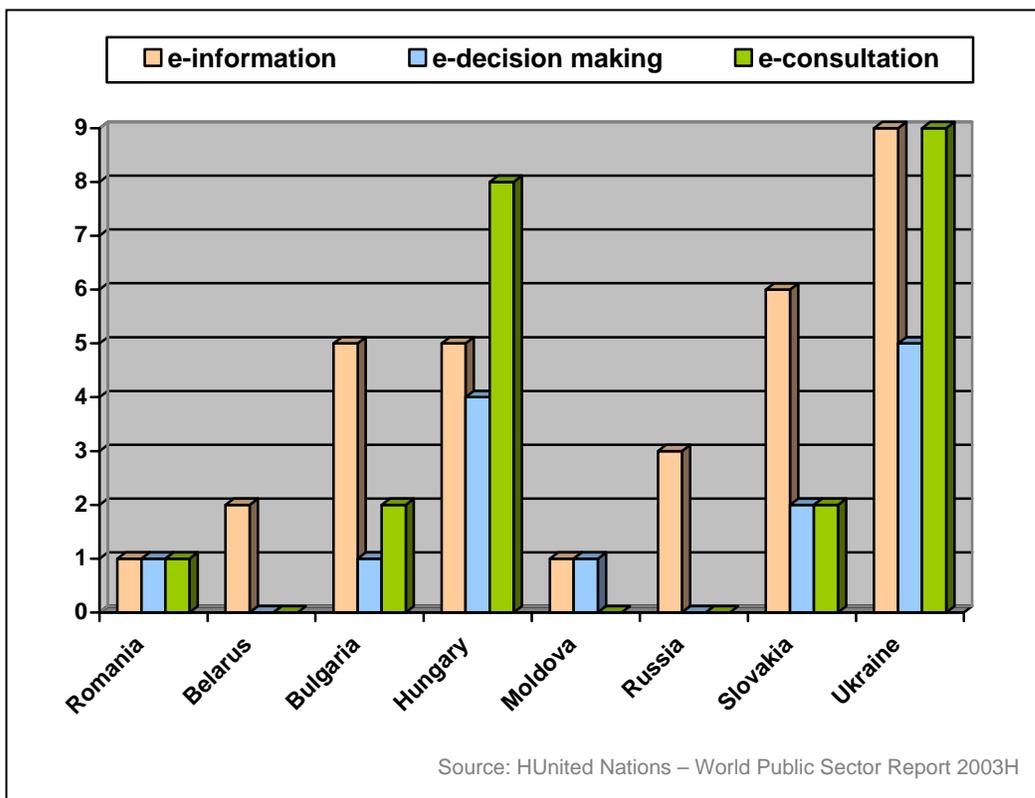
**e-Participation Index:**

Refers to the willingness, on the part of the government, to use ICT to provide high quality information (explicit knowledge) and effective communication tools for the specific purpose of empowering people for able participation in consultations and decision-making both in their capacity as consumers of public services and as citizens.



**e-information:**

The government websites offer information on policies and programs, budgets, laws and regulations, and other briefs of key public interest. Tools for disseminating of information exist for timely access and use of public information, including web forums, e-mail lists, newsgroups and chat rooms.



**e-decision making:**

The government indicates that it will take citizens input into account in decision making and provides actual feedback on the outcome of specific issues.

**e-consultation:**

The government website explains e-consultation mechanisms and tools. It offers a choice of public policy topics online for discussion with real time and archived access to audios and videos of public meetings. The government encourages citizens to participate in discussions.

## 7. Links

7.1 National sites	
Authority	Topic
President	<a href="http://www.presidency.ro/">http://www.presidency.ro/</a>
Senate	<a href="http://www.senat.ro/">http://www.senat.ro/</a>
Chamber of Deputies	<a href="http://www.cdep.ro/">http://www.cdep.ro/</a>
Government	<a href="http://www.guv.ro/">http://www.guv.ro/</a>
Ministries	<a href="http://www.guv.ro/engleza/guvernul/afis-ministere.php">http://www.guv.ro/engleza/guvernul/afis-ministere.php</a>
Ministry of Administration and Interior	<a href="http://www.mapgov.ro/i_1_en.htm">http://www.mapgov.ro/i_1_en.htm</a>
Constitutional Court	<a href="http://www.ccr.ro/">http://www.ccr.ro/</a>
Ombudsman	<a href="http://www.avp.ro/">http://www.avp.ro/</a>

7.2 Miscellaneous sites	
Institution	Topic
Council of Europe (COE)	<a href="http://www.coe.int">http://www.coe.int</a>
COE - Legal Affairs	<a href="http://www.coe.int/T/E/Legal_affairs/Legal_co-operation/...">http://www.coe.int/T/E/Legal_affairs/Legal_co-operation/...</a>
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)	<a href="http://www.ebrd.com/country/country/romania/index.htm">http://www.ebrd.com/country/country/romania/index.htm</a>
European Commission and World Bank (SEERECON)	<a href="http://www.seerecon.org/romania/index.cfm">http://www.seerecon.org/romania/index.cfm</a>
European Union (EU)	<a href="http://europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/romania/index.htm">http://europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/romania/index.htm</a>
International Labour Organization (ILO)	<a href="http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex_browse.home">http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex_browse.home</a>
Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) - News	<a href="http://www.osce.org/news/index.php">http://www.osce.org/news/index.php</a>
OSCE - Legislation	<a href="http://www.legislationline.org">http://www.legislationline.org</a>
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	<a href="http://www.undp.ro/">http://www.undp.ro/</a>
World Bank (WB)	<a href="http://www.worldbank.org.ro/">http://www.worldbank.org.ro/</a>