

Bd. Nicolae Bălcescu nr. 21 etaj 2, sector 1, cod 010044 București, ROMANIA tel.: +4021 317 71 70 fax: +4021 317 71 72 office@transparency.org.ro www.transparency.org.ro

**Press release** 

## The Global Corruption Barometer (GBP) 2006

The Global Corruption Barometer 2006 shows that the Bucharest Government's efforts in the fight against corruption are perceived by 39% of the large public as being scarcely efficient with month before the adhesion at the European Union. The appreciations are similar for Bulgaria, while in Turkey only 25% from those interviewed say that the fight against corruption is inefficient, and 29% appreciate it as efficient.

However, the indicators show that Romania stands better, in perception terms, than the European Union, where the average negative perception of the efficiency of the measures adopted by the member states Governments is 42%. These results can be explained by the fact that, in the context of the pressures linked with the close adhesion, in Romania big effort were made in the fight against corruption, its result, though still insufficient, being intensely promoted by the officials. The same study reveals the fact that the most corrupted sectors remain the political parties (4.1 points), the Parliament (4 points), and the legal system/justice (3.9 points on a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 means not corrupted, and 5 extremely corrupt).

In the demarches for the fight against corruption, Romania ratified at the end of 2004 The UN Convention against Corruption<sup>1</sup>, following the efforts of the Transparency International's national branch. At the legislative level, the obligations implied by the Convention were fulfilled, by adopting regulations concerning the protection of the whistleblowers<sup>2</sup> and Guidance Codes for the public functionaries<sup>3</sup>. Nevertheless, implementing these measures is still deficient as long as the law regarding the whistleblowers protection is still opaque for the majority of the personnel from the public sector, and the sanctioning casuistic for the public functionaries is quasi-inexistent.

In this context, the fight against corruption must remain a priority for the officials from Bucharest also after the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2007, in order to transform the assumed political engagements in concrete results for the reforms.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Law no. 365/2004

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Law no. 571/2004

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Law no. 7/2004

Contact persons: Victor Alistar – 0788709572; Iulia Cospanaru – 0788688564.

## The Global Corruption Barometer 2006, is realized by Gallup International for Transparency

International, as part of the "Voice of the People" study. This represents the forth edition of a survey measuring the perception of the corruption on behalf of the large public and the people's experiences linked with this phenomenon. The 2006 Barometer has approximately 59000 respondents from 62 countries.