



Romania's experience in implementing articles 9, 10 and 13 of the UN Convention against Corruption

I. Information requested from States parties and signatories in relation to the use of information and communications technologies for the implementation of the Convention in order to facilitate public sector transparency and combat corruption

I.1. Information on implementation

The Romanian Government approved the National anticorruption strategy (NAS) for the period 2012-2015 through the Decision no. 215/2012, the document including the Inventory of anticorruption preventive measures and evaluation indicators, as well as the National action plan to implement the National anticorruption strategy.

NAS is based on an independent analysis of the efficiency of the previous strategic documents (2005-2010) and it is the result of a comprehensive public consultation. The document has a holistic and multidisciplinary nature and it is addressed to all public institutions representing the executive, legislative and judiciary powers, local public authorities, business environment and civil society, being a real anticorruption agenda assumed at the level of all the Romanian public institutions.

Among the strategy's defining elements, there are:

- **Change of approach - preventing corruption** (Any new anticorruption case constitutes a failure of the institutions' management to prevent incidents of integrity in the broadest sense of the word),
- **Accent on implementation** (NAS provides the ensuring the stability of the institutional and legislative anticorruption framework. No new anticorruption normative acts are necessary. The existing legislative framework suffices. The accent must be put on observing the integrity standards and effective implementation of the measures in force),
- **Enhancing integrity and transparency in important areas or sectors:** judiciary, financing political parties and electoral campaigns, Parliament, public procurement, business environment, local public administration,
- **Confiscating illicit assets** (The combating component emphasizes the confiscation of the proceeds of crime and the illicitly acquired assets, especially through regulating the extended confiscation and through a better inter-institutional cooperation in the area of capitalization of confiscated assets),
- **Promoting Good Governance** (The strategy reflects Romania's commitments towards the values of the Open Government Partnership. Romania adhered to the Partnership's declaration, assuming as major priorities: increasing the availability of public open data made available by public authorities, improving the online services, increasing the public integrity, efficient management of public funds, creating a safe community and enhancing the corporate accountability),
- **New instruments** (NAS introduces for the first time, at national level, a mechanism to self-assess the implementation of the anticorruption legislation. Thus, through the inventory of preventive measures, the mandatory standards are identified and evaluated periodically. In addition, the methodology to evaluate corruption risks,

- successfully tested by the General Anticorruption Directorate is disseminated to the public institutions),
- **Novelties of the monitoring system** (A mechanism of assessment thematic missions at the level of public institutions was introduced; it also entailed carrying out assessment visits at the public institutions by expert teams made of representatives of the five cooperation platforms (including civil society). In addition, NAS provided a periodical evaluation of the efficiency of the institutional reaction and of the measures adopted by the leading boards of the public institutions on the risks and vulnerabilities identified on the basis of the case law of the main anticorruption institutions, as well as of the other institution having control attributions. Within this mechanism, within three months since an integrity incident, the respective institution was asked to present the adopted measures for addressing the aspects which favoured the commission of that deed).

The strategy encompassed, in addition to the national action plan, an inventory of the anticorruption preventive measures and the associated assessment indicators that aimed at achieving a periodical (biannual) assessment of the application and efficiency of anticorruption measures at the level of each public institution/ authority. The self-assessment included measures as assets declarations, compliance with the rules on gifts, the management of conflicts of interests, incompatibilities, ethical and deontological codes, **transparency in decision-making process, access to information of public interest**, administration of public funds, public procurement, random distribution of cases or of tasks, personnel selection and promoting procedures, etc.

The self-assessment was backed by a mechanism consisting of specific assessment missions by joint teams, made of experts from various public institutions or NGOs. Such type of evaluation focused also on the concrete modality of the application of the preventive measures mentioned above. This mechanism took over the best practices in this field at GRECO, UN and OECD level.

To assist institutions in implementing the strategy, NAS Technical Secretariat, set up in the Ministry of Justice, developed a web-portal, which includes relevant information and best practices identified. This portal was available beginning in April 2013 by any interested person. The portal contains biannual self-evaluation reports of anticorruption prevention measures (including access to public information and transparency in decision making) and progress reports.

To standardize the collection of information process, the NAS Portal had a special application dedicated to the application of this mechanism. Starting in June 2013, each public institution entered the required data directly in the application. The information entered was communicated directly to the server managed by the MoJ.

The Open Government Partnership (OGP) is a voluntary international initiative that aims to secure commitments from governments to their citizenry to promote transparency, empower citizens, fight corruption, and harness new technologies to strengthen governance. Romania has participated since 2011. Countries participating in OGP follow a process for consultation during development of their OGP action plan and during implementation. The consultation process on the national action plan includes a wide range of civil society organizations (CSOs), most of which are members of the Open Data Coalition.

In addition, in the past 5 months, the Ministry for Public Consultation and Civil Dialogue (MCPDC) set up a series of measures in accordance with its mission: create a coherent framework for public participation in the decision making process and grow the level of

transparency and access to public information in the Romanian administration. These fields are important components of open governance, and playing a key role in **strengthening the rule of law** by increasing the level of transparency in the public administration, the predictability of the governmental decision and the level of involvement of the civil society in the decisional processes.

The second objective of the National Anticorruption Strategy 2012-2015 was to increase the transparency of the public institutions and one of the measures where MCPDC is coordinating its efforts together with the Ministry of Justice is ensuring a high compliance level with the provisions of the Law of Access to Public Information (Law no. 544/2001) and the Law of decisional transparency (Law no. 52/2003).

Through the Order of the Minister of National Education (OMNE) no. 5144/26.09.2013, the Anticorruption Strategy in Education was approved, as part of the National Anticorruption Strategy. Through OMNE no. 4562/2013 the National Commission for preventing corruption in education (CNPACE) was established, having met the references of implementing and monitoring the National Anticorruption Strategy.

Through OMNE no. 5113/2014, the Methodology on corruption risk management in the Ministry of National Education and the subordinated/coordinated institutions whose activities concern school education was approved, which led to the adoption of a number of control and/or prevention measures, at the level of all structures, in order to maintain an acceptable level of the probability of risks emergence. The methodology on corruption risk management has been developed as a result of the collaboration between the Unit of Public Policies and Strategies from the Ministry of Education and the General Directorate of Anti-Corruption from the Ministry of Interior.

It was piloted during 2013-2014 by the Giurgiu County School Inspectorate and 3 schools from Giurgiu County. These four structures identified 35 risks of corruption and drafted 75 measures for preventing/mitigating corruption. This methodology will be implemented throughout the school education system.

Recently, four national laws transposing public procurement European Directives were adopted by the Romanian Parliament and will enter into force after being promulgated by the President of Romania and published in the Official Gazette of Romania.

In addition, three normative acts containing the Rules of Application for the new public procurement laws will be adopted within 30 days as from the moment the new laws enter into force. Therefore, below, we will refer to the new public procurement legislation soon entering into force, in providing information related to the guidance note and not to the legislation that is currently in force, as it will very soon be repealed.

In relation to integrity in public procurement and management of public finances (article 9), Romania adopted the following measures:

- *In what concerns the public procurement process transparency ensured by using ICT:*

The new public procurement legislation package provides the obligation of all contracting authorities to conduct all public procurement award procedures using electronic means. In other words, the entire procurement process will be conducted online and will be available for the public, except for the personal data information or confidential information, protected by an intellectual property right or by the commercial secret, according to the law.

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In order to comply with this obligation, when conducting procurement award procedures online, contracting authorities have to use a dedicated public procurement electronic platform - SEAP (www.e-licitatie.ro). The platform is run by the Agency for the Digital Agenda of Romania, according to specific public procurement and information technology legal provisions.

On this dedicated platform, all contracting authorities will publish the tender documentations and all other related documents (prior information notices, contract notices, data-sheets, tender books etc.) and all economic operators will submit their tenders (DUAE, technical proposal and financial proposal). The tender evaluation process will also be conducted in SEAP.

Moreover, all communications related to the public procurement process (requests for clarifications, answers, prior notifications and so on) will be carried out using electronic means, in SEAP, and also all resulted documents (evaluation reports, award reports, award notices, contracts, contract amendments) will be published on the same public procurement platform.

Furthermore, the new national public procurement legislation provides the obligation for the contracting authorities to take all necessary measures in order to prevent, identify and remedy any conflict of interest situation. In this respect, when conducting a procurement procedure, the contracting authorities will publish in SEAP the names and identification data of the decision making persons within the authority and the names and identification data of tenderers/candidates/sub-contractor participating to the procedure.

All electronic pages, actions and documents generated for, submitted for or related to a certain public procurement procedure (notices, tender documentations, tenders, clarifications, complaints, contracts and contract amendments) are gathered in that procedure's public procurement file.

Therefore, the public procurement files of all awarded procedures will be available to the public in SEAP, regardless if the procedure is finalised or not, so that anyone interested, when identifying a potential corruption situation, may notify the authorities.

In what concerns public reporting related to the proper functioning of the public procurement system, ANAP uses the electronic system for public procurement (SEAP) in order to monitor all relevant indicators and issues various monitoring reports.

According to the main public policy related to the public procurement field, represented by the Public Procurement National Strategy approved by Government Decision no. 901/2015, at least each trimester, all relevant monitoring reports are published on ANAP's website, in order to be accessible to anyone interested.

In relation to public reporting (article 10), Romania adopted the following measures:

A. In the Open Government Partnership national action plans, the Romanian Government included some commitments in regards to the implementation of articles 10 and 13 of UNCAC.

Thus, a mechanism for uploading and updating quality datasets on the **data.gov.ro** platform aims for a more standardized structure of government data in machine-readable formats. The gateway support system was put in place in 2014 and more than 430 datasets were published on the portal, more than envisioned in the milestones. Measures were

taken to improve the interoperability of datasets with various types of software and European Union-wide portals. Department for Online Services and Design, from the Chancellery of the Prime- Minister, is still working on adapting the widgets which would allow exporting data from different websites to the portal. The platform, which has become the central access point for government open data, is frequently used by CSOs and citizens.

Training in open data: To address the lack of understanding on open data amongst civil servants, this commitment aims to provide training on open data issues both at central and local public administration.

Open contracting: This commitment aims to endorse the open contracting principles as a means to enhancing the transparency of public contracting processes in Romania. To kick-start the process, the government consulted with the World Bank and held several broad consultations with public institutions and civil society to identify the required resources for the implementation of open contracting. The Digital Agenda Agency of Romania (AADR), the government agency in charge of the public acquisitions online portal has pledged to adopt Open Contracting Data Standards (OCDS) for publishing its information. The government has not yet carried out the pilot project as envisaged in the milestones. While the draft law on public acquisitions has been prepared, the latest version presented to the Parliament contains references to open contracting.

B. In addition, the measures implemented by the **Ministry for Public Consultation and Civil Dialogue** aimed at increasing transparency and standardize the publishing of information of public interest using information and communication technologies.

The compliance level with FOIA in the public institutions increased as following:

- for the ministries, the level increased from 62% in December 2015 to 95% in February 2016;
- for the Prefectures, the level increased from 66% in December 2015 to 97% in February 2016;
- for the County Councils, the level increased from 72% in January 2016 to 93% in March 2016;
- for the Municipalities, the level increased from 58% in December 2015 to 83% in March 2016;

The memorandum adopted by the Government on the 2nd of March, *Increasing transparency and standardizing the publishing of information of public interest*, brings a **standard both in the structure of a public institution's website and the content and the quality of the information published.**

The Memorandum brought a new set of documents to be published by default by the **public authorities**, such as:

- monthly reports about the **public procurement** contracts;
- the public procurement contracts with a value **greater than 5000 euro**;
- the level of income and benefits for the employees from the public sector;
- the payments made by the public authorities;
- the agenda of the leadership;

Another important point is that the memorandum included **several templates** focusing on the use of **online tools (forms, platforms and online procedures)** for the interaction **between the civil society and the public sector.**

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In the next months, the Ministry for Public Consultation and Civil Dialogue and the Chancellery of the Prime Minister will develop the platform called *transparency.gov.ro* which will centralize all the important data from the public authorities, sets of data to be published by default, such as the budget or the payments made by the public authorities.

A second area of action was the **increase the transparency level and the predictability of the Government's meetings.**

- At the end of January 2016, the **Memorandums** adopted by the Government started to be published for the first time in the last 25 years, after the efforts made by our ministry;
- Also, the **agenda** of the Government's meeting started to be published 24 hours before the meeting, together with **all the links related to the projects** of Government's decisions or law projects. In the past, none of these pieces of information were available and the memorandums were not published neither in the Official Gazette, nor on the Government's website, before the decision was taken;
- The third measure was to **publish a summary of each Government meeting**, measure that was implemented starting with 27th of April, in order to allow the civil society to better understand the decisional process.

In the same context, the Ministry for Public Consultation and Civil Dialogue intends to develop the platform called *consultation.gov.ro* that will allow every citizen to easily follow all the steps made by the Government authorities in adopting a normative act.

Finally, after demanding all the public authorities (in the Memorandum) to publish their officials' daily agenda, the Ministry for Public Consultation and Civil Dialogue launched the concept of a **Unique Transparency Register at the Governmental level**. This idea will be developed together with the Ministry of Justice and the Chancellery of the Prime Minister in the next few months and will consist of an online platform that will disclose **the groups of interests on various domains and their interaction with the public sector.**

In relation to participation of society (article 13), Romania adopted the following measures:

A. To create awareness of the OGP project in Romania, the government has committed to carry out an information campaign targeting public institutions and civil society. The government held information sessions with various stakeholders. The **OGP Club** has started in 2014 convening on a monthly basis and serves as a communication bridge between government and civil society. The OGP Romania website (**ogp.gov.ro**), which serves as the information platform on all action plan-related activities, is constantly updated.

- **transparenta.gov.ro**: The commitment aims to clarify the procedure for the identification of information subject to public disclosure and to publish data from government institutions on a centralized portal.
- **consultare.gov.ro** will collect all legislative projects initiated by public institutions, including all the stages of the project: public consultation, institutional opinions, approval and official publishing of the final version. The portal will facilitate the implementation of Law 52/2003 on the transparency of the decision making process in public administration. The portal will also be used for consultation on other matters of public interest and, depending on the result of this process, new legislative documents may be initiated.
- **Law no. 299/2015 on the Re-use of Public Sector Information** - by implementing the provisions of Directive 2013/37/EU, amending the Directive 2003/98/CE on the Re-use of Public Sector Information, to create the direct conditions necessary to facilitate access to documents available for re-use, particularly by creating electronic lists and directories with the most relevant documents.

- **legislatie.just.ro** - free online access to national legislation: The portal provides free access to national legislation, which was previously only possible upon payment to the Official Gazette. The electronic application for the database has been developed and successfully tested. The portal was also connected to the European N-Lex legislative portal, improving the interaction between European citizens and the Romanian national legislation.

B. The Ministry for Public Consultation and Civil Dialogue, together with the Chancellery of the Prime Minister, developed the platform *simpler.gov.ro*, an online tool to reduce bureaucracy in the public administration.

This platform had thousands of citizens that claimed different public procedures to be simplified or transformed into online e-government procedures. In the next month, the Government will adopt both a **Government Ordinance** and a **Government Decisions** to simplify an important set of procedures and set the use of ICT as a main channel of interaction between the public administration and the civil society.

Another direction was to build capacity at the level of public authorities to develop **effective public consultation processes** and ensure participatory mechanisms in creating public policies.

1. In order to set a standard and to uniform the practices in the matter of public consultation, the Ministry for Public Consultation and Civil Dialogue and the Ministry for Regional Development and Public Administration submitted to public consultation a **guide** for all the public institutions. This guide will be sent to all the public authorities;
2. At the same time, the Ministry for Public Consultation and Civil Dialogue **assisted several institutions** in organizing a series of debates on topics such as:
 - the first debate on the national budget;
 - the new curriculum for the secondary education level (Ministry of Education);
 - the new law for public procurement (The National Agency for Public Procurement);
 - the project for the cyber-security law (The Ministry of Communications and Informational Society)
 - the project related to declaring the Natural Park „Văcărești” a protected areas - Ministry of Environment.

Most of the debates were live broadcasted, allowing a significant number of participants to be involved in the process and to express their opinions.

3. The Ministry for Public Consultation and Civil Dialogue developed several tools such as:
 - **E-Consultation**, a weekly collection of all the projects that are under public consultation sent to all the interested parts, NGOs, citizens, private companies;
 - **E-Debate**, a calendar of all the public debates organized by the central authorities, a tool that informs and facilitates the participation of the civil society in governmental debates;
 - **Online Library**, a collection of case law (over 600 decisions), guides and studies (over 70 materials) on the topics of good governance and access to information, will increase the level of knowledge in these areas and facilitate a greater involvement of the nongovernmental organizations and citizens in the life of their communities.
 - Weekly monitoring the compliance with the procedure of public consultation provided by law, **for all the projects from the agenda of the Government's meetings**. This constant action helped the executive body to increase the

- predictability of the governmental decision, and, as a direct consequence, this measure facilitated the access of the civil society in the decision making process.
- **Weekly online talks with your Minister** - online sessions organized with different members of the Cabinet, where every citizen can address in real time questions about the Minister's activity.
4. Moreover, the Ministry for Public Consultation and Civil Dialogue will constantly **monitor several fields related directly with the rule of law**, such as:
- Allocations from the **reserve fund** of the government
 - The way the normative acts are motivated and how the impact is taken into account
 - The responsible use of **Emergency Ordinance**, as a tool to legislate.

The mandate of the Ministry for Public Consultation and Civil Dialogue is to **coordinate the national policy in the field of open governance** and implement, together with the Prime Minister's Office the **Open Government Partnership**, setting new standards in the fields of access to information and participation to the decision making.

C. The **Anti-corruption General Directorate (DGA)** informs the public opinion and addresses the citizens with regards to the corruption cases instrumented and the results obtained via INTERNET, by posting relevant data on the institution's web page www.mai-dga.ro, or by using social-media instruments (Facebook, twitter, YouTube etc.).

DGA also uses online instruments to inform the citizens on anti-corruption legal provisions and legislation, on the channels to be used for reporting on corrupt practices, on the contacts of DGA's central and territorial units. Also, relevant documents and resources are available on line (such as studies, annual evaluations, assessments, strategies and policies).

DGA elaborated and disseminated the *Information Guide for citizens in relation to the structures of the Ministry of Internal Affairs* (in 6000 copies) addressed to the public, which comprises useful information for the citizens in relation with the structures of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoIA). The *Informing Guide for citizens in relation to the structures of the Ministry of Internal Affairs* teaches the citizens how to obtain certain documents (such as ID cards, driving licenses, criminal records, passports) or certificates while avoiding corruption and abuse. This Guide also promotes DGA's anti-corruption green line - 0800.806.806, where citizens may report on corruption cases. The *Guide* is also available on line, in Romanian and English.

DGA renewed the **Agreement to the New National Action Plan on the Open Government Partnership**, thus assuming the responsibility to post, both on DGA's and the Government's (ogp.gov.ro) web sites, certain sets of open data.

Measures taken by DGA in relation to article 13 para. (1) let. c):

As an important activity, DGA launched anti-corruption informing campaigns, out of which:

- The project entitled *Campaign for changing the culture of paying/receiving bribes for administrative service*, co-financed through the Swiss - Romanian cooperation Programme to reduce the economic and social disparities within the enlarged European Union. The project had 25 months duration, between 01.05.2012 - 15.06.2014, with a budget of 200.000 CHF (VAT included).
- The project's objective was to increase awareness of MoIA personnel and of the citizens (with special attention on social groups most prone to corruption) on the risks which occur when involving in corruption deeds and to change mentalities regarding

administrative service. Within the campaign an audio video spot was broadcasted, and anti-corruption and informing materials were produced and disseminated at national level.

- The project „Anti-corruption Film Festival” - in 2015, DGA, in collaboration with Pro-Democracy Association, implemented the project *Anti-corruption Film Festival 2015*, between February and June 2015. The project was associated to the International Film Festival Transilvania - TIFF and was the first initiative of this type and extension (aiming at educating citizens by means of films and video messages, at a national level). A video spot was elaborated in order to promote the film contest on anti-corruption subjects. All DGA prevention officers from our territorial units conducted 3 anti-corruption informing activities for young citizens from high schools and universities, urging them to take part to the film festival. The project was finalized in June and, on the 30th of May (the anniversary day of DGA) prizes were awarded at TIFF Headquarters located in Cluj.
- The project „Pay zero for what's yours”, in collaboration with Pro-Democracy Association and the Foundation Hanns Seidel Romania implemented the above mentioned project, with the aim of raising awareness among the citizens on corruption phenomenon, its risks and modalities of reaction.
- Messages launched by public persons - DGA has broadcasted a video spot presented by a Romanian pop artist concerning the nefarious consequences of corruption deeds. The material is used as a preventive activity within DGA, and the intention is to increase the visibility and raise awareness of young persons. The interview was uploaded on DGA Facebook official page and YouTube.

Public education programs, including school and university curricula

- **Anti-corruption training within the ministry educational institutions.** The Anti-corruption General Directorate organizes, every year, anti-corruption informing activities for all students attending „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” Police Academy. These activities are conducted all four years of studies.
- As regards to anti-corruption continuous professional training, DGA organizes training activities and specialized courses for all levels of employees, managers or execution functions etc. Out of these, as an example, the course *Expert in preventing and countering corruption*, organized by the Institute of Studies for Public Order, in collaboration with DGA, is designed for integrity advisors within the ministry.
- **Ethics courses attended by young employees of the ministry.** The Anti-corruption General Directorate and the Institute for Public Order Studies from the Ministry of Internal Affairs, with the support of the Hanns Seidel Foundation implement the project *„Institutional Ethics and Integrity within the MoIA”*. The aim of the project is to develop an integrity oriented professional environment within the MoIA through educating young officers with regards to ethical and deontological behaviour, as well as methods and solutions for strengthen organizational integrity, communication and managerial ethics, etc.;
- **Training programs for students and pupils.** DGA projected several programs for young citizens and students, with the aim of increase the level of public informing on the relation with the personnel of the MoIA. Out of these, as an example, the project *„Young citizens against corruption”*, conducted by the Association Pro Democracy and the Education Inspectorate for Bucharest, in partnership with DGA, included 24 high schools from Bucharest. Thus, pupils and teachers attended the informing sessions on corruption phenomenon in Romania and its negative consequences, as well as DGA encouraged the citizens to demonstrate a proactive attitude and intolerance to corruption.

Measures taken by DGA in relation to article 13 para. (2):

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Since **31st of October 2005**, DGA established Telveverde green line, thus offering the citizens the opportunity to report on corruption deeds committed by MoIA civil servants and also to receive information on the legislation in force and on anti-corruption institutions and their competences.

Telveverde green line may be called from any type of phone line, including mobile ones, on Romanian territory, being available 24/7. Telveverde is managed by an operator and also has voice mail. All costs afferent to Telveverde green line are paid by DGA.

Statistics on the calls received (November 2005 - April 2016):

a. Number of calls: **94.231**

b. Number of criminal files initiated due to Telveverde calls: **501**

Catching in the act initiated due to Telveverde calls: **71**

period solutions	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 (4 months)
Number of calls	14088	7911	4900	4258	9136	8617	12872	7974	8801	12197	3477
Criminal files	22	44	28	16	71	50	69	77	46	68	10
Catching in the act	3	3	2	0	8	8	9	8	12	15	3

The citizens reported on corruption deeds, but also on other criminal offences, such as abuse of office (**25**), forgery and use of forgery (**22**), embezzlement (**63**), theft (**14**), fraud (**16**), smuggling (**11**) and other (these data are afferent to 2015).

DGA intends to extend the Telveverde system and turn it into an anti-corruption call - center, but this depends on the access to budgetary or EU funds.

In order to facilitate the citizens to notify DGA, our web page has an **on line application (e - petition)**, which enables easy and direct notification on corruption deeds.

Romanian and foreign citizens may address DGA thus:

- At DGA's Headquarters;
- By accessing DGA's web page - www.mai-dga.ro and formulating online petitions;
- Notifying DGA by email at petitii.dga@mai.gov.ro, relpub.dga@mai.gov.ro or dga_interne@yahoo.com.
- Using Telveverde anti-corruption green line.

According to article 7 of the *Government Ordinance no. 27/2002 which regulates the solving of citizens' petitions*, anonymous petitions are not taken into consideration and are closed.

D. Measures taken by the Ministry of National Education and Scientific Research (MNESR)

In 2015, 440 guides on preventing and combating corruption were developed and distributed, along with flyers, course support handouts, documents presented at the meetings with directors, as well as PowerPoint presentations.

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The Platform <http://www.educatiepentruviitor.edu.ro/web/men/> enables any person to notify cases of corruption in education. Also, the platform includes the current legislation in the field of anti-corruption and the course support provided at the teacher trainings on this topic.

1,032 programmes and awareness campaigns to inform pupils and students about the risks and negative consequences of corruption were disseminated in schools and universities, resulting in the implementation of a total of 1,783 such programmes and campaigns.

Based on the Memorandum on *Increasing transparency and standardizing the display of public information*, the National Action Plan 2016-2018 was put into practice, to implement the commitments under the Open Government Partnership, requiring the publication of open data by MNESR and the institutions subordinated to or coordinated by it.

The platforms www.educatiepentruviitor.edu.ro/web/, date.edu.ro, the website of the Ministry of Education (MENCS) and of its subordinated/ coordinated institutions were created and are now fully functional, while the entire school system network was connected to the internet.

Measures taken by MNESR in relation to art. 13, paragraph 1, letter c)

In order to raise public awareness about the impact of corruption and of the level of involvement of stakeholders and civil society in the measures to prevent and combat corruption, 1238 public debates / events about corruption were organized at both national and local levels, involving 37 784 participants and stakeholders from the education sector, ultimately resulting in 901 proposals for improving the anti-corruption campaign.

- Initiating and developing joint projects with NGOs specialized in anti-corruption.
- Introducing the topic of anti-corruption within the 2,768 extracurricular activities, benefiting 104 243 pupils and school syllabi/ curricula (promoting an optional class in the 605 CDS 1st semester, respectively 522 CDS - school curriculum - in the curriculum areas “Man and Society” and “Counselling and orientation”).
- Developing e-government and e-management solutions as platforms for the citizens to access public services. There are about 1,300 platforms / websites working at the level of school inspectorates / ISMB and schools that were accessed by 21 699 users (teachers), 26 470 users (pupils) and the 19 639 users (parents). At the levels of school inspectorates / ISMB, information about exams (methodologies and results), legislation and other public information were published. There were 5.356 requests.

E. The National Integrity Agency publishes information regarding its activity on combating and preventing corruption through administrative means, mostly on its website (www.integritate.eu).

ANI publishes on a daily basis, press releases regarding all of its findings on incompatibilities, conflicts of interests, unjustified wealth, as well as on other criminal deeds, stating that all the results of ANI investigations can be challenged in Court, therefore the evaluated persons are presumed innocent until legally proven guilty.



Figure 1. Press releases Section

With the aim of ensuring the transparency of the asset and interest disclosures, ANI developed an integrated information system for the management of the documents received in printed form. The disclosures are scanned and introduced in the portal on the Agency's website, available to all public persons. Searches (available in both Romanian and English) can be performed according to the following criteria: the dignitary's name, the public institution, the dignitary's office, the year when the disclosure was filed and the type of statement (of assets or of interests). At the moment, the portal encloses almost 6.000.000 asset and interest disclosures sent and filed to the National Integrity Agency between 2008 and 2016.



Figure 2. Assets and Interests Portal

Furthermore, ANI has provided both email addresses and distinct sections on the website, so that the public may either solicit public information, viewpoints in regard to the declaration of assets and interests, incompatibilities and conflicts of interest, or report possible integrity incidents.

ADRESA:
 Agentia Nationala de Integritate, Bulevardul LascaŖ Catargiu nr. 15, cod postal: 010661, sector 1,
 Bucuresti - Romania
 Telefon: +40-37-206 98 69; Fax: +40-37-206 98 88; E-mail: ani@integritate.eu; Website:
 www.integritate.eu

Nume:

Prenume:

Telefon:

Adresa:

Email:

Ocupatie:

Mesaj:

Figure 3. Section with ANI's information and the online request form



Figure 4. Interdictions Section

Also, the Agency publishes on its website the interdictions of the right to occupy a public position or dignity for a 3-year period of the evaluated persons in whose case the evaluation reports remained definitive and irrevocable through Court decisions or through not challenging the evaluation reports.

Moreover, in order to increase the level of prevention and awareness in relation to the 2016 elections, A.N.I. has identified a series of measures that have been grouped in a distinct section on ANI's website, that comprises all relevant information on the obligations that the candidates have in local elections, on assets and interests disclosures, on legislative references, as well as incompatibilities and conflicts of interest guides and guides for filling in assets and interests disclosures.



Figure 5. 2016 Local Elections Section

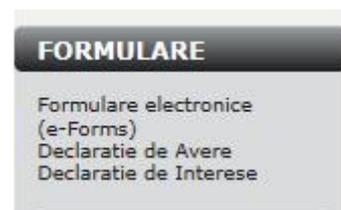


Figure 6. Electronic Forms (e-Forms)

In addition, the National Integrity Agency has implemented an objective aimed at facilitating the process of filling in assets and interest disclosures by the relevant categories, by introducing electronic intelligent forms that allow standardized filling in, either online with electronic signature, or offline with handwritten signature. These intelligent electronic forms are available for download on the Agency's website.

I. 2. Challenges in implementation

A. The Ministry for Public Consultation and Civil Dialogue reported specific challenges faced in improving the public reporting and the participation of society at the decision making process. In implementing the above stated measures, the ministry was involved both in building a coherent legislative framework and improving the internal administrative practices for putting in place the general measures.

Some of the challenges faced are related to:

- The skills of the human resources from the public administration. There is a constant need of continuous programs in improving the skills of the public servants
- there is also a need of increasing the percentage of the civil society using ICT and the access to internet, which remains a problem in some rural areas;
- Another challenge is related to the difficulties of coordination between public authorities for implementing public policies, the administrative burden being transferred to the citizens.
- Reluctance of public authorities in increasing the number of open data sets made available for the public.

B. The National Integrity Agency's website is the main communication tool between the Agency and the large audience. ANI is constantly improving its website, adding new

sections and making it easier for the public to have access to information regarding the results and activity of the Agency that is combating corruption through administrative means.

Moreover, ANI has supported the design and implementation of the “**PREVENT**” System, whose aim is given by its own well-chosen name that is, preventing corruption. The overall goal of the mechanism is to prevent conflicts of interests in the public procurement contract awarding through establishing an ex-ante verification mechanism, in term of the situations that might generate conflicts of interests within the public procurement electronic system procedure, so that they can be removed without affecting those procedures.

The implementation of this system came following the recommendations of the European Commission through the CVM report, in regard to ensure the protection against conflicts of interests in managing public funds, as in Romania, as in many countries, public tenders are prone for corruption due to the habit to award public contracts to companies owned by family members of local civil servants.

Further, the Government adopted a Memorandum that allowed ANI to implement an integrated informatics system project for preventing and identifying conflicts of interests.

Legislative Framework

In order to achieve the objects in the Memorandum, the Agency has established a working group that included relevant institutional actors. The aim of the working group has been drawing up an amending and supplementing project, of the applicable legislation for ensuring the fulfillment of the measures provided by the Memorandum.

In this regard, the draft law on establishing a mechanism for preventing conflicts of interests has been completed according to European Commission’s objectives, also ensuring its compatibility with the National Public Procurement Strategy that shall enter into force once the new public procurement directives are transposed, and has been sent to the Ministry of Justice to initiate the legal adoption procedure.

Currently, after already being adopted by the Chamber of Deputies and sent to the Senate, where it has received favorable notice from all of the entitled commissions, the draft normative act has been submitted, again, by the Plenum of the Senate to the Legal commission, for appointments, discipline, immunities and validations, to the Economic, industries and services commission and to the Budget, finances, banking activity and capital market. This slow adoption procedure has been forbidding the “PREVENT” System to operate for almost a year.

Electronic Framework

ANI accessed EU funds in order to finance the “PREVENT” System, the total cost being around 23 million lei (approx. 5.1. million euro).

Contracting authority shall have the obligation to fill in relevant data and information about the decisional factors within the authority and about the bidders whenever they open a procedure for public procurement / when the bids are submitted. These types of info will be introduced in a new form - INTEGRITY FORM, which will be available in SEAP.

Furthermore, the integrity form shall be uploaded to “PREVENT” System where several relevant databases (Trade Registrar, Personal ID, Assets / Interests disclosures etc.) will

work together and perform an intelligent data analyses in order to detect potential conflict of interests

If a potential conflict of interests is identified, then an integrity warning will be issued which will be referred to the head of the respective local authority in order to take measure, with the purpose of removing the subject(s) in conflict of interests.

ANI will continue to monitor the follow-up of the integrity warnings that have been issued and if no measure shall be taken, ANI will have the possibility to ascertain the conflict of interests or to notify other relevant authorities (ex: National Anticorruption Directorate, The Fight against Fraud Department, etc.).

This innovative business intelligence solution in which several databases will work together in an integrated system, shall significantly contribute in an efficient manner to the prevention of conflict of interests on an approx. 17 billion Euros public procurement market.

I. 3. Technical assistance

Taking into consideration the efforts of the **Ministry for Public Consultation and Civil Dialogue**, the facilitation of international cooperation with other countries is required. The exchange of good practices is important in order to ensure a progress in the fields of open and participatory governance.

I.4. Technical assistance provided

Legislative assistance was provided by the cooperation protocol signed between the General Directorate of Anticorruption from the Ministry of Interior and the Unit of Public Policies and Strategies from the **Ministry of National Education and Scientific Research**, in order to develop the Methodology for identifying risks and vulnerabilities to corruption. Under this protocol, the implementation of the National Anticorruption Strategy 2016-2020 will continue.

II. Information requested from States parties and signatories in relation to promoting good governance in sport and mitigating the risk of corruption that sport faces globally

II.1. Information on implementation

Legislation and policy

The corruption phenomenon in sports can be defined, under the criminal law, in the category of corruption offences in the private sector. There isn't any special law to incriminate the sports corruption in Romania, nor are special categories of offences in the Criminal Code to separately incriminate the bribe giving/taking or traffic of influence in sports. In these cases, the general categories of bribery offences are applied (giving, taking of bribe, traffic and buying of influence), as provided by the Criminal Code and the Law no. 78/2000 on preventing, discovering and sanctioning corruption offences.

In 2009, Romania adopted a new Criminal Code, which solves the problem of defining a football player or referee as being an "official". The new Criminal Code simplifies the issue concerning the qualification of the active subject of the bribe taking offence in the case of corruption committed in the private sector. Thus, article 308 „Corruption offences and offences related to the public office committed by other persons” provides that: „The dispositions of article [...] relating to public official shall apply accordingly to the deeds

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committed by or in relation to persons who temporarily or permanently, with or without remuneration, exercise a task of any nature [...] within any legal person. In this case, the special limits of the penalty are reduced by one third.”

Thus, the legal provisions used to combat corruption in sports, including manipulation of sports results, are provided by the primary criminal legislation. Only based on these provisions, the criminal liability can be invoked.

Apart from the Criminal Code and Law no. 78/2000, there are specific provisions on illegal material advantages contained in the Disciplinary Regulation of some sports Federations. These provisions are enforced only in relation to the specific sport and actions they refer to. So, apart from the criminal legislation, there are also disciplinary provisions applicable to each category of sport, entailing the disciplinary liability of the person infringing them.

Concerning the promotion of the good governance in sports, the Ministry for Public Consultation and Civil Dialogue was involved in offering assistance for the Ministry of Youth and Sports, in drafting the new Romanian Sport Strategy, as well as in the improvement of the process of providing access to public information.

The Romanian Football Federation took a series of measures to promote integrity in football. A Strategic Plan to Develop the Football in Romania 2015-2020 was approved by the Federation’s General Assembly in March 2015. In April 2015, the Integrity and Antifraud Department of the Romanian Football Federation organized the seminar "Clean Football", attended by representatives of law enforcement institutions in Romania and two European experts. Issues on the manipulation of sport competitions results for the purpose of illegal income were debated.

In addition, the Romanian Football Federation launched, in April 2015, an anticorruption platform (<http://www.fotbalcurat.frf.ro/>) where all football players, coaches and referees in the first three leagues in Romania, based on a username and password, will be able to notify suspect matches they witness or they are involved in. Anonymous notifications are also taken into account.

In May 2015, the Integrity and Antifraud Department of the Romanian Football Federation launched an information and prevention campaign on manipulation of sports results, “Clean Football”. The initiative was supported by the Amateur and Non-amateur Footballers Association in Romania, and the Association of Organizers of Betting in Romania, Romanian Bookmakers.

Within this campaign, young players with ages between 15 and 20 years, registered with the clubs affiliated to the Romanian Football Federation will participate, for one year, in seminars that have the role inform on the issue of manipulation of matches. The seminars took place in 23 cities. This campaign is developed in accordance with the Strategic Plan to Develop the Football in Romania 2015-2020, aiming at ensuring integrity in football.

II. 2. Detection, investigation and prosecution of criminal offences linked to sport integrity

- *Establishment of specialized law enforcement or prosecutorial units responsible for dealing with offences relating to integrity in sport;*

The National Anticorruption Directorate (DNA) is a prosecutor's office specialized in combating high and medium level corruption. It was set up as a necessary tool in discovering, investigating and indicting high and medium level corruption cases. As a result

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of its activity, DNA contributes to reducing corruption, giving its support for a democratic society close to the European values. DNA is an independent entity in its reports with the courts, with the prosecutor's offices attached to these courts, as well as in its relations with the other public authorities.

DNA carries out criminal investigation activities in cases of offences assimilated to corruption and in direct connection with corruption. Moreover, DNA investigates offences committed against the financial interests of the European Communities as well as certain categories of serious offences of economical-financial criminality (among others, the forms of the abuse of office - abuse of office against the public interests, against the persons' interests).

The law provides three criteria for high and medium level corruption:

- a) the value of the bribe or of the undue advantages exceeds 10,000 euro,
- b) the prejudice caused in the case exceeds 200,000 euro,
- c) the corruption offences are committed (regardless of the value of the corruption object or of the prejudice) by people with important positions, such as: Deputies; Senators; Government members; State Secretaries or Under Secretaries of State; judges and prosecutors; officers, admirals, generals; mayors and vice-mayors of municipalities; presidents and vice-presidents of county councils; county councillors; prefects and deputy prefects; customs personnel; people holding management positions within national companies and firms and within autonomous administrations.

DNA doesn't have a special competence to investigate corruption in sport, but if any of the above criteria is met, the corruption offence or corruption-related offence falls under its competence.

- *Examples of criminal cases involving offences linked to integrity in sport (corruption, money-laundering, organized crime, match-fixing, etc.);*

1. The defendant S.I., as a football referee within the Referees Central Commission - a structure of the Romanian Football Federation (under investigation for bribe taking) received 21.000 USD from the defendant P.G.C., through the defendant M.M.M. (under investigation for complicity to bribe taking) and of the accused F.L.I. This amount of money was given so that the defendant S.I., as a seconded referee from the Romanian Football Federation, should officiate the football game between two football clubs and facilitate for one of them to win the game they were to play against the other and also for the players of the first football club not to get any disciplinary sanctions („yellow card” or „red card”), and this kind of sanctions should be applied to the players of the opponent team.

Through its decision, the High Court of Cassation and Justice decided as follows:

- The defendant P.G.C., former main shareholder of a football club was sentenced to 3 years imprisonment with suspension for bribe offering
- The defendant F.L.I., former director of a commercial company was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment with suspension for complicity to bribe giving,
- The defendant S.I., former referee within the Romanian Football Federation (FRF), was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment with suspension for bribe taking
- The defendant M.M.M., former referee within the Romanian Football Federation (FRF), was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment with suspension for complicity to bribe taking
- 5.000 USD seized from the defendant S.I, and the rest of 16.000 from the defendant PC.

2. On May, 21, 2011, when performing his duties as a supervisor of the football game between two Romanian teams, within the 34-th round of the Premiere League, the defendant A.V., chairman of the Referees Central Commission within the Romanian Football Federation (under investigation for continuous bribe taking), received from the defendant T.S.I., business man, under investigation for continuous bribe giving, through two intermediate persons, the amount of 19.000 euro in order to second some referees agreed by one of the football teams to the 2011-2012 championship games. Under the same circumstances and for the same purpose, the defendant A.V. benefited of free helicopter round-trips between the two cities where the football teams had their clubs, offered by T.S.I.

Through its decision, the High Court of Cassation and Justice sentenced the defendant A.V. to 3 years imprisonment and interdiction, both while serving the sentence, and for two years after that, of the following rights: to be elected in public authorities or in elective public position, to hold a position in relation with the public authority, to exercise a profession or perform a duty similar to that he used when committing continuous bribing and attempting to forgery in documents under private signature. Against the defendant T.S.I., the Court stopped the proceedings as the defendant died.

3. S.M., the president of the Romanian Football Federation (FRF) and D.D., the president of the Professional Football League and vice president of FRF, under investigation of abuse of office against personal interests in qualified form, the crime of using the influence or the authority of a person performing a management duty within a legal non-profit entity in order to obtain for himself or for other money, goods and unfair advantage (art.13 Law no. 78/2000) and the crime of thief from goods seized, as well as of the non-profit legal entities, the Romanian Football Federation and the Professional Football League, charged with the crimes of abuse of office against personal interests in qualified form and the crime of thief from goods seized.

On July 20, 2011, during a meeting of the Executive Committee of FRF, a temporary exclusion of a football club was decided. The exclusion was attributed to a serious breaking of the Federation statute, without any detail or reason regarding the breaching and their severity. In order to make this decision, the defendants M.S and D.D. used their influence and authority against other members of the FRF Executive Committee.

Subsequently, through a civil sentence, Bucharest Court of Appeal stated that the measure of the temporary exclusion of that football club was adopted as "a manifest abuse of power, and by its implementation, irremediable consequences have been produced concerning material and sport activities which are perpetuated in time". Immovable property of defendants S.M. and D.D. and the Professional Football League were seized.

4. The defendants G.B. and S.T were sent to trial for bribe giving and complicity of bribe giving. B.G. financial and shareholder of a football club offered, between May 4, 2008 and May 7, 2008, the amount of 1.700.000 euro, to football players from a football team who were to play the game in the 34-th round of the National Football Championship - First League (roughly 100.000 euro each) in order to perform their duties foreseen by the game contracts, the Internal Regulation and FRF Regulation regarding "the Statute and transfer of football players", consisting in a fair defensive of the chances and achieving training - performance objectives set by the club, in order to win the game against another football team. The defendant S.T. helped the defendant G.B., when, between May 5, 2008 and May 7, 2008 went to a football team's home city to ensure both the existence of the money and the possible remittance of the money, according to the game result.

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Through the decision of the High Court of Cassation and Justice, the defendants B.G. and S.T. were received final convictions, including the two mentioned above offences.

5. In August 2015, DNA prosecutors sent to trial the defendants:

- O.C. and N.I.P., the president of a County Council, respectively the secretary of the County Council, investigated for abuse of office,
- H.R., P.D.O., C.D.S., B. P., M.M.M., public servants when committing the crime, under investigation for complicity to abuse of office
- C.H.G., executive director of a football club, at that time, investigated for complicity to abuse of office and forgery in documents under private signature, in continuous form.

Between 2008 and 2011, the defendants O.C. and N.I.P, taking advantage of their positions (president, respectively secretary of the County Council) abusively and against the legal provisions approved and ordered the allocation and payment, helped by the other defendants, from thr County budget, the amount of 9.950.000 to a company.

In this case, prosecutors ordered the seizure of immovable property of defendants O.C., N.I.P., H.R., M.M.M., R.L.I. and C.D.S. Bank accounts of the defendants N.I.P. and O.C were also seized.

6. In December 2015, the prosecutors from the National Anticorruption Directorate have sent to trial the following defendants:

- D.F., Mayor of a X municipality, investigated for abuse of office and
- K.I., economic manager of X Municipality, investigated for abuse of office,
- C.M., M.S.C., B.I., F.I., B.L.A, M.E.V., public servants in X City Hall investigated for complicity to abuse of office,
- M.I.N, president of the Sports Association of that municipality, investigated for complicity to abuse of office, continue embezzlement and money laundering,
- The Sports Association of that municipality, investigated for money laundering.

On 18th of July 2013, the defendant D.F., mayor of X Municipality and main account officer has committed abuse of office by breaching the provisions from different normative acts that were prohibiting funds allocation from local budget to the Sports Association of X municipality, because this association was in debt for not paying taxes to the state budget. In concrete, the defendant D.F, helped by B.L.A. and M.E.V., issued, in illegal circumstances, a draft Decision of the Local Council which represented the premises for adopting illegally the Decision of the Local Council on the approval of the amount 7.500.000 RON from the local budget, to be allocated for the competitive season 2013 - 2014. The purpose was to maintain the connection between X Municipality and the Football Club X Municipality.

So, the money (7.053.000RON) was sent to the above mentioned associations. Knowing that the money are coming, in fact, from a criminal offence, M.I.N has paid the amount of 551.831RON as obligations to the general consolidated state budget and amount of 600.000RON as reimbursement of credit, to a bank unit.

Though these facts, the local budget of X Municipality was prejudiced with the amount of 7.053.000RON, money that was paid to the Sports Association during 21.08.2013 - 31.05.2014, along with obtaining an undue advantage for the Football Club X Municipality.

All the assets owned by M.I.N were seized. Also, the amount of money owned by the Sports Association were seized too.

7. In February 2016, the prosecutors from the National Anticorruption Directorate sent to trial the following:

- T.G., judge within the Bucharest Tribunal, home arrested, investigated for bribery,
- B.I., sports agent, investigated for bribery,
- B.V., sports agent, investigated for bribery,
- B.C., executive president of the Football Club "DINAMO" investigated for bribery,
- I.G.A., lawyer, investigated for false testimony,
- P.D.C., lawyer, investigated for false testimony.

In February 2009, the defendant T.G., judge within the Bucharest Tribunal, was assigned to judge a criminal file, known in the public area as "The file of football players' transfer". In this criminal file, the defendants B.I., B.V., B.C. and others were indicted for fraud and tax evasion.

On 3 of April 2012, the defendant T.G. pronounced in that criminal case an acquittal decision for all the defendants investigated in that file and for all the offences. T.G. motivated the acquittal decision on the provisions of art. 10, letter a from the Criminal procedure code from 1968 ("there is no offence"). According to the indictment, between April 2009 and May 2012, the defendant T.G. received the amount of 195.000 EUR for pronouncing this decision

From this amount, 185.000 EUR were paid to the defendant T.G. by the defendants B.I. and B.V. (brothers) and the amount of 10.000 EUR was paid by the defendant B.C. On 12 of November, 2012, the acquittal decision pronounced by T.G. was dissolved through a criminal decision of the Criminal Division from the Bucharest Court of Appeal, the court for judicial control convicting afterwards the defendants to imprisonment.

On 8 of December 2015, the defendant I.G.A. was heard as a witness, in this criminal case, with regard to the corruption offences committed by T.G. and B.C. During his hearing, he made false statements and didn't offer information on essential facts that he was asked about. On 24 of November 2015, the defendant P.D.C. was heard as a witness, in this criminal case, with regard to the corruption offences committed by T.G., B.I. and B.V. During his hearing he made false statements and didn't offer information on essential facts that he was asked about.

All the assets belonging to T.G. were seized.

8. The National Anticorruption Directorate sent to trial 8 defendants for illegal transactions on the football players' transfer to foreign clubs. A prejudiced to the state budget of approx. 1.5 million USD was created and over 10 million USD to four football clubs. Some of the money obtained from the transfers was laundered through some off-shores.

The following persons were sent to trial, for fraud, tax evasion, continued money laundering and criminal organization:

- C.G, former president of football Club A, investigated for fraud and continued tax evasion.
- S.M., former director of Football Club B;
- P.J., president of Football Club C;
- P.G., former employee of a sport-related company;

All of them were investigated for fraud, continued tax evasion and money laundering

- N.G., former shareholder of Football Club D, investigated for fraud, tax evasion and money laundering and B.C., executive president of Football Club D,
- B.I. former sports agent and B.V., sports agent.

The Court of Appeal decided the following:

- Convicted C.G. to 3 years and 8 months imprisonment for committing two tax evasion offences,
- Convicted S.M. to 3 years and 6 months imprisonment for committing two fraud offences with very serious consequences
- Convicted B.C. to 6 years and 4 months imprisonment for committing two fraud offences, two money laundering offences and tax evasion, all of them repeated facts,
- Convicted B.I. to 6 years and 4 months imprisonment for committing two money laundering offences, fraud and tax evasion, all of them repeated facts,
- Convicted B.V. to 4 years and 8 months imprisonment for committing two money laundering offences and tax evasion, all of them repeated facts,
- Convicted P.J. for committing two fraud offences with very serious consequences, money laundering and tax evasion,
- Convicted P.G. to 3 years, 1 month and 10 days imprisonment for committing two money laundering offences and tax evasion, all of them repeated facts,
- Convicted N.G. to 3 years and 4 months imprisonment for committing two money laundering offences fraud with very serious consequences and tax evasion.

The Court ordered the confiscation of the following amounts:

- from the defendant C.G. -150.000 USD, RON equivalent (transfer of the football player D.C) and 40.000 USD, RON equivalent (transfer of the football player B.F.);
- from the defendant S.M- 550.000 USD, RON equivalent (transfer of the football player A.I.);
- from the defendant B.C. 593.750 USD and 80.000 USD, RON equivalent, from the defendant B.I. - 418.750 USD, RON equivalent (transfer of the football player C.C.);
- from the defendant B.I. 1.400.000 USD, RON equivalent and from the defendant P.J. the amount of 112.000 USD, RON equivalent (transfer of the football player G.I.);
- from the defendant B.C. 169.667 USD, RON equivalent, from the defendant B.I. 1.201.667 USD, RON equivalent, and from the defendant B.V. 1.201.667 USD, RON equivalent (transfer of the football player C.P);
- from the defendant B.C. 213.000 USD, RON equivalent, from the defendant B.I. 125.000 USD, RON equivalent, from the defendant B.V. 125.000 USD, RON equivalent from the defendant S.M 125.000 USD, RON equivalent (transfer of the football player C.F);
- from the defendant B.C. 124.500 USD, RON equivalent, and from the defendant B.I. 100.000 USD, RON equivalent lei (transfer of the football player M.B.);
- from the defendant B.C. 32.167 USD, RON equivalent, and from the defendant B.I. 360.000 USD RON equivalent and from the defendant B.V. 360.000 USD, RON equivalent (transfer of the football player M.N.);
- from the defendant P.J. 87.000 USD, RON equivalent, from the defendant B.I. 75.000 USD, RON equivalent, from the defendant B.V. 75.000 USD, RON equivalent and from the defendant P.G. 75.000 USD, RON equivalent (transfer of the football player S.L.);
- from the defendant C.G. 500.007 USD, RON equivalent, from the defendant B.I. 500.000 USD, RON equivalent, and from the defendant P.G. 1.000.000 USD RON equivalent, minus 1.330.000 RON paid as tax (transfer of the football player B.F);
- from the defendant B.C. 29.200 EUR, RON equivalent, and from the defendant B.I. 403.000 EUR, RON equivalent (transfer of the football player A.D.);
- from the defendant B.I. 350.000 EUR, RON equivalent (transfer of the football player M. A.).