

PART III
Chapter 11

Asset Declaration in Romania

Context

The topic of declarations of assets and interests was part of a larger anti-corruption policy. The Romanian authorities list among the reasons for designing this regime the following:

- to implement conflict of interest policy;
- to increase public trust and accountability;
- to comply with international requirements;
- as a part of EU co-operation process;
- to ensure transparency in exercising public functions;
- to implement the legal regime of incompatibilities;
- to improve the level of fighting corruption through administrative means.

Asset declarations were first introduced in October 1996 and gradually improved since. At first the declarations were not public; in 2003 they became public, but the content of the form was significantly reduced, while in 2005 the templates were again amended to include all relevant information. The 2005 legislation also clearly states that the statements are public documents. Throughout this period, controversies constantly arose around the issue of assets disclosure, as this topic was extremely sensitive, along with the financing of political parties and disclosure of activities of the intelligence service during communism. The constant pressure from external actors, such as the Council of Europe and the European Union, combined with the increasing demands for transparency from civil society, has put the issue of assets and interests disclosure on the agenda of the Romanian authorities. The most important momentum for significant progress was the period between 2005 and 2007, when Romania was preparing for the accession to the European Union. When the negotiations were concluded in 2004, a Common Position Paper on Justice and Home Affairs was adopted listing areas where further progress was required of Romania. While the EU has noted the existence of declarations of assets and interests, it emphasised the need of an efficient mechanism that would allow for deterrent sanctions to be applied. In addition, GRECO – the “Group of States against Corruption” – recommended in 2005 “to introduce an effective system for supervising declarations of assets and interests”.

After the change of government in 2004, the new ruling coalition adopted in 2005 the current form of the declarations of assets and interests, in an attempt to show determination in implementing the agreement reached with the European Union. The adoption process was far from smooth: debates in the parliament were heated, with some of the members of the parliament trying to alter significantly the templates proposed by the government. In the end, the ruling coalition managed to mobilise its representatives in the parliament and the declarations of assets and interests were adopted in the form proposed. Immediately after the adoption of the new templates, work began with regard to setting up an efficient verification mechanism that would cover declarations of assets, declarations of interests and possible incompatibilities. The issue of illicit enrichment (or unexplained wealth) was particularly problematic to cover, as the Romanian Constitution includes a presumption that all assets of a

person are considered to have been acquired legally. In addition, the Constitution stipulates that confiscation may only occur for crimes or misdemeanours. These provisions made administrative verification of assets and application of sanctions extremely difficult. After the accession of Romania to the European Union in 2007, a verification and co-operation mechanism was established in the areas of reform of the judiciary and the fight against corruption. Four benchmarks were set, the second one being built around the issue of assets declarations verification: “Establish as foreseen, an integrity agency with responsibilities for verifying assets, incompatibilities and potential conflict of interest and for issuing mandatory decisions on the basis of which dissuasive sanctions can be taken”. Consequently, each country report adopted by the European Commission includes an evaluation of the assets disclosure system. Design of the control mechanism was laborious and the parliament adopted the laws for the establishment of the on the National Integrity Agency in May 2007.

The most relevant pieces of legislation in this field were:

- Law No. 115/1996 regarding declarations of assets and controlling the wealth of public officials, magistrates, public servants and persons with leading positions.
- Law No. 78/2000 on preventing, discovering and sanctioning of corruption acts.
- Law No. 161/2003 concerning a number of measures for ensuring transparency in exercising public office, in public functions and in the business environment, and the prevention and punishment of corruption.
- Emergency Government Ordinance No. 14/2005 on modifications of the asset and interest declarations templates.
- Law No. 144/2007 on the establishment, organisation and operation of the National Integrity Agency.
- Emergency Ordinance Government No. 49/2007 on the modification and the completion on Law No. 144/2007.
- Law No. 94/2008 for the approval of Emergency Ordinance Government No. 49/2007 on the modification and the completion on Law No. 144/2007.

Institutional set-up

In May 2007 the law establishing the National Integrity Agency (NIA) was adopted. NIA is an autonomous administrative body with unrestricted competence for the judiciary, the executive and the legislators, and verifies declarations of assets, declarations of interests and compliance with the incompatibilities regime. The parliament reduced the powers of NIA – as proposed by the government – and even in this milder version adoption of the law was very controversial. Extensive debates were held around the competence of NIA, many MPs arguing against the control of unexplained wealth as revealed by the declarations of assets. The reasoning behind this is that criminal and administrative legislation makes confiscation conditional on the provision of evidence that the respective assets were obtained as a result of, or used in connection with, a crime or misdemeanour, while the provisions of the NIA law would allow for confiscation if the public official fails to explain the significant increase of his/her wealth while in office. Finally, the law allows for confiscation of unexplained wealth, but the tools given to NIA inspectors to perform verifications are not as strong as initially envisaged. Another debate – settled by the government before sending the draft to the parliament – concerned the definition of conflict of interest. The initial draft included a wider definition under administrative law, taking into account that the Criminal Code already

includes a crime of conflict of interest¹. The final decision, however, was to limit the definition of conflict of interest under administrative law to first-degree relatives – which is actually less than the scope of the definition under criminal law – but to also cover non-material benefits. The scope of incompatibilities remains unchanged and is mainly included in Law 161/2003 and in the bylaws adopted for various public officials.

The turmoil generated around adoption of the law continued in the following months, when the Agency had difficulties receiving the due budgetary allocations and a proper space to serve as headquarters. The main difficulties encountered in setting up the Agency were:

- lack of proper working space;
- lack of political will to consolidate the Agency;
- legislative deficiencies;
- the long duration of the public procurement procedures;
- insufficient personnel;
- the low wages for the integrity inspectors;
- the reaction of the government to the economic crisis, which had a negative impact on the hiring of new employees.

The main tasks of NIA are:

- collection of declarations;
- storage of declarations;
- ensuring public access to declarations;
- control of the submission of declarations;
- elaborating guidelines for public officials on how to fill in declaration forms;
- advice upon the request of public officials;
- verification of the contents of declarations;
- submission of the files to courts with a proposal to apply sanctions in cases of lack of compliance with assets disclosure, conflict of interest and incompatibilities regime;
- notification to the criminal investigative bodies of wrongdoings that might amount to a criminal offence;
- elaboration of studies and analyses, and gathering of annual statistics.

The powers of NIA are:

- access to documents/records from public authorities;
- the right to request explanations from the declaring public official or other persons;
- the right to request an expert opinion with the prior approval of the person under verification;
- the right to fine the public official in question.

Table 11.1. The budget of NIA in Euro

Year	Total	Personnel	Goods and services	Investment
2007	890 000	580 000	116 000	194 000
2008	2 600 000	1 385 000	852 000	357 000
2009	3 620 000	2 021 000	936 000	661 000

The institution was set up in May 2007 but started functioning late in 2007, when the vice-president was selected (in the competition for the presidential position no candidate was successful). Later on, the vice-president sought and secured the position of president. It followed that the position of vice-president was vacated, and remains so to this date – NIA did not manage to recruit a vice-president due to budgetary constraints and to the low performance of candidates in the competitions organised to fill this position. In 2009 the staff of NIA reached 116 persons, including 57 inspectors (ensuring the operative functions) and 59 administrative and support personnel.

Oversight of NIA is ensured by the National Integrity Council,² a board appointed by the Romanian Senate. The Romanian Senate may dismiss the management of NIA, following a proposal of the Integrity Council. The principle of equal representation of all categories of persons that fall under the scope of the Agency's investigations was followed when the composition of the Council was decided. The Council works under parliamentary authority exercised by the Romanian Senate, and has a non-permanent activity.

The president and vice-president of NIA are selected following a public contest organised by the National Integrity Council. They may be removed from office in the following situations:

- resignation;
- managerial failure;
- final conviction for a criminal offence;
- if found to be in breach of the legal provisions on conflict of interest or incompatibilities, or if the confiscation of a portion of the assets or of a specific good was decided;
- failure to meet any of the compulsory requirements for appointment to the position concerned.

NIA has to undergo an early external audit, in addition to the financial control from the Court of Accounts. The audit should include recommendations regarding management of the institution, and is also presented to the Integrity Council by the president of NIA. The findings of the audit may serve as a basis for finding that the management of the institution failed to perform properly its tasks.

In addition to NIA, each public entity must designate one person to be responsible for the collection of declarations submitted by its staff and to be the counterpart of NIA. This individual must answer directly to the head of the public entity, and both are held responsible for the sound functioning of the system.

Among the responsibilities of the designated persons are:

- To receive and register the declarations of assets and the declarations of interests, and to issue to the depositary immediately proof of receipt and to provide consultancy for filling in the templates correctly and in due time.
- To keep a record of the declarations of assets and the declarations of interests in special public registries named "Declarations of assets registry" and "Declarations of interests registry", templates of which shall be established by a government decision, upon the NIA's proposal.
- To ensure the posting of the declarations of assets and declarations of interests on the institution's website, if it exists, or on the information board, at the latest within 30 days from receipt. The declarations of assets and the declarations of interests shall be kept posted on the website at least five years from their publication, and afterwards archived according to the law.

- To send to NIA, no later than ten days from receipt, certified copies of the declarations of assets and of the declarations of interests, which shall be posted by NIA on its own website within 30 days from their reception and shall be kept posted within the period provided by the law.
- To post on the website, if it exists, or on the information board, the name and position of the persons who did not submit the declarations of assets and the declarations of interests within a maximum of 15 days after the legal submission deadline has expired, data that shall be communicated to the Agency.
- To provide consultancy on the content and application of the legal provisions, regarding asset declaration and verification, conflicts of interest and incompatibilities, by drawing up points of view upon the request of the persons who have the legal obligation to submit declarations.

Who declares?

- the president of Romania, as well as presidential and state counsellors;
- members of parliament;
- government members, secretaries of state, under-secretaries of state, as well as positions assimilated to these and the state counsellors within the prime minister's working apparatus;
- members of the Superior Council of Magistracy;
- judges, prosecutors, assistant magistrates, positions assimilated to these, as well as judicial assistants and specialised auxiliary personnel from courts and prosecutors' offices;
- judges of the Constitutional Court;
- members of the Court of Accounts and its personnel;
- the president of the Legislative Council and section presidents, the ombudsman and his/her deputies, the president and vice-president of the National Supervisory Authority for Personal Data Protection;
- the members of the Council of Competition, of the College of the National Council for the Study of Secret Service Archives, of the Council of the National Securities Commission, of the Council of the Commission for Insurances Supervision, of the Council of the Commission for Supervision of the Private Pension System, of the National Council for Fighting against Discrimination, of the National Audio-Video Council, of boards and leading committees of the Romanian Radio and Romanian Television Public Companies;
- the members of the National Integrity Council and the president and vice-president of the National Integrity Agency;
- the general director and board members of the ROMPRESS National Press Agency;
- the director of the Romanian Intelligence Service, of the Foreign Information Service, of the Special Telecommunication Service and of the Protection and Guard Service, as well as their deputies;
- diplomatic and consular personnel;
- local elected representatives;
- persons with leading and control positions, as well as public servants, including those with a special status, who carry out their activity within all the central or local public authorities or, as the case may be, within all public institutions;

- persons with leading and control positions within the public education system and health state units;
- the staff of dignitaries' cabinets as well as staff from prefect's office;
- members of the boards, of the leading councils or of the supervision committees – as well as the persons holding leading positions – within state-owned companies of national or local interest, national companies, or, as the case may be, commercial companies to which the state or a local public government agency is a significant or majority shareholder;
- the governor, first vice-governor, vice-governors, board members and managers of the National Bank of Romania, as well as staff of the banks in which the state is a shareholder;
- the staff of the public institutions involved in the privatisation process;
- persons who are running for the position of president of Romania, deputy, senator, members of the European Parliament, county counsellor, local counsellor or mayor have the duty to disclose their assets and interests.

According to NIA, approximately 300 000 public officials should file the wealth and interests statements yearly, which means approximately 80% of the persons working in the public sector. Declarations of wealth cover the public official, spouse and dependent children. The template used is unique and can be found in the Annex.

What is declared, and how?

The declaration of assets includes movable and immovable goods, including money in bank accounts and in cash, debts and revenues. For a detailed list of issues covered please see the Annex.

The declarations are submitted yearly – no later than 15 June for the previous fiscal year; at the beginning and termination of employment – within 15 days; and when registering candidacy for elected positions – within 15 days from the nomination or election to the public function or from the start of the activity.

The declaration is submitted on paper; it must be sent in the original form and include the signature of the public official. The statements are collected by the designated person in each institution, who does a preliminary check and informs the public official about possible irregularities identified, allowing for resubmission of the declaration. Then the statements are forwarded to NIA and posted on the website of the respective institution (the information should be kept online for five years). The declarations are fully public. The forms are available to public officials both on paper and electronically (downloaded from the Internet). There are guidelines on filling in the templates; these are on the NIA's website. NIA may also provide legal assistance upon request.

In order to be able to control and publish the statements of wealth and of interests, the NIA has put in place an electronic system to administer documents received in paper format. The statements are scanned and introduced into the data management system, which also provides information to the general public on <http://declaratii.integritate.eu/>. The information can be viewed in pdf format and searches can be made using the following criteria: the name of the public official, the public institution, the position of the public official, the year the statement was submitted, and the type of statement (wealth or interests). In addition to the public side, the data management system can be used by the inspectors for verifications; as

with the process of statement scanning, data is extracted and introduced in a separate database for restricted use. A sophisticated data management system is under development to allow effective verifications by the Agency. This tool is essential given the high number of statements submitted in Romania: by January 2010, NIA received 503 000 declarations of assets and interests (185 114 for 2007 and 317 886 for 2008). By mid-2010 approximately 1.6 million statements were received since the set-up of the mechanism.

Verification and sanctions

Verifications of declarations of assets and interests, as well as of possible situations of incompatibility, may be initiated in the following situations:

- Upon receiving a complaint (921 public officials were verified until now following complaints).
- Upon the decision of NIA's president based on information obtained, for example from media reports (3 667 officials were verified until now following the decision of NIA's president). Failure to submit or late submission of the statements launches the verification procedure automatically – in this situation the formal decision to start verification is also taken by the president of NIA.

As can be seen above, the number of verifications begun following complaints is significantly lower than the number of verifications begun following the decision of NIA's president. The reason behind this difference is that, according to Law no. 144/2007 for the setting-up of NIA, persons who file complaints could be held liable under criminal law if the complaint is found ungrounded. This provision, which mirrors the one existing in the Criminal Procedure Code, has a strong deterrent effect on people when considering whether or not to file a complaint.

For verifying declarations of assets and interests, as well as possible situations of incompatibility, the inspectors have access to the following databases:

- tax registers;
- personal ID database;
- land register;
- FIU database;
- motor vehicle register;
- real estate register;
- other property registers.

Other private or public entities should provide data to the inspectors within ten days of receipt of the request. Expert opinions may only be requested and used with the prior approval of the person verified. This is one of the provisions that was watered down by the parliament; in the initial draft of the law, inspectors could ask for expert opinions without the approval of the person investigated, and it is highly unlikely that during the investigations such approvals would ever be granted.

NIA may apply sanctions such as:

- A fine from RON 100 to RON 500 for non-submission or late submission of the statements (in this case the verification procedure is triggered).
- A fine from RON 100 to RON 500 for failure to provide information when so requested by the inspector.

NIA imposed 2 008 fines in 2009 and 2 080 fines in 2008. In 2009, about 300 judges and prosecutors, as well as two ministers, were sanctioned with fines.

If, following verification, the inspector finds a breach of the rules on conflict of interest, incompatibilities or assets disclosure, the file is submitted to court to validate or invalidate the finding. If during verification at NIA no breach is found, the file will be closed by the inspector.

If the court deems the finding of NIA correct, it issues a court decision ascertaining the facts and decides on the sanction to be applied – *e.g.* confiscation of assets. This first decision may be challenged with an appeal to the superior court. On the basis of the final court decision, a disciplinary sanction may also be imposed by the disciplining bodies – the maximum disciplinary sanction is dismissal from office.

Until now, 928 files have been sent to courts (709 in 2008 and 219 in 2009), and 226 files were finally decided: 189 cases have been won by the NIA (80.5%), while 37 cases have been lost (19.5%). Of the 189 cases won:

- in 7 the NIA's decision was fully confirmed;
- in 28 the fines were reduced from 500 RON to 100 RON, and the verification procedure was automatically launched;
- in 154, the NIA's decision was partially confirmed, and the verification procedure was automatically launched.

NIA has to inform the criminal investigation bodies when it finds solid grounds that a criminal offence has been committed. A similar obligation exists to inform the fiscal investigation bodies when there are indications of failure to comply with fiscal requirements. The incorrect or incomplete filling in of the statements may qualify as the criminal offence of false statements and may be prosecuted. NIA has sent files to competent institutions, as follows:

- To courts: 6 files regarding wealth confiscation and 6 regarding conflict of interest. The monetary value of the cases in which NIA requested confiscation amounts to approximately EUR 4.2 million, RON 320 000 and USD 500 000.
- To competent prosecutor offices: 150 files (regarding false statements).
- To discipline committees: 91 (for measures relating to cases of incompatibility).

The main concern when the institution was created was that the oversight system would preclude NIA from investigating high-level public officials. However, apart from low- and medium-level officials, NIA started verifications against members of the parliament, heads of public institutions, mayors and deputy mayors, local and county counsellors and members of the National Integrity Council. Those investigated alleged political influence over the activity of NIA, claiming that they were nothing more than victims of the system. NIA published press releases when cases were sent to courts or prosecutors' offices, showing the results of the verifications and explaining why a particular route was chosen. All press releases include a clear statement regarding the fact that NIA's findings may be challenged in court and that all the people investigated are assumed to be not guilty until a court decides otherwise.

Some of the cases investigated by NIA were referred to NIA by prosecutors who, during investigations in separate criminal files, came across assets held by public officials that were not listed in the declarations of assets. The most frequent situation is that of large amounts of cash kept by public officials either at home or at the office. Some of these cases

have already been sent to courts where the first decision confirmed the findings of NIA. However, until a final decision is reached by the judiciary, the fate of these files remains uncertain.

Because of long court procedures and frequent referrals to the Constitutional Court – which suspend the progress of the cases in the regular courts – it is too early to assess the overall efficiency of NIA. But if assessment is limited to final findings, the results so far have been rather positive – not only that courts confirm NIA's reports, but disciplinary bodies also apply disciplinary sanctions (including dismissal of public officials). Building an effective and credible control system is essential to combating the general perception of impunity of public officials, which is widespread in the Romanian society.

Latest developments

After slightly less than two years of application, several essential chapters of the law on the National Integrity Agency were declared unconstitutional by the Constitutional Court on 14 April 2010. The challenge was brought by a former member of the National Integrity Council – lawyer Alice Draghici – whose mandate ended because she interfered in the verifications conducted by NIA with regard to one of her clients (incidentally, the challenge was raised when the case was brought to court). The Constitutional Court claimed that the NIA has jurisdictional powers, and acts as a parallel justice. The decision is paradoxical because, as in the decision itself, the Court explains that NIA decisions can be challenged in court, and are therefore subject to judicial control. Also, the Court decided that publishing the declarations of assets is a breach of the right to privacy of persons in public office. The Court does not explain how privacy is violated by publishing statements or if the violation is justified or not – both criteria are applied by the ECHR in deciding on such cases.

In response to this decision and to the worried remarks of European Commission representatives, ambassadors and outside voices, the government has drafted a new bill and the president called the parties in for a consultation in an attempt to convince them to follow an emergency procedure for adoption of the new law. The government's draft did not include the component on assets' control, thus leaving NIA without one of its most important tasks.

The draft law was improved in the Chamber of Deputies by reviving the wealth control commissions, consisting of two judges and a prosecutor were established with the Court of Appeal. NIA would do verifications and send the results to these commissions, which would afterwards be competent to notify the court in case of unjustified enrichment. The courts could decide to confiscate the unjustified assets at the end of the trial.

The Senate eliminated most of the important provisions in the draft law, including the set-up of the control commission and the template of the statements, and adopted the draft law on 15 May 2010. The president refused to promulgate the law and returned it to the parliament with several suggestions for improvement:

- candidates for elected positions should be re-included in the list of persons who should submit declarations of assets and interests;
- the maximum duration for verifications was fixed at one year, a deadline considered insufficient for thorough verifications;
- the control commissions should be reintroduced in the text as they are the only mechanism that would still allow for sanctions in the case of unjustified enrichment;

- reintroducing the provision that allows for criminal investigations in case of false statements with regard to declarations of assets and interests;
- reintroducing the information previously eliminated from the templates of declarations of assets and interests;
- allowing for publication of filled-in declarations, with the exception of personal data;
- including a new section in the declaration of interests where information regarding contracts from public money concluded by the public official or his family should be declared.

The Chamber of Deputies made all the corrections requested by the president and has sent law to the Senate. The Senate eliminated all these corrections and readopted the previous text. An outcry of protests from civil society and the international community followed this decision. The president has filed a challenge to the Constitutional Court on procedural grounds on 13 July 2010. The Constitutional Court accepted the challenge and deemed the law unconstitutional on 19 July 2010.

Issued on 20 July 2010, the European Commission report on the verification and co-operation mechanism (which includes a benchmark focusing on the activity of the NIA and the control of assets, interests and incompatibilities) sharply criticised the lack of political will in this field and the undermining of an institution that performed an important role in Romania.

Finally the law was returned to the parliament, which passed it during an extraordinary session held in August. The version adopted includes all the points raised by the president in the first re-examination request. The new law, Law 176, was published on 1 September 2010. It is of course too soon to know if the new law will pass further challenges to the Constitutional Court or if the newly introduced control commission will prove efficient or will act as a filter to the notifications received from NIA.

Notes

1. Article 2531 of the Romanian Criminal Code – Conflict of interest occurs when the public official, as part of their official duties, concludes an act or participates in a decision-making process through which a material advantage was generated for them, their spouse, for their relatives up to the second degree, or to any other person with whom they had labour relationships in the past five years or from whom they obtained or obtain benefits or other services. This provision does not apply in the case of approval or adoption of laws and regulations.
2. The National Integrity Council is composed of: one member representing each parliamentary political group from the Romanian Senate and one representing the national minorities group in the Chamber of Deputies; one representative of the Ministry of Justice; one representative of the Ministry of Economy and Finance; one representative of the National Union of County Councils; one representative of the Association of Municipalities; one representative of the Association of Towns; one representative of the Association of Communes; one representative of the high-level civil servants and one representative of the civil servants chosen by the National Agency for civil servants; one representative chosen by the associations of magistrates; one representative of NGOs active in the human rights, legal or economic and financial fields.

ANNEX 11.A1

Statement of Assets in Romania

STATEMENT OF ASSETS

I, the undersigned, am holding the position of at, PIN....., having the residence, aware of the provisions of Article 292 from the Criminal Code regarding the false statements, I declare that together with my family*) I own the following:

I. Real estate**Land**

Note: Please state the land owned in other countries as well.

Address or area	Category ¹	Year of purchase	Area	Percentage	Type of acquisition	Owner ²

1. The relevant categories are: (1) farming land; (2) forests; (3) land inside localities; (4) water surface; (5) other categories of land outside localities if included in the civil circulation.
2. Please state in "holder" column the owner's name (holder, spouse, child) for owned assets and the co-owners' owned percentage and names for co-owned assets.

Buildings

Address or area	Category ¹	Year of purchase	Area	Percentage	Type of acquisition	Owner ²

1. The relevant categories are: (1) apartment; (2) house; (3) countryside cottage; (4) commercial/production locations.
2. Please state in "holder" column the owner's name (holder, spouse, child) for owned assets and the co-owners' owned percentage and names for co-owned assets.

* "Family" means husband/wife (spouse) and dependant children.

II. Movable assets**1. Motor vehicles/cars, tractors, farming machinery, boats and yachts and other means of transport that are subject to registration under the law:**

Type	Brand	No. of items	Manufacture year	Acquisition type

2. Assets such as precious metals, jewellery, art and religious items, art collections and coins, items of the national or worldwide cultural heritage etc. worth over EUR 5 000

Note: Please indicate all owned assets regardless whether they are located in Romania or not at the time of declaration.

Brief description	Year of acquisition	Estimated value

III. Movable Assets worth over EUR 3 000 and real estate alienated in the past 12 months

Type of the alienated asset	Date of alienation	Person the item was alienated to	Type of alienation	Value

IV. Financial assets**1. Bank accounts and deposits, investment funds, equivalent savings and investment forms if their total worth exceeds EUR 5 000**

Note: Please indicate those in banks and financial institutions abroad as well

Administrating institution and address	Type *	Currency	Opened in year	Updated balance/value

* Categories are: (1) Current or equivalent account (including cards); (2) Bank or equivalent deposit; (3) Investment or equivalent funds, including private pension funds or other savings systems

2. Placements, direct investments or loans given if their total market value exceeds EUR 5 000

Note: Please indicate investments and participations abroad as well.

Security issuer/company the person is a shareholder of/loan beneficiary	Type *	Number of securities/level of participation	Updated total value

* Categories are: (1) Securities (state securities, certificates, bonds); (2) Shares in trading companies; (3) Personal loans given to others

3. Other net income generating assets that exceed a total annual equivalent of EUR 5 000

Note: Please state those abroad as well.

.....

V. Debts

Debts (including outstanding taxes), mortgages, warrantees issued for the benefit of a third party, leasing assets and the like if their total worth exceeds EUR 5 000.

Note: Please state financial liabilities abroad as well.

Lender	Contracted in year	Maturity on	Value

VI. Gifts, services or advantages free of charge or subject to subsidies as compared to the market value received from persons, organisations, companies, autonomous administrations, national companies or Romanian or foreign public institutions, including scholarships, loans, warrantees, expense disbursements or the like of an individual worth of over EUR 300*

Who generated the income	Income source: name, address	Provided service/income-generating item	Collected annual income
Holder			
...			
Spouse			
...			
1.3 Children			
...			

* Please do not state usual gifts or treats received from relatives of first or second degree.

4.1 Holder			
...			
4.2 Spouse			
...			
5. Pension-related income			
5.1 Holder			
...			
5.2 Spouse			
...			
6. Farming-related income			
6.1 Holder			
...			
6.2 Spouse			
7. Income from awards and gambling			
7.1 Holder			
...			
7.2 Spouse			
...			
7.3 Children			
...			
8. Income from other sources			
8.1 Holder			
...			
8.2 Spouse			
...			
8.3 Children			
...			

This declaration is a public document and I shall be held responsible under the criminal law for any inaccuracy or the incomplete nature of the aforementioned information.

Date of filling in

Signature

ANNEX 11.A2

Declaration of Interests in Romania

NO..... AS OF

I, the undersigned,, am holding the position of at PIN, having the residence, aware of the provisions of Article 292 from the Criminal Code regarding the false statements, I declare the following:

1. Stockholding in trading companies, national companies, credit institutions, economic groups, as well as membership in associations, foundations or other non-governmental organisations:			
ENTITY NAME AND ADDRESS	POSITION	No. of shares	Total value of shares
1.1			
2. Membership in management, administration and control bodies of trading companies, special state-owned companies, national companies, institutions, economic groups, as well as membership in associations, foundations or other non-governmental organisations:			
ENTITY NAME AND ADDRESS	POSITION	Value of benefits	
2.1			
3. Membership in professional associations and/or unions:			
3.1			
4. Membership in paid or unpaid management, administration and control bodies of political parties, position and name of the political party			
4.1			

This declaration is a public document and I shall be held responsible under the criminal law for any inaccuracy or the incomplete nature of the aforementioned information.

5. Contracts, including legal assistance, consultancy and civil agreements, financed from the state budget, the local budgets or from external funds or from state owned company (either in total or where the state is a majority or a minority share-holder), which were concluded while holding a public office:						
5.1 Contract beneficiary: name, surname, company's name, address	5.2 Contracting institution: institution's name and address	5.3 Awarding procedure	5.4 Type of contract	A	B	C
Holder						
Spouse						
First-degree relatives ¹						
Commercial company/authorized natural person/family association/lawyers' offices/NGO/Associations and Foundations ²						

1. First-degree relatives are parents and children.
2. The name, the entity name and the address of the contract beneficiary and the position of the public official or his/her relatives.

The columns mean:

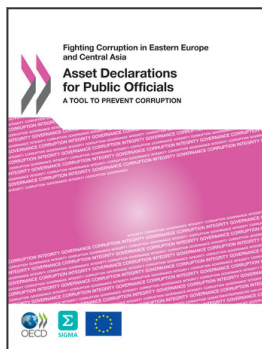
A – The date when the contract was signed

B – The duration of the contract

C – The total value of the contract

Date of filling in

Signature



From:
Asset Declarations for Public Officials
A Tool to Prevent Corruption

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