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ABOUT US

The team

Sorin IONIȚĂ

Expert in public administration reform, development and local affairs; consultant with the Council of Europe, World Bank and UNDP on Eastern Europe and the Balkans; representative of Romania in the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC), sections Transport-Energy and Environment-Agriculture; associate lecturer at the Maastricht School of Management (MSM). He graduated from the Bucharest Polytechnic Institute (IPB); Bucharest University; has a Master from Central European University (CEU), Budapest; former Fulbright fellow at Georgetown University, Washington DC.

Laura ȘTEFAN

Anti-corruption expert, former director in the Romanian Ministry of Justice, international expert on rule of law with the European Commission and the Council of Europe. Laura graduated from the Bucharest School of Law and the Master program of the Cambridge University.

Suzana DOBRE

EFOR’s executive director, expert in social assistance, social policies and vulnerable groups. Suzana graduated from Bucharest University and has a Master from London School of Economics (LSE).

Otilia NUȚU

Expert in energy and transport infrastructure policies, SOEs reform, consultant with the World Bank. Otilia studied at the Bucharest School of Economics (ASE) and has a Master from Central European University (CEU), Budapest.

Septimius PÂRVU

Expert in good governance and anticorruption, Septimius has experience in working both on public policies and directly with the communities on public participation, transparency and integrity. He coordinates electoral monitoring campaigns in Romania and abroad and is frequently working as consultant on electoral processes. He graduated from Bucharest University.
Expert Forum (EFOR) is a Bucharest based think tank, set up by well-known experts in public policy and public governance reform. The main sectors covered by the organization are: administration reform and public sector integrity; decentralization, regional development, public finance; justice and anticorruption reform; social policy and pensions; energy and transport; healthcare; active citizenship and elections.

Since its beginnings EFOR has set as an important goal for itself to forge partnerships with the business community in order to fight together for a cleaner and more responsible government, transparency in public budgets and a more open and predictable policy process. We do this by monitoring various public sectors and organizing public debates together with various business associations. The organization works with private businesses or business associations for policy analysis in taxation and public budgets, public healthcare, pensions, energy policy and taxation etc.

Expert Forum members have been involved in the most important evaluations of institutional reforms in the public administration and have analysed the policy process in recent years in Romania and neighbouring countries (particularly in the Western Balkans and Moldova), in collaboration with the European Commission, Council of Europe, World Bank and United Nations Development Programme. Expert Forum is also part of the Open Government Partnership initiative to assist governments for enhanced transparency on information and public decisions.

The think tank has obtained support from international donors and the European Union to promote transparency and good governance in Romania and the region to monitor the proper, transparent use of public budgets. The organization has obtained US Embassy support for justice reform in Romania and UK Embassy support for energy sector reform. EFOR has been contracted for several technical assistance programs in the region on anticorruption and transparency issues.

EFOR experts are frequently asked by the Government to participate in working groups for strategies and legal drafts. At EU level, the president of EFOR Sorin Ioniță is member of the European Economic and Social Committee, whereas Laura Ștefan, anti-corruption expert, is member of the 17 experts commission that monitors EU member states on anti-corruption policies and transparency.
Our experts are on a constant basis invited at TV shows, publish in the national media and are used as a trustworthy source of expertise for articles and news. Our articles reach high visibility quotas, as much as 10,000-15,000 readers and commentators. Our interventions have been broadcast on local and national TV, but also on European TV stations from Hungary, Austria, Croatia or Germany. Moreover, our opinions have been requested by important publications from Germany, Spain, Bulgaria or the United States of America and our articles published in the United Kingdom or Italy.

You can read out articles or the media quotes about us, on our website: www.expertforum.ro
The project is a joint endeavor of the experts from Partnership for Social Development (Croatia) and EFOR. The organizations and their experts are engaged in a strategic partnership since 2005 in the field of fight against corruption, policy research and national and EU advocacy actions for fight against fraud, corruption, conflict of interest, favouritism in distribution of the state aid, and corruption in energy sector. Both organizations and experts have implemented numerous projects in this region.

The overall objective of this action is to create a synchronized legal and institutional Public procurement Framework for fighting fraud and corruption in public procurement between Romania and Croatia based on the EU Public procurement directive and Croatian methodology and technical solutions (public database www.integrityobservers.eu).

The specific objectives are to identify shortcomings in the system for preventing and fighting fraud in PP; communicate the results with the relevant stakeholders, based on the results of the risk assessments design a proposal of the new Legal, Institutional and Technical solutions within the Romanian PP and set the grounds for the recommended changes to be adopted through advocacy actions on national and EU level.

Based on a fraud risk assessment, the experts released a fraud risk assessment paper that will be distributed to relevant stakeholders prior the first conference in order to maximize the impact of the conferences and focus discussions related to the legal and institutional changes of the Romanian Public Procurement. During the first conference in Bucharest, fraud risks as well as recommended solutions will be communicated to the stakeholders and feedback necessary for the design of the final recommendations will be collected.

Based on the first conference feedback, and EU Directive on the Public Procurement the recommendations for Legal, Institutional and technical solutions will be designed by the experts, and paper will be in a form of wider distribution.

The final document will be released during a simultaneous video conference between Zagreb and Bucharest. In the final stage, the results and recommendations will be shared and communicated during the working conference in Brussels where relevant CVM (Cooperation and verification Mechanism for Romania) will be informed about the recommendations and their support to the envisaged changes will be assured.

You can read all our reports and find out more about the events, on our website: www.expertforum.ro/en/transnational-network

This project is supported by the European Union Programme Hercule II (2007-2013).
In the context of assessed deficiencies regarding the procedures and mechanisms for the implementation of extended confiscations at a national level, due to a delayed Romanian legislative alignment (i.e. Law 63 2012) to EU directive norms, the project serves as a necessary initiative which will facilitate the implementation of this new judicial framework through the assimilation of EU best practices and experience in implementing EC directives concerning this legal instrument.

The transnational initiative is coordinated by Freedom House and implemented in partnership with:

1. The Superior Council of Magistracy, the Prosecutor’s Office Attached to the High Court of Cassation and Justice Romania, The Fraud Investigation Directorate within the General Inspectorate of the Romanian Police, Magistrats européens pour la démocratie et les libertés, the Expert Forum Association;
2. Associate partner: Division of Criminal Affairs and Pardons, French Ministry of Justice. The general objective is improving Romanian institutional capacity to prevent and fight financial and economic crime by supporting extended confiscation procedures, recovery and re-use of criminal proceeds.

The project aims to:

1. Transferring other Member States’ experience and best practices to Romanian law enforcers and judicial practitioners;
2. Increasing interoperability between law enforcers, judicial practitioners and their afferent institutions;
3. Facilitate the creation of EU-wide relations between asset recovery practitioners;
4. Achieve visible results on the short term concerning the application of the new law;
5. Developing public private partnerships and favoring the involvement of civil society and the media in the prevention and fight against economic and financial crime.

The target group is selected from among Romanian stakeholders with relevant roles in asset recovery, divided into three categories: penal law judges (100), prosecutors (50) and police officers (50).

The project will have a period of implementation of 24 months and is structured as follows:

1. A one-day opening conference which will bring together project partners, representatives of the target group and other relevant Romanian and EU stakeholders. It will focus on showcasing and discussing best practice examples, outlining an implementation calendar, discussing training needs and event agendas.
2. Four training sessions, with Romanian (i.e. EFOR) and foreign experts (MEDEL, DCAP FR, EUROPOL, EUROJUST, CARIN) for 80 magistrates and operational officers from national authorities in 72 training hours: 40 CSM penal judges, 20 PG prosecutors, 20 DIF law enforcers
3. Two panel-structured debates on the issue of extended confiscation and recovery of criminal proceeds, with law enforcers, judicial practitioners, NGOs and media representatives.
4. A closing conference, focused on presenting the project’s results, discussing the development of complementary initiatives and ensuring sustainability through the inclusion of the training curricula into the development courses of the partners.

The project is cofinanced by Prevention of and Fight against Crime (ISEC) Programme of the European Union.
The project aims to tackle with the need of capacity building for magistrates and operative officers in the public procurement field, one of the priorities mentioned in the National Anti-corruption Strategy, but also in the external evaluation documents, such as the CVM report. The project builds institutional capacity and collaboration instruments in this field for the Romanian partners, but also generates good practice for the neighboring countries. The transnational initiative is coordinated by Freedom House Romania and implemented in partnership with:

1. Public authorities and institutions: the Ministry of Justice, the National Anti-corruption Directorate, the Superior Council of Magistracy and the National Institute of Magistracy, the Fraud Investigation Directorate of the Romanian Police Inspectorate, the National Authority for Regulating and Monitoring Public Procurement, the National Integrity Agency, the National Council for solving Complaints and the Public Ministry.


3. Visibility partners: Euractiv RO and UK.

4. Several international partners: Magistrats européens pour la démocratie et les libertés (MEDEL), the Division of Criminal Affairs and Pardons of the French Ministry of Justice and Konrad Adenauer Stiftung, which will provide trainers and expertise.

The project includes:

1. A one-day opening conference which will bring together project partners, representatives of the target group, Romanian stakeholders and EU institutions. It will focus on showcasing and discussing best practice examples, outlining an implementation calendar, discussing training needs, event agendas and content of the guides.

2. A two one-day experience and best-practice exchange workshops for Romanian state institutions active in the fight against public procurement and their counterparts from other MS, as well as the EU institutions mentioned above.

3. A series of 14 trainings and practical exercises. Each seminar will last two days, the first of which will be focused on theoretical presentations, while the second will focus on case studies from the fields of public procurement most vulnerable to fraud.

Trainers will include foreign experts and representatives of EU Institutions (DG Regio, OLAF, DG Internal Market), alongside Romanian experts.

4. Drafting operational guides for magistrates and operational officers.

Operational guides for magistrates and operational officers will be drafted by the trainers provided by our institutional partners and by participating foreign experts and trainers.

5. A closing conference, focused on presenting project results, discussing the development of complementary initiatives and ensuring sustainability through the inclusion of the training modules into the curricula of the INM.

The project is financially supported by Prevention of and Fight against Crime (ISEC) – European Commission and co-financed by the British Embassy Bucharest, the Ministry of Justice, the Public Ministry and the Magistracy Superior Council.
The topic under scrutiny is the governance and performance of Romania’s energy regulator, using an established World Bank / EC framework and measurable indicators, adapted to local risks and tested with success in 3 previous monitoring exercises. The advocacy objectives of the project are:

1. to improve the governance structure and the institutional powers of the energy regulator by maintaining public interest on the topic and raising political costs for decision-makers that deviate from rules of good practice
2. to ensure that the regulations ensure level play, limit abuse, and reduce corruption in the public sector companies, which dominate the Romanian energy sector and distort energy and connected markets.
3. to develop a local network of watchdog organization and opinion leaders who are willing and able to pick up and amplify the message, pressing for change

Providing objective, credible information to the key stakeholders (media, politicians, citizens, NGOs, but also companies, consumers, donors and other parties) will keep the focus on demanding enhanced accountability from the regulator. We provide data and facts for the proper measurement of the regulator’s governance and performance issues.

Operationally, the objectives of the project are:

1. To refine and implement a set of objective indicators to measure deviations from good practice in terms of governance and performance of the regulator. The indicators and monitoring will be disseminated to EU and Energy Community Treaty to also enhance external monitoring on energy regulatory reforms. Indicators will be refined considering also regional risks (e.g., networks of corruption that go beyond Romanian borders).
2. To enhance visibility of energy policy and specifically on the functioning of the energy regulator, by making the process and results public, in a graphic manner and easy to understand language.
3. To enhance public discussion on energy policy and regulation, in the media and relevant policy circles, national, regional and at EU level
4. To create a dialogue and dissemination national network able to understand and press for a good governance agenda in the energy sector, in the public interest

The ultimate goal is to create through advocacy pressures from below for the internalization of best practices and European values in good governance in the energy sector. Active enforcement of laws by citizen pressures, demands for transparency and accountability is critical, because most legislation is already in general aligned with EU norms and best practices, but not implemented properly.

The project scales up and builds on previous monitoring initiatives, in which we defined indicators that ensure comparability of the energy regulator with itself across time to highlight progress and set incentives for reform, and set final performance targets based on international best practices. The addition in the current project is to refine indicators for a future direct cross-country comparison in the region, for future regional monitoring. The panel of experts, who have been involved in energy policy across the region, and discussions with NGOs and stakeholders in the Balkans will contribute expertise.

This project is supported by Balcan Trust for Democracy (BTD).
The Clean Justice Initiative is a long-standing series of projects financed the US Embassy in Romania addressing vulnerabilities of the Romanian Judiciary. One of the main problems identified in the Romanian criminal justice policy is lack of awareness in the judiciary about white-collar crime, corruption in particular, and the possible sanctioning systems for such crimes. Another weakness regards the difficult communication between the judiciary and the media with regard to the national criminal policy. The main directions of activity envisaged are:

1. Improving the overall knowledge of judges and prosecutors about white-collar crimes, in particular corruption. Particular attention will be devoted to discussing the issues pertaining to confiscation (including new legislative proposals on extended confiscation) and money laundering as tools to target the unjust benefits obtained through criminal behavior. Representatives of all relevant institutions will be invited, including of the Ministry of Justice and the Superior Council of Magistrates;

2. Improving the overall communication of the judiciary with the media. A distinct emphasis will be put on consolidating the communication strategy of the judiciary, building upon the progress made in the previous projects through intense debates with the judiciary and the media. Representatives of the key judicial players, journalists, representatives of the Ministry of Justice, of the Superior Council of Magistrates and NGOs will participate in the debates;

3. Improving the level of awareness with regard to challenges of the criminal justice system in the Romanian society.

4. Indirectly, strengthening the media and NGOs in their dual role as watchdogs and platforms for debating democratic policies and reforms in the area of the rule of law.

You can read more about the projects and initiatives implemented under this program on our website: www.expertforum.ro/en

The initiative has been supported by the US Embassy.
The Romanian energy sector is notoriously exposed to risks of corruption. This is because state-owned companies continue to dominate production (85% of electricity and 50% of gas) and some sell non-competitively to preferred private partners, at a substantial discount from the "real" market price (50% electricity, 70% for gas). There are other distortions in the market that affect transparency of bills paid by the public, various forms of cross-subsidies and price regulations that make the end-consumer vulnerable to abuse. The energy regulator must address these issues, as an effective ex ante competition regulator that pushes for the development of a well-functioning market.

After a first monitoring project, EFOR’s second watchdog project meant to increase public visibility and pressures on the regulator itself and on public decision-makers, while building local ownership for better public governance in the energy sector from stakeholders in the sector. EFOR made efforts to raise the general public’s awareness on a relatively technical subject, but with substantial implications on the transparency and well-functioning of the energy system and downstream markets – energy sector regulation. Educating the public, for example, would limit populist pressures from politicians on the regulator to “regulate low prices”, a practice to disseminate low prices in preferential energy contracts by a fake reference. The project aimed at mobilizing also other stakeholders (companies, donors, embassies) to demand better governance in the energy sector.

EFOR monitored and assessed ANRE’s regulations and institutional setup for a period covering April 2011-October 2012; prepared one detailed report in a public conference on the regulatory governance and “substance” of key regulations; promoted the results of the assessments in the media; and deepened relations with key stakeholders (regulator, consumers associations, regulated industry, trade unions in the energy sector, associations of businesses, association of taxpayers, EC-DG Energy, IMF, World Bank, independent experts, shareholders in energy companies).

EFOR used a standardized methodology (World Bank and Inogate) for the assessment, explained in detail and fully replicable by anyone who would want to test our research and employed a board of 5 experts and reviewers with reputable names and different backgrounds (energy, finance, consumer protection, EU law, competition).

The new law on the energy regulator, issued in early October 2012, incorporated about 80% from EFOR’s recommendations, though implementation of the law remains problematic.

This initiative has been financed by Partnership for Transparency Fund and the British Embassy Bucharest.
The scope of the project is to enhance efficiency of the cooperation between civil society and anticorruption agencies and is based on a partnership between six civil society organizations in Romania, one Bulgaria think tank and one University from the Netherlands.

The project included a series of workshops and exchange visits, as it follows:

1. two workshops with participants from NGOs and AGD aimed at studying the European and Romanian legal framework on involving NGOs in anticorruption policies, the main endeavors and obtained results, identified problems;
2. two study visits in Bulgaria and Netherlands in order to study the best practices on cooperating with civil society in anticorruption policies;
3. three workshops with participants from AGD and NGOs in order to draft a best practice manual on the involvement NGOs in anticorruption policies, drafting and distributing it to stakeholders;
4. a 3 day workshop for drafting a common action plan based on the best practice manual, followed by the completion and approval of the plan an international conference.

The project will help both civil society and the public institutions understand better the issues that occur in their collaboration and identifying solutions to these issues. Also, the initiative will better setup a common working agenda, by developing a strategy for collaboration. The two manuals are tools that serve both sides identify sources for future collaborations.

The project is financially supported by Prevention of and Fight against Crime (ISEC) – European Commission.
The topic under scrutiny in this project is the use of public money in transfers between various levels of government. A fair allocation, not subject to political bias, is critical for the balanced, effective development of the regions. Therefore the aims of the project, in terms of advocacy are:

1. To diminish the politically biased allocations for funding local and provincial levels. This will ensure fair chances for all areas of the three countries to access investments and other funding, regardless of their electorate’s political options.

2. To raise the costs for political parties that deviate from the rules explicitly mentioned by the law, before the “court of the public opinion”. Actually, the strict application of the transfer formulae would provide a fair, objective allocation mechanism for public resources; the problems arise from the decision of politicians in power to take advantage of the intricacy and obscurity of budget mechanisms and bypass or abuse the formulae.

The elections bring about a period of both higher risks for preferential allocations and opportunities arising from increased public interest in monitoring and reacting to such issues. Therefore, providing data to the key stakeholders: politicians, media, NGOs and citizens etc, will channel the debates on the topic, based on actual data and facts, and not just rumors.

Operationally, the the project aims to:

1. To create and implement a set of objective indicators to measure deviation from rules on important resource allocations, which may be politically motivated;

2. To make the process and results public by using an interactive and real-time database;

3. To trigger public discussion on the subject, in the media and relevant policy circles, national and at the EU level. An intermediate objective is the mobilization of the diffuse knowledge existing in society about these aspects of poor governance and improve the instruments gradually, as the public debate gains speed and visibility.

The ultimate goal is that, through these advocacy efforts, to create pressure from below – not so much for changing laws or institutions, because by now these are by and large aligned with the international good practice in all the three countries – but for the active enforcement of existing laws and institutions, in a more transparent and accountable manner, so that the quality and effectiveness of the governance improves. The project will continue beyond the electoral period as preferential allocations usually are not discontinued between elections and are part of political negotiations, even beyond the limits provided by the law.

The main activities of the project are the following:

1. Document and measure the practice of politically preferential allocations, on which there are numerous anecdotic accounts, but no widely known figures or objective indicators

2. Disclose information in a friendly, easy to access and graphically attractive manner so that it can be taken over without distortions by the media

3. Run aggressive media and online campaigns to increase awareness, initially using the window of opportunity opened by the elections in each country, but continuing afterwards

4. Initiate smart participation measures, such as opening debates on the dedicated websites of the three partner organizations, forum-style, on specific policies/transfers/analytical results. The debates are open to the public and would be slightly structured or moderated by experts.

5. Invite other experts to join in the effort (online) and fill in gaps or correct data

6. Identify sensitive sub-areas (such as the territorial allocation of investment projects, including those funded with EU funds) and invite the public to contribute to a visual database (photos) documenting obvious differences between the reported stages of projects and the reality on the ground

The project is financially supported by CEET - Central and European Trust, BST - Black Sea Trust and BTD - Balcan Trust for Democracy.
The previous waves of accession to the European Union have shown that reforms in the area of anticorruption in acceding countries are fragile and reversible. Post-accession the leverage of the EC over the new member states diminishes significantly and it is crucial that the NGOs are capable to oversee government action. Vibrant and critical civil society is key to Croatia meeting all standards required for EU membership, in particular in the fields of public administration reform, judicial reform, and the fight against corruption. This project aims to help Croatian NGOs access information held by the Government and identify vulnerabilities to corruption and other misconducts.

During five sessions, EFOR trained NGOs to use the Croatian Freedom of Information Act in order to get access to governmental information and to generate sound background for research into and monitoring of the operation of public institutions. The events brought together representatives of NGOs and of the public institutions in an attempt to foster the dialogue between the public and private sector. The Data Protection Agency that is overseeing the implementation of the Croatian FOIA served as a resource centre in this process. Good practices from the region have been shared with the participants as the implementer benefits from senior staff with extensive experience in the Western Balkans and within the EU. A guideline for NGOs’ access to public information has been published and distributed.
The summer school started in 2012 and the first edition was dedicated to multiculturalism and gathered a number of 30 students from high schools in seven Romanian cities including Bucharest, Focsani, Cluj Napoca and so on.

The second edition was organized by Asociatia Pro Democrația, Konrad Adenauer Stiftung, the British Council and Expert Forum and was dedicated to human rights, rule of law and active citizenship. The event was organized between 24 – 28 June 2013 and aimed to teach students tools, methods and mechanisms that empower one to become an active citizen, an opinion leader who can influence the community’s development and can cause neighbors and authorities to express and resolve their needs.

The event took place in Predeal, Hotel Eden and was designed for participants between 18 and 27 years. The Summer School included topics such as the fundamental principles of democracy, public participation, transparency in decision-making and access to public information. Participants were supported to develop a project in their community and to implement the best initiatives.

A successful project has been implemented in 2013 by a alumni that organized a call for volunteers in order to train them and update the website of the city-hall. She distributed the posters in the local buses and with the selected volunteers organized a training on freedom of access to information and public transparency. They updated the website of the municipality and added valuable information such as information about the mayor and local council, procedures or documents needed for public activities.

Also, during the School, the participants had to team up and produce a newspaper called the Democrat, where they published about the activities, public participation experiences or projects.

Relevant figures

• More 45 participants to the first two editions, including five participants from the Republic of Moldova
• More than 200 applications for 20 places in the second edition of the School

Find out more about the School of Democracy, on our website: www.expertforum.ro/en/school-for-democracy
The film festival has the purpose of bringing to the public debate issues as democratic principles, elections, equality between men and women, new media and the role of technology for civic change. The festival is organized by Asociatia Pro Democratia, Expert Forum and British Council Romania.

The films are part of a 22 movie collection produced by UNDEF under the name Why Democracy that has been screened in more than 200 countries, for more than 300 million spectators. All the movies are produced by independent directors and have been internationally rewarded. The action takes place in countries such as China, Egypt, Russia, Liberia, USA, Romania and so on. More details about the movies can be read on www.whydemocracy.net.

A similar festival has been organized in Bucharest in August 2012 and is ongoing in other Romanian cities. After each movie a debate is organized in order to bring the certain topic into public debate. For each discussion relevant moderators have been invited. They have been selected from local experts on the envisaged topics. The festival is opened to all interested parties and aims to develop consciousness and civic involvement.

In 2013 the festival has been organized in Chisinau, Republic of Moldova, Iasi and in Targu Mures. In the first case the festival was supported by local organization, as well as by Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) - Mission to Moldova, the Black Sea Trust for Regional Development and by the Civic Society Development Foundation (Romania). The festival in Targu Mures was organized in partnership with K‘Arte Association, while the local partner is Iasi was British Council (the local branch).

**Festival dates**

Chisinau: 19-21 April 2013  
Iasi: 25-29 April 2013  
Targu Mures: 9-13 April 2013

You can find out more about the film festival and its next locations, on our website: www.expertforum.ro/en/why-democracy
EFOR drew the attention several times on the need of administrative reorganizing in order to increase the efficiency of the territorial-administrative units in Romania, especially the communes. The problem starts with the high number of communes that was artificially raised, the lack of financial efficiency, as there are mayors that spend more than they collect through taxes, but also with lack of managerial vision of the officials.

Less than 25% of all communes in Romania are able to cover completely the salary costs with their own revenues (including the shared taxes, the main sources of financing local budgets), while for other 25% of the expenditures with salaries are twice the revenues from the aforementioned sources. Practically we are talking about the technical bankruptcy of local authorities, which are dependent upon the centre-driven allocations, more than often granted by political criteria. As a result of different types of clientelistic transfers, public funds are being used inequitably with a negative impact upon local development and good governance.

EFOR considers that the rational consolidation of rural communes and setting up more efficient administrative units, which can be financially independent, would diminish the dependency of local authorities from clientelistic allocations, which is the general aim of this project. There is a pressing need to understand the obstacles in the path of the reform at the local level and it is important that the local communities should have their say within the national debate on this matter.

Our objectives are:

1. using the method of deliberative polling (a simultaneous process of polling-consulting-informing) in Romania, on a pilot sample made up of citizens from 6 local communities on the subject of administrative reform, with an emphasis on consolidating rural communes;

2. voicing the local perspective (risks, opportunities, public policy recommendations) at the national level so as to be included in the debates on constitution and reform, to which EFOR is an active stakeholder, by invitation of the Ministry of Regional Development and Public Administration.

The project Administrative reform in Romania – deliberative polling at the local level is supported by the Civic Innovation Fund, a program financed by Trust for Civil Society in Central and Eastern Europe, sponsored by Raiffeisen Bank and administered by Civil Society Development Foundation.
Apart from the reports release within our project, EFOR published a series of policy briefs, as a quick response to governmental or political decisions. All our short interventions have been published by the media and received feedback from the decision-makers and stakeholders. The topics go from justice, to energy, as well as administrative or constitutional reform. You can find below our briefs, published in 2013:

POLICY BRIEF 26 - November 2013
The great decentralizing
How did Dragnea built national roads and gave up Galati port to Mitica’s League

POLICY BRIEF 25 - October 2013
Anti-fracking riot
Five things you didn’t know about the shale gas

POLICY BRIEF 24 - September 2013
Out of duplicity
What does the Government, RMGC, Chevron and others like them need to do

POLICY BRIEF 23 - June 2013
The new Romanian constitution: incompetent legislator, dangerous provisions
A verbose and over-detailed text weakens the checks and balances of the Romanian state

POLICY BRIEF 22 - April 2013
How the Government sticks the finger in the socket
The secret Ordinance for the “security of supply” blasts the energy market

POLICY BRIEF 21 - March 2013
Do we still need an agreement with the IMF?
Of course we do: arguments from the real economy

POLICY BRIEF 20 - March 2013
Liberalization with a human touch, or how should the government avoid being electrocuted, Bulgarian style

POLICY BRIEF 19- February 2013
The map of Romanian clientelism: transfers to counties and municipalities, 2004-2011
EFOR ANNUAL PROGNOSIS AND ANALYSIS REPORT

POLICY BRIEF 18- January 2013
The Statute of MPs – Easier to Bury a Case

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87 Aurel Vlaicu st.
2nd floor, ap 3
Bucharest, 2nd District

Phone-fax: (+40) 21 211 7400

office@expertforum.ro
www.expertforum.ro