# Transparency and Responsibility in the

# Public Administration Institutions.: The case Case of Romania

Abstract: An important topic often found in the media, but ambiguously treated is "transparency". This article will see that although the law imposes to municipalities' Websites done through the transparency concept's filter. We will see that although the law imposes to municipalities to post specific items on the Internet, they either omit or post a minimum of information just to "follow" the rules, without giving any evidence of interest. Assuming that displaying online more information requested by the law will lead to an increased users' confidence in the system, we accessed the Website of each municipality in Romania (103) to search for the existence of financial data (budgets, financial indicators, assets etc.). In the end, we have presented a brief report on how the government responds to citizens' concerns. The results are not very satisfactory, but we consider that such analyses will create a competition between municipalities, in which citizens are the winners.

Keywords: government; municipality; electronic; transparency; responsibility

## 1. Introduction

This analysis article aims to presents a radiograph of the status of the official Websites'-websites status for all the municipalities in Romania and showcases on how they respond to the need for transparency needs (Baltac, 2011). It is understood that tThe mere existence of a very well-designed Web-web platform (from a technical point of view) does not imply mean that they're the also website is or will be used by citizens or the businesspeople part of in the society (Porumbescu, 2015). -tUsers may not rely on he reason for this is that the a wWeb platform if it does not provide the information they need (MCIS<sup>a</sup>).

Taking into consideration the legislation regarding the concept of on Transparency transparency (Chamber of

Deputies<sup>a</sup>), we took take a closer look on at each of the Romanian municipalitiesy's' official Website websites in order to present, in figures, how close they are to this achieving the transparency threshold by putting this concept into motion.

## 2. Background

The An aspect of interest in assessing not only the current state of the e Government in Romania, but also possible future developments in this regard is represented by Romanian citizens' level of satisfaction with and their requirements for from the the public administration can help assess both the current state of e-Governance in Romania and potential developments in the area. From this perspective, our Romania (54.1%) country holds ranks a position below the European average, if we are to take into consideration (73.5%) in terms of the number of Internet users of only 54.1% compared to 73.5% which is the average of all European countries.

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Thank you for choosing to upgrade your service to Scientific Editing. I have edited this manuscript carefully and thoroughly for structure, logic, and flow, in addition to checking its language and readability. I have ensured that my work meets the scope of this service, and I look forward to receiving your feedback regarding my work on this manuscript.

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At the end of 2014, the World Bank reported, at the end of 2014 (World Bank, 2014), reported the evolution of the Internet users' number in Romania for the period between the years 2000 and 2014 (Fig Figure 1).

#### [Figure 1 here]

Figure 1. Evolution Trends in the number of the Internet users' number in Romania (2000–2014)

Source: Based on data collected from the World Bank's Website

We cannot say <u>for certain</u> whether the results of the last years are due to a possible market saturation or some other circumstances that exist and may have slowed down this-the trend,-\_\_ but-However, we certainly can certainly see that the numbers have exploded in the between period 2000- and 2014.

Looking at <u>H</u>the population, however, Romania is in a bad position <u>when</u> compared to other countries In 2014, the <u>country-it</u> had about 54 Internet users/100 people, <u>similar to-like</u> Serbia and Bulgaria, <del>while</del> and <u>in</u> Albania, the ratio was of which had 60 Internet users/100 people. In this context, the more highly rated was Iceland, <u>ranked highest</u>, with 98 users/<u>per-100 inhabitantspeople</u>.

According to The National Institute of Statistics, in the whole country the share of only 54.3% and 17.8% of Romanian households in urban and rural areas, respectively, with had Internet access, is of 54.3% ir urban areas and of only 17.8% in rural areas (tThe difference remaining users to 100% is due to are from the business users) sector (National Institute of Statistics).

In this respect, tThe European Commission, through in a the study titled "User expectations of a life events approach for designing e-Government services" (Fig-ure 2), discusses explained the main reasons why people use the Internet to relate to the public administration (in the European Union EU). We earl thus see that tMost people used the Internet he biggest increase occurred in to completing complete and submitting submit electronic forms (29%), and followed by to send ing-regular e-mails to public administration administrative bodies authorities (22%). InsteadHowever, the use of the Internet only to get obtain information from the public administration administrative institutions was affected by a decline of at 4% and the "just clicking" method had a growth of only 2%. We can understand from these numbers that those who use the Internet at home are expected to use the network to better relate with the public administration, and not just as a means of access to information.

### [Figure 2 here]

#### Figure 2. Percentage of individuals who use the Internet to get in touch with the public administration

Source: Personal elaboration based on data collected form from the European Union's Website

Considering An index listed in the "e-Romania" report prepared by the <u>Romanian</u> Ministry of Communications and Information Society, in which the index showed showed how that countries are better\_prepared <u>countries</u> are for e-Administration,... Romania is-does not rank on-among the top positions, although although it belongs to the group of countries with the highest percentage increase of in the number of Internet users and has witnessed also-an increase in the number of online services designed to support citizen participation (MCIS<sup>b</sup>).

#### 3. Case Study: Romanian Municipalities' Radiography

In tThis section, we had the objective to verify verifies how the municipalities of Romaniar municipalities, which represent constitute the main focus of this research study, meet citizens' demands

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and <u>address</u> complaints. In this regard, wWe have analyszed what the king kind of information the that municipalities giveprovide, via the Internet online, to both citizens and to the business sector. Specifically, wWe looked examined for the mode of the dissemination of of financial and management information, and the for data on the services provided, and their quality. The presentis study was made conducted in 2015 (Vrabie, 2015).

To determine the "responsibility" (Vrabie, 2013) of municipalities through the global network, we firstly investigated the presence on the Internet of Romanian municipalities on the Internet. Only 96 municipalities have had an active Web pagewebsites at the time of study, <u>representing accounting for</u> 93.20% of the total, <u>and As many as</u> 7 (6.80%) municipalities do did not have a Web page websites, at all or their web addresses is were not active <u>representing 6.80%</u>. These results are shown in (the results are shown in Fig. 3). Figure 3.

# [Figure 3 here]

# Figure 3. Romanian Municipalities' Radiography

Source: Based on data collected using the methodology described

Afterwards, wWe analyzed the particular aspects related pertaining to the dissemination of financial information and petitions in the 96 municipalities which that have had an active Web page websites.

### 3.1. Dissemination of Financial Information

### Strategic **p**Planning

Regarding the dissemination of strategic information (Fig. 3), from Among the 96 municipalities which that had we an active Web page websites, 89 municipalities (92.71%) do-did not expose-indicate their long\_-term objectives and only 7 pmunicipalities show resented this type of information via the Internetonline. However, some of them displayed only strategic information taken from the mayor's election program.

### Dissemination of financial accounting

Regarding the dissemination of information related to financial accounting (Fig. 3), As many as 38.54% (37) municipalities <u>analysed\_analyzed</u> published this type of such information on the Internetonline, while whereas 61.46% <u>do did</u> not.

### **Budget** information

For information on the budgets of previous years displayed on the Internet, <u>A total of</u> 29 municipalities (30.21%) show-presented their budgets from previous years, and whereas 67 (69.79%) do did not provide such information. In Fig-ure 3 presents these results, it can be seen that, for the first category mentioned, the percentage is of 30.21, while for the latter is 69.79.

Regarding the uUpdated budgetary information, it must be pointed out that municipalities which provide information on the current budget was available only for are 21 in numbermunicipalities, which means (21.88% of the total), while whereas 75 (78.13%) municipalities which do did not provide updated budget this information are in number of 75, meaning 78.13%.

#### Interim financial information

None of the Romanian municipalities provided interim financial Regarding the dissemination of financial-information via the Internet-online on for particular specific economic periods, none of the Romanian municipalities provide intermediate financial accounting.

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### Information about on financial indicators

The city of Sibiu was the only one to provide information on Regarding the diffusion of financial indicators, the city of Sibiu is the only one to provide that sort of information on its Web pagewebsite. We have found, on this municipality's official Website, It presented its budgetary indicators, savings and the city's financial picturestatus. Unfortunately, those indicators do not are not specific to the refer to the current period, but only pertain to when to the one in which the city was the European Capital of Culture (, back in 2007).

#### Information about on assets

A total of 94 municipalities <u>do did</u> not provide information <u>about on their</u> assets <u>which means</u> (97.92%), <u>and whereas</u> only 2 <u>municipalities</u> (2.08%) <u>show provided</u> detailed information <u>about this</u> aspect.

### Environmental information

<u>As many as 33 websites (34.38%) provided Details about ec</u>nvironmental information (Fig.-<u>ure 3) are</u> provided on 33 Web pages out of 96 municipalities, this meaning 34.38%...<u>In contrast, whereas 63</u> municipalities do-<u>did</u> not provide information about the environment and/or sustainability.

#### Information *about* on corporate governance

Regarding this aspect, As many as 51 municipalities (53.31%) exposed, on provided their Web pages information about\_on\_corporate governance\_on their websites. Some only municipalities just-showed who attended the meetings, while whereas others, in addition, \_displayed full Courts' court procedures and meetings which that have taken took place over several years. Instead, Further, 45 municipalities (46.88%) do-did not display, this information\_on their official Web page, information of this kine websites (the results are shown in Fig. Figure 3).

### 3.2. Commitment to Citizens - the The Institution's Response

Only 13 websites presented information on Regarding ccitizens' complaints (Fig. Figure 3), from all of the municipalities' Web pages only 13 present such section. Consequently, whereas 86.46% did not implement something on this aspect represent 86.46%.

### 4. Conclusions

In this paper, we have Romania seen that our country is far from being in the among the top-ranking countries countries, in Europe or and in the world, with the most developed e-government systems. Romania has talthough it has achieved reached peaks that exceed the average (Holzer, You, & and Manoharan, 2009), on several fronts, therefore and the our country's situation is promising. Things can obviously improve the countryRomania can gain improve its ratings through the overgrowth development of some certain sections (e.g., design, navigability). However, but this does not necessarily come to serve the citizens' needs.

The This article analyzed the level of transparency-level has been analysed for this article, which is an issue that connects the administration and citizens. The analysis' content (based on the provisions of Law no. 544/2001 (MRDT) and 161/2003 (Chamber of Deputies<sup>b</sup>) shows that, in terms of transparency municipalities seem to have do well in terms of transparency good level, having an average score (or all\_all\_103 municipalities) equal to 3.01 (Vrabie, 2015). We might may say that the situation is refreshinglygetting better, but if we investigate more deeplyer, taking into account elements that

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showing only direct interest of the city halls to in publicly presenting information and also the manner in which the municipalities respond to citizens, we will see that no element exceeded 50% of affirmatively responses.

After searching for the administration's response, we began to point out that cCitizen's' petitions are tools available can to notify the administration about of their dissatisfaction in with some aspects of life. Although there is a Government Ordinance from 2002 regulating regulates the resolution of complaints (Bucharest Autonomous Transportation), only 13.54% of the country's municipalities have implemented\_it, on their Websites websites, in the form of online methods mechanisms for to help citizens to make such notifications petitions. We can, therefore thus, understand that transparency is not a strength strong point of for the Romanian municipalities.

5. Acknowledgments

5.6. Declaration of Conflicting Interests

#### 6.7. References

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**Commented [A43]:** Acknowledgements All contributors who do not meet the criteria for authorship should be listed in an Acknowledgements section. Examples of those who might be acknowledged include a person who provided purely technical help, or a department chair who provided only general support.

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