CORRUPTION PERCEPTION INDEX THE RADIOGRAPHIC INSTRUMENT OF THIS PHENOMENON

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Motto: "The poverty does not generate corruption, but corruption is the one that generates poverty"

Abstract: This article has been prompted by the importance of the provisions of the treaty for the accession of Romania to the European Union, which contains safeguard clauses and transitory measures, as well as the specific provision that, if serious deficiencies exist in adopting and applying the acquis in the fields of economy, internal market and justice and internal affairs, heavy sanctions can be adopted. In this respect, the accession also had a series of specific accompanying measures, instituted in order to prevent or to remedy various deficiencies in the fields of food safety, agricultural funding, judiciary reform and fight against corruption.

The goal of the article is to make a statistical analysis of the Instruments totake radiographies of Corruption of Romania in comparison with the other countries of the EU and the rest of the world, to identify the progress made by our country in the reform of the judiciary and in the fight against corruption. The main subject of the scientific research is determined by the necessity to allow citizens and enterprises in Romania to enjoy the benefit of their rights as EU citizens, because without irreversible progress in these fields, Romania risks being incapable to correctly apply EU law.

Keywords: corruption, perception, index, measures, preemptive

JEL Classification: D73

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1. Introduction

We approached this subject of scientific research being determined by the importance of the provisions of the Treaty of Accession of Romania to the European Union which has safeguard clauses and transitional clauses and also by the clearly provision that, if there are serious shortcomings in the transposition and implementation of the acquis in the economic, internal market, justice and home affairs departments, harsh sanctioning measures can be adopted in this regard. The accession was also accompanied by a series of specific measures, instituted in order to prevent or to remedy the deficiencies in the fields of food safety, agricultural funds, reform of the judicial system and fight against corruption.

For the last two components a cooperation and verification mechanism has been established, setting out benchmarks to provide the necessary framework for monitoring the progresses in these areas. This mechanism was set up in order to improve the functioning of the legislative, administrative and judicial systems and to set right the serious deficiencies of our country in the fight against corruption. The purpose of this cooperation and verification mechanism is to ensure the implementation of those measures, which guarantees that the administrative and judicial decisions, rules and practices from Romania are in line with those from the rest of EU.

In the context of the scientific research theme, we have statistically analyzed the Corruption Perceptions Index in Romania, comparing it with the ones of the other EU countries and respectively of the ones from all over the world, in order to identify the progress made by our country in the area of judicial reform and the fight against corruption. The main topic of scientific research is determined by the need to allow to the Romanian citizens and businesses to enjoy their rights as EU citizens, since, without irreversible progresses in these areas, Romania risks not to be able to correctly apply the community law.

From the practical activity, we find that the concrete results of the preventive measures adopted by the public institutions are hard to assess in the absence of some analytical instruments integrated into the sensitising/informing campaigns carried out so far. A comprehensive anti-corruption campaign, funded by European projects, equipped with all the conceptual elements necessary to provide a clear picture of the state of the prevent and combat corruption actions undertaken both in the public and the private sectors, is situated in this moment only in its infancy and requires urgent actions of operational plans implementation to complete the work undertaken so far.

In this article, the Corruption Perception Index (C.P.I.) analysis classifies countries by the degree to how the corruption is perceived in the public sector among public employees and politicians, being based on the data on existing corruption level at some point in time, data cumulated through specialized polls made from the perspective of at least three sources.

According to C.P.I., the discrepancy between corruption levels from rich and poor countries remains as big as always, Romania having an average of 4 out of 10 points and classifying in the first third out of 180 analyzed states.

But Romania continues to be perceived as the country with the highest level of corruption in the European Union, the average for European states being of 6.51. 'Despite some progresses, the corruption still determines a waste of the resources indispensable for education, health and infrastructure', declared Huguette Labelle, Transparency International's president. 'Low score states must really consider these results and act urgently to reinforce public accountability in institutions. Rich countries' actions are equally important, especially for fighting corruption in the private sector.' C.P.I. analyses perception on public sector corruption in over 200 states and territories – the largest geographical I.P.C. coverage so far – and is a compound index, including 14 surveys of specialists' opinions. C.P.I. uses a scale from zero to ten, where zero indicates a high perceived corruption degree, and ten indicates its low level.

C.P.I. classifies countries by the degree the corruption is perceived in the public sector among public employees and politicians. Actually, C.P.I. is based on data concerning existing corruption level at some point in time which are obtained through specialized surveys made by specific institutions.

States that are included in the classification made by C.P.I. are analyzed through the perspective of at least three data sources, C.P.I. , in fact, it's not a corruption existence indicator in a country, but is determined exclusively by the existing information volume in the field.

Corruption is actually abusing the power given for his own gain, applicable in both public in private sector. Generally, C.P.I. concentration level targets the public sector which involves public dignitaries, civil servants or politicians.

Data sources utilized to develop the C.P.I. includes questions about abusing public power and focuses on bribing public employees, bribe in public acquisitions, embezzling public funds and also questions that verifies existing anticorruption efforts' efficiency in the public sector, thus covering corruption's both administrative and political aspects.

Generally, Corruption encompasses illegal activities, than only appear in scandals, criminal investigations or prosecutions, which makes it very difficult to evaluate corruption absolute levels in countries where there are inconclusive information. Thus, possible attempts to compare reported bribe cases, the number of prosecutions or pending cases for the court directly bound to corruption, they cannot be taken into consideration as corruption's defining factors, representing, in fact, a radiography of prosecutors', court's or mass-media's efficiency in investigating and exposing corruption.

A safe method to use data to be able to compare countries is to have the perceptions of those capable of offering public sector corruption evaluation in a particular country.

Information used for CPI are data which sources gathered from surveys and analyses made by giving scores to some countries through which public sector corruption perception is measured.

Countries are included in the index only if three or more data sources evaluate the respective state. It was observed that a country's place in the classification in data sources may change if the perception on corruption in the other included countries in the same source had changed or if countries are included or excluded from that source.

C.P.I. incorporates different sources from different years according to the moment these had been realized, individual data sources could be used to identify if, in comparison with C.P.I. a big change occurred in terms of corruption perception level from a specific country.

A country's score indicates the corruption level perceived in the public sector on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means that a country is perceived as being extremely corrupted and 10 means that a country is perceived as being very clean. A country's place in the classification indicates its position in relation with the other countries included. It's very important to highlight the fact that one country's place may change just because new states are included in the classification or others are excluded.

The country with the lowest score is not the most corrupt country in the world because C.P.I. is mostly an evaluation of administrative and political corruption's perception, not a verdict regarding nations' or societies' or politicians and their activities' corruption levels. Citizens from the countries that are classified in the inferior level of C.P.I. have shown the same concern and condemnation towards corruption as the ones from countries with a good score.

2. Resources and analysis methods:

a) Data presented below refers to a classification of world's countries concerning the values registered by C.P.I. in 2013, they were taken from Transparency International's statistic situations, being compared in established state groups based on a series of criteria, situations that were able to provide a series of conclusions and observations which have the possibility to determine C.P.I values' causes.

Country's place	Country/ territory	Score IPC 2011	Country's place	Studies used	Stan-dard Devia-tion	Interval Min Max		Interval of 90 % trust	
						Min	Max	Upper limit	Decision limit
1	New Zeeland	9.5	1	9	0.05	9.7	9.1	9.4	9.5
2	Denmark	9.4	2	8	0.05	9.5	9.1	9.3	9.5
2	Finland	9.4	2	8	0.07	9.8	9.1	9.3	9.5
4	Sweeden	9.3	4	9	0.08	9.7	8.9	9.2	9.4
5	Singapore	9.2	5	12	0.13	9.5	8.1	8.9	9.4
6	Norway	9.0	6	9	0.07	9.3	8.7	8.9	9.1
7	Holland	8.9	7	9	0.11	9.3	8.1	8.7	9.1
8	Australia	8.8	8	11	0.12	9.4	8.2	8.6	9.0
8	Switzerland	8.8	8	8	0.22	9.4	7.5	8.4	9.1
10	Canada	8.7	10	9	0.15	9.3	8.1	8.4	8.9
11	Luxembourg	8.5	11	8	0.25	9.1	7.1	8.1	8.9
12	Hong Kong	8.4	12	11	0.17	9.1	7.3	8.1	8.7
13	Iceland	8.3	13	8	0.27	9.5	7.1	7.8	8.7
14	Germany	8.0	14	10	0.18	9.1	7.1	7.8	8.4
14	Japan	8.0	14	12	0.27	9.1	5.7	7.6	8.5
16	Austria	7.8	16	10	0.24	8.9	6.7	7.4	8.2
16	Barbados	7.8	16	4	0.40	9.1	7.1	7.2	8.6
16	Great Britain	7.8	16	10	0.15	8.3	7.1	7.5	8.0
19	Belgium	7.5	19	9	0.21	8.9	6.7	7.2	7.9
19	Ireland	7.5	19	8	0.23	8.7	6.5	7.2	7.9
21	Bahamas	7.3	21	3	0.11	7.5	7.1	7.1	7.4
22	Chile	7.2	22	11	0.21	8.7	6.3	6.9	7.6
22	Qatar	7.2	22	7	0.79	9.3	3.7	5.8	8.4
24	United States of America	7.1	24	12	0.40	9.2	4.5	6.5	7.8
25	France	7.0	25	10	0.27	8.2	5.7	6.6	7.4
25	Sf. Lucia	7.0	25	3	0.26	7.5	6.5	6.7	7.4

Country's place	Country/ territory	Score IPC 2011	Country's place	Studies used	Stan-dard Devia-tion	Interval Min Max		Interval of 90 % trust	
						Min	Max	Upper limit	Decision limit
25	Uruguay	7.0	25	6	0.28	8.3	6.3	6.6	7.5
28	United Arab Emirates	6.8	28	8	0.46	9.0	4.9	6.1	7.6
29	Estonia	6.4	29	10	0.29	8.5	5.1	5.9	6.8
30	Ciprus	6.3	30	5	0.37	7.3	5.0	5.6	6.9
31	Spani	6.2	31	9	0.28	7.3	4.5	5.7	6.7
32	Botswana	6.1	32	7	0.19	7.1	5.4	5.8	6.4
32	Portugal	6.1	32	8	0.42	7.5	4.5	5.4	6.8
32	Taiwan	6.1	32	10	0.31	8.3	5.1	5.7	6.7
35	Slovenia	5.9	35	8	0.39	7.5	4.5	5.2	6.5
36	Israel	5.8	36	7	0.27	6.5	4.4	5.3	6.2
36	St Vincent and the Grenadines	5.8	36	3	0.73	7.5	4.7	4.8	6.7
38	Bhutan	5.7	38	4	0.28	6.5	4.9	5.3	6.1
39	Malta	5.6	39	5	0.23	6.5	5.1	5.2	6.0
39	Puerto Rico	5.6	39	4	0.48	7.1	4.5	4.8	6.4
41	Republic of Cabo Verde	5.5	41	5	0.29	6.5	4.4	5.1	6.0
41	Poland	5.5	41	12	0.30	7.5	3.7	5.0	6.0
43	South Korea	5.4	43	13	0.23	7.3	4.1	5.0	5.7
44	Brunei	5.2	44	4	0.59	6.5	3.7	4.2	6.3
44	Dominican Republic	5.2	44	3	0.26	5.8	4.7	4.8	5.5
46	Bahrain	5.1	46	6	0.67	7.9	3.1	4.1	6.3
46	Macau	5.1	46	3	0.74	6.0	3.3	4.2	6.0
46	Mauritius	5.1	46	6	0.37	7.1	4.4	4.6	5.8
49	Rwanda	5.0	49	6	0.72	7.4	3.4	3.8	6.2
50	Costa Rica	4.8	50	6	0.59	7.1	2.6	3.8	5.8
50	Lithuania	4.8	50	9	0.44	7.1	2.6	4.0	5.5
50	Oman	4.8	50	6	0.82	8.1	2.6	3.5	6.2
50	Seychelles	4.8	50	3	0.97	7.1	3.0	3.5	6.2
54	Hungary	4.6	54	11	0.41	7.1	2.3	3.9	5.2
54	Kuweit	4.6	54	6	0.66	7.5	2.6	3.6	5.7
56	Jordan	4.5	56	9	0.29	5.5	3.1	4.0	4.9
57	Cech Republic	4.4	57	12	0.29	5.8	2.3	3.9	4.8
57	Namibia	4.4	57	7	0.30	5.8	3.2	3.9	4.9

Country's place	Country/ territory	Score IPC 2011	Country's place	Studies used	Stan-dard Devia-tion	Interval Min Max		Interval of 90 % trust	
						Min	Max	Upper limit	Decision limit
57	Saudi Arabia	4.4	57	5	0.86	8.1	2.6	3.2	6.0
60	Malaysia	4.3	60	12	0.31	6.3	2.7	3.8	4.8
61	Cuba	4.2	61	4	0.49	5.2	3.1	3.2	5.1
61	Latvia	4.2	61	7	0.30	5.1	2.6	3.7	4.6
61	Turkey	4.2	61	11	0.22	5.4	3.2	3.8	4.6
64	Georgia	4.1	64	7	0.43	6.0	2.6	3.5	4.9
64	South Africa	4.1	64	11	0.21	5.2	3.2	3.8	4.4
66	Croatia	4.0	66	10	0.21	5.2	3.4	3.7	4.4
66	Muntenegru	4.0	66	5	0.50	5.5	2.6	3.1	4.8
66	Slovakia	4.0	66	10	0.36	5.8	1.9	3.4	4.6
69	Ghana	3.9	69	10	0.28	5.1	2.3	3.4	4.3
69	Italy	3.9	69	9	0.19	4.8	3.2	3.6	4.2
69	FYR Macedonia	3.9	69	6	0.21	4.5	3.2	3.6	4.3
69	Samoa	3.9	69	3	0.35	4.7	3.3	3.4	4.3
73	Brazil	3.8	73	10	0.24	5.2	2.8	3.4	4.2
73	Tunis	3.8	73	7	0.67	8.0	2.2	2.8	5.1
75	China	3.6	75	12	0.26	5.4	2.2	3.2	4.1
75	Romania	3.6	75	10	0.17	4.9	2.8	3.4	3.9

Forty per cent of the countries with scores under 3 – which shows a perception of corruption as endemic – are classified by the World Bank as countries with low per capita revenues. Somalia and Burma have the lowest score of 1.4, while Denmark has improved its position having the highest score of 9.4, as well as Finland and New Zealand, constant presences in top most 'clean' countries in C.P.I.

A few African countries have scores considerably higher in C.P.I. Among these there are Namib, Seychelles, South Africa and Swaziland. These results reflect the progresses registered in the fight against corruption in Africa and shows that political willingness and backed bills can improve the perception on corruption. Other countries that have registered considerable improvement in score are Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Italy, Macedonia, Romania and Surinam.

Countries that have registered a significant deterioration in C.P.I score are: Austria, Bahrain, Belize, Bhutan, Jordan, Laos, Macao, Malta, Mauritius, Oman, Papua, New Guinea and Thailand.

The fact that a lot of the countries that have registered score improvements are situated in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe is a proof of the galvanizing effect that the accession to the E.U. process has over fighting corruption.

b) Next we present a classification of C.P.I. values on geographic criterion, hence:

Country's place	Regional Place	Country	Score IPC 2013	Country's place
2	1	Danemark	9.4	2
2	1	Finland	9.4	2
4	3	Suedia	9.3	4
6	4	Norway	9.0	6
7	5	Holand	8.9	7
8	6	Switzerland	8.8	8
11	7	Luxembourg	8.5	11
13	8	Island	8.3	13
14	9	Germany	8.0	14
16	10	Austria	7.8	16
16	10	Great Britain	7.8	16
19	12	Belgium	7.5	19
19	12	Ireland	7.5	19
25	14	France	7.0	25
29	15	Estonia	6.4	29
30	16	Cipru	6.3	30
31	17	Spain	6.2	31
32	18	Portugal	6.1	32
35	19	Slovenia	5.9	35
39	20	Malta	5.6	39
41	21	Poland	5.5	41
50	22	Lituania	4.8	50
54	23	Hungary	4.6	54
57	24	Chech Republic	4.4	57
61	25	Latvia	4.2	61
66	26	Slovakia	4.0	66
69	27	Italiy	3.9	69
75	28	România	3.6	75
80	29	Greece	3.4	80
86	30	Bulgary	3.3	86

Country's place	Regional Place	Country	Score IPC 2013	Country's place
22	1	Qatar	7.2	22
28	2	United Arab Emirates	6.8	28
36	3	Israel	5.8	36
46	4	Bahrain	5.1	46
50	5	Oman	4.8	50
54	6	Kuweit	4.6	54
56	7	Jordan	4.5	56
57	8	Saudi Arabia	4.4	57
73	9	Tunis	3.8	73
80	10	Maroc	3.4	80
112	11	Algeria	2.9	112
112	11	Egypt	2.9	112
120	13	Iran	2.7	120
129	14	Siria	2.6	129
134	15	Liban	2.5	134
164	16	Yemen	2.1	164
168	17	Libia	2.0	168
175	18	Irak	1.8	175

Country's place	Regional Place	Country	Score IPC 2013	Country's place
61	1	Turkey	4.2	61
64	2	Georgia	4.1	64
66	3	Croatia	4.0	66
66	3	Montenegro	4.0	66
69	5	FYR Macedonia	3.9	69
86	6	Serbia	3.3	86
91	7	Bosnia Herzegovina	3.2	91
95	8	Albany	3.1	95
112	9	Kosovo	2.9	112
112	9	Repblic of Moldova	2.9	112
120	11	Kazakhstan	2.7	120
129	12	Armenia	2.6	129
143	13	Azerbaijan	2.4	143
143	13	Belarus	2.4	143
143	13	Rusia	2.4	143
152	16	Tajikistan	2.3	152
152	16	Ukraine	2.3	152
164	18	Kyrgyzstan	2.1	164
177	19	Turkmenistan	1.6	177
177	19	Uzbekistan	1.6	177

Country's place	Regional Place	Country	Score IPC 2013	Country's place
10	1	Canada	8.7	10
16	2	Barbados	7.8	16
21	3	Bahamas	7.3	21
22	4	Chile	7.2	22
24	5	United States of America	7.1	24
25	6	Sf. Lucia	7.0	25
25	6	Uruguay	7.0	25
36	8	Sf. Vincent and Grenadines	5.8	36
39	9	Puerto Rico	5.6	39
44	10	Dominican Republic	5.2	44
50	11	Costa Rica	4.8	50
61	12	Cuba	4.2	61
73	13	Brazil	3.8	73
80	14	Columbia	3.4	80
80	14	El Salvador	3.4	80
80	14	Peru	3.4	80
86	17	Jamaica	3.3	86
86	17	Panama	3.3	86
91	19	Trinidad şi Tobago	3.2	91
100	20	Argentina	3.0	100
100	20	Mexic	3.0	100
100	20	Surinam	3.0	100
118	23	Bolivia	2.8	118
120	24	Ecuador	2.7	120
120	24	Guatemala	2.7	120
129	26	Dominican Republic	2.6	129
129	26	Honduras	2.6	129
134	28	Guyana	2.5	134
134	28	Nicaragua	2.5	134
154	30	Paraguay	2.2	154
172	31	Venezuela	1.9	172
175	32	Haiti	1.8	175

ANOVA dispersal analysis highlighted that there is a statistic difference between groups made for C.P.I. on 2013 with a probability of 99.99% CFERIT = 20.96%

Anova: Single Factor

SUMMARY

Groups	*Count*	*Sum*	*Average*	*Variance*
9.39208	29	185.776401	6.406083	3.88736
7.155269	17	62.695929	3.687996	2.099426
4.206861	19	53.864633	2.834981	0.597328
8.672457	31	126.011595	4.06489	3.424463

ANOVA

Source of Variation	*SS*	*Df*	*MS*
Between Groups	174.9739	3	58.32464
Within Groups	255.9227	92	2.781768
Total	430.8966	95	

1	*EU*	
Mean	6.505616	
Standard Error	0.367447	0.309361954
Median	6.309628	
Mode	#N/A	
Standard Deviation	2.01259	
Sample Variance	4.050519	
Kurtosis	-1.35533	
Skewness	-0.103	
Range	6.074961	
Minimum	3.328966	
Maximum	9.403927	
Sum	195.1685	
Count	30	
Largest(25)	4.1943	
Smallest(25)	8.801674	
Confidence Level(95.0%)	0.751513	

We observe that E.U. countries have an raised medium C.P.I. than the world average, respectively 6.51, favorable situation explained through the economic and social development level which is generally really high in the respective countries, fact that determines the possibility to establish and to put in function some specific structures in the integrity field, both for public and private sector, with an important role of active actors especially in fighting corruption.

2	*MENA*	
Mean	3.880622	
Standard Error	0.383248	0.419000385
Median	3.601354	
Mode	#N/A	
Standard Deviation	1.625982	
Sample Variance	2.643818	
Kurtosis	-0.50415	
Skewness	0.635237	
Range	5.351141	
Minimum	1.804128	
Maximum	7.155269	
Sum	69.8512	
Count	18	
Confidence Level (95.0%)	0.808582	

From the statistically descriptive analysis of the main country groups we observe an increased variability in MENA countries of 41.90% which is explained through the fact that some countries like Qatar or Saudi Arabia have a very high living standard in comparison with Iraq and Libya, which were engaged in long armed confrontations, resulting in important human lives loss and material damage, the result being that the population's majority is on the brink of poverty. Except Israel, we can also observe that a major part of the population from these states is Muslim, situation that involves a certain rigor determined by applying the Koran in the social environment.

3	*EE CA*	
Mean	2.903575	
Standard Error	0.181658	0.279792801
Median	2.772694	
Mode	#N/A	
Standard Deviation	0.812399	
Sample Variance	0.659993	
Kurtosis	-0.9369	
Skewness	0.252777	
Range	2.603688	
Minimum	1.603173	
Maximum	4.206861	
Sum	58.07149	
Count	20	
Confidence Level(95.0%)	0.380215	
Confidence Level(95.0%)	0.719039	

For EECA countries, the average CPI is very low, but the explanation is that on the territory of countries that belong to the ex-soviet space, ex-yugoslavic respectively, there have been devastating military conflicts for a long period of time, which caused and economic and social involution resulting in the apparition of some undeveloped and inefficient assuring structures.

4	*AM*	
Mean	4.208877	
Standard Error	0.352554	0.473843
Median	3.363422	
Mode	#N/A	
Standard Deviation	1.994348	
Sample Variance	3.977424	
Kurtosis	-0.65355	
Skewness	0.84974	
Range	6.872574	
Minimum	1.799883	
Maximum	8.672457	
Sum	134.6841	
Count	32	
Confidence Level(95.0%)	0.719039	

The high variability of 47.38% for AM countries is explained through the fact that member states are very heterogeneous, and there are very large differences between the economic and social development for the group's countries, very big like those from the US and Canada on one hand, in comparison with the very small ones for countries like Nicaragua and Venezuela on the other hand.

	Variable 2	*Variable 3*
Mean	3.880622	2.903575
Variance	2.643818	0.659993
Observations	18	20
Pooled Variance	1.596799	
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0	
Df	36	
t Stat	2.379852	
P(T<=t) one-tail	0.011369	
t Critical one-tail	1.688298	
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.022739	
t Critical two-tail	2.028094	

We are shown by a statistic analysis that proposes bilateral comparisons between state groups, and also testing the significance of differences between average C.P.I. per state group, that group 2-MENA and group 3-EECA have the average C.P.I. very close to each other determines by the fact that member states have an resembling economic and social developing level and they have another common factor, religion, which is Muslin for the majority of population.

	Variable 1	*Variable 2*
Mean	6.505616033	3.880622
Variance	4.05051887	2.643818
Observations	30	18
Pooled Variance	3.53065115	
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0	
Df	46	
t Stat	4.685728909	
P(T<=t) one-tail	1.2514E-05	
t Critical one-tail	1.678660414	
P(T<=t) two-tail	2.5028E-05	
t Critical two-tail	2.012895567	

I identified statistically significant differences between EU and MENA countries with a probability of 99.99% (t_{crit} = 2.01), the risk P(T<=t) has to be <0.05 => probability >95%. The differences are explained as in the previous analysis through, this time, the even bigger difference between the economic and social development for countries from both groups, fact that has a direct positive or negative influence over the mechanism to ensure public and private structures' integrity with the direct implications in the fight against corruption.

	Variable 1	*Variable4*
Mean	6.505616033	4.208877
Variance	4.05051887	3.977424
Observations	30	32
Pooled Variance	4.012753043	
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0	
Df	60	
t Stat	4.511596776	
P(T<=t) one-tail	1.52667E-05	
t Critical one-tail	1.670648865	
P(T<=t) two-tail	3.05333E-05	
t Critical two-tail	2.000297804	

There are significant statistic differences between EU and AM countries with a probability of 99.99% (t_{crit} = 1.68), risk P(T<= t) has to be <0.05 => probability >30%. Differences are explained as a result of a different economic and social development level between countries of the two groups, but the difference's value is sensibly equal with the existing one between E.U. and MENA from which results a resemblance between MENA and AM countries determined by the fact that in both groups there are strongly economic developed countries, like Qatar and Saudi Arabia in MENA and US and Canada in AM, which we can consider as ' the engine to assure integrity' in both groups, but also countries with underdeveloped countries like Libya and Iraq in MENA and Nicaragua and Venezuela in AM, which influences negatively the medium CPIs values in those respective state groups.

The dependence analysis between the economic-social development level and the corruption's perceived level uses data on GDP per capita (thousands of euros, 2013) and CPI (2013), for 27 E.U. Member States, except Croatia (acceded in 2013).

No.	Country	P.I.B (euro)	I.P.C
1	LUXEMBURG	62.179	8.5
2	Holland	32.435	8.9
3	Austria	32.075	7.8
4	Ireland	31.521	7.5
5	Sweeden	31.418	9.3
6	Germany	29.389	8.1
7	Belgium	29.161	7.5
8	Denmark	28.595	9.4
9	G.Britain	28.189	7.8
10	Finland	27.772	9.4
11	France	27.067	7.1
12	Spani	23.524	6.2
13	Italy	23.513	3.9
14	Slovenia	22.262	5.9
15	Cipru	21.242	6.3
16	Chech Republic	20.888	4.4
17	Greece	20.267	3.4
18	Malta	19.758	5.6
19	Portugal	18.032	6.1
20	Slovakia	17.987	4.1
21	Estonia	15.729	6.4
22	Poland	15.579	5.5
23	Hungary	15.121	4.6
24	Lithuania	14.761	4.8
25	Letonia	12.981	4.2
26	Bulgary	10.643	3.3
27	Romania	9.643	3.6

Data source.Transparency International.

Analyzed data showed a direct and strong link between the two indicators, with a coefficient of linear correlation significantly static, at a significance threshold under 1% (probability over 99%).

r	*P.I.B (euro)*	*I.P.C*
P.I.B (euro)	1	
I.P.C	0.7067	1

The regression analysis highlighted the existence of a straight linear dependence, the built model being valid (Fcalc.=24.95, α=3.78E-05). Thus, the dependency can be written as:

$$y = 0.1352x + 3/0678$$

where x = GDP/capita, y = CPI,

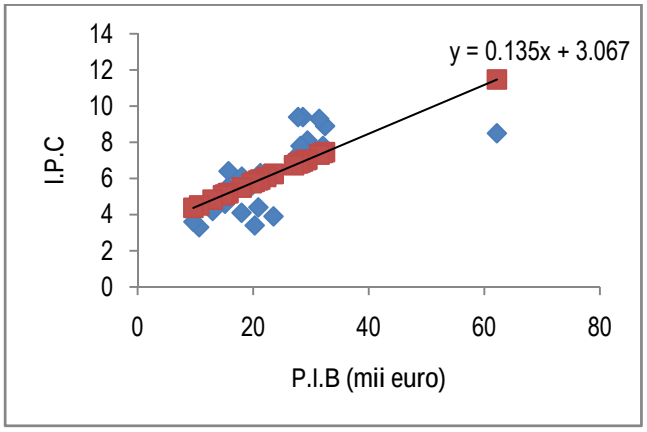
which shows that, when the GDP per capita grows with 1000 euros, CPI will register, on average, a growth of 0.1352, in coefficient value.

Regression Statistics	
Multiple R	0.7067
R Square	0.4995
Adjusted R Square	0.4794
Standard Error	1.4212
Observations	27

ANOVA

	df	*SS*	*MS*	*F*	*Significance F*
Regression	1	50.386	50.386	24.946	3.78E-05
Residual	25	50.495	2.020		
Total	26	100.881			

	Coefficients	*Standard Error*	*t Stat*	*P-value*	*Lower 95%*	*Upper 95%*
Intercept	3.06782	0.69915	4.38795	0.000182	1.6279	4.5077
P.I.B (mii euro)	0.13521	0.02707	4.99461	3.78E-05	0.0795	0.1910



3. Final conclusions

This dependence explains the main conclusion of this scientific research through the fact that the economic development level determines the social development and, implicitly, the existence and efficient functioning of public and private structures to ensure integrity and fight corruption.

The regression model is important to describe the impact of the economic development growth on people's perception on economic liberty and corruption, but may be also used in forecasts on macroeconomic and global level, in analyzing ISD etc.

Taking a look at our country's position in the classification, the last one, concerning the per capita revenue in E.U. states, by taking actually a look at the purchasing power and the living standard, we highlighted an insurmountable practical gap in relation to the first part of the classification. It's not necessary to refer just to Germany, E.U.'s economic engine, with the highest GDP in the E.U. (and fourth globally, after the US, China and Japan) or to France or the Great Britain. The comparison is too overwhelming. It's enough to just look in the chart at our Hungarian and Bulgarian neighbors, or even to the so blamed Greeks, to be fully alive to our 'nation's state'.

Romania could have the chance to add to its portion on the E.U. allotment chapter, on the condition to bring financeable projects that would make possible the European funds absorption. Hence, in 2011, on paper, Romania could have obtained more than double from the E.U. than what it gave back to the Union. Proportionally, the same thing could have happened for the interval 2007-2013

(2007 – Romania accession to the E.U.). In reality, for this period only 11.47% was absorbed from the available sums, with a total worth of 33.4 billion euros.

On February 8th 2013, the European Council reached an agreement on the European budget for 2014-2020. After 56 years of E.U. history, is the first decreasing budget, with 1% net. Still, from the total value of 960 billion euros, Romania should receive about 39.8 billion, with about 6 billion more than in the previous period, but with approximately 9 billion less than what was politically proposed. As long as Romania does not do its nationally economic homework, the dispute is irrelevant. And 'not doing the homework' equals to crime against national concern.

It has to be accentuated that there were underlain other instruments to perceive corruption like:

- The Global Corruption Barometer – G.C.B – which is a representative survey on perceiving and experiencing corruption of over 70,000 households in over 90 countries;
- The Bribe Payers Index – B.P.I. – which is a classification of exporting countries regarding the risk perceived by their companies to bribe abroad and is based on a survey among C.E.O.s focusing on business practices for companies operating outside their country;
- The Global Corruption Report – G.C.R. – is a thematic report which analyzes corruption in a certain sector or a certain governance problem. The report offers research and analysis made by an expert, and also case studies;
- National Integrity System evaluations – N.I.S – represents a series of studies from within a country which offers a detailed evaluation of the strong and weak points of key institutions which assures good governance and its integrity, as the executive, the legislative, the judicial, anticorruption agencies and so on.

Corruption's persistence in poor countries needs globally measures. It's necessary for rich and poor countries to join forces to stop the flux of money obtained through corruption acts and to determine the justice's efficient functioning, for the benefit of the poor.

The greatest danger that threatens unraveling our modern civilization must be seen in the circumstances that, while the exterior progress seems to have no predictable and possible boundaries, heading to infinite, the interior one is inclining towards zero.

As Alvin Toffler said '… we are suffering from the odor and the moral rottenness of a dying industrial civilization, watching its institutions fall, one after the other, *in a splashing of inefficiency and corruption*'.

Acknowledgement

This paper has been financially supported within the project entitled "*Horizon 2020 - Doctoral and Postdoctoral Studies: Promoting the National Interest through Excellence, Competitiveness and Responsibility in the Field of Romanian Fundamental and Applied Scientific Research*", contract number POSDRU/159/1.5/S/140106. This project is co-financed by European Social Fund through Sectoral Operational Programme for Human Resources Development 2007-2013. Investing in people!

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