

STANDARD SUMMARY PROJECT FICHE

1. Basic Information

1.1.Desiree number: RO-0006.16
1.2.Title: **STRENGTHENING BORDER MANAGEMENT**
1.3.Sector: Administration and Public Institutions (AD)
1.4.Twinning component: **RO2000/IB/JH/03**
Asylum; assistance for the Refugee Office and other subordinated bodies
1.5.Location: Romania

2. Objectives

2.1 Wider Objective(s)

The strengthening of border management and controls, and the combating of illegal immigration, in accordance with the European Union standards, procedures and best practice.

Facilitating future participation in the Schengen Information System.

2.2 Immediate Objectives

- To strengthen border management and control at the Eastern border of Romania, in line with EU standards and best practice, through institution building, training and supply of equipment;
- To further develop the Romanian asylum system, towards harmonisation with European procedures and practice, through institution building and investment.

2.3 Accession Partnership and NPAA priority

This project proposal is related to the priority areas for Romania's membership preparation, as underlined in the Accession Partnership (AP) and the National Programme for Adoption of the Acquis (NPAA): both recognise the enhancement of border management as a high-priority at national level, as follows:

AP

Short-term priorities: Improvement of border management in order to fight against illegal immigration, enforcement of the Law on State Frontier, professionalising the Border Police and its structural reorganisation, including the related EU/Schengen Acquis.

Medium-term priorities: Continuation of the strengthening of border management, reinforcement of justice and home affairs institutions, enforcement of the international instruments in the field of illegal migration, asylum, anti-drugs policy, etc., while ensuring sufficient and properly trained border police personnel.

NPAA

Item 3.7.1 - Asylum:

Short-term priorities: introduction of a range of laws, rules and regulations governing various aspects of border management and asylum related issues, including the EU/Schengen Acquis

Medium-term priorities: creating a centralised information system on country of origin, in co-operation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as well as with the involved research institutions, NGOs and international institutions.

Item 3.7.2. - Immigration and border control:

Short-term priorities: Strengthening of border controls; modernisation of border management and training of personnel with border competence, professionalising of the Border Police, its structural reorganisation and the introduction of a range of laws, rules and regulations governing various aspects of border management related issues, including the EU/Schengen Acquis;

Medium-term priorities: strengthening of border controls, modernisation of border management and training of personnel with border competence; introduction of a range of laws, rules and regulations governing various aspects of border management related issues, including the EU/Schengen Acquis.

2.4 Contribution to National Development Plan

N/A

2.5 Cross Border Impact

Contribute to decreasing immigration pressure in EU Member States.

3 Description

3.1 Background and justification

The Ministry of Interior in Romania (MOI) started a comprehensive reform and modernisation programme, on the basis of the strategy developed and approved in 1999 (Annex 4).

As part of this process, in July 1999, the Border Guard has merged with the Border Police creating the General Inspectorate of Border Police (GIBP). The new structure has further developed the MOI programme, in its own Action Plan comprising urgent measures to be taken in the legislation, organisational, human resources and logistic areas. The GIBP reform and modernisation plan was approved by the MOI in February 2000 (Annex 5).

Concerning the legislation, the GIBP highest priorities are: the review and restructuring of the relevant legislation, and the harmonise with the EU relevant legislation; the improvement of the internal regulations, in order to increase the effectiveness of Border Police; and the improvement of inter-agency co-operation, through Memoranda of Understanding/protocols with other MOI/ Governmental agencies.

Concerning the organisation, the GIBP priorities are: the finalisation and subsequent implement of the new organisational structure at central, regional (county) and local level; the re-organisation of the Coast Guard, in accordance with the new structure; the gradual replacement of conscripts with professional staff (on the basis of individual contracts); and the creation of Border Police

specialised training centres, partially, through the transformation of the former Border Guard and Border Police centres.

Concerning the human resources, the priorities are: the improvement of the training function and systems and the re-training of the operational staff, in accordance with the EU standards and best practice.

Concerning the logistics, the GIBP priorities are: the provision of bad-weather uniforms and appropriate equipment to the staff of the newly created structures, in order to allow them to perform their activities in a professional and effective manner, and the improvement of existing infrastructure, through the refurbishment/re-building of the former Border Guard and Police buildings and facilities.

The current Phare assistance to the MOI/GIBP supports the implementation of this Action Plan (attached hereto as Annex 4), through the provision of technical assistance and supply of equipment.

The Commission's assistance also focussed on the support of the Refugee Office to perform its tasks, in accordance with the EU standards and best practice. Currently, the Office functions within the General Directorate for Passports, Foreigners and Immigration.

As part of the reform and modernisation programme, this Office will be upgraded as National Refugee Office, responsible for the access of asylum-seekers to the Romanian territory, the handling of asylum claims, in line with the EU Acquis, the care and maintenance of asylum-seekers, through 'refugee status determination' (RSD) procedure, and the support for integration of refugees, as a incentive to settle down in Romania until their return to countries of origin is possible.

Romania needs to develop adequate capacity in the asylum field, by adopting a number of instruments of the Acquis, reforming decision structures of the RSD and streamlining the practice concerning reception of asylum claims at border points through RSD, in accordance with the European standards, assuming full responsibility for reception/accommodation and basic assistance to asylum-seekers and refugees.

The aim of this project proposal is to continue the support to the GIBP and the Refugee Office in their effort to strengthen the protection of the Romanian border with Moldavia and Ukraine, and to improve the border management, in line with the relevant EU standards and procedures. The project proposal also aims at ensuring that reforms aiming to strengthen border control and to combat illegal immigration are implemented in full compliance with the European standards concerning human rights in general, the right to asylum and decent treatment while seeking and being granted asylum in particular.

The current project proposal was elaborated on the basis of the JHA mission report of 1998, the report of the Collective Evaluation Group of the European Union Council of 1998, the needs analysis under the Phare Horizontal Programme (PHP) of May 1999, the regular report of the Commission on Progress Accession of October 1999.

3.2 Linked activities

3.2.1 EU Phare - at national level

The present project proposal is complementary to the following:

The 1998 Phare Border Management Programme, which focuses on institution building of the central border administration featuring legislation, structural and

organisational development, management, etc. which will be provided through a general twinning between the Romanian and German Border Police. The twinning project started in January 2000. The programme also assists the Refugee Office in improving the legislative framework (amendment of the Refugee Law and the Law on Aliens), implementing on of the National Action Plan, developed under PHP, improving of the asylum procedures and methodology for inter-agency co-operation in handling asylum matters and procedures, through a twinning with the Danish Immigration Service, which started in February 2000. The total budget for this programme is 0,6 MEURO and it includes assistance during 12 months from a Pre-Accession Advisor from the German Border Police and assistance during six months from an official from the Danish Immigration Service.

The 1999 Phare Border Management Programme, which focuses on training and education, supply of mobility and tactical support equipment and small-scale strategic advice. The programme will be implemented through twinning, traditional technical assistance and supply procurement. The first projects will start in the first half of 2000. The programme has a budget of 10,5 MEURO out of which 3 MEURO are allocated for training of the Border Police, 4 MEURO for the provision of patrol vehicles and patrol boats, 3 MEURO for uniforms and portable equipment and 0,5 MEURO for advisory support with future programming.

The 1998 Phare Police Programme, which focuses on institution building of the Ministry of Interior and on the National Police featuring legislation, structural and organisational development, management etc., which will be provided through a general twinning arrangement between the Romanian Ministry of Interior and the British Ministry of Interior, with France and Spain as partners. The twinning project started in March 2000. UK provides a Pre-Accession Advisor for the whole duration of the project which is 24 months. The total budget is 1,4 MEURO.

3.2.2 EU Phare - at Multi-country level

A Phare Multi-country Programme to facilitate the flow at the border (common programme with the Romanian Ministry of Transport and the Customs authorities) also focuses on the control of illegal migration on the East – West route.

3.2.3 Other EU programmes

The 1996 Cross Border Co-operation Programme (Romania and Hungary), concentrated on the control of illegal migration on the East – West route, through modernisation of border crossing-points at the Western border.

Odysseus programme, focus on asylum: 1) access to the territory and the RSD procedure - exchanges with The Netherlands and Germany; 2) accommodation/assistance to asylum-seekers - exchanges with Denmark and Sweden.

BAFI-led project, under the Phare Horizontal Programme resulted in gaps analysis and a National Action Plan in the field of asylum, towards harmonisation of Romanian legislation and practice with the Acquis.

3.2.4 Other donors

German bilateral co-operation programmes have provided for training and equipment to strengthen the operational capacity of the Romanian Border Police.

French bilateral co-operation programmes have provided for training to strengthen the operational capacity of the Romanian Border Police.

The Impact programme, funded by the Dutch Organisation for International Co-operation in the Fields of High-level Education and Justice and Home Affairs, focuses on training of personnel working in the field of European integration.

3.3 Results:

Border Management

- Training function and systems, closely co-ordinated with the human-resources development function and systems;
- Organisational structures, procedures, methodologies, working methods, curricula, courses/seminars etc. compatible with EU standards, procedures and best practice;
- GIBP training centres, adequately equipped;
- GIBP National Integration Communications System (voice/data) implemented at the Eastern border with Moldavia and Ukraine;
- Mobility equipment (patrol cars, intervention cars, patrol boats), surveillance and tactical support equipment for the Eastern border with Moldavia and Ukraine;
- Special procedures and written guidance (Instructions to Officers);
- Increased effectiveness and accuracy of information in the process of analysing and processing visa applications;
- Enhanced border control through full visa information in all border check points;
- Division for Foreigners and Migration Issues within the MoI, and the Consular Division within the MFA, adequately equipped;
- Communication interfaces required by the integration with the SIS.

Asylum

- Staff of the Refugee Office and its sub-structures, as well as relevant NGOs trained;
- New instruments and RSD procedure, compatible with international and European standards;
- Joint assistance programmes Government - NGOs;
- Second reception/ accommodation centre in Bucharest (V. Stolnicu building) for asylum seekers and vulnerable refugees;
- Accommodation centre at the Eastern border (Galati) and at the Western border (Timisoara);
- Resource Centre on country of origin information (Bucharest).

3.4 Activities

Border Management

3.4.1 Development of training function and infrastructure

Until July 1999, the training of the Border Police officers/ sub-officers was generally assured through the training centres of the Ministry of Interior (MOI) at national level and the training of the Border Guards was organised through specialised training centres.

Since July 1999, when the General Inspectorate of Border Police (GIBP) was created through the merger between the Border Guard and the former Border Police, the development of GIBP own training function and

infrastructure is one of the highest priority of the GIBP comprehensive Reform and Modernisation Programme, developed in line with the overall modernisation strategy of the MOI.

Currently, the GIBP comprises a total number of 25,000 Border Police, Border Guards and Border coast staff, including conscripts. According to the GIBP reform and Modernisation Programme, the number of personnel will be gradually reduced to 19,000 in the year 2001 and 16,000 in 2004, through the replacement of conscripts with professional staff (based on personal contracts). Given the current and future size of the organisation, and the need to train and regularly re-train the staff, it is now necessary to develop an appropriate training function and infrastructure within GIBP, as part of the MOI overall training system.

In this respect, the 1998 Phare National Programme provides the strengthening of the institution of border police through, i.a. improvement of staff selection, education and training, including assessment of the existing situation and training needs, preparation of appropriate curricula, train-the-trainers, as well as several workshops and middle management training courses. The 1999 Phare National Programme provides for a training component for the strengthening of border management and control, through the training of new recruits and existing GIBP staff. This programme needs to continue through the 2000 Phare National Programme, in order to create self-sufficiency and independence within GIBP.

According to the GIBP Reform and Modernisation Programme, the priorities for the next years are as follows:

- modernisation of the training system within GIBP, in accordance to the EU standards, methodologies and procedures;
- upgrading of four training centres in Orsova, Iasi, Constanta and Oradea, through conversion of former Border Guards training centres, and creation of a foreign languages laboratory in Iasi (Phase 1- to be financed out of 1999 Phare Programme);
- upgrading of five training centres in Carei, Sighetul Marmatiei, Drobeta Turnu Severin, Timisoara and Giurgiu, through the conversion of existing training centres for conscripts (Phase 2- to be financed out of 2000 Phare Programme).

This sub-project will provide

- medium-term assistance to support GIBP in
 - continuing development of appropriate training function and systems, at the central and regional (county) levels, in close co-ordination with the human-resources development function and systems, e.g. career building, reward (motivation) systems etc. This component will also include the setting up of an ongoing quality assessment system for the trainers as well as training being delivered, in order to ensure that the training process meets the real needs of the beneficiaries through the delivery of high quality level;
 - setting up the standards and performing an individual training needs assessment, as a follow up of the organisational training needs assessment to be carried out under the 1999 Phare Programme.
 - continuing the design, development and implementation of appropriate methodologies and working methods, in line with EU

standards, procedures and best practice;

- short-term training assistance
 - to train the trainers who will further ensure a broader training dissemination in the area;
 - to support GIBP in designing and implementing appropriate organisational structures and procedures for the new training centres, according to their specific area of activity;
 - to continue supporting the GIBP in development of accurate systems for identification of individual training needs and evaluation of training results;
 - to continue supporting the GIBP in designing, developing and delivering curricula and training courses/ seminars etc., based on the results of the above mentioned assessments, in accordance with the new organisational structure and competence/responsibilities. The newly designed training programmes should be implemented in small, flexible modules, according to the individual needs;
- appropriate pedagogic equipment (including specific equipment to support the mobility of the training teams in the border area and purchase of multimedia software for languages learning), specialised laboratories and systems, networking etc., as well as the basic technical bibliography/ library, and associated training;
- resources for the improvement of infrastructure of the new training centres;
- development programme for staff involved in this activity (training, seminars, workshops, exchange of experience with EU Member States etc.).

3.4.2 Communication system

Modern communication systems are an essential component of modern border management. Secure and timely information is the most effective tool for combating illegal cross-border activity and furthermore, lies at the heart of the Schengen system of border control.

The current Romanian radio communications network on the eastern border works adequately, although it is now nearing the end of its operational life. Modernisation is essential, not only in terms of basic systems infrastructure but also in terms of improving real time data transferral and the security of information. The present information up-date lag time is 24 hours and in terms of border management, this is far behind EU norms in this area.

This project will address these key concerns. It is proposed to develop a modern network for the carrying of voice and data transmission from the HQ of the GIBP in Bucharest with their subordinate commands at regional, district and local level along the eastern border with Moldova. The system will facilitate faster transmission and real-time up-grading of border management data bases, thereby providing timely information at the border

However, the cost of installing such a system is greater than the allocation foreseen under this sub-project. Furthermore, any substantial investment in communications must be based on the forthcoming Communications Feasibility Study, which will not be completed before September 2000.

What is proposed under this project, however, respects these points. This project, focusing on a part of the Moldovan border, represents an important sub-system of a future integrated communications network, which will embrace all of Romania's borders. Not only is this the fundamental building block of a future integrated communications system but it will be generic to any system or scheme eventually deployed and therefore does not compromise the integrity of the Communications Feasibility Study.

The cost of this project is 2,5 MEURO and the purchase will include the supply of radio links and associated infrastructure, including cabling, the installation of equipment, the delivery of spare parts and the training of key personnel.

3.4.3 Mobility

The GIBP has elaborated a consistent programme for the modernisation of the Mobility and Surveillance sectors, in line with modern EU concepts in these domains. In accordance with this programme, through the 1999 Phare Border Management Programme/ Mobility component, the GIBP will be provided (within the available budget) with a range of patrol cars and patrol boats, which will assist in the patrolling of the green and blue border and in all weather. The replacement of the existing obsolete park will significantly enhance the mobility of the Border Police, both in terms of more regular patrolling and of more fast reaction in key border areas.

This sub-project will finalise the supply of equipment required to strengthen the protection of the eastern border with Moldavia and Ukraine, through the provision of the remaining patrol cars and boats. This sub-project will provide as a minimum, 39 patrol cars, 46 intervention cars and 22 patrol boats and 6 vessels, and associated training.

The GIBP experts will develop procedures and written guidance for the use of the delivered equipment (Instructions to Officers), with the view to create a sound basis for the efficient use of the equipment in the operational environment and to monitor the effectiveness of the investment.

3.4.4 Surveillance

As indicated in section 3.4.3, the GIBP has elaborated a programme for the modernisation of the Mobility and Surveillance sectors, in line with modern EU concepts in these domains.

This sub-project will start the supply of equipment required to strengthen the protection of the eastern border with Moldavia and Ukraine, through the provision of the surveillance equipment, in accordance with the above-mentioned programme. This sub-project will provide:

- night-vision surveillance equipment (as a minimum, 72 night-vision binoculars, 200 night-vision goggles, 8 mobile infrared surveillance vehicles, 43 portable thermal imaging systems) and associated training;
- development programme for staff involved in surveillance activities (training, seminars, workshops, exchange of experience with EU Member States etc.).

The GIBP experts will develop procedures and written guidance for the use of the delivered equipment (Instructions to Officers), with the view to create a sound basis for the efficient use of the equipment in the operational environment and to monitor the effectiveness of the investment.

3.4.5 Tactical support

The 1999 Phare Border Management Programme/Tactical Support component will provide the GIBP with different types of supplies to properly equip the Border Police officers, to allow them to fulfil their operational tasks, e.g. suitable bad-weather uniforms, headgear and footwear for green border patrolling, appropriate clothing for blue border patrolling, personal equipment such as flashlights and body armour, document readers, administrative support equipment etc. Taking into account the available Phare budget and the needs of the GIBP, the 1999 project component will cover just the first priority needs in this sector.

Consequently, this sub-project will finalise the initial investment, through the provision of the remaining uniforms and equipment, compatible with the EU standards and best practice in this domain. This sub-project will provide the remaining equipment, as above, and whenever necessary the associated training.

3.4.6 Information system for processing visa-applications

Due to its geographical location, Romania is facing the consequences of increasing illegal immigration flows to the EU. As Romania has no *on-line* system between the Romanian consulates abroad, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), the MOI and the border posts, the border control through full information on visas issued by the Romanian consulates abroad or through operative access to the MOI data base becomes sometimes difficult.

As far as processing visa-application is concerned, the communication are made by phone, fax, diplomatic mail and as a result, the procedure of visa issuing is rather slow when the applications are communicated with the MOI and can take up to more than 30 days (even 60). With the number of annual applications being approximately 580,000, one can appreciate that modernisation is essential.

Consequently, it is the intention of the Romanian Authorities to design and develop an *on-line* system between the Romanian consulates and the MFA, and between the MFA and the MOI, including the links to the GIBP border posts in order to modernise and improve the system for issuing visas. It is also anticipated that regional visa issuing centres and other agencies such as Police could eventually link into this system. The information itself will be carried by internet through discrete encrypted firewalls. This sub-project, which will cost 1 MEURO, will include:

- The installation of servers in the MFA and MOI with appropriate routers and associated infrastructure
- The procurement of hardware in those consulates and embassies which currently do not have the technical means to link to such a system. This could include dedicated workstations, modems, printers and scanners
- The procurement of hardware for those border posts which currently could not integrate into such a system
- The development of appropriate software packages related to this system and a workstation for software development

- The development of a discrete training programme for all operators of the future system.

Asylum

3.4.7 Twinning assistance for the Refugee Office

Through the 1998 Phare Border Management Programme, the Refugee Office within the Ministry of Interior is currently provided with assistance in the areas of legislation and specific procedures and practices. The assistance is provided by the twinning partner, the Danish Immigration Service.

This sub-project will complement the current assistance, through the provision of

- long-term assistance (Pre-accession Advisor)
 - to provide technical advice in the areas of specific legislation, Refugee Status Determination (RSD) procedures and practices in line with EU standards and best practice;
 - to promote co-operation and joint working with partner NGOs;
 - to co-ordinate the short-term technical assistance from the EU Member States, required to effectively carry out the activities described above.
- medium-term assistance and training for
 - the decision makers;
 - the managers and other employees of reception/accommodation centres;
 - the establishment of Resource Centre on country of origin information;
- short-term training assistance on
 - new Acquis instruments,
 - RSD procedure, in accordance with international and European standards,
 - assistance programmes developed and implemented jointly by Government and NGOs,
 - internal office procedures, including transparency;
- appropriate equipment and software, and associated training;
- development programme for staff involved in this activity, including the relevant NGOs (training, seminars, workshops, exchange of experience with EU Member States etc.).

Profile of the PAA:

- solid legal background in relation to this sector;
- sound knowledge of the situation in Romania regarding asylum seekers and refugees;
- sound knowledge of regulations and policies of the European Union, in relation to RSD and asylum and accession requirements for the Partner Countries in this sector;
- sound communication skills and previous experience of working in a multi-disciplinary/multi-national team;

- previous experience as project co-ordinator/project manager;
- sound knowledge of English. Knowledge of French is an advantage.

Duration of the assignment of the PAA: The PAA is supposed to be seconded to the MOI/Refugee Office for a period of 12 man/months .

3.4.8 Improvement of infrastructure

The Romanian Government made significant efforts, through the Refugee Office to create/ improve the infrastructure needed to improve the conditions of the asylum seekers and refugees. So far, two reception/ accommodation centres have been established in Bucharest: the first is already finalised and the second is still under refurbishment. Given the budget restrictions, the finalisation of the second building is delayed.

The Ministry of Interior owns the accommodation centre located in Bucharest. By the starting date of this sub-project, the Refugee Office/ Ministry of Interior will have acquired ownership of one building in Galati and one building in Timisoara to be rehabilitated and used as accommodation centres for asylum-seekers.

This project sub-project will provide:

- resources for the finalisation of the second reception/ accommodation centre in Bucharest (V. Stolnicu building) for asylum seekers and vulnerable refugees;
- resources for rehabilitation of one accommodation centre at the Eastern border (Galati);
- resources for rehabilitation of one accommodation centre at the Western border (Timisoara);
- establishment of a Resource Centre in Bucharest within the Refugee Office, including supply of appropriate equipment

The Refugee Office has prior experience in implementing renovation and construction works projects with international funding: on the basis of the agreements signed with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), two building rehabilitation projects (the two Bucharest centres, one completely and the second one partially) were funded and implemented under the direct management of the Refugee Office.

The two new centres at the eastern and western borders will be the first regional subsidiaries of the Refugee Office, which will gradually process all the cases related to the corresponding border area. These new centres will comprise decision and operational departments, similar to the existing Refugee Office, in addition to the reception/accommodation facilities.

Technical assistance

As indicated below in the section 6.1 – Implementing Agency, the MOI will create a Project Implementation Units (PIUs) within the GIBP and the Refugee Office, and the MFA will create a PIU within the Division for Consular Relations. This small project component will provide:

- short-term technical assistance to advise and to support the new PIUs (3) in carrying out their tasks, including the productions and organisation of project documentation, in accordance with the Phare

- rules, procedures and standards;
- suitable office equipment to support the new PIUs (3) to carry out their functions.

4. Institutional Framework

The main beneficiaries of the programme are the General Inspectorate of Border Police (GIBP) and the Refugee Office, under the Romanian Ministry of Interior, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The GIBP was created in July 1999, through a merger between the Border Guard and the former Border Police. The unification of both bodies started through the creation of a single command structure. A comprehensive modernisation programme was subsequently started, in line with the overall modernisation strategy of the Ministry of Interior. According to this programme, a new organisational structure (central, regional and local) will be in place starting with June 2000. The main objective of the ongoing Phare 1998 Border Management Programme (twinning) is to assist the GIBP in successfully completing this phase of the reform process.

The Refugee Office was created in 1996 within the General Directorate for Passports, Foreigners and Immigration. The Office comprises currently four departments and has currently 72 employees.

The MOI and MFA will support the implementation of the proposed project by assuring the necessary organisational environment, making available the necessary personnel and covering the cost of the national experts, the necessary building infrastructure, and the related running and administrative costs.

5. Detailed Budget (in MEURO)

5.1 Overall budget

(million EURO)

COMPONENT/SUB-PROJECT	Phare support		Total	National Co-financing	IFI	TOTAL
	Investment Support*	Institution Building**	Phare (=I+IB)			
BORDER MANAGEMENT						
1. Development of training function & infrastructure	1.50	0.70	2.20	0.78	-	2.98
2. Communication system	2.35	0.15	2.50	0.85	-	3.35
3. Mobility	3.70	0.05	3.75	1.12	-	4.87
4. Surveillance	4.95	0.05	5.00	1.20	-	6.20
5. Tactical support	2.00	0.02	2.02	0.93	-	2.95
6. Information system for processing visa-applications	0.95	0.05	1.00	0.25	-	1.25
ASYLUM						
7. Refugee Office, twinning and inv.	0.15	0.50	0.65	-	-	0.65
8. Improvement of infrastructure	1.68	0.02	1.70	1.14	-	2.84
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	0.04	0.06	0.10	-	-	0.10
TOTAL	17.32	1.60	18.92	6.27	-	25.19

(*) In relation to infrastructure, equipment, software, related developments, installation, testing and documentation

(**) *In relation to changes in management, procedures, legislation, enforcement, training and general activities and services as result of investments*

5.2 Twinning budget

(EURO)

COMPONENT	PHARE SUPPORT Institutional Building
ASYLUM	
Twining assistance for the Refugee Office	
- Long-term assistance and overall twinning project management (PAA 12 months)	130,000
- Medium-term expertise	
<i>On-the-job training decision makers (6 man-months)</i>	90,000
<i>On-the-job training of managers and other employees of the Reception/Accommodation Centres (6 man-months)</i>	90,000
<i>Establishment of Resource Centre on Country of Origin Information</i>	60,000
- Short -term expertise	65,000
- Seminars, i.a. <i>New Acquis instruments, RSD procedure, in line with EU standards, Internal office procedures, Assistance programmes developed and implemented jointly by the Government & NGOs</i>	15,000
- Study visits*, i.e. <i>one-week study visits for practitioners in RSD , Resource Centre , Reception/ accommodation & assistance to refugees & asylum-seekers , partner NGOs</i>	50,000
*Under twinning mechanism the travel costs of the Romanian participants will be covered by the beneficiary	
TOTAL	500,000

6. Implementation Arrangements

6.1 Implementing Agency

The implementing Agency (IA) is the Ministry of Finance/CFCU in close co-operation with the MOI/GIBP (for the *Border Management* component), the MOI/Refugee Office (for the *Asylum* component) and the MFA and MOI/GIBP (for the *Information system for processing visa-applications* component).

A Project Steering Committee (PSC) comprising senior representatives of the MoI, the General Inspectorate of Border Police (GIBP), MFA and the Division for Consular Relations will be established. PSC will monitor, supervise and co-ordinate the overall progress and implementation of the project, and will provide guidance for the different components of the project, will approve the results and will define priorities.

A Programme Implementation Unit (PIU) will be set-up within the MoI, having sub-units within GIBP, within the Refugee Office and within the Division for Consular Relations, in order to carry out the day-to-day management of the project. Their role will be to manage and solve, according to the Decentralised Implementation System (DIS) procedures, all issues concerning the management of the project, including planning and identification of tasks, reporting, preparation of Terms of Reference, participation in tendering, monitoring and evaluation of activities. The PIUs will report to the PSC.

The MoI, through the GIBP and the Refugee Office, and respectively the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Division for Consular Relations, will provide all necessary internal resources (staff and premises) for the implementation of the project.

6.2 Twinning

Twinning is foreseen for the 'Institutional Building' part of the *Asylum* project component (500,000 EURO).

Contact person: col. Cornel ALEXANDRU, MoI - Refugee Office

Phone: 00401 - 310 13 23

Fax: 00401 - 312 15 00

e-mail: opr@dgpspm.softnet.ro

6.3 Non-standard aspects

The project will be managed according to the Decentralised Implementation System (DIS) rules.

6.4 Contracts

It is envisaged to implement the project through one twinning covenant and contracts awarded as result of open tender procedures for supply of equipment, services and engineering works. In order to produce some economies of scale, a greater level of co-ordination and complementarity between the sub-projects elements, and to reduce the administrative burden on the PIUs, it is foreseen to consolidate to the extend possible the supply/engineering works tenders into a minimum number of tenders, eventually, with several lots.

7. Implementation Schedule

7.1 Start of tendering/ call for proposals

Asylum-Institutional Building (Twinning): September 2000

Remaining components (Open tender procedure): January 2001.

7.2 Start of project activity

Asylum-Institutional Building (Twinning): March 2001.

Remaining components (Open tender procedure): June 2001.

7.3 Project completion

Asylum-Institutional Building (Twinning): February 2002.

Remaining components (Open tender procedure): December 2002.

All sub-projects are in an advanced stage of preparation. As a result, the schedule for implementation should not be delayed and the timings proposed at Annex 2 is achievable.

8. Equal Opportunity

The Romanian Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are equal opportunities employers.

9. Environment

The investment activities in the Asylum component will not have environmental effects. Engineering works will be carried out in due consideration of relevant national and European provisions related to environment protection.

10. Rates of return

While rates of return are difficult to work out at this stage for the Asylum component/Infrastructure (investment) activities, then following can be considered: the three accommodation centres could assure accommodation for approx. 800 asylum-seekers/refugees; at the cost of approx. 80 EURO/ person/ month (average market price) will be saved. Total accommodation savings would amount at minimum 768,000 EURO/year and the rate of return would be 4.5 years.

11. Investment criteria

11.1 Catalytic effect

The investment will generate improvements in efficiency and accuracy in Romanian border management and control. It should help to comply with the accession priority related to the functioning of the border management system and this priority cannot be complied without continuing the investments in training facilities, mobility, surveillance and communication, including the creation of a compatible national communication system in view to further become fully integrated in the Schengen space Communication System.

The implementation of the Information system for processing visa-applications component will furthermore ensure an improved fluency of the information flows, downstream, upstream and horizontally, as well as an increase of the efficiency and quality of the information flows and the improvement of the decision taking process, in the field of border control and management.

It is expected that the asylum component will have a catalytic effect related mainly to:

the Government's capacity to better comply with the European standards attached to the EU accession conditions;

further development of the Government institutional structure responsible for assistance to asylum-seekers i.e. National Refugee Office: development of staff and competencies, increased flexibility and transparency;

development of a network of accommodation centres in order to better meet the needs of the asylum-seekers/refugees.

Although the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs allocate from their own funds resources for modernising the border management and control, the National Refugee Office and the Romanian consulates abroad, these resources are very limited. The multi-annual Phare contribution will accelerate the process.

11.2 Co-financing

Phare must use its grants to attract as much co-financing as possible from all sources. The table at item 5 provides the contribution out of the Romanian National Budget.

11.3 Additionality

Besides a few small-scale in-kind donations from Germany, the Ministry of Interior/ General Inspectorate of Border Police does not benefit from other grants than Phare for investment in modernising border management and control.

The National Refugee Office benefits of a complementary support provided by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in the form of technical assistance, training, small investment.

11.4 Project readiness and size

The projects in this programme will only be financed by Phare if they are ready for contracting and when all necessary technical studies have been completed.

11.5 Sustainability

The Romanian Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Foreign Affairs will take responsibility to include the running costs and related maintenance costs in the Ministries' budget starting from 2001.

The investments will be sustainable in the long term, i.e. beyond the date of accession and will comply with EU norms and standards in line with EU norms and standards and be in line with EU sector policy Acquis.

11.6 Compliance with state aids provisions

N/A

11.7 Contribution to National Development Plan

N/A

12. Conditionality and sequencing

Phare support for the *Border Management* component is provided subject to progress with legislative and institutional reforms. A draft of a new law on the State Frontier in line with EU standards should be developed before the end of the year 2000 and the work with improving internal regulations should start within the same time. The merger of the Border Guard and Border Police on the highest command level should be followed by a merger of the two forces also on regional and local levels. An Action plan for the continued merger of the forces should be developed and start to be implemented in 2000. The previous presented plans for professionalisation of the border forces should now start to be implemented and a substantial number of conscripts should be exchanged by permanent staff in 2000. New Training activities (both initial and in-service) should start in 2000. An integrated border management strategy encompassing Border Police, Customs, Veterinary services etc should start to be developed in 2000.

The Romanian authorities should demonstrate that the equipment foreseen under the 2000 programme can be absorbed and used effectively.

There should also be adequate progress in implementation of the 1998 twinning border programme and the 1999 border management and control programme. The Ministry of Interior and the Central Financing and Contracting Unit (CFCU) at the Ministry of Finance should demonstrate that they can implement the 1999 border programme according to the timetable set up by the Commission without any substantial delays.

The Mobility (3) and Tactical Support (5) sub-projects can be launched only after the signature of contracts for similar components within the 1999 Phare border management programme.

Phare support for the *Asylum* component is provided subject to the adoption of a new law on the Regime of Aliens in Romania in line with the EU acquis and of further alignment with the EU acquis of the Law No. 15/1996 on Refugees. Adequate progress in implementation of the 1998 asylum twinning project should be achieved.

Projects to be implemented through twinning require the full commitment and participation of the senior management of the beneficiary institution. In addition to providing the twinning partner with adequate staff and other resources to operate effectively, the senior management must be fully involved in the development and implementation of the policies and institutional change required to deliver the project results."

ANNEXES TO PROJECT FICHE

1. Logical framework matrix in standard format;
2. Detailed implementation chart;
3. Contracting and disbursement schedule by quarter for full duration of programme (including disbursement period);
4. Ministry of Interior Strategy (also including a list of relevant laws and regulations);
6. Border Police Strategy (abstract);
7. Scheme of the *Information system for processing visa-applications* component;

Annex1

LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX		Programme name: and number:	Date of drafting: 30 March 2000
<i>Continued strengthening of border management and control</i>		Contracting period expires: 30.11.2002	Disbursement period expires: 30.11.2003
<i>Project Number RO-0006.16</i>		Total Budget: 25.19 MEURO	Phare contribution: 18.92 MEURO
Wider Objective	Indicators of Achievement*	How, When and By Whom Indicators Will Be Measured	Assumptions and Risks
The strengthening of border management and controls, and the combating of illegal immigration, in accordance with the European Union standards, procedures and best practice.	Improved effectiveness in the border management and controls. Enhanced capacity of the Refugee Office and relevant NGOs to implement EU and international conventions and procedures.	European Commission' services, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/Department for European Integration and the Ministry of Interior (MOI) at the end of the project. Reports of European and international organisations, e.g. Europol, Interpol, UN High-Commissariat for Refugees, ICMPD etc.	Government maintains consistent policy towards the EU integration. National legislation in line with EU legislation and best practice enacted. Close co-ordination with other initiatives in the sector.
Immediate Objectives	Indicators of Achievement*	How, When and By Whom Indicators Will Be Measured	Assumptions and Risks
1. To strengthen border management and control at the Eastern border of Romania, in line with EU standards and best practice, through institution building, training and supply of equipment	Increased effectiveness of Border Police, in accordance with EU standards, procedure and best practice. Reduction of the level of illegal immigration. Increased detection rate, within the total number of persons crossing the border. Increased effectiveness in the process of analysing and processing visa applications. Increased effectiveness in the control of visa at the border posts.	The European Commission' services, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs/Department for European Integration, Ministry of Interior, together with the Ministry of Finance/CFCU during the implementation of the project. Reports of the European organisations, e.g. Europol etc.	Government maintains its commitment to implement EU and international standards. Timely approval by the Ministry of Interior and the Romanian Government.
2. To further develop the Romanian asylum system, towards harmonisation with European procedures and practice, through institution building and investment	Refugee Office functioning at European standards. Romania participates in CIREA. Improved capacity of the Refugee Office and its sub-structures to receive and process and accommodate asylum seekers/refugees. Quick access of asylum-seekers to RSD procedures and adequate material/non-material assistance for the asylum-seekers and refugees at the border.	The European Commission' services, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs/Department for European Integration, Ministry of Interior, together with the Ministry of Finance/CFCU during the implementation of the project. Reports of the UN High-Commissariat for Refugees.	Government maintains its commitment to implement EU and international standards. Timely approval by the Ministry of Interior and the Romanian Government.

Outputs	Indicators of Achievement*	How, When and By Whom Indicators Will Be Measured	Assumptions and Risks
<p>Border Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GIBP Training strategy; • Training function and systems, closely co-ordinated with the human-resources development function and systems; • Organisational structures, procedures, methodologies, working methods, curricula, courses/seminars etc. compatible with EU standards, procedures and best practice; • GIBP training centres; • GIBP National Integration Communications System (voice/data) implemented at the Eastern border with Moldavia and Ukraine; • Mobility equipment (patrol cars, intervention cars, patrol boats), surveillance and tactical support equipment for the Eastern border with Moldavia and Ukraine; • Special procedures and written guidance (Instructions to Officers); • Increased effectiveness and accuracy of information in the process of analysing and processing visa applications; • Enhanced border control through full visa information in all border check points; • Division for Foreigners and Migration Issues within the MoI, and the Consular Division within the MFA, adequately equipped; • Communication interfaces required by the integration with the SIS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training structures and systems in place, integrated in the HR structures and systems; • Appropriate organisational structures, compatible with EU standards, procedures and best practice, approved and implemented; • Methodologies, working methods, curricula, compatible with EU standards, procedures and best practice, developed, documented and in current use; • Courses/seminars, workshops etc. designed, developed, documented and in current use; • Systems for identification of training needs and for evaluation of training results, designed, documented and in current use; • GIBP training centres in place, with appropriate organisation, staff, equipment, specialised laboratories and systems, adequate bibliography/ libraries etc.; • Programmes for the development of skills and knowledge of the GIBP staff involved in training activities, designed, developed, documented and delivered; • Relevant GIBP staff trained on the EU standards, procedures and best practice in the protection of external frontier area; • GIBP National Integration Communications System (voice/data) designed and implemented at the Eastern border with Moldavia and Ukraine; • Mobility equipment (patrol cars, intervention cars, patrol boats), surveillance and tactical support equipment delivered and in current use at the Eastern border with Moldavia and Ukraine; • Special procedures and written guidance developed and distributed; • The core <i>on-line</i> system developed, tested and implemented between the Romanian consulates and the MFA, including links to the MOI and border posts; 	<p>The Ministry of Interior, together with the Ministry of Finance/CFCU and the European Commission' services will regularly review and monitor the evolution of the project implementation, the indicators of achievement, the outputs and the implementation plan.</p>	<p>Full commitment of the MOI.</p> <p>Co-ordination with the following past and ongoing assistance;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1998 Phare Border Management Programme • 1999 Phare Border management Programme

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interfaces with SIS developed and implemented. 		
<p>Asylum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff of the Refugee Office and its sub-structures, as well as relevant NGOs trained; • New instruments and RSD procedure, compatible with international and European standards; • Joint assistance programmes Government-NGOs; • Second reception/accommodation centre in Bucharest (V. Stolnicu building) for asylum seekers and vulnerable refugees; • Accommodation centre at the Eastern border (Galati) and at the Western border (Timisoara); • Resource Centre on country of origin information (Bucharest). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff of the Refugee Office and its sub-structures, as well as relevant NGOs trained; • New instruments developed in line with the Acquis; • RSD procedure, compatible with international and European standards, implemented; • Assistance programmes developed and implemented jointly by Government and NGOs; • Second reception/accommodation centre in Bucharest (V. Stolnicu building) for approx. 500 asylum-seekers and vulnerable refugees in place, appropriately staffed and equipped; • Accommodation centre at the Eastern border (Galati) and at the Western border (Timisoara) for approx. 300 asylum-seekers/refugees each, in place, adequately staffed and equipped; • The above-centres provide adequate facilities to meet special needs of women, children, elderly and disabled; • Resource Centre on Country of Origin Information (COI), in place in Bucharest, adequately staffed and equipped; • Improved capacity of the Refugee Office to access, analyse, compile and use of COI; • First and second instance RSD decision structures use currently the services provided by COI centre. 	<p>The Ministry of Interior, together with the Ministry of Finance/CFCU and the European Commission' services will regularly review and monitor the evolution of the project implementation, the indicators of achievement, the outputs and the implementation plan.</p> <p>Reports produced by UN High-Commissariat for Refugees.</p>	<p>Full commitment of the MOI.</p> <p>Involvement of the relevant NGOs.</p> <p>Co-ordination with the 1998 Phare Border Management Programme.</p>
Inputs	Indicators of Achievement*	How, When and By Whom Indicators Will Be Measured	Assumptions and Risks

<u>Financial</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal contribution: 6.27 MEURO Phare national contribution: 18.92 MEURO <u>Additional Inputs</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1998 Phare Border Management Programme 1999 Phare Border management Programme 	Internal budget approved. Financing Memorandum approved.	The Ministry of Foreign Affairs/Department for European Integration and the Ministry of Interior, together with the Ministry of Finance/CFCU and the European Commission' services.	Commitment of the Romanian Government. Approval of the European Commission. Budgets approved and available.
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* Must be **quantified** and **measurable**

ANNEX 2, DETAILED TIME IMPLEMENTATION CHART FOR PROJECT NUMBER: RO-0006.16

Continued strengthening of border management and control

COMPONENT	2000						2001												2002												2003								
	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	
Programme set-up																																							
Programme Implementation Units (PIUs) in place	♦																																						
BORDER MANAGEMENT																																							
1. Development of training function&infrastructure				D	D	D	C	C	C	C	C	C	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	R								
2. Communication System				D	D	D	C	C	C	C	C	C	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	R									
3. Mobility				D	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	R																		
4. Surveillance				D	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	I	I	I	I	R																							
5. Tactical Support				D	D	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	I	I	I	I	I	R																					
6. Information system for processing visa applications				D	D	D	C	C	C	C	C	C	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	R														
ASYLUM																																							
7. TA for the Refugee Office (Twinning)				C	C	C	C	C	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	R																		
8. Improvement of Infrastructure				D	D	D	D	D	C	C	C	C	C	C	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	R										
TA AND OPERATIONAL BUDGET				I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	R										
Programme closure																																						X	
	D = Design C = Contracting R = Review I = Implementation X = Closure																																						

ANNEX 3

CUMULATIVE CONTRACTING AND DISBURSEMENT SCHEDULE

Continued strengthening of border management and control

All figures in million EURO

	31/12/2000	31/03/2001	31/06/2001	30/09/2001	30/12/2001	31/03/2002	31/06/2002	30/09/2002	31/12/2002
CONTRACTED	0.03	0.56	17.06	18.92					
DISBURSEMENT		0.18	8.40	12.15	15.55	17.11	18.31	18.81	18.92

- NB: 1. All contracting should normally be completed within 6-12 months and **must** be completed within 24 months of signature of the FM.
 2. All disbursements **must** be completed within 36 months of signature of the FM.

**REFORM STRATEGY OF THE ROMANIAN
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR
- BUCHAREST 1999 –**

SUMMARY

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- 2.1.8. Logistics**

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- | | |
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| No. 2. | Note including the main regulations drawn up between 1997 – 1998 |
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REFORM STRATEGY OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR

CHAPTER I

THE PLACE, ROLE, FIELDS OF ACTIVITY AND JURISDICTION OF THE INSTITUTION

The Ministry of Interior is a specialised body of the central public administration – a relevant part within the executive power – which performs its duties related to the defence of citizens rights and freedoms, prevention and detection of crimes, thus contributing to the creation of a Romanian democratic society, the defence of independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Ministry of Interior deals with the enforcement of laws, decrees, Governmental Decisions, as well as decisions of the National Supreme Defence Council. The Minister of Interior is responsible for the entire activity of the ministry to the Government and, as a member of the Government, he is responsible to the Parliament and the National Supreme Defence Council.

In order to fulfil its duties, the Ministry of Interior co-operates with the other ministries and local and central bodies of the executive power, with economic and social units and other organisations and it is supported by the large public.

In its organisational structure, the Ministry includes the following: a Central Division, General Inspectorates, Arms Commands, General Directorates and Directorates approved by Governmental Decision and endorsed by the National Supreme Defence Council.

The Ministry of Interior has two kinds of duties: *specialised and functional ones*.

1.1. Duties related to ensuring the observance of laws and respect of public peace and order. To fulfil these duties, under the law, the Ministry of Interior takes steps for protecting life, body's integrity and persons freedom, public and private property, other citizens' rights and legitimate interests, social groups and the State and performs actions of prevention, detection and investigation of crimes, organises, controls and guides the activity for ensuring and maintaining the public order and respecting the social behaviour rules; leads and co-ordinates the police units' activity, the gendarmes units which, either directly or in co-operation with other legitimate forces of the State, take part in counteracting violent turbulences and restoring public order; establishes the necessary measures, according to the duties within its legal framework, regarding the normal performance of public meetings and manifestations; guides and co-ordinates the activities related to the guard of goods and objectives of relevant importance, according to law; controls and guides the Police and Gendarmerie specific activities related to road, railway, waterborne and air transports; co-ordinates the police and gendarmes units' activity that take part in preventing, neutralising and eliminating terrorist and/or diversionary actions within Romanian territory.

1.2. Duties related to the prevention and extinction of fires. The Ministry of Interior, through its specialised bodies, controls and co-ordinates, within the entire Romanian territory, the way legal procedures are performed regarding the prevention and extinction of fires and the provision with specialised technology related to this field.

1.3. Duties related to guarding, surveillance, cross-border control, counteracting illegal migration and aliens' record. The Ministry of Interior acts, together with multinational institutions, to prevent illegal border crossing, smuggling and other breaches of frontier legal status; organise and co-operate in guarding the frontier with similar bodies from the neighbouring States in accordance with the provisions under the treaties, agreements, conventions and protocols concluded by Romania with these countries; organises and ensures the issue of documents for crossing the State frontier as well as the checking of these documents; organises, guides and controls the record keeping of aliens within the Romanian territory and issues documents which certify the identity of persons who live in Romania or, in the cases provided by law, persons who reside in Romania.

1.4. Duties related to the National Archives. The Ministry of Interior organises, guides and controls, according to law, the activity related to the creation, record, selection, keeping, preservation, use and automatic processing of information collected from documents belonging to the National Archival Fund.

1.5 Functional duties. The Ministry of Interior ensures the design, co-ordination and control activity for all

its subsystems, organises and provides the staffing of the division within the Ministry of Interior with military personnel active, reservists, as well as with civilian employees; ensures the legal and informative protection of personnel; manages and guides education; sets up and organises institutes for superior education, high-schools and military schools for training the non-commissioned officers, centres and lectures for military training; plans, controls and co-ordinates the communication and informatic activity, the provision of technology, materials, medical treatment and the economics for the bodies within the units of Ministry of Interior as well as the scientific research and standard activities, inventions-innovations; organises the educational and cultural activities, sports and promotion of traditions; elaborates and establishes the budget of incomes and expenses for the ministry; performs any other duties provided by law.

The activity of the Ministry of Interior has been conceived and performed in compliance with the economic and social strategy envisaged by the Governing Programme, the provisions of its own reform programme as well as the conclusions of the studies regarding the issues of the responsibilities of this Institution and its substructures aiming, in particular, to continue the process of transforming the Ministry of Interior into a specialised Institution of State governed by the rule of law and to improve the performance of its relevant duties.

At international level, the relations of the Ministry of Interior are in accordance with the general orientation of the Romanian foreign policy and the requirements deriving from the transnational character of some social phenomena and acts within the institution jurisdiction.

The long-term approach of the Ministry of Interior competencies takes into account both tradition and harmonisation of legislation aiming at the integration in the European Union and reveals the necessity to modify and supplement the Romanian Constitution as well as other laws, inter alia, Law No. 189/1998 on local public finances; Law No.69/1991 republished in 1996 regarding local public administration; Law No.219/1998 on the regime of concessions; Law No.213/1998 on public property and its legal status.

The recent Law on the organisation and functioning of the Ministry of Interior, once being promulgated, would require the modification of the entire legislative framework governing the specific fields of its activity.

CHAPTER II

ACHIEVEMENTS BETWEEN 1990 AND 1998

On the basis of the changes that took place in December 1989, and in order to perform its specific responsibilities according to law, the Ministry of Interior, as a specialised body of the central public authority, and with regard to the new requirements involved by the setting up of constitutional democracy and by the political, economic and social orientations as well as to those expressed by the European bodies and undertaken by the Romanian Government in the field of institutional reform, in order to align this institution with the relevant standards specific to similar western structures and thus, to meet the conditions of Romania's accession to the European Union, the following actions have been initiated:

- demilitarisation of the Ministry of Interior and, especially, of the Police;
- enhancement and improvement of actions to counter crime and, in particular, corruption and organised crime;
- setting up of a modern and efficient system of border guard, surveillance and control;
- countering illegal migration, taking over and management of asylum and refugees related issues.

On this basis, the Government of Romania established a set of reform guidelines for the Ministry of Interior:

- improving the legislative framework;
- improving the structures of the Ministry of Interior, in accordance with Romanian traditions, and with rules governing the organisation of similar agencies operating within western democracies;
- starting the process of converting the Ministry of Interior into a civilian institution, including military structures as well;
- emphasising the administrative and technical dimensions of the activity of the Ministry of Interior – as an institution working in the service of the community – with no political implications, by forbidding its employees to be members of political organisations as well as by defining the basic concept

governing the overall activities meant to be performed in order to accomplish the legal duties. The above-mentioned dimensions will also be emphasised by enhancing the role of the Ministry of Interior in respect of preventing and sanctioning antidemocratic and antisocial deeds, according to the seriousness of the social threat they pose as well as to the scope of the illegal activities;

- providing transparency of the activities of the Ministry of Interior in its relations with the public and media, without affecting the accomplishment of fighting crime activities.

1. STAGE 1990-1996

1.1. The legislative framework

Within this first stage all the regulations, directly related to the activity of the Ministry of Interior and affecting the fundamental human rights and freedoms, were abolished.

As many as 187 high level regulations were drafted and passed, out of which 45 laws and 142 ordinances and governmental decisions. They mainly aimed at issues such as: structure and functioning of the Ministry of Interior and its main structures (Police, Gendarmerie, Military Firemen Corps), the regime of firearms and ammunitions; the status and the regime of refugees; the regime of passports, population registration and identity card; the legal regime of the national border; modernisation and setting up new border crossing points; establishing the guard system for the juries of the courts and prosecutor offices as well as of particularly important sites; acceding to the legal instruments of the European Council, several documents being signed to achieve this goal, as follows: the European Convention against torture, the European Convention on money laundering, identification, tracing, seizing and forfeiture of criminal proceeds, the Agreement on the Co-operation Group dealing with drug abuse and illegal trafficking in drugs (Annex 1).

A number of 283 interior regulations were drafted under the law and for their proper implementation, mainly related to: the structure and functioning of certain substructures within the Ministry of Interior; increasing the efficiency of the activities performed by the structures of the Ministry of Interior; clarifying the way to carry out operations in financial and logistical areas; increasing the reaction capacity of troops; improving public relation and international co-operation activities.

1.2. Organisation and management

The improvement of organisation and management had in view and succeeded to ensure a better delimitation and distribution of activities and tasks, the rationalisation of structures and optimisation of their activity, through clearly determined responsibilities, fairly distributed duties and an adequate relation system.

The main organising activities aimed to:

- establish a new organisation chart of the Ministry of Interior, the old political structures having been abolished;
- organise the Ministry in departments and set up new units;
- reorganise the Police as General Inspectorate and the Guard and Order Troops as Gendarme Troops;
- transfer the General Directorate of Penitentiaries to the Ministry of Justice;
- turn the county police directorates into inspectorates and set up the Bucharest General Directorate of Police; establish Bucharest Fire Brigade;
- transfer the National Frontier Guard Headquarters from the Ministry of National Defence to the Ministry of Interior;
- set up the Border Police Directorate, the Directorate for Aliens and Migration Issues, the Refugee Office and the Passport Directorate as component parts of the General Directorate of Border Police, Aliens, Migration Issues and Passports;
- reorganise the General Inspectorate of Police and establish structures to counter organised crime and corruption or to perform financial management control within the arms commands;

The essential modifications of the structure and missions of the Ministry of Interior have been drawn up as a gradual process that has to develop from inside, in a coherent and organised way, with clearly defined stages and objectives, based on logical criteria and permanently to be adapted to the dynamics of social reality.

1.3. *Human Resources*

The positive changes in relation to the performance of duties assigned to the Ministry personnel in order to better protect the community interest could be made by means of proper management and training of the human resources, closely connected with the structural modification. These activities had in view:

- to establish the “A.I. Cuza” Police Academy and five new educational institutions (two military high schools, the Military School for non-commissioned frontier guard officers, Gendarmerie School for non-commissioned officer, Personnel Further Training Centre);
- improving the basic and permanent training process, aligning this process to the European professional and competence standards by drafting and adopting the authoritative documents related to this matter and by correctly assessing the results;
- establishing new training guidelines for the police work: crime prevention, counteracting organised crime, humanitarian right and human’s rights, and for the Gendarmerie: learning and application of specific ways to ensure and restore public order;
- hiring young personnel and increasing his quality and compatibility with the specific missions and duties and, at the same time, changing the leadership appointed before 1989;
- improving the effectives’ level of specialisation, introducing and ensuring the principle of chance equality by establishing certain democratic criteria for recruiting and selecting the candidates for the educational institutes.

1.4. *Domestic and International Relations*

The optimisation of the relationships system has been designed and achieved by elaborating certain sectorial strategies and authoritative documents which regulate the activities related to this matter. Thus, a better social perception of the employee’s activity within the Ministry of Interior is obtained, as well as new openings necessary to co-operate with other Romanian social institutions and bodies, attracting people to apply the legal powers and systematically taking part in preparing the Romanian accession to the Euroatlantic structures.

The actions performed within the external framework (official visits, exchanges of experience, taking part in reunions, conferences and symposiums, training and further training activities etc), are illustrated by 1,150 travels abroad and over 370 visits of foreign delegations in our country. These activities aimed to provide a wide opening towards the countries with a more advanced democracy in order to help implement their positive in our own system.

At the same time, by means of the 57 co-operation documents, agreements, treaties, understandings, protocols and conventions concluded with similar ministries in 38 states, the foreign policy of the Romanian State has been put into force in the field of domestic affairs.

2. STAGE 1997-1998

The actions and measures related to the reform process have been intensified in this period. These are as follows:

2.1. The strengthening of the legal process by completing, amending or improving the specific authoritative framework by means of 73 laws and 184 ordinances and governmental decisions in the fields of maximum relevance such as: organisation and functioning of the Ministry of Interior; structure and functioning of the Romanian Gendarmerie; establishing the Romanian Committee for Migration; providing guard of sites, goods and values; opening some border crossing points (Annex 2), draft laws on important issues related to the activity of the structures of the Ministry, such as: to Police Officer’s Law, the structure and functioning of the Police, fighting trafficking in drugs and drug abuse, organised crime and witness protection.

Within the same stage, a number of 106 internal regulations aiming at ensuring a proper law enforcement were approved. They were also meant to fill in some gaps in regulating certain areas within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Interior.

2.2. Reorganisation of certain structures in compliance with the guidelines set by the Ruling Programme and by G.D. No.211/1998 on the structure and personnel of the Ministry of Interior, with a special focus on:

- reducing oversized structures;
- eliminating intermediate links;
- setting up new structures.

In these circumstances, the structures of the Ministry of Interior were subject to changes, the most significant of them being listed below:

- Within the Central Division of the Ministry of Interior:
 - establishing the position of a secretary general;
 - establishing the Directorate for International Co-operation and Euroatlantic Integration;
 - establishing the Independent Service for Basic and Further Training of the Personnel;
 - dissolving the 0215 Military Unit and setting up the General Directorate for Internal Protection.
- Within the General Police Inspectorate:
 - establishing the Institute for Crime Prevention and Investigation;
 - reshaping the Squad for Combating Organised Crime and Corruption as a central agency, under the direct command of the leadership of the Ministry of Interior;
 - cancellation of the Administrative and Logistic Units within the County Police Inspectorates;
 - transferring the mission to ensure guarding the premises and valuable banking transports to Gendarmerie National Headquarters from the Police;
 - establishing the Ilfov County Police Inspectorate;
 - reorganising 4 municipal Police agencies.
- Organising the component parts of the Gendarmerie as follows: nine territorial headquarters, one mobile brigade, seven training centres, 41 county headquarters, having the mission to ensure and re-establish public peace and order, guard and defend sites, goods and values of significant importance.
- Reorganising the National Frontier Guards Headquarters, eliminating intermediate links, placing the border guard vessel units under the direct command of the Headquarters and merging the Frontier Guards detachments and stations into a unique structural element located on the national borderline.
- Reorganising certain structures within the Military Firemen Corps.
- Reorganising the education institutions within the Ministry of Interior by dissolving certain chairs, by converting some lectureships into chairs and by dismissal of some officers.

2.3. Restructuring and optimisation of the basic training of the personnel involved the need to design a new concept related to the structure and content of the training schemes and themes, meeting the legal requirements, the operational demands and the standards of similar institutions within democratic countries.

2.4. Ensuring an improved efficiency for the external relations and international co-operation activities, the main steps, in this respect, within this stage consisting of:

- concluding 11 co-operation documents – agreements, understanding, protocols – with 19 states (Annex 3);
- drafting, negotiating and completing certain PHARE assistance programmes;
- sending experts to take part into peacekeeping operations;
- taking part into more than 450 missions abroad and receiving 150 foreign delegations in Romania;
- negotiating a number of 42 agreements, understandings and protocols, currently at different

levels of completion, with 41 countries (Annex 4).

CHAPTER III

Elements determining the continuation of the reform process

The collapse of the totalitarian systems governing Central and East-European countries has led to in-depth changes and influenced the evolution of the European geo-political frame in that young democracies and the process of co-operation and European and Euro-Atlantic integration are continually strengthened. The disintegration of the socialist system in Central and Eastern Europe and of the USSR, as well as the reunification of Germany, have resulted in a significant decrease of nuclear threats in Europe and of risks related to a major military conflict. Thus, the adaptation of the States on the continent to the new geo-political pattern mainly takes place in an environment of mutual trust and solid partnership. These are aimed at moulding a new XXIst century socio-economic, political and security architecture, under the guidance of values such as democracy, freedom, human rights, the rule-of-law, and the market economy.

At the same time, the effects of a protracted economic crisis, the process of redefining power centres, the reactivation of armed conflict hot spots and the rise of new risks (such as the aggressive escalation of organised crime, the revival of Islamic fundamentalism and of revisionist movements, the excessive growth of ethnic clashes and of religious intolerance, etc.) are all genuine threats to internal stability and to the security of all European States.

Romania's human and material resources, territorial outstretch and geographical position along the most important river artery on the continent, its maritime output, as well as its unanimous acknowledgement as a factor of balance and stability in one of the most troubled areas of the continent, help place the country in an advantageous position within the current geo-political and strategic frame. The tendency to strengthen the role of the European Union in moulding the politics of the continent, as well as the up-keeping of the USA within the European security system, are also favouring elements Romania could value to the advantage of its own national interests.

On the other hand, our country is also affected by its position as a buffer state between the west of the continent and the ex-Soviet area and as a neighbour to three potentially outstretching hot spots situated in former Yugoslavia, the ex-Soviet area and the Middle East. To which, of course, the risk of being put off with respect to NATO and EC accession might be added. Within the current Serbian context, this risk has become manifest, Romania benefiting from neither security safeguards nor stable allies.

At the same time, taking into account the fact that the Ministry of Interior helps safeguard and promote fundamental rights and freedoms, secure the property and civic security of citizens, as well as develop civil society within a democratic framework based on the rule-of-law, one must also consider – upon analysis of the lie of the land at a certain moment – the risks that might affect the situation in Romania. Knowledge of these risks, and especially of their effects, allows for the adoption of efficient measures to counteract or decrease the number of possible causes and actions. The main risks, manifest at the end of this century, are the following:

- the aggressive escalation of extremist-terrorist networks and activities, and of trans-national organised crime such as: drugs traffic, economic and financial crimes, trafficking in persons, radioactive and strategic materials, weapons and ammunition, etc.;
- the increase of economic and financial crimes, of corruption and other phenomena related to organised crime;
- the rise or recurrence, at the macro-economic level, of major economic instability leading to the increase of the unemployment rate and of the number of would-be offenders;
- the interdependency between the political factor and the economic one, the first being financially backed up by the latter and thus conditioned by it;
- illegal migration and cross-border risks;
- the increase of crime among the young, due to drug addiction, prostitution, procurement, homosexuality, etc.

The risks highlighted above, to which a protracted transition period might be added, require that, at the level of the Ministry of Interior, as a special central public authority body, significant changes take place. These changes should include both functional and structural issues, and the employees' mentality.

The devise of the "Reform Strategy Within The Ministry of Interior For The Year 2005" allows for a unitary approach to the whole set of actions and measures and to necessary resources. This approach will help get a clear-cut picture of the organisation chart and responsibilities of this institution at the end of this period. At the same time, a good knowledge of what determines situations of crisis at a certain moment might help redirect actions and measures taken by the structures within the Ministry of Interior, with a view to preventing and counteracting such causes. A dynamic approach to the operative situation reveals the following:

Taking into account the role played by the Ministry of Interior in a state governed by the rule-of-law, the new risks directly affect all efforts to strengthen democracy in Romania.

The above mentioned statement could be substantiated by the following:

***In the field of crime:**

- there are reports of sudden increases of traditional penal offences (such as offences against the person, offences against private wealth and violent offences) and of market economy-related offences (such as tax-evasion, smuggling, customs-duty evasion);
- there are reports on the basis of which one can anticipate that re-launching measures of economic reform might result in side effects such as the increase of crimes specific to this field (fraudulent practices, computer crimes, unfair competition, stock-exchange crimes, environment crimes, etc.);
- corruption threatens not only the free exercise of constitutional rights but also the well-functioning of democratic institutions;
- our expertise in the field of corruption counteraction, as well as the analysis of this phenomenon in countries with a similar economic and social situation, reveal sombre forecasts. Thus, the gain of illegal benefits, irrespective of the method, will be on the increase, especially in the fields of privatisation, the allotment of governmental funds, the procurement of import and export licenses, the conclusion of contracts at the governmental level, etc.;
- domestic organised crime is currently on the offensive, attempting to penetrate fields such as finance, trade and public administration; its action capacity is constantly increasing, due to co-operation with Mafia-type groups from Europe, Latin America and the Middle East, and to the outspread of procurement and trafficking in drugs, weapons and human beings;
- one can anticipate the increase of crimes related to gambling, as well as money extortion by seizure of persons, "protection" claims, or by murder "upon order", etc.;
- the underground economy, which is kept alive by a wide range of illicit business, currently yields huge cash-flows which escape control by financial authorities;
- forecasts for the near future reveal that new forms and methods of money laundering, committed with the help of banks from Switzerland, Luxembourg, Italy, Israel and France, might gain in variety and proportion.

***In the field of public order:**

- **Social tensions**
- Against the background of a poorer and poorer living standard and a higher and higher unemployment rate, the implementation of reform measures as well as the even more radical stance of trade union leaders might stir up social troubles which could degenerate into public disorder.
- **Inter-ethnic and sectarian clashes**
- The lack of a permanent dialogue, as well as of a clear-cut and appropriate reply to the demands of some ethnic minority groups or religious cults, may give rise to social discontent. In its turn, social discontent might degenerate into violent conflicts between segments of the majority population and militant elements fighting for minority rights.
- **The decline of the public morals**

- The spread, among certain social segments, of extremist or against-the-Christian-morality ideologies, the rise of more and more parasitic or firebrand groups, the spread of drug use, poorer chances of social integration and an increasingly perfunctory approach to politics constitute possible causes of violent public disorder, which may have a strong impact upon internal stability;
- ? citizens are not sufficiently preoccupied with supporting efforts by competent forces to maintain public order;
- ? the increased number of phenomena related to “natural haphazard” (calamities, catastrophes, etc.), which results in a higher number of casualties;

***At the state border:**

- the operative situation is characterised by an increased pressure exerted upon the national border by international networks specialised in organising illegal migration from the Middle East and the ex-Soviet area to EU Member States;
- taking into account the predictable evolution of factors of impact upon this phenomenon, forecasts for the near future reveal that illegal border-crossings for purposes of emigration at the border with Hungary, and for purposes of immigration at the border with the Republic of Moldavia, will continue to take place;
- the lack of a legal framework necessary to protect the national cultural heritage, to which an unclear customs legislation might be added, will determine the increase and diversification of illicit acts by means of which a wide range of products and valuable assets are illegally brought in or taken out from the country. These acts will negatively influence the state budget and, implicitly, the living standard of the population;
- the refugee problem;
- cross-border crimes.

CHAPTER IV

STRATEGIC REFORM TRENDS WITHIN THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR BETWEEN 1999 AND 2005

Speeding up and bringing to an end the reform and modernisation process within the Ministry of Interior is our general objective. In response to home affairs requirements of Euro-Atlantic integration, reform is aimed at conferring a civil character upon this institution, while still keeping some military structures. An enhanced efficiency in anti-social acts counteraction, especially in their prevention, is also aimed at.

1. Stage I (1999-2000)

1.1. Priorities:

- creation of the legal framework necessary to allow the expected structural and functional changes take place;
- initiation of the reform process by means of which the Ministry of Interior will become a civil institution, while still keeping some military structures;
- prevention of ‘social side-slipping’; public peace and order maintenance; the efficient control of organised crime and corruption;
- revision of ideas related to military career ascension; personnel training in order to ensure high-level professionalism and to help change mentalities which guide relations between the institution and civil society;
- adaptation of foreign relations to the requirements of operative duties and of interoperability with similar institutions from EU Member States;
- logistic endowment, according to priorities and within budgetary limits, to meet the needs of the operative sectors.

The above mentioned priorities are grounded on the following premises:

- an estimated increase and globalisation of crime;
- the need to operate changes in the mentality of the Ministry's employees and at the structural level;
- the need to direct all efforts towards the achievement of preliminary conditions of accession to European and Euro-Atlantic structures;
- the supply with material and financial resources in order to help devised organisational actions and measures become effective and to ensure the proper fulfilment of relevant duties.

For these priorities to materialise it is necessary to:

1. improve, supplement or modify the relevant normative code;
2. improve the concept on functional and structural organisation so as to meet societal expectations, according to desirable parameters;
3. devise a study on military career ascension and conceive training modules for arms application schools;
4. improve the concept on high standards in the fulfilment of relevant duties through a better organisation of activities related to crime prevention and counteraction, public order and safety, highly important objective guard, fire prevention, valuable assets transportation and border security;
5. improve the relation system in order to fully optimise relevant activities and ensure institutional transparency in relation with the public and the mass-media;
6. ensure an appropriate social protection for the Ministry personnel;
7. improve the efficiency of logistic activities.

The materialisation of these guidelines into actions and measures will be carried out as follows:

1.1.1. Improvement, supplementation or modification of the relevant normative framework

The significant changes that will take place within the Ministry of Interior have four distinct purposes, namely: to demilitarise, decentralise and specialise the structures, as well as to secure the borders. The latter represents a special aim of the reform. In order to achieve these goals it is necessary to:

- elaborate, but especially adapt regulations related to the organisation and function of the institution and its subsystems, with a purpose to delimit their competencies and duties, and to align them to the standards of the European Community (Annex No. 5);
- devise the whole set of normative documents necessary to replace and redefine the police status and duties, to functionally decentralise and to provide autonomy to the local structures, to ensure the police-community partnership, as well as to use new actual work methods, procedures and techniques especially for preventing and discouraging anti-social acts;
- elaborate certain special rules to limit and control some serious phenomena which interfere with the person's freedoms and rights, to counteract organised crime, corruption, money laundering and illicit drug traffic and use;
- abrogate or modify certain ministerial orders or governmental decisions (Annex No. 6);
- comply with elaboration and endorsement terms of certain normative documents;

1.1.2. Improvement of the concept on structural and functional organisation

- The revaluation of the competencies pertaining to the Central Unit Sections, as well as their organisation, is described in Annex No. 7 and it will rely on the following:

- creation of the Independent Analysis Service and Resources Planning, directly subordinated to the Minister of Interior, to ensure the elaboration of the main instruments for strategic orientation of the Ministry leadership in its domestic and external institutional policy, as well as resources planning, based on short, medium and long term programmes;
- creation of the Management Directorate of Human Resources, by unifying the Structures of the Human Resources Directorate and the Independent Service for the Personnel's Basic and Further Training having as its main target the elaboration of policies in order to build military careers, manage human resources, and specialise personnel training;
- enlargement of duties assigned to the Human Resources Management Directorate in the area of social protection for the Ministry personnel;
- reorganisation of the Logistics General Directorate as a result of reducing the number of their duties which have been overtaken by similar structures within the General Inspectorates and Arms Commands;
- creation of the Operational Centre for Crisis Situations with responsibilities in the fields of operative planning, co-ordination and management of actions in case of public disorder;
- reorganisation of the Public Information and Image Directorate into the Public Relations Directorate; the creation (by fusion) of the Ministry of Interior Press Group and of the "Ministry Spokesman" position;
- creation of a specialised structure in order to elaborate rules, instructions, orders, domestic disposals within the Judicial Directorate;
- reorganisation and transformation of the Sports and Cultural Directorate into Sports, Educational and Traditions Directorate and the creation of certain specialised structures for educational purposes in the Ministry's traditional spirit, and for religious assistance;
- appropriate framing and enlargement of duties for the Human Rights Department within the Judicial Directorate;
- reorganisation of the Control Group by elimination of the similar structures within the Arms Commands, so that their activity will become more efficient and correspond to the needs of the institution;
- creation of a single structure for Financial Control and Management at the Central Unit level, by overtaking similar structures within the Arms Commands, organising them in an area system and investing them with the authority to perform financial managing controls, thematic and administrative searching within all units of the Ministry;
- enlargement and diversification of duties assigned to the Communications and Informatics Directorate;
- homogeneity of the activities performed by the Chancellery and its transformation into the Secretariat, Offices and Protocol Directorate;
- overtaking the activities for checking the combat training using the control and inspection system by the Organisation, Mobilisation and Operations Directorate;
- the changing of the General Directorate for Internal Protection into General Directorate for Information and Internal Protection and the increasing of the information gathering activities concerning the Ministry personnel's state of mind;

From the organisational point of view, by means of the set of actions and measures which will be taken within the General Police Inspectorate, it is aimed to increase and enhance the actions for preventing the negative phenomena which have impacts on the citizens and their properties, to clearly delimit the specific competencies within

public order field, to improve the relational system with public and mass-media and, at the central level, to create an efficient body with duties regarding conception, methodology, co-ordination and control.

The concretisation of these guidelines will rely on the following:

- beginning of IGP restructuring mainly on three major parts: Judicial Police, the administrative one (people records, vehicles and passports) and the street one (public order police and road police);
- recreation of IGP by transferring the effectives from the Bucharest General Police Directorate and from regional police inspectorates;
- moving of the Public Order and Safety Squad from the General Police Inspectorate to the National Gendarmerie Headquarters; also, the moving of the Public Order Services for routes and guarding magistrates residencies to the Security and Protection Service;
- creation of the Consultative Committee within IGP;
- creation, by redistributing the jobs, of some new police stations in Bucharest, the changing into Services the operational Surveillance Offices from Brasov and Constanta Police Inspectorates and the creation, using the redistributing way, of nine operational surveillance services in nine regions;
- transfer of the intervention units from the Police to the Gendarmerie;
- creation, by using the redistributing way, of technical-scientific police departments;
- elimination of the financial management control service within IGP structure; its activity will be overtaken by the similar unit within the ministry;
- creation of a national structure "EUROPOL" so that the Romanian Police would be able to participate to the counteracting organised crime activity performed within European Community;
- increasing of the participation to joint INTERPOL actions;
- creation, within IGP, of the Communication and Informatics Centre by overtaking and unifying the informatic current structures within Operational Evidence and Informatics Directorate with the structures of transmission from the Logistic Directorate and transforming the informational and operational records services of the regional police inspectorates into automated and communication services;
- Reorganisation of the Gendarmerie and strengthening of its place and role as a single public order military structure by means of the following actions:
- reducing the effectives hired to guard objectives and increasing those who have public order missions, so that a proper balance of about 35% - 65% would be provided;
- in the first semester of 1999, reorganising the Bucharest Mobile Gendarmerie Squad and hiring soldiers, on a contract basis, within the battalions of this Squad;
- setting up the Bucharest Gendarmerie Headquarters by merging some public order gendarme battalions;
- in the second semester of 1999, completion phase in setting up as many as eight specialised mobile battalions in Bacau, Constanta, Craiova, Timisoara, Cluj, Targu-Mures, Brasov and Ploiesti on the basis of the present structure of the mobile units by means of hiring gendarmes on a contract basis;
- setting up specialised mobile units in all regions by hiring gendarmes on a contract basis;
- establishing internal intelligence structures in the field of public order;

- reducing the duties and competencies of Territorial Gendarmerie Headquarters (followed by a reduction of the number of positions in the Organisational Chart and increasing the competencies of the Regional Gendarmerie Headquarters.
- The adoption of a coherent programme in securing borders by reorganising the forces who guard, supervise and control the state border, setting up a body, under a single command, as well as adapting and making the entire border management system flexible and, step by step, passing to professionalism.

From the organisational point of view, the following actions will be taken:

- in the first semester of 1999, experimenting the functioning of the joint Romanian Border Police structures and drafting the organisational charts;
- establishing the Romanian Border Police by merging the Border Police Directorate, the National Border and Naval Transportation Command within IGP lead by a General Inspectorate which, throughout the territory, will simultaneously have directorates, sectors and units. The Coast Guard will be established within this structure, and it will be the unique authority to tackle criminal phenomenon within the Romanian territorial waters and Danube Delta;
- The Military Firemen Corps will work as an institution subordinated to the Ministry of Interior and the necessary measures for its demilitarisation and endowment with specialised personnel will be taken. In the second semester of 2000, the 20% of the military positions will be changed into civil positions.
- The reorganisation and division of work within National Archives will cover the elimination of some commanding structures as a result of the reduction of its specific activities, changing the competencies within some services and increasing the active personnel by redistributing and fulfilling the vacant jobs.
- Within the Passports, Aliens and Migration General Directorate, the personnel of the Computer Centre will be supplemented, in the first phase, and the Refugees' Department will be changed into a Directorate Unit.

In 2000, a set of measures will be initiated in order to transfer the Passport Directorate into the Administrative Police, while the remaining structures will merge into the National Department for Migration Issues, Aliens and Refugees.

1.1.3. Military Career Building and the management of Human Resources:

- reconsidering the personnel's structure and quality and reshaping the organisational charts in close relation with the professional career;
- drafting the study regarding the military career building;
- drafting the guide for the military career;
- designing a training concept for the military schools;
- providing a growth, in respect of training in foreign languages, informatics management and logistic fields;

The situation of the effectives expected for the year 2000 is described in Annex 8. The Educational System will be structured as follows:

┆ high-school level:

- a 25% reduction of the number of places beginning with the year 2000 for the two high-schools;

┆ post-high-school level:

- "Vasile Lascar" Military School for Non-commissioned Officers (N.C.Os), in Campina, will be reorganised so that to ensure the police agents' training;
- the training of firemen, logistics-administration and vehicle driving non-commissioned officers will be provided by the Non-commissioned Officers School "Pavel Zaganescu – Balotesti";

- the training of Border Police non-commissioned officers will be provided at the Non-commissioned Military School in Oradea while for those dealing with the Passports, within the Non-commissioned Officers School, in Campina;
- | superior level:
 - increasing the academic level of the Police Academy;
- | the personnel's permanent training:
 - setting up the Further Training Centre for the Personnel of the Ministry the Interior by transforming the present Police Officer Further Training Centre in Bucharest and placing it under the subordination of the Human Resources Management Directorate;
 - providing training for police agents at the Further Training Centre "Nicolae Golescu" - Slatina and Training Centre in Sibiu;
 - providing further training for the gendarme officers and non-commissioned officers at Bucharest Gendarmery Application School;
 - the Study, Experimentation and Specialisation Centre on preventing and fighting fire – in Bucharest – will provide further training for fire officers and non-commissioned officers;
 - the centres in Orsova, Giurgiu and Ciorani will provide further training for Border Police officers;

1.1.4. Highly efficient professional duties will be accomplished mainly on the basis of a strong partnership between the Ministry of Interior and the public. They will include the following activities:

- drafting studies and sector strategies on crisis and crime phenomena;
- using, at all levels, operational investigation methods in order to improve the adequacy and efficiency of relevant activities;
- reconsidering professional skills evaluation criteria;
- reconsidering the training needs (basic and further training) of the entire personnel by setting up a single organisational framework to provide a general overview of the entire professional career, including the stages to be achieved;
- identifying evaluation criteria for the theoretical and practical knowledge acquired within the basic and further training processes, as well as for moral and volitional qualities and for mental and behavioural capacities;
- improving post-graduate education by devising specialisation modules, and setting up the Superior College of the Ministry of Interior within the Police Academy;
- putting into practice an intensive basic and advanced foreign languages training programme;
- enhancing prevention activities among other police activities, with a special focus on crimes headed against citizens, on the basis of the so called "three police officers per square kilometre/sites and "district police patrol" concepts;
- granting increased decision making powers to the operational officer in the field, relying on an increased level of professional skills and civil responsibility; The superior level regulations to be further enacted make provisions supporting this objective;
- preparing and starting the demilitarisation process of some structures within the Ministry of Interior, such as the Police, the Military Fire Troops and the Central Unit. This process will be preceded by the endorsement of the entire package of regulations providing for the status of the "new" servant of the institution;

- going on with the professionalisation process within agencies with conscripts, with a view to complete the peace effectives of the Border Police and the National Command of the Gendarmerie, by hiring militaries according to organisational charts;
- reconsidering the strategy on the use of Gendarmerie effectives for missions of guarding goods, values or other objectives. This goal relies on the need to intensify and extend missions of maintenance and restoration of public peace and order;
- eliminating overlapping and parallelism in respect of competencies, by transferring all issues related to the field of public peace and order, in both urban and rural areas, from the Police to the Gendarmerie;
- setting up the liaison officer institution for the relation with the main European countries which involves difficulties in respect of illegal migration issues;
- providing for direct phone links with at least 20 embassies of our country abroad, in order to immediately convey the requested operational information;
- setting up the data transmission net of the Ministry of Interior in order to swiftly address issues related to border guard activities, passport control, organised crime, guard of objectives as well as internal integration within public and external administration system, aiming at facilitating Romania's accession to the European Communities;
- modernising the radio-communication network, particularly at the level of County Police Inspectorates, Gendarmerie, Border Guards and Fire Troops Units, and modernising the phone communication system between agencies, as well as the fax transmissions;
- modernising the short-waves radio communication system of the National Headquarters of the Gendarmerie and Border Police;
- integrating and developing an automated system, according to the provisions of the basic Project to ensure information gathering, circulation, storage, processing and exploitation in order to prepare and transmit decisions;
- establishing a single informational system for human resources management;
- redesigning and reconfirming the Integrated Informational System of the National Archives by the automation of the basic archivistical operations and records, funds and data collections, as well as by the development of a "databank";
- providing for the capacity to produce, at national level, the whole range of passports and visa stamps, as well as increasing the safety level in order to counter forgery of any such documents;
- supplementing the documentary base of the National Archives by taking over a number of 7000 million documents presently held or drawn up by public or private institutions or by purchasing similar documents from natural persons;
- going on with the national programme for microfilming.

The necessary expenses for an utmost efficiency in accomplishing relevant duties as well as for endowment with extra personnel are provided for in Annex No. 9.

1.1.5. Further improvement of domestic and international relation system, with a view to an increased efficiency of the activities and transparency of the institution in its relations with the public, will be achieved by the following means:

- informing international and European public by means of media, on the steps taken by the Ministry of Interior aiming at ensuring compliance with the general and accepted standards regarding the activities of the public order forces and agencies;

- presenting the real material and financial situation, the hardships and risks at which the officers of the Ministry of Interior are exposed, the extremely difficult operations, involving highly developed professional skills, that were carried out;
- eliminating the drawbacks and malfunctions in respect of promotion and assistance of communication operations and activities organised at the level of the Ministry of Interior and its subordinated structures;
- increasing the objectivity and adequacy in respect of exhibiting the problems the Ministry of Interior and its bodies are facing, and providing the own staff of the Ministry of Interior, on a permanent basis, with information and data regarding the present and future actions, programs and goals;
- informing the public, by means of media, on public events (taking the oath of allegiance, military celebrations, graduation of military institutions of the Ministry of Interior and so on) as well as on the results obtained by the same structures;
- encouraging and fostering the relation between the civilians and the Ministry of Interior officers as well as enhancing and diversifying the legal training activities and public reporting on both the new and complex functions of the Ministry of Interior and the measures likely to be taken by civilians and other concerned groups in order to prevent and counter negative phenomena, as well as rising awareness of the public on potential restrictions of certain civil rights and liberties;
- developing co-operation links with the NGOs;
- discussing with the civil society;
- providing transparency and impartiality on transmitting information, taking into account the need of ensuring secrecy and confidentiality related to the respective data and information, as well as using a convincing and ceremonial language in expressing its reports;
- developing and further improving the informational and communication system, relying on which, both the personnel of the Ministry of Interior and the civil society may be informed on the polices, and programmes of the ministry, the main duties of its agencies police, Gendermery, Border Police, Fire Corps, Passports and Archives;
- organising sensible and substantiated monthly press conferences by the leadership of the Ministry of Interior and its subordinated structures, and interviews of the above-mentioned to the media; establishing a (weekly) briefing practice and resetting to work the spokesman institution;
- informing the public, in due time, by means of press releases, on the activities carried out by the Ministry of Interior or its different subordinated structures (signature of certain international agreements, participation to external meetings, exchange of information, remarkable accomplishment of certain complex missions);
- co-operation and information sharing with representatives of similar structures within agencies with jurisdiction in the field of national security and public order (Romanian Intelligence Service, Ministry of Defence, Foreign Intelligence Service, Ministry of Forcing Affairs, Prosecutor Office Justice);
- sounding the public, on a periodical basis, in order to objectively assess the way it perceives and believes in the role and missions of the Ministry of Interior and its subordinated structures in respect of protecting human rights and freedoms, and the public peace and order in a society governed by the rule of law;
- presenting detailed studies on complex cases which involved special efforts on behalf of the officers, cases which might be of a great interest for the public, avoiding, however, to justify crime or to provide sources of inspiration for criminals;

- reassessment, supplementing and updating the framework of the relations with the Member States of the European Union and, in general, with all European Countries;
- going on with the activities aiming at identifying and making available external resources embodied by non-reimbursable technical and financial assistance programs;
- developing international co-operation mechanisms at European and regional level by taking all benefits from the South-Eastern European Co-operation Initiative (SECI), Black Sea Economic Co-operation (CEMN), Eastern European Co-operation Initiative (ICE) and International Conferences on Order at the Borders (CIOF) as well as starting co-operation with Europol;
- going on with taking part into Interpol and peace keeping operations under UNO aegis, as well as into the International Technical Committee on Fire Prevention and Extinction – CTIF;
- providing for a sufficient allotment in order to put into practice the International Relations Plan of the Ministry of Interior and the co-financing quota of the assistance programs – as contracted through the Phare Program – and other assistance programs within the National Program for the Adoption of the Community Acquis (PNAAC) and the PNAR.

The training, cultural and sporting activities play an important role within the complex, long term process of changing the mentality of the staff. This role can rely on:

- a determined involvement of the decision making officials in the organisation and development of the training process – a mental, moral and professional motivation element of the staff;
- the use of modern and participating ways and methods within the educational, cultural and sporting process;
- keeping-up the professional competitive and fighting spirit and increasing the role of the national history and military background of arm commands, as basic elements within the training, education and motivation process;
- enhancing co-operation with relevant governmental institutions and culture, education and sport directions, particularly with those within the Ministry of National Defence;
- marking important national moments and events and organising cultural, educational and sporting programs;
- affiliation to international relevant unions and enhancing the participation to contests, festivals, exhibitions, meetings etc;
- logistical support for the cultural, educational and sporting activities by supplementing the facilities, building shooting grounds, swimming pools, multipurpose halls, automation of libraries etc.

1.1.6. Social protection

While carrying on his/her legal duties, the employee of the Ministry of Interior can face difficult work conditions, risks- inherent to the profile of his/her activities – and different privations, specific to military life, including prohibition and restrictions of certain civil rights and liberties. Therefore, along with increasing the individual responsibility of the employees within the Ministry of Interior, and according to the legal provisions on the civil servant, it is necessary to ensure a proper social protection consisting of a package of measures and steps to be taken in respect of salaries, work conditions, health and retirement, as follows:

- devising professional statutes for police officers, gendarmes, firemen and other employees who perform their activity within the Central Division of the Ministry

of Interior, etc; these statutes are meant to concretely provide social protection measures for each category of personnel;

- providing for a fair balance, in respect of salaries, taking into account the social importance of the activities carried out by the officers of the Ministry of Interior, responsibilities and inherent risks, as well as the level of salaries of such officers in Romania and the level of their counterparts abroad
- modifying and supplementing Order S/760 of 01.06.1988, by the Minister of Interior, on the circumstances when the military in activity may achieve, by accumulation, functions different from those they had been hired on the organisational scheme, in such a way so as to include the personnel within the institution;
- providing stability at the place of work; secondment and dismissal from a position only on justified grounds, provided that the professional status of such persons is preserved, while the rotation in other leading positions, as defined by order of the minister, to be operated no later than every 4 years;
- drafting the legal authoritative framework regarding the compensating payments for the Ministry of Interior personnel dismissed as a consequence of the restructuring;
- granting the Ministry of Interior employees facilities (affordable prices, long - term payment by instalments so as to enable purchases of duty dwellings);
- setting up a Committee for Social Protection of the Ministry of Interior employees with Competencies for a single Co-ordination of measures and activities related to this matter;
- initiating a 15-20 year programme to build garison dorms within the main residential counties;
- strictly putting into force the weekly working program and respecting the spare time. The overtime work, necessary to be carried out in order to solve urgent professional tasks, should be compensated by either granting adequate spare time or financial compensation;
- tax exemption for services to the community by the structures within the Ministry of Interior for all active, reserve or retired officers and their family members;
- submission of Governmental Ordinances aiming at transferring certain buildings, used for rest and treatment, under the management of the Ministry of Interior;
- reorganisation of the medical network by setting up 'diagnosis and medical treatment units', in counties and in Bucharest, thus also solving the problem of the family doctor.

1.1.7. Improvement of the efficiency of the logistic activities

This objective will be achieved by means of:

- provision of the necessary technical equipment for the operative units and in particular, of the appropriate endowment for countering public disorder;
- settlement of the judicial status of some premises administrated by the Ministry of Interior and order of current or major repair of the settled buildings;
- continuing the works and setting to works or preserving as necessary, of objectives at different levels of completion;
- improving work conditions in respect of ensuring proper works places according to the regulations in force included by taking over buildings and premises that once belong to the Ministry of Interior;
- improvement of the working conditions by recovering former premises and buildings of the Ministry of Interior;

- finding available premises for the local police and Gendarmery units, usually those buildings disposed of by either legal or natural persons and which can rapidly be restored at prices lower than those required by new investments;
- establishment of new regulations in order to settle in a different manner the issue of staff dwellings distributed by the Ministry;
- endowment of the Romanian Border Police with sea ships and river boats capable of rapid intervention;
- supply of relevant operative and functional units with necessary information technology;
- endowment of the Ministry of Interior units with electric generators that can operate in campaign conditions;
- supply of the Special Air Unit (S.A.U.) with specific technical equipment according to the table of endowment;
- establishment of the S.A.U. Headquarters and of its other 7 regional premises;
- importation of spare parts and aggregates in order to make all aircrafts operable;
- supply of anti-shock ambulances and coronary mobile units, sanitary helicopters, in order to provide medical assistance in case of emergency;
- investment works for providing storage space necessary to take over and process the stocks and collections of historically valuable documents.

The costs required to adequately equip the Ministry of Interior Units are recorded in Annex No.10. This endowment will rely on special programmes for short, medium and long terms and will be effected according to arms and types of activity.

2. Stage II (2001-2005)

2.1. Priorities:

- to incorporate the Prefecture and Civil Protection Institutions in the structure of the Ministry of Interior;
- to transfer some structural components of the Ministry of Interior to the public administration or to other state institutions;
- to define new concepts of basic and further training of personnel;
- to continue the process of securing the Romanian borders and of professionalisation;
- to reconsider from both organisational and functional points of view the logistic support necessary to perform missions, according to the structural development of the institution;
- to adopt the relevant Community Acquis and to accede to and/or ratify the relevant European legal instruments.

The strategy of this stage is defined by the reconsideration of the Ministry activity as well as of its relations with the Public Administration. The Prefecture and its territorial units are to be subordinated to the Ministry of Interior.

Thus, the following can be achieved:

- a greater efficiency of actions and measures to protect public order and security, private and public property, to set up common responsibilities of the prefect and the Ministry subsystems, and a local/unitary leadership for all structures of the Ministry of Interior;
- a real authority of the Prefect in relationship with the decentralised territorial structures of the Ministry.

The prerequisites of approaching the strategy for this stage are the following:

- the measures decided upon for the former stage have been completed;

- the relation system of the Ministry of Interior, at territorial level, has been modified as previously established;
- Romania's Euro-Atlantic integration process has been initiated and there are strong guarantees for accession in a foreseeable future;
- the domestic social and economic conditions will allow the allotment of almost 1.4% of the G.D.P.

Follow-up elements:

- application of the new legislative framework, as well as the supplementation or modification of domestic regulations;
- supplementation of the judicial framework with due legal provisions, as a result of the newly created conditions required by the implementation of the reform process (transfer of the public administration and prefectures under the control of the Ministry of Interior, transfer of responsibilities to other institutions, demilitarisation of some institutional components, integration of the Civil Protection units, etc.);
- ensuring the stability of the set-up structures and approval of modifications only in exceptional cases when so required;
- orientation of activities involving the international relations, pre-eminently towards the issues jointly established by the Romanian Government and Euro-Atlantic organisations;
- achievement of a Unitary Leadership of all structures within the Ministry of Interior, at regional level.

Having regard to the practice of advanced democracies, where Civil Protection is controlled by the Ministry of Interior, and considering its present responsibilities at times of peace, (to secure the preparedness of the population in case of disasters), it is necessary to transfer this institution from the Ministry of National Defence to the Ministry of Interior (Annex No.11).

2.1.1. After having taken the actions and measures set up for the first stage, the following issues should represent priorities for the General Police Inspectorate (G.I.P):

- re-evaluating relations between prefects, territorial units of the Ministry of Interior and local administration bodies;
- restructuring the G.I.P, with due regard to its three components: judicial, administrative and traffic police;
- initiating and carrying on the transfer of police responsibilities to other institutions or to the local public administration;
- devising studies and analyses of the implications of setting up the examining magistrates, whose competencies will limit criminal investigation activities, as the magistrates will be responsible for the custody of offenders;
- increasing prevention activities in compliance with the European Police standards;
- general implementation of the concepts 'three police officers per square kilometre/sites' and 'district police patrol';
- finalising the concept of action and applying the measures for maintaining public order by Police and Gendarmerie;

2.1.2. For an efficient management of risks and threats to public order, the Gendarmerie shall take the following measures:

- dissolving the Territorial Gendarmerie Headquarters and strengthening the competencies of County Gendarmerie Headquarters along with their direct subordination to the National Gendarmerie Headquarters;
- growing professionalisation (up to 100%) of the personnel assigned to execute public order missions;

- extra-staffing the units (up to 95%);
- 2.1.3. As concerns the Romanian Border Police, it is necessary to:
- finalise the process of restructuring the Border Police (both directorates and detachments) and of introducing new uniforms;
 - set up the Coast Guard, as the single authority able to counter and control minor and major offences committed in the Romanian sea border waters and the Danube Delta;
 - finalise the process of enlisting military professionals on a contract basis to reach a stage of proficiency.
- 2.1.4. The Military Fire Corps shall be demilitarised and professionalised as follows:
- gradual replacement of conscripts with specialised firemen (civil employees), and a multiplication with 2.25% of the number of personnel;
 - maintenance of contract-based employees at a maximum ratio limit of 15% of the staff;
 - drafting, promotion and approval of legal provisions and regulations regarding the organisation and functioning of public fire services and the status of the fireman;
 - converting the military status into the professional civil servant status;
 - transfer of the Fire Department to and under the local public administration.
- 2.1.5. As concerns the National Archives, it is necessary to:
- re-establish the Ilfov County Directorate of the National Archives;
 - restore a minimum 25,000 square metres storage area in order to take over and process the stocks and collections of historic documents;
 - develop the information base by taking over documents owned or issued by public and private institutions and continue the national programme on security microfilms.
- 2.1.6. Human resources management shall involve the following actions:
- recruiting and selecting candidates for employment within the structures of the Ministry of Interior, to be performed at regional level according to their place of residence, schooling figures and C.V.
 - completing the educational reform by means of gradual decrease of the schooling figures relating to accession to the Police Academy and non-commissioned officers' schools, along with the merging of the two said educational establishments;
 - setting up the Home Affairs Staff College by restructuring the Centre for Personnel Further Training;
- 2.1.7. In the field of social protection for the Ministry of Interior personnel, it is necessary to:
- amending and completing the Ministry of Interior Order No. S/760 of 01.06.1992 on conditions regarding the cumulation of other position than those mentioned in the organisation chart so as to cover the category of the demilitarised forces within this institution;
 - raise the monthly salary of the personnel with an amount equivalent to 15-35% of it, according to their uninterrupted activity within the Ministry, from 10-30 years, as a reward for their devotion;
 - ensuring the Ministry of Interior employees, who have 15, 20 and 25 year work experience, a supplementary holiday of 8,9 and days in the recovering areas manager by the Ministry of Interior and as subordinated structures;

- professional reconversion of reservists dismissed as a result of the structural reform, reduction of jobs or because of other needs of the Ministry;
- creation of facilities (such as affordable prices and pay by instalments) for the Ministry personnel in order to assist them in buying the dwellings previously received from the institution and long-term credits for the homeless employees to purchase their own dwellings;
- setting up of the Social Protection Council of the Ministry of Interior, with co-ordinating responsibilities, measures and actions in the relevant field;
- setting up of the Mutual Aid Fund, based on the personnel money deposits in order to financially assist those in great need with loans or other aids;
- setting up of several trading companies, such as employees' restaurants and shops within the precincts, where consumer and long-lasting goods will be sold in conditions similar to those used by other budgetary institutions;
- building a kindergarten and a boarding-school for the children of the staff working in the Ministry of Interior structures, in Bucharest, as well as of a Hospital functioning as an accommodation centre too, for the retired and veterans of the Ministry of Interior who have great social problems;
- compulsory life and accident insurance related to the performance of duties financed from the budget (specially allotted fund) which will be made by personnel upon employment;
- completion of the investment objective of "Ph.D. Gerota Hospital" and the endowment of all medical units within the Ministry of Interior network with the necessary medicines technical equipment and devices, including anti-shock ambulances, coronary mobile devices and medical equipment etc.

2.1.8. Improvement of the logistic efficiency shall be achieved by means of:

- follow-up actions and measures, initiated in the First Stage and their complete execution according to schedule and running priority programmes;
- structural and functional reconsideration of missions assigned to the Ministry units, from the logistic point of view, in order to improve their execution;
- supplying with weapons, combat technology and highly performant equipment along with gradual replacement of the old one;
- implementation of new technologies and building materials in the field of investments, in order to achieve high quality parameters, low costs and short term of work execution;
- improvement of food ratio structure, in particular, feeding the effectives with ready-to-cook and concentrated products with high caloric content, needing smaller storage space, cooking time and being less perishable;
- setting up effective logistic units within the general inspectorates, arms headquarters and also at regional level in order to provide the operational logistic aids necessary to perform specific missions.

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* *

These actions and measures to be put into practice are detailed in the sectorial strategies and specific programmes of the general inspectorates, arms headquarters, general directorates and directorates, and shall convert this institution into a public service and, to a greater extent, into a civilian, one in compliance with the Community Standards.

Taking into account their objectives, duration and arms command, the financing programmes, will be designed on the basis of sectorial programmes and submitted for approval to both legislative and executive authorities.

Central Units, General Inspectorates, Arms Commands and (Similar) General Directorates will bi-annual submitted to the Independent service for Analysis, Strategies and resource Planning reports regarding the completion level of the tasks included in the Reform Strategy of the Ministry of Interior.

On the basis of these reports, the Independent Service for Analysis, Strategies and Resource Planning will submit to the Ministry of Interior suggestions and different solutions for applying the adjustments necessary to accomplish the set-up objectives and continue the reform process.

NOTE

with the main high level regulations drafted from 1990 to 1996

1. Law No.40/1990 on the structure and functioning of the Ministry of Interior.
2. Law No.21/1990 on removing the General Directorate of Penitentiaries from the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Interior, under the subordination of the Ministry of Justice (with the Ministry of Justice).
3. Law No.20/1990 on modifying and supplementing certain provisions of the Penal Code and Penal Procedure Code.
4. Law No. 39/1990 on establishing, structure and functioning of the National Supreme Defence Council (with the Ministry of National Defence).
5. Decree No.32/1990 on the structure and personnel of the Ministry of Interior.
6. Law Decree No.10/1990 on the regime of the passports and journeys abroad.
7. Law Decree No.39/1990 on certain measures regarding public meetings.
8. Law Decree No.88/1990 on certain measures to protect state bodies, public institutions and residence of parties, political structures and rule of law.
9. Law No.60/1991 on organising and performing public meetings.
10. Law No.61/1991 on punishing infringements of certain provisions on social cohabitation and public peace and order.
11. Law No.46/1991 on Romania's accession to the Convention on the status of the refugees and to the Protocol on the status of the refugees (with the Ministry of Justice).
12. Government Decision No.137/1991 on establishing the Police Academy of the Ministry of Interior.
13. G.D. N0.269/1991 on the organisational structure and personnel of the Ministry of Interior.
14. Law No.56/1992 on the Romanian National Border.
15. Law No.65/1992 on modifying and supplementing the Penal Code, regarding some acts of corruption.
16. Law No. 26/1993 on establishing, structure and functioning of the Public Guard Corps.
17. Law No.26/1994 on the structure and functioning of the Romanian Police.
18. Law No.17/1996 on the regime of the firearms and ammunitions.
19. Law No.18/1996 on guarding sites, goods and values.
20. Law No.16/1996 on the National Archives.
21. Law No.105/1996 on the population registration and identity card.
22. Law No. 106/1996 on civil protection.
23. Law No.121/1996 on the structure and functioning of the Military Firemen Corps.
24. Law No. 132/1996 on modifying and supplementing Law No.61/1991 on punishing infringements of the provisions related to social cohabitation, public peace and order.
25. Law No.119/1996 on civil status documents.
26. Law No.15/1996 on the status and regime of the refugees in Romania.
27. Government Decision 1182/1996 for the implementation of Law No.15/1996.

ANNEX 2

NOTE

with the main high level regulations drawn up between 1997-1998

1. Law No.19/1997 regarding the ratification of the European Convention for the suppression of terrorism.
2. Law No. 116/1997 for the ratification of the European Convention on the control of the acquisition and possession of firearms by individuals, adopted at Strasbourg, 28.06.1978.
3. Law No.126/1997 for the ratification of the European Convention on criminal consequences deriving from restraining the right of driving a motor vehicle, adopted at Brussels, 03.06.1976.
4. Law No.135/1997 regarding the approval of Government Urgent Ordinance No.23/1997 modifying and supplementing the Government Order No.26/1994 on food allocation right of personnel within the national defence, public order and security sector at peace.
5. G.O. No. 60/1997 on the protection against fire.
6. G.O. No.65/1997 on the passport regime in Romania.
7. Government Decision No. 11/1997 on the format and content of the identity card, lodger's registration document and population registration fiche.
8. G.D. No.113/1997 on the content, updating and use of the data included in the current register of the population registration.
9. G.D. No.270/1997 for the approval of the understanding between the Ministry of Interior of Romania and the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Byelorussia on the co-operation in the fight against criminality, signed at Bucharest, 22.05.1996.
10. G.D. No.271/1997 for the approval of co-operation agreement in the field of counteracting organised crime, terrorism and illicit trafficking in drugs between the Government of Romania and the Government of the Republic of Hungary, signed at Budapest, 19.02.1997.
11. G.D. No. 523/1997 regarding the security of important premises, goods and values provided by gendarme effectives.
12. G.D. No.637/1997 regarding the approval of the fields of competence of the military fire brigades and units.
13. Law No.53/1998 for the ratification of the European Convention on spectator violence and misbehaviour at sport events and in particular at football matches, adopted at Strasbourg, 19.08.1995.
14. Law No.116/1998 on the organisation and functioning of the Romanian Gendarmerie.
15. Law No.123/1998 for the Romania's acceptance of the constitution of the International Organisation for Migration.
16. G.O. No.26/1998 regarding the activity of manufacturing registration plates for road vehicles within the workshops of the General Police Inspectorate.
17. G.O. No.27/1998 for increasing the minimum and maximum limits of fines for minor offences provided by Law No. 25/1969 on the aliens' status in Romania.
18. G.D. No.211/1998 on organisation chart and effectives of the Ministry of Interior.
19. G.D. No. 220/1998 for supplementing G.D. No.523/1997 regarding the security of important premises, goods and values provided by gendarme effectives.
20. G.D. No.639/1997 regarding the approval of regulations governing the organisation and functioning of the Central Committee for widespread fires.

21. G.D. No.571/1998 for the approval of the categories of buildings, technological installations and other facilities subject to endorsement and/or authorisation regarding fire prevention and extinction.
22. G.D. No. 678/1998 regulating and sanctioning minor offences related to the breach of fire prevention and extinction rules.
23. Law No.216/1998 for the approval of G.O. no.65/1997 on passports regime in Romania.
24. G.D. No. 443/1998 regarding the reorganisation and funding of some medical units.
25. Ordinance No. 56/198 regarding the setting up of the Health Assurance Company of the Defence, Public Order, National Security and Judicial Authority.

TABLE
including the states Romania concluded co-operation documents with

A. BILATERAL

Ref. No.	Country	Type of concluded documents					
		Crime counteracting		Readmission		Frontier	
		Type	Year of conclusion	Type	Year of conclusion	Type	Year of conclusion
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Republic of Albania	Understanding	1992	-	-	-	-
2.	United Kingdom	Memorandum Agreement	1995 1995	-	-	-	-
3.	Argentine Republic	Convention	1994	-	-	-	-
4.	Austria	-	-	Agreement	1990	-	-
5.	Republic of Byelorussia	Understanding	1996	-	-	-	-
6.	Belgium	Letter of intention	1997	Agreement	1995	-	-
7.	Republic of Bulgaria	Understanding Additional Protocol	1992 1995	-	-	3 Conventions Agreement	1908, 1978, 1973; 1971
8.	Czech Republic	Understanding	1994	Agreement Protocol	1994	-	-
9.	Republic of Chile	Memorandum	1994	-	-	-	-
10.	Popular Republic of China	Protocol	1991	-	-	-	-
11.	Republic of Cyprus	Agreement	1995	-	-	-	-
12.	Kingdom of Denmark	-	-	Agreement	1999	-	-
13.	Hellenic Republic	Understanding	1992	Agreement	1994	-	-
14.	Arabian Republic of Egypt	Understanding	1993	-	-	-	-
15.	Switzerland	-	-	Agreement Protocol	1996 1996	-	-
16.	French Republic	Agreement	1997	Agreement	1994	-	-
17.	Federal Republic of Germany	Agreement	1996	Convention Protocol Agreement	1998 1996 1992	-	-
18.	Republic of India	Understanding	1994	Agreement	1995	-	-
19.	Republic of Italy	Agreement	1993	Agreement	1997	-	-

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	-	-	-	-	Protocol Conventions 3 Agreements	1972; 1975, 1963, 1965; 1970
21.	Republic of Lithuania	Understanding	1995	-	-	-	-
22.	Luxembourg	-	-	Agreement	1995	-	-
23.	Macedonia	Understanding	1995	-	-	-	-
24.	Kingdom of Morocco	Agreement	1997	-	-	-	-
25.	Republic of Moldavia	Understanding	1990	-	-	Agreement	1992
26.	Netherlands	-	-	Agreement	1995	-	-
27.	Peru	Agreement	1998	-	-	-	-
28.	Poland	Understanding	1992	Agreement Protocol	1993	-	-
29.	Russian Federation	Understanding	1992	-	-	-	-
30.	Slovak Republic	Understanding	1993	Agreement Protocol	1993	-	-
31.	Slovenia	-	-	Agreement	1995	-	-
32.	Spain	-	-	Agreement	1993	-	-
33.	Sweden	-	-	Agreement	1996	-	-
34.	Tunisia	Agreement	1996	-	-	-	-
35.	Turkey	Understanding	1992	-	-	-	-
36.	Ukraine	Understanding	1992	-	-	Protocol Convention	1996 1996
37.	Republic of Hungary	Understanding Agreement	1992 1997	Agreement Protocol	1992	3 Agreements 2 Conventions 1 Protocol	1982, 1983, 1969; 1967, 1993; 1998
36. 8	Uruguay	Agreement	1994	-	-	-	-

B. TRILATERAL

1. ROMANIA - BULGARIA - TURKEY - 1998
2. ROMANIA - BULGARIA – HELLENIC REPUBLIC - 1998

C. MULTILATERAL (B.S.E.C.A)

Since 1998, the Ministry of Interior has been participated in the Black Sea Economic Co-operation Agreement concluded between Romania and other 10 states in the area.

TABLE
including the States Romania is working with to conclude co-operation documents

I. Field of Co-operation: the fight against organised crime
- governmental level –

Ref No.	Country	Type of document	Level			Obs.
			At the competent institution to be endorsed	Submitted to Government to be approved	Approved by the Government to be negotiated/ signed	
1.	Algeria	Agreement			YES	Sent to Algeria
2.	Saudi Arabia	Agreement			YES	Under negotiation
3.	Austria	Agreement			YES	Ready for signature
4.	<i>Belgium</i>	Convention			YES	Under negotiation
5.	Bolivia	Convention			YES	Under negotiation
6.	Brazil	Agreement			YES	Sent to the Embassy of Brazil
7.	Chile	Agreement	Santiago Emb.			Draft send by Chile
8.	China	Agreement			YES	Sent to Beijing
9.	Columbia	Agreement			YES	
10.	Jordan	Agreement			YES	Sent to Amman Embassy
11.	Iran	Agreement			YES	Ready for signature
12.	Israel	Agreement			YES	Under negotiation
13.	Kuwait	Agreement			YES	Sent to Kuwait Embassy
14.	Latvia	Agreement			YES	Under negotiation
15.	Lebanon	Understanding			YES	Under negotiation
16.	Mexico	Agreement			YES	Under negotiation
17.	Netherlands	Understanding			YES	Under negotiation
18.	Pakistan	Agreement			YES	Under negotiation
19.	Spain	Agreement			YES	Under negotiation
20.	Ukraine	Agreement			YES	Under negotiation
21.	Slovenia	Agreement			YES	Under negotiation

22.	Trilateral Moldavia, Romania, Ukraine	Agreement			YES	Under negotiation
23.	Trilateral Austria, Romania, Hungary	Agreement		YES		

II. Field of Co-operation: the fight against organised crime

- at ministerial level –

Ref No.	Country	Type of document	Level			Obs.
			At the competent institution to be endorsed	Submitted to Government to be approved	Approved by Government to be negotiated/ signed	
1.	<i>Albania</i>	Protocol			YES	Sent to Tirana
2.	Azerbaijan	Agreement			YES	Exchange of projects
3.	Croatia	Understanding	Ministry of Foreign Affairs			Accepted by Croatia
4.	United Arab Emirates	Agreement			YES	Sent to Abu Dhabi
5.	Greece	Additional protocols			YES	Sent to Athens
6.	Yugoslavia	Understanding			YES	Sent to Belgrade
7.	Kazakhstan	Understanding	YES			Exchange of Projects
8.	Lebanon	Agreement			YES	Sent to Beirut
9.	Syria	Agreement			YES	To be signed
10.	Uzbekistan	Agreement			YES	Exchange of projects

*III. Field of co-operation: readmission of nationals illegally residing
in another State*

Ref No.	Country	Type of document	Level			Obs.
			At the competent institution to be endorsed	Submitted to Government to be approved	Approved by Government to be negotiated/ signed	
1.	<i>Byelorussia</i>	Agreement	YES			Sent to Minsk
2.	<i>Bulgaria</i>	Agreement	YES			Sent to Sofia
3.	<i>Finland</i>	Agreement			YES	Under negotiation
4.	<i>Latvia</i>	Agreement			YES	Initialled
5.	<i>Lebanon</i>	Agreement			YES	Sent to Beirut Embassy
6.	<i>Lithuania</i>	Agreement			YES	Initialled
7.	<i>Moldavia</i>	Agreement	YES			
8.	<i>Portugal</i>	Agreement	YES			Sent to MFA
9.	<i>Turkey</i>	Agreement			YES	Sent to Ankara Embassy
10.	<i>Ukraine</i>	Agreement	YES			Sent to Kiev

IV. Field of co-operation :State border control

Ref No.	Country	Type of document	Level	Obs.
1.	P.R. Bulgaria	Agreement	Negotiation	
2.	<i>R. Ukraine</i>	Treaty Agreement Convention Protocol	Negotiation Negotiation Negotiation Negotiation	
3.	<i>R. Moldavia</i>	2 Conventions Agreements	Negotiation Negotiation	

MAIN REGULATIONS**specific to the activity of the Ministry of Interior
to be adopted in the period 1999-2000**

1. Law modifying and supplementing Law No.40/1990 regarding the organisation and functioning of the Ministry of Interior.
2. Law modifying and supplementing Law No.26/1994 regarding the organisation and functioning of the Romanian Police.
3. Law on the status of the police officer.
4. Law modifying Law 116/1998 regarding the organisation and functioning of the Romanian Gendarmerie.
5. Law modifying Law No.60/1991 regarding the organisation and performance of public reunions.
6. Law on preventing and sanctioning the use of the financial system for money laundering purposes (21/1999).
7. Law on counteracting traffic and illicit consumption of narcotic drugs.
8. Law on preventing and counteracting corruption.
9. Law modifying and completing Law No.56/1992 regarding the Romanian State frontier.
10. Law on counteracting organised crime.
11. Law regarding measures for witnesses' protection.
12. Law regulating the organisation and functioning of the Coast Guard.
13. Law modifying and completing Law 121/1996 regarding the organisation and functioning of the Military Firemen Corps.
14. Law modifying Archives Law.
15. Law regulating the organisation and functioning of the Romanian Border Police.
16. Law regarding the judicial regime of the state frontier, contiguous area and exclusive economic zone.
17. Law regarding the aliens' status in Romania.
18. Law modifying and completing Law No. 15/1996 on the refugees' status and regime in Romania.
19. Law regulating the organisation and functioning of the private investigator companies.

NOTE: The Ministry of Interior will have in view the inclusion of some elements for preventing and deterring anti-social and criminal acts in the content of the regulations drawn up by other institutions.

ANNEX 6

LIST
of regulations to be supplemented, modified or suppressed

Ref No	Name of the regulation	Who requires	What is required	Observations
0	1	2	3	4
1.	Law No.17/1996 on the regime of firearms and ammunitions	GPI	modification	
2.	Law 87/1994 on tax dodging	GPI	modification	
3.	Law 18/1996 on the guard of goods	GPI	modification	
4.	Law 40/1990 on the structure and functioning of the Ministry of Interior	Legal Directorate	modification supplementati on	
5.	Law 25/1969 on the regime of aliens in the Socialist Republic of Romania	Legal Directorate	suppression	
6.	Law 73/1969 on the regime of narcotic products and substances	Legal Directorate	suppression	
7.	G.D. No.137/1991 on setting up the Police Academy "Alexandru Ioan Cuza"	GPI	modification supplementati on	
8.	G.D. No.909/1997 on approving the methodological regulations for the implementation of the Law No.18	GPI	modification supplementati on	
9.	Decree No.400/1981 on setting up certain rules regarding the use and maintenance of equipment, facilities and vehicles and on strengthening order and discipline at the place of work , within unceasingly operational units or high risk exploitation units	GPI	modification supplementati on	
10.	Decree No. 203/1974 on the jurisdiction of Galati and Constantza Prosecutor Offices in respect of certain crimes	GPI	suppression	
11.	Order of the Minister of Interior No.625/30.12.1996 on donations and sponsorships	GPI	modification	
12.	Order of the Minister of Interior No.00101/08.01.1991 – Protocol of Co-operation between the Romanian Intelligence Agency and the M.I. on the accomplishment of certain duties related to state security and rule of law	GPI	modification	
13.	Order of the M.I. 0410/1974 on functioning the arrest sites and the rights of people in preventive detention or arrest	GPI	modification	
14.	O.M.I. on approving Order no.545/ 20.02.1996 on getting the driving license	GPI	modification	
15.	OMI No.411/1994 on establishing the dwelling fund	GPI	modification	
16.	Instructions of the Minister of Interior No.0280/1993 on collecting information and surveillance of people monitored by the police	GPI	modification	
17.	Instructions of the Minister of Interior No. S/282/1993 on the activity of assistance, advice and control within the borough Police stations	GPI	modification	
18.	Instructions of the M.I. No.0156/06.09.1991 on organising and performing the daily duty service	GPI	modification	

	within the units of the Ministry			
19.	Instructions of the M.I. No.232/12.06.1992 on the registrations of goods within the units of the Ministry of Interior	GPI	modification	
20.	Order of the M.I. No.496/1995 on the structure, functioning and duties of the Information Technology Commissions	TITD	modification supplementati on	
21.	Order of the M.I. No.0009660/1997 on the readiness of the M.I. to pass from peace to the state of war	OMOD	modification supplementati on	

NOTE

**with the additional expenses necessary to provide
professionalisation and performance of specific missions**

billion RoL

Ref No	Activity	Arms	Stage					Obs.	
			1999-2000		2001-2005				
0	1	2	3	4					5
1	•Contract-based employment of over 7,000 gendarmes	N.G.C.	198 / year						
2	• Contract-based employment of military personnel to provide frontier guard professio-nalisation	N.F.G.C.	75 / year	55 / year					
3	• Employment of specialised firemen	M.F.C.	-	164	312	452	530	698	
4	• Control activity	Control Group F.M.C.	11,5	27,3					
5	• Quantity/value book-keeping (to be applied)	C.F.D.	24,9	-					
6	• Further staffing	Passports and Aliens Directorate DCIIEA	10 0,5	- 1,0					
7	• Culture and sports	C.S.D.	2,4	6,4					
8	• Education	D.M.R.U	42,0	25,0					
9	• National Programme for microfilms	National Archives	2,0	10,0					
10	• Improvement of the documentary base	National Archives	0,1	3,5					
11	• International relationships	D.C.I.I.E.A.	2,0 / year	4,0 / year					
12	• Preparing and carrying out CIVPOL missions	D.C.I.I.E.A	1,0 / year	1,0 / year					
13	• Foreign languages lectures	D.M.R.U.	1,0 / year	-					
	TOTAL		647,4	2529,2					

NOTE: These expenses have been evaluated at an exchange rate of 12,500 RoL per USD.

NOTE
with the expenses necessary for endowment and modernisation

billion RoL

Ref No	Activity	Arms	Stage		Obs.
			1999-2000	2001-2005	
0	1	2	3	4	5
1	• Endowment with weapons	G.D. L.	113,0	2.268,0	
2	• Endowment with transport and intervention equipment, other facilities	G.D.L.	2000,0	2.488,5	
3	• Endowment with ships and vessels	N.F.G. HQ	1500,0	2.600,0	
4	• Starting the building of the system for monitoring, surveying and controlling the maritime traffic in the Black Sea area, SCOMAR	N.F.G. HQ	384,5	560,6	
5	• Research-development	G.D.L.	4,2	54,0	
6	• Setting up of the data transmission network	T.I.T.D.	96,0	144,0	
7	• Modernisation of the radio-phone communication networks	T.I.T.D.	29,2	89,5	
8	• Modernisation of the institutional phone communication	T.I.T.D.	16,8	41,8	
9	• Modernisation of the short wave radio network of N.G.C. and N.F.G. HQ	T.I.T.D.	40,0	150,2	
10	• Integration and development of the information system	T.I.T.D. A.F.D.	30,0 4,2	120,0	
11	• Providing storage facilities	National Archives	13,0	55,0	

0	1	2	3	4	5
12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completion of investment for “Prof. Dr. Gerota” Hospital 	Medical Directorate	35,0	131,0	
13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expenses related to equipment and performance of duties 	N.G.C. M.F.C.	179,6 -	- 3000,0	
14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setting up of a Press Centre 	P.R.D.	0,1		
	TOTAL		4445,6	11.702,6	

NOTE: These expenses have been evaluated at an exchange rate of 12,500 RoL per USD.

THE CONCEPTION
concerning the modernisation, reorganisation and function
of the ROMANIAN BORDER POLICE
in 2000 – 2004
(Strategy abstract)

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

The Ministry of Interior's strategy of reform has in view the modernisation of the Romanian Border Police as an aim to align it to the standards of the EU Member States and to secure the Romanian state borders.

Functional and structural modernisation of the Border Police institution has in view the reorganisation and logical regrouping of its component parts, in order to create a structure of professionals, organised on the territorial principle, on districtual level, suitable for fighting against trans-frontier transgression, by achieving a police system of border guarding, surveillance and control able to replace the existing structures that has had a preponderant military character.

By promoting a modern and complete legislation in the field, by extending and diversifying the actions of fighting against trans-frontier infringements, an increase of confidence both on internal and external level and an increased confidence of the population in the state institutions will be achieved.

THE RISK FACTORS CONCERNING THE TRANS-FRONTIER CRIMINALITY AND THE ACTIVITY OF THE ROMANIAN BORDER POLICE.

The risk of unleashing major military conflicts in Europe has been considerably reduced at present.

However, as a result of the events that have lately occurred and of the existent tensions in some areas on the continent, the risk of some regional crises and conflicts is rather high. The secession and separation tendencies may also lead to destabilisation and military conflicts.

In this context, the main risk factors for the juridical policy at the Romanian borders are:

- The existence of some state of tension and military conflicts at regional and sub-regional levels, that can determine massive migration phenomena. These may also lead to a change of routes for drugs, weapons and other illegal traffic;
- The ethnic differences on the internal level, that become more and more acute;
- Prolonged difficulties of economic, financial and social nature that can generate migration phenomena from the interior to the exterior, as well as smuggling actions;
- Expansion of terrorist networks and organisations and of organised trans-national criminality (economic-financial criminality, illegal traffic of persons, drugs, weapons, radioactive and strategic materials, etc.);
- an incompatible legislation in the field between the EU States as well as a different approach of the problems by them, going as far as an expectation attitude.

III. THE OBJECTIVES OF THE MODERNIZATION AND REORGANIZATION OF THE ROMANIAN BORDER POLICE:

- Strengthening the capacity of the Romanian Border Police to tackle the problem of border security efficiently;
- Reorganisation of the territorial dispositions by renouncing to the present directorates, reorganisation of the Border Police sectors on districts and setting up of the Border Police stations as structure elements direct implied in fighting against the trans-frontier infringement;
- To carry out actions for an efficient and unitary fight against trans-frontier transgression at the seashore and in the Danube Delta, by reorganising and giving new dimensions to the prerogatives

of the Coast Guard in Dobrogea (Constanta and Tulcea districts), which will join the two components – water and land components;

- professionalisation of the staff, by replacing the conscripts by professionals, followed by the demilitarisation of the whole staff, as an essential premise of an organisation based on police principles;
- increase of the number of personnel at the level of operative structures;
- completion and modification of the legislative framework according to the new organising and functioning conception for the Romanian Border Police;
- modernisation of the educational institutions of the Border Police and alignment of border policemen's training system to the European Union standards;
- to make the internal structures implied in the fight against transgression and the similar systems in the European Union Member States inter-operable;

IV. STAGES AND WAYS OF MODERNISING THE ROMANIAN BORDER POLICE.

- The modernisation of the Romanian Border Police is directly connected with the evolution of the risk factors focusing the trans-frontier criminality and it will be staged as follows:

A. *First stage (2000).*

1. In the field of the legislation modernisation.

- the continuation of the process of modernisation of legislation in order to separate the two elements established by Law 56/1992 concerning the Romanian state border, namely the juridical policy of the state border and the law concerning the structure and function of Border Police;
- drawing up of new regulations concerning the function of the General Inspectorate of Border Police (action that will be finished in 2001);
- agreements concluded with all the structures the Romanian Border Police co-operates with.

The proposed normative acts to be elaborated, modified or completed in 2000 are showed in Annex 1.

2. In the field of organisation.

- re-organisation of the Romanian Border Police, taking into account the following elements:
 - reorganisation of the Border Police sectors on the territorial principle, on districts;
 - reorganisation of the Coast Guard's structure with competence in Constanta and Tulcea districts (including "green border") by dissolving the Border Police directorates in Constanta and Tulcea ;
 - reduction of the number of the existent Border Police detachments and their turning into Border Police stations that will also comprise the border check points in their area of responsibility;
 - setting up of two training and perfecting centres for the non-commissioned officers and sergeants employed by labour contract in Iasi and Constanta, by transforming the existent education and training centres;
 - reorganisation of the central structure of General Inspectorate of Border Police by reducing the posts and transferring them to the operative structures;
 - setting up, at the level of General Inspectorate of Border Police, of a compartment for the co-ordination of the airport border check points;
 - setting up a compartment of "border commissioners" at the level of General Inspectorate of Border Police and the appointment of specially designated officers for this activity in the territory (2-3 officers for the border with each neighbour country,

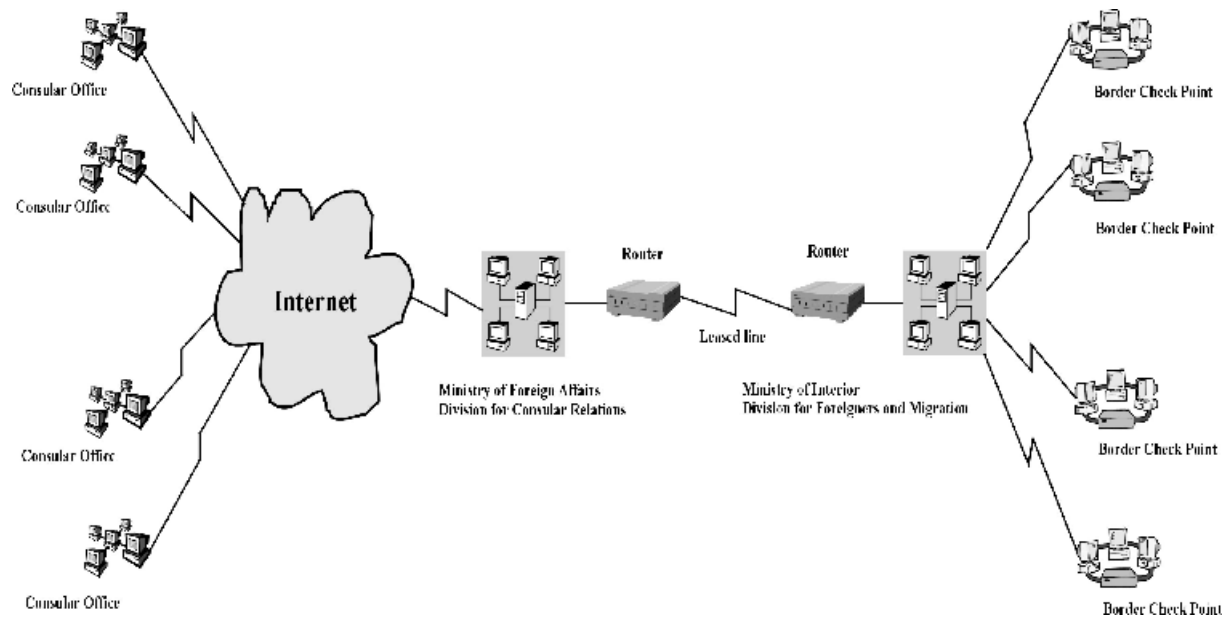
direct subordinated to the General Inspectorate and materially supported by the districtual sectors when they carry on their activity);

- replacement - up to the end of October 2000 - of 6,000 conscripts by 2,400 sergeants employed by labour contracts;
- reorganisation of the present Directorates of Border Police so as to assure the reorganisation of the subordinated sectors;
- setting up of a laboratory for teaching foreign languages in Iasi;
- taking over of the naval transport police stations and transport police structures in the international airports by the Border Police.

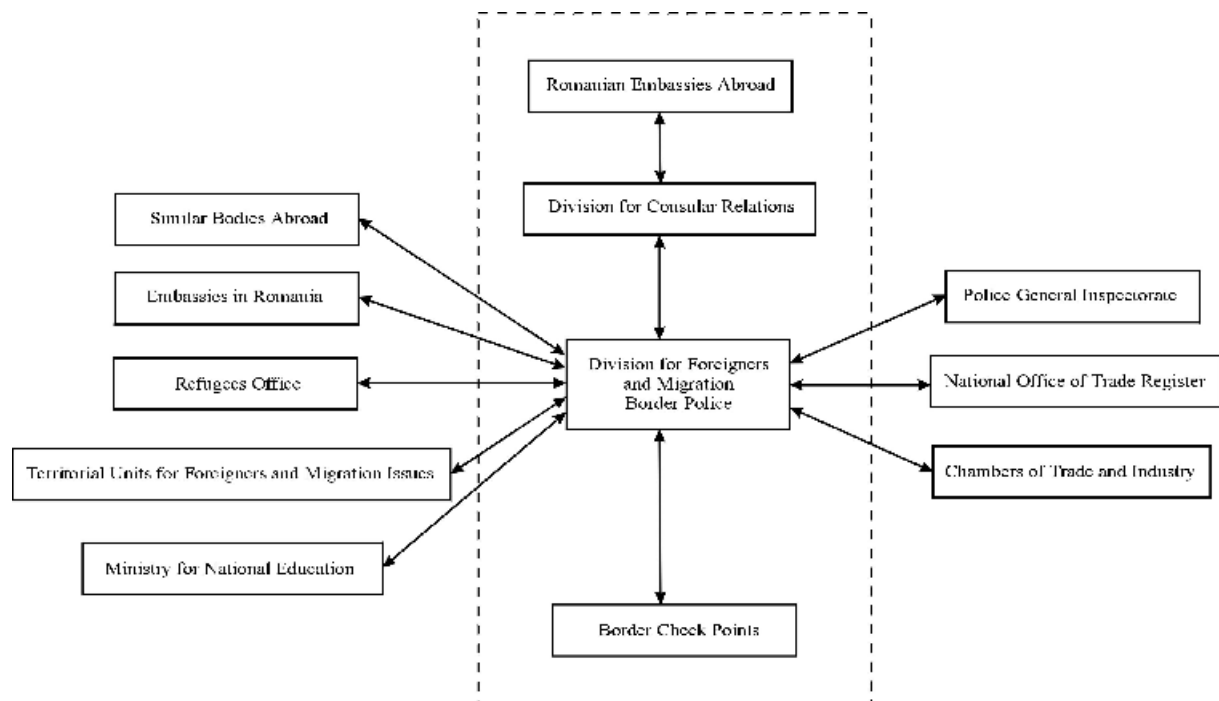
Details are shown in Annex 2-10.

3. In the field of human resources.
 - estimate of the concept concerning the new border police staff building in the Police Academy “ Alexandru Ioan Cuza“ and Military School for non-commissioned officers in Oradea;
 - adoption of a new conception in training the officers by short-term specialised courses;
 - adoption of a new conception concerning the origin and training of non-commissioned officers, sergeants employed on labour contract and conscripts;
 - implementation of the programs for personnel training by international attendance.
4. In the logistics and financial fields.
 - revision of the endowing programs, according to the European standards in the field, the **assessment**, reorganisation and structural and functional reform;
 - reviewing and modification of endowment and exploiting normative of the necessary logistic support for carrying on the missions by the Romanian Border Police;
 - assimilation of the technique and endowments assured through external support and assistance;
 - foresight and execution of capital repairs and works of water and gas supply for 15% of the buildings under Border Police administration;
 - conversion of the buildings not used any more due to the reorganisation, into residence buildings for officers;
 - endowment of specific border police clothing for all the personnel;
 - stopping the usage, donation to other institutions, modification and **cassation** of the motor vehicles that do not meet the legal condition any more.

Scheme of the *Information system for processing visa-applications* component



Scheme of the information flow between the involved institutions for the *Information system for processing visa-applications* component



Information System

1. *Number of consulates that will be linked* - 100

2. *Number of border points that will be linked* - 60

3. *Additional Centres that will be linked:*

- 42 regional centres
- General Inspectorate of Police
- National Office of Trade Register
- Chamber of Trade and Industry
- Ministry for National Education
- Ministry of Finances

4. *Hardware for Central Processing in Bucharest*

- (2 networks located at the Division for Consular Relation and at the Division for Foreigners and Migration)
- 2 servers medium capacity
- 2 UPS
- 2 routers
- 2 modems
- 2 firewalls with capacity of Virtual Private Network, encryption, authentication
- 5 workstations for software development
- 5 notebooks
- 10 workstations
- 7 printers
- 4 scanners
- network elements

5. *Software*

- Windows 2000 server
- Unix 11
- Windows 2000 Professional
- Oracle 8I
- Visual Studio Enterprise
- SQL
- Antivirus
- Office 2000
- Application programs

6. *Current flow of visa traffic*

- for 3000 to 12000 visas/year – 18 Consulates (10 of EU Member States)– average 9388 visas
- for 1000 to 3000 visas/year - 21 Consulates (4 of EU Member States)– average 2619 visas
- under 1000 visas/year – 61 Consulates – average 918 visas
- 180000 visas/year at the Otopeni International Airport
- 95000 visas/year at the west border points (Nadlac, Curtici, Bors)

- 25000 visas/year other border points

7. *Annual flow* is about 580000 visas

20 % of Consulates and border points have hardware and software equipment able to work properly in this system (Pentium processors, RAM memory, HDD, CD ROM, printers, modems).

Information flow

registration of visa applications at the Consular Offices

transmission of the application to the MFA, Division for Consular Relations

the MFA, Division for Consular Relations checks with the Ministry of Interior the eligibility of visa applications

the MFA, Division for Consular Relations transmits the answer to the application to the Consular Office

the Consular Office issues (or not) the visa

the Consular Office inform the MFA, Division for Consular Relations, on the visa characteristics

the MFA, Division for Consular Relations, inform the Ministry of Interior on all visas issued by the Romanian consulates abroad

the Ministry of Interior informs the Romanian border-check points on all visa issued.