

**PHARE 2004  
STANDARD PROJECT FICHE**

**1. Basic Information:**

**1.1 CRIS Number:** Phare 2004/016-772.03.12

**1.2 Title:** "Fight against organised crime – An Inter- Institutional Approach"

**1.3 Sector:** Justice and Home Affairs

**1.4 Location:** Romania

**1.5 Duration:** According to the 2004 Financing Memorandum (Annual)

**2. Overall objective**

Reinforce the strategic, institutional and operational capacity of law enforcement structures in the fight against organised crime

**2.1 Project purpose**

Strengthen anti-organised crime functions based on an integrated sector strategy ensuring the strategic and operational co-operation between all law enforcement institutions

**2.2 Accession Partnership and NPAA priority**

**Accession Partnership**

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Develop and implement a strategy to combat organised crime in line with the Pre-Accession Pact on Organised Crime: (i) establish a framework for improved co-operation and co-ordination between law enforcement agencies specialised in fighting various forms of crime (with special attention to the fight against financial and economic crime, trafficking in drugs, counterfeited goods and weapons); and (ii) provide further specialised training in the above areas

Continue the fight against drugs by: (i) continuing to implement the National Strategy to Combat Drug Abuse and Illicit Traffic of Drugs and Precursors; (ii) strengthening the administrative and co-ordinating capacities of the National Anti-drug Agency; (iii) legally establishing a National Focal Point with a clear mandate that stipulates its main tasks and responsibilities; and (iv) further developing the drug information system to provide more accurate monitoring and assessment of the situation

NPAA

Short-Term Priorities

- Continuing the efforts for concluding new protocols and co-operation agreements with similar institutions from EU member states;
- Adopting the law on fight against cyber-crime;

- Adoption of a law on the juridical regime of the essential chemical substances and of the precursors;
- Participation in common training programmes of the public servants from police, customs and justice.

### **Medium-Term Priorities**

- Improving the reaction capacity of the police forces, developing the specific infrastructure;
- Improving the capacity of the police forces of co-operating with INTERPOL and EUROPOL;
- Setting up and endowing a molecular genetics laboratory within the Criminality Institute of the General Inspectorate of Police and modernizing the AND laboratory of the Legal Medicine National Institute, as a Position Paper commitment for Chapter 24 – JHA
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- The setting up of the National Focal Point as an independent institution;
- Endowing of the central anti-drug laboratory with modern, analytic apparatus;

### **Roadmap for Romania, Chapter 24 Justice & Home Affairs**

#### **Short Term:**

- Adopt and implement a national drugs strategy in line with the EU Drugs Strategy 2000-2004 and continue to take steps to prepare for participation in the Reitox network

#### **Medium Term:**

- Continue efforts to establish an accountable and fully co-ordinated professional police organisation able to efficiently combat ordinary as well as various forms of organised crime such as trafficking in drugs, people, etc.

### **2.3 Contribution to National Development Plan (if applicable)**

Not applicable

#### **3.1. Background and justification**

Though intensive, efforts for fighting organised crime have been rather disconnected, covering general legislative and institutional issues as follows:

An Act on the prevention and combating of trafficking in human beings and a relevant Action Plan were adopted in 2001. In May 2002 legislation was enacted which lays down penalties to be inflicted for acts perpetrated by Romanian citizens abroad and by stateless persons registered in Romania. Also, co-operation agreements relating to the fight against trans-border organised crime have been signed with several countries in the region. This framework was strengthened in 2002 through the adoption of Act no. 682/19.12.2002 on witness protection, in line with the EU acquis based on assistance from Great Britain under a Phare 1998 project. This Act institutionalises the National Office for Witness Protection and was followed in

2003 by Act no.39/2003 on preventing and countering organised crime. The latter Act is fully in line with the provisions of the UN Convention against organised trans-national crime, ratified by Romania under Act no. 565/2002, as well as with the EU acquis in the field. A National Committee for Crime Prevention has been set up through the provisions of the Government Decision no. 763/2001, and through the provisions article 4<sup>th</sup> from the Law no 39/2003 it has been established as a part of the above mention committee, the Central Group for analysing and co-ordination of the crime prevention activities. In order that this central body to accomplish the objectives set up by the law, mainly to drawn up and update on regular basis the National Action Plan for preventing and fight against organized crime, a more effective cooperation is needed between all the institutions involved in the area.

The requirement for a comprehensively articulated framework under the shape of a national strategy, as recommended also by the European Commission in the Road Map for Romania, arises from the need to integrate all the efforts outlined above based on EU assistance in a so sensitive area where Romanian expertise as available at the moment does not always rise to the challenge of unravelling the highly complex and multi-faceted fabric of organised crime. This National Strategy on Countering Organised Crime is being drafted by a working group, under the co-ordination of the Public Ministry. The Ministry of Administration and Interior, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Domestic Intelligence Service and the Foreign Intelligence Service are taking part in the Working Group. The draft strategy and the corresponding Action Plan will be finalised at the end of June 2004.

Countering organised crime is directly conditioned by obtaining reliable intelligence in this respect. This is why a Criminal Intelligence Analysis Unit has been created within the Directorate General for Combatting Organised Crime and Anti-Drug in 2003. The database set up within this unit, comprising intelligence collection, processing, analysing, elaboration of relationed maps (GIS), forecasts elaboration, etc., needs to be strengthened and further interconnected with the regional centres of DGCOCA.

In terms of drug supply reduction, regional centres for Combatting Organised Crime and Anti- Drug are operational under the co-ordination of the Directorate General for Combatting Organised Crime and Anti-Drug subordinated to the Ministry of Administration and Interior, as shown also above. Inter-institutional co-operation for drug supply reduction has materialised into a protocol of co-operation between the Customs Administration and the Romanian Border Police.

The Directorate General for Combatting Organised Crime and Anti-Drug has been provided with relevant equipment in the framework of the aforementioned Phare project. Co-financing funds under this project have been earmarked for the procurement of 25 tape recorders, 4 video cameras, 10 photo cameras and 5 videos to be used in preventing and countering drugs trafficking and illegal consumption. Under the national programme titled *Fighting the White Death*, the Ministry of Administration and Interior has approved the amount of 5750 MROL for equipping 4 drug analysis laboratories in the counties of Timis, Cluj, Constanta and Iasi. Also, the drugs

analysis laboratories in Bucharest and Cluj will be equipped with specialised devices under a Phare 2003 supply contract. Even if the territorial branches of DGCOCA and of the Public Ministry's Section for Countering Organised Crime and Anti-Drug lack endowment, the upgrading should start from the headquarters as national co-ordination point, because it wouldn't be very efficient to modernise the local units before the headquarters, this being the co-ordination centre. Therefore, the endowment of Bucharest centre is approached in the present fiche as a pilot site, in order to be followed, in the forthcoming years, by endowing the other main territorial centres.

The current project proposal builds on the results of the previous PHARE assistance and is meant to secure permanent preparedness of relevant structures in the prevention and combating of most kinds of organised crime. The project proposal focuses on increasing the institutional and operational capacity of fighting organised crime, i.a. through the improvement of inter-institutional co-operation through the provision of training to inter-institutional target groups such as customs, police, border police, judges and prosecutors. It is proposed that all this be achieved in the framework of a classical twinning arrangement coupled with a supply arrangement to provide for relevant minimal equipment needs in the absence of which the implementation of the national strategy to be developed will be very difficult.

This proposed project requires co-ordination and intensive co-operation among all the national and regional stakeholders in the fight against organised crime such as the the Prosecutor's Office, the Romanian Police, the Romanian Gendarmerie, the Customs Administration, the Ministry of Justice, etc.

for Combatting Organised Crime and Anti- Drug for Combatting Organised Crime and Anti- Drug for Combatting Organised Crime and Anti- Drug

### **3.2. Linked activities**

**The 1998 Phare Police Programme**, which provided assistance in the development of the Act on the organisation and operation of the Romanian Police, the Police Officer's Act and the Act on witness protection. The project was also instrumental in increasing the proficiency of Romanian police officers through the many training sessions which focused on organised crime aspects. The findings of this project have been used in the programming of three Phare 2002 projects on demilitarisation, corruption among the police forces and human resources management.

**Phare1999 Project " Strengthening the capacity of the Romanian institutions involved in the prevention and control of money-laundering"**, focused on institutional building for the newly created National Office for the Prevention and Control of Money Laundering;

**Phare1999 Project "Integrated programme to strengthen the capacity of the State institutions of Romania in the fight against public corruption and related organised crime involving national officials in relation to both active corruption and passive corruption"**, focused on setting up the National Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office and its operational framework;

**Phare 2000 project RO-0006.17 - Measures to develop and implement a National Strategy to Combat Drug Abuse and Illicit Drug Trafficking.** The main objective of the project was to develop a comprehensive National Strategy to Combat Drug Abuse and Illicit Traffic of Drugs (together with concrete plans for actions to be taken), complemented by sectoral strategies, in line with EU standards and best practices, based on a review of the current legislation on drug law enforcement, the existence of appropriate structures and systems to implement the formulated strategies and action plans and a strong inter- and intra agency co-operation and co-ordination. The project achieved its objectives upon conclusion in March 2003.

**The 2002 Phare Programme (follow-up on the project above), RO 02/000-586.04.15 - "Modernisation and reform of law enforcement agencies and strengthening of anti-corruption structures"** focuses on enhancing the overall conceptual and operational capability of Mol training functions, the capabilities of the Romanian Police supporting the implementation of a demilitarised and decentralised policing system in line with EU models, as well as the institutional capacity of the Mol to prevent and counter internal corruption according to EU standards in the field and the law-enforcement capabilities of the Romanian Gendarmerie in line with EU procedures and practices.

**The Phare 2002 Project** relating to the strengthening of procedures in the fight against trafficking in human beings and drugs, the main beneficiary of which is the Romanian Border Police. The project started in March 2004.

**The 2002 Phare Programme** "Integrated programme to strengthen the capacity of Romanian institutions involved in the fight against money laundering, the combat against the financing of terrorism and related organised crime" focuses on strengthening the capacity of the anti-money laundering institutional system (in line with the EUs Second Money Laundering Directive and special recommendations against the financing of terrorism of the Financial Action Task Force set up by OECD members).

**The 2003 Phare Programme - "Compliance with EU accession criteria on police co-operation and the fight against organized crime"** focuses on creating a Resource Centre for countering Trafficking in Human Beings, developing a national DNA profiling database for use in the forensic identification of Romanian nationals perpetrating offences on the territory of EU Member States, in line with methodologies and quality management standards recommended by the European DNA Profiling Group, further strengthening of the institutional and operational capacity of the Romanian Police and Antidrug National Agency in preventing and fighting against drugs trafficking and abuse and setting up a EUROPOL Unit in line with EU standards.

**Phare 2003 Project "Fighting against drugs trafficking and abuse" (classical twinning and supply), which is expected to yield the following results:**

- primary and secondary legislation on the licit circuit of psychotropic substances – drafted in line with EU standards and submitted for approval

- legislation on the licit circuit of narcotics – revised in line with EU standards and submitted for approval
- secondary legislation on laboratory operation norms drafted in line with EU standards and submitted for approval
- an awareness campaign against drugs run at national level
- Antidrug National Agency's staff adequately trained to monitor, coordinate and evaluate anti-drug activities carried out by national and international agencies and organizations
- Local prevention & counseling centers' staff appropriately trained to play their roles in preventing drug consumption
- staff (about 6 persons) from both the territorial drugs analysis laboratory in Cluj and the central laboratory in Bucharest adequately trained in the field of drugs methodology.
- staff trained (about 4 persons) in new methods for drug analysis used by drug analysis experts.
- staff trained (about 100 persons) in inspection methods related to sanitary units dealing with the delivery of medicine containing narcotic and psychotropic substances.
- equipment for the National Resource Centre on Drugs within the Antidrug National Agency – delivered.
- drug analysis equipment for the regional center in Cluj and for the center in Bucharest – delivered.

***PHARE 2003/005-551.04.17 - "Support for the penitentiary system"***, implemented by the Ministry of Justice, has a twinning component aiming at improving the capacity of prison system to fight against drug-related problems, including drawing up a strategy for the prevention and combat of drug use and traffic in prison system. The supply component focuses on equipment for detection of drugs when entering and inside prisons and kits for the management of overdose crises.

***Phare Regional Anti-Money Laundering project***, focusing on strengthening the anti-money laundering systems in the 10 Candidate Countries

***Project on Licit Drug Control and Illicit Synthetic Drugs (Phare Multi-Beneficiary)***

The project focused on undertaking a comprehensive assessment of the legislation and institutional capacity regarding the licit drug control and the illicit synthetic drug situation in all Partner Countries. Special attention was given to the compatibility between the national legislation on licit drug control and the EU Acquis, as well as the capacity of the relevant institutions to enforce the legislation. The project also aimed to raise awareness on these issues and to design an assistance project on Licit Drug Control and Illicit Synthetic Drugs (see planned projects, "The Synthetic Drugs Project").

***Joint UNDCP-Phare Drug Law Enforcement Programme for South-Eastern Europe***

This programme started in January 1999 and included Bulgaria, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Romania. The programme focused on strengthening national capacities to dismantle drug trafficking organisations,

to dismantle illegal drug manufacturing laboratories, to detect illegal drugs at borders and to prosecute drug traffickers. As part of the preparatory phase, fact finding and assessment missions were conducted in 1997-98. The programme started in February 1999 and supported the fight against drugs mainly at the border crossing points.

***United Nations Drugs Control Programme AD/RER/01/F35 - Strengthening of capacities for collection and analysis of criminal intelligence in South-Eastern Europe***

This programme is aiming at providing assistance for the strengthening and upgrading of national capacities for collection and analysis of criminal intelligence, primarily in support of major drug-related investigations, in seven countries of South Eastern Europe. It was started in June 2002 and it will develop for 26 months, as a follow-up of the *Joint UNDCP-Phare Drug Law Enforcement Programme for South-Eastern Europe*.

***RIPE Programme*** (Registered Informants Programme Enhancement) was developed in co-operation with the British Police. The overall objective is the establishment within the General Directorate for Countering Organised Crime and Anti-Drugs of a database to be used by all involved units. A RIPE unit consisting of 2 project officers has been set up in July 2002.

***Project of the European Council*** on assessing the measures for combating money-laundering;

***Octopus II Programme*** on combating the corruption and organized crime, continued by the PACO Programmes;

***PACO NETWORKING 2003*** - "Development of the regional judiciary co-operation, particularly in the fields of the witness protection, of the prevention and combat of the traffic in human beings", financed by the Council of Europe through SPAI Project

***PACO PROCEEDS 2004*** - "Strengthening of the capacity of investigation of the financial offences and of seizure of the product of the offence", financed by the Council of Europe through SPAI Project

***Bilateral co-operation projects*** with France, Britain and Spain, comprising training sessions organized by CEPOL (European Police College) and AEPC (Association of the European Police Colleges), as well as with the Swiss Police regarding the implementation of the *community police* concept. Training seminars were also held in Budapest and Bucharest by The Alcohol, Tobacco and Fire Arms Bureau from the USA.

### **3.3. Results**

*Classical twinning :*

Module 1– Institutional development

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- Assessment of legal and institutional framework in place and gaps analysis compared to EU acquis - elaborated and approved
- Action plan relating to criminal intelligence management at the national level based on the institutional co-operation - developed and included

as an annex in the National Strategy on the prevention and combating of organised crime

- A co-ordination body in place, acting as an intelligence focal point for countering organized crime in the General Prosecutor's Office, Division for Countering Organised Crime
- Multiannual investment plan – developed
- Internal regulations for enforcing the Law no.682/2002 on witness protection - drafted
- inter-institutional action plan in co-operation with the Ministry of Justice, the Public Ministry, the Prosecutor's Office with the Supreme Court of Justice – developed and included as an annex in the National Strategy on the prevention and combating of organised crime
- secondary legislation on the organisation and operation of local and central relevant services responsible for bomb threats, booby traps, explosive devices, etc. – drafted and submitted for approval
- manual on special intervention techniques – developed
- work protocols with intelligence structures in the field of countering drugs trafficking– elaborated
- Joint methodology with the Prosecutor Office in the field of countering drugs trafficking – elaborated
- Joint protocol with Ministry of Health and Ministry of Economy and Trade in order to implement the notification and authorization of the precursors operations, according to the provisions of law and according to the UE recommendation (3677/1990) – elaborated
- Joint methodology of work with Border Police, Customs and Prosecutor Office in order to implement the EU Schengen Catalogue, volume 4, "Police co-operation, recommendation and best practices concerning the mutual assistance in urgent situations, trans - border surveillance and controlled deliveries" – elaborated
- Exchange of researches and strategic analysis on drugs phenomenon – achieved
- catalogue on ecstasy types - published
- periodical publication on drugs types presentation - published

#### Module 2 – Training component

- around 190 staff trained in witness protection issues, including 40 penitentiary personnel, 50 police officers, 50 prosecutors, 50 judges
- 50 intelligence officers - trained in criminal intelligence collection and analysis techniques in relation to organised crime
- 10 police officers trained in database management
- 10 staff from the Forensic Science Institute laboratories trained at advanced level in document examination (document forgery and falsification techniques involving computerised methods and modern reproducing equipment)
- 40 police officers and 40 Gendarmerie officers trained in special interventions issues
- 44 analysts trained in intelligence analysis techniques
- 41 PC operators trained in intelligence analysis techniques
- 36 operative officers trained to use the data base



- 19 command officers trained to use the data base
- 20 officers (14 from the territorial structures and 6 from the headquarter) trained in advanced techniques on intelligence analyses related to drugs trafficking
- 20 officers (14 from the territorial structures and 6 from the headquarter) trained in advanced techniques on intelligence analyses related to trafficking in human beings
- 20 officers (14 from the territorial structures and 6 from the headquarter) trained in advanced techniques on intelligence analyses related to international trafficking of stolen vehicles
- 20 officers (14 from the territorial structures and 6 from the headquarter) trained in advanced techniques on intelligence analyses related to money laundering
- 20 officers (14 from the territorial structures and 6 from the headquarter) trained in advanced techniques on intelligence analyses related to cyber-crime
- 7 analysts (3 from the territorial structures and 4 from the headquarters) trained in strategic analyses techniques of the criminal phenomenon
- 2 officers (undercover policemen) trained in backstopping issues
- 148 staff working in the organized crime area trained in countering trafficking in human beings (40 prosecutors, 58 police officers, 20 gendarmerie officers, 10 border police officers, 20 judges and experts from the Ministry of Justice)
- 120 staff working in the organized crime area trained in countering forgery and counterfeiting of currency and other means of payments (40 prosecutors, 60 police officers, 20 judges)
- 100 staff working in the organized crime area trained in countering money laundering (40 prosecutors, 40 police officers, 20 judges and experts from the Ministry of Justice)
- 80 staff working in the organized crime area trained in countering cyber crime (40 prosecutors, 20 police officers, 20 judges and experts from the Ministry of Justice)
- 150 staff working in the organized crime area trained in countering international theft and trafficking in vehicles (40 prosecutors, 40 police officers, 30 gendarmerie officers, 20 judges, 20 penitentiary personnel)
- 130 staff working in the organized crime area trained in countering terrorism related organized crime (40 prosecutors, 40 police officers, 30 gendarmerie officers, 20 judges)
- 4 police officers trained in data preservation domain
- 10 police officers trained in the field of undercover agents
- 2 officers trained on WEB programming
- 2 officers trained on WEB pages developing
- 2 officers trained in relevant data collection from open sources (newspapers, internet) and analysis
- 50 police officers from the new established structures from the territorial level trained in combating drug trafficking, precursors and clandestine laboratories

- 20 police officers from the central and territorial level trained in drugs phenomenon evaluation, methods and operative techniques
- 220 staff trained in drug supply reduction issues (40 customs, 10 border police, 50 police officers, 10 gendarmerie officers, 10 from the National Anti-Drug Agency, 40 prosecutors, 40 judges )
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Module 3 – : Development of data bases and data processing for the specialized structures on combating the organized crimes and anti-drug

- WEB multi-tier architecture application to assure the territorial structures access on the counterfeit currency data base – operational
- GIS electronic maps integrated in data base
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- IT application in relation to the database on firearms – developed
- document specimen database/collection developed (ID cards, passports, bank values, banknotes, especially euros) – developed
- the capacity of IT data preservation according to EU Convention recommendation on cyber – crime (23.11.2003, Budapest) – implemented

The National Firearms Register will have several components (data bases) that must be functional upon the accession date according to the commitments assumed by Romania within the negotiations, as follows:

- lethal weapons record
- non-lethal weapons record
- legal owners of arms and ammunition record
- Romanian armourers and data on authorization, possession, use and transfer documents record
- shooting stand records
- records on stolen/lost/found arms and ammunition
- records for arms and ammunition generally wanted on the Romanian territory and at international level

In the first phase, data bases ensuring the management of records on arm and firearm owners, at national level, will be achieved with internal resources provided that the monitoring system of firearm operations is implemented upon the accession date, according to Directive CE 477/1991.

This monitoring system will also ensure Schengen Implementation System supplies and operational data exchange according to art. 91 from the Schengen Convention.

The requested funds will support the enhancement of the National Firearms Register in order to advance from a national data base to a data base capable to ensure data and information collection and management according to Directive CE 477/1991 and Schengen Convention requirements. This working instrument will reinforce Romania's position as a « stability pillar » in the region, from the point of view of firearms and ammunition.

The new data base system will be managed by the General Inspectorate of the Romanian Police – The Independent Service for Arms, Explosives and Toxic Substances –and will be integrated within the IT network of MAI. AT

national level, there is no other similar system or components to overlap with the ones of the National Firearms Register.

The Central National Office on Fighting Counterfeit Currency, Credit Cards, Travellers Vouchers, etc. was set up in March 2003 as a new unit within GDCOCA. In order to be able to tackle the counterfeit currency, especially EURO, it needs further strengthening and endowment. The database was established, comprising data regarding the characteristics of genuine and counterfeited currency, documents, travellers vouchers, credit cards, etc., and it is daily updated with new information at national level. In order to obtain the best results in this field, the database needs international support both as concerns equipment and specific data input. One of the most important achievement will be the input of fake banknotes characteristics in Central Database and the ability to make the connections between suspects and fake note characteristics, with the final purpose to efficiently fight counterfeiting currency.

The EU Convention recommendation on cyber – crime (23.11.2003, Budapest) was signed by Romania and it is going to be ratified by the Romanian Parliament. According to this, the signing Parties are obliged to create appropriate structures for fighting cyber-crime and also to urgently take steps in order to preserve specific data which, according to their characteristics (internet flow) may disappear anytime. Every signing Party created a Contact Point for fighting cyber-crime. In Romania, the contact point is located at the Cyber-crime Unit within GDCOCA. The international exchange of operational information in this field goes first through this contact point, being followed by the Rogatory Commission procedures, supporting therefore the actions of EU MS in countering cyber-crime. As Romania has little experience in fighting cyber-crime, any technical solutions and related training on data preservation and related issues used by EU MS would be of interest to be approached within the twinning covenant.

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- Module 6

*Supply:*

- Microsoft licenses sharepoint server for 10 users, ARCVIEW licenses, ARCVIEW developing kit, Bucharest electronic map, dedicated software in order to develop the database on money laundering
- PCs, video cameras, video projector, digital photo camera, digital tape recorder, (trafficking in human beings)
- Work stations, 3 electronic microscopes to identify the paper and ink characteristics, device to operative check the banknotes, fluorescent lamps, control magnifying glasses (counterfeit currency)
- Hard components (network tap, PC s, work station, modems, UPS), afferent soft (cyber crime)

- 20 notebooks, 20 portable printers (countering international stolen vehicles trafficking)
- IT equipment and dedicated software delivered to General Inspectorate of Police, in order to support witness protection functions
- audio, video and photo surveillance technique equipment for countering drugs supply
- Specific technical equipment delivered to the audience halls in the 3 main pilot courts from Bucharest (High Court of Cassation and Justice, Bucharest Court of appeal, Bucharest Tribunal) in order to support witness protection during criminal trial. According to the Criminal Procedure Code and the specialized Law on organized crime – 39/2003 - courts should be able to ensure proper protection to witnesses during the criminal proceedings. This will require the proper endowment with secure internal television networks able to distort the witness's image and voice. The system should be compatible with the actual technical means used in recording and storing de voice declarations made during criminal public hearings.

The technical specifications of the needed equipment will be provided through the feasibility study that will be carried out within the Phare 2002 programme "Integrated programme to strengthen the capacity of Romanian institutions involved in the fight against money laundering, the combat against the financing of terrorism and related organized crime"- activity 3.4.3. of the project fiche - "Feasibility study on the necessity to create specialized databases and an interconnected network. Assessment of related investments" (*budget: 0,20 MEURO*)

- IT equipment and dedicated software delivered to the Public Ministry in order to support organised crime investigation functions
- physical and chemical analysis equipment (e.g. infrared microscope coupled with infrared spectrometre; visible and polarised light comparative microscope etc.) – delivered to the General Inspectorate of Police to support the forensic function
- IT equipment and dedicated software delivered to General Inspectorate of Police, delivered to support the operation of the National Firearms Register
- minimal intervention equipment (e.g. protection outfit, remote detonation devices, IT equipment) – delivered to the General Inspectorate of Police to support special intervention functions

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### **3.4. Activities**

#### *3.4.1. Classical twinning:*

Module 1 – Institutional development

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- assessing the legal and institutional framework in place and drawing up a gaps analysis compared to EU acquis
- Setting up a co-ordination body in order to function as an intelligence focal point for countering organized crime in the General Prosecutor's Office, Division for Countering Organised Crime. Its main attribution would be the national institutional co-ordination and implementation of the national strategy.
- workshops and inter-institutional conference for the development and presentation of an inter-institutional action plan on witness protection issues (Romanian partners shall include the Ministry of Justice, the Public Ministry, the Prosecutor's Office with the Supreme Court of Justice etc.)
- drawing up norms for enforcing the Law no. 682/2002 on witness protection
- workshops to develop an action plan relating to intelligence management in co-operation with relevant stakeholders.
- workshops to assist in the development of a multiannual investment plan relating to countering organised crime
- workshops and seminars to assist in the development of a manual on intervention techniques
- workshops and seminars to assist in the development of secondary legislation on the organisation and operation of local and central relevant services responsible for bomb threats, booby traps, explosive devices, etc.
- seminars to draw up protocols with intelligence units in order to increase the institutional capacity of fight drugs trafficking
- working group and related workshop activities to elaborate the system project on connection to the National Anti-drug Agency, General Directorate for Computerised Public Records, Register of Road Vehicles and Trade Register's data base in order to increase the institutional capacity of fight drugs trafficking
- working group and related workshop activities on joint methodology with the Prosecutor Office in order to increase the institutional capacity of fight drugs trafficking
- working group and related workshop activities on joint protocol with Ministry of Health and Ministry of Economy and Trade in order to implement the notification and authorization of the precursors operations, according to the provisions of law and according to the EU recommendation (3677/1990)
- working group and related workshop activities on joint methodology of work with Border Police, Customs and Prosecutor Office in order to implement the EU Schengen Catalogue, volume 4, " Police co-operation, recommendation and best practices concerning the mutual assistance in urgent situations, trans border surveillance and controlled deliveries
- workshops and seminars to exchange researches and strategic analyze on drugs phenomenon
- drawing up a catalogue on extasy types
- related training and on the job support for drawing up a periodical publication on drugs types

## Module 2 – Training component

- seminars and training courses at central and local levels in the following fields:

- witness protection issues
- intelligence gathering and processing techniques in relation to organised crime
- database management
- document examination issues (document forgery and falsification techniques involving computerised methods and modern reproducing equipment)
- special intervention aspects
- decision making and operational management of special intervention operations
- joint training (2 seminars) for prosecutors, officers, private agencies (2 days, 5 prosecutors, 5 officers, 10 another); theme of seminars: elaboration of data exchange models ;
- training course on relevant data collection from the open sources (newspapers, internet) and data analysis
- training course on integrating GIS electronic maps in data base
- training courses on WEB programming and WEB pages developing
- developing of the inter-agencies co-operation by joint seminars attended by the representatives of all agencies involved in the optimization of the data flow (Custom General Agency, Trade Register, the National Office on Money Laundering)
- joint training seminars on trafficking in human beings (40 prosecutors, 58 police officers, 20 gendarmerie officers, 10 border police officers, 20 judges)
- joint training seminars on countering forgery and counterfeiting of currency and other means of payments (40 prosecutors, 60 police officers, 20 judges)
- joint training seminars on countering money laundering (40 prosecutors, 40 police officers, 20 judges)
- joint training seminars on cyber crime (40 prosecutors, 20 police officers, 20 judges)
- joint training seminars on theft and trafficking in vehicles (40 prosecutors, 40 police officers, 30 gendarmerie officers, 20 judges, 20 penitentiary personnel)
- joint training seminars on countering terrorism related organized crime (40 prosecutors, 40 police officers, 30 gendarmerie officers, 20 judges)
- training course on intelligence analysis techniques (10 days, 44 analysts)
- training courses on intelligence analysis techniques (5 days, 41 PC operators)
- training courses on data base use (5 days each, 36 operative officers and 19 command officers)
- training courses on advanced techniques on intelligence analyses related to drugs trafficking
- training courses on advanced techniques on intelligence analyses related to trafficking in human beings
- training courses on advanced techniques on intelligence analyses related to international trafficking of stolen vehicles
- training courses on advanced techniques on intelligence analyses related to money laundering

- training courses on advanced techniques on intelligence analyses related to cyber-crime
- training courses on strategic analyses techniques of the criminal phenomenon
- training courses on undercover policemen (including backstopping issues)
- training course on data preservation domain (4 officers)
- training courses on combating drug trafficking, precursors and clandestine laboratories (50 officers)
- training courses on evaluation, methods and operative techniques (20 officers)
- Training courses, seminars and study visits regarding drug supply reduction issues (including, i.a., methodology for the investigation of illegal trafficking and consumption of drugs, use of undercover agents, practical exercises of surveyed deliveries);

All training activities will be followed by further dissemination of the newly acquired skills by the trainees. The National Institute of the Magistracy, the Training Centre for Prosecutors, the Post-Graduate Training Centre of the Ministry of Administration and Interior and the Gendarmerie Application School will be involved in the train-the trainers activities and especially in the process of further dissemination of the newly acquired skills by the trainees.

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Module 3 – Development of databases and data processing for the specialised structures on combating organised crime and anti-drug

- - workshops for the development of the IT application to support the operation of a database on firearms
  - workshops for the development of a specimen database of ID cards, passports, banknotes, etc.
- working group and related workshop activities regarding the set up of the data preservation capacity according to EU Convention recommendation on cyber – crime (23.11.2003, Budapest)
- needs analysis and technical assistance for setting up a document specimen database (ID cards, passports, bank values, banknotes - especially euros)

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#### *Tasks of the PAA:*

- to provide technical advice on countering organised crime, including the needed secondary legislation;
- to facilitate networking with similar institutions in EU member states in order to stimulate a proper exchange of information and data;
- to co-ordinate the short and medium-term technical assistance from the EU Member States, required to effectively carry out the activities of the project;

- to co-ordinate the transfer of know-how acquired during the training courses and to monitor the first dissemination seminars held by the newly trained trainers.

*Medium- /short-term expertise* will be required for the performance of project tasks as may be decided during covenant negotiations. One medium term expert should be seconded to the General Directorate for Countering Organised Crime and Anti-Drug, having the following tasks:

- to provide technical advice on drafting primary and secondary legislation on countering drugs trafficking and consumption;

**- to facilitate networking with similar institutions in EU member states in order to stimulate a proper exchange of information and data**  
*Profile of the PAA:*

- Solid legal and managerial background in countering organised crime;
- Sound experience in the field of related national co-ordination, policy and norms;
- Sound experience in the field of witness protection issues;
- Sound knowledge of relevant EU legislative and institutional requirements regarding organised crime;
- Sound communication skills and previous experience of working in a multi-disciplinary and multi-national team;
- Previous experience as project coordinator/project manager;
- Good command of English. Knowledge of French is an advantage.

Duration of the assignment of the PAA: The PAA will work within the Public Ministry for a period of 18 months.

#### *Supply:*

All equipment will be procured under a minimum number of tenders with several lots and several contracts. Co-financing shall be made available under the "joint co-financing principle". This means that Phare and national funds will be put together and tendered according to Phare rules and procedures. This requirement is meant to secure more transparency in the use of co-financing funds as recommended during the latest interim evaluation conducted in November - December 2003.

Activities will include:

- drafting technical specifications to be submitted for ex-ante approval
- drafting Tender Dossiers (CFCU) and submitting them for ex-ante approval
- publication of contract forecasts, procurement notices and tender dossiers after ex-ante approval
- organisation of clarification meetings (where deemed necessary as per tender dossier)
- organisation of evaluation sessions as per the provisions of the tender dossiers
- contract award after ex-ante approval of evaluation reports
-



### 3.5. Lessons Learned

Since the 2002 Regular Report legislative progress has been made in most areas of justice and home affairs and especially in organised crime, money laundering, and judicial co-operation in civil matters. The 2003 Regular Report on Romania's progress towards accession shows, nevertheless, that overall legal alignment remains variable: transposition has been quite good in many areas but there are still a number of important areas, most significantly the Schengen *acquis*, where additional efforts are required. Implementation capacity remains weak in almost all cases, particularly anti-corruption, fight against money laundering, protection of the euro against counterfeiting, fighting various types of organised crime and judicial co-operation. In addition to continued legislative alignment, Romania should increase its efforts to develop administrative capacity and inter-agency co-operation. The reliance on legal measures and re-organisation of agencies has often been at the expense of implementation of the law and in many cases there has been little impact on the actual problem that prompted the government's response. In particular the results achieved in policy areas where effective co-operation between a number of services is required (e.g. policing, anti-corruption) have been limited. Greater contacts with partner agencies in neighbouring states would also allow problems that are often trans-national in nature to be tackled more effectively.

In the field of the fight against organised crime, the Law on Preventing and Combating Organised Crime was passed in January 2003. This provides various legal definitions, establishes the framework governing undercover police officers infiltrating organised crime groups, attributes responsibilities to various public authorities and regulates international co-operation. Secondary legislation to implement the reform of the Police was adopted in October and November 2002. The text of a co-operation agreement with Europol was endorsed in May 2003.

There has been significant legal progress in the field of the fight against organised crime although further secondary legislation is still needed. Romania has not yet signed the Protocol to the UN Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition. Reform of the Police has started but is far from complete and should be accelerated. The operational capacity of the police as well as the flow of information between law enforcement agencies needs to be improved. Another area where greater efforts are needed is on improving integration between the law enforcement and judicial systems as available data suggest a low conviction rate. In terms of international police co-operation, the network of police liaison officers has been expanded and

strengthened but the level of other contacts with police services in neighbouring countries is low. More reliable and meaningful statistical instruments for measuring the crime rate are also needed, while new methods of technical crime investigation, including the development of forensic investigation, should be further developed.

Following the 2000-twinning project for GDP on “Strengthening the Romanian Judicial and Penitentiary system”, provided by Phare programme, pre-accession advisor, Mrs. Carmen Martinez Aznar appreciated in her reports that the emphasize should be put on the improvement of the detention conditions, on the creation of the infrastructure and the endowment which is absolutely necessary for implementing a modern prison treatment. It is clear that it shall be impossible to offer a convenient regime to the prisoners as long as the present level of overcrowding is maintained.”

In the declaration made by Mr. Pierre Schmit, head of the delegation of the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment following its visit to Romania in September 2002, it is mentioned that” It is clear that it shall be impossible to offer a convenient regime to the prisoners as long as the present level of overcrowding is maintained”, which directly connects to the lack of equipment and standards inside GDP in order to insure an adequate system for witness protection and fight against terrorism.

#### **4. Institutional Framework:**

The main beneficiary of this project proposal is the Public Ministry. All the institutions participating in the implementation of the National Strategy for fighting organized crime, such as the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Administration and Interior, through its competent bodies, and especially the National Police,, the Customs Authority, etc. are secondary beneficiaries.

The Romanian Public Ministry represents the main pillar among the institutions involved in combating organized criminality because, due to its specific duties, has the role of coordinating and leading the whole activity of criminal investigation carried out against this criminal phenomenon.

The whole legislative process for the harmonization to the specific system of the European Union followed and ensured the necessary procedural guarantees for the full observance of the fundamental human rights and liberties, but also for the transfer of the most important competencies in the area of combating organized criminality to the Romanian Public Ministry.

The Romanian Public Ministry organizes and leads the whole activity of combating organized criminality, with the support of the specialized structures of the Ministry of Administration and Internal Affairs.

The Ministry of Administration and Interior was reorganised according to the Government Decision no.725/28.06.2003 on the organisational structure and the staff of the Ministry of Administration and Interior (O.J. no.478/04.07.2003), which regulates the merging of the Ministry of Interior with the Ministry of Public Administration. As a result, a new organisational structure has been set up. However, these administrative changes do not

impact upon the PHARE Programmes management structures created within the beneficiary structures of the Ministry.

At the level of the Romanian Police General Inspectorate, the acceleration of the structural and organizational building process is fully illustrated by measures regarding the setting up of some new structures in order to strengthen the institutional building, as follows:

- Setting up the *National Office for Witness Protection*

The activity of recruitment of the police officers that are going to work within the National Office for Witness Protection is still on going, as well as the analysis process of the operability of the Office, that has in programme two protected witness. Therefore, the National Office for Witness Protection has been recently set up, and it needs further strengthening and developing, both as regards specialised training and necessary endowment.

- Reorganisation of the General Directorate for Combating the Organized Crime and Anti-drug (GDCOCA)

In order to investigate the organized crimes, in 1993 was set up the structure on combating organized crime and anti-drug named in present the General Directorate for Combating the Organized Crime and Anti-drug (GDCOCA), a specialized unit within Romanian National Police (or GIRP – the General Inspectorate of the Romanian Police) from the Ministry of Administration and Interior (MAI).

GDCOCA is organized, is function and is developing its activities according to the provisions of Law 40/2002 regarding the organization and functioning of the MAI, Law 218/2002 regarding the functioning and the organization of the Romanian Police, Law 360/2002 on police staff status and its own Regulation of organization and functioning.

At the 01.08.2003, GDCOCA was re-organized as follows:

There are two directorates within the GDCOCA: the Directorate on Combating the Organized Crime and the Anti-drug Directorate.

1. Within the Directorate on Combating the Organized Crime specialized structures on countering (a) Counterfeit currency, credit cards, travelers cheques (b) NBC, strategic materials, terrorism (c) International trafficking on human beings (d) International trafficking with stolen cars (e) Cyber-crime are functioning.

Within the new structure, 42 women officers were selected in order to identify and interview the trafficking in human beings victims and will ensure a climate for improving the victim treatment in the assistance and protection centres to be set up, according to the Law 678/2001 provisions in the Satu Mare, Arad, Timis, Mehedinti, Ilfov, Giurgiu, Galati, Iasi, Botosani counties.

2. Within the Anti-drug Directorate specialized structures on countering (a) Synthetic drugs, cocaine, hashish and derivatives (b) Heroin, opium and derivatives (c) Precursors, clandestine laboratories and crops are functioning.

At the territorial level territorial structures foreseen with the corresponded lines of work under the GDCOCA's operative and professional subordination were set up, having the relevant territorial competences based on the same principle as the Prosecutor offices nearby the Appeal Courts and Counties tribunals.

Also, at the central level the GDCOCA is helped to implement the strategies and the actions plan by technical structures under the direct subordination of the GDCOCA's leading. These structures (services) which serve both directorates are: (a) Intelligence analyses, (b) Synthesis, prognosis and co-operation with foreign law enforcement agencies, (c) Flagrant (d) Money laundering (e) Intelligence and investigation in the organized crime sphere (f) Undercover agents (g) Communication and IT, (h) Administration (i) Forensic office.

• Reorganization of the Bucharest Police General Directorate through:

- elimination of the Custody Service and its reduction to an office level, within the Criminal Investigation Service, as well as setting up, in all the police stations the Custody- Transfer Compartments
- setting up, to the sector level, an operative office, specialized in flagrant, pursuit and suspicious deaths
- setting up, within the Criminal Investigation Services from the police stations, the Procedures Compartment, relieving the operative staff activity
- setting up the nucleus of criminal investigation, at sector level, in order to solve the cases of the economic and operative offices
- balance of the positions of the Economic – Financial Services from the police sectors and the police stations
- Setting up 11 operative surveillance and investigation services within the County Police Inspectorates from Alba, Arges, Bacau, Bihor, Cluj, Dolj, Galati, Iasi, Mures, Timis and Constanta

In line with the Romanian Police reform and the accession conditions to the EU, on September 15<sup>th</sup> 2003 was approved the Ministry of Administration and Interior Order on reorganization of the Economic and Financial Police Directorate, named for now on *Fraud Investigation Directorate*, organized in 7 services, each of them having precise attributions in countering and investigating frauds perpetrated in different sectors of the Romanian society. The Ministry of Justice, as one of the beneficiaries of this project, has two kinds of attributions regarding the project objectives. On one hand, the Ministry of Justice, through its specialized Department for Prosecutor's Office Relations as well as Criminality and Corruption Prevention, deals with the co-ordination and monitoring the implementation of the criminality prevention programmes and plans.

On the other hand, the Ministry of Justice co-ordinates the activity of the National Institute for Magistrates, which delivers training for judges and prosecutors.

The General Division of Penitentiaries, one of the institutions involved in this project is, since 1991, under the authority of MoJ and, consequently, part of the Romanian judiciary system. It has 45 units, of which 9 are maximum security prisons with closed and half open wards: Aiud, Arad, Bucuresti - Jilava, Bucuresti - Rahova, Craiova, Gherla, Iasi, Margineni, Poarta Alba.

The present project aims, i.a. at training all the stakeholders involved in fighting against various kind of organised crime, including witness protection issues.

## 5. Budget (in MEURO)

Project Title	Phare Support		Total Phare (=I+IB)	National Co- financing	IFI	TOTAL
	Investment Support	IB				
<i>1. Classical twinning</i>	-	1,200,000	1,200,000	200,000 <sup>1</sup>	-	1,400,000
<i>2. Supply</i>	1,360,000		1,360,000	860,000		2,220,000
2.1. IT equipment for firearms management	200,000	-	200,000	140,000	-	340,000
2.2. IT equipment for witness protection	60,000	-	60,000	50,000	-	110,000
2.3 Equipment for countering trafficking in human beings	70,000	-	70,000	60,000	-	130,000
2.4. IT equipment for fighting cybercrime	50,000		50,000	40,000		90,000
2.5. Equipment for fighting counterfeited currency	110,000	-	110,000	80,000	-	190,000
2.6. Forensic equipment for the Forensic Science Institute	150,000	-	150,000	120,000	-	270,000
2.7. Equipment for countering stolen vehicles	30,000		30,000	20,000		50,000
2.8. Special intervention equipment	170,000		170,000	60,000		230,000
2.9. Equipment for countering drugs supply	60,000	-	60,000	70,000		130,000
2.10. Equipment for courts endowment	170,000		170,000	80,000		250,000
2.11. Equipment for the Public Ministry	290,000	-	290,000	140,000	-	430,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,360,000</b>	<b>1,200,000</b>	<b>2,560,000</b>	<b>1,060,000</b>		<b>3,620,000</b>

## 6. Implementation Arrangements

### 6.1 Implementing Agency

<sup>1</sup> The amount represents parallel cofinancing ensured by beneficiaries

The Central Finance and Contracting Unit within the Ministry of Public Finance is the Implementing Agency, having responsibilities for procedural aspects of tendering, contracting and payments.

The Implementing Authority for the current project will be the Public Ministry.

The Programme Implementation Unit (PIU) within the Public Ministry will be set up in 2004, in order to be responsible for the day-to-day management of the project, in co-operation with all the beneficiary institutions.. The role of the PIU will be to manage and solve, according to the Decentralized Implementation System (DIS) procedures, all issues concerning the management of the project, including planning and identification of tasks, reporting, preparation of project documentation, participation in tendering, monitoring and evaluation of activities.

## **6.2 Twinning**

### **Contact Points:**

#### **PUBLIC MINISTRY**

Ms. Angela NICOLAE, Director  
Bd. Libertatii nr. 14  
Fax 004021 410 54 35

#### **Ministry of the Administration and Interior**

Mr. Corneliu Alexandru, General Director  
General Directorate for European Integration and International Relations  
Str. Eforie nr. 3, corp A  
Sector 5, 70622 Bucharest, Romania  
Tel.: 00-40-21-312 4102  
Fax: 00-40-21- 314 74 22  
E-mail:diri@mi.ro

#### **General Inspectorate of Romanian Police**

Principal quaestor Dumitru SORESCU, Chief Inspector  
Bucharest, Sos. Stefan cel Mare nr.13, sector 2  
Phone: 004021-212 20 20; Fax: 004021-210 65 52

#### **General Directorate for Countering Organized Crime and Antidrog**

Police quaestor Damian MICLEA, Director  
Bucharest, 6-7 Mihai Voda str., sector 5  
Phone : 004021 310 05 21, Fax : 004021 311 15 79

#### **Ministry of Justice**

##### **Directorate for European, Euro-Atlantic Integration and Programmes**

Mrs. Anca TAMAS, Director  
str. Apolodor nr. 17, sector 5, Bucharest  
Phone: 004021 410 72 95, Fax: 004021 314 64 07  
E-mail atamas@just.ro

#### **General Directorate of Penitentiaries**

Mr. Emilian STANISOR, Director  
Str. Maria Ghiculeasa nr. 47, sector 2

### **6.3 Non-standard Aspects**

N/A

### **6.4 Contracts**

The Implementing Authority shall take all necessary steps in order to ensure a minimum number of tenders, preferably with several lots. As a minimum, 6 contracts for supply of goods and 1 Twinning Covenant are foreseen under this project. The number of contracts may be increased if necessary.

### **7. Implementation Schedule**

*7.1. Start of tendering/call for proposals - January 2005*

*7.2. Start of project activity – September 2005*

*7.3. Project completion – not later than the expiry of the disbursement period pursuant to the Financing Memorandum 2005.*

### **8. Equal Opportunity**

The Governmental institutions are equal opportunity employers. Equal participation in the project by women and men will be assured and women's participation will be enforced at the start of the project. All periodical progress review reports and other interim reports will include a specific explanation on measures and policies taken with respect to this equal opportunity for women and men and will provide measurements of achievement of this goal.

### **9. Environment**

N/A

### **10. Rates of Return**

N/A

### **11. Investment criteria**

#### ***11.1. Catalytic effect:***

Although the beneficiary institutions allocate from their own funds resources for implementation of the project (see co-financing at item 5 - Budget), these resources are drastically limited so that only the Phare contribution will make possible an accelerated process.

#### **11.2 Co-financing**

Phare must use its grants to attract as much co-financing as possible from all sources. The Romanian co-financing is listed under item 5 - Budget.

#### **11.3 Additionality**

This project is complementary to the programmes listed under item 3.2. PHARE grants shall not displace other financiers, especially from the private sector or IFIs.

#### **11.4 Project readiness and size**



The conditions for the project implementation are ready. The investment funds required by the project implementation comply with minimum project size requirements.

### **11.5 Sustainability**

The beneficiary institutions will take responsibility to include the running costs and related maintenance costs in their budget starting from 2005.

The investment will be sustainable in the long term, i.e. beyond the date of accession and will comply with EU norms and standards. They have no adverse effects on the environment.

### **12. Conditionality and sequencing**

PHARE support for the countering of organised crime should be provided subject to progress with the legislative and institutional reforms in this field, including successfully implementation of the PHARE 2003 police co-operation projects.

The PIU within the Public Ministry should be operational at the end of 2004.

The equipment foreseen under this project proposal will be absorbed and used effectively in order to achieve project objectives and the objectives stated in the Ministry of Administration and Interior's strategy, which are in line of the provisions of AP and NPAA.

### **ANNEXES TO PROJECT FICHE**

1. Logframe in standard format
2. Detailed implementation chart
3. Contracting and disbursement schedule, by quarter, for full duration of project
4. Reference list of feasibility/pre-feasibility studies, indepth ex ante evaluations or other forms of preparatory work. For all investment projects, the executive summaries of economic and financial appraisals, environmental impact assessments, etc, should be attached
5. Reference list of relevant laws and regulations
6. Reference list of relevant strategic plans and studies

Annex 1

Logframe Matrix for project "Fight against organised crime – An Inter- Institutional Approach"

LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX		Programme name and number:	
PROJECT TITLE: "Fight against organised crime – An Inter- Institutional Approach"		Contracting period expires: 30 November 2006	Contract execution period expires: 30 November 2007
		Total Budget: <b>3,612,680 Euro</b>	Phare contribution: <b>2,556,530Euro</b>

Overall objective	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	
Reinforce the strategic, institutional and operational capacity of law enforcement structures in the fight against organised crime	- Law enforcement structures within the MoAI modernised and in line with the acquis - Institutions at local level strengthened in such a way that they meet EU requirements and are able to operate and co-operate within fellow institutions in EU member states.	- Commission' Regular Reports. - Regular Operational Capacity Reports. - Monitoring and Assessment Reports	
Project purpose	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Strengthen anti-organised crime functions based on an integrated sector strategy ensuring the strategic and operational co-	- increased number of solved cases; increased intervention operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commission's regular reports</li> <li>• Regular statistics and reports of the relevant beneficiary structures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relevant domestic legislation, compliant with EU legislation best practices, enacted.</li> <li>• Close and comprehensive</li> </ul>

operation between all law enforcement institutions	<p>speed;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- increased exchange of information among the relevant structures within Ministry of Administration and Interior, Ministry of Justice, Public Ministry, etc.</li> <li>- reducing the drug supply</li> <li>- increased number of drug-related solved cases;</li> </ul>	<p>operating under the Ministry of Administration and Interior, Ministry of Justice, Public Ministry, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular statistics on various countering organised crime activities</li> <li>• Standard project implementation reports.</li> </ul>	<p>co-ordination of the principal actors involved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Successful implementation of previous and ongoing related projects.</li> </ul>
Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
<p><i>Classical twinning :</i> Module 1– Institutional development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment of legal and institutional framework in place and gaps analysis compared to EU acquis - elaborated and approved</li> <li>• Action plan relating to criminal intelligence management at the national level based on the institutional co-operation - developed and included as an annex in the National Strategy on the prevention and combating of organised crime</li> <li>• A co-ordination body in place, acting as an intelligence focal</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Action Plans approved and operational</li> <li>• multi-annual investment plan approved and used for grounding further financing requests</li> <li>• Norms enforced and operational</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular statistics and reports of the relevant beneficiary structures operating under the Ministry of Administration and Interior, Ministry of Justice, Public Ministry, etc.</li> <li>• Legal documents.</li> <li>• Training material</li> <li>• Technical assistance reports.</li> <li>• Official records and accounting records of the beneficiary.</li> <li>• Training Attendance sheets.</li> </ul>	<p>Full commitment of the parties involved.</p> <p>Timely and adequate resources available.</p>

<p>point for countering organized crime in the General Prosecutor's Office, Division for Countering Organised Crime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multiannual investment plan – developed</li> <li>• Internal regulations for enforcing the Law no.682/2002 on witness protection - drafted</li> <li>• inter-institutional action plan in co-operation with the Ministry of Justice, the Public Ministry, the Prosecutor's Office with the Supreme Court of Justice – developed and included as an annex in the National Strategy on the prevention and combating of organised crime</li> <li>• secondary legislation on the organisation and operation of local and central relevant services responsible for bomb threats, booby traps, explosive devices, etc. – drafted and submitted for approval</li> <li>• manual on special intervention techniques – developed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>• secondary legislation enforced and operational, at EU standards</li> <li>• Training provided to selected number of staff</li> <li>• Manual, catalogue and publications enforced and used as training material on large scale</li> <li>• Joint Action Plan approved and operational</li> <li>• multi-annual investment plan approved and used for grounding further financing requests</li> <li>• protocols and methodologies enforced</li> <li>• international researches and strategic analyses collected and used for further studies</li> </ul>		
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- work protocols with intelligence structures in the field of countering drugs trafficking – elaborated</li> <li>- Joint methodology with the Prosecutor Office in the field of countering drugs trafficking – elaborated</li> <li>- Joint protocol with Ministry of Health and Ministry of Economy and Trade in order to implement the notification and authorization of the precursors operations, according to the provisions of law and according to the UE recommendation (3677/1990) – elaborated</li> <li>• Joint methodology of work with Border Police, Customs and Prosecutor Office in order to implement the EU Schengen Catalogue, volume 4, “Police co-operation, recommendation and best practices concerning the mutual assistance in urgent situations, trans - border surveillance and controlled deliveries” – elaborated</li> <li>• Exchange of researches and strategic analysis on drugs phenomenon –</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training provided to selected number of staff and further disseminated</li> <li>•</li> <li>• increased exchange of information among the relevant structures within Ministry of Administration and Interior, Ministry of Justice, Public Ministry, etc</li> <li>• increased number of solved cases in the relevant fields of organised crime;</li> </ul>		
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<p>achieved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- catalogue on ecstasy types - published</li> <li>• periodical publication on drugs types presentation - published</li> </ul> <p>Module 2 – Training component</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• around 190 staff trained in witness protection issues, including 40 penitentiary personnel, 50 police officers, 50 prosecutors, 50 judges</li> <li>• 50 intelligence officers - trained in criminal intelligence collection and analysis techniques in relation to organised crime</li> <li>• 10 police officers trained in database management</li> <li>• 10 staff from the Forensic Science Institute laboratories trained at advanced level in document examination (document forgery and falsification techniques involving computerised methods and modern reproducing equipment)</li> <li>• 40 police officers and 40 Gendarmerie officers trained in special interventions issues</li> </ul>			
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 44 analysts trained in intelligence analysis techniques</li> <li>• 41 PC operators trained in intelligence analysis techniques</li> <li>• 36 operative officers trained to use the data base</li> <li>• 19 command officers trained to use the data base</li> <li>• 20 officers (14 from the territorial structures and 6 from the headquarter) trained in advanced techniques on intelligence analyses related to drugs trafficking</li> <li>• 20 officers (14 from the territorial structures and 6 from the headquarter) trained in advanced techniques on intelligence analyses related to trafficking in human beings</li> <li>• 20 officers (14 from the territorial structures and 6 from the headquarter) trained in advanced techniques on intelligence analyses related to international trafficking of stolen vehicles</li> <li>• 20 officers (14 from the territorial structures and 6 from the headquarter) trained</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Equipment and software installed and operational.</li> <li>- Access to the central databases ensured by the interoperability and full compatibility of the equipment and software</li> <li>• Software application operational and compatible with the other databases existing in the organised crime field</li> <li>• Databases operational and compatible with the other</li> </ul>		
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<p>in advanced techniques on intelligence analyses related to money laundering</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20 officers (14 from the territorial structures and 6 from the headquarter) trained in advanced techniques on intelligence analyses related to cyber-crime</li> <li>• 7 analysts (3 from the territorial structures and 4 from the headquarters) trained in strategic analyses techniques of the criminal phenomenon</li> <li>• 2 officers (undercover policemen) trained in backstopping issues</li> <li>• 148 staff working in the organized crime area trained in countering trafficking in human beings (40 prosecutors, 58 police officers, 20 gendarmerie officers, 10 border police officers, 20 judges and experts from the Ministry of Justice)</li> <li>• 120 staff working in the organized crime area trained in countering forgery and counterfeiting of currency and</li> </ul>	<p>databases existing in the organised crime field</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- increased number of solved cases;</li> <li>- increased intervention operational speed;</li> </ul>		
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<p>other means of payments (40 prosecutors, 60 police officers, 20 judges)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100 staff working in the organized crime area trained in countering money laundering (40 prosecutors, 40 police officers, 20 judges and experts from the Ministry of Justice)</li> <li>• 80 staff working in the organized crime area trained in countering cyber crime (40 prosecutors, 20 police officers, 20 judges and experts from the Ministry of Justice)</li> <li>• 150 staff working in the organized crime area trained in countering international theft and trafficking in vehicles (40 prosecutors, 40 police officers, 30 gendarmerie officers, 20 judges, 20 penitentiary personnel)</li> <li>• 130 staff working in the organized crime area trained in countering terrorism related organized crime (40 prosecutors, 40 police officers, 30 gendarmerie</li> </ul>			
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<p>officers, 20 judges)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 police officers trained in data preservation domain</li> <li>• 10 police officers trained in the field of undercover agents</li> <li>• 2 officers trained on WEB programming</li> <li>• 2 officers trained on WEB pages developing</li> <li>• 2 officers trained in relevant data collection from open sources (newspapers, internet) and analysis</li> <li>• 50 police officers from the new established structures from the territorial level trained in combating drug trafficking, precursors and clandestine laboratories</li> <li>• 20 police officers from the central and territorial level trained in drugs phenomenon evaluation, methods and operative techniques</li> <li>• 220 staff trained in drug supply reduction issues (40 customs, 10 border police, 50 police officers, 10 gendarmerie officers, 10 from the National Anti-Drug Agency, 40 prosecutors, 40 judges )</li> </ul>			
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<p>Module 3 – : Development of data bases and data processing for the specialized structures on combating the organized crimes and anti-drug</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- WEB multi-tier architecture application to assure the territorial structures access on the counterfeit currency data base – operational</li> <li>- GIS electronic maps integrated in data base</li> <li>- IT application in relation to the database on firearms – developed</li> <li>- document specimen database/collection developed (ID cards, passports, bank values, banknotes, especially euros) – developed</li> <li>- System project on connection to the National Anti-drug Agency, General Directorate for Computerized Public Records, Register of Road Vehicles and Trade Register's data base – elaborated</li> <li>- the capacity of IT data preservation according to EU Convention recommendation on cyber – crime (23.11.2003, Budapest) – implemented</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Equipment and software installed and operational.</li> </ul>		
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<p><i>Supply:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Microsoft licenses sharepoint server for 10 users, ARCVIEW licenses, ARCVIEW developing kit, Bucharest electronic map, dedicated software in order to develop the database on money laundering</li> <li>- PCs, video cameras, video projector, digital photo camera , digital tape recorder, (trafficking in human beings)</li> <li>- Work stations, 3 electronic microscopes to identify the paper and ink characteristics, device to operative check the banknotes, fluorescent lamps, control magnifying glasses (counterfeit currency)</li> <li>- Hard components (network tap, PCs, work station, modems, UPS), afferent soft (cyber crime)</li> <li>- 20 notebooks, 20 portable printers (countering international stolen vehicles trafficking)</li> <li>- IT equipment and dedicated software delivered to General Inspectorate of Police, in order to support witness protection functions</li> <li>- Specific technical equipment delivered to 20 pilot courts (10 courts of appeal and 10 trials) in</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Access to the central databases ensured by the interoperability and full compatibility of the equipment and software</li> <li>- increased number of solved cases;</li> <li>- increased intervention operational speed;</li> <li>- increased number of solved drug-related cases;</li> <li>- increased number and quantity of drug seizures, determining reducing the drug supply</li> </ul>		
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<p>order to support witness protection during criminal trial. According to the Criminal Procedure Code and the specialized Law on organized crime – 39/2003 - courts should be able to ensure proper protection to witnesses during the criminal proceedings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- IT equipment and dedicated software delivered to the Public Ministry in order to support organised crime investigation functions</li> <li>- physical and chemical analysis equipment (e.g. infrared microscope coupled with infrared spectrometre; visible and polarised light comparative microscope etc.) – delivered to the General Inspectorate of Police to support the forensic function</li> <li>- IT equipment and dedicated software delivered to General Inspectorate of Police, delivered to support the operation of the National Firearms Register</li> <li>- minimal intervention equipment – delivered to the General Inspectorate of Police to support special intervention functions</li> <li>- audio, video and photo surveillance technique equipment for countering</li> </ul>			
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drugs supply delivered and operational - -			
Activities	Means	Budget	Assumptions
<p><i>Classical twinning:</i></p> <p>Module 1 – Institutional development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• assessing the legal and institutional framework in place and drawing up a gaps analysis compared to EU acquis</li> <li>• Setting up a co-ordination body in order to function as an intelligence focal point for countering organized crime in the General Prosecutor's Office, Division for Countering Organised Crime. Its main attribution would be the national institutional co-ordination and implementation of the national strategy.</li> <li>• workshops and inter-institutional conference for the development and presentation of an inter-institutional action plan on witness protection issues (Romanian partners shall include the Ministry of Justice, the Public Ministry, the Prosecutor's Office with the</li> </ul>	<p><b>Component A:</b> Classical twinning Supply contracts</p>	<p><b>Component A:</b> Total budget: 4,684,680 Euro (of which 3,311,030 Euro through Phare)</p> <p><b>Component B:</b> Total budget: 904,600 Euro (of which 759,600 Euro through Phare)</p>	<p>Full commitment of the parties involved. Timely and adequate resources available.</p>

<p>Supreme Court of Justice etc.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• drawing up norms for enforcing the Law no. 682/2002 on witness protection</li> <li>• workshops to develop an action plan relating to intelligence management in co-operation with relevant stakeholders.</li> <li>• workshops to assist in the development of a multiannual investment plan relating to countering organised crime</li> <li>• workshops and seminars to assist in the development of a manual on intervention techniques</li> <li>• workshops and seminars to assist in the development of secondary legislation on the organisation and operation of local and central relevant services responsible for bomb threats, booby traps, explosive devices, etc.</li> <li>• seminaries to draw up protocols with intelligence units in order to increase the institutional capacity of fight drugs trafficking</li> <li>• working group and related workshop activities to elaborate the system project on connection</li> </ul>			
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<p>to the National Anti-drug Agency, General Directorate for Computerised Public Records, Register of Road Vehicles and Trade Register's data base in order to increase the institutional capacity of fight drugs traffickingworking group and related workshop activities on joint methodology with the Prosecutor Office in order to increase the institutional capacity of fight drugs trafficking</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• working group and related workshop activities on joint protocol with Ministry of Health and Ministry of Economy and Trade in order to implement the notification and authorization of the precursors operations, according to the provisions of law and according to the EU recommendation (3677/1990)</li> <li>• working group and related workshop activities on joint methodology of work with Border Police, Customs and Prosecutor Office in order to implement the EU Schengen Catalogue, volume 4, " Police co-operation, recommendation and best practices concerning the</li> </ul>			
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<p>mutual assistance in urgent situations, trans border surveillance and controlled deliveries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• workshops and seminars to exchange researches and strategic analyze on drugs phenomenon</li> <li>• drawing up a catalogue on extasy types</li> <li>• related training and on the job support for drawing up a periodical publication on drugs types</li> </ul> <p>Module 2 – Training component</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• seminars and training courses at central and local levels in the following fields: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- witness protection issues</li> <li>- intelligence gathering and processing techniques in relation to organised crime</li> <li>- database management</li> <li>- document examination issues (document forgery and falsification techniques involving computerised methods and modern reproducing equipment)</li> <li>- special intervention aspects</li> <li>- decision making and operational management of special</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p><b>Component B:</b></p> <p>Classical twinning Supply contracts</p>		
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<p>intervention operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- joint training (2 seminars) for prosecutors, officers, private agencies (2 days, 5 prosecutors, 5 officers, 10 another); theme of seminars: elaboration of data exchange models ;</li> <li>- training course on relevant data collection from the open sources (newspapers, internet) and data analysis</li> <li>- training course on integrating GIS electronic maps in data base</li> <li>- training courses on WEB programming and WEB pages developing</li> <li>- developing of the inter-agencies co-operation by joint seminars attended by the representatives of all agencies involved in the optimization of the data flow (Custom General Agency, Trade Register, the National Office on Money Laundering)</li> <li>- joint training seminars on trafficking in human beings (40 prosecutors, 58 police officers, 20 gendarmerie officers, 10 border police officers, 20 judges)</li> <li>- joint training seminars on countering forgery and counterfeiting of currency and</li> </ul>			
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<p>other means of payments (40 prosecutors, 60 police officers, 20 judges)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- joint training seminars on countering money laundering (40 prosecutors, 40 police officers, 20 judges)</li> <li>- joint training seminars on cyber crime (40 prosecutors, 20 police officers, 20 judges)</li> <li>- joint training seminars on theft and trafficking in vehicles (40 prosecutors, 40 police officers, 30 gendarmerie officers, 20 judges, 20 penitentiary personnel)</li> <li>- joint training seminars on countering terrorism related organized crime (40 prosecutors, 40 police officers, 30 gendarmerie officers, 20 judges)</li> <li>- training course on intelligence analysis techniques (10 days, 44 analysts)</li> <li>- training courses on intelligence analysis techniques (5 days, 41 PC operators)</li> <li>- training courses on data base use (5 days each, 36 operative officers and 19 command officers)</li> <li>- training courses on advanced</li> </ul>			
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<p>techniques on intelligence analyses related to drugs trafficking</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- training courses on advanced techniques on intelligence analyses related to trafficking in human beings</li> <li>- training courses on advanced techniques on intelligence analyses related to international trafficking of stolen vehicles</li> <li>- training courses on advanced techniques on intelligence analyses related to money laundering</li> <li>- training courses on advanced techniques on intelligence analyses related to cyber-crime</li> <li>- training courses on strategic analyses techniques of the criminal phenomenon</li> <li>- training courses on undercover policemen (including backstopping issues)</li> <li>- training course on data preservation domain (4 officers)</li> <li>- training courses on combating drug trafficking, precursors and clandestine laboratories (50 officers)</li> <li>- training courses on evaluation, methods and operative</li> </ul>			
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<p>techniques (20 officers)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training courses, seminars and study visits regarding drug supply reduction issues (including, i.a., methodology for the investigation of illegal trafficking and consumption of drugs, use of undercover agents, practical exercises of surveyed deliveries);</li> </ul> <p>Module 3 – Development of databases and data processing for the specialised structures on combating organised crime and anti-drug</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>• workshops for the development of the IT application to support the operation of a database on firearms</li> <li>• workshops for the development of a specimen database of ID cards, passports, banknotes, etc.</li> <li>• workshops for the development of a system project on connection among several databases</li> </ul> <p>working group and related workshop activities regarding the set up of the data preservation capacity according</p>			
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to EU Convention recommendation on cyber – crime (23.11.2003, Budapest)			

**Preconditions**

Budgets approved and available.

ANNEX 2

DETAILED TIME IMPLEMENTATION CHART

COMPONENT	2004				2005												2006												2007												
	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	S				
Fight against organised crime – twinning component			D	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	I	I	I	R									
Fight against organised crime – supply component	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	R									
	D = Design C = Contracting                      R = Review I = Implementation                X = Closure																																								





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**ANNEX 3**

**CUMULATIVE CONTRACTING AND DISBURSEMENT SCHEDULE**

All figures in million EURO

	30/06/2005	30/09/2005	31/12/2005	31/03/2006	30/06/2006	30/09/2006	31/12/2006	31/03/2007	30/06/2007	30/09/2007	31/12/2007
<b>CONTRACTED</b>	-	1,200,000	1,300,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	3,612,688	-	-	-	-
<b>DISBURSED</b>	-	-	100,000	300,000	500,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	2,500,000	2,800,000	3,000,000	3,612,688

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.

## **ANNEX 4**

### **Reference list of feasibility/pre-feasibility studies**

#### **BUDGET DETAILS**

**The equipment requested within the programme, their price and additional explanations:**

**Assistance for the enhancement of the capabilities of the operative structure on combating the organized crime**

#### **Equipment for enhancing the capacity of fight the trafficking in human beings service**

The equipment is destined to improve the operative capacity of our structures to fight against human trafficking, illegal migration and international illegal adoptions. This equipment will facilitate to create own registration for every zonal centre, to provide strategic analyses of the phenomena's and to exchange information's in real time between various agencies involved in this issue, case presentation, tendencies of criminal methods.

This equipment will help to standardize with the EU countries in order to a better approach of the fighting against this form of modern slavery from our days and to fulfill the international requirements and standards in this issue. This equipment will provide a successful achievement of the objectives to set up in the measures plan of National Strategy for Countering Organized Crime.

<b>No.</b>	<b>Equipment</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Unit price (Euro)</b>	<b>Total (Euro)</b>
1.	PC	66	1 200	79 200
2.	Notebook	19	2.000	38 000
3.	Video projector	2	3.000	6 000
4.	Digital tape record	18	200	3 600
5.	Infrared video cameras or with light intensifier	1	2 500	2 500
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>129 300 euro</b>

#### **Equipment for enhancing the capacity of fight the counterfeit currency, credit cards, traveler vouchers**

The equipment is destined for countering the counterfeit currency and for input fake banknotes' characteristic in central database and will help to make the connection between suspects and fake notes characteristics, taking into account the fact that in March 2004 the Central National Office on fighting counterfeit currency, credit cards, traveler vouchers was set up within GDCOCA, and it needs modern equipment.

<b>No.</b>	<b>Equipment</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Unit price</b>	<b>Total (Euro)</b>
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		<b>y</b>	<b>(Euro)</b>	
1.	Desktop Computers	70	1 000	70 000
2.	Laptop	20	3 500	70 000
3.	Color Printers	70	250	17 500
4.	Scanner	20	300	6 000
5.	Electronic microscopes (Olimpus)	4	500	2 000
6.	Checking Device – „The Money Checker”	1	15 000	15 000
7.	Flourescent Lamps	100	15	1 500
8.	Control Magnifyng Glasses	100	5	500
9.	Digital photo device	10	200	2 000
			<b>TOTAL =</b>	<b>184 500 euro</b>

### **Equipment for enhancing the capacity of fight the cyber-crime**

The equipment is destined for the enhancement the capacity of fight the cyber-crime through preservation of data stored by means or a computer system according to the art. 29 from the European Convention on Cyber-Crime (Budapest 23.11.2001) which was signed by Romania and are going to be ratified by the Romanian Parliament.

The EU Convention recommendation on cyber – crime (23.11.2003, Budapest) was signed by Romania and it is going to be ratified by the Romanian Parliament. According to this, the signing Parties are obliged to create appropriate structures for fighting cyber-crime and also to urgently take steps in order to preserve specific data which, according to their characteristics (internet flow) may disappear anytime. Every signing Party created a Contact Point for fighting cyber-crime. In Romania, the contact point is located at the Cyber-crime Unit within GDCOCA. The international exchange of operational information in this field goes first through this contact point, being followed by the Rogatory Commission procedures, supporting therefore the actions of EU MS in countering cyber-crime.

The requested equipment represents the basic needs in matters of hardware and software allowing for data preservation and an efficient countering of cyber-crime.

<b>No.</b>	<b>Equipment</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Unit price (Euro)</b>	<b>Total (Euro)</b>
1.	Networktap -10/100 BaseT Tap -Gigabit Copper Tap -Gigabit Fiber Tap	3 3 3	400 600 600	4 800
2.	Computer- server (2 procesors, Raid system)	7	4000	28 000
3.	Windows XP software	3	200	600
4.	Etherpeek software	3	1000	3 000
5.	EtherPeek NX software	1	3500	3500
6.	Airopeek software	1	1000	1 000
7	Airopeek NX	1	3500	3 500
8	Laptop	2	2000	4 000
9	Router	1	1500	1 500
10	Firewall	1	6000	6 000
11	Switch	2	500	1 000
12	UPS	5	1 000	5 000
13	Computer -workstation	2	4500	9 000
14	LCD Monitor	6	500 E	3 000
15	Radio modem	2	10 000	20 000
16			<b>Total</b>	<b>93 900 euro</b>

### **Equipment for enhancing the capacity of fight international stolen vehicles trafficking**

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The equipment is destined for operative checking of stolen cars in the Romanian Police and INTERPOL-ASF / SIS data bases. The notebooks and the portable printers are destined for checking data bases directly from the street. (5 notebooks and printers for the Central Service, 15 notebooks and printers for the Zonal Centers)

The Spectro-metalographic Analyzer Roentgen XMR 250 is destined for identification of the suspect vehicles with modified manufacturer characteristics (each analyzer for the most important areas of the country).

<b>No.</b>	<b>Equipment</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Unit price (Euro)</b>	<b>Total (Euro)</b>
1.	Notebooks	20	1.700	34 000
2.	Portable printers	20	300	6 000
3.	Spectro-Metalographic Analyzer ROENTGEN XMR 250	5	3.000	15 000
			<b>TOTAL =</b>	<b>55 000 euro</b>

### Special interventions function- necessary intervention equipment

No.	Equipment	Quantity	Estimated unit price (Euro)	Total (Euro)
1.	Protection outfit for special bomb-related interventions	3	24,000	72,000
2.	Portable equipment for non-destructive X rays control	4	27,000	107,000
3.	Special intervention bomb-related kits	4	8,000	32,000
4.	Inspection mirror kits	4	5,000	20,000
5.	IT equipment (personal computer, printer, scanner)	2	1,250	2,500
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>233,500</b>

### IT equipment and software for developing the infrastructure of National Register for Firearms

No.	Equipment	Quantity	Estimated unit price (Euro)	Total (Euro)
1	SGBD SQL Server 2000 (Administrating System for Data Bases)	1 piece	10,000	10,000
2.	computers Pentium 4 2.4 GHz	20 pieces	1,500	30,000
3.	laser jet color printers A 4	20 pieces	3,000	60,000
4.	equipment for writing and completing the following documents (according to the <i>Law on firearm arms and ammunition regime</i> to be adopted) - European passport for firearms; - firearms matriculation certificate; - certificate of the firearm owner.	20 pieces	3,333	66,660
5.	software application for the administration of the data bases from the National Register for Firearms	1 piece	150,000	150,000
6.	software for writing and completing the following documents (according to the <i>Law on firearm arms and ammunition regime</i> to be adopted) - European passport for firearms; - firearms matriculation certificate; - certificate of the firearm owner.	20 pieces	1,111	22,220
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>338,880</b>

The National Firearms Register must have several components (databases) which will have to be all functional upon accession. In the first phase, data bases ensuring the management of arms and fire arms owners records at national level will be achieved with internal sources provided that upon the

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accession date the system of monitoring fire arms operations is implemented as it is described within Directive CE 477/1991. This monitoring system will also ensure the maintenance of Schengen Information System and operational data exchange as provided by art. 91 in the Schengen Convention. The requested funds will have to support the enhancement of the National Firearms Register in order to advance from a national data base to a base capable to ensure data collection and management according to Schengen Convention and Directive CE 477/1991.

**Witness protection – necessary equipment for the Romanian Police**

No.	EQUIPMENT	NECESSARY	COST/ PRICE In euro
			Pieces / Total
1	Medium capacity server with accesories	1 piece.	25000 / 25000
2	Low capacity server with accesories	1 piece	20000 / 20000
3	Large capacity work station – microcomputer, including portable or terminal	1 piece	2000 / 2000
4	LAN network – passive and active elements	1 piece	10000 / 10000
5	scanner	4 pieces	400 / 1600
6	Laser printers	4 pieces	1000 / 4000
7	Copiers	3 pieces	4500 / 13500
8	Video projector	2 pieces	5000 / 10000
9	Professional video recorder	6 pieces	300 / 1800
10	Protection software program for special applications	1 package	1000 / 1000
11	Software programme for data protection	1 package	1000 / 1000
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>98. 900 EURO</b>

**Assistance for the enhancement of expertise capability of the Forensic Science Institute laboratories in identifying the document and money forgery (260,000 EURO)**

1. Equipment for document examination with different wavelengths of light (in the uv, visible and infra-red regions)

- Quantity needed: 1 pcs.
- Estimated price: 150.000 **EURO**

This kind of scientific equipment is the basic piece of every forensic document examination lab. The standard configuration and the accessories of this equipment allow the examining of the evidence in a wide spectral range (UV, VIS, IR), making possible the acquiring of the desired data about the physical and chemical properties of the paper, writing instruments and security elements. The requested equipment will be used in expertise of the various types of suspected fraudulent documents (counterfeits, photo and page substitutions, alterations, etc.). It will make possible to reproduce some of the original elements of the counterfeited document, getting the needed information for the police inquiry. The equipment will have copy and paste facilities making easier to compare handwriting in different sections of the



document, thus detecting forgeries and identifying the person who made the alterations.

2. Infrared microspectrometer

- Quantity needed: 1
- Estimated price: 110.000 **EURO**

The equipment is destined for collecting diffuse reflectance infrared spectra and specular reflectance infrared spectra of domains of the examined documents. This enables the expert to establish the chemical composition of the paper and of the writing substances (toners, inks etc.), by searching the obtained spectra into dedicated libraries with such materials. This instrument makes possible to reveal the alterations performed on an original document during the forgery. The expertise leaves the document as it is, for further examination, without any undue changes.

### **Equipment for enhancing the capacity of fight against drugs**

The equipment is destined to improve the operative capacity of our structures to fight against drugs trafficking by collecting and processing drugs data, by periodical evaluation, by discovering the crimes and by setting up the flagrant actions. This equipment will provide a successful achievement of the objectives to set up in the measures plan of National Strategy for Countering Organize Crime and Anti-drug.

<b>No.</b>	<b>Equipment</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Unit price (Euro)</b>	<b>Total (Euro)</b>
1.	P.C.	42	1200	50 400
2.	Note-book computer	10	2000	20 000
3.	Color Printers	42	300	12 600
4.	Digital video camera	10	1 200	12 000
5.	Digital photo devices	20	500	10 000
6.	Digital recorders	30	500	15 000
7.	Video projector	2	3000	6 000
8.	Scanner	2	300	600
9.	Copy machine	2	1500	3 000
			<b>TOTAL=</b>	<b>129 600 euro</b>

### **Budget details regarding the supply contracts for Public Ministry**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Types of equipment</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Unit price (Euro)</b>	<b>TOTAL (Euro)</b>
<b>1</b>	Multi-processor graphical stations/pinnacle studio/software	60	1500	90,000
<b>2</b>	Laptop/Intel Pentium 4, GHz, 512 Mb, 60 Gb, Combo, Ethernet10/100, video min. 64Mb, modem, Bluetooth	20	2000	40,000
<b>3</b>	Scanners/color, transparency filter, min 4000 dpi	60	500	30,000
<b>4</b>	Color printers	60	200	12,000
<b>5</b>	Mini cassette recorders	60	150	30,000
<b>6</b>	Special construction mikes	60	150	9,000
<b>7</b>	Standard video cameras	60	600	36,000
<b>8</b>	Digital video cameras (cables/soft)	60	600	36,000
<b>9</b>	Mini-cameras for recording	20	500	10,000
<b>10</b>	Video-recorders	65	200	13,000
<b>11</b>	Surveillance and intercepting devices (mini emmitters/video/GPS/reception station) audio	70	300	21,000
<b>12</b>	Digital photo cameras (cables/soft)	60	200	12,000

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<b>13</b>	software/l2	1	100.000	100,000
<b>Grand total</b>				<b>439,000</b>

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**Annex 5**

**Reference list of relevant laws and regulations**

**N/A**

## **Annex 6**

### **Reference list of relevant strategic plans and studies**

1. The strategy for a functional reform of the romanian public ministry (abstract) - activity of fighting organized crime and drug trafficking 2003