

	Identified Gaps or Recommended courses of intervention	Action for covering the Gap or implement the recommended intervention	Phare Programming (Project Reference)		
			2004	2005	2006
	Priority 1				
1.	<p>This heavy workload is still a particular problem in the tribunals and courts of appeal. – 2003 Regular Country Report</p> <p>There is a significant shortage of judges with 480 vacancies among the declared 4312 positions. These shortages are particularly significant in local courts and tribunals. As the planned reform of the judiciary, notably collegiality and court specialization will also require an increase in the total number of judges, recruitment and training needs remain high – 2004 Regular Country Report</p> <p>The quality of judgments also remains a problem and although the proportion of cases that were overturned on appeal was down in 2003 compared to 2002, errors made by lower courts continue to be discovered in approximately 30% of the civil judgments that are taken to appeal. The heavy workload of judges, their limited access to case law, a lack of information about new legislation, poor circulation of information within the</p>	<p>Strengthening the specialization system of magistrates and improving the quality of judgments, by elaborating and following up an individual training track for each magistrate, in order to improve the specialization level of the magistrates. The activity will include 3 stages: a) drafting a job profile for each specialization matter; b) evaluating the individual specialization necessities for each magistrate, taking into consideration, for example, the individual performance in practice and the training courses already attended;</p> <p>c) drafting a recommendation for the NIM in order to insert the magistrates in continuous training seminars, taking into consideration the individuals needs established as a result of the activity b.</p> <p>Improving the capacity to organize the judicial activities in order to settle a case in a reasonable time by internships for 30 magistrates in EU member states, for better understand the functioning of courts and prosecutors offices and to manage</p>	<p>PHARE RO – 2004 /016-772.01.04</p> <p><i>“Strengthening the role of the Superior Council of Magistrates”</i></p> <p>1 TW Contract</p> <p>1 Supply Contract</p>		<p>PHARE 2006</p> <p><i>“Fostering the SCM capacity in accomplishing its tasks”</i></p> <p>TA Contract (Sub-project 1.01)</p>

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	<p>judicial system and a lack of training and specialization explain this situation – 2004 Regular Country Report.</p> <p>To take all of the urgent steps necessary to ensure an independent, honest, reliable, transparent and efficient judiciary in practice, and to make sure that access to justice for all citizens in Romania (including legal aid) is guaranteed in practice. – European Union Common Position</p> <p>To organize in a more carefull and professional manner the examns, as the exams organized so far were not extremely succesufl. – 2005 Comprehensive Monitoring Report, Romania</p> <p>The capacity to successfully implement the <i>acquis</i> in advanced forms of judicial co-operation will depend largely on the ability of the on-going judicial reform to strengthen the administrative capacity of the courts, to provide relevant training to magistrates and to increase the number of direct contacts between judicial authorities in practice. – 2005 Comprehensive Monitoring Report, Romania</p>	<p>efficiently a file until rending the final judgement.</p> <p>Improving the process of magistrates selection, evaluation and promotion, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reviewing the criteria - training for staff involved in the selection, evaluation and promotion processes (especially interviewing techniques) - drafting and publishing guidelines and manuals for magistrates for every topic of examination (law, management etc.). 			

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	<p>Continuous education seminars are organized more or less on the same subjects as initial training, in Bucharest and the provinces - Peer review by expert Benoit Meslin. Continuous training must be developed and access to it has to be improved.</p> <p>Courts also do some training, with or without the help of NIM, on legal questions. This will be included in the future law on the statute of magistrates (art. 36) The expert was told that the sessions are organized according to questions raised by the judges themselves. Experience is thus put in common and best practices discussed.</p> <p>The validity of such meetings of course depends on the experience and quality of local judges but these sessions can provide means to know each other and to talk. – Peer review by expert Benoit Meslin</p> <p>Some important difficulties are still being encountered in the activity of continuous training – 2005 Comprehensive Monitoring Report, Romania.</p> <p>The capacity to successfully implement the <i>acquis</i> in advanced forms of judicial co-operation will depend largely on the ability of the on-going judicial reform to</p>	<p>Improving the courts and prosecutors' offices capacity to organize continuous training seminars (as a follow-up of the training of trainers Phare programmes), by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - acquisition of legal literature for documentation centres at the level of each court and prosecutors office and endowing them with all the necessary (for example, furniture, IT equipments etc) - endowing with teaching materials, - drafting and publishing manuals and guidelines for individual training, etc 			Supply contract (Sub-project 1.02)

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			<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>
	<p>strengthen the administrative capacity of the courts, to provide relevant training to magistrates and to increase the number of direct contacts between judicial authorities in practice. – 2005 Comprehensive Monitoring Report, Romania</p> <p>“The court premises seen by the expert in Bucharest are still in a rather poor shape and the working conditions in regard to office space and technical equipment for judges remain poor.” – 2nd Peer review Report, by Susette Schuster</p> <p>“Continuous training should be strengthened. To the expert many problems of the judiciary are more due to a lack of ideas and lack of knowledge. Knowledge of other areas apart from law, like accounting, tax calculation, business administration, statistics, and human resource management should be enhanced among the trial judges. – 2nd Peer review Report, by Susette Schuster</p>				

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<p>To considerably strengthen the administrative capacity of the Superior Council of Magistracy by recruiting the necessary staff in good time, providing it with a sufficient budget, equipment, proper training and adequate infrastructure – European Union Common Position</p> <p>At the time being, the SCM is the only responsible body for the career of the magistrates and for the practical organization of courts and prosecutors offices. It is essential that the SCM plays a contrsuctive role and is fully committed, along with other partners, as the Ministry of Justice, in the reform of the judiciary system. – 2005 Comprehensive Monitoring Report, Romania</p> <p>The CSM moved to larger temporary accommodation in September 2005. It is essential that the CSM continues to plays a full and constructive role now and in the future with the Ministry and other stakeholders in implementing the Strategy so that the ambitious reforms can be implemented on schedule. – 2005 Comprehensive Monitoring Report, Romania</p> <p>According to the information the expert</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Endowing SCM with : - IT upgraded and replaced equipments 			<p>TA Contract (Sub-project 1.01)</p> <p>Supply Contract (Sub-project 1.02)</p>

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	<p>was provided with the administrative capacity of the SCM strengthened. Positions were filled in. Staff trained etc. The Council moved to new premises that obviously are more adequate for the purposes and the number of offices needed. However, there will be another change of location during the coming year. The process of restructuring of the SCM has not been completed yet. And at the moment there is not much known about the actual capacity of the administrative staff and in a wider sense of the SCM in general to take over the full load of administrative task allocated to the SCM by the packet of judicial reform laws. It might be of value to focus on the SCMs capacities in the next peer review in greater detail. – 2nd Peer review Report, by Susette Schuster</p> <p>The CSM secretariat has continued to strengthen its administrative capacity: 130 of the 139 administrative posts and 21 out of 23 management posts have now been filled. Further training and the accumulation of practical experience will be required for the CSM to be able to perform all of its important responsibilities effectively. – 2005 Comprehensive Monitoring Report, Romania</p>				

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	<p>The Action Plan is being implemented according to schedule, with comprehensive monitoring mechanisms consisting of an inter-institutional commission co-ordinated by the Ministry of Justice and a series of working groups within the Superior Council of the Magistracy.</p> <p>The full and effective implementation of the Action Plan should continue without delay. The availability of financial and human resources and comprehensive training as well as accurate and standardised management statistics will largely determine the success of this operation. – 2005 Comprehensive Monitoring Report, Romania</p>				
2.	<p>- the justice activity must be carried out based on the specialization principle and all material necessary conditions should be ensured for this principle to be implemented in practice.</p> <p>“The specialisation needed within the justice system will now be provided by expanding the existing specialised court sections and panels so that knowledge of child and family issues, labour and social welfare, commercial, administrative and tax</p>				<p>PHARE 2006 <i>“Endowments for allowing the functioning of the specialisation principle in practice”</i> 1 Supply Contract (Sub-project 1.05)</p>

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	<p>issues is available at every level of jurisdiction.” – 2005 Comprehensive Monitoring Report, Romania</p> <p>“The general material conditions in courts have only improved slowly as the past prioritisation of resources did not follow clear criteria based on objective need.” – 2005 Comprehensive Monitoring Report, Romania</p>				
3.	<p>Insufficient development of the institutional capacity of the National Institute of Magistracy</p> <p>-“training of entry - level professionals has been developed, curricula have been improved, and the National Institute has established new legal subjects such as ethics and justice for minors (...) there is, however, no clear policy on in-service training for judges and prosecutors, and training activities have focused on further developing academic knowledge rather than on developing applied skills or professional ethics. Specialized training on issues such as economic crime, money laundering and the fight against corruption remains limited. Understaffing and inadequate budgets have also limited the institutions’ activities.” – 2003 Country Regular Report</p>	<p>- Intensive training, specific training in certain areas in order to meet the continuous training needs of the Romanian magistrates and training for the NIM’s trainers; endowment of NIM library with new legal titles, updated until 2006-2007</p> <p>- Improving the training conditions and training process in the NIM’s regional centres and also at NIM headquarter</p> <p>Measures taken</p> <p>- The training system was reformed, more specifically a number of subject matters were reorganised, training methods were unified, other training courses were introduced in specific areas such as human rights, family law, justice for minors, and the general approach focused more on practical issues (Decision of the Scientific Council of 30 September 2004). The number of classes devoted to human rights has increased and cover one study year,</p>	<p>PHARE 2004 “Further development of the National Institute of Magistrates”</p> <p>TA Contract 2 Supply Contract (Task 6, 7)</p>	<p>PHARE 2005 “Continuation of the Assistance provided to the National Institute of Magistracy”</p> <p>TA Contract (Task 8.1)</p>	<p>Phare 2004 „ Improvement and development of NIM`s institutional capacity”</p> <p>1 TA Contract (Sub-project 2.01)</p> <p>1 Supply Contract (Sub-project 2.02)</p>

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	<p>- “The recruitment of trainers with a background in the judicial profession would help to improve the overall quality of both the initial training and continuous training courses provided by focusing on practical elements, including the implementation of the European Convention of Human Rights in Romania as well as EU law” – 2004 Regular Report on Romania’s progress towards accession</p> <p>- Apparently, the budget of NIM is sufficient for the initial training, but the legal requirements for continuous training could not be fulfilled due to budget restraints – 1st Peer review Report, June 2005, by by Susette Schuster</p> <p>- „In March 2005 the Superior Council confirmed the appointment of the reform-orientated management team of the National Institute of the Magistracy for a 3-year period. A new supervisory board of the National Institute was established at the end of 2004 and significant numbers of tutors and trainers have been recruited. The initial training curriculum, teaching methods and distribution of materials have all been improved, which has enhanced knowledge of subjects relevant to accession</p>	<p>just like community law. NIM’s initial training programme also covers foreign languages and IT.</p> <p>- The practicality of initial training for justice auditors of the first study year it is proved by the total number of 720 hours for seminars and 272 hours of lectures.</p> <p>- On 9 March 2005, NIM’s Scientific Council decided to decentralise practical work for justice auditors of the 2nd study year in Timișoara, Iași and Craiova. A cooperation agreement was signed in Iași with the local law school. The number of mentors for the practical work of justice auditors of the 2nd study year grew from 12 to 24. Practical work mentors were selected based on a transparent procedure covering the following phases: vacancy announcements were published in July 2004, the appraisal procedure was prepared by a specialist in education sciences.</p> <p>- The Scientific Council approved the cooperation agreement of NIM the Child Protection Directorate of Sector 2, Bucharest, so that students can do their practical work in this institution. Justice auditors can also do their practical work with the police, public notaries, individual law firms, tribunals and courts of appeal.</p> <p>- Other agreements: a protocol between</p>			

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	<p>such as EU law, human rights, and judicial cooperation.” – 2005 Comprehensive Monitoring Report, Romania</p> <p>“Some challenges remain in the area of continuous training for serving magistrates, particularly as regards financial and tax crime. The 2005 budgets for the National Institute and the National School are €3.1m and €840,000 respectively and neither has all of the resources needed to fulfil their mandate, meaning they remain overly dependent on international funding.” – 2005 Comprehensive Monitoring Report, Romania</p> <p>As regards the fight against money laundering „...Further training is needed for magistrates and a more proactive attitude by investigative and prosecutorial bodies would assist in fighting money laundering effectively.” – 2005 Comprehensive Monitoring Report, Romania</p> <p>“In the area of judicial co-operation in civil and criminal matters legislative alignment is continuing and upon accession Romania should be ready to accede to all relevant conventions and apply the <i>acquis</i>. The capacity to successfully implement the <i>acquis</i> in advanced forms of judicial co-</p>	<p>NIM and the ECHR Governmental Agent, a protocol was sign between NIM and the Office for Community Law of the Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.</p> <p>During the 2004, 5 extracurricular conferences were organized targeting the first year NIM trainees and the second year NIM trainees. During the 2005, 18 extracurricular conferences were organized targeting the first year NIM trainees and the second year NIM trainees. The speakers invited to these conferences are outstanding representatives of the Romanian and European cultural and political life.</p> <p>- The initial training curricula takes account of the jurisdiction of the courts that will hire justice auditors once they have completed their NIM courses, as well as of the competence of trainee judges. The target of the initial training curricula is to (1) provide a wider and more diverse perspective of the social life and (2) encourage the future magistrates to keep their spirits open, and it reflects the priorities that emerge from the social and political context in which NIM works.</p> <p>- Analytical curricula were prepared with support from the specialist in education sciences. Subject matters of initial training</p>			

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	operation will depend largely on the ability of the on-going judicial reform to strengthen the administrative capacity of the courts, to provide relevant training to magistrates and to increase the number of direct contacts between judicial authorities in practice.” – 2005 Comprehensive Monitoring Report, Romania	<p>are established every year based on (1) advisory consultations with magistrates, their partners, the legal and statistics departments of the Ministry of Justice and the civil society; (2) evaluation of training sessions held in the previous year; results are evaluated from the perspective of justice auditors, NIM trainers and presidents of the courts that hired NIM graduates; (3) medium-term objectives and targets (EU integration in 2007, computerisation of the judiciary, etc.).</p> <p>The training courses offered by NIM aim at helping the magistrates acquire thorough legal knowledge on national and international substantive law as well procedure, without repeating what has already been taught to them while at university. The training courses offer a practical view on various law agencies and also a European standpoint on law. The NIM continuing training program includes obligatory foreign language and IT classes. Regarding the measures taken by the NIM within the framework of specialised training in fields such as: economic crime, money laundering and fight against corruption, these topics are to be found in the fields in which the NIM offers in-service training for sitting magistrates in</p>			

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		<p>2004 and 2005.</p> <p>As stated before since 2002, the continuous training modules are developed in five regions in the country – in the three regional centres: Sovata, Timisoara, Amara and Barlad and NIM headquarters in Bucharest – in order to ensure the unitary training for the magistrates of all courts of appeal.</p>			
4.	<p>“Positive progress has also been seen in the National School of Clerks and, given the increased need for well-trained court clerks to lessen the administrative burden on judges, this institution should continue to be strengthened as a matter of priority”. – 2005 Comprehensive Monitoring Report, Romania</p> <p>Insufficient administrative and training staff</p>	<p>Measures taken</p> <p>- Starting with 2006, the total number of NSC’s staff scheme has been extended from 27 to 48. The supplementary number of 21 consists of the following positions: 1 deputy director in charge with the initial training, 10 magistrates-trainers, 5 law degree court clerks-trainers and 7 positions for the administrative staff.</p> <p>At present, 2 positions of trainers (2 magistrates and 1 court clerk) have already been filled in.</p>	<p>PHARE 2004</p> <p><i>“Further development of the National School of Clerks ”</i></p> <p>1 TA Contract (Task 9)</p> <p>2 Supply Contracts (Task 10, 11)</p>	<p>PHARE 2005</p> <p><i>„ Continuation of the assistance provided to the National School for Clerks”</i></p> <p>TA contract (Task 9.1)</p>	<p>PHARE 2006</p> <p><i>“Improvement and development of NSC’s institutional capacity”</i></p> <p>1 TA Contract (Sub-project 2.03)</p> <p>1 Supply Contract (Sub-project 2.04)</p>

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			<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>
	Inadequate location and insufficient facilities given the School's responsibilities – 2004 Regular Country Progress Report and 2005 Comprehensive Monitoring Report, Romania	<p>Measures taken</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 2005, the School's premises have been extended at the 5th floor of the NIM/NSC building. Still, more space is needed for a proper functioning of the School's activity within the initial training component. At present, extending the NSC's premises constitutes a measure to be fulfilled within the National Plan for Implementing the Strategy for the Reform of the Judiciary. - In December 2005, additional didactical materials and IT equipment were purchased, in order to improve the administrative and training activity within NSC. 			

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	<p>“It is recommended that NSC knows what vision and goals the stakeholders (government, the Supreme Council for the Judiciary, the courts and judges, bar association, judges and clerk unions and the NIM and NSC) will set on how the judiciary should perform its tasks. The 2005 budgets for the National Institute and the National School are €3.1m and €840,000 respectively and neither has all of the resources needed to fulfill their mandate, meaning they remain overly dependent on international funding.” – Final Report of Phare Twinning Project RO/02/IB/JH/10 “Assistance in strengthening the independence and functioning of the Romanian judiciary system”</p> <p>- Low promotion of the School’s activity, goals and training strategy among students, in-service clerks and courts.</p> <p>Need for transparency and raising awareness on a new statute of the clerk profession among its stakeholders.</p> <p>Improving the initial and continuous training policy</p>	<p>Improving the School’s promotion through various activities (website updated, brochures, meetings etc)</p> <p>Measures taken</p> <p>- The NSC’s website has been updated with information related to the 2006 continuous training curricula for the in-service court clerks within courts and prosecutors’ offices, as well as the training of trainers’ curricula.</p>			

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	<p>Recruitment of trainers Most of NSC's trainers are recruited among judges and prosecutors - Peer Review Report 2004, Benoit Meslin</p> <p>Initial and continuous training curricula More focus to be put on skill-oriented and practical knowledge while drafting the training curricula for clerks – Peer Review Report 2004, Benoit Meslin</p>	<p>Measures taken - In September 2005, the School has extended its network of trainers for the initial and continuous training with a supplementary number of judges, prosecutors and law-degree clerks. A permanent position of clerk-trainer within NSC was filled in order to coordinate continuous training sessions.</p> <p>- Improvement of trainers recruitment Measures taken In September 2005, additional trainers have been recruited on the basis of CVs and following interviews organised by the permanent NSC's trainers during which the professional and didactical skills of the candidates were examined.</p> <p>Measures taken -The 2006 curricula for the initial and continuous training are skill oriented and give a special attention to topics or group targets not enough covered until present (ex: judicial statistics, public relation and communication, legal protection of minors, additional training sessions for clerks within the prosecutors' offices).</p>			

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	<p>Although each separate program has been well defined the structure of the programs could be more consistent and coherent. A consistent, coherent concept, including elements such as purpose, target-group, learning goals, structure, methods used, etc. is essential.” – Final Report of Phare Twinning Project RO/02/IB/JH/10 “Assistance in strengthening the independence and functioning of the Romanian judiciary system”</p> <p>Developing a nation-wide modern and efficient training for the in-service clerks</p> <p>Insufficient training materials, courses and legal documentation for clerks – 1st Peer review Report, June 2005, by Susette Schuster</p>	<p>Measures taken</p> <p>Within the Phare Twinning Project RO/02/IB/JH/10, a Strategy on the NSC development was drafted and approved by the SCM. Specific goals on short, medium and long term, related to the general development of the NSC’s institutional framework, the initial and continuous training, the selection and training of trainers are also stated within the document and are currently implemented.</p> <p>Creating a learn-distance training system.</p> <p>- Within the Phare Twinning 2002, 7 manuals on different topics were drafted for the needs of the continuous training. Further drafting of manuals and practical training materials and endowment with legal documentation are needed.</p>			
5.	<p>“The lack of post-release assistance which will continue the educational work done within the reeducation center“ – Report elaborated within the framework of Phare 2003 – “Support for improvement of justice for minors in Romania – TW project.</p>	<p>- Working methodology for pre- and post-release programmes will be developed</p> <p>- Carrying out awareness campaign on the need for inter-institutional cooperation at local level for ensuring viable reinsertion programmes</p> <p>- Training for prison and probation staff will be organized</p> <p>- A training manual will be published</p>		<p>Phare 2005</p> <p><i>“Increasing the effectiveness of the probation and victims’ protection system according to EU best practices” – TW</i></p>	<p>PHARE 2006</p> <p><i>“Further development of probation system in Romania”</i></p> <p>1 TA Contract (Sub-project 2.05)</p>

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	<p>“In conclusion, this seems a sector (n.n probation) where investments should be made in order to improve the working conditions of the staff that, for what the expert had the opportunity to observe, appear to be highly motivated” – 1st Peer review Report, June 2005, by Maurizio Salustro</p> <p>“(…) the 41 probation centres play an essential role in supervising the social reintegration of prisoners; such centres are, however, understaffed and under-funded.” – 2005 Comprehensive Monitoring Report, Romania</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The local offices will be fully equipped and furnished - Equipment and furniture will be purchased. 		Contract	1 Supply Contract (Sub-project 2.06)
6.	<p>“Justice for minors</p> <p>Further Phare support should be requested under Phare 2005 for monitoring of the 5 pilot initiatives and their appropriate replication countrywide” – Follow-up Table – IE Report RO/JHA/0411 – Justice and Home Affairs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvement of the working system involving all actors in the field: police staff, prosecutors, judges, clerks, probation staff, penitentiary staff, DPC staff, ONGs, lawyers; - Multidisciplinary training of the professionals involved; - Development of the documentation centre created through Phare 2003, by adding the information function; 			<p><i>“Development of the juvenile justice system in Romania”-</i></p> <p>1 TA Contract (Sub-project 2.07)</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Endowment of court rooms dedicated to the minors hearings; - Endowment of vocational workshops of minors and young prisoners. 			2 Supply contracts (Sub-project 2.08)
7.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - insufficient training of prison staff working in Security and Prison Regime Departments as specialists in crisis situations - insufficient training of specialists in Reintegration Departments to deal with vulnerable prisoners <p>“understaffing remains a problem”, “little provision is made for educational activities” and “Lack of security, surveillance, intervention and alarm equipment makes the task of dealing with dangerous prisoners an extremely challenging one” – 2005 Comprehensive Monitoring Report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - insufficient electronic equipment for access control <p>“Lack of security, surveillance, intervention and alarm equipment makes the task of dealing with dangerous prisoners an extremely challenging one” – Comprehensive Monitoring Report 2005</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - an assessment of the capacity of the prison system to cope with crisis situations (strikes, introduction of forbidden objects, hostage negotiation etc.) - training of staff working in Security and Prison Regime Departments as specialists in crisis situations - training of staff specialists in Reintegration Department to work with vulnerable prisoners (prisoners with mental disorders, suicidal risk, sexual offenders etc.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - endowment with electronic devices for package and person control of the access entrances in penitentiaries 	<p>Phare 2004 /016-772.01.06 “Further Improvement of the Penitentiary System”</p> <p>1 TW Contract 1 Supply contract</p>		<p>PHARE 2006 “<i>Development of the Romanian Penitentiary Units</i>”</p> <p>1 TA contract (Sub-project 2.09)</p> <p>1 Supply contract (Sub-project 2.10)</p>

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	<p>The 2nd Quarterly Report of Project Phare 2003 “Support for the improvement of the penitentiary system” reports on the insufficient number of supervising staff in comparison with their responsibilities; also “there are not means of passive security: electronic surveillance systems, auxiliary electronic devices, i.e. scanners, metal detectors etc.”;</p> <p>The 2nd Quarterly Report of Project Phare 2003 “Support for the improvement of the penitentiary system” reports on the lack of electronic control equipment for detection of drugs’ introduction in prisons and in the same time of other forbidden objects</p> <p>- insufficient endowment for the development of sport programs with detainees “little provision is made for educational activities” – Comprehensive Monitoring Report 2005</p> <p>Need to comply to the European Prison Rules, 24 that stipulates that “the activities organized for physical exercises and recreation will be integrant part of</p>	- endowment with sport equipment			1 Supply Contract (Sub-project 2.10)

	<i>Identified Gaps or Recommended courses of intervention</i>	<i>Action for covering the Gap or implement the recommended intervention</i>	<i>Phare Programming (Project Reference)</i>		
			<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>
	<p>penitentiary regime”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - insufficient endowment of penitentiaries with means of conveyance for prisoners’ transportation <p>“... transport shortages give rise to problems as regards the movement of detainees to court and transfers between prisons” – Comprehensive Monitoring Report 2005</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - endowment with means of conveyance for prisoners’ transportation 			<p>1 Supply Contract (Sub-project 2.10)</p>
8.	<p>“It must be noted that there does not appear to be a coherent training strategy in the field of organised crime and intelligence gathering. In particular, the lack of any initial and further training institute which could generate a cohesive package for investigators. Essential components would be surveillance training, intelligence analysis, forensic crime scene examination, interview techniques, criminal law updating, financial training and a host of other essential ingredients run on perhaps a modular basis under a single centre of excellence as a crime academy.” – 1st Peer review Report on JHA – Policing,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improving the methodology for investigating and prosecuting terrorism and organised crime; - Training the members of the multi-disciplinary teams in relevant fields; 			<p>PHARE 2006</p> <p><i>“Further consolidation of the institutional capacity of the Public Ministry with a focus on fighting against organised crime and terrorism”</i></p> <p>1 TA contract (Sub-project 2.11)</p>

	<i>Identified Gaps or Recommended courses of intervention</i>	<i>Action for covering the Gap or implement the recommended intervention</i>	<i>Phare Programming (Project Reference)</i>		
			<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>
	<p>Organised Crime, June 2004, by Byron Davies</p> <p>“Consideration should be given to centralising crime training based possibly on a modular principle, giving a structured approach to both basic and continuation training.” – recommendation of 1st Peer review Report on JHA – Policing, Organised Crime, June 2005, by Byron Davies</p> <p>“As regards the fight against money laundering (...) Further training is needed for magistrates and a more proactive attitude by investigative and prosecutorial bodies would assist in fighting money laundering effectively.” – 2005 Comprehensive Monitoring Report, Romania</p>	<p>- Improving the capacity of the Centre for Operational Applications in Brasov to deliver specific training regarding organised crime cases</p>			<p>1 Supply contract (Sub-project 2.12)</p>
9.	<p>“The general material conditions in courts have only improved slowly as the past prioritization of resources did not follow clear criteria based on objective need.” – 2005 Comprehensive Monitoring Report, Romania</p> <p>“The court premises seen by the expert in Bucharest are still in a rather poor shape and the working conditions in regard to office space and technical equipment for judges remain poor” – 2nd Peer review</p>	<p>- Improving the MoJ capacity towards accession in terms of legal drafting, courts management, and EU law training;</p> <p>World Bank Loan of 76 million EUR was agreed upon for the rehabilitation of 25 courts.</p>		<p>Phare 2005</p> <p><i>“Strengthening the institutional and administrative capacity of the MoJ and the Public Ministry”</i></p> <p>1 TA contract</p>	<p>PHARE 2006</p> <p><i>„Further consolidation of the institutional and administrative capacity of the Ministry of Justice”</i></p> <p>1 TA contract (Sub-project</p>

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			<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>
	Report, by Susette Schuster	- Improving the working conditions for judges through the courts endowment with furniture and security filters.			3.01) 1 Supply contract (Sub-project 3.02)
10.	<p>“The quality of equipment and infrastructure varies considerably from court to court but is often inadequate. The case document and management system is now operational in some courts, but it needs to be introduced countrywide. Further modernization is needed, in particular to accelerate the computerization of the court system” - 2004 Country Regular Report</p> <p>The revised Accession partnership with Romania (2003) recommended, among other, the improvement of the administration of courts in particular by modernizing case management and filing system.</p> <p>“IT infrastructure should be improved within the regional GDCOCA, regional offices of NACREP, Tribunals and Courts of Appeal across the country.</p>	<p>- Upgrading the IT infrastructure in order to support the software development;</p> <p>- Training seminars for the IT specialists.</p>	<p>Phare 2004 „Continuing the automation of the judiciary” 1 Supply contract</p>	<p>Phare 2005 „Continuing the automation of the judiciary” 1 Supply contract</p>	<p>Phare 2006 „Continuing the automation of the judiciary” 1 Supply contract (Sub-project 4.17)</p>

	<i>Identified Gaps or Recommended courses of intervention</i>	<i>Action for covering the Gap or implement the recommended intervention</i>	<i>Phare Programming (Project Reference)</i>		
			<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>
	<p>Existing/under construction databases should be correlated so as to provide a coherent and correct intelligence flow. This recommendation applies for databases developed within different departments of MAI, databases of penitentiary-tribunals-courts of appeal, databases of ACPSD-NAPO-NOPCML.” Follow-up Table – IE Report R/RO/JHA/0411 – Justice and Home Affairs</p> <p>“The court premises seen by the expert are still in a rather poor shape and the working conditions in regard to office space and technical equipment for judges and prosecutors are still equally poor” - 1st Peer review Report 20-24 June 2005 by Suzette Schuster</p> <p>“ There has been some improvement in the level of IT equipment but the national networking of courts and prosecutors’ offices has still not been achieved and regular access by magistrates to computers remains limited.” – 2005 Comprehensive Monitoring Report, Romania</p>				