PHARE 2003
STANDARD SUMMARY PROJECT FICHE

1. Basic Information

1.1 CRIS Number: PHARE 2003/005-551.04.13
1.2 Title: Compliance with EU accession criteria on police co-operation and the fight against organized crime
1.3 Sector: Justice and Home Affairs

1.4 Twinning light component: RO03/IB/JH/07-TL
   - A. Title: "Resource Centre for countering Trafficking in Human Beings"
     - Duration: 6 months
     - Budget: 0.15 M €

Twinning component: RO03/IB/JH/05
   - B. Title: "Fighting against drugs trafficking and abuse"
     - Duration: 12 months
     - Budget: 0.65 M €

Twinning component: RO03/IB/JH/06
   - C. Title: "Setting up the EUROPOL Unit"
     - Duration: 12 months
     - Budget: 0.60 M €

1.5 Location: Romania

2. Objectives

2.1 Wider Objective:
Bring the institutional and operational capacity of the Romanian Police in line with EU standards and best practices in the fields of police co-operation and the fight against organized crime

2.2 Project purpose:
Component A - "Resource Centre for countering Trafficking in Human Beings"
Strengthen the institutional and operational capacity of the General Directorate for Countering Organized Crime and Anti-Drugs within the Romanian Police Inspectorate General (RPIG) in the fight against trafficking in human beings.

Component B - "National DNA profiling database"
Develop 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 (EDNAP).

Component C - "Fighting against drugs trafficking and abuse"
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.

Component D - "Setting up the EUROPOL Unit"
Establish a EUROPOL Unit within the Romanian Police Inspectorate General (RPIG), in line with EU standards

2.3 Accession Partnership and NPAA priority
This project fiche addresses the areas defined in the Accession Partnership (AP) and the National Programme for the Adoption of the Acquis (NPAA) in the short- and medium term to be reached for Romania’s accession to the EU.
**Accession Partnership**

**Co-operation in the field of justice and home affairs**

- aligning legislation and practice in the field of countering illegal migration and trafficking in human beings, especially women and children.
- elaborate and start implementing an integrated strategy for the fight against corruption and organized crime and improve the co-ordination between law enforcement bodies from prevention to prosecution.
- develop and implement a national drugs strategy and establish a national focal point for contacts with the European Monitoring Center on Drugs and Drug addiction.

**NPAA**

The projects comprised in this Project Fiche will contribute to achieving the priorities mentioned in NPAA as follows:

*Chapter 4.24.3- "Police Co-operation"*

**Short-term priorities:**
- Starting negotiations for a cooperation agreement with EUROPOL;

**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 DNA laboratory of the Legal Medicine National Institute, as a Position Paper commitment for Chapter 24 – JHA.

*Chapter 4.24.4 - "Fight Against Drugs and Organised Crime"*

**Short-term priorities:**
- Adoption of a law on the juridical regime of essential chemical substances and precursors;

**Medium-term priorities:**
- Endowing of the central anti-drug laboratory with modern, analytic apparatus;

*4.24.4.3 - "Fight Against Trafficking in Human Beings"*

**Medium-term priorities:**
- Adopting the Law for the ratification of the UN Convention against transnational organized crime and the two additional Protocols, Palermo 2000.

All of the purposes covered under this project proposal are also included in Romania's Position Paper on Chapter 24 – Justice and Home Affairs.

2.4 **Contribution to National Development Plan**

N/A

2.5 **Cross Border Impact**

N/A

3 **Description**

3.1 **Background and Justification**

According to the EC Roadmap for Romania, Romania should focus further efforts on legal approximation in areas such as (i.a.) co-operation in the field of drugs and judicial co-operation. Romania should continue efforts to increase the administrative capacity and inter-agency co-operation of law enforcement bodies. Particular attention should be given to bodies in charge of combating fraud and corruption.

Among the short term objectives, it is provided to implement the newly adopted legislation on the reform of the police forces, to adopt and implement a national strategy to combat various types of organised crime especially those with a transborder character such as trafficking in drugs, human beings, stolen or counterfeited goods, arms, nuclear materials etc., and pay special attention to increasing the co-ordination between law enforcement bodies based in the principles of the Pre-Accession Pact on Organised Crime, as well as to 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.

On medium term, the Roadmap provides to continue efforts to establish an accountable and fully coordinated professional police organization able to efficiently combat ordinary as well as various forms of organized crime such as trafficking in drugs, people, etc.
“The Mol Reform Strategy for 2005” set forth several goals to be achieved on short, medium and long term. The analysis of the extent to which a part of these goals was achieved reveals that, under severe austerity conditions, progress has been made in the following fields: supplementing and adapting the normative framework to the dynamics of the operative situation, improving the approach to structural and functional organisation, managing professional careers and human resources, improving the internal and international relations system, improving logistical activities and the social protection of Ministry employees.

Following the demilitarisation process, enforced through Law no. 218/2002 on organising and functioning of the Romanian Police and Law no. 360/2002 regarding the Police officer status, the Police structures and procedures must be adapted to the new requirements according to the European Union acquis in the field.

According to all above mentioned documents, a guideline idea has been highlighted, namely the need of setting up and developing national databases on the main types of crime listed in the EUROPOL acquis: trafficking in human beings and in drugs, can be countered only by interlinked measures at international level, through enhancing police co-operation both at institutional level and by direct contacts between specialists. So, integrating the Romanian law enforcement structures into EUROPOL network and using the accredited DNA profiles database in international co-operation will contribute to Romania becoming a real partner in fighting against international organised crime, together with EU Member States.

The Ministry’s policy is to be a citizen-serving institution. The reform strategy is aiming mainly at: building a partnership relation with the community, making activities more efficient, updating and adapting the institution to similar structures in the EU Member States. New approaches and sector-oriented strategic plans (e.g.: the Approach to Public Relations, the Approach to Organised Crime and Corruption Counteraction, the Approach to Preventing and Combating Crimes of Violence etc), as well as modernisation, restructuring and operation programmes for general inspectorates and arms units will be drawn up on the basis of this strategy. The implementation of this strategy proves that the Ministry of Interior is currently undergoing a comprehensive and sweeping reform process. Annex No. 4 provides details about the Strategy contents related to Police, as well as about the new laws related to the organisation and functioning of the Romanian Police.

Component A - “Resource Centre for countering Trafficking in Human Beings”

Supporting the fight against trafficking in human beings has been a major priority of the Romanian Government. In this context, Law no.678 on combatting trafficking in human beings and Government Resolution no.1216 on the National Action Plan on combatting trafficking in human beings were adopted in November 2001.

One of the objectives set forth in the National Action Plan, as well as in Romania’s Position Paper on Chapter 24 is the setting up of a Resource Centre for countering Trafficking in Human Beings. This Resource Centre will elaborate studies and forecasts used for combatting the trafficking in human beings and illegal migration. The operative actions will be based on these studies and forecasts. The further strategy of the General Directorate for Countering the Organised Crime and Anti-Drug in the above mentioned field will be also based on these studies and forecasts. The database is meant to exchange information both with national and international organisations, so it must be made compatible with systems currently running in EU member states. Inter-agency co-operation and an improvement of the information exchange must lead to better results and a substantial time reduction spent on individual cases.

This centre will act as a National Focal Point only regarding the trafficking in human beings and no other kind of crimes. It will gather information from all the national agencies with competence in this field (Border Police, National Police, Customs, local Police units, harbour administrations, Ministry of Health and Family, Ministry of Education and Research, etc.). The SECI National Focal Point has been established according to an agreement signed by 11 neighbouring countries, in order to enhance co-operation in the region and it is dealing with many types of crimes. It has a Task Force for trafficking in human beings, in order to fight against this phenomenon at international level and it can have a core role in inter-agency co-operation with this Resource Centre, providing information for the national database within the Resource Centre.

This project is intended to be a multi-annual follow-up to the REFLEX bilateral project, carried out in cooperation with UK Police. A main database has been developed within the above mentioned REFLEX project, and through this PHARE project the General Directorate for Countering the Organised Crime and Anti-Drug aims at setting up local databases and interconnecting them with the main database.

Having in mind that the EUROPOL acquis entrusts EUROPOL with a certain list of crimes where it has the competence of identifying and investigating them, at international level EUROPOL database in all the EU Member States should be interconnected and provided with information from the national databases,
including the ones regarding the trafficking in human beings. The Resource Centre for trafficking in human beings must provide EUROPOL with significant intelligence regarding the criminal networks, persons involved, international warrants, missing persons, trafficking in children and sexual exploitation of children, etc. Therefore, the two databases are complementary, not overlapping in their functions, and must be compatible. Both databases will function in compliance with Law No. 677/2001 for the protection of persons concerning the processing of personal data and free movement of these data, Law No. 676/2001 concerning the personal data processing and the protection of privacy in the telecommunications sector and Law No 682/2001 concerning the ratification of the Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data, which are in line with the EU acquis in the field.

The centre is expected to function as a co-ordination unit, connected to the 15 country-wide zonal centres of the Directorate General for Combatting Organised Crime and Anti-Drugs. Thus connected, the centre is expected to be able to monitor a national network of data to counter organised crime and trafficking in human beings within the Romanian territory. Therefore, the task forces created in this field at regional level will provide the national database within the Resource Centre for trafficking in human beings with all information available in order to be analysed, to draft the most appropriate strategies and policies for countering this phenomenon.

In order to operate effectively, the legal framework for the operation of the centre need to be established. Also, dedicated staff must be trained in data analysis and processing methods and dedicated equipment should be in place. PHARE support is needed in this respect.

In order to support the necessity of this project, please also see the attached Annex 4 and 5.

**Component B - "National DNA profiling database"**

The Romanian Government has signed a commercial contract (MEuro 2.35) to set up a Police DNA profiling laboratory, which is expected to become operational in 2003. The contract covers lab equipment, reagents for 7,500 genetic profiles and database software and hardware. The equipment to be installed is of latest generation, fulfilling all EDNAP requirements. These 7,500 genetic profiles include DNA fingerprints both taken from the samples found in crime scenes and about 2,000 DNA profiles from persons convicted for violent crimes (rape, murder, robbery, etc.). The 2,000 DNA profiles that will be included in the DNA database are insufficient for setting up a significant statistical sample for the Romanian population.

Considering the fact that so far no statistical study on genetic markers implied in forensic identification has been performed, it is essential to initiate such scientific research for facilitating the interpretation of the genetic profiles of samples from the scenes of crimes perpetrated by Romanian nationals.

Because Romania has very limited experience in judicial DNA profiling, it is crucial that external technical assistance be provided for the operation of the new DNA police laboratory. Training of competent Romanian specialists in standardizing DNA profiling technologies recommended by EDNAP and in the application of the standardized techniques in full compliance with EDNAP recommendations is required, to facilitate the obtaining of DNA profiles fully compatible with those acquired in other European laboratories, making matches possible which are essential to identify criminals of Romanian origin operating in other states.

To obtain valid, reliable, fully credible DNA profiles, accepted by Romanian or international courts in probatin of the innocence or guiltiness of persons under investigation, it is vital that the Romanian Police DNA profiling laboratory acquires international accreditation. PHARE support for training the laboratory experts and providing DNA profiling kits under this component will facilitate accreditation.

Despite the fact that, according to the Romanian Criminal Procedure Code, it is admitted to use DNA profiles as evidence in court, it is compulsory to draft a special law in this respect. The functioning of the DNA laboratory within the National Police, in order to be directly linked with the operational field, its accreditation at international standards, as well as the creation of a national database must be achieved based on a special primary and secondary legislation. Presently, in Romania there are 2 laboratories working partially with DNA profiling, one located in Bucharest, in the National Forensic Institute within the Ministry of Health, specialized in paternity tests, and another in Craiova, Dolj county, 300 km far from Bucharest, specialized in blood evidence, but its endowment is far from the European standards and it is not accredited. In this situation, the Romanian Police officers must pay a great amount of money from the national budget in order to make one simple test. These are the reasons for the Romanian authorities in the field to apply for PHARE assistance for legal, technical and economic assistance for setting up a national DNA profiling database able to share information with the European ones.
The setting up of a Romanian DNA database fully compliant with the similar EU DNA profiles databases is also very important in the light of the police co-operation in place and the future co-operation within EUROPOL, in order to identify the Romanian citizens having committed violent crimes abroad. Furthermore, the EU pays a special attention to this issue, having enforced the Resolution dated 9.06.1997 on exchanging the results of DNA tests. The Romanian legislation to be drafted within this project must be in line with the EU acquis.

Component C - "Fighting against drugs trafficking and abuse"

Under the Phare 2000 “Fight Against Drugs” project, Romania benefited from EU member states expertise on legal and institutional approximation focusing on both drugs supply and drugs demand reduction. Relevant domestic legislation was revised, a National Drugs Strategy and related Action Plan developed and relevant institutional structures established, such as the National Focal Point on Drugs (NFPD) and the Antidrug National Agency. The National Focal Point on Drugs functions within the Antidrug National Agency, being institutionalised by GD no. 1489/18.12.2002 (OJ no. 956/27.12.2002).

The Antidrug National Agency is a specialised body, with legal status, functioning within the Ministry of Interior and having as main task to enforce the National Anti-drug Strategy. The cooperation between Romanian Police and the Antidrug National Agency is based on the GD no. 1489/18.12.2002, which stipulates that the Agency will establish a coherent approach of the phenomenon and coordinate the fight against drugs at national level on the basis of the National Anti-Drug Strategy, collect and analyze data and monitor specific activities carried out by agencies and organizations. The National Anti-Drug Strategy 2003 – 2004, attached hereby as Annex 7, was elaborated in September 2002 and adopted in the Government meeting of 23.01.2003. It has three main objectives: reduction of drug supply, reduction of drug demand and enhancing international co-operation in anti-drug fighting.

The current project proposal is meant as a follow up to the Phare 2000 project in terms of both supply and demand reduction. As regards demand reduction, domestic legislation is in need of further improvement in order to include provisions on the legal circuit of both psychotropic substances and narcotics. The project has to establish an administrative and information support within the Antidrug National Agency in order to enhance the operational capacities of all agencies involved in the implementation of Drug Supply Reduction, Drug Demand Reduction and of the International Cooperation, in accordance with EU Acquis.

A national network involving 47 centres for drug prevention and counseling, coordinated by the local administration, were set up in 2001-2002. Strengthening their institutional capacity of intervention will guarantee the implementation of the national strategy as well as a better cooperation among different actors involved at local level.

In terms of supply reduction, it is envisaged to create a national network of drug analysis laboratories operating at EU standards. The analysis of drugs seized by the Romanian Drugs Enforcement Agencies (Customs, Police, Border Police) has to be performed instantly, within a maximum period of 24 hours, due to the fact that the Romanian Criminal Law Code provides that a person is considered innocent 24 hours, time when the Prosecutor is waiting for the results obtained from the drug analysis laboratory concerning the seized drugs nature. That is why this chemical analysis of drugs has to be done in 24 hours from the moment of seizure, in order for a decision to be made on whether penal proceedings will be instituted or not. It is very important to strengthen the laboratory in Bucharest and to set up a network of regional laboratories, due to the fact that there are about 30 requests for such drug analysis daily.

As a result, a network of field laboratories is required in order to relieve the pressure on the central laboratory in Bucharest. Through the establishment of an in-country network of drug analysis laboratories, with PHARE support, the exact composition of seized drugs will be detected within the legally stipulated time period. Lately, the Prosecutors ask for very detailed analysis (the country origin of the seized drug and the chemical profile), in order to establish connections between international gangs of drug traffickers. In Romania, the results obtained with the help of reagent kits are not admitted in court, having only an orientative character for the Police officer. The Romanian court admits as evidence only the chemical analysis performed in the drug analysis laboratory. Accordingly, a professional, detailed drug analysis is extremely necessary for documenting drug-related offence cases in court and ensuring therefore an appropriate law enforcement, aiming at reducing drug supply.

There is a national drug analysis laboratory within the General Directorate for Countering Organized Crime and Anti-Drug, located in Bucharest. Its specialists have to be trained in order to ascertain the chemical profile of seized drugs and their country of origin. New synthetic drugs have to be also analyzed in accordance with the new requirements of the EU legislation, to which Romania is in line in the field of countering drugs.

It is a short term priority that the number of specialists in this laboratory increase, and also to improve its endowment. For both classic and new synthetic drugs, all the existing and new specialists need more practice and training on new methodologies and technologies in order to increase their skills.
Starting to develop the drug analysis network throughout Romania will first focus on strengthening the operational capacity of the center in Bucharest and on establishing a laboratory in Cluj, where local authorities have already started to make preparations for such a facility. The Cluj laboratory will operate as a pilot case. If successful, three additional laboratory centers are planned in Iasi, Timisoara and Constanta respectively. It is the intention to finance the establishment of the center in Cluj (both equipment and training and familiarization of laboratory staff) through the Phare 2003 program. The Iasi and Timisoara centers will basically be financed through the Phare 2004 programme whereas the Constanta laboratory is foreseen to be funded through Phare 2005.

In the future, it is necessary to bring the chemical drugs analysis in line with international working standards by using the same analytical equipment. Future laboratories should take this into consideration when identifying the required equipment to be purchased under the respective support program.

In order to support the necessity of this project, please also see the attached Annex 4, 5 and 7.

Component D - “Setting up the EUROPOL Unit”

According to the commitments made by the MoI, comprised in the Position Paper on Chapter 24 – JHA, the Romanian authorities should initiate negotiations in order to conclude a co-operation agreement with EUROPOL and, at a later date, after accession to the EU, sign the EUROPOL Convention and its two additional Protocols. Also, the EC Country Report 2002 stipulates that Romania should improve the operational capacity and information exchange in the field of police co-operation.

Taking into consideration the European Council Decision allowing EUROPOL to initiate negotiations with third countries for concluding co-operation agreements, all countries must have compatible structures, functioning in accordance with EU standards.

Consequently, a EUROPOL unit is planned to be created within the RPIG, in order to ensure co-operation with corresponding structures within the EU, and setting the basis for signing the EUROPOL Convention at a later stage. The creation of a EUROPOL unit fits within the required structures since all related Acquis elements must be transposed by Romania upon its accession date.

In March 2002, a mission of EU experts on data protection assessed, i.a., the current status of international co-operation of the Romanian MoI with its fellow institutions and EUROPOL. One of the prime recommendations made by the international experts was that Romania should apply for international expert assistance to establish a national network on data transmission in order to achieve an effective communication and exchange of information between competent institutions, the General Inspectorate of the Romanian Police and the County Police Inspectorates, at domestic level. The Romanian authorities have taken the necessary steps, both in terms of establishing an institutional and technical framework. Currently, the endowment process (establishment of IT equipment, harmonization of databases, higher efficiency in communications) is under implementation.

Within the additional EUROPOL questionnaire sent by the European Commission to the Candidate Countries, there are two questions referring to the special national contact point with EUROPOL, after enforcing the co-operation agreement. It is clearly stated there that the EUROPOL Unit must be set up within the General Inspectorate of the Romanian Police, fully staffed and equipped in order to be operational.

PHARE support is needed for finalising preparations for the setting up of the EUROPOL unit, in terms of both institutional and operational capacity, taking into account the fact that exchange of knowledge and experience with EU member state experts involved in EUROPOL structures is of vital importance in order to establish direct connections with the EUROPOL Central Co-ordination Unit in the Hague.

3.2. Linked Activities

Component A is complementary to the Phare 2001 project on the management of the migration phenomenon in Romania, the principal aim of which is the development of a National Strategy on Migration. The project started in September 2002 with Denmark and Sweden as twinning partners. Also, component A is complementary to the Phare 2002 border management project aimed at strengthening the capacity of the Romanian Border Police to fight against trafficking in human beings. In bilateral terms, component A is complementary to the UNDP project aimed at drafting a best practices multilingual manual for the use of police workers and prosecutors in the fight against trafficking in human beings (in Romania, the Republic of Moldova, Albania, Bosnia Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Hungary, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Slovenia, Turkey, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Ukraine) and to the Reflex Project on countering illegal migration and trafficking in human beings (training and equipment). Under the latter project, a Romanian-British co-operation team was set up in April 2002. The project implementation period is 1 year.

No previous Phare assistance has been provided in recent years in relation to Component B.
With regard to Component C, the following linked activities can be mentioned:

**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 sectorial 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 cooperation and co-ordination. The final version of the National Strategy will be presented in the framework of a conference to be held on 22 October in Bucharest.

**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 on 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. Also 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, 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.

**Component D** is complementary to 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).

### 3.3. Results

**Component A** - "Resource Centre for countering Trafficking in Human Beings" (twinning light & supply):

- Primary and secondary legislation on the operation of the Resource Centre - drafted in line with EU standards and submitted for approval
- Database on trafficking in human beings issues – designed and tested
- 48 trainees (3 from each zonal center and 3 from the co-ordination unit) - trained in data collection and processing techniques
- Relevant IT equipment for data analysis and synthesis - delivered

**Component B** - "National DNA profiling database" (Services and supply):

- Primary and secondary legislation on using DNA profiles as evidence in court - drafted in line with EU standards and submitted for approval
- 6 trainees - trained in standardized DNA profiling technologies and in the application of standardized techniques and awarded certificates of competence.
- profiling DNA kits - delivered

**Component C** - "Fighting against drugs trafficking and abuse" (classical twinning and supply):

- 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.

Component D - "Setting up the EUROPOL Unit" (classical twinning and supply):

• Legal provisions harmonized with the EU acquis, regulating the organization and operation of the EUROPOL unit – drafted and submitted for approval.
• Data protection regulation for the EUROPOL unit drafted and submitted for approval.
• Selected number of staff members trained in the operation and maintenance of the unit.
• Unit operation equipment - delivered.

3.4. Activities

Component A - "Resource Centre for countering Trafficking in Human Beings"

Twinning light:
• Drafting primary and secondary legislation on the operation of the Resource Centre, in line with the EU acquis. NGOs will be also involved in this project.
• Designing a database on trafficking in human beings issues, in line with the EU acquis and protecting personal data;
• Testing and verifying the operability of the database in connection with both on line real time data sources and other communication lines.
• Establishing connections with similar structures from EU Member States in view to exchange experience and sharing of best practices.
• Training sessions in data collection and processing techniques organized for 48 trainees (3 from each zonal center and 3 from the co-ordination unit).

Duration of the project: 6 months.

Supply:
• Draft TSp, TD and the necessary documentation for the procurement of relevant IT equipment for data analysis and synthesis in the 15 zonal centres and the co-ordination unit (PCs and operation software, printers, scanners, connection equipment – routers, switches, cables etc. – data storage and processing software, according to Annex 6.) Evaluation of the received offers and contracting the goods.

Component B - "National DNA profiling data base"

Services:
• TA for drafting primary and secondary legislation on using DNA profiles as evidence in court
• TA/training in order to prepare an overall number of 25,000 DNA profiles, basically of persons who committed violent crimes
• consultancy on behalf of MS in order to establish the sample of criminals who is going to be used to set up the genetic DNA profiles database.
• TA in order to establish the statistical analysis of DNA profiling.
• quality supervision of the laboratory work flow in order to get reliable results.

Supply:
• Draft TSp, TD and the necessary documentation for the procurement of DNA profiling kits. Evaluation of the received offers and contracting the goods.

Component C - "Fighting against drugs trafficking and abuse":
**Twinning** (according to the provisions in chapter 3 I, II and III of the Annex 7 hereto):
• Workshops and seminars organised in order to draft, in partnership, primary and secondary legislation on the licit circuit of psychotropic substances
• Workshops and seminars organised in order to revise, in partnership, legislation on the licit circuit of narcotics
• Workshops and seminars organized in order to draft, in partnership, secondary legislation on laboratory operation norms
• Plan and run the Antidrug National Agency’s national campaign against drugs in order to aware population about risks associated to drug consumption
• Training sessions to and visit studies of the staff of the Antidrug National Agency in order to facilitate the transfer of best practices from EU partners and improve the inter-operability of the agency with similar EU structures
• Training sessions to and visit studies of the staff of the local prevention & counseling centers with the view of strengthening their capacity to plan and carry on effective activities in drug prevention
• Training sessions in the field of drugs methodology organized and delivered to staff (about 6 persons) from both the territorial drugs analysis laboratory in Cluj and the central laboratory in Bucharest
• Training sessions in new methods for drug analysis used by drug analysis experts organized and delivered to about 4 staff.
• Training sessions in inspection methods related to sanitary units dealing with the delivery of medicine containing narcotic and psychotropic substances organized and delivered to about 100 staff

**Tasks of the PAA:**
- to provide technical advice on drafting primary and secondary legislation on the licit circuit of psychotropic substances, narcotics and lab operation;
- 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.

**Profile of the PAA:**
- Solid legal and managerial background in countering drugs trafficking;
- Sound experience in the field of drug prevention;
- Sound experience in the field of drugs analysis methods;
- Sound knowledge of relevant EU legislative and institutional requirements;
- 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 General Directorate for Countering Organized Crime and Anti-Drugs for a period of 12 months.

**Supply** (according to the provisions in chapters 3 and 5 of the Annex 7 hereto):
• Draft TSp, TD and the necessary documentation for the procurement of drug analysis equipment for the regional center in Cluj and for the center in Bucharest as well as of the particular equipment for the National Resource Center on Drugs (according to Annex 6). Evaluation of the received offers and contracting the goods.

Component D - "Setting up the EUROPOL Unit":

**Twinning:**
• Drafting scoping studies on the present situation of Romanian Police in the field of police co-operation at international level
• Drafting primary and secondary legal provisions harmonized with the EU acquis, regulating the organization and operation of the EUROPOL unit
• Drafting a data protection regulation for the EUROPOL unit.
• Training sessions in the operation and maintenance of the unit organized and delivered to selected number of staff
• Direct linkages to be established with the EUROPOL Central Co-ordination Unit in the Hague through site visits by experts from both sides.
• Learning from best practice situations of similar EUROPOL units in EU member states.

**Tasks of the PAA:**
- to provide technical advice on drafting secondary legislation related to the operation of the EUROPOL unit and on strengthening the institutional support needed for a smooth functioning of the newly created EUROPOL unit;
- to facilitate networking with similar institutions in EU member states in order to stimulate a proper exchange of information and data;
- to co-ordinate short-term technical assistance from 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.

**Short-term expertise** will be required in order to cover particularly training sessions and workshops, as well as other activities as may be decided during covenant negotiations.

**Profile of the PAA:**
- Solid legal and managerial background in EUROPOL related issues;
- Sound experience in the field of intelligence analysis, synthesis and forecast;
- Sound knowledge of relevant EU legislative and institutional requirements;
- 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 General Inspectorate of Romanian Police for a period of 12 months.

**Supply:**
- Draft TSp, TD and the necessary documentation for the procurement of Unit operation equipment (work station, LAN server, communication server, notebook computers, fax, phone, software license, UPS etc., according to Annex 6.) Evaluation of the received offers and contracting the goods.
- Establishing necessary IT network between headquarters within the RPIG and the county Police Inspectorates in order to set up a national database, in a multi-annual approach. The 2003 financing will comprise purchasing of 5 work stations with the associated software license, printers, scanners, connection equipment – routers, switches, cables etc. – data storage and processing software, etc.) for 5 territorial units (Brasov, Iasi, Constanta, Timisoara and Oradea), in order to set up a pilot implementation approach.

### 3.5 Lessons learned

The most important lesson learned is the Final Report issued by the Evaluation EU MS team in November 2001, that stipulates:

“This Mission would recommend to PHARE that:

They should support through financial assistance any reasonable request by the Romanian Police Organized Crime Brigades, or by the Romanian Security Services (Organized Crime Division) for:
- Help to procure intelligence management software, or
- Ancillary notebook computers, or
- The provision of training to intelligence analysts (whether for the software, or operationally, or to be trained as trainers).

PHARE has in the past financed a number of visits to MS's by senior Romanian police and Security Service officers. Whereas we would support the view that the programme of ‘general visits’ to MS’s should be concluded, it may be desirable for one or two additional visits to be financed where the
requests relate to specific areas of organized crime management where concrete assistance can be provided by MS’s."

In 2001 within the Phare Synthetic Drugs Programme, the national project manager elaborated a National Synthetic Drugs Plan of Activities, as a basis for the implementation of this project in our country. This report was sent to the project consortium. In this report was mentioned that the National Drug Analyses Laboratory has not appropriated equipment and standards in order to perform chemical analyses in order to establish the chemical profile of the drugs seized in Romania and to exchange operative information with the similar laboratories from other countries.

4 Institutional Framework

The main beneficiary of the programme is the Romanian Police Inspectorate General within the Ministry of Interior, with its following subordinated units:

- components A and C – General Directorate for Countering Organized Crime and Anti-drugs
- component B – The Forensic Institute
- component D – Romanian Police Inspectorate General.

According to the provisions of Article 1 in Law No.218/2002 on the organization and functioning of the National Police, the Romanian Police is the state institution which performs its duties within the boundaries of the national territory, the competences of which include the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, the protection of public and private wealth, crime prevention and detection, public order and security.

The Romanian Police is a component of the Ministry of the Interior and it comprises:

- The Romanian Police Inspectorate General;
- The Directorate General of the Bucharest Metropolitan Police;
- 41 county police inspectorates structured according to territorial criteria;
- 8 railway, air and sea transportation police inspectorates;
- 3 policemen training centres.

The Romanian Police Inspectorate General is the central police unit which co-ordinates and supervises the activity of all police units at national level, conducts operational activities where complex matters are at stake, as well as other activities pursuant to law. Its organizational chart includes directorates, services and compartments set up pursuant to ministerial orders. Following the implementation of the Reform Strategy covering the period between 2000 and 2004, the Police Inspectorate General has been operating, since 1 March 2000, according to a new structure organized along three components:

- Criminal Police, comprising the Directorate of the Criminal Police, the Directorate for Economic and Financial Crimes, the Directorate for Criminal Investigations, the Directorate General for Combating Organized Crime and Drugs and the Forensic Institute;
- Public Safety Police, which includes the Directorate for Surveillance and Public Order, the Road Traffic Police, the Transportation Directorate and the Institute for Crime Prevention and Research;
- Administrative Police.

The Romanian Police has 51,982 employees, 10,859 of which are commissioned officers, 37,148 non-commissioned officers and 3,676 civilian personnel. According to the recently enforced demilitarisation process, the police officers have become public servants with special status. In relation to the total number of inhabitants at national level, there is a ratio of one police officer per 409 inhabitants.

After the approval, in 2002, of the new legal framework for the organising and functioning of the Romanian Police, a suitable Action Plan is being drafted, in order to ensure the necessary structures in compliance with the EU acquis standards.

The General Directorate for Countering Organized Crime and Anti-Drug, part of the Romanian Police Inspectorate General, was reorganized at 01.03.2001 and has in its organization two divisions, one specialized in fighting organized crime (The Division for Fighting Organized Crime) and the other in fighting drug trafficking and illegal drug consumption (Anti Drug Division). In April 2001, territorial structures in the field were reorganized, by setting up 15 Centers for Fighting Organized Crime and Anti Drug, on the principle of the territorial competence existent in the Appeal Courts.

A Task Force will be created in order to work as counterparts to the twinning experts, in the stage of drafting the Twinning Covenants for Components A and C. The Task Force will consist of representatives of the General Directorate for Countering Organized Crime and Anti-drugs, the General Inspectorate of Romanian Police and the Ministry of Interior. The Task Force will co-operate on a daily basis with the
team of MS experts and provide them with their expertise and all additional information in their fields of competence.

Another Task Force will be created in order to work as counterparts to the twinning experts, in the stage of drafting the Twinning Covenant for Component D. The Task Force will consist of representatives of the General Inspectorate of Romanian Police and the Ministry of Interior. The Task Force will co-operate on a daily basis with the team of MS experts and provide them with their expertise and all additional information in their fields of competence.

Task Force members shall have the following skills:

- fluent in English; fluency in French would be an asset;
- good knowledge of issues related to the project components, as appropriate
- ability to negotiate with various institutions;
- experience of working in project teams (preferably multi-national project teams);
- access to all staff, premises, reports, and records from the MoI institutions, necessary for the effective delivery of the inputs of this projects.

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

5 Detailed Budget (in MEuro)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Title</th>
<th>Phare Support</th>
<th>National co-financing*</th>
<th>IFI*</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Invest. Support</td>
<td>IB</td>
<td>Total Phare (=I+IB)</td>
<td>0,07 (0,05 supply &amp; 0,02 twinning light)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Resource Centre for countering Trafficking in Human Beings &quot;</td>
<td>0,15</td>
<td>0,15</td>
<td>0,30</td>
<td>1,51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;National DNA profiling database&quot;</td>
<td>0,70</td>
<td>0,60</td>
<td>1,30</td>
<td>0,21 (supply)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Fighting against drugs trafficking and abuse&quot;</td>
<td>1,00</td>
<td>0,65</td>
<td>1,65</td>
<td>0,425 (0,375 supply &amp; 0,05 twinning)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Setting up the EUROPOL Unit&quot;</td>
<td>0,15</td>
<td>0,60</td>
<td>0,75</td>
<td>0,1 (0,05 supply &amp; 0,05 twinning)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,00</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,00</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,00</strong></td>
<td><strong>0,805</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* In cases of co-financing only

Note: expenditure on equipment should be put under Investment

6 Implementation Arrangements

6.1 Implementing Agency

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 Ministry of the Interior.

The Programme Implementation Unit (PIU) within the General Inspectorate of Romanian Police will be responsible for the day-to-day management of Components B and D. The PIU within the General Directorate for countering Organized Crime and Antidrugs will be mainly responsible for a proper implementation of Component A and C. The PCU within the MoI will act as overall coordinator of the programme implementation process. The role of the PIUs 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. The PIUs will directly report to the Phare PCU within the Ministry of Interior, Directorate for European Integration and International Relations.

Contact Points:

Ministry of the Interior
Mr. Corneliu ALEXANDRU, Ph.D., Director
6.2 Twinning

**Contact Points:**

**Ministry of the Interior**
Mr. Corneliu ALEXANDRU, Ph.D., Director
Directorate for European Integration and International Relations
Str. Mihai-Voda 3-5, Sector 5, 70622 Bucharest, Romania
Phone: 004021-3124102; Fax : 0040- 3121333;
e-mail:diri@mi.ro

**General Inspectorate of Romanian Police**
Principal quaestor Florin SANDU, PhD, Chief Inspector
Bucharest, Sos. Stefan cel Mare nr.13, sector 2
Phone: 004021-212 20 20; Fax: 004021-210 65 52

**Anti-Drug National Agency**
Principal quaestor Pavel ABRAHAM, President
Str. Mihai-Voda 3-5, Sector 5, 70622 Bucharest, Romania
Phone: 004021-314 46 92; Fax : 004021-313 80 01;

**General Directorate for countering Organized Crime and Antidrog**
Police quaestor Damian MICLEA, Director
Bucharest, 6-7 Mihai Voda str., sector 5
Phone : 0040-21-310-05-21, Fax  : 0040-210-311-15-79

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, 4 contracts for supply of goods, 1 Services (TA and training) Contract, 1 twinning light and 2 Twinning Covenants are foreseen under this project.

7. Implementation Schedule

7.1. Start of tendering/call for proposals - January 2004

7.2. Start of project activity – not later than September 2004

7.3. Project completion – not later than the expiry of the disbursement period pursuant to the Financing Memorandum 2003.

8. Equal Opportunity

The Ministry of Interior is an equal opportunity employer. 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 MoI allocates from its 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 Romanian Ministry of Interior will take responsibility to include the running costs and related maintenance costs in the Ministry's budget starting from 2004. 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
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 Interior’s strategy, which are in line of the provisions of AP and NPAA.

ANNEXES TO PROJECT FICHE

1. Logical framework matrix in standard format
2. Detailed implementation chart
3. Contracting and disbursement schedule by quarter for full duration of programme
4. Abstract from the Strategy of the Ministry of Interior
5. Abstract from basic guidelines stipulated by the general and sectorial policing planning documents
6. Budget Details for Investment Components
**GLOSSARY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AEPC</td>
<td>Association of the European Police Colleges,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AP</td>
<td>Accession Partnership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEPOL</td>
<td>European Police College,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDNAP</td>
<td>European DNA Profiling Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU-Del</td>
<td>Delegation of the European Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDCOCA</td>
<td>General Directorate for Countering Organized Crime and Anti-Drugs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIRP</td>
<td>General Inspectorate of Romanian Police</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMC</td>
<td>Inter-Ministerial Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT</td>
<td>Information Technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JHA</td>
<td>Justice and Home Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoI</td>
<td>Ministry of Interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NFPD</td>
<td>National Focal Point on Drugs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NILM</td>
<td>National Institute for Legal Medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPAA</td>
<td>National Programme for the Adoption of the Acquis (Communautaire)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RDEA</td>
<td>Romanian Drugs Enforcement Agencies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall objective</th>
<th>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</th>
<th>Sources of Verification</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bring the institutional and operational capacity of the Romanian Police in line with EU standards and best practices in the fields of police co-operation and the fight against organized crime</td>
<td>Law enforcement structures within the GIRP modernised and in line with the acquis Institutions strengthened in such a way that they meet EU requirements and are able to operate and co-operate with fellow institutions in EU member states.</td>
<td>Commission’s regular reports. Regular Operational Capacity Reports. Monitoring and Assessment Reports</td>
<td>Relevant domestic legislation, compliant with EU legislation. Best practices, enacted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project purpose</strong></td>
<td><strong>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</strong></td>
<td><strong>Sources of Verification</strong></td>
<td><strong>Assumptions</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Component A:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Component B:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Component C:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Develop 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 (EDNAP).</td>
<td>DNA database in place and fully meeting EDNAP standards. Staff trained adequately to operate and maintain database. DNA profiling laboratory audited for international accreditation.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Close and comprehensive co-ordination of the principal actors involved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Component B:</td>
<td>Component B:</td>
<td>Component C:</td>
<td>Successful implementation of previous and ongoing related projects.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Programme name and number:** Compliance with EU accession criteria on police co-operation and the fight against organised crime

**Contracting period expires:** 30 November 2005

**Disbursement period expires:** 30 November 2005

**Total Budget:** 4.805 MEuro

**Phare contribution:** 4.0 MEuro
## Annex 1: Logframe Matrix for project “Compliance with EU accession criteria on police co-operation and the fight against organised crime”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</th>
<th>Sources of Verification</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Component A:**  
- Primary and secondary legislation on the operation of the Resource Centre - drafted in line with EU standards and submitted for approval  
- Database on trafficking in human beings issues – designed and tested  
- 48 trainees (3 from each zonal center and 3 from the co-ordination unit) - trained in data collection and processing techniques  
- Relevant IT equipment for data analysis and synthesis - delivered  
| **Component A:**  
- Legal framework completed.  
- In-country pilot network structure operational.  
- Training provided to selected number of staff officers.  |  
- Regular reports of the National Police.  
- Legal documents.  
- Official MoI records.  
- Training material  
- Technical assistance reports.  
- Accounting records of the beneficiary.  
- Campaign Audience Indicators from a specialized agency  
- Media reports  
- Attendance sheets.  |  

| **Component B:**  
- Primary and secondary legislation on using DNA profiles as evidence in court - drafted in line with EU standards and submitted for approval  
- 6 trainees - trained in standardized DNA profiling technologies and in the application of standardized techniques and awarded certificates of competence.  | **Component B:**  
- DNA database in place and operational.  
- DNA profiling kits delivered.  
- Romania participates in international detection network.  |  

- Full commitment of the parties involved.  
- Timely and adequate resources available.  |
### Component C:

- Profiling DNA kits - delivered

- Secondary legislation (methodological norms) on the prescription of medicine containing narcotic and psychotropic substances drafted in line with EU regulations.
- Secondary legislation on laboratory operation norms drafted in line with EU standards.
- Staff (about 6 persons) of both the territorial drugs analysis laboratory in Cluj and the central laboratory in Bucharest adequately trained in the field of drugs methodology.
- The 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 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.
- Central drugs analysis laboratory in Bucharest strengthened with up-to-date equipment.

### Component C:

- International network established.
- Central laboratory and one pilot in-country laboratory operational.
- Equipment installed.
- National Resource Center on Drugs operational and properly equipped.
- TV and Radio spots run by national and local stations.
- Awareness campaign productions (printings and others).
Annex 1: Logframe Matrix for project “Compliance with EU accession criteria on police co-operation and the fight against organised crime”

- Equipment for the National Resource Centre on Drugs within the Antidrug National Agency – delivered.
- Regional drugs analysis laboratory in Cluj established and adequately equipped following EU standards in this field.

**Component D:**
- Legal provisions harmonized with EU acquis, regulating the organization and operation of the EUROPOL unit.
- Data protection regulation for the EUROPOL unit drafted.
- EUROPOL unit operational, with a structure compatible to similar units active in EU member states.
- Selected number of staff members trained in the operation and maintenance of the unit.
- Efficient international communication with similar EUROPOL bodies in EU member states established.
- Operational working relations with the similar Police services in EU member states established.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Budget</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Component A: Drafting primary and secondary legislation on the operation of the Resource Centre, in line with the EU acquis. NGOs will be also involved in this project.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Full commitment of the parties involved. Timely and adequate resources available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Component A: Designing a database on trafficking in human beings issues, in line with the EU acquis and protecting personal data; Training sessions in data collection and</td>
<td>Component A: Total budget: 0.37 MEuro (of which 0.3 MEuro through Phare)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Component C: Classical twinning</td>
<td>Component C: Total budget: 2.075 MEuro (of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Component B: Services contract</td>
<td>Component B: Total budget: 1.51 MEuro (of which 1.3 MEuro through Phare)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply contract</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
processing techniques organized for 48 trainees (3 from each zonal center and 3 from the co-ordination unit)
- Developing and implementing primary and secondary legislation for the operation of a Resource Centre in line with EU standards and the EU Acquis.
- Testing and verifying the operability of the database in connection with both on line real time data sources and other communication lines.
- Establishing connections with similar structures from EU Member States in view to exchange experience and sharing of best practices.
- Purchasing, installing and testing IT equipment to establish interconnections with the 15 zonal centres spread out over Romania.

**Component B:**
- TA for drafting primary and secondary legislation on using DNA profiles as evidence in court
- TA/training in order to prepare an overall number of 25,000 DNA profiles, basically of persons who committed violent crimes
- consultancy on behalf of MS in order to establish the sample of criminals who is going to be used to set up the genetic DNA profiles database.
- TA in order to establish the statistical analysis of DNA profiling.
- quality supervision of the laboratory work flow in order to get reliable results.
- supply of PCR sequencing reagents in order to achieve the DNA profiles.

**Component D:**
- Classical twinning
- Consultancy on behalf of MS in order to establish the genetic DNA profiles database.
- TA in order to establish the statistical analysis of DNA profiling.
- quality supervision of the laboratory work flow in order to get reliable results.
- supply of PCR sequencing reagents in order to achieve the DNA profiles.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Component B:</td>
<td>TA for drafting primary and secondary legislation on using DNA profiles as evidence in court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Component D:</td>
<td>Classical twinning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Component D:</td>
<td>Consultancy on behalf of MS in order to establish the genetic DNA profiles database.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Supply contract

**Component D:**
- Total budget: 0.85 MEuro (of which 0.75 MEuro through Phare)
- which 1.65 MEuro through Phare)
### Component C:

- Workshops organized and facilitated by international drugs specialists in order to establish a proper working method for adequately analyzing drug substances.
- Establish an international relational network with likewise institutions in EU member states in order to stimulate a proper exchange of information and data in the future.
- Exchange of experience in the field of drugs analyses with experts of related institutions in EU member states.
- Establishing new methods of drugs analysis.
- Workshops for joint analysis and drafting of the secondary legislation organized.
- Plan and run the Antidrug National Agency’s national awareness campaign against drugs.
- Training sessions for the staff of the Antidrug National Agency on drug supply and drug demand reduction, and for the National Focal Point on Drugs (Romanian Antidrug Observer) on the implementation of EMCDDA’s indicators, respectively.
- Training sessions for the staff of the national network of 47 prevention & counseling centers on topics as drug demand reduction, community prevention, school prevention etc.
- Study visits for the staff of the Antidrug National Agency (including National Focal Point on Drugs - Romanian...
Antidrug Observer) and local prevention & counseling centers in order to facilitate the transfer of best practices from EU partners and improve the inter-operability of the agency with similar EU structures
- Training and internships for drugs analyses specialists operating at central and territorial level organized.
- Two training sessions on inspection methods organized.
- Purchase and installation of equipment for both the central laboratory in Bucharest and the field laboratory in Cluj following EU standards as well as for the National Resource Center on Drugs.

**Component D:**
- Drafting scoping studies on the present situation of Romanian Police in the field of police co-operation at international level
- Drafting primary and secondary legal provisions harmonized with the EU acquis, regulating the organization and operation of the EUROPOL unit
- Drafting a data protection regulation for the EUROPOL unit.
- Training sessions in the operation and maintenance of the unit organized and delivered to selected number of staff
- Direct linkages to be established with the EUROPOL Central Co-ordination Unit in the Hague through site visits by experts from both sides.
- Learning from best practice situations of similar EUROPOL units in EU member
Annex 1: Logframe Matrix for project “Compliance with EU accession criteria on police co-operation and the fight against organised crime”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objectives</th>
<th>Preconditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Purchasing relevant IT equipment for the endowment of the newly created EUROPOL unit within the GIRP (work station, LAN server, communication server, notebook computers, fax, phone, software license, UPS)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Establishing necessary linkages between headquarters within the GIRP and the county Police Inspectorates.</td>
<td>Budgets approved and available.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex 2: Detailed implementation chart for project “Compliance with EU accession criteria on police co-operation and the fight against organised crime”

**DETAILED TIME IMPLEMENTATION CHART FOR THE PROJECT**

*Compliance with EU accession criteria on police co-operation and the fight against organized crime*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMPONENT</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Resource Centre for countering trafficking in human beings - twinning light component</td>
<td>D D</td>
<td>D D</td>
<td>D D</td>
<td>D D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D D</td>
<td>D D</td>
<td>D D</td>
<td>D D</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>D C</td>
<td>C C</td>
<td>C C</td>
<td>C I</td>
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<td>C C</td>
<td>C C</td>
<td>C I</td>
<td>I I</td>
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<td>I I</td>
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<td></td>
<td>I I</td>
<td>I I</td>
<td>I I</td>
<td>I I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource Centre for countering trafficking in human beings - supply component</td>
<td>D D</td>
<td>D D</td>
<td>D D</td>
<td>D D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D D</td>
<td>D D</td>
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D = Design  
C = Contracting  
I = Implementation  
R = Review  
X = Closure
ANNEX 3

CUMULATIVE CONTRACTING AND DISBURSEMENT SCHEDULE

Compliance with EU accession criteria on police co-operation and the fight against organized crime

All figures in million EURO

<table>
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<td>2.000</td>
<td>4.000</td>
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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.
The need to extend reform to all systems and institutional components, and to manage all resources (human, material and financial) and Ministry missions as efficiently as possible, is mainly determined by the following factors:

- Social imperatives determine the Ministry’s transformation into an institution which can manage home affairs effectively and efficiently, having a key role in crisis management (natural disasters, social unrest etc);
- New types of threats to public order resulting from the evolution of the operative situation and the re-configuration of the geopolitical context, which necessitate the strengthening of co-operation relations with other defence and national safety structures, the development of a real partnership with civil society and the improvement of co-operation with similar structures in the EU;
- The improvement of the way in which the resources that society could provide in order to achieve public order national goals are used;
- The achievement of specific Ministry goals deriving from the National Strategy for European and Euro-Atlantic Integration.

Romanian Police: Stage II 2001-2003
- Adopting the structure and activities of the Police Inspectorates in line with the specific structures of other institutions of the central administration;
- Merging some structures of the Traffic Police and Public Order Police into a single structure in order to jointly organise and carry out general policing activities at urban level;
- Establishing operational surveillance and investigation services within the territorial units, as required by the situation;
- Establishing the Police Authority structures endowed with co-ordination and monitoring responsibilities over the local police units.

Stage III – 2004
- Reorganising the Romanian Police by including the Border Police within the structure.

Modernisation and adaptation of working methods to the requirements of a democratic society:
- Increasing the prevention activities to 60% of the performed ones, according to the European Police Standards;
- Developing partnership-type relations with the civilian system as a guarantee of ensuring a stable climate of civil security;
- Ensuring transparency of and public control over the activity of the Ministry of Interior structures (including resources management) and adapting the confidentiality standards required by operative activities to the specific aspects of Romanian developing democracy;
- Improving the information activity to support the efficiency of crime prevention and counteracting methods; drawing up and applying new methodologies which assure operative transmission of information from the specialised unit to the beneficiary structures;
- Promoting and implementing “the Quality Charter of Sectorial Public Services”, as an instrument of the leadership to optimise the services carried out by the Ministry of Interior structures (such as the General Directorate for Computerised Personal Records, the National Archives) and to align them to the European Union standards in the field of statistics;
- Simplifying administrative documents and procedures managed by the Ministry of Interior;
- Specialising judiciary police units to counter more efficiently the new types of criminal offences.

Development of the international co-operation activity within a coherent framework:
- Harmonisation of the domestic legislation with the international one regarding asylum, migration, border control, fight against organised crime and corruption;
- Creating the infrastructures necessary to solve the issues on the regime and statute of the refugees in Romania, migration control and transnational crime;
- Optimising the Phare funds management and of other funds of financial support offered to Romania; creating of a department for Phare programmes negotiations and co-ordination.

Increase of the interoperability degree in joint activities with similar EU structures for maintaining regional stability:
- Strengthening border control in order to counteract illegal migration, thus allowing a complete participation in the Schengen Informational System;
Establishing of a “border licensed appointees” compartment, within the Border Police General Inspectorate, and designating special commissioned officers with this activity, within the territory;

Establishing the International Co-operation Directorate at the level of the General Police Inspectorate, respecting the structure of the current Interpol and Europol compartments.

The new Act on the organisation and functioning of the Romanian Police mainly foresees issues representing measures for harmonisation of the National Law with the Community Acquis, for the fulfilment of the EU accession criteria, as follows:

- The activity of the Romanian Police represent a specialised public service and is to be achieved for the interest of the individual, the community, and for the assistance of the State's institutions, exclusively based on and in the service of the Law;

- The National Body of the Police Officers, as a public law subject, is to function within the Romanian Police, being it a professional body meant to protect the rights of the police officers, and having consulting status;

- Within the national territory, at department (county) and local levels, the Territorial Public Order Authority is to be set up, its activity being in the interest of the community. This authority is made of the Chief of the local police unit, a representative of the National Body of the Police Officers, the under-prefect, 6 members appointed by the Bucharest' Local Council, respectively by the Department's Council, the Chief of the Public Guards, 3 representatives of the community appointed by the Mayor, respectively by the Chairman of the Department's Council. The duties of this authority are being established by law, the main issue being the creation of a control mechanism of the society on the activity of the Police.

- Relations between Police and local public administration authorities are also regulated.

- As for the operational activity, the law stipulates for the use of modern investigative techniques, for an effective fight against organised crime and new types of criminality (working with informants, analyse of information, witness protection, controlled deliveries, under cover operations).

- The Act is regulating the use of force by the Police, and establishes the frame on self-defence situations.

- For stimulating and rendering effective the international co-operation in the fight against crime, the Act foresees for the collaboration with international bodies in the field, based on agreements to which Romania is a Party, including the use of liaison officers.
Annex 5

Abstract from basic guidelines stipulated by the general and sectorial policing planning documents

Objective: Intensifying the activities of countering organised crime and anti-drug

1. The continuation and deepening of the cooperation with The SECI Regional Centre in the frame of the activities of countering cross-border crime, in the field of human beings trafficking, illicit drug trafficking, countering illegal migration, etc.
2. Unfolding the specific activities in order to perform the tasks aiming to counter the trafficking of human beings, the illicit drug trafficking and illegal migration.
3. Continuing to cooperate with the British Police within the REFLEX programme, with a view to collect and analyse all information on illegal migration.
4. Action will be taken in order to limit the flow of disabled persons to the western countries.
5. Strengthening the cooperation with The International Organisation for Migration and NGO’s which performs activities in the field of prevention and countering the trafficking of human beings.
7. Identifying the sites on Internet that promote child pornography with Romanian minors and the persons who deal with child trafficking for that purpose.
8. Participating in operations to counter organised crime, drug trafficking (the performing of special task force missions, protection missions, flagrancy, house searches).
9. Strengthening the fight against drug trafficking by intensifying the cooperation with the other police units and specialised agencies in the country and abroad.
11. Countering the distribution of drugs towards consumers – the micro-trafficking – through the implication of the police workers from county police inspectorates and from The General Police Directorate of Bucharest.
12. Organising specific operations by the flagrancy anti-drug police forces, raids, checks and infiltration into the places, areas frequented by traffickers, distributors or drug addicts, as well as into the places of illegal production and storing of drugs.
13. Prevention and countering of diverting the precursors for illicit purposes and of trafficking of such substances, performing checks on the destination, their analysis and spotting clandestine drug labs.
14. Reinforcing the cooperation with the representatives of The Prosecutor’s Office in order to improve the activity of countering the drug trafficking and to increase the operational skills in investigating the drug trafficking networks.
15. Intensifying the operations for the prevention of illicit drug use among young people and in particular among pupils and students.

Objective: Participation of the General Inspectorate of Romanian Police and of the territorial structures in the pre-accession process to European Union

1. Together with the British and Spanish partners, the Twinning Covenant RO/02/IB/JH-05 “Carrying out the police demilitarization and decentralization process” will be finalized.
3. Participation to the activities carried out within the joint Phare Programme – UNDCP.
4. Participation of the specialized officers to the activities organized in Romania or abroad by the European Commission Delegation in Bucharest.
5. Improvement of the relation with the embassies and diplomats accredited in Bucharest and with of the different international organizations offices, NGO, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, etc.
6. Carrying out the activities within the following Programmes:
• Phare Regional Project on drugs – approved by the European Commission and implemented by EUROCUSTOMS, which involves 10 candidate countries from Central and Eastern Europe, for border control strengthening, especially for the future terrestrial UE borders, achievement of functional system in order to gather, analyze and disseminate the information for the regional and trans-border criminal investigations, training of the personnel and carrying out of operational research on drug traffic.

• Synthetic drugs and precursors Phare Project Phase II, coordinated by the Dutch Ministry of Justice, for the improvement of detecting and control ability of the synthetic drugs, in close relation with the countering of precursors and essential chemicals traffic in 10 candidate countries.

• UNDCP Programme “Strengthening of the information gathering and analyze abilities”; with the overall objective to strengthen the law enforcement in the drug field in South-Eastern Europe.

• Carrying out of the regional international co-operation within the British-Romanian REFLEX Task Force for countering human beings traffic.

7. Carrying out of the training with specialists from other states (United Kingdom, Germany) for anti-drug activities and within the EU Phare Programmes.

Objective: Improvement of the efficiency carried out on the spot where the crime is committed and gathering evidence through technical and scientifical means

1. Increasing the capacity of using the biological traces by putting into operation the genetic analysis system in order to identify perpetrators and proving of the offences perpetrated with violence. Setting up the database containing the genetic profiles of the persons predisposed to perpetrate offences with violence (rapes, manslaughters, robberies) or have committed such crimes.
Component A - "Resource Centre for countering Trafficking in Human Beings" – Investment component (150,000 EURO)

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(+contingencies in case of price increase)

Component B "National DNA profiling database" – Investment component (0.7 MEURO)

Profiling kits types to be supplied:

1. GeneScan -500 ROX internal-lane size standards kit (400 µl for 800 tests)
2. GeneScan –500 LIZ internal-lane size standards kit(400 µl for 800 tests)
3. 310 Matrix standard kit DS-33
4. 310 Matrix standard DS-32 /
5. AmpFISTR Identifiler Kit AmpFISTR SGM+ Kit (100 test/kit)
6. GeneAmp Gold PCR kit, 75x200 reactions
7. 3100 GA Buffer with EDTA, 203 runs-3248 sampl.
8. HiDI Formamide, Sample Resusp.Solution
9. 310 GA buffer EDTA (200 runs)
10. 3100 GeneScan Matrix Standard Set DS-33
11. Hexagon-OBTI Test (Blood Test)
12. Phosphatesmo KM Test (Sperma Test)
13. PSA Check
14. Tatort Kits
15. Glycogen (molecular biology grade)
16. n-Butanol
17. Lithiumchloride
18. Hoechst 33258 Dye
19. Natriumphosphate monobas. monohydrat
20. HydrogenPeroxid
21. Primer for single-plex PCR (all FGA only)
22. Isopropanol 4 l 137,00
23. Sodiumdihydrogenphosphat monohydrat
24. Chromsulfuric acid
25. CHES
26. Formic acid
27. APS
28. TEMED
29. Boric acid
30. Bromphenolblue
31. Triton X-100 100 ml 23,40
32. Nitric acid
33. Silvernitrate
34. Sodiumcarbonate
35. Formaldehyd Solution 37%
36. Citric acid monohydrate
37. Calf Thymus DNA
38. Benzidine / TMB / o-Tolidin
39. 30% Acrylamide solution (29:1) premixed
40. Glycerol
41. Starch Azure (a-amylase test)
42. Acetic acid, glacial
43. Aluminum sulfate
44. Chelex 100 (100-200 mesh)sod.,
45. Disodium ethyl.tetraac., dihydrate (EDTA)
46. Dithiothreitol (DTT)
47. Ethanol (100%)
48. Hydrochloric acid (HCl)
49. Indigo Carmine
50. Isoamyl alcohol
51. Nuclear Fast Red
52. Phenol/Chloroform/Isoamylalcohol Solution
53. Picric acid, saturated solution
54. Proteinase K
55. Sodium acetate, trihydrate
56. Sodium chloride
57. SDS, ultrapure electroph.grade
58. Sodium hydroxide pellets (NaOH)
59. Tris(hydroxymethyl)aminom.(Tris base)
60. Crystal (methyl) violet, for Gram stain
61. Iodine, for Gram stain
63. Potassium iodide (KI), for Gram stain
64. Potassium phosph.KH2PO4-prot.mark.ex.
65. Sodium phosphate-Na2HP04-prot.mark.ex.
66. Xylene, for removing coverslips
67. N-Laurylsarcosine
68. Trisodium citrate dihydrate
69. Formamida, MB reagent grade
70. DNA MW Standard pBR322/MspI
71. Chloroform
**Component C "Fighting against drugs trafficking and abuse" – Investment component (1.00 MEURO)**

New equipment for the National Drugs Analyses Laboratory and the National Resource Center on Drugs to be supplied:

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**contingency for eventual price increase until tendering** 0,0379

**GRAND TOTAL** 1.00

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**Component D - "Setting up the EUROPOL Unit", Budget: 0.15 MEURO**

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0,15 MEURO
This Strategy is the result of the common efforts of the representatives of the ministries involved in the fight against drugs, in collaboration with representatives of various public and private organisations.

Bucharest, October 2002

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Glossary
1. ANALYSIS OF THE SITUATION

The transition from communism to democracy and its less expected effects: drug use

After 1989, in addition to freedom of speech and market economy, the transition to a democratic society brought about important public health problems, such as illegal drug use, as it has subsequently been shown. During these first years, being unaware of this phenomenon’s magnitude, Romanian society was not prepared to approach these issues properly. On the other hand, the low rates of drug use were related to the undeveloped economy that did not allow the transactions and use of drugs. Moreover, a drug marked had not yet been formed, so the drug request was low, too. During the second half of the decade, when economic and social changes became more visible, Romania became not only a transit area for drug smugglers, but also an opening market. Youths have been the first persons to be affected by this phenomenon, and drug users progressively went down to 14 years. Heroine use is the most frequent and the fastest growing, and lately synthetic drugs, such as ecstasy and amphetamine, become more “fashionable”. The number of persons using injectable drugs and the number of persons suffering from B and C hepatitis increased. Most cases are registered between persons in the 16-25 years range. The vicinity with states such as Russia and the Ukraine, where injectable drug use is very high, and the growing prevalence of HIV/AIDS lately are aspects that need to be taken into account when establishing prevention policies.

Illegal drugs use is alarming, but at the same time the use of legal drugs – such as alcohol, tobacco, psychotrope substances – constantly increasing among youths and especially among women, cannot be neglected.

Preventive actions against drug use and smuggling have resulted in larger captures at the border points and inside the country, and also in the development of programmes for preventing drug use and treatment for the drug addicts. Only a part of the treatment programmes are valid, and the prevention programmes have not been evaluated properly.

A series of opportunities for drug use and smuggling can be identified and presented subsequently. Even if both the specialists and the population became aware of the increase of drug use and smuggling, epidemiological studies at the local and national levels were inexistent. The information about drugs came from captures, changes of the drug market (according to accessibility and the need for treatment), the number of persons investigated for drug smuggling and illegal possession of drugs, ferenzic reports, and other data from various institutions and NGOs regarding population groups.

During the last five years, the policy regarding drug use and information collecting has improved. Thus, a number of studies used as sources of information have been developed at the local and national level: ESPAD, European Survey Program for Alcohol and Drugs, Statistic data regarding the situation of persons treated for drug addiction, The Knowledge, attitude and tendencies of high school students (Bucharest 2002), Romanian Population Health (2001), Reproduction Health (1993, 1996, 1999), The Study of the quantity and quality of illegal drug use, and also estimations of some international organisations, such as the National Health Organisation, UNAIDS, UNDP.

Heroine

Heroine is the most used illegal drug in Romania, especially among young people between 14 and 25 years of age. Most persons aged from 14 to 39 years who have chosen this drug are currently under treatment. The tendency to inject drugs is the most recurrent with heroine. Heroine use is not only experimental, as addiction to this drug has increased. A characteristic of heroine use is that young people try it from the very beginning, skipping the “intermediary stages” of using other illegal drugs, especially marijuana.

Studies on drug use among school pupils aged 16 in 1999 show that heroine is far from being the most used illegal drug (8.8%, as compared to 9.5% other illegal drugs used at least once). At the same time, a study regarding illegal drugs use in high schools in Bucharest shows that as compared to 1997, illegal drug use has doubled in 2001, and that one of the most used drugs is heroine. It has also been remarked that there is a big difference between theoretical and practical knowledge about drugs. For example, most pupils knew that drugs cause addiction and that they can affect mental health. Thus, in order to design efficient preventing programmes, it is important to know how young people’s behaviour changes and how to delay the use of heroine for the first time.

Cannabis

Even though Romania is a transit country for the cannabis coming from Asian countries, cannabis use is not considered alarming by the specialists. However, the use of cannabis products such as hashish is to be noticed, alongside with the increasing number of marijuana captures at the border points.
In a study realised in 1999 at the level of school population born in 1983, ESPAD showed a low percentage of products derived from cannabis, while a study realised in 2002 in Bucharest regarding high school pupils shows an increase of the use of these products to the same percentage as heroine.

Cocaine

This illegal drug use has registered a slight increase during the last years, but percentages are expected to rise. Even though cocaine appeared on the Romanian market right after 1989, cocaine use still registers low rates, because of the high price and because of the fact that relatively small quantities transit our country; moreover, the geographic position of Romania doesn’t seem to be too advantageous for products coming from South America. The most common manner of use is snuffing, and it is characteristic to young adults.

Relevant statistical data on cocaine and synthetic drugs use come from the captures. Most details about cocaine use can be obtained from governmental or non-governmental institutions involved either in the treatment, or in programmes aiming at reducing the negative effects associated to drug use, or providing psychological and social assistance to drug addicts.

Synthetic Drugs

Products such as ecstasy, amphetamine, LSD have only recently been introduced in Romania, but specialists show that their use has increased among pupils. They are mostly used in bars and discotheques. Taking into account that these drugs are used and produced in large quantities in countries like Germany and the Czech Republic will help evaluating this phenomenon in the future.

Inhalant Substances

The use of such substances has alarmingly increased immediately after 1989, and it has been associated with the “street children” phenomenon. Out of these substances, such homeless children used the product called “Aurolac”. The number of users decreased after laws prohibiting the selling of such solvents to minors were passed, and also as a result of social assistance granted to homeless children.

Tobacco

Tobacco and alcohol are the most used legal drugs in Romania. Just as in the case of illegal drugs, the use of tobacco and alcohol has increased among the youths. Thus, according to a study elaborated by the Ministry of Health in 1994, out of 4,920 persons questioned 36% were smokers. Most of the smokers were between 25 and 44 years of age (61.7% men and 25% women). Supplementary statistic data on the smoking young population segment have shown an increasing prevalence of the phenomenon among young women (from 15 to 20%), and an occurrence of 47% among young men. Another study from 1999 (SSRR99) revealed the following statistical data: 39% of the women declared to be smokers; 72% of the men declared that they smoke, but only 54% considered themselves active smokers. Most active smokers (35%) are found in the 25-44 years age range. This percentage places Romania among the countries with the highest prevalence of smoking among the other former communist countries.

As compared with 1993, in 1999 the percentage of the feminine population between 15 and 49 years of age has increased by 35%, and the occurrence of smoking in the segment between 15 and 24 years of age has doubled (50% higher than in 1993). In the case of young men, the data resulted from the study done in 1999 were the same as in 1996.

The age of the first use is 11 years or even less for most of the youths questioned by ESPAD.

The frequency of tobacco use, according to the most recent data provided by the National Statistics Institute (2000), is as follows: 21% of the population over 15 smoke on a daily basis, and men smoke three times more than women. Most of the daily smokers (29.3% of the total of the population within this age range) are aged between 25 and 54 years. Most persons have started to smoke when they were 15-19 years old (47.5%), or 20-24 years old (33.8%). More than half of the men who smoke (51.4%) have started smoking when they were 15-19 years old. A significant percentage is that of the women aged 55 or more that have never smoked.

We expect a decrease of the number of young smokers, as a result of legislative measures taken by the Romanian Government, meant to protect minors against smoking, restricting smoking in open public areas, an also by information, education and communication campaigns organised by partnerships between governmental and non-governmental organisations.

Alcohol

Another concern is represented by the use of alcohol by young people. An ESPAD study has showed that 83% had already drunk alcohol, and 43% had been in an ebriety state. These values range Romania on the 20th position between the European 29 countries in which the ESPAD study has been made. The issues that are brought to light are the high alcohol use rates, the possibility of using alcohol during the entire life, and the age
of the consumers when they first drink alcohol. Thus, 24% of the pupils had started to drink alcohol at the age of 11, or even before 9 by alcohol we understand spirits, but also wine, beer, etc.), and in the same period 9.3% of the questioned subjects had experienced the ebriety state. The data resulting from the “Reproduction Health” study (1999) show that the percentage of women that frequently drink alcohol was ten times bigger in 1999 as compared to 1996 and the percentage of alcohol drinking men during the same period tripled.

Even though statistics show a decrease of the average alcohol use per capita, there is still an increase of the use of light and medium alcoholic drinks, especially beer 949.6 litres per capita in 1999). Most users are young people aged between 15 and 24 from the rural areas. Persons over 55 years of age use mostly wine in rural areas and spirits in the urban areas. These are official statistic data, but Romania is a country with tradition in producing home-made alcoholic drinks. This is why part of the data regarding alcohol use are not known, and they are difficult, if not impossible, to evaluate.

These higher figures in the statistic data show that alcohol is one of the factors affecting the individual’s as well as community health by the large number of road accidents, the high number of persons that needed medical services for digestive, neurological, and behavioural problems, temporary incapacity to work caused by diseases favoured by alcohol use, work place accidents etc.

In this context, it is obvious that alcohol causes serious health problems, with high social costs and which necessitate multiple approaches.

Unfortunately, Romania doesn’t have regulations at the national level regarding the importance of limiting and controlling alcohol use. The state does not have the monopoly on alcohol trade, and this has several negative implications, such as the apparition of a “black market” and the commercialisation of unregistered products.

Psychotropic Substances

The use of psychotrope substances was known even before 1989, but after this date the use of substances without medical prescription and in combination with alcohol increased among the youths. Tranquillisers and sedatives such as Rohipnol, Diazepam, Rudotel were being used by the pupils questioned during the ESPAD study. Thus, the age of 14-15 represents the “peak” initiation age for using such substances, including the use in combination with alcohol. Also, at the same age, psychotrope substances use is higher among boys.

At the level of hospitalisation for treatment, we remark an increase of the use of Fortral by persons with ages varying from 15 to 55 years.

According to a study initiated by the National Statistics Institute, most women and also persons aged from 25 to 54 years started to take medicines without medical prescription. Among the young population with ages from 15 to 24 years, the number of people using medicines prescribed by a doctor is almost equal with the number of persons using medicines without medical prescription.

According to the same study, anti-depressive drugs and sedative are mostly used by persons with postgraduate studies. We must also mention that these substances are especially used in urban areas, by people in the 15-25 and 25-54 age groups.

Social perception of the phenomenon

In 2000, when asked about their opinion about drug use, most Romanians considered it a serious problem, even though a high percentage of the subjects questioned did not know the significance of “illegal drugs”. The subjects who knew what “illegal drugs” mean referred mostly to cocaine, marijuana, heroine and hashish. Among the potential reasons for drug use, they mentioned financial problems, emotional distress and curiosity.

Drug use among adults is surprisingly low, partly because of social norms, traditions, and people’s aversive attitude towards drugs. Thus, the social acceptance of alcohol and tobacco, especially in rural areas where alcohol and tobacco are offered to children, amplifies this phenomenon among young people. At the same time the prejudices associated to illegal drugs use and the lack of money contribute to the decrease of drug use among the above-mentioned category.

Romanian society and especially drug addicts’ parents are surprised by the growing proportions of this phenomenon and, from 1989 till the end of the 90s, have adopted different attitudes – drug users are considered either delinquents or sick. Even nowadays the drug addicts’ families still wonder which attitude is be better to adopt towards drug users.

The fact that medical measures are associated with the police’s actions render treatment services less accessible and amplify the network of “underground information” regarding addiction treatment, as well as the legal drugs “black market” – including methadone used without medical prescription for desintoxication, or non-substitutive medicines, such as anti-depressives.

As far as preventing measures and drug addicts treatment are concerned, we remark the population’s approval of NGOs interventions, especially by programmes regarding the youths’ education, drug smugglers’ punishment, but also the treatment of drug addicts. The most important argument for supporting the anti-drug
programmes seems to be the impact drug use and smuggling have on society. Thus, the actual costs related to drug use are difficult to estimate, as it includes collateral damages, such as serious health problems (including irreversible brain damages), catching diseases, accidents, criminal offences, domestic violence, decrease of productivity and deaths at younger ages.

2. GOVERNING PRINCIPLES, STRATEGIC VIEW, GOAL AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STRATEGY

**Governing Principles**

1. The problem of preventing and countering drug trafficking, consume and addiction is assumed as a priority by the Romanian Government.
2. The individual option principle. The countering of drug trafficking and the prevention of drug use takes into account the complexity of the phenomenon, which also includes individual option.
3. The unitary global vision principle. The countering and preventing measures are based on a unitary and global vision of the problem.
4. The principle of unitary co-ordination and co-operation between all the sectors involved. The countering and prevention practices and procedures will be adapted to the social and cultural characteristics of the population.
5. The principle of professionalism in all fields of action. Countering the drug trafficking, preventing drug use and addiction requires appropriate specialised training, as well as the circulation of information, good practices and working instruments in all fields of action.
6. The complementarity principle. The involvement of civil society, together with governmental institutions, in the accomplishment and extension of drug use and addiction prevention programmes is a real necessity.
7. The continuity principle. The informing and educational activities in view of countering drug trafficking, preventing drug use and addiction will have a permanent character.
8. The legality principle. Respecting fundamental human rights and the provisions of the international treaties signed by Romania is a compulsory condition in approaching this phenomenon.
9. The confidentiality principle. Personal data resulted from cannot be made public.
10. The non-discrimination principle. The specific anti-drug activities address to all citizens, regardless to their sex, ethnic group or religious beliefs.

**View:**

At the end of 2004, Romania will put into practice an integrated system of prevention and treatment services, structured in a national network of centres that will be able to implement coherent strategies at local level. At the same time, the structures and programmes of countering illicit drugs phenomenon will become more effective in order to reduce trans border drugs trafficking whose consequences at internal level will be the demand reduction and at international level it will be the annihilation of multi-national networks.

**Goal:**

Providing a realistic approach to the problematic of illegal drug smuggling and consume, the measures proposed in this strategy have as their main goal drug demand reduction and drug supply reduction, knowing the fact that the fight against this phenomenon, even in the most developed nations of the world, did not result in its eradication.

**Objectives:**

1. To initiate and support a political debate at the national level, having as main goal the decrease of drug abuse and improving the addicts’ situation.
2. To encourage the society’s sensibilisation and to promote the participation of private institutions, collective groups, associations, and individuals to public awareness campaigns in this domain, keeping in mind that everybody’s implication can lead to solving this problem.

3. Prioritising the drug use prevention and reducing the request, especially in the case of the first time users, and reducing the adverse consequences of drug use.

4. Strengthening the fight against illegal drugs use and smuggling, against organised crime associated to drugs use and smuggling, intensifying the co-operation between the police, the customs authorities and judiciary authorities between the countries and especially with the EU countries.

5. The present strategy approaches the drug use problem from a global point of view, by analysing all the substances that can be used as drugs and lead to addiction, including alcohol and tobacco.

6. Stimulating a network of the public health and services system, in order to integrate and standardise them, so that they could facilitate the use of all the existing resources and to offer a large variety of appropriate therapeutical possibilities for each case.

7. To encourage the development of programmes for persons having problems caused by drug use, that will facilitate their reintegration in society.

8. To encourage the control of drug deliveries by promoting actions directed against drug smuggling, money laundering and other associated crimes. For this purpose, a better co-ordination of various legal bodies working to control and stop the drug offer and the criminal offences related to this phenomenon is necessary, along with their improving and specialising.

9. Improving the legal framework according to the situations resulting from various fields of action: reducing the request, drug delivery control, international co-operation, etc.

10. Paying attention to the collection, analysis and diffusion of objective, viable and comparative data about drug use in Romania, benefiting from the support of the Romanian Drug abuse Observatory and of the Anti-Drug Squad within the General Department for Fight against Organised Crime, and co-operating with the European Center for monitoring Drug Use and drug abuse, and with the Europol.

11. To encourage international co-operation both in the sense of being part of competent international organisations, and having bilateral and multilateral relations with other countries or geographic areas.

12. To guarantee the evaluation of fight against drugs actions.

3. SPECIFIC INTERVENTION AREAS.

3.1.- Drug Demand Reduction

3.1.A.- Preventing Drug Use

I. Introduction and analysis of the situation

This document represents the action plan at the governmental level, in the domain of fight against drug use and addiction, and it is based on an integrating analysis of the phenomenon in the period 1990-2002 (governmental and NGOs’ studies, national and international studies, statistics and practices in this domain).

1. Characteristics of drug use and addiction in Romania:
a) The spreading of the phenomenon all over the country, in parallel with the extension of drug smuggling networks at the national and international level;
b) The use on a larger scale of psychotrope medicines and of barbiturics without medical prescription, often used in combination with alcohol;
c) The increase of the number users and owners of drugs, such as heroin, cannabis, opium, cocaine, etc., and the growing number of cases when drugs are injected, even from the very first use;
d) The increasing number of alcohol and tobacco users, in the 15-24 years of age range, and especially among women;
e) The growing number of pupils that use amphetamine;
f) The creation of drug users and distribution groups based on age or micro-geographical criteria;
g) The increase of indigenous alcohol and tobacco producers, as well as the growing number of advertising campaigns for imported tobacco and alcohol;
h) The spreading of drug use in bars, discothèques, entertainment areas, abandoned houses, university campuses, etc.

2. Key factors of drug use and addiction:

a) The lack of information and education in the domain;
b) The society’s acceptance of tobacco and alcohol;
c) The diminution of children’s supervision by parents, and the parents’ lack of responsibility;
d) The companions’ pressure felt by youths;
e) The accessibility of the first doses and the curiosity of testing drugs, which lead to further use that represents addiction and not experimenting;
f) The extension of national and international smuggling networks;
g) The improvement of the economic status of certain social groups;
h) The bad economic situation of some users, which determines the affiliation to smuggling networks, in order to get money to buy drugs;
i) The migration of children towards big cities, which results in the “street children” associated with the use of inhalant substances;
j) The existence of some unsolved crisis situations among teenagers;
k) The little experience authorities and civil society in fighting against this new phenomenon, which led to incoherent reactions and partial results;
l) The fact that pupils ditch classes, and become integrated in risky groups.

3. Programmes for preventing drug use and addiction

In view of achieving the drug use prevention within the National Programme for preventing and fighting against drug use, the Interministerial Commission for the Prevention of Illegal Drugs Use (C.I.P.C.I.D.), came into being by a Common Order, and being formed of representatives of the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Health and Family, Ministry of Public Administration, Ministry of Education and Research, Ministry of Youth and Sports. The Commission’s activity was also open to civil society, by the participation of the most significant NGOs to activities related to preventing drug use and addiction.
In order to co-ordinate the activities carried out at the local level, a national network has been created; it consists of 47 Centres for Counselling and Fight Anti-Drug, at the level of each county or Sector in Bucharest.

With the Romanian Government financial support, CIPCID has implemented the project “Drug use: where to?”, project which was realized in consortium with the Centre for Legal Resources and UNICEF Romania and it consisted on informative and educational activities regarding the fight against illegal drug use among the youths and the promotion of a healthy lifestyle that would explicitly reject drugs. The activities carried out by this project provided the initial training of the staff working in the local centres, and it offered anti-drug counselling for some future programmes on drug use prevention.
At the same time, under the slogan “IT’S ONLY UP TO YOU”, the project carried out the biggest campaign with a social profile at the national level – it consisted of adds on TV and on the radio, broadcasted on local and national stations, and of activities for the youths (concerts, exhibitions, seminars, contests, etc.). All these activities have been carried out in partnerships with several ministries (Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Health and Family, Ministry of Public Administration, Ministry of Education and Research, Ministry of Youth and Sports), and other national and international institutions.

In the context of preventing drug use and addiction, the Ministry of Health and Family, and the Ministry of Education and Research - in partnership with NGOs – have elaborated the contents of the programme of health education to be used in schools starting the next year; it seeks to involve teachers and pupils in the
process of acknowledging the drug use phenomenon and of developing communication, interaction and health behaviour skills among the pupils, from elementary school to highschool.

The activities carried out by the Commission come as a continuation of previous programmes implemented by the ministries that are members of the commission, in collaboration with NGOs (educational programmes in schools, informative materials, specialised training sessions, sectorial studies, media campaigns, seminars, etc.).

In the case of the above-mentioned programmes, the lack of appropriate evaluation and studies covering the entire population, render the monitoring of changes in behaviour and attitude towards drug use and addiction very difficult.

4. Opportunities for diminishing drug use and addiction:

a) The existence of political will to elaborate a strategy of preventing drug use and addiction;
b) The elaboration of an appropriate legal framework regarding the prevention and the fight against drug use and addiction;
c) The formation of the Interministerial Commission for the Prevention of Illegal drug Use and of the national prevention and counselling centres;
d) The involvement of NGOs in activities that prevent the drug use and addiction;
e) The training of specialists in the fields of education, police, health and youth, etc.
f) The allocation of funds from the health budget – through National Programmes – and also the existence of external funding for the prevention of drug use;
g) Potential funding from international financial institutions;
h) The existence of statistic data regarding drug use and the phenomenon’s tendencies;
i) Appropriate working methods and techniques;
j) Changing, at the community level, the perception about drug use and addiction;
k) The approval and control of projects having big values.

5. Impediments in diminishing drug use and addiction:

a) Limited financial resources, unappropriate management;
b) The absence of performance indicators and of a data monitoring and centralising system;
c) Insufficiently structured partnerships between governmental and nongovernmental organisations in carrying out programmes of preventing drug use and addiction;
d) The lack of coherence in the Romanian society’s acknowledgement of drug use and addiction;
e) The reduced capacity of Romanian institutions and abilitated authorities to intervene and reduce criminality;
f) The absence of trained specialists that are able to act from an interdisciplinary perspective.

II. General Objectives:

1. Reducing drug use and addiction among the population.
2. Diminishing the number of children and youths that start to use drugs.
3. Diminishing drug use and addiction among persons who are in risky situation.
4. Reducing the risks resulting from drug use and addiction.
5. Diagnosing and monitoring drug use.
6. Legislative and institutional harmonisation with the EU regulations.

III. Specific Objectives:

a. Reducing risk factors.
b. Diversifying the means of preventing drug use.
c. Promoting education for health among the population.
d. Diminishing the accessibility of drug disponibility.
e. Informing the population about the risks and the damages associated to drug use.
f. Involving civil society.
g. Developing co-ordination structures at the local and national level (National Agency for Fight Against Drugs).
h. Increasing the theoretical and methodological quality of prevention programmes.
i. Providing specialised training for this field of action.
j. Creating and promoting alternatives for spending spare time.
k. Sensibilising the public opinion and forming favourable attitudes for preventing drug use and abuse
l. Consolidating and developing the network of centers for preventing drug use and abuse in all of the counties.

n. Creating opportunities for the active implication of the private sector by providing prevention and treatment of drug use and abuse.

o. Evaluating the programmes.

IV. Action Plan: education, health and family, police, youth, community, private organisations, mass media, national and international co-operation.

L.I. Ministry of Education and Research

Preventing drug use is mainly an educative task, as it involves the abilitation of persons having certain abilities and resources to promptly react to vital requests. School is the appropriate place for developing these capacities, as it helps reaching the pupils and the teenagers. Scientific studies show that school programmes are very helpful in diminishing drug use and improving the first use age. Also, we need to take into account the fact that efficient preventing measures must be harmonised, according to the criteria recently approved by the European Union and scientific studies in the domain.

Operational objectives:

a) Elaboration and development of an appropriate curriculum:

a.1. Implementation of the national programme “Education for health in Romanian schools” at the level of a school population of 700,000 pupils
   Evaluation deadline: 2004

a.2. Completing the methodological guide for class principals “Details regarding educative activities” with themes related to drug use and abuse prevention.
   Evaluation deadline: 2003

a.3. Development of a fragmentary information system (specific information related to drug problematic, addressed to pupils studying various subjects: biology, physics, chemistry, psychology, civic education, etc.).
   Evaluation deadline: 2003 – 2004

b) Formation of teachers involved in the curriculum implementation

b.1. Elaboration of manuals and organisation of formative stages for their users.

b.2. Implementation of the pilot programme for drug use prevention.

c) Schools involvement in in communitary programmes

   c.1. Development of prevention programmes in schools, through the County Anti drug Counselling and Prevention Centers staff.
   Evaluation deadline: permanent

   c.2. Monitoring of the phenomenon in schools by means of sociological studies that would analyse its dimensions.
   Evaluation deadline: 2004

   c.3. Active participation of education units to local communitary programmes (of decentralised state institutions, NGOs, etc.).
   Evaluation deadline: permanent

d) Development of recreational programmes

   d.1. Development of specific activities (artistic, technical and sport events) in children’s palaces and clubs.
   Evaluation deadline: 2004
d.2. Creation of socio-educative centers (proposal for a Government Decision)
Evaluation deadline: 2003

d.3. Organisation of the international “Children’s free time”
Evaluation deadline: September 2002

e) Development of family-oriented programmes
e.1. Supporting lectures for parents, within the education units (developing initiatives such as “Parents’ School”)
Deadline: 2004

f) Continuous preparation of the persons involved in drug use prevention
f.1. Developing a system of accrediting the studies in this domain
Deadline: 2004

f.2. Seminars, specialisation courses, postgraduate studies, etc., included in the national accreditation system.
Deadline: permanent

g) Organisation of actions specific to groups exposed to risk situations
 g.1. Identification of the groups exposed to risk situations
Deadline: permanent; evaluation deadline: annual

g.2. Providing supporting materials for preventing drug use/abuse that can be addressed directly.

2. The Ministry of Health and Family

Health is a fundamental right, guaranteed by the Constitution and by the international treaties at which Romania has adhered. All European countries’ policies aim to ascertain a good health condition for their citizens. Thus, the priorities of the EU drug prevention plan are health, education, research and professional training.

Health represents a crucial domain in the prevention of drug use and drug abuse, especially when taking into account their complex consequences. This is the reason why specific interventions will be developed, ranging from basic prevention to actual rehabilitation and aiming to the reduction of this social phenomenon.

By promoting public health we seek to enhance people’s entitlement to make decisions concerning their own health and to act upon their environment. As the society creates social, economic and environmental circumstances that influence individuals’ health conditions, all health-promoting strategies support people maintain an increased control over their own health. The prevention activities will be based on the principle of health education, and sustained by campaigns related to education, communication and information. These prevention activities will be carried out through a national health-promoting network and specialists, as well as other governmental or non-governmental organisations.

Operational objectives:

a) Create training programs and accreditation systems for the personnel working in drug use and drug abuse prevention.

a.1. A continuous training of the personnel involved in health-promoting activities. By the end of 2000, all the professionals in the health-promoting system will be qualified in health education. They will organise at least 1 course a year for 10 professionals working in the drug use and drug abuse prevention
domain within the respective county. The course module will be provided by the National Postgraduate Training Centre for Doctors and Pharmacists.

- Evaluation period: annual

a.2. The trainers involved in local health education programs will also attend special courses organised by the County/ Bucharest Public Health Department’s Promotion Divisions according to the local community’s particular needs.

- Evaluation period: annual

a.3. Set up the accreditation system of the specialists involved in health promoting and health education activities, by signing a protocol between the National Postgraduate Training Centre for Doctors and Pharmacists and the Ministry of Labour and Social Solidarity.

- Evaluation period: 2004

b) Inform and educate the youth in order to raise their awareness and capacity to make responsible decisions on drug use and drug abuse issues.

b.1. Prevent the drug use and drug abuse cases occurring among children under 13.

- Evaluation period: 2004

b.2. The County/ Bucharest Public Health Department’s Promotion Divisions, in cooperation with the mass-media and the NGOs working in this domain will organise at least 2 information, education and communication campaigns related to the prevention of illegal drugs, tobacco and alcohol use and abuse.

- Evaluation period: annual

c) Develop the prevention programs by maintaining the partnership with the NGOs.

c.1. Set up the collaboration plan between the governmental and non-governmental organisations involved in drug use prevention programs in order to take and develop measures related to the drug use prevention.

Evaluation period: 2003

c.2. Develop legal measures in order to provide financial and technical support to the NGOs involved in public health programs, and especially in the drug use prevention programs.

Evaluation period: 2004

c.3. Issue the guidebook for the evaluation of the drug use and drug abuse prevention programs aiming to support the organisations involved in this domain.

Evaluation period: 2004

d) Promote an evaluation system of the health damaging knowledge, attitudes and behaviours related to drug abuse and drug use, and also evaluate the efficiency of the prevention programs.

d.1. Establish a periodic monitoring system related to the health damaging knowledge, attitudes and behaviours (smoking, alcohol, illegal drugs).

Evaluation period: 2003

e) Set up health-promoting and health education methods meant to develop the community’s healthy attitudes and behaviours.
e.1. Reduce tobacco products use by 5% and alcohol use by 2%, the reference year being 2002.
   Evaluation period: 2004

e.2. Organise an information and education campaign regarding the compliance with the advertising law
and other legal provisions related to alcohol and tobacco use and promote the legal means regarding the
ban of alcohol and tobacco use and advertising in public places.
   Evaluation period: annual beginning with 2003

e.3. Promote healthy work conditions at national level and set up the legal framework as well as
education, prevention and intervention programs in order to reduce the work related drug use and drug
abuse cases.
   Evaluation period: 2004

e.4. Public information and education campaign, especially targeting
   the parents in order to raise their awareness on their key role in
   educating their children and preventing youth drug use.
   Evaluation period: 2004

e.4. Set up programs aimed to support the parents and teachers educate and encourage the children to
adopt healthy lifestyles and change their behaviour related to the drug use issue.
   Evaluation period: 2004

3. The Ministry of Interior

   The Police have a key role in enforcing the procedures meant to ensure the compliance with the laws
related to the prevention and fight against drug use. Other key roles concern the fight against drug smuggling,
tracking the drug addicts, preventing the abnormal behaviours among the underaged and the persons exposed to
risky situation.

   Therefore the police officers need special training in order to solve the drug use issues. The policeman’s
image as a repressive force should be eliminated and his preventive role enhanced. Consequently, the police
officer will be perceived as an active force in promoting health and protecting the community’s members.

   Operational objectives

a) Train the police officers in order to achieve an efficient preventive training.
   a.1. organise professional enhancement training for the police officers involved in the prevention and
   fight against drug use
       Evaluation period: annual
   a.2. introduce specific subjects in the educational program within the Ministry of Interior’s educational
   structures
       Evaluation period: December 2003
   a.3. improve the drug smuggling data system
       Evaluation period: October 2003

b). Improve the specific duties of the Police
   b.1. restructure the human resources and logistics within the Police, paying a particular attention to the
   drug use prevention issues
       Evaluation period: October 2002

   b.2. Issue materials concerning the police officers’ behavioural standards when dealing with people
   involved in drug use cases.
       Evaluation period: annual

c) The Police involvement in the community programs
   C.1. initiate partnership programs informing the members of the community on the drug use dangers
   and involving them in prevention activities.
       Evaluation period: annual
d). Develop the social partnership as well as the partnerships with the governmental and non-governmental organisations operating in this field.

   d.1. Attract and involve an increasing number of NGOs in drug use prevention activities.
   Evaluation period: annual

   d.2. Develop and diversify the cooperation between the institutions operating in the prevention and fight against drug use activities, improve the cooperation among the Ministry of Interior’s structures, the cooperation with the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Youth and Sport, and the involvement in these activities of the Interministerial Commission.
   Evaluation period: December 2004

e). Identify the drug use risk factors

   e.1. optimise the system of indicators related to drug smuggling.
   Evaluation period: October 2003

   e.2. issue forensic studies dealing with complex data on drug smugglers and users, opportunities, etc
   Evaluation period: semestrial

   e.3. identify the places and environments susceptible to drug smuggling and use and outline them on maps divided in areas of competence.
   Evaluation period: November 2002

   e.4. organise mobile or stationary police squadrons in these places, their mission being to discourage the criminal offenders and protect the victims.
   Evaluation period: semestrial

f). Increase the community trust in the Police so that people ask for the police help whenever they need to, being confident they will find understanding and complete confidentiality.

   f.1. Organise interactive meetings with the Elementary and High School pupils in order to discuss their problems and find solutions aiming to eliminate the demand for drug. It is advisable that the parents, teachers and trustees attend some of these meetings.
   Evaluation period: trimestrial

   f.2. Provide information and advice on drug issues by displaying preventative and educational materials in schools and by establishing psychological assistance centres.
   Evaluation period: semestrial

   f.3. Set up interactive meetings with teachers and school medical personnel in order to provide the pupils and the parents with the necessary legal, psychological and medical support in the prevention of drug use.
   Evaluation period: annual

g). Coordinate the activities of the prevention departments with those dealing with the fight against drugs

4. The Ministry of Youth and Sport

   The youth are by their nature more vulnerable to the situations, circumstances and events they are subject to in their way to adulthood.

   In 2001, The Ministry of Youth and Sport issued the National Action Plan for the Romanian Youth - a national strategy based on the evaluation results of the young people’s needs as well as on the main element related to the youth within the aquis communautaire.

   “Decrease the risk factors’ impact on the youth is one of the general objectives of this plan, and among other measure - set up programs and projects aiming to prevent and fight against the specific risk factors” (deviants, institutionalised young delinquents, physically or mentally disable young people, young drug addicts)

   Operational objectives

1. Sustain/finance prevention programs/projects in order to decrease the number of young people involved in drug use and drug abuse (The Antidrug Commission).

2. Develop alternative programs for spare time spending and create Youth Centres networks.

5. The relation with the mass media
When referring to the mass-media impact on drug use issues, we have to take into account two major aspects:

1) it can influence the reduction of drug use cases by promoting different attitudes, stereotypes and myths and consequently shape the public opinion on drug related issues, their causes and consequences.
2) the mass-media can influence the political decisions in this domain.

One of the most common prevention means is the campaign meant to raise public awareness. It is well known that these campaigns become efficient when integrated into a global prevention strategy elaborated by specialists. Moreover, their message should be well targeted, informed and realistic.

The mass media’s active involvement in transmitting appropriate messages is the only modality to strengthen the positive messages within the prevention programs.

**Common operational objectives**

a) The mass media’s involvement in sending preventive messages and promoting behavioural patterns.

b) Inform the press on the on-going activities.

c) Mass media’s involvement in the local prevention campaigns.

d) Train the journalists on the domain of prevention and fight against drug use.

**6. National and International cooperation**

Drug smuggling and drug use represent a cross-border issue that involves both national and international institutions. The international cooperation facilitates a better understanding of the phenomenon, its causes, symptoms and current tendencies and makes the national activities compliant with the international policies.

A good communication and collaboration between those involved in the prevention sector will allow the exchange of information, experience and decide on the best practices in the field.

**Operational objectives**

a) Comply the national legislation with the EU standards and other international organisations competent in this field.

b) Establish and strengthen the relationships with the international institutions that develop drug prevention programs.

c) Strengthen the contacts with the European agencies involved in the prevention domain and especially with the European Monitor for Drugs aiming to the exchange of information and the improvement of the practices in this field.
3.I. - Drug Demand Reduction
3.I.B. - Assistance and social integration.

Introduction

The drug abuse and its consequences represent one of the major issues the contemporary European society has to cope with and also a major issue in the big cities. Drug addiction is a large-scale phenomenon, given its multifunctional, changeable and dynamic characteristics, affecting all the age groups, but especially the 18 – 35 span. Also, it represents a major public health issue, given its crucial consequences on the individual (delinquency, social, death by overdose or suicide, infectious diseases spread – AIDS, HIV, TBC), familiar, social and work-related levels. Other drug categories, like heroin, cannabis, cocaine, etc, added in recent years to the traditional drugs, like alcohol, and tobacco.

This complex phenomenon should be addressed in a global and integrated manner, because of the above-mentioned causes, considering the levels:
- Reducing the request
- Reducing the offer

Moreover, in order to avoid possible conflict situations between the involved structures, a series of permanent mechanisms, aimed at coordinating the activities of these structures, is necessary.

The reduction of the demand and of the offer, the prevention and the social insertion/reinsertion form an integrated process. In terms of practical effects, these chapters are concentrated in the last two formulations.

Drug addiction as a “chronic disease”

These processes- the drug addiction, are considered chronic diseases, alternating the low points with the high points, spontaneous or not.

The main factors that trigger and maintain these processes involve the interaction between the genetic predisposition and a series of psychological and socio-cultural factors.

Drug addiction treatment

This complex problem was historically addressed in two ways, regarding, on one hand, the decrease of the drug demand and, on the other hand, the decrease of the drug offer

On one hand, “the moralizing models”, based on the “offer decrease” approach consider the drug addiction as a condition for the user’s the self-destruction, based on the lack of will.

On the other hand, the model that considers addiction as a disease that requires treatment and rehabilitation, focusing on the actions related to the desire to use drugs or “the drug demand”, is based on the decrease of this demand (No-drugs programs).

These two “restriction-based” models, whose final objective is the elimination of psychoactive substances use, promote the total abstinence as their final objective: “compulsory abstinence” (the law should prohibit and the medicine should slow down this drug use process)

Though, a small number of addicts are able to reach a long-term abstinence, which demonstrates that the above-mentioned models are not an appropriate answer to this problem; “if the repression against the user amplifies the problems related to the use, instead of reducing them, then it is necessary for the interventions to be modified”(Baan Commission, Holland, 1972)

At present, there is a third model, accepting abstinence as an ideal result and offering a practical alternative, in this way differentiating itself from the two above mentioned models. This is based on a practical approach and on the compatibility with a public health approach. When individuals continue to abuse drugs, and the abstinence is not feasible, then, the use is declared. In addition, may drug users do not contact any health service. At the same time, not all of the treatments are equally effective for the persons affected by this pathology and one cannot follow the same objective (total abstinence) in treating these persons. This approach will be named “The Strategy for the Reduction of the Negative Effects and risks associated with the substance use and abuse”. This is the effect of joint activities on individual, collective, medical and social levels, meant to minimize the negative effects associated with the drug use, without necessarily reducing or eliminating it, in a legal, social and cultural context.
According to the WHO (1998), the treatment of a drug addict is a process that begins when a psychoactive substances user comes in contact with a healthcare facility or a communitarian service. This process should be continued by alternating specific interventions, with the goal of reaching an as-good-as-possible state of health and well-being.

In most cases, the therapeutic approach of a drug addict implies coordinating the various assistance means in a sequential and simultaneous manner. This way, one can tell that each one of the system’s elements is a necessary, but not sufficient factor of a complex therapeutic process that requires teamwork in a support network aimed to help the drug addict.

The treatment, which includes the diagnosis, health assistance and social integration, is aimed at improving the health condition and the quality of life, by reducing the drug addiction, the mortality and the mortality caused by substance use, the maximum exploitation of individual capabilities, facilitating the access to services and complete social integration.

**Leading lines:**

- Consider the drug addiction as a disease with serious biological, psychological and social repercussions
- Consider the prevention, medical assistance, and the social reintegration as a continuous and homogenous process.
- Set up an integrated educational, sanitary, social services and work integration system

**General objectives:**

- Ensure adequate medical assistance for the drug addicts, as part of the public health services system.
- Establish a health network compliant with the present needs.
- Help the social reintegration of the drug addicts.
- Development and consolidation of the data systems.

- Support the introduction of risk-lowering strategies.
- Make Romanian legislation compliant with the EU standards.

**Specific objectives:**

1. Guarantee the universal, public, free, professional and specialised characteristics of the medical and psychosocial assistance for the drug addicts.
2. Set up a widespread, diversified and professional network offering adequate assistance and embedding all the specific therapeutic structures, and establish their competences.
3. Coordinate and cooperate with other medical centres/services handling the treatment of the associated disorders.
4. Define the therapeutic circuit of the medical assistance system and the social reintegration system of the drug addicts.
5. Encourage and support the social and work reintegration
6. Develop and consolidate the data systems.
7. Stimulate the drug addicts’ access to the programs for the reduction of the drug use negative consequences.
8. Objectives to be followed: reducing the incidence of infectious diseases, reducing the use of illegal products, raising the quality of life.
9. Asserting the ambulatory treatment programmes for methadone addicts as a national priority in the action plan.
10. Include the ambulatory therapy for drug addicts in the detention centres: provide free and universal medical assistance.
11. Professional training and research
Action plan:

1. Create a commission to establish a protocol between The Ministry of Health and Family and the National Health Insurances Department
   
   Authority in charge: The Ministry of Health and Family – The National Health Insurances Department
   Deadline: 31-12-2002

2. Define the types of structures and services dedicated to the drug addicts, based on criteria that are to be later defined by the MHF. See the annex (five structures of the therapeutic circuit: the Evaluation and Ambulatory Treatment Unit, In-hospital Detoxification Unit, Post-treatment Unit, Day-care centres, Protected Housing. These structures are to be accredited by the Ministry of Health and Family and coordinated by the Medical Antidrug Centre.
   
   Authority in charge: MHF and its subordinated structures
   Deadline: 31.12.2002 Ellaboration of structures and critaria of authorization

3. Establish protocols and interrelations with the primary medical assistance network (family physicians), LSM, specialized ambulatory centres and hospital services, and the social services.
   
   Authority in charge: MHF and its subordinated structures

4. The ambulatory treatment facilities will be the base of the project, their establishment being a top priority of the project.
   
   Authority in charge: MHF
   Set update 30.05.2003. Creation of the pilot structures of the established areas.

5. Establish cooperation agreements with the Ministry of Labour and Social Solidarity to encourage the professional reorientation and professional reintegration programmes.
   
   Authority in charge: MHF and Ministry of Labour and Social Solidarity
   Deadline: 31.03.2003

6. Development of the ORDT (Romanian Drugs and Drug Addictions Monitoring System)/PNF (National Focal Point)
   
   a. initiate recurrent investigations using a homogenous methodology, which will allow time-space comparisons.
   
   b. establish a unified system to register and notify the patients accepted for treatment, according to the European standards – the request for treatment indicator (EMCDDA)
   
   c. other indications.
   
   Authority in charge: MoI and MHF

7. Promote programs targeting the reluctant patients treatment
   
   Authority in charge: MHF
   Deadline: Permanently

8. Promote programs regarding the exchange of syringes and anti-AIDS kits.
   
   Authority in charge: MHF
   Set up date: Permanently

9. Implement health educational programs regarding the harm reduction (reduction of the negative effects associated to drug use - syringes)
   
   Authority in charge: MHF
   Deadline: Permanently

10. Establish strategies to promote through the farmacies programs of countering the self medication and the psicotropic substances abuse in order to reduce their negative effects and to respect the specific legislation in the field (syringes exchange, etc.).
    
    Authority in charge: MHF
    Deadline: June 2003
11. Professional training of specialists (psychiatrists, family physicians, etc.) in the field of drug addiction treatment and develop a curriculum.
Authority in charge: MHF
Deadline: Permanently

12. Optimising the methadone treatment in terms of the benefits for the public health and decrease the delinquency rate is determined by the general, accessible, confidential characteristics and a log-term view on this issue.
Authority in charge: MHF

13. Ambulatory treatment in all the unities authorized by the Ministry of Health and family, including penitienciary institutions
Authority in charge: Ministry of Health and Family and General Directorate of Prisons (Ministry of Justice)
Deadline: 31.12.2004

14. Develop in all detention centres substituion programmes with opiate agonists - methadone.
Authority in charge: General Directorate of Prisons (Ministry of Justice)
Deadline: 31.12.2004

15. Develop specific programs related to the reduction of the negative consequences of drug consume within the detention centers.
Authority in charge: General Directorate of Prisons (Ministry of Justice)
Deadline: 31.12.2004

16. Ensure an adequate medical assistance for the drug addicts who are in prisons, in similar units as specified at point no. 2 of this action plan, units that will be defined as the criteria that the Ministry of Health and Family will establish later.
Authority in charge: General Directorate of Prisons (Ministry of Justice)

17. Develop specific programs of social reintegration through the social reintegration of the infractors services and surveillance of the execution of the sentences that are not restricting individual liberty.
Authority in charge: Social Reintegration and Surveillance Directorate (Ministry of Justice)
Deadline: 31.12.2004

18. Set up the appropriate graduate/ postgraduate training system and a continuous training of the specialists in this field.
Authority in charge: all the involved ministeries
Deadline: 31.12.2004

3. II. – Drug Supply Reduction

1. General considerations.

Romanian authorities have been preoccupied with ensuring a strict regime of intoxicant substances, elaborating for this purpose a coercive system consisting of penal or civil offences applicable in case of breaking the legal provisions.
The restrictive policy regarding the free circulation of persons applied before 1989 allowed a very strict control of the borders, which determined drug smugglers to avoid the Romanian territory. This is why drug smuggling at that time appeared only as a sporadic and inconsistent phenomenon.
The transition towards a democratic society, the complete opening of the state frontiers, the transition towards a market economy, as well as the geographic position represented important factors in including Romania in “the Balkans Route” of smuggling drugs from the producing countries to the consuming countries.
Romania tends to become a real swivel plate and to remain a prevalent and almost compulsory transit area for drug smugglers. Thus, the traffic routes start from Afghanistan, go through Istanbul, Sofia, Bucharest or Belgrade and leave the Balkan Region heading towards Hungary, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Germany and Holland.
The evolution of drug smuggling and drug use, as well as the volume of the captures during the past two years, bring us to the conclusion that Romania is about to become a new “market” in the context of European countries also known as great drug users, such as Germany, Holland, Spain, Italy, France and Great Britain.

Statistical data illustrate that the above-mentioned phenomenon has taken unprecedented proportions in between 1990-1997: there have been discovered 412 cases of drug smuggling, in which 649 persons have been involved (219 were Romanian citizens), and 20,697.798 kg of drugs has been confiscated. In the period 2001- July 2002 the figures went up to 1,545 drug smuggling cases, 1,978 persons involved (of which 1798 were Romanians) and 64,485.485 kg of drugs captured.

At the same time, the number of Romanian citizens arrested for being involved in drug smuggling in several countries worldwide has increased significantly. In addition to the above-mentioned, the commercialisation of drugs on the Romanian territory has reached increasing values.

Thus, the drug use expanded all over the country, especially in Bucharest and the other big cities, affecting various segments of society, so that the used drugs diversified – injected heroin, opium, cocaine, amphetamine, cannabis. The use of medicines that in combination with alcoholic drinks have hallucinogen effects has also increased.

A relevant indicator of the functioning of the drug market in Romania is the registration of the first cases of deaths caused by the use of drug overdoses. Drug use is one of the serious social problems that Romanian society faces. In the case of many persons, especially young ones, this leads to addiction, becomes a source of suffering, diseases, poverty, social isolation, unemployment etc. This affects not only the social behaviour of the addicted persons, but also the life of the families or communities to which they belong.

Drug use induces a continuous amplification of the request on the drug market and it amplifies a proportionally direct increase of the offer of substances. In front of this scourge with multiple social implications, some preventing actions based on a strategy of reducing the drugs “offer” are necessary.

2. Defining the Romanian concept of keeping drug use under control and defining the legal framework applicable in this domain.

A) Definition:

Taking into account the evolving tendencies of this phenomenon, at both national and international level, the Romanian concept of keeping drug use under control mainly targets the following aspects:
- adhering at international conventions in his domain and aligning the legislation to these conventions’ provisions, as well as harmonising them with the valid regulation at the EU level;
- sanctioning accordingly illegal any act or fact regarding operations with drugs;
- applying different punishments, according to the nature and quantity of drugs, and to the organised character of the facts;
- exemption from penal charges, before penal formalities start, for the persons who denounce to the competent authorities the participation to an association or an agreement involving drug smuggling, allowing thus the acceleration of the identification process of the other persons involved and the pressing of penal charges of the other participants.
- reducing half the punishment of the person who during the penal pursuit denounces and facilitates the identification and prosecution of other persons that have been involved in illegal actions related to drugs.
- considering the drug users are victims of this phenomenon and allowing them to benefit from treatment and social reintegration measures;
- giving the appropriate authorities in the domain the possibility to use specific modern methods, such as supervised deliveries or under cover investigators and their collaborators in order to discover incriminating facts, identify the authors and obtain proofs in the situations in which there is strong evidence that crimes involving drug smuggling are committed.
- co-operating at the national and international level with the institutions accredited to fight illegal drug smuggling;
- strengthening border security and improving the systems of monitoring the transport means, the cargo, the goods and the persons known to be involved in drug smuggling;
- controlling the precursors used for illegal drug production;
- elaborating legal provisions regarding the regime of cultivating plants from which intoxicating substances can be extracted;
- capturing, arresting and extraditing the persons pursued at the international level for crimes that have as object drug smuggling.
- providing the General Inspectorate of Border Police, the General Customs Department and the General Inspectorate of the Romanian Police with appropriate equipment for drug detection, and intensifying the drug detecting activities by using specially trained dogs.
ensuring a permanent improvement of the legislative framework that is necessary for an effective fight against drug trafficking (the draft of laws concerning witness protection and prevention and countering organized crime, documents elaborated by the Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Interior and they are now on the Romanian Parliament agenda).

B) The legal framework with incidence in this domain:

We may say that Romanian authorities in charge with fighting against drug offer benefit from a modern, coherent and effective legislative system, which allows them to approach the drug use and drug smuggling in a systematic, multi-disciplinary, and inter-departmental manner, which is synchronised with international legislation.

On the other hand, most of the incident legislation valid in Romania is already harmonised with the EC regulations regarding the fight against drug production, traffic and use; the EC effectively participates in the harmonisation process, which is in its final stage, by sending prestigious specialists to assist in the elaboration process of projects for specific laws.

The main laws with incidence in the analysed domain are presented in the Chapter no. 6 of this strategy.

3. Internal and international risk factors:

The geographical positioning of Romania, at the intersection of the main routes used by drug smugglers;

The continuous increase of the number of drug users and – implicitly – the development of the distribution networks;

Romanian citizens’ involvement in drug smuggling activities as couriers, storage agents, intermediaries or distributors;

The increase of criminality in domains strictly related with illegal drug smuggling and use, including money laundering activities influencing the financial and banking spheres;

The increase of trans-border criminality, by the direct implication in illegal actions on the Romanian territory of criminal organisations acting in several countries;

Diversifying the means of committing crimes, especially the use and purchase of guns by hiring professional criminals;

The existence of possibilities to produce natural and synthetic drugs in our country, as well as the illegal cultivation of plants from which drugs can be extracted;

The implication in corruption activities of public clerks having direct responsibilities in the control activity;

The opening in Romania of phantom-companies by citizens of some drug producing or destination countries, which cover illegal drug smuggling activities;

The intensification of the migration phenomenon of citizens from African and Asian countries, which are well-known as drug-producing countries;

The danger of terrorist networks implication in the drug smuggling activities, in order to obtain funds from illegal drug smuggling;

4. General objectives

Diminishing the drug offer by 30% in the next two years;

Diminishing the drug offer through permanent control of the drug offer;

Controlling the illegal production and smuggling by means of co-operation between the state authorities having responsibilities in the domain, as well as by means of co-operation at the international level;

Legislative and institutional compliance with Romania’s commitment to the process of EU integration;

Participating to international programmes in the domain;

Diagnosing and monitoring the drug offer.

5. Specific objectives

a. Reducing risk factors;

b. Counter-balancing international drug smuggling by criminal organisations specialised in drug production, transport and selling, and with structures in tow or more countries;
c. Intensifying the control activities at the border crossing points

d. Preventing and fighting drug distribution by final consumers – micro traffic;

e. Strengthening institutional co-operation at the national and international levels;

f. Diminishing the number of drug-related crimes;


g. Significantly reducing money-laundering techniques;

h. Diminishing drug accessibility and availability;

i. Involving civil society in the fight against drugs;

j. Developing and improving the co-ordination structures at the national and international levels;

k. Training of the specialists in the field;

l. Sensibilisation of the public opinion and forming an attitude that would lead to the operative notification of authorities by citizens, regarding persons involved in drug smuggling

m. Permanent evaluation of the carried out activities;

n. Providing appropriate financial resources for the application of the drug offer reduction strategy.

o. Developing and diversifying the co-operation between the Ministry of Justice and other national and international institutions which have as an objective the fight against drugs trafficking.

6. Directions of action.

In order to reach the strategic objectives of reducing the drug offer, the following directions of action have been established:

a) Intensifying control at the Romanian state border, by both Border Police and the Customs Service representatives, having as goal preventing and discouraging fraud, by efficient use of the equipment available for the detection and testing of certain substances, by using trained dogs, especially in the case of goods and persons coming from African or Asian countries, which are known as great drug production areas, and also in the case of discovering drugs and precursors in containers, parcels, cargos and transport means or on persons – by using the data provided by the staff specialised in this domain

b) Providing conditions that allow the approach with optimal results of the PHARE Regional Project managed by EUROCUSTOMS, launched in Romania on 15 February 2002 (which starts from previous achievements, especially from the mutual programme UNDCP-PHARE) regarding the strengthening capacities for fight against drugs in the South-Eastern Europe, in view of improving control activities at the border points;

c) Increasing exigency in the Customs authorities activities of controlling persons, vehicles, wares and other goods signalled at the border as potentially illegal drugs or precursors, in view of detailed control and, whenever the case, prohibition to come in or get out of Romania.

d) Organisation of controls by the Customs authorities in the areas that are under its competence or supervision, in view of the identification of drugs or precursors, as well as of verifications of the evidence, request for documents and information from other states’ customs authorities directly related with the imported, exported or transited goods.

e) Permanent documentation about organised national and international trafficking groups and the methods used for transport in various countries, routes, identification of storage areas, distributors, and establishing inter fractional connexion.

f) Carrying out permanent and sustainable activities of knowing and preventing drug micro-traffic in specific areas within big cities; reducing commercialisation through significant diminution of drug use among the youths and through reducing the number of deaths caused by drug addiction.

g) Preventing and fighting illegal operations involving precursors trafficking, through thorough verification of the destinations, precursors use and the identification of clandestine drug laboratories.

h) Carrying out synchronised actions together with the Ministry of Industry and Resources and the Ministry of Health and Family, in order to identify – in addition to the 24 substances specified in Annex 1 to Law no 300/2002, which are subject to international control – other substances that can be categorised as precursors and that will make the object of “special supervision” operations, according to the objectives of the PHARE Project Synthetic Drugs and Precursors, co-ordinated by the Dutch Ministry of Justice (having as target the development of detecting and capacities of synthetic drugs, closely related to precursors trafficking).

i) Carrying out urgent and sustained activities for the implementation of the warning and authorisation of precursors-related activities, according to the rules stipulated in Law no. 300.2002, and in the Government Decision on the approval of the regulations regarding the application of the above-mentioned law.

j) Increasing the staff with anti-drug competence within the general Directorate of Customs, a permanent training of the professionals, knowing and executing the new methods of prevention and countering the drugs trafficking. According to the financial situation, it will be established the necessary equipment for the laboratories of phisical and chemical analisis of the substances that might be drugs, drugs detection in the transportation vehicles and loads.
k) Perfecting the authorisation and approval of cultivating plants from which drugs can be extracted (cannabis, apiaceous poppy), as an essential action of preventing the illegal cultivation of such plants in Romania.

l) Intensifying the collaboration between the Ministry of Finances, the National Bank of Romania and the other financial institutions in view of using specific instruments against laundering money coming from criminal actions, and especially from organised crime and drug smuggling. Taking the necessary measures for the application of the PHARE Project of Fighting against Money Laundering signed by the European Commission on 31 January 2002, which targets Central and Eastern European countries, and which implicates all the national institutions working in this domain, together with the National Institute for Prevention and Fight against Money Laundering.

1.1. Permanent exchanges of information between the other structures within the Ministry of the Interior, the Romanian Intelligence Service, the Ministry of National Defence, the Ministry of Justice, and the other specialised agencies in other countries.

1.2. Improving the legal and institutional framework by adopting efficient legal provisions, by creating new, adequate institutional structures and by improving the existing ones, in order to ensure the coordination of the policies regarding the prevention and fight against this phenomenon, along with the assistance and international co-operation policies.

1.3. Attracting internal and international financial resources in view of financial support of the strategic objectives.

m) Developing the information analysis and registration at the Anti Drug Squad level (within the General Police Inspectorate) in order to centralise data, carry out strategic and operational analyses, which will allow the evaluation of the real situation regarding this phenomenon and which will provide the decision-making factors with the necessary elements for the elaboration of a strategy in the domain. Currently there is no appropriate unitary system for collecting information.

n) Urgently finalising a national reporting system – “The National Unique Registrar for Investigation and Research in the Drug Smuggling System”. This registrar will include carried out operations and operations in an incipient stage that are to be carried out by the Romanian Police, by the Border Police, by the Customs authorities, and also operations in the medical field – acute intoxications registered in county hospitals, data from the regional medical centres dealing with the co-ordination of drug abuse treatment, post-treatment, rehabilitation and counselling programs. The quality of the data provided by the structures involved in the reduction of drug offer and request will improve by providing appropriate technical and informational systems complying with international standards, and by finalising the connecting of the main institutions working in the domain.

o) Creating a database on operations involving precursors production, commercialisation, storage, import and export.

p) The improve of the central unit staff and of the 14 compartments involved in the fight against drugs and carrying out informational, operational and research activities by continual specialisation in gathering information, by acquiring and applying the new methods of drug smuggling prevention, the intervention and capturing techniques, etc. According to the financial situation, the necessary equipment for the physical and chemical analysis of drugs, drug detection (in cargos or vehicles), supervision and chasing activities will be purchased.

q) Developing the National Focus Point for fight against drugs, by connecting to the activities of the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug abuse (EMCDDA), as well as by entering the European network of national focus points - “REITOX”.

7. National and International co-operation.

The international character of the drugs problematic requires an intensification of both national and international co-operation, as it is only by international co-operation and collaboration that the problem can be successfully approached.

At the national level, efficient communication and permanent exchanges of data will be carried out, between agencies specialised in gathering and analysing information related to drugs and the other state institutions specialised in this domain.

At the international level, Romania will seek to carry out in time her obligations resulting from the international conventions, agreements and treaties signed, and to efficiently exchange data and information with similarly foreign institutions.


1. The elaboration of the draft law regarding the creation of a Special Fund of Goods Confiscated from illegal drug and precursors smuggling, and from other related crimes. We propose that the resources of this fund be
used as follows: financing preventive and combative actions against illegal drugs smuggling, especially
modernising the technical equipment of the Romanian Police, Border Police and customs authorities; providing
equipment for the institutions directly involved in drug abuse prevention, medical assistance and treatment,
social and professional reintegration.
Deadline: 30 December 2003
Authority in charge: Ministry of Interior

2. The elaboration, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Family, the Ministry of Agriculture, Food
and Forestry, and the Ministry of Public Finance of the draft law regarding the authorisation of legal activities
involving drugs (a project designed to replace the provisions of Law no. 73/1969.
Deadline: 30 December 2003
Authority in charge: Ministry of Health and Family, Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry, Ministry of
Public Finance

3. The elaboration of a draft for the Government Decision regarding the organisation and functioning of the
National Anti-Drug Agency, as a national institution in charge with promoting the prevention and eradication of
the complex criminal offences resulting from drug production, smuggling and use.
Deadline: 30 December 2003
Authority in charge: Romanian Government

4. The elaboration of an appropriate legal framework that will offer the Anti-drug Squad access to public and
private databases, necessary in investigations related to drugs. The dispositions will comprise specifications
regarding the sanctions resulting from the misuse of these databases.
Deadline: 30 June 2003
Authority in charge: Ministry of Interior

5. The elaboration of a collaboration protocol between the Ministry of Public Finance, the National Bank of
Romania, and the National Money Laundering Office, in order to facilitate and co-ordinate the investigations on
laundering money coming from drug smuggling.
Deadline: 31 December 2003
Authority in charge: Romanian Government and the National Bank of Romania

6. Signing a co-operation agreement with EUROPOL, in order to facilitate the exchange of information in the
domain.
Deadline: 30 June 2003
Authority in charge: Ministry of Interior

7. Strengthening and developing the information analysis capacity within the Anti-Drug Squad. Deadline: 30
June 2003
Authority in charge: Ministry of Interior

7.1. Elaborating a system of gathering information, establishing a statistical model similar to the one used by
the EUROPOL, with the participation of the General Inspectorate of the Romanian Police, the General
Inspectorate of the Border Police, the General Customs Department, and other specialised institutions – SECI,
PNF, etc.
Deadline: 30 December 2003
Authority in charge: Ministry of the Interior

7.2. Establishing a Central Registrar of Investigations and Research in the field of fight against drug and
related crimes, including all the past and future operations of the General Inspectorate of the Romanian Police,
the General Inspectorate of the Border Police, the General Customs Department.
Deadline: 31 December 2003
Authority in charge: Ministry of Interior

7.3. In carrying out the activities described under points 7.1. and 7.2. precise norms will be elaborated for the
General Inspectorate of the Romanian Police, the structures within the General Inspectorate of the Border
Police, the General Customs Department to be able to send punctual and pertinent information in time.
Deadline: 31 December 2003
Authorities in charge: Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Public Finance
8. Elaboration of an operational plan that would establish the phenomenon’s dimension and identify the risk elements that will define the objectives and necessary resources for the realisation of the programme. Taking into account the evaluations and the volume of necessary resources, there will be determined:

8.1. The necessary specific staff within General Inspectorate of the Romanian Police, the General Inspectorate of the Border Police, the General Customs Deparment;
8.2. The forming and training methods of the specialised personnel within General Inspectorate of the Romanian Police, the General Inspectorate of the Border Police, the General Customs;
8.3. The collaboration methods between various units;
8.4. The financial resources necessary for appropriate equipment.
Deadline: 31 December 2003
Authorities in charge: Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Public Finance.

9. The elaboration of a technological modernisation plan that would include the best laboratory equipment for the physical and chemical analysis of drugs, and also the purchase of necessary equipment for the detection of drugs in various means of transport, and for monitoring and supervising. This plan has two components:
- Identification of the necessities
- Provision of adequate technical equipment
Deadline: 30 March 2003, for the first stage; 31 December 2004, for the second stage.
Authority in charge: Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Public Finance.

10. The forming of mixt control squads that would become operational in ports and airports for external customs services, and of electronic research teams, etc. in order to strengthen the capacity of fighting against criminal organisations.
Deadline: 31 December 2002
Authority in charge: Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Public Finance.

11. Periodic evaluation of the strategy implementation methods; on this occasion, corrections that are considered necessary after the evaluation of the results will be operated.
Deadline: end of each year
Authority in charge: Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Public Finance, Ministry of Industry and Resources, Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry

3. III. - International Cooperation.

Introduction and Current State

Romania’s integration process into the Euro - Atlantic structures has shown substantial progress due to the sustained efforts of all the institutions involved. Several aspects have been targeted, but given their significance and content, those that have been particularly accenteduated were the institutional, legal, training and not in the least, the logistics efforts, meant to make the Romanian structures compatible with their European counterparts.

The experience acquired by Romania and the studies on the crime phenomenon in our country indicate the fact that the foreign criminal offenders, along with the Romanian ones, seek to discover and take advantage of the dysfunctions inherent to any developing democracy in order to create and consolidate a profitable underground system.

These facts determined the Romanian authorities to correlate their efforts with the actions of other state authorities and to strengthen the relations and data exchange with the international organisations in this field aiming to develop a decisive and prompt reaction against the growth of the evil threat.

It is a fact that criminality and international organised crime in particular, can be considered “ borderless institutions” whose extent and network can rival the most developed structures of the international bodies. Considering this fact, the institutions active in the field of the fight against drug smuggling and drug use are cooperating with the similar local, European and international institutions, and especially with those from the member or associated states of the EU, as well as with the appropriate international institutions (the INTERPOL, the EUROPOL, the UN Program for Drug Control, the EU Permanent Committees, etc.)

In what concerns the decrease of the drug offer, the Police and the Customs Office accomplished an important objective of the international cooperation by means of a permanent data exchange with connecting officers from
other states’ similar services, as well as by initiating several programs of which we mention here the ones related to the fight against drug smuggling:
- The following directions of the PHARE Program: Twining, “Fight Against Drugs”, UNDCP - PHARE, Precursors Project, Synthetic Drugs Project - long-term objectives, Central-European Initiative
- South Eastern Cooperation Initiative - SECI - objective: prevention and fight against the cross-border crime phenomenon, especially the organised crime.
- EMCDDA Cooperation Project - supporting the candidate states seeking to join the EU by applying the Acquis Communautaire.

The positive results Romania obtained in the fight against the organised crime are partially due to the multilateral and operative cooperation with other states, and to the experience acquired by cooperating with the international institutions in this field. This proves that we were right when being open and willing to continue and intensify this cooperation.

We are hoping that in the near future, Romania will be a part of the great family of the European democracies and considering the Summit in Prague this autumn we will reinforce our efforts in order to comply with the EU integration standards.

**General Objectives**

The international aspect of the drug issue entails an increase both of the national and international cooperation, the international cooperation and collaboration being crucial to a successful approach of this issue.

Romania will promote the international cooperation in the fight against the drug phenomenon by means of integration in the western structures and by playing an active role in the international dialog related to drugs, considering the following principles:

- The common responsibility of all the states involved in the fight against this plague;
- A multilateral, integrated, balanced and active approach, at conceptual level and at the level of institutions directly and indirectly involved in the prevention and fight against drug use as well as other illegal activities related to it;
- Complying with the international legislation, especially when respecting other states’ sovereignty and territorial integrity, as well as fundamental human rights and liberties.

**Specific Objectives**

The existing specific objectives are grouped in five categories: coordination, EU relations, relation with other international bodies, bilateral relations and evaluation.

**I. Coordination**

The Interministerial Committee for the Fight Against Drugs is coordinating the international relations on the drug issue. Following the application of the normative act regulating the founding of the National Anti-drug Agency, its International Relations Unit will carry out the coordination of these relationships.

This Unit will gather the necessary information from the national and international bodies directly and indirectly involved in the fight against drugs. This information will be used to accomplish the international cooperation functions.

This Unit will ensure the data flow between the institutions involved at a national level, and on request at an international level.

**II. The EU relations: the EMCDDA and the Europol**

**The acquis communautaire**

Given the irreversible process of joining the EU, Romania will adopt and apply the acquis communautaire and the best practices in the field. Accordingly, Romania will act in conformity with the objectives established by the EUROPEAN DRUG RELATED STRATEGY 2002 - 2004, and it will carry out the type of activities specified in the EU drug related ACTION PLAN 2002 - 2004.
Romania will participate in the EU programs, trying to strengthen the Community’s drug related policies.

**The EMCDDA (European Monitoring Center for Drugs and Drug abuse)**

Romania will take steps in viewing the signing of an agreement in order to become as soon as possible a part of the EMCDDA and will continue to cooperate with this institution and send an annual country report.

**The Europol**

A cooperation agreement containing among others specifications regarding the information exchange and common actions to be taken in the fight against drugs will be signed between Romania and the Europol.

**III. The relations with other international bodies**

**The United Nations**

Romania will play an active role in the efforts made by the UN and by the UN Drug Control Program, especially in those meant to develop the international cooperation based on the principles stated during the June 1998 UN General Assembly Special Session.

Romania will also be involved in several programs initiated by the UN in this field and will follow the recommendations of the International Narcotics Control Body (INCB).

Romania takes part in the works and programs of other agencies and initiatives in this field (the World Health Organisation, the World Customs Organisation, the Interpol, the Stability Pact).

**The SECI Center**

Romania will continue to promote the activity of fight against smuggling and illegal drug use within the SECI’s Regional Center dealing with the prevention and fight against cross-border criminality.

**The European Council - The Pompidou Group**

Romania wishes to become a full member of this Group and remains open to all the Group’s initiatives and programs for technical cooperation.

**IV. Bilateral relations**

Romania’s bilateral relations with its neighboring countries will be strengthened by means of drug-related bilateral cooperation agreements, information and experience exchange.

The process of signing bilateral agreements with the member countries of the EU and the NATO will continue.

Romania will seek to sign bilateral agreements with the countries considered to have a high risk in drug related issues.

Romania will try to sign mutual contracts with the countries directly or indirectly involved in drug related issues, taking into account their evolution.

**V. Evaluation**

In December 2004 a report will be issued to evaluate the Strategy regarding the international cooperation’s accomplishments and results, in order to adopt decisions and regulations that will help develop the strategies to come.
**Action plan**

The founding and opening of the National Anti-drug Agency’s International Relations Unit
Authority in charge: the Romanian Government (depending on the founding of the National Anti-drug Agency)
Deadline: 60 days after the Strategy is applied

The setting up of the adequate communication and information channels between this Unit and the rest of the authorities involved.
Authority in charge: the Romanian Government (the Government Decision according to which the Agency is created)
Deadline: 60 days after the Strategy is applied

Romania will pursue with its active participation, taking advantage of the opportunities offered by the European Commission by means of the PHARE drug related assistance programs, both PHARE - multi beneficiary and Twinning - PHARE.
Authority in charge: the International Relations Unit
Deadline: 31 December 2004

Make use of the current credit lines, and if necessary, obtain new EU drug related credit lines, opened to the candidate countries.
Authority in charge: the National Anti-drug Agency’s International Relations Unit
Deadline: 31 December 2004

Concluding the negotiations with the EMCDDA, in order to sign the Agreement between Romania and the EMCDDA meant to include the activities of this Agency (to be verified)
Authority in charge: the Romanian Government
Deadline: 31 December 2004

In order to fulfill the assumed obligations, the ORDT will comply with the requirements involved by the above-mentioned Agreement.
Authority in charge: the Romanian Government
Deadline: 31 December 2004

**Sending the Annual Report on the drug situation in Romania to the EMCDDA**
Authority in charge: ORDT
Deadline: Annual

**Signing a Cooperation Agreement between Romania and the Europol**
Authority in charge: the Romanian Government
Deadline: 30 June 2003

Finalising the intermediary evaluation (2003) stated in the June 1998 political declaration of the UNGASS
Authority in charge: All the bodies involved in the drug policy
Deadline: April 2003, based on the questionnaires sent out in June 2002

**Continue and use the PNUTFID’s cooperation and assistance programs**
Authority in charge: the National Anti-drug Agency’s International Relations Unit
Deadline: 31 December 2004

Romania will continue to promote the fight against illegal drug use within the SECI Authority in charge: National Anti-drug Agency and the General Department for the Fight Against the Organised Crime and Anti-drug
Deadline: permanent activity

The initiation of internal consultations and contacts with the Pompidou Group, aiming to the integration
Authority in charge: the National Anti-drug Agency’s International Relations Unit and the Ministry of Interior, approved by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Deadline: 31 December 2004

Identifying the important countries - producers or beneficiaries (targets), considering the signing of Agreements in this field
Authority in charge: National Anti-drug Agency’s International Relations Unit and the Ministry of Interior, approved by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Deadline: 31 December 2004

4. INSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

I.- THE INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

A.- INTERMINISTERIAL

The Interministerial Committee for the Fight Against Drugs, created according to the Government Decision no 534/1998, functions under the direct command of the Prime Minister, as President. It includes the heads of the following specialised bodies within the Central Public Administration: the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of National Defend, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Health and Family, the Ministry of Labor and Social Solidarity, the Ministry of Education and Research, the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Industry and Trade. The Interministerial Committee also comprises the Government’s Secretary General, the head of the central body for the fight against drug smuggling within the General Police Inspectorate, the head of the General Customs Office’s central body dealing with the drug issues, the head of the General Department for Medical Assistance within the Ministry of Health and Family, the head of the Department for Health Support within the Ministry of Health and Family, the national coordinator of the PHARE Program for the fight against drugs.

The Interministerial Committee’s main competences are to develop, implement and evaluate a coherent national strategy and, according to the data supplied by the involved authorities to issue an annual report on the national situation and evolution regarding the drug smuggling and drug use, recommending the appropriate measures to be taken.

The Interministerial Commission for the Prevention of illegal drug use coordinates the prevention activity at a national level and includes the representatives of the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Health and Family, the Ministry of Education and Research, the Ministry of Youth and Sport and the Ministry of Public Administration. Anti-drug prevention and guidance centers have been established in all the counties as well as in Bucharest. These centers consist of the representatives of the County Police Inspectorates, the School Inspectorates, the Public Health Departments, the Youth and Sport Department, the Child and Citizens Protection Department. The Prefects administrate all these centers.

B. Drug Supply Reduction

Created in March 2001, the General Directorate for Countering the Organised Crime and Anti-drug is the General Police Inspectorate’s specialised central unit that supervises, coordinates, counsels and controls the local structures’ activity in the fight against drug smuggling and drug use. It is divided into 15 local centers organised on the competences of the Appeal Courts. These centers consist of specialised Anti-drug Offices directly subordinated to the Anti-drug Squad. The Anti-drug Squad along with the local specialised bodies prevent and fight against criminality, their main fields and interests being the following:
- prevent and detect the international drug smuggling transiting Romania;
- prevent and detect the internal drug smuggling;
- identify and sanction the illegal drug users;
- identify the clandestine laboratories and the illegal crops of drug containing plants;
- prevent and detect the smuggling of precursors and other basic chemical substances which can be used for the manufacturing of illegal drugs;
- investigate the criminal offences related to the money laundering proceeding from drug smuggling operations;
- analyse and use all the information and data obtained;
- consider the evolution and tendencies of the crime phenomenon related to drug smuggling and illegal drug use;
- international exchange of information related to drug smuggling;
- do research on the crimes catalogued as criminal offences.

The Romanian Border Police is part of the Ministry of Interior and the specialised state institution dealing with the state border crossing control, the prevention and fight against illegal migration and other specific cross-border criminal facts. Also, it enforces the compliance with the state border, passports and foreigners legal regulations; it protects the Romanian interests on the lower Danube and on the Sulina channel which are situated outside the border area as well as in the contiguous area and in the exclusive economic area; it enforces the public order in its area of competence, according to the law.

The Romanian Border Police is organised at the level of the counties that, according to the administrative territorial organisation also include the Black Sea’s seaside as their state border limit. As for the counties inside the country, the Romanian Border Police is organised at the level of the state border points where airports or ports are opened to the international traffic of persons and goods. In the case of the lower Danube, opened to the international navigation, the Romanian Border Police is also organised at the level of Braila and Ialomita counties.

The activity of the Romanian Border Police is a public service and is carried out in the person and community’s interest, supporting the state institutions, according to the law; it has the obligation to prevent and fight against the hazardous circumstances triggered by illegal migration and cross-border criminality involving Romania.

In order to accomplish its tasks, the Romanian Border Police cooperates with other state institutions in this field and with the citizens, in conformity with the law.

The General Customs Administration is organised and functions as a legal authority and specialised body of the Central Public Administration and it is subordinated to the Ministry of Public Finances; it applies the Government’s strategy and programs related to the customs policy and applies the duties stated by the customs regulations.

The structures of the General Customs Administration include 10 Local Intercounty Customs Departments that coordinate the activity of the Border Customs Offices and Customs offices inside of the country through the Service of Customs Surveillance and Fight against Customs Fraud. Each Customs office includes an Anti-drug department which includes as stipulated in General Director of Customs’ Order, customs experts who have specific and exclusive competences in anti-drug control.

In order to achieve its object of activity, the General Customs Administration has the following main assignments:

- organises, guides and controls the activity of following institutions: the Local County Customs Offices, the Customs Control Offices at the border and within the country;
- supervises and enforces the compliance with the customs legislation throughout the country;
- seeks to prevent and fight against any customs related offences or criminal offences, in conformity with the law;
- applies the customs related measures stipulated by the free trade and free exchange Agreements, concluded between Romania and the EU or other countries seeking to integrate in the EU;
- coordinates the programs concerning the European customs integration;
- coordinates and counsels the Local Intercounty Customs Departments and the Customs Control Offices in order to prevent and fight against the smuggling of drugs, guns, explosive materials and objects belonging to the National Cultural Patrimony; investigates the customs related money laundering cases in cooperation with other state bodies involved; cooperation agreements on the exchange of information regarding the prevention and fight against the customs fraud will be concluded by mandate with the foreign customs authorities;
- collaborates, on a protocol basis with the General Police Inspectorate, the General Border Police Inspectorate, the General Passport Department and with the Revenue Service.
- collaborates and make exchange of information with other customs administrations, on 6 Protocol basis.
- prevents and fight against the illicit drugs trafficking phenomenon, essential chemical substances and precursor and other goods with a special regime through the Service of Countering Drugs and Special Regime Products Trafficking within the Directorate of Surveillance and Fight against Customs Fraud and through the local anti-drug departments.
organizes and ensures the well development of the specific activities of anti-drug control with the dogs that detect drugs and psicotropic substances.

- manages its own data base and analyzes the trends of drugs illicit trafficking in order to establish new ways of countering it through the Service of Countering Drugs and Special Regime Products Trafficking.
- controls transportation vehicles and goods for importation and exportation, checks operatively and surveilles buildings, warehouses, lands, headquarters or any other places that might have goods for customs or with a special regime, as well as their origins and it can take, as stipulated by law, samples that will be analized in Customs laboratory or in those laboratories agreed by the General Customs Administration.
- organizes, executes and establishes a password system on transportation vehicles, goods, suspect companies to be involved in drugs illicit trafficking.
- collaborates and co-operates, at national and international level, with specialized institutions in the field.

C. - Drug Demand Reduction

The Ministry of Health and Family

The General Department for Public Health consists of 42 health promoting services and other services within the local as well as Bucharest public health Departments; it coordinates the drug use prevention programs, monitors and evaluates the activities related to drug offer decrease, including those referring to treatment.

The General Department for Medical Assistance and Programs coordinates and offers methodological support to the psychiatric hospitals, including those treating the drug addicts as well as the emergency services within the hospitals treating the drug intoxication cases.

The Institute of Health Management Services offers technical support to the Ministry of Health and to other institutions involved in the health reform, including the drug demand decrease.

The Ministry of Youth and Sport

The Ministry of Youth and Sports finances its own actions that have been approved by the minister of youth and sports: it also support from the financial point of view the youth associations that correspond to the objectives included in the ministry’s programs.

The County Departments for Youth and Sports are public services with juridical status, that were created according the relevant law, and organize actions for youth and they provide methodological assistance and financial support to youth associations.

The Ministry of Education and Research

The General Department for Extra curricula Activities develops educational programs related to drug use prevention.

The Ministry of Justice

The National Institute of Crime analizes the whole offence phenomenon or in sectorial areas and it provides to the judiciary authorities as well as to other specific organization studies, reports in order to proceed against the causes that had generated the respective phenomenon.

II. - THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK

I. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS AND CO-OPERATION AGREEMENTS

- The Convention and Protocol on Opium, concluded in Geneva, on 19th February 1925, on the occasion of the Second Conference on Opium, promulgated in Romania by the Decree no 1578/ 5th July 1928;
- The Convention for the fight against illegal drug smuggling, signed in Geneva on 26th June 1936 and ratified by Romania in the Law by Decree no 169/ 27th May 1938;
The UN Convention related to psychotropic substances, 1971;
- The UN Convention against Psychotropic Substances and Narcotics Smuggling (Vienna, 1988);
- Romania joined the UN 1971 and 1988 Conventions by the Law no 118/1992;
- **Law no 118/ 15.12.1992**, by which Romania joins the 1971 Convention on psychotropic substances and the 1988 Convention against the psychotropic substances and other illegal drug smuggling;
- **Law no 147/ 24.07.1997** concerning the ratification of the Agreement between the Romanian Government and the French Government regarding the cooperation on internal affairs issues, signed in Bucharest, on 21st February 1997;
- **Law no 142/ 24.07.1997** concerning the ratification of the Memorandum of Agreement between the Romanian Government and the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland Government regarding the collaboration in the fight against the organised crime and the illegal drugs and psychotropic substances smuggling, signed in Bucharest, on 14th November 1995;
- **Law no 101/1999** regarding the ratification of the Agreement between the Romanian Government and the Peruvian Government regarding the prevention, control, investigation and fight against drug use and illegal drugs and psychotropic substances smuggling as well as other related crimes, signed in Bucharest, on 9th September 1998;
- **Law no 106/ 16.06.1999** concerning the ratification of Treaty related to the mutual legal support on penal issues between Romania and Canada, signed in Ottawa, on 25th May 1998;
- **Law no 154/11.10.1999** regarding the ratification of the Cooperation Agreement between Romania, Bulgaria and Turkey concerning the fight against terrorism, organised crime, illegal drugs and psychotropic substances smuggling, money laundering, guns and human trafficking and other severe criminal offences, signed in Antalya, on 16th April 1998;
- **Law no 208/ 31.12.1999** concerning the ratification of the Cooperation Agreement concerning the prevention and fight against the cross-border criminality, signed in Bucharest, on 26th May 1999;
- **Law no 6/ 6.03.2000** regarding the ratification of the Cooperation Agreement between the participant states at the Black Sea Economic Cooperation for the fight against criminality, especially the organised crime, signed in Kerkarya, on 2nd October 1998;
- **Law no 13/ 6.03.2000** regarding the ratification of the Agreement between Romania and Cyprus concerning the cooperation in the fight against international criminality, signed in Bucharest, on 7th June 1995;
- **Law no 50/ 14.03.2001** regarding the ratification of the Convention between Romania and Belgium concerning the police cooperation, signed in Bucharest, on 14th April 1999;
- **Law no 64/2001** regarding the ratification of the Agreement between Romania and Brazil concerning the cooperation in the fight against illegal drugs and psychotropic substances smuggling and manufacturing, their inappropriate use and addiction, signed in Bucharest, on 22nd October 1999;
- **Law no 67/ 16.03. 2001** regarding the ratification of the Agreement between Romania and Jordan concerning the cooperation in the fight against the organised crime, illegal drugs and psychotropic substances smuggling, terrorism as well as other illegal activities, signed in Bucharest, on 17th September 1999;
- **Law no 70/ 16.03.2001** regarding the ratification of the Agreement between Romania, Moldavia and Ukraine concerning the cooperation in the fight against criminality, signed in Kiev, on 6th July 1999;
- **Law no 664/ 2001** regarding the approval of the Government Ordinance no 4/ 2001 concerning the ratification of the Letter of Agreement between Romania and the United States of America regarding the drugs control and law enforcement, signed in Bucharest, on 3rd July 2001;
- **Law no 27/ 16.01.2002** regarding the ratification of the Penal Convention on corruption, adopted in Strasbourg, on 27th January 1999;
- **Law no 123/ 18.03.2002** regarding the ratification of the Agreement between Romania and Israel concerning the cooperation in the fight against illegal drugs and psychotropic substances smuggling and use as well as other severe criminal offences, signed in Jerusalem, on 17th July 2001;
- **Law no 320/ 27.03.2002** regarding the ratification of the Agreement between Romania and Armenia concerning the cooperation in the fight against criminality, especially the organised crime, signed in Erevan, on 31st October 2001;
  - **Law no 188/ 16.04.2002** regarding the ratification of the Agreement between Romania and Poland concerning the cooperation in the fight against the organised crime, terrorism and other forms of criminal offences, signed in Warsaw, on 11th July 2001;
- **Law no 394/ 14.06.2002** regarding the ratification of the Agreement related to the smuggling by sea, adopted in Strasbourg, 31th January 1995 in order to enforce Article 17 of the UN Convention against illegal drugs and psychotropic substances smuggling, signed in Vienna, on 20th December 1988;
- **Law no 465/ 9.07. 2002** regarding the ratification of the Agreement between Romania and the Czech Republic concerning the cooperation in the fight against the organised crime, illegal drugs, precursors
and psychotropic substances smuggling, terrorism and other severe criminal offences, signed in Prague, on 13th November 2001.

- The AGREEMENT of 7th May 2002 between Romania and Cyprus regarding the cooperation in the fight against international criminality.
- PROTOCOL, 9th December 1999 regarding the cooperation between the Romanian Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Interior and Sport of the Land Renania - Palatinat.

2 LEGISLATION

The Romanian Penal Code, containing the regulations that incriminate the drug related criminal offences (Articles 118, 312, 313, 314).

The Customs Code incriminates as smuggling (Art. 176) and sanctions the unauthorised border crossing of narcotics, psychotropic substances, precursors and basic chemical substances.


3 A. LAWS

- Law no 143/2000 related to the fight against drug use and illegal drug smuggling;
- Law no 73/1969 related to narcotic substances and products, and the Instructions no 103/1073 issued by the Ministry of Health related to the enforcement of the Law no 73/1969;
- Law no 31/1996 regarding the state monopole;
- Law no 100/1998 regarding the public health system;
- Law no 21/1999 regarding the prevention and sanction of the capital laudering;
- Law no 148/2000 regarding the advertising;
- Law no 225/2000 regarding the modification of the Article 2, paragraph 2 within the Government Emergency Ordinance no 55/1999 regarding the banning of the tobacco related commercials in theatre halls and the selling of tobacco products to the underaged.
- Law no 125/2001 that modifies and completes the Article 1 within the Government Emergency Ordinance no 55/1999 regarding the banning of the tobacco related commercials in theatre halls and the selling of tobacco products to the underaged.
- Law no 55/2001 regarding the approval of the Government Ordinance no 109/1999 that modifies and completes the Government Ordinance no 22/1992 concerning the health protection financing;
- Law no 169/2002 that modifies and completes the Penal Code, the Penal Procedure Code and other special laws;
- Law no 300/2002 regarding the regime of precursors

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS

- Government Decision no 75/1991 regarding the definition and sanction of the drug related criminal offences;
- Government Decision no 258/1993 regarding the approval of the Cooperation Agreement between the Romanian Ministry of Interior and the Italian Ministry of Interior concerning the fight against illegal drugs and psychotropic substances smuggling and against the organised crime.
- Government Decision no 550/1994 regarding the approval of the Agreement between the Romanian Government and the Indian Government concerning the cooperation in the fight against illegal drugs and psychotropic substances smuggling and against the organised crime and international terrorism as well as other illegal activities;
- Government Decision no 568/1994 regarding the approval of the Cooperation Convention between the Romanian Government and the Argentinean Government concerning the fight against illegal drugs and psychotropic substances smuggling and other related criminal offences;
- Government Decision no 134 / 1995 regarding the approval of the Agreement between the Romania and Uruguay concerning the cooperation in the fight against illegal drugs and psychotropic substances smuggling and against the organised crime;
- Government Decision no 80/15.03.1997 regarding the approval of the Agreement between Romania and Germany concerning the cooperation in the fight against the organised crime, terrorism and other
severe criminal offences, signed in Bucharest, on 15th October 1996, including the Agreement’s Protocol;  
- **Government Decision no 270/ 9.06. 1997** regarding the approval of the Agreement between the Romanian Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Belarus concerning the cooperation in the fight against criminality, signed in Bucharest, on 22nd May 1996;  
- **Government Decision no 271/ 9.06. 1997** regarding the approval of the Agreement between Romania and Hungary concerning the cooperation in the fight against the organised crime, terrorism and illegal drug smuggling, signed in Budapest, on 19th February 1997;  
- **Government Decision no 813/ 2.12. 1997** regarding the approval of the Agreement between Romania and Morocco concerning the cooperation in the fight against drug smuggling, illegal migration and organised crime, signed in Rabat, on 26th August 1997;  
- **Government Decision no 280/ 8.04. 1999** regarding the approval of the Trilateral Cooperation Protocol for the fight against criminality, and especially the cross-border criminality, signed in Sofia, on 8th September 1998;  
- **Government Decision no 917/ 9.11. 1999** regarding the approval of the Agreement between Romania and Austria concerning the cooperation in the fight against drug smuggling, international organised crime and terrorism and other criminal offences, signed in Bucharest, on 18th March 1999;  
- **Government Decision no 534/ 1999** regarding the founding of the Interministerial Committee for the Fight Against Drugs;  
- **Government Decision no 1359/ 2000** regarding the enforcement regulations of the Law 143/2000 stipulating the new legal procedures for its application.  
- **Government Decision no 970/ 2000** regarding the approval of the Agreement between Romania and Mexico concerning the cooperation in the fight against illegal drugs and psychotropic substances smuggling as well as other related criminal offences, signed in Bucharest, on 19th April 1999;  
- **Government Decision no 1359/ 2000** regarding the enforcement regulations of the Law 143/2000 concerning the drug use and drug smuggling;  
- **Government Decision no 597/ 21.06.2001** regarding the approval of the Agreement between Romania and Slovenia concerning the cooperation in the fight against the organised crime, terrorism, illegal drugs, precursors and psychotropic substances smuggling as well as other severe criminal offences, signed in Bucharest, on 4th October 2000;  
- **Government Decision no 767/ 2001** regarding the selling the drug related products, generally known as “aurolac”.
- **Government Decision no 1035/ 18.10. 2001** regarding the approval of the Cooperation Protocol between the Romanian Minister of Interior and the Belgian Minister of Interior, signed in Bucharest, on 25th June 2001;  
- **Government Decision no 274/ 21.03.2002** regarding the approval of the Agreement between the Romanian Government and the Armenian Government concerning the cooperation and mutual support on customs related matters, signed in Erevan, on 31st October 2001;  
- **Government Decision no 499/ 16.05.2002** regarding the approval of the Agreement between the Romanian Government, the INTERPOL and the Local Centre of the SECI for the fight against the cross-border criminality concerning the exchange of information, signed in Bucharest, on 25th February 2002.

**ORDINANCES**

- **Ordinance no 109/ 1999** that modifies and completes the Government Ordinance no 22/1992 concerning the health protection financing;  
- **Ordinance no 4/ 2001** regarding the ratification of the Letter of Agreement between the Romanian Government and the United States of America Government concerning the drug control and the enforcement of the law, signed in Bucharest, on 3rd July 2001;  

**EMERGENCY ORDINANCES**

- **Emergency Ordinance no 152/ 1999** regarding the medicines for human use, containing the special provisions related to the import, export and transport of toxic substances, narcotics and medicines within the country’s boundaries.  
- **Emergency Ordinance no 55/ 29.04. 1999** *** republished, regarding the banning of the tobacco related commercials in theatre halls and the selling of tobacco products to the underaged.
ORDERS

- The Minister of Health’s Order no 317/ 1987 regarding the modification of Annex 1 of the Instructions no 103/ 1970 for the enforcement of the Law no 73/ 1969 concerning the legal stipulations related to narcotic and other similar products and substances as well as a list of the above-mentioned.
- The Minister of Health’s Order no 92/ 1988 that bans smoking in all medical centres.
- The Minister of Health’s Order no 963/ 1998 regarding the general methodological norms related to the organisation of the medical support, treatment and services provided to the drug addicts.
- The Minister of Industry and Trade’s Order no 36C/ 1999 regarding the issue of the import-export licences for certain chemical substances under international control (22 substances under control according to the Vienna Convention, modified following the recommendations of the 35th Session of the Commission on Narcotics, in conformity with the Regulation no 3677/ 1990);
- The Minister of Health’s Order no 9/ 1999 regarding the appointment of the National Coordinators of the health and education promoting Programs as well as the National Coordinator for the national drug use decrease.
- The Minister of Health’s Order no 332/ 1999 regarding the founding of the Drug-use Research and Resources Centre within the Bucharest Institute for the Medical Services Management.
- The Minister of Education’s Order no 3281/ 1999 regarding the counselling and directions of activity in the educational system from Elementary to High school for the year 1999/ 2000.
- The Minister of Education’s Order no 3449/ 1999 regarding the elective courses in order to apply the new educational programs, starting with the school year 1999/ 2000.
- Order no 318/ 519/ 13.05.1999/ 18.05. 1999 regarding the approval of the methodological norms related to the application of the Government Emergency Ordinance no 55/ 1999, regarding the banning of the tobacco related commercials in theatre halls and the selling of tobacco products to the underaged.
- The Common Order of the Minister of Health and the Minister of Agriculture no 17/ 240/ 2000 regarding the approval of the Norms related to content, origin, manufacturing, packaging, labelling, marking and quality of the alcoholic beverages for consumer use.
- The Minister of Health’s Order no 853/ 2000 stipulating the content and size of the written warning texts for all tobacco related forms of advertising.
- The Common Order of the Minister of Health and Minister of Finances no 684/ 1416/ 2000 related to the financing of the detoxification treatment, medical observation and forensic examination for the drug addicts.
- The Common Order of the Minister of Health, the Minister of Interior, the Minister of Public Administration, the Minister of Education, the Minister of Youth and Sport no 28/ 602/ 4425/ 36219/ 2629/ 2001 regarding the drug use prevention.
- The Order no 187/ 2002 regarding the health care facilities that can be certified to provide medical assistance to drug addicts as well as the NGOs that can be certified to operate as to prevent the transfer of pathogenic micro organisms among the intravenous drug users.
- The Order no 189/ 2002 that completes Article 62 of the Instructions no 103/ 1970 to apply the Law no 73/ 1969 regarding the narcotic substances and products.
- The Common Order of the Minister of Health and the President of the National Health Insurance Body no 85/ 65/ 2002 regarding the approval of the health programs and methodological norms concerning the programs’ financing by the Ministry of Health and the National Health Insurance Body’s social funds in 2002.

DECREES

- Decree no 466/ 1978 regarding the toxic substances.
- Decree no 115/ 14.03.2001 regarding the promulgation of the Law ratifying the Agreement between Romania, Moldavia and Ukraine concerning the collaboration in the fight against criminality, signed in Kiev, on 6th June 1999.
- Decree no 381/ 7.05.2002 that submits to the Parliament for ratification the Agreement between Romania and the Czech Republic concerning the cooperation in the fight against the organised crime, illegal drugs, precursors and psychotropic substances smuggling, terrorism and other severe criminal offences, signed in Prague, on 13th November 2001
5. INFORMATIONAL SYSTEMS

Introduction:

Taking into account the enlargement and complexity of drugs phenomenon in Romania, as well as the necessity to have a high level control of drugs consume and trafficking, a national focal point with a permanent basis was created in Romania. It pretends to be an mixt and independent organism (formed by two representatives of the Ministry of Health and Family and two representatives of the Ministry of Interior-officers within the General Directorate for Countering Organized Crime and Anti-drug). This institution will be called the Romanian Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addicts (RMCDDA) and it will act as a Romanian liaison technical structure with the European Union, that will be in charge with the monitorization of drugs phenomenon and information flow between source-institutions and the European Centre for Drugs and Drug Addicts (EMCDDA).

Until 2001, the function of Focal Point was provisionally ensured by the Analisys Department of the General Directorate for Countering the Organized Crime and Anti-drug. The 1998 and 1999 national reports were produced by this department, but as drug phenomenon in Romanian evoluated, the necessity of a specialized structure for analyzing dates appeared.

In 2001, in the framework of the twinning Project "Fight against Drugs" it was decided that the future RMCDDA to be localized within the Institute for Health Management Services (IMSS) a subordinated structure of the Ministry of Health and Family. The effective activity of the RMCDDA started in April 2002, after the allocation of space and logistics for the specific activities.

As already explained, the RMCDDA is the monitoring centre that will centralize all information get from the institutions that have data in the field. The data will be analized and grouped in two main components of politics in the field of drugs:

- Drug Demand Reduction:
  - Infectious diseases associated to drug consume indicator
  - Mortality for drug consume indicator
  - Demand of treatment indicator
  - Prevalence of drug consume indicator
  - Estimation of drug users indicator through general studies on population

- Drug Supply Reduction:
  - Disponibility and market offer
  - Price
  - Purity
  - Social problems
  - Offences associated to drug consume.

The results of the analisys will be send to the decission makers from the whole ministries involved.

The RMCDDA staff participated in training courses in Romania and abroad, organized by the EMCDDA and the Twinnin Project between Romania, Spain and United Kingdom. The support received during these courses was decisiv for the establishment of an action plan of the RMCDDA, that corresponds to the EMCDDA action plan standards.

In this moment, September 2002, the 2001 National Report is being drafted and at local level the development of an informational network represents the priority.

General objectives:

To facilitate the elaboration of a global, feasible and permanently updated vision of the problems related to drug use (including tobacco, alcohol and other psychoactive substances that cause addiction) in Romania, that would allow the improvement of the decision-making process and would have an important contribution to the preparation and evaluation of response policies in the case of drug use.

Specific objectives:

- Identifying and defining the data and the data sources
- Elaborationg an informational network referring to drug use
Acknowledging drug use prevalence tendencies and characteristics
Identifying and measuring the tendencies of drug-related problems – the sanitary, judiciary, social aspects, etc.
Measuring the tendency of psychoactive substances offer
Finding the answers regarding drug use (legislation, programmes, projects)
Analysing data offered by indicators, inquiries etc., and elaborating a national annual report
Transmission of information to decision-making factors at national and European level, and to other interested institutions
Promoting specific research for each indicator and training staff in order to improve the data and information collection methodology
Providing data for elaborating a study
Studying the population’s attitude and opinion with regards to drug use and users, and the programmes related to this phenomenon
Establishing a documentation center (written bibliographical material – hard copies and electronic format).

Action Plan

1. **January - June 2002**
   - Elaboration of the PNF strategy and action plan
   - Presentation of this strategy to the CILID
   - Identification of the main indicators in view of achieving the strategy's objectives; establishing priorities – Annex 1
   - Training of the national experts (REITOX, EMCDDA, twinning courses)

2. **July – December 2002**
   - Design of the pilot-project “Mortality as a consequence of drug use”- Annex 2
   - Training courses for the PNF staff:
     - data and database management
     - elaboration of a questionnaire
     - initiation course – Office, SPSS
     - perfectioning English course – the Postgraduate Studies Center of the Ministry of Interior
   - Editing fiches for the mortality project
   - Elaboration of the *Informational Map* (sources and contact persons) - Annex 3
   - Editing and signing *Collaboration Conventions* between ORDT (the Romanian Observatory for Drugs and Toxicoman) and the institutions from the Informational Map
   - The elaboration and presentation of the *National Annual Report* (2001) regarding the situation (evolution) of the drug use phenomenon in Romania; ORDT assumes the competences of PNF (Punctul National Focal / National Focus Point)

3. **January – June 2003**
   - Application of the pilot-project “Mortality as a consequence of drug use” (data gathering)
   - Design of the pilot-project “Treatment request as a consequence of drug use” - Annex 4
   - Assimilation of the pilot-project by the representatives of the source-centers (by means of meetings, visits to the center, distribution of supplementary materials)
   - Elaboration of fiches for treatment requests
     - Start negotiations in view of creating a *Documentation Unit* on drug use [location, informational equipment, bibliographic sources]
   - Creation of consulting *Scientific Committee* of ORDT - Annex 6

4. **July – December 2003**
• Start of the pilot-project “Treatment Request as a consequence of drug use”
• Analysis of the data resulted from the study “Mortality as a consequence of drug use”
• Elaboration and publication of the report regarding the mortality indicator
• Collection of general data in view of a national estimation regarding AIDS cases related to intravenous drug use – contacting DJSP/MSF
• Elaboration and presentation of the *National Annual Report* (2002) and submitting it to the EMCDDA
  ➢ Presentation of the National Annual Report to the Scientific Committee for observations
  ➢ Presentation of the National Annual Report to *CILID* (Comitetul Interministerial de Lupta Impotriva Drogurilor / the Interministerial Committee for Fight Against Drug) for approval
• Elaboration of an evaluation material to be presented to the CILID; the report will include:
  ➢ The revisions of the problems that appeared in 2003
  ➢ The relations between the institutions
  ➢ The stage of the data collecting activities

5. January – June 2004

• Continuation (collecting data) of the pilot-study “Treatment Request as a consequence of drug use”
• Exploitation of possibilities to introduce a set of questions related to drugs in social/health-related inquiries addressed to the entire population, used by the National Statistics Institute, MSF, MEC etc.
  ➢ Continuation of the activities related to the creation of the Documentation Unit
  ➢ Continuation of the training and specialisation of the PNF staff (advanced courses in database management, SPSS)
  ➢ Prospects for data collecting procedures and instruments for the offer indicator (convicts, captures, market price etc.)
• Exploiting the possibilities of elaborating a prevalence study on HIV/HVB/HVC infections, associated with intravenous drugs; exploiting the possibilities of obtaining financial support (from national or international sources) - Annex 7


• Analysis and publication of the data resulting from the study “Treatment Request as a consequence of drug use”
• Elaboration of the National Report (2003)
• Elaboration of the annual evaluation
• First estimations regarding the prevalence of problematic drug use in Bucharest (capture-recapture, multiplicators method)
• Continuation of the activities related to the creation of the Documentation Unit

The informational network:

One of the main objectives of the twinning project is the development of the ORDT structure. ORDT is going to be an informational database containing data related to drug use, as well as analyses and statistics on this subject. For this purpose, the identification of the information sources is a priority in the process of constituting the network.

Following the activities carried out by the project, the Spanish and Romanian experts have analysed and identified several data sources, as well as various procedures of data collecting and coding.

The network monitors the data and data sources situation for the five key indicators required by the EMCDDA.

I. Data regarding drugs

1. Prevalence and tendencies within the general population.
**Population supervising**

It is an estimation of the drug use percentage as reported to the total of the population (past or present), being considered a key indicator in evaluating the situation at a certain moment, and for the development and evolution of the policies in this domain. It is important to know which are the groups where drug users are concentrated, as well as their models/tendencies.

**Sources:**
- National Statistics Institute
- The Institute for Health Services Management
- NGOs

2. **Prevalence and models of problematic drugs**

It refers to users groups supervision. “Problematic” drugs can mean drugs such as opium, cannabis and/or amphetamine. This definition excludes extasy and cannabis users, as well as the people who don’t use opium, cocaine and amphetamine on a regular basis.

**Sources:**
- Institute for Medical Statistics
- NGOs

3. **Catching diseases associated to drug use**

Prevalence and incidence of HIV/HVB/HVC

**Sources:**
- Ministry of Health and Family
- Institute for Medical Statistics
- Institutul de Statistica Medicala
- NGOs

4. **Deaths and mortality related to drug use**

The mortality registrars for the general population and the specialised statistics registrars, as well as various studies on drug users. The number of deaths directly caused by drug use (overdoses) is often used for a simple general estimation of the situation in a certain country. Also, it is important to know the number of deaths among the young population, which is the main group affected by this problem.

**Sources:**
- “Mina Minovici” Ferenzic Institute
- Institute for Medical Statistics

5. **Treatment request**

It refers to the statistic data provided by the treatment centers or other units providing specialised medical assistance.

**Sources:**
- Any treatment institutions that reports and sends data to the Ministry of Health and Family
- Institute for Medical Statistics

Developing a network for collecting data that follows these key indicators, the ORDT strategy will follow two main directions:

- Reducing the request (Indicators 3, 4, and 5)
- Reducing the offer – in this sense, a series of “centralised” indicators (drug price on the market, number of arrests, drug captures) will be developed, in co-operation with BGCCOA and the specialised departments of the Ministry of Justice.
6. FINANCING

The initiation, development and application of the National Anti-Drug Strategy involves the Romanian Government responsibility in providing the financial mechanisms that would guarantee the continuation of the programmes which are currently implemented, and the achievement of the objectives proposed in this document.

Financial resources:

1. Funds from the state budget
2. Funds from the budget of the ministries involved
3. Extrabudgetary funds specially distributed
4. Internal and international funding
7. EVALUATION

The National Anti-Drug Strategy must be based on a periodic evaluation of the character and dimensions of the drug use phenomenon and of its consequences, and also on data acquired by research, and from experience resulted from previous programmes.

Until the creation of the National Anti-Drug Agency, an evaluation committee will be formed by the representatives of the following institutions:
- Ministry of the Interior
- Ministry of Health and Family
- Ministry of Justice
- Ministry of Public Finance
- Ministry of Education and Research
- Ministry of Youth and Sport
- Ministry of Work and Social Solidarity

This team will elaborate the first evaluation on 31 December 2003; the conclusions will be sent to the National Anti-Drug Agency for the application of the measures necessary to achieve the objectives that have not been reached, and to encourage the ongoing ones.

After the National Anti-Drug Agency, at the end of the National strategy application period – in December 2004 – the team will develop a final evaluation whose conclusions will be the basis of elaborating the new strategy.
Glossary

Drug abuse
Drug abuse is a situation in which drug use causes problems of any kind - economic, professional, familial, psychological, medical, etc. The average drug users are not able to acknowledge the negative consequences of drug abuse until the situation is very critical.

Recreational drug use
It defines the use of drugs during the spare time, and for fun. The term is associated to club cultures and discotheques, the most frequently used drugs being meta-amphetamines and especially ecstasy (MDMA).

Drug addiction
Addiction derangements defined as the psychical (and sometimes physical) state caused by the mutual action between an organism and a drug, which is characterised by changes in the behaviour and by other reactions involving an impulse for periodic or permanent drug use that can not be repressed, in view of experiencing the psychical and/or physical effects, and sometimes avoiding the state of distress caused by drug lack.

Treatment
A therapeutical process aiming at stopping intoxication caused by substances that are strange to the organism.

Becoming unaccustomed
A process oriented towards learning the therapy strategies that would determine a drug addict to confront the risk factors associated to drug use, and having as final goal the elimination of drug addiction.

Insertion/Reinsertion
The progressive integration of drug users in the familial and social environment that would allow them to lead responsible and autonomous lives, without drug addiction.

Protection factor
A series of casual agents that reduce the drug use probability.

Risk factor
A series of casual agents that increase the drug use probability; even though from a statistical point of view their presence is associated to drug use, none of the risk factors plays a determinant role in drug use. The relation between drug use and risk factor has to be perceived from the perspective of a multi-factorial model. They have traditionally been classified as individual, social, familial, professional etc.

Prevention
A complex series of actions aiming at eliminating or modifying the risk factors associated to drug use, or to other addict behaviour. Its goal is to stop these actions, to delay their initiation, or to keep them from being a problem for both the individual and the social environment.

Reducing the risk
Those actions that have as a goal avoiding the harmful consequences associated to drug use, such as lack of hygiene or behaviour that entails risks. The programmes that involve the distribution of free seringes seem to reduce the negative effects, as they aim at reducing the incidence of HIV infection among interveinous drug users.