ROMANIA
The Romanian Intelligence Service

REPORT

on the Activity of the Romanian Intelligence Service in 2011

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CHAPTER I
GUIDELINES OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

2011 was the year that brought the initiation of a new strategic effort meant to prepare the Romanian Intelligence Service for the contemporary challenges of the information era, by adopting the 2011-2015 Strategy "The SRI in the information era." The guidelines for the organizational adaptability process are: consolidation of the operational and analytical performance by using new cyber instruments, training and development of human resources and enhancing relations with beneficiaries and LEAs. The implementation of the 2011-2015 strategy will ensure the configuring of powerful and flexible operational and intelligence capabilities, which will allow the efficient completion of the fundamental missions within the Service.

General guidelines
The 2011-2015 strategy states the following **objectives**:
- ➢ developing the intelligence capabilities – by using all technological resources available – in order to ensure pre-emptive knowledge of the evolutions relevant for national security;
- ➢ ensuring the necessary technological instruments in order to enhance activity performance throughout all the components of the intelligence cycle;
- ➢ upgrading specialized support for the protection of classified information and the computer systems used on this purpose;
- ➢ adapting the human resource management system to the challenges and opportunities of the information era, by applying efficient professional performance criteria and supporting personnel motivation and career within the Service;
- ➢ - expanding knowledge and anticipation of the evolutions in the security environment and jointly managing risks and threats to national and   Euro-Atlantic security;
- ➢ updating the development-research activity, by applying the latest technologies in order to obtain a continuous innovating process, to enhance performances and comprise them within technical systems necessary for the intelligence activity;
- ➢ promoting an accurate image regarding the role of the Service in managing the security issues specific to the information era.

Significant developments in 2011:
- ➢ From a **strategic** point of view:
    - unfolding the informative-operational activity of the SRI based on the **Intelligence Strategy**, adopted through a decision of the Supreme National Defense Council, allowed for a unitary approach of the organizational and security requirements and a better orientation of the endeavors of the SRI in order to acknowledge, prevent and counteract the risks and threats to national security, and in order to protect and promote national interests and values, as well as the ones of our allies;
    - progress was made with regard to implementing the **Integrated Planning System** adopted in 2008, in accordance with the adjacent regulatory and

process developments, especially with regard to prognosis, and to underlying and evaluating the main planning elements – Sectorial Programs, as well as optimizing the process of elaborating, approving, allocating and using the SRI budget, in accordance with the major objectives of organizational development;

- *The Risk Management Standard in the SRI* was adopted, a modern concept of managing risk at all management levels, in order to enhance the quality of decisions made by the entire management personnel. Also, a pilot-project was initiated for the application of the respective standard and instruments (*The Risk Ledger* and *The Management Risk Map*).
- the methodology was consolidated for security prognosis, through the *Informative Estimate* of risks and threats to national security, an analysis which shapes the current state of risks and threats, and their evolution perspectives.

➢ From an operational point of view:
  - **special attention was paid to prioritizing the operational activity and to specific resource allocation,** in strict accordance with the existing operational activity;
  - **more efforts were made by the central units in the area of support, guidance and control** of the activities of the corresponding territorial structures;
  - **a better connection between the activity of the territorial structures and the objectives/priorities established by the central units was ensured**, which allowed for the integrated management of certain risks present at regional/national level;
  - **the process of enhancing human secret sources activities was continued;**
  - **cooperation on the horizontal was consolidated**, by expanding the pattern of working within cross-sector teams or collaboration teams;
  - **special attention was paid to the quality of the activity**, especially with regard to the security issues coverage, increase of information quality and superior use of the information;

➢ As regards the analytical area:
  - **the capacities of operational analysis were consolidated**, both within the central and the territorial units;
  - **the processes of information analysis standardization and report documents adaptation to the needs of beneficiaries**, by resorting to their competences;
  - **special attention was paid to enhancing the analysts' professional expertise**, both by formal trainings (specialized professional training, research sessions, video-conferences, courses/exchange programs with partner services and the academia), and informally (experience exchanges, team work and cooperation);

- **the process of developing information analyses within the territorial structures was continued**, also by diversifying the types of documents used in cooperation with the local beneficiaries;
- **cooperation between the analysis departments and the information and operative areas was consolidated**, focusing on *task-force* cooperation formulas, meant to swiftly and efficiently manage certain security issues;

➢ As regards the **technical** area:
- **software instruments were implemented, necessary for optimizing and making information flows more flexible within the Service** – the centralized management of the information and operative activities, the electronic management of documents, **as well as network or collaborative platform computer applications** necessary for managing and analyzing information in cross-sector work groups;
- **the IT&C infrastructure was developed**, by integrating new specialized communication systems, while continuing the processes of licensing certain communication systems for the transmission of classified information;
- **the capabilities of the Service in the *cyber* area were developed**, especially the collection and analysis of events and incidents taking place in the virtual environment;
- **special attention was paid to the enhancement of technical support** for national partner institutions, by ensuring new infrastructure elements, designing applications and online or offline working platforms, as well as developing technical expertise capabilities in the areas of cryptographic analysis, explosives, DNA and TEMPEST;

➢ As regards **cooperation**:
a) **at national level**:
- cooperation with the other structures/organizations from the national security system was intensified, by organizing cross-organizational working groups on items of strategic interest;
- cooperation with the prosecution bodies was enhanced, both with regard to the reports/notifications sent to them, and to applying the necessary measures in order to collect information regarding certain penal actions which could generate risks/threats to national security;
- cooperation with the other LEAs was enhanced, with regard to convening on national positions/authority in European affairs or in NATO format;

b) **at international level,** the following is relevant:
- **consolidation of cooperation with strategic partners**, and with services from neighboring countries;
- **a significant increase** of correspondence with partner services;
- **the continuity of participation** in multilateral activities;

- **the correlation of bilateral and multilateral cooperation activities;**

➢ As regards the human resource management, special attention was paid to the implementation of measures aiming at redesigning activity in this area, as follows:
- **the process of adapting internal regulations in this field** in accordance with the evolution of the national legislation framework **was continued;**
- **the human resource training format was redefined**, in a unique system, focused on the concept of "*intelligence*" and skill enhancement, based on the *SRI Career Guide* and the requirements of the *2011-2015 Strategy – "The SRI in the information era";*
- specialized training sessions for managers and mentors were designed, as well as **new university and master's programs**, different for the information and operative area and for the information analysis;
- at "**Mihai Viteazul**" **National Intelligence Agency (ANIMV) a program was launched, specializing in OSINT;**

➢ As regards **scientific research, the process of reorganizing the research component in the area of security was finalized,** by adopting the development strategy of the National Intelligence Studies Institute within "Mihai Viteazul" National Intelligence Agency.

CHAPTER II
PARAMETERS OF THE SPECIFIC ACTIVITY

II.1. The intelligence activity
In 2011, positive evolutions were registered in all areas of activity, as a result of the efforts to:
- continuously adapt operational capabilities to the evolutions of the operative situation;
- prioritize the operative activity and allocate resources in accordance;
- focus on quality;
- develop the operational analysis capability, which has resulted in a more efficient use of the collected information;
- optimize teamwork formats within the institution, while focusing on the integrated approach of the operational dimension of the activity;
- stabilize and improve managerial roles on each decisional level;
- consolidate inter-organizational cooperation, especially with the investigation and prosecution authorities;
- intensify external, bilateral or multilateral cooperation.

As a sequel to the trend launched in 2010 – the year of operational performance, 2011 was **the year of performance through cooperation and partnership**. The operational achievements were maintained at high levels, especially due to the special care to increase efficiency and consolidate cooperation with other organizations having responsibilities in managing threats and risks to national security.

From this perspective, the following achievements stand out:
- the support granted for finalizing criminal records in the energy sector;
- dismantling powerful networks dealing with illegal migration, drug and cigarettes trafficking;
- the support granted for documenting important corruption cases in public administration and justice, or for investigating cases of fraud having significant impact on the state budget (including in the inter-institutional work formats established based on the decisions of the Supreme National Defense Council *regarding the prevention and countering of fraud, and prevention and countering the criminal phenomenon in maritime ports;*)
- beginning the first cooperation action with the FBI, handling activities of cybercrime unfolded by a Romanian group operating abroad;
- preventing terrorist threats by removing from the country certain citizens coming from areas with terrorist background;
- sending to the main state decision makers certain analytical products concerting areas of utmost importance (such as the impact of the persisting economic crisis, the evolution in areas of strategic importance for Romania, etc.), meant to support measures for managing associated challenges.

The rising trend in the dynamics of the informative-operational activity continued, as well as the care for the most efficient use of the informational resources available, focusing on quality, and on major cases, with significant impact on national security.

The quality of the information collected allowed for **a better use** of the aspects identified, both when informing the legal beneficiaries – by adapting the reports to their capabilities and need-to-know – and when informing the investigation and prosecution authorities.

The informative-operational activity – as well as all the other efforts incurred by this activity – was focused on the following **operational priorities:**

- ➢ **In the area of economic security:**
  - risks to the social and economic stability and regional development, also as a consequence of the issues regarding the absorption of European funds, as well as the convergence with a series of objectives proposed in the EU context;
  - risks to energy security;

- ➢ **In the area of preserving order and constitutional values:**
  - important deficiencies at administrative structures level, including corruption, which might affect national security;
  - risk factors in the areas of social protection, health and education;

- ➢ **In the area of counter-espionage:**
  - informative activities of certain intelligence services, as well as of private entities (aiming at areas of major interest for Romania);

- ➢ **In the area of cross-border threats:**
  - cross-border risks, focusing on organized crime, CBRN proliferation, high risk drugs trafficking and illegal migration;

- ➢ **In the area of preventing and countering terrorism:**
  - terrorist risks associated to the presence in Romania of certain groups or individuals, followers of extremist ideologies, including the possibility of importing conflicts from the respective countries, especially from the MENA area;
  - effects of latent conflicts in areas near to our country.

In accordance with the dynamics of risks and threats, the intelligence activity that the SRI unfolded in 2011 was focused mainly on **economic security**, due to the fact that the effects of the economic crisis continued to be present, including with regard to attaining security objectives. Moreover, there was an increase of the quantity of information regarding cross-border cyber risks and threats, respectively in the protection of classified information.

Although the quantity of information collected in the area of preserving the constitutional order and values, of counter-espionage or of preventing and countering terrorism remained constant or slightly diminished, its relevance was reflected into major operational positive results, and was followed by reports/notifications sent to the investigation and prosecution authorities.

The distribution of information collected within the Service – reported to the national security issues – was as follows:
- ➢ economic security – **28.68%**
- ➢ preserving the constitutional order and values – **24.87%**
- ➢ cross-border threats – **16.16%**
- ➢ counter-espionage and promoting security interests – **13.38%**
- ➢ preventing and countering terrorism – **11.03%**
- ➢ protection of classified information – **3.65%**
- ➢ IT&C risks and threats – **2.23%**

II.2. Best use of information

II.2.1. Informing the decision makers
The activity of disseminating the information products aimed at better responding to the information needs of the decision makers, by adequately reflecting the dynamics of security risks and threats. As reflected in the analysis of the reactions released by the legal beneficiaries, the reports of Service constituted a good basis for the decision making process.

The efforts to keep the beneficiaries informed were all the more consistent as the Service acted for:
- ➢ **harmonizing the organizational actions with the priorities on the socio-economic and external affairs agendas;**
- ➢ **permanently monitoring the evolution of risks and threats** to national security and **the opportunities to promote the interests of Romania**, which allowed the Service to better prioritize the operational efforts, and thus **collect information useful and necessary for supporting the decision-making process.**

In order **to permanently harmonize the information process and the requirements of national security**, efforts were made to:
- ➢ **adapt the contents of the information reports** – both in terms of contents and presentation – **to the requirements of the legal beneficiaries;**
- ➢ **consolidate strategic information and the predictive component** in the information reports, with the aim to offer the decision makers highly anticipative analytical products;
- ➢ **better reflect** in the information reports **the direct expertise of the Service** in certain areas;

➢ **consolidate inter and intra-organizational mechanisms** in order to ensure rapid response to evolutions with potential implications on national security.

We continued the trend of sending to the legal beneficiaries, either on their request or on our initiative, a number of complex evaluative documents, which reflected the evolution of certain security threats, focusing on their causes and on their potential impact at national/regional level.

In 2011, despite the fact that there was a decrease in the number of responses from the decision makers regarding the analysis that the SRI offered (**11.65%** less – from 580 in 2010, to 513 in 2011), the trend from the previous year was consolidated, regarding the increase of the responses mentioning appreciation as to the quality and opportunity of the information reports (**96.3%** out of the total responses, as opposed to 91.89% in 2010).

From a quantitative point of view, the main issues regarding national security were reflected in the information reports as follows:
➢ economic security – **44.42%**
➢ defending constitutional values – **21.77%**
➢ promoting certain objectives of Romania's foreign affairs – **25.92%**
➢ vulnerabilities/risks of terrorist nature, or associated to organized crime – **7.89%**
➢ cross-sector complex analyses on security matters – **6.83%**.

We have maintained the trend of diminishing the total number of documents sent to the **beneficiaries at central level** (by 8.38%, as compared to the previous year), and this evolution was mainly due to:
➢ an increase of the complexity and capability to integrate information reports, as direct consequence of the care for focusing on major security issues;
➢ the interest for disseminating information reports that are adapted to the capabilities and the needs of the decision makers. A particular situation in this regard is the focus on harmonizing the reports sent to the local beneficiaries with the evolutions in the process of decentralization, and, implicitly, on a better and more efficient way of solving the issues presented.

In 2011, the SRI has sent to the **central level legal beneficiaries 2.191** integrated information reports (**4.63%** less than in 2010), which resulted in **3.476 notifications**.

In accordance with the responsibilities to manage the priorities of the specific stage that Romania is experiencing, most information reports were sent to the members of the **Executive (58%)** and the **Presidential Administration (24.08%).**
We maintained the positive trend of the number of information reports sent to **beneficiaries from the local public administration.** They received **3.075** documents (**3.67%** more than in 2010), out of which **2.372** were addressed to the prefect, **474** to the president of the Departmental Council, and **229** to both of them.

The number of responses received from the beneficiaries in the local public administration, also registered an increase of **132.23%** as compared to 2010 (a total of **3.733**).

The quality of the intelligence reports SRI provided its local customers reflects into their overall feedback of appreciation (around 99,5%) regarding usefulness and timely delivery. SRI intelligence notifications have been followed by specific measures taken by local authorities in 819 cases.

II.2.2 Specific preventive measures

During 2011, SRI took **5194 measures** (compared to 5739 in 2010) meant to prevent or counteract a series of risks under its authority.

 ➢ According to its legal authority, the measures SRI took were generally followed by:
  - Actions meant to prevent possible security threats;
  - Proposals to limit, cease or revoke the right of residence, or proposals to pronounce some persons as unwanted;
  - Proposals to grant or withdraw security vetting;
  - Security measures taken to the benefit of those institutions that could be targeted by terrorists;
  - Specific classified information protection measures;
  - Individual self-defense training against terrorist threats or counter-intelligence training.

 ➢ Based on the national security chart, preventive measures focused on:
  - counter-espionage, support of foreign policy interests and classified information protection – 54,35%;
  - defense of constitutional values and rights – 21,66%;
  - Economic security – 12,88%;
  - identification and assessment of terrorist threats– 6,86%;
  - evaluation and management of cross-border threats – 3,54%;
  - identification and evaluation of IT&C threats – 0,71%.

II.2.3. Information reports provided to criminal investigating and prosecution authorities

When specific intelligence investigations revealed constitutive elements of serious crimes against the Romanian national security, SRI notified the legal beneficiaries and took preventive and restrictive measures, and also informed the criminal investigating and prosecution authorities.

Information reports provided to local and central law enforcement agencies aimed at increasing intelligence products' intrinsic value and at consolidating SRI's contribution to countering serious crimes to national security.

SRI issued **2689 information reports**, that is **45,42% more than the previous year.**
> **The Public Ministry** was provided with **1379 information reports,** as follows:
>   - PICCJ – 4;
>   - DIICOT, the main authority – 122;
>   - DIICOT, subsidiaries – 333;
>   - DNA, the main authority – 333;
>   - DNA, subsidiaries – 369;
>   - Prosecutor's offices attached to Courts of Appeal – 41;
>   - Prosecutor's offices attached to Tribunals;
>   - Prosecutor's offices attached to Judge's Offices – 62.

> **The Ministry of Administration and Interior** was provided with **523 information reports**, as follows:
>   - General Anticorruption Direction – 79;
>   - General Inspectorate of Police – 25;
>   - County Police Inspectorates – 419.

During 2011, in cooperation with the prosecution authorities, SRI continued to fight economic and financial risks. Therefore, the Service issued **787 notifications** on tax evasion.

II.3. Pre-emptive measures against terrorist risks and threats
During 2011, Romania did not face any aspect of local or "import" terrorism, the National System for Terrorist Alert indicating a precautionary level alert.

However, risks associated to terrorist and extremist organizations activities had multiplied along with a worse security climate within MENA countries.
Romania is still a transit/refuge destination for foreigners coming from terrorism associated states and, as a consequence, migration to EU states has soared due to events in the MENA countries.
The number of foreigners coming from active terrorist areas has been continuously growing in our country, and therefore we cannot rule out the risk that some of them support terrorist groups.

The main **risk sources** have been generated by:
   - An increase in illegal migration from terrorist areas (such as MENA, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Turkey) that could trigger extremist ideology import;
   - trends of merger of certain communities or groups within the national territory, according to political and security evolvements in their countries (Tunisia, Libya, Syria);
   - involvement of Romanian institutions in global antiterrorist fight;
   - Islamic propaganda and proselytism actions taken by different local or abroad entities with a focus on different groups in Romania.

During 2011, SRI's activity **resulted in** discouraging and alleviating measures against situations that could possibly turn into terrorist threats to national security, as follows:

- A foreign resident was sent to trial on suspicion of involvement with terrorist organizations;
- A number of entities that were sponsoring a radical type of Islamism that could pose a threat to national security have been dismantled;
- A foreign citizen proven to have pro-Taliban views, together with the members of a group specialized in smuggling migrants, were arrested and sent to trial;
- A number of promoters of the Wahhabit-type Islamic Radicalism were prevented from expanding their influence on Romania.

SRI has taken successful actions to protect Romanian citizens, institutions and interests against terrorist threats, as follows:

- ➢ SRI took **pre-emptive measures**. In 2011, the specialized structures within SRI initiated **204** specific measures in order to prevent occurrence of a series of risks to national security, such as:
  - A foreign citizen who had proven to be interested in financing extremist groups from abroad was proclaimed undesirable;
  - **34** measures to forbid entrance into Romania of a number of foreign citizens due to the risks their actions may have triggered against national security;
  - **16** measures to deny or withdraw vetting under special laws, such as: deny Romanian citizenship to 7 foreign citizens; deny visa to 3 citizens originating in states from terrorist activity areas; deny permanent residence permit to 6 foreign citizens;
  - **33** persons were given warnings under suspicion of their involvement in activities that could constitute risks to security of Romania.

- ➢ **Protection of the diplomatic missions in Romania that are under SRI's competence**.
We have to mention that we have received 8 letters from diplomatic representatives to convey SRI their gratitude for some specific measures taken concerning their diplomatic missions;

- ➢ **Antiterrorist/anti-hijacking control and antiterrorist protection on civil airports**.
Security checks on the two international airports in Bucharest (Henry Coanda and Aurel Vlaicu) were performed under most favorable conditions and potentially dangerous goods found were timely brought to the attention of those responsible to take legal measures.
The Antiterrorist Brigade under SRI ran security checks and scans on passengers, luggage and cargo/post, as well as security inspections of airplanes and the vehicles that were allowed in CPSRA – the critical parts of security restricted areas.

Following security checks:
- 127 weapons and 1670 ammunition items that were illegally detained were found:
- As well as around 47000 forbidden items or partially dangerous objects to flight safety, materials and/or substances that are allowed under special conditions.

Moreover, during 2011, SRI began to run the "Armed Flight Attendants on Board" Program, according to the provisions of the Supreme Council of National Defense Decision (SCND) on this matter.

It is worth mentioning the fact that last year, on those two airports, we had:
- 148 fire intervention missions;
- Specific actions taken upon leave/arrival of high state dignitaries;
- Technical maintenance activities for the normal functioning under secure radiological conditions of all specific airport equipment;

➢ **Antiterrorist protection/guard, as well as pyrotechnical antiterrorist/counter-terrorist intervention**.

II.4. Protection of classified information
SRI has fulfilled its obligations as **designated security authority responsible for national, NATO and EU classified information protection** on two main courses:

➢ **Overall activity coordination and control of classified information protection measures,** consisting in:
- Expert assistance upon the request of natural or legal persons entitled to detain classified information;
- Oversight activities meant to verify how persons detaining classified information apply legal provisions in this field, and to detect risks and vulnerabilities and therefore, to take the necessary legal measures;

➢ **Specific security vetting** needed for:
- approval of classified information leak prevention programs. They are issued (and also updated, amended or modified) by the entities under SRI's competence that detain such data;
- issue of national and NATO/EU security clearance for certain natural persons;
- authorization with a view to the issue of industrial security clearance and special permits to take air photography, film, laser scanning or cartography of top secret areas and buildings found on national territory.

In cooperation with the **designated security authorities, ORNISS and other institutions responsible for national security**, SRI ran classified information protection activities, such as:

- **1900 responses** to requests (mostly by MAI, SIE and STS) regarding natural and legal persons who had been vetted in order to be granted security clearance for access to secret information;
- Around **400** specific information exchanges with SIE, MAI, MApN and STS. SRI also participated or contributed to official assignments regarding classified information protection or other fields.

According to its competence as national authority in the field, SRI ensured **collection, transport, distribution and protection of national and NATO/EU classified correspondence** on the national territory in adequate conditions.

In 2011 correspondence increased in volume (2671671 envelopes, parcels etc.) with 0,64% as compared to last year, and also the number of customers (with 2.85%). There were also 40% more requests for urgent correspondence transportation sent to beneficiaries who are usually subject to non-specific regulations.

As some authorities and public institutions reorganized and changed headquarters, while a high number of companies detaining classified information have been included in the classified correspondence collection, transport, distribution and protection system, there was a significant need for change and adjustment to the customers' routes and distribution programs without impacting on the functioning of their activities.

CHAPTER III

LOCAL AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

III.1. Cooperation between institutions

During 2011, SRI focused on cooperation with other institutions within the national security system, thus providing decision-makers with substantiated information reports. SRI had a pro-active cooperation with other institutions, especially in fields within its legal competence as national authority or designated security authority.

Therefore, the main SRI priorities were: an efficient functioning of the National System for the Prevention and Fight against Terrorism, classified information protection, an optimal use of open source analysis capabilities, as well as development of national CYBERINT capabilities.

SRI aimed at improving cooperation mechanisms with other institutions within the national security system and law enforcement agencies, while increasing quality standards, timely delivery of information exchanges and developing technical coordination in a joint effort of all parties.

In 2011 SRI was even more involved in cooperation activities with other institutions and therefore, **quality indices improved** and **the number of exchanged data and information was higher**.

Due to a focus on an expert level approach within cooperation, quality and timely delivery of intelligence products significantly improved, along with cooperation on technical aspects and the high number of joint missions.

In 2011, following the General Cooperation Protocol, data and information exchanged were 8,53% more than in 2010 (meaning 19.381 informational units).

Maincooperation activities involved the **Public Ministry, MAI, MApN, SIE, MAE and SPP.**

The main topics of cooperation between institutions were:
- Tax evasion;
- Organized crime;
- Cross-border threats;
- Illegal tracking in ammunition, explosives, nuclear or radioactive materials, toxic and biological agents, as well as other products, technologies and services whose final destination is strictly regulated or forbidden by international treaties and conventions;
- Acts of terrorism;
- Illegal information gathering to the benefit of foreign entities;
- Risk factors against public order and personal security;
- Protection of IT&C systems;
- Impact on national security based on the developments of the international security environment.

The main results of cooperation between institutions were:
- Timely information exchanges on different topics related to national security;
- Joint missions that required complex measures to be taken by SRI;
- Vetting and clearance;
- Notifications and information reports sent to legally designated authorities;
- Technical and operative assistance or support for high complexity missions run by other institutions within the national defense and security system.

III.2. Foreign Cooperation

In 2011 SRI reached a high performance level in bilateral and multilateral cooperation. Partnerships in all fields related to national and international security led to best results in terms of operative missions and intelligence diplomacy, as well.

SRI has consolidated its strategic profile within NATO and EU, as a result of its participation in debates on security topics of great importance for the national interests, such as terrorism, cyber, energy security, etc. SRI was increasingly involved in providing intelligence to NATO and EU, thus placing itself and Romania among the main intelligence providers for the two organizations and developing a thorough analytical cooperation with its foreign partners.

Multilateral cooperation between intelligence services facilitated intelligence and expertise exchanges regarding European impact security developments, and also allowed SRI to gain more expertise and visibility and assume a proactive role in cooperation.

Developing foreign partnerships was a top priority of SRI in 2011, as threats to national, regional and global security were extensively dynamic.

Observing the international objectives Romania assumed and the lines of action in the International Cooperation Concept of SRI, in 2011 foreign partnerships mainly aimed at strengthening relations with NATO strategic partners and developing cooperation with neighbor and extended Black Sea region states.

The high number of cooperation agreements at the end of 2011 is a result of this approach:
- 91 security and intelligence services in 64 states;
- 28 law enforcement agencies having similar competence as SRI;
- 7 coordination and oversight entities;
- 3 security structures within EU and 2 intelligence entities within NATO Headquarters.

SRI is also a member in 6 multilateral intelligence cooperation frameworks.
SRI also cooperates with a number of other security institutions under international or European organizations (UN, OSCE, Interpol, etc.).

In 2011, the number of expert level cooperation missions was similar to the previous year, when it had significantly increased.

III.2.1. Bilateral Cooperation

Relations with strategic partners considerably developed in terms of fields, cooperation formats and complex joint actions. SRI also extensively focused on improving collaboration with **intelligence services** in the **neighboring states** in order to jointly prevent and fight against cross-border threats and also in the **extended Black Sea region** and in other strategic or potential risk areas.

Information exchange has lately increased in quality and quantity, and it was 34% higher in 2011 as compared to the previous years.

Cooperation focused on conventional topics, such as prevention and combat of terrorism, combat of cross-border threats, counter-proliferation, counter-espionage, and also on current topics with a major impact on security, such as cyber security.

It is worth mentioning that **analytical documents exchanges** have become more intense in order to support operational cooperation on bilateral and multilateral levels, on topics related to developments impacting on security.

III.2.2. Multilateral Cooperation

In 2011, the Romanian Intelligence Service took part in many **NATO/ NATO+** missions and provided **substantiated intelligence so as to contribute to security assessments.**

SRI has continued to support the efforts **our state has been making in order to strengthen NATO's role in energy security**. At the same time, it has intensified endeavors to know, prevent and counteract threats related to the current international security environment, as mentioned in the new NATO Strategic Concept, especially cyber threats.

Nowadays, our state is one of the main intelligence providers for NATO and SRI has played an important part in creating and maintaining such a profile, **as assessments and evaluations provided by the Service have been highly valued by NATO officials**.

On a national level, SRI has been actively involved in missions related to the NATO membership status, such as:
- Hosting elements of the US anti-missile defense system on Romanian territory;
- Providing security for the NATO Parliamentary Assembly that took place in Bucharest during October 7 – 10, 2011;
- Issuing the draft of the Cyber Security Strategy of Romania.

Simultaneously, during the reference period, SRI's profile in the EU environment was consolidated. The increasing relevance of its contributions to the Community initiatives and information requests from services within European national security structures was determined by:

> - **SRI's attendance, as Romania's representative to the Work Group on Terrorism (TWP) within the EU Council;**
> - **Contributions to the support and promotion of Romania's national interests in European affairs issues.**
>   - SRI was represented in different cross-organizational formats on EU related topics regarding SRI's area of expertise and responsibilities;
>   - Together with other competent national organizations, SRI took part in drawing up the national mandates of work groups on security matters which were established under the jurisdiction of the EU Council, COREPER II and the Justice and Internal Affairs Council;
>   - SRI elaborated and promoted standpoints regarding the initiatives and projects debated in the EU Council and European Committee which were supported by EU member states. Also, SRI answered different specific requests formulated by competent national organizations;
>
> - **Cooperating with EUROPOL in the field of preventing and countering terrorism.**
>   SRI's partnership with the European agency included:
>   - Answering the requests of the EUROPOL National Unit on terrorism related matters.
>   - Contributing to the elaboration of EUROPOL assessments which included terrorism issues (TE-SAT);
>   - An active involvement in EUROPOL projects and assuming the role of national coordinator of Romania's affiliation to part of EUROPOL's analytic initiatives;
>
> - **As the national authority in *Cyber-Intelligence*, SRI took part in EU activities on cybernetic security**, which is on EU's priority list.

SRI is a member of other formats of multilateral cross-services cooperation, but its most consistent involvement was in the **Counter-Terrorism Group (CTG).**
Aside from exchanging information, our experts took part in all the relevant CTG initiatives and projects, which allowed a better knowledge of terrorism issues on a European level and, implicitly, the development of the action capacity in this field. It was the first time SRI coordinated a CTG project and the positive feed-back determined a continuance of the specific activities in the future.

SRI was actively involved in multilateral structures which reunite the intelligence and security services in the region (**Middle Europe Conference – MEC** and **South Eastern Europe Intelligence Conference** – **SEEIC**), by encouraging the cooperation with neighboring partners for an efficient management of common security threats.

In 2011, SRI intensely engaged in an international **academic** cooperation, by initiating and developing partnerships with important organizations in the fields of defense and intelligence studies, thus ensuring the prerequisites for the cooperation on topics of mutual interest (educational projects, intelligence analysis, research by exchanging experience, etc.).

SRI hosted the Regional Seminar of the Black-Sea Security Program, organized by the Harvard University, USA. SRI's leadership and experts met representatives of the National Defense University and National Intelligence University, USA, and attended the annual convention of the International Studies Association, Canada, etc.

CHAPTER IV
COORDINATION AND OVERSIGHT OF SRI'S ACTIVITY

IV.1. Strategic Coordination of SRI's Activity by the Supreme Council of National Defense

In 2011, the Supreme Council of National Defense – as the strategic coordinator of activities in the national security field – conveyed to SRI a series of **16 decisions** in the implementation of which SRI had direct responsibilities.

Among these, there were decisions regarding:
- ➢ knowing, preventing and countering criminal activities undertaken in sea ports;
- ➢ necessary measures for implementing IT services and systems of national interest;
- ➢ agreements on mutual protection of classified information concluded between the Government of Romania and other states' governments.
- ➢ Also, in the first half of 2011, the Supreme Council of National Defense approved SRI's Intelligence Strategy, which allowed a unitary approach of the changes that occur in the security environment, by converging its missions, objectives and action strategies involving the intelligence activity for national security.

In accordance with the activity program of the Supreme Council of National Defense for the year 2011, SRI– and the other organizations that are part of the national security system – contributed to the motivation of the strategic decision by conveying a series of **12 documents** to this forum (in accordance with the activity program of the Supreme Council of National Defense, in addition to it or as an answer to the specific requests of the Supreme Council of National Defense Secretariat), **2 documents** of which were analyzed in the Council's meetings and approved by Supreme Council of National Defense Decisions.

SRI – by remanding, endorsing documents or ensuring direct expertise - **was involved** in the elaboration of papers, including strategies, which were integrated and presented in the Supreme Council of National Defense by other organizations represented in this forum. This procedure was meant to commonly capitalize the respective elements with the purpose of improving the informational support of the strategic decision adopted in the Council.

In accordance with its competencies, SRI contributed to the motivation of some documents referring to:
- ➢ The quarterly assessment of the undertakings under the coordination of the cross-organizational work group dedicated to preventing and countering generalized or large scale tax evasion (established in 2010);
- ➢ The protection of critical infrastructure, by motivating the related national strategy (as part of the cross-organizational work group coordinated by the Ministry of Internal Affairs);
- ➢ Risks to nuclear energy security.

IV.2. Democratic Control

IV.2.1. Parliamentary Oversight

In order to ensure, in a transparent way, the parliamentary oversight of SRI's activity, in 2011, the *Joint Permanent Committee of the Chamber of Deputies and Senate for Parliamentary Oversight of SRI Activity* received a series of **73 documents** (reports, notifications, standpoints, the organization's position), **46** of which were **answers to specific Committee requests.**

The documents conveyed as **answers to requests** from the oversight committee included the following:

- ➢ Documents referring to SRI's activities in accessing and absorbing European funds, namely countering cross border organized crime;
- ➢ Documents referring to SRI's position regarding the litigation with Dan Costache Patriciu;
- ➢ Documents referring to answers to the questionnaire regarding intelligence oversight and security services in EU member states.

On the other hand, by **informing the Committee voluntarily** we have tried to comprehensively reflect the issues preoccupying SRI (technically and operationally), namely offering the oversight committee the necessary means to verify the efficiency and correctness of the activity.

In order to improve the specific oversight activities, the Committee members undertook **verification visits** to SRI's central and regional facilities, the direct approach of SRI representatives ensuring them the possibility to concretely verify the correctness and efficiency of the activity.

Complementary to the informing activities, the relation between SRI leadership and Committee members has continued on an upward course, both parties aiming at the development of a national security partnership. An additional argument in this sense is the direct contacts initiated by the Committee that have taken place at its headquarters, with the purpose of clarifying new evolutions (such as: risk factors to the economic security and evolutionary trends; SRI's activity on countering cross-border organized crime).

IV.2.2. Legal Accountability

SRI's activity to ensure national security has taken place under constant and permanent supervision regarding the observance of the legislation applicable at a national and Community level and of the basic human rights and liberties provided by the domestic legislation and the international documents and treaties that Romania has adhered to.
SRI's legal department ensured the necessary expertise and assistance by developing standards and internal control procedures and auditing the specific activities from a legal standpoint.

The internal control activities undertaken during the entire intelligence process, especially in the operational area, have included the oversight of the observance of the applicable legislation and, implicitly, the prevention and removal of eventual side-slips from the legislation. In this field, the main objectives were identifying and eliminating eventual dysfunctions, in order to eliminate the exposure of the organization and its personnel to inherent and residual risks, internal or external, by closely watching:

➢ the effectiveness and efficiency of the legal oversight activities;
➢ the correctness;
➢ the observance of the legal provisions and of the internal legal framework.

In accordance with its competencies as national authority in the field of communications interceptions, SRI's National Center for Communications Interceptions (CNIC) ensured the enforcement of interception authorization documents. Its activities were exclusively based on the authorization documents issued in accordance with articles 20-22 of Law 535/2004 regarding terrorism prevention and countering or in accordance with article 91 (1-5) of the Penal Procedure Code for all the structures that are part of the national security system and for the Public Ministry. The internal work procedure included preemptive compliance control regarding authorization documents for communications interceptions by verifying data accuracy and its compliance with the legal requirements.

During the reference period, CNIC enforced **35,678 authorization documents for beneficiaries that are part of the national security system**, 16.5% more than 2010. Positive dynamics was a main feature of the **authorization documents for activities coordinated by the investigation and prosecution authorities**, in compliance with the national strategy to counter tax evasion and organized crime which affect the public revenues to the consolidated state budget.

The distribution according to the beneficiaries was as follows:
➢ **32,260** authorization documents for the defense, public order and national security system;
➢ **3,418** for SRI.
The ratio of authorization documents for SRI is still low – only **9.58%** *- and dropping as compared to the previous year (when it registered* **10.16%***).*

At SRI level, data, information and documents obtained from authorized activities were capitalized in our institution specific activities as well as in motivating some preemptive measures or to inform the investigation and prosecution authorities.

IV.2.3. Financial Control
The economic and financial activities carried out at an organizational level were mainly focused on achieving the best operating parameters for SRI's facilities. Special attention was paid to the use of budget appropriation within the provisions and approved destinations for expenses strictly related to the activity of the organization and by complying with the efficiency, effectiveness and economy requirements.

At SRI level, the observance of legality and regulation requirements and respecting the budget estimates and their destination was achieved by internal preemptive fiscal control which reflected in the periodic documents/reports, in accordance with the procedures issued by the competent authorities (mainly the Ministry of Public Finances). The balance and guardedness of the budget execution have been constantly monitored by the delegated controller appointed by the Ministry of Public Finances.

Also, throughout 2011, the budget execution account was publicly and externally audited by **the Romanian Court of Audit,** namely **SRI's main credit release authority,** as well as other **10 tertiary authorizing officers** within the organization. The results registered in this activity confirmed **the legality of the financial management and financial operations** foreseen in the budget estimates, as well as the management of the patrimony assets, during the fiscal year 2010.

The judicious and efficient allocation of the available financial resources was guaranteed by the fact that the budget was structured according to the subdivisions of the budgetary classification, division programs and expenses bracket, in direct accordance with SRI's objectives and specific activities.

CHAPTER V
COOPERATION WITH CIVIL SOCIETY

V.1. Public Relations and Security Education
Throughout 2011, SRI continued its previous efforts to consolidate a transparent and realistic public image regarding SRI's role and competencies in the national security system, by focusing on the general perception regarding SRI's ability to manage new security challenges and the need for a diversified partnership with the civil society.

The projects initiated in previous years were fruitfully continued:
➢ *Promoting the antiterrorism fighter profile. Elite Force;*
➢ *Critical infrastructure security, a priority in national security;*
➢ *Promoting educational and career options within SRI.*

The dynamics of public relations activities, namely increasing SRI's transparency, were also reflected in **the substantial number of press statements/press-releases** issued by SRI in 2011, mainly regarding the activities pertaining to organizational improvement, security culture, SRI's educational offer and the National Terrorist Alert System.

In 2011, the partnership with the academic field continued to represent an important means to liaise with the scientific and intelligence community, both domestic and foreign. The expertise exchange that resulted from SRI's participation in different scientific activities (seminars, conferences, communication sessions, etc.) both at an experts' level and at a leadership level – significantly contributed to encouraging the scientific research within the organization.
Similar benefits were registered as a consequence of SRI's organizing a module within the Harvard Black Sea Program, namely ANIMV's participation in national or international projects and competitions. Thus, future cooperation with domestic and international universities and research institutes (USA, Great Britain, Spain, Greece and Turkey) was ensured.

In order to promote a security culture, the specialized magazines *Intelligence* and *Revista Română de Studii de Intelligence* (included in 2011 in the category of prestigious scientific magazines in the field of *Military, intelligence and public order sciences*) continued to be published.

V.2. Relations with the Public and Media
In 2011, the promotion of organizational identity and obtaining the public support continued to be the goals of SRI's relation with the media with the purpose of accurately informing the public about SRI's area of expertise and its role in protecting the national security.

The number of persons that approached SRI continued to be high, mainly in order to file petitions or request audiences with complaints that fall into the area of expertise of other

authorities or state organizations. This situation reflects the trust the organization benefits from and the need to continue promoting SRI's role, mandate and activity.

SRI received **6,269** petitions, **27%** less than 2010, **44.7%** of which were sent by legal entities, and **55.3%** by natural persons.
The same decreasing trend was registered in the requests based on Law 544/2001 regarding the free access to information of public interest. In 2011, **21** such requests were registered, **70%** less than 2010.
A number of **4,719** persons were granted audiences, **12%** less than the previous year.

The main topics of the discussions were:
  ➢ terms of employment in SRI;
  ➢ obtaining certificates and other rights;
  ➢ filing complaints and notifications;
  ➢ vetting requests.

As a consequence of the fact that the virtual environment is becoming the main means of inter-human communication, a major element in the interaction with the citizens was SRI's web site, which was constantly updated with information on its activities, events and publications.
Internet was also an efficient means of dialogue with the citizens. A number of **1,815** electronic messages were received in this manner in 2011 (**30%** less than 2010).

V.3. Transfer of the Former *Securitate*'s Records
In 2011, SRI enforced the provisions of Emergency Government Ordinance no. 24/2008, approved with amendments and alterations by Law 293/2008 regarding the access to one's own file and exposing the former Securitate, by:
  ➢ transferring to CNSAS **3437 files** (493 of which are files of former Securitate employees);
  ➢ taking the necessary steps to solve **891** requests form CNSAS regarding persons who were investigated by Securitate;
  ➢ transferring the microfilms containing files created by Securitate;

*Throughout 2011, **6906 rolls of microfilm** containing data pertaining to **356,685 files** were transferred (which represents an increase of 85.49% in the number of files and of 83.18% in the number of rolls as compared to 2010). In addition, on special request, microfilm copies for other **13 files** were also transferred.*

CHAPTER VI
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

VI.1. Human Resources Management

VI.1.1. SRI's Human Resources Parameters
In order to achieve the goal of **ensuring the necessary human resources both in terms of quantity and quality** despite the budgetary constraints, the priorities of 2011 consisted of:
- ➢ increasing the demands in the analysis of the candidates' portfolios and organizing the entrance examinations for the ANIMV's degree and master's degree studies;
- ➢ optimizing the candidates' multidisciplinary selection, assessment and examination process, by elaborating new and more complex test of general knowledge and foreign languages;
- ➢ creating the necessary conditions for implementing **SRI Career Guide** (from 2012), by preparing the career management personnel (career managers, career advisers, mentors);
- ➢ reconfiguring the basic training and some refresher and residential courses and developing partnerships in the field of professional training (with the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and other civilian educational entities).

Other **priorities** in the efficient management of human resources included:
- ➢ the constant updating of SRI's personnel files and the initiation of electronic record keeping;
- ➢ upgrading the *Retirements* IT system;
- ➢ data verification and supplying answers to CNSAS' requests;
- ➢ mobilization operations in cooperation with the General Staff.

In accordance with the pragmatic trends and the necessities of the operational situation of jobs distribution, **71%** of positions continue to represent operational jobs and **29%** represent functional ones. The values are almost similar to those of 2010 (70% and 30%).

The personnel dynamics for 2011 was a positive one. At the end of the year, the average level of occupied positions was of **83%.**
The average age of SRI's employees is of 36 years and 10 months.

In 2011, **the employments** observed the legislation in force (Emergency Government Ordinance no. 34/2009 regarding the budget reconciliation for the year 2009 and regulating financial and fiscal measures).

The discharge of personnel was due to:
- ➢ retirements – 96.01%;
- ➢ transfers to other organizations – 0.80%;
- ➢ death – 3.19%.

The psychological evaluations of the personnel - both during the employment procedure and periodically for the assessment and experts' appraisement of all categories of personnel - contributed to ensuring an efficient management of human resources and were also used in career management and optimizing the professional activity.

VI.1.2. Training

The reconfiguration process of SRI's educational system continued in 2011. It was determined by the need to align the educational activities to the Bologna system and to ensure the harmonization of the training programs with the evolutions of the international security environment. Its main guidelines were:

➢ changing the concept of the educational programs pertaining to degree and master's degree studies as a reaction to the requirements of the new applicable legal framework and to focusing the training process on the *intelligence* concept;

➢ structuring a training program based on competencies, with more focus on future intelligence activity requirements and which also answers to the need of functional mobility within SRI.

In this field, the main efforts consisted in:

➢ reconfiguring the graduate and post-graduate programs which can be assimilated to the **initial training courses** of the operational officers and analysts;

➢ redefining **the proficiency/ certification programs** in other areas of expertise within SRI.

➢ finalizing **mentors' training programs;**

➢ redesigning the training courses for occupying top management positions;

➢ Developing a cohesive research and development system which will ensure the necessary level of knowledge and innovation to increase the performance of *intelligence* related activities.

SRI officers attended different stages of training organized:

➢ **at national level**, by other institutions in the field of national security or in the field of civil education.

SRI's officers attended training programs organized by educational structures within MApN – The National College of Defense, the National Defense Univeristy „Carol I" and the Regional Department of Defense Resources Management Studies from Braşov, MAI (training the Schengen trainers) and STS (training on the use of the Single National Emergency Call System), in order to achieve skills in fields where SRI does not have institutionalized training.

On the other hand, at the request of other institutions in the field of defense, public order and national security, SRI carried out specialized training programs organized by its own educational structures;

➢ **at international level**, by partner services or institutions/organizations in the field of security, aiming to develop professional skills in the field of managing certain risks and threats specific to the contemporary security evolution and trends.

Likewise, SRI officers attended:
➢ international seminars and conferences organized by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the International Organization of the Francophonie, namely the International Studies Association;
➢ sharing experience and scientific activities specific to fields such as information technology and communications; psychology; medicine.

At the same time, SRI offered an antiterrorism training program to a partner service.

VI.2. The management of financial and logistic resources
The budgetary funds allocated to SRI for the year 2011 were distributed, through the Integrated Planning System, at the level of each tertiary authorizing body, on major and sectorial programs, as well as on expenditure classifications.
The budgets of the tertiary authorizing bodies suffered modifications along the year, both as a consequence of reassigning tasks and due to the need to finance certain expenses which had not been accurately overseen during the preparation of the draft budget (for example: new missions, the dynamics of the human resources, the need of professional training, and so on).

Financing SRI budgetary expenditure was performed in full compliance with the Law regarding public finance, the Law regarding the state budget for 2011 and the Law regarding social insurances for 2011, as well as with the normative acts according to which they were modified and other normative acts specific to the national defense, public order and national security system.

In compliance with the **Law no. 286/2010 regarding the state budget for 2011**, the financial resources approved for SRI amounted to **907,769 thousand lei**.

Repeatedly, SRI budget benefited from certain additions, as follows:
➢ in compliance with GO no. 534/2011, **by a total amount of 4,200 thousand lei**, in order to cover the need of budgetary credits for paying the contributions to social securities, in compliance with the Law no. 236/2010 regarding the unitary public pension system;
➢ by GO no. 10/2011 regarding the state budget adjustment for 2011 and certain financial measures, **by a total amount of 59,470 thousand lei**. At the same time, this normative act was used in order to approve the reallocation of financial resources for SRI from the state budget according to the subdivisions of the budgetary classification;
➢ by GO no. 96/2011 regarding the adjustment of the state budget for 2011, the total amount allocated to SRI was **supplemented with the total amount of 959 thousand lei**.

The final budgetary allocations amounted to **972,398 thousand lei**, out of which 955,303 thousand lei from the state budget and **17,095 thousand lei** from its own resources.

The financial resources approved by the budget for 2011 mainly ensured the financing of:
- ➢ carrying out specific missions, in compliance with the law;
- ➢ full coverage of expenditures for the maintenance and functioning of the institution;
- ➢ carrying out the investment and rehabilitation programs, namely the development programs planned for 2011;
- ➢ full payment of the salaries of the staff, as well as of the corresponding contributions;
- ➢ full payment of the benefits due to the retirement and social assistance rights of the officers (mainly for retirement support).
  According to the expenditure classification, the final budgetary allocations were classified as follows:
- ➢ personnel expenses: **705,539 thousand lei** (72,557% of total amount);
- ➢ social assistance: **7,413 thousand lei** (0,763% of total amount);
- ➢ goods and services: **151,092 thousand lei** (15,539% of total amount);
- ➢ non-financial assets: **68,800 thousand lei** (7,075% of total amount);
- ➢ transfers between public administration units: **26,799 thousand lei** (2,756% of total amount);
- ➢ projects financed through post-accession FEN: **12,597 thousand lei** (1,295% of total amount);
- ➢ other transfers: **104 thousand lei** (0,01% of total amount);
- ➢ other expenses: **54 thousand lei** (0,005% of total amount).

In compliance with the Integrated Planning System, the budgetary allocation for major programs was on:
- ➢ *intelligence-operations* – **300,148,875 thousand lei** (**30,87%** of the final budgetary allocations), out of which payments were made in a total amount of **300,094,95 thousand lei**;
- ➢ *technical operations* – **197,433,800 thousand lei** (**20,30%** of total amount), out of which payments were made in a total amount of **194,447,32 thousand lei**;
- ➢ *financial-logistic* – **216,079,527 thousand lei** (**22,22%** of total amount), out of which payments were made in a total amount of **216,010,98 thousand lei**;
- ➢ *administration, analysis, planning, cooperation, security and control* – **258,735,798 thousand lei** (**26,61%** of the total amount), out of which payments were made in a total amount of **251,838,37 thousand lei**.

Beginning with 2011, according to the provisions of the Law no. 263/2010 regarding the unitary public pension system, the financing of retired officers' pensions and certain social aids, as well as the expenditures for transmitting those rights is carried out from the social insurances state budget.

Therefore, in compliance with the Law no. 287/2010 regarding the social insurances state budget for 2011, the Service was initially approved funds amounting to 186,373 thousand lei. Along the year, the initial budget was supplemented, in compliance with the provisions of GO no. 63/2011, with the total amount of 75,000 thousand lei, and GO no. 11/2011, with the total amount of 46,500 thousand lei, the final budget amounting to 307,873 thousand lei.

The draft budget for 2012 was developed by complying with the stages provided for by the Law regarding public finances and by the methodological norms of the Ministry of Public Finance, based on the need of resources for achieving the specific objectives and missions of the Service.

CHAPTER VII
PRIORITIES FOR 2012

VII. 1. General landmarks

The activity of the Service shall focus on achieving the major objectives and the strategic missions assumed through the *Intelligence Strategy*, in full compliance with the dynamic of risks and threats to the national security outlined in the *Intelligence Planning for 2012*.

The following elements will be taken into consideration, with priority:
- Risks to the economic and social stability, rural development and modernization of state institutions, as well as the connection and convergence to a series of objectives assumed at the EU level;
- Severe deficiencies in the functioning of certain administrative/authority structures, which may affect national security, as well as activities associated to corruption;
- High fiscal fraud and customs evasion;
- Ensuring the energy sector security (access to resources and alternative transport means, requirements regarding price establishment, sustainable and safe development of the nuclear component of the national energy system, the problem of alternative energies);
- Vulnerabilities in the functioning of the critical infrastructures and support the development strategies in the field;
- Systemic dysfunctions in providing vital services for the population, especially in the fields of health and education, as well as in the functioning of the social protection system;
- Risks having impact on ensuring the adequate quality of the environment, as well as on meeting the European standards in the field;
- Activities having impact on constitutional values or on human rights and freedoms;
- The activities of certain intelligence services from states having different or opposite interests to our national interests;
- Cross-border risks primarily regarding the activities of organized crime groups, smuggling, illegal migration, drug trafficking, cybernetic offences, CBRN proliferation, clandestine programs regarding conventional weapons or weapons of mass destruction and carriers;
- Terrorism associated risks due to the presence on the Romanian territory of certain extremist groups or individuals, amplified by the tensed evolutions in fields where terrorism is active;
- Cybernetic attacks on national IT&C infrastructures.

The Service's ability to provide for an efficient answer to the new types of risks and threats to the national security is being altered by the legal framework in the field, which no longer meets the whole spectrum of contemporary challenges. The dynamics of the international security environment entails a continuous readjustment of the

responsibilities and abilities of the institutions in the field of *intelligence*, which triggers the adoption of a new set of laws in the field of national security.

VII.2. Objectives and lines of action for 2012
The Service shall focus on the following objectives and lines of action, set up in compliance with the *Strategic Program for 2011 – 2015 "SRI in the Information Age* and *SRI Intelligence Strategy*:

1. Develop the capacity to know, prevent and counter risks and threats to the national security, precisely to protect and promote the national values and interests.

Lines of action:
➢ Organize the operational activity of the Service on priorities, regulated in compliance with the relevant national documents in the field, as well as with the requests/needs of the decision makers and the evolutions in the security context.

Priorities:
- improve the methodologies for issuing risks maps, which is part of the management of risks to the national security;
- provide for a real-time operational management, which allows the assignment of tasks and adoption of decisions, the coordination and audit of their achievement;
- optimize the mechanisms of coordination/cooperation between the central and the territorial structures, in order to develop an integrated management of certain risks at national level;

➢ ensure the capacity of operational analysis and strengthen the role of the activity of intelligence in order to support the strategic decision.

Priorities:
- extend the use of analytical trans-sectorial formats, by using network-type solutions or assistance platforms;
- create and develop data processing tools dedicated to the analytical field, especially certain applications for the evaluation of risks, in order to support the strategic analysis and the early warning component;
- increase the analytical capacity, namely OSINT and SIGINT, with a focus on cybernetic threats;
- comply efficiently with the beneficiaries' needs and adapt the communication with them to the new technological reality;
- rigorously select and continuously train the personnel qualified in the field of analysis;
- set up platforms dedicated to the collection of learnt lessons and to the preservation of the institutional memory;

➤ strengthen the mechanism of offering assistance and legal support of the specific activity, in order to consolidate the steps towards briefing and notifying the criminal investigation and prosecution bodies.

Priorities:
- improve the legal counselors' analytical expertise and forecast capacity, which allows the prediction of evolutions or challenges with a potential growing risk;
- together with other relevant authorities, support the efforts meant to improve the legal framework in the field of national security;
- actively contribute to providing for information and enforcing the European Community legislation relevant to the activities in the field of national security;

➤ strengthen the institutional ability in the sense of achieving SRI responsibilities in the fields where the institution has got authoritative status (preventing and counteracting terrorism, protection of classified information, transportation of the correspondence containing state secrets and restricted information, carrying out the interception and developing the relationship with the national communication operators, cyber-intelligence);

2. Draw up an integrative communication and information technology infrastructure and provide for the necessary technological tools necessary for the increase of the Service's output under secure and efficient conditions.

Lines of action:
➤ Implement step by step various solutions for enhancing the value of the new technologies in order to obtain and process information coming from all categories of sources and to adapt to the conceptual and methodological modifications brought to the activity of intelligence;
➤ Develop step by step the capacity and tools of storing, accessing and managing data and information, irrespective of their source;
➤ Study, produce and develop specific technology and equipment, in correlation to the evolutions in the cybernetic environment;
➤ Make intra-institutional flows (informational-decisional and cooperative) efficient and amplify data processing within the internal management processes (which shall facilitate a rapid data and information exchange);

3. Continue the modernization process of the organizational management.

Lines of action:
➤ Enhance the performance in the field of human resources management, with focus on supporting and justifying the professional performance, by using new technologies in order to draw up, develop and improve competences;

- Develop an integrated system for managing resources in order to ensure the implementation of certain unitary and modern means of management, leadership, analysis, registration and control;
- Continue the process of enforcing the internal control strategy within SRI;
- Improve the public communication activity of the Service;

4. Develop and intensively use the means of internal and external communication in order to carry out SRI's missions, promote the national security interests and abide by the institution's commitments.

Lines of action:
- Extend and enhance the Service's cooperation with other institutions within the national security system and with law enforcement agencies.

Priorities:
- -increase the quality and efficiency of the information exchange with the other institutions;
- -intensify the cooperation between experts and organize common actions/missions;
- -mutual support in carrying out the specific and technical-operative assistance tasks;
- -strengthen the technological spectrum and the methods of examination and improve the technical-scientific decisions in order to support other institutions.

- Active and pragmatic external relations, based on obtaining directly quantifiable benefits, by a more efficient capitalization of the tools offered by the informational era;

5. Strengthen the institutional security.

Lines of action:
- Evaluate and manage the counterintelligence risks triggered by the technological evolutions;
- Develop the preventive character of the activities regarding the protection of the personnel and classified information;
- Ensure the security of the networks, IT systems and databases;
- Actively contribute to the implementation of a new legal framework in the field of national and NATO/EU classified information which are subject to certain international agreements;
- Extend the technical surveillance, alarming and access control solutions for the physical security of the premises;
- Implement solutions for enhancing the efficiency and saving resources regarding the transport and security of classified correspondence.