

**ROMANIA  
THE ROMANIAN INTELLIGENCE SERVICE**

**REPORT**

**on the Activity of the Romanian Intelligence Service in 2009**

**Through knowledge towards a safer world**

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# CHAPTER I

## LANDMARKS OF THE MODERNIZATION PROCESS

The modernization process which began in 2008 was enhanced in 2009. The implemented measures were aimed at developing the operational capabilities of the Service, at increasing its flexibility, its response capacity as well as the cooperation with intelligence legal customers and law enforcement bodies.

Overall, the activity of SRI followed the upwards trend of previous years, showing progress in intelligence gathering, assessing and delivery. This was also a result of having implemented adequate mechanisms for planning and employing the available resources.

The Intelligence Strategy project was drafted. It lays out the mission, the major objectives and action guidelines of the Service on the long term. The project establishes the benchmarks needed to render operational the project management process and performance indicators.

At the same time a new planning concept was implemented and the SRI budget for 2010 was set up on sector programs which are the necessary tools for budgetary planning on the long term.

The measures aimed at increasing the efficiency of intelligence work involved reassessing concepts, developing teamwork, consolidating and diversifying cooperation within the Service.

In the organization of the intelligence work of the Service, the old concept of national safety was replaced with national security projects, which were defined so as to cover all the issues under SRI responsibility.

The intelligence and decision-making procedures and flows were updated, as well as HUMINT related processes.

The implemented decisions were aimed at:

- Adequately channelling efforts according to security priorities;
- Simplifying and rendering more flexible the procedures, intelligence flows and decentralizing decision making;
- Developing IT systems and setting up dedicated platforms for cooperation within the Service and between SRI and other institutions;
- Using operational assessments in intelligence work as a guidance tool in intelligence gathering.

The analytical component of the intelligence process was also a priority. The aim was to improve the intelligence integration, analysis and delivery systems but also to consolidate the role of operational assessments.

In 2009, SRI began a standardization process in the field of intelligence analysis. It was focused on developing and rendering operational analytical concepts and methodologies similar to those used by other services in NATO and EU countries.

Thus:

- Analytical concepts and methodologies were strengthened;
- Efforts were made to increase the professional expertise of analysts through specialized training and direct cooperation with central and county intelligence

- units (through working groups, professional training, experience and good practice exchanges);
- The strategic analysis component was developed;

The integration of OSINT in our internal flows was one of the stage objectives of the cooperation development process. This was seen as a tool for rendering daily activities more efficient and for a better analytical management of intelligence.

At the same time, the Service developed its OSINT capabilities, which are seen both as an internal source of intelligence and as a source of analytical products destined for a wide range of national beneficiaries or foreign partner organizations/bodies.

In 2009 internal and international cooperation was strengthened and deepened. This ensured our Service additional opportunities to acquire knowledge of the risk dynamics and adapt its capacities to prevent and counter security threats.

Despite financial constraints, the objectives set for this period were accomplished in what regards the development of IT&C systems and ensuring support platforms for cooperation within the Service and between SRI and other institutions both domestic and foreign.

Special attention was paid to setting up the CYBERINT National Center and rendering it operational, by enforcing the decision of the Supreme Council of National Defense which designated SRI as national authority in the field.

Some of the relevant developments are listed below:

- Optimizing the IT&C infrastructure in order to ensure integrated IT&C services;
- Setting up cooperation tools which involve the electronic management of documents;
- Developing technical and human capabilities necessary to the Service in enforcing authorization documents (such as warrants), carrying out forensic expertise, issuing authorizations, performing audit activities and risk analysis in the field of classified information protection, equipment and IT&C system protection, as well as electronic signature devices for cryptographic protection and TEMPEST.

In 2009 the HR management concept was redefined; the principles and mechanisms of career development in the intelligence field were structured so as to allow, to a reasonable degree, the predictability of professional evolution.

In what regards personnel training, an important reform of the university curricula was started on the topic of intelligence in order to increase professional performance and to better relate to the research activity in the field of national security.

The HR management process was reorganized and modern personnel selection training and promotion tools were defined. At the same time, a direct dialogue was developed between training and specialization structures and beneficiaries (in order to orient training activities function of the needs of the Service).

Moreover, the current professional training curricula were revised while taking steps to renew the accreditation of the National Intelligence Academy according to the Bologna principles.

## CHAPTER II

### PARAMETERS OF INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITY

The security situation in 2009 was influenced by the global financial crisis, but also by certain specific developments with consequences on Romanian interests.

According to the priorities set down in the previous report, the manifestations of the economic crisis were one of the main targets of SRI activity in order to provide intelligence support to decision makers.

The importance of economic risks – considering their effects in almost all areas of activity – represented additional pressure in rendering the Service more efficient. The implemented measures ensured a balance between costs and advantages.

The intelligence operational activity was adapted to the changes in the security situation; intelligence resources were focused on major objectives providing knowledge necessary to counteract potential security threats through specialized methods or by informing decision makers.

#### II.1. The Intelligence Activity

Overall in 2009 the intelligence operational activity of SRI registered a qualitative progress which is reflected in the delivery process. Channelling intelligence efforts into the major priorities of national security allowed for a better use of intelligence resources: capabilities were assigned to **large scale operations**, to the detriment of actions with lower impact.

In order to continue the process of optimizing SRI activity which started in recent years, a series of measures were implemented with a view to:

- Rendering operational the new HUMINT activity concept;
- Focusing the intelligence operational activity on solving cases of major relevance for national security by assigning HUMINT and specialized technical resources;
- Rendering more flexible intelligence operational activities and reducing bureaucracy by updating intelligence and decision making flows;
- Decentralizing activities both at decision making and execution level; at the same time more value is set on team work, as it increases the coherence of actions and ensures higher response capabilities to operational developments;
- Developing operational assessments and strengthening direct cooperation analysis and intelligence operational areas;
- Better usage of OSINT resources in every day activity, by employing them operationally in intelligence gathering activities and ensuring the necessary support in documenting relevant security developments;
- Improving IT&C tools and their use in both the coordination of processes and in horizontal cooperation.
- Strengthening the legal support of specific activities and cooperation with legal counsellors in order to insure the observance of the legal framework.
- In comparison with the previous year (when various important operational moments took place, among which the NATO Summit), there was a relative drop in total volume of intelligence gathered. However the implementation of stricter quality criteria led to a better use of the gathered data and intelligence.

Following the pattern of the dynamics registered in the EU, in 2009 there was an increase in the intelligence gathered from secret technical sources and open sources in corroboration with the development of the analytical component of the intelligence activity.

Function of the intelligence resources used, the ratio of intelligence gathered was the following:

- Human secret sources – 43.39%;
- Technical secret sources – 17.33%;
- Special secret sources – 3.13%;
- Analytical resources – 17.88%;
- Open and official sources – 8.37%;
- Other sources (including cooperation/information exchange) – 9.90%.

Everyday activity was connected to the map of security challenges, starting from the tendencies projected in the 2009 Intelligence Estimate of SRI.

Thus, there were mainly taken into account the following aspects:

- The obvious and possible effects of the economic crisis, which seriously affected almost all social and economic areas;
- Deficiencies in employing available resources, which could increase domestic vulnerabilities associated with the difficult economic framework;
- Perpetuation of energy security risks associated to international developments in the field and continental challenges in order to ensure competitiveness and free access to resources and to production and transport infrastructure;
- The continuous specialization of organized crime groups as well as new connections between various networks including from distant parts of the world;
- Aggressive espionage activities and intelligence attacks carried out by entities with interests different from those of our country;
- The dynamics of the terrorist phenomenon, in the context of more aggressive forms of radicalization, proselytism and extremist discourse which also became manifest in the virtual environment;
- The emergence of atypical challenges and risks – which are formally outside the area of responsibility of intelligence services but with potentially major implications on Romania's security interests – environmental risks, pandemics, regional development imbalances;

The distribution of intelligence reflected the national security priorities and the developments which arose in the operational situation; the ratio is as follows:

- 50,50% targeted vulnerabilities and risks on the domestic component of national security;
- 49.50% were aimed at protecting and promoting Romania's security interests in the international framework, and targeted as well as the risks and threats to the Euro-Atlantic area;

However, the rapid development of security challenges and interests, blurred the distinction between the two; the distinction remaining a simple statistical tool.

Basically, over 40% of the intelligence gathered by SRI in 2009 had mixed content, and referred to connections between domestic risks and external threats (from terrorism to espionage, from energy insecurity to cross-border crimes). This dynamics determined SRI to adapt its actions in order to monitor the risk generating processes

and activities; this entailed a cooperative approach meant to ensure the efficient use of available resources and to prevent a waste of effort.

The distribution of the intelligence gathered can be described as follows, according to SRI's main responsibilities:

- The defense of order and constitutional values – 25.67%
- Economic security – 24.33%
- The prevention and countering of terrorism – 13.78%
- Counterespionage and promoting certain security interests – 16.50%
- Cross-border threats – 15,06%
- The protection of classified information 2.34%
- IT&C risks and threats – 1.82%

## **II.2. Intelligence delivery**

### ***II.2.1. Informing decision-makers***

This activity was correlated with the development of security risks and threats:

- At the beginning of 2009, the main objectives were correctly identified based on the estimates of the previous year and domestic economic and social priorities as well as on foreign policy priorities;
- The analytical monitoring of security changes and tendencies and the timely correlation of efforts and needs;
- Developing the relation with beneficiaries and active use of feedback in order to adapt the intelligence flow.

In order to achieve the undertaken goals, decision-makers were permanently informed with regards to the objectives and current needs of national security:

- Deliveries were adapted and forecasts were provided function of domestic and international events with an impact on security;
- Increasing the contribution of beneficiaries, by employing their feedback and requests in order to channel the gathering and analysis processes of the Service;
- The number of strategic deliveries increased.

The positive results are reflected in feedback of legal beneficiaries to deliveries. Thus, there was a quantitative and qualitative growth which became manifest in the last years: the feedback increased by 13, 3% (from 473 in 2008 to 536 in 2009); 82, 84% of them were positive remarks on the quality and opportunity of SRI deliveries.

In 2009 SRI sent to its main legal beneficiaries/clients 2,187 integrated documents, i.e. 3,967 intelligence items.

Deliveries were sent to our beneficiaries/clients on the “need to know principle” and function of their responsibilities (the assumed goal is for deliveries to reach the competent beneficiary able to take preventive and corrective measures), the main beneficiaries were the members of the Executive (53.25%) and the Romanian presidency (36.04%).

The distribution of documents function of the national security issues they covered was the following:

- Economic security – 32.79%;
- Defense of constitutional values – 27.98%;
- Supporting the foreign policy objectives of Romania – 28.76%;
- Terrorist and organized crime vulnerabilities / risks – 4.25%;
- Complex assessments focusing on multiple security fields – 6.22%.

Overall, the number of deliveries dropped in comparison to the previous year, as a consequence of:

- Channelling the intelligence activity on major security issues, which in turn led to feeding the analytical process with more complex intelligence;
- Changes in the structure of the Government, which generated some discontinuities (until the new beneficiaries took over their responsibilities and obtained access to classified information).

From the quality point of view, the approach focused on the main objectives led to a better integration of available information, the average number of intelligence units used rose from 1.33 (in 2008) to 1.85 (in 2009).

At the same time:

- The positive trend registered in the last years concerning the number of deliveries that have an evaluative/anticipatory nature was preserved; thus strategic assessments were provided regarding the security environment and the dynamics of risk factors to national security; also, relevant aspects of national security were conveyed in connection with developments in certain fields (such as the economic or social one) or foreign areas.
- Depending on the intelligence needs of the authorities – the Service provided diachronic reports on phenomena, situations and states of things in areas / matters critical for national security as well as assessments of how these were portrayed in SRI briefings in time.

In comparison with the previous year, there was a significant increase (of 16.81%) in the number of deliveries for local public administration – 2,821 (among which 2,201 for the prefect, 483 for the president of the County Council and 137 for both).

The strengthening of the relation with local beneficiaries was reflected in their feedback (1,047 replies); in over 98% of the cases, their feedback confirmed the usefulness and timely nature of the topics addressed. Moreover, as a result of the briefings, local decision-makers took 734 measures with a view to performing checks, enforcing sanctions or finding solutions to the reported situations.

### ***II.2.2. Specific prevention measures***

In 2009 SRI took 5,690 measures to prevent national security risks under its responsibility; there was a slight drop (of 6.85%) in comparison with the previous year.

The measures consisted of:

- Actions regarding the protection of classified information;
- Individual training in protecting oneself against the actions of espionage services or terrorist threats;

- Ensuring the safety of premises (institutions) which can be a target of hostile activities, through intelligence, counterintelligence and technical-operational means;
- Determining persons/entities who have interests contrary to national security to give up their plans;
- Proposals to limit suspend and revoke the right to stay in Romania or proposals to declare someone undesirable for Romania.

The distribution of prevention measures related to national security issues was the following:

- Defense of Constitutional values and rights – 31.42%;
- Counterespionage, supporting foreign policy interests and protection of classified information – 39.93%;
- Economic security – 12.23%;
- The assessment and management of other types of cross border threats – 5.76%;
- The identification and assessment of terrorist threats – 10.66%.

### ***II.2.3. Informing and notifying criminal investigation and prosecution bodies***

While preventing and countering national security threats according to its competence, SRI documented and notified the bodies responsible for criminal investigation and prosecution of cases where the constitutive elements of a crime were met.

SRI conveyed 1,186 briefings/notifications (by 49.87% more than in the previous year) to competent bodies.

The Public Ministry received 785 notifications, as follows:

- Directorate for the Investigation of terrorism and organized crime, central unit – 168;
- Directorate for the Investigation of terrorism and organized crime – territorial units – 199;
- National Anticorruption Directorate, central unit – 224;
- National Anticorruption Directorate, territorial units – 129;
- Prosecutor's Office by the Courts of Appeal – 11;
- Prosecutor's Office by the Tribunals– 29;
- Prosecutor's Office by the Courts of first instance – 25.

SRI provided 401 briefings/notifications to the bodies under the Ministry of Administration and Interior, as follows:

- Ministry of Administration and Interior (General Anticorruption Directorate) – 49;
- The General Inspectorate of the Romanian Police – 40;
- Territorial Centres for fighting organized crime and drug trafficking – 144;
- Police County Inspectorates – 168.

Moreover, according to legal provisions in force and the provisions of the *Cooperation Protocol between SRI and the Prosecutor's Office by the High Court of Cassation and Justice regarding the fulfilment of tasks in the field of national security*, SRI provided specialized technical support to criminal investigation and prosecution bodies. In certain cases, special joint operational teams were set up which ensured the

management of the documentation stage and later on, the efficient use of data and information gathered on the perpetration of crimes.

### **II.3. Protection against risks and threats**

Terrorist threats remained similar to the previous year, while there were some developments of the risks associated with radical propaganda and religious proselytism.

Overall in 2009, the terrorist risk was moderate corresponding to the terrorist threat level Blue/Cautious. Romania was not a direct target of terrorist threats. The activity of SRI as an individual entity or as part of the National System for Preventing and Countering Terrorism (NSPCT) ensured a good control of risks deriving from the dynamics of the international terrorist phenomenon and the participation of our country in the international effort of preventing and countering terrorism.

In Romania risk generating activities usually consisted of individual and unplanned initiatives of radical propaganda and the promotion of extremist concepts, which also registered certain developments in the virtual environment in comparison to the previous year.

Although this type of actions does not pose a direct terrorist risk, it disseminates extremist ideologies and facilitates the gradual cooption of individuals with certain social and psychological traits in (at least) terrorism support activities.

On the other hand, in comparison with previous years, religious propaganda and proselytism have led to a significant increase in the number of converts; this tendency will be taken into account given that the extremist message might reach a wider audience.

The concrete measures taken by SRI to ensure the protection of the Romanian citizens, premises and interests against terrorist threats were aimed at:

- Hindering activities associated with terrorism.

Independently or in cooperation with the competent Romanian authorities, SRI documented and / or enforced 143 specific prevention measures consisting of:

- Banning foreigners from entering the country (20 cases);
- Convincing / warning certain persons to give up activities that could threaten national security (123 cases);

- The protection of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania and under the responsibility of SRI.

Specific measures for the security of these objectives were undertaken:

- Antiterrorist checks on 4, 617 persons;
- Checking 2, 205 pieces of luggage (423 potentially dangerous objects were identified);
- 9,904 antiterrorist patrol missions were carried out and 240 temporary missions to reinforce the antiterrorist protection / intervention squads;

- Ensuring antiterrorist protection / guard

In 2009 specialized SRI structures carried out:

- 1, 143 antiterrorist protection/guard missions of Romanian and foreign officials;

- 64 temporary missions for the antiterrorist protection / guard of officials;
- 482 missions to reinforce the antiterrorist protection / intervention squads;

- Antiterrorist and anti-hijacking control measures as well as antiterrorist protection on civilian airports.

While carrying out its responsibilities regarding the protection of civilian flights, SRI carried out:

- Specialized control measures on 6,947,425 persons, respectively 14,142,578 pieces of luggage;
- Specialized control measures on 1,082 airplanes.
- The activities led to:
  - Identifying of 10,812 possibly dangerous goods;
  - Identifying cases of illegal possession of weapons (11 cases) or ammunition (206 cases);
  - Identifying 84,368 possibly dangerous objects;

- Carrying out antiterrorist / counterterrorist pyrotechnical intervention measures SRI carried out:

- 36 antiterrorist pyrotechnical missions in cases where there is suspicion or threat of a bomb attack;
- 2,611 antiterrorist pyrotechnical missions carried out for prevention purposes on occasion of various activities (official, formal) or upon request;
- 2,087 antiterrorist search missions upon premises of the “terrorist target” type;

In comparison with 2008 there was a severe drop in the number of telephone bomb threats (from 416 to 204); SRI together with national competent bodies identified 34 of the authors.

The quality of the organization and the efficiency of the activities carried out under the umbrella of NSPCT were confirmed in 2009 by EU experts in the field.

Thus, between September 16 and 18, 2009 the activity of NSPCT was assessed by the EU mission on the training and consequence management in case of a terrorist attack. The conclusions pointed out the usefulness of a national integrated approach to the antiterrorist issue and the existence of clear procedures between institutions for the management of a possible terrorist crisis.

As national authority in the field of preventing and countering terrorism, SRI coordinated the consultations between institutions in view of this visit. Also SRI integrated the contributions to the draft report on Romania together with the bodies responsible for the management of terrorist crises, members of NSPCT.

## **II. 4. The protection of classified information**

SRI carried out its responsibilities as designated security authority in the field of national, NATO and EU classified information, on two major directions:

- *Coordination and control*, by:

- Taking part in the process of bringing up to date the legislation in the field, both national legislation and from the point of cooperation with states in the Euro – Atlantic community;

- Providing specialized assistance to natural and legal persons that hold such information, upon request.
  - Controlling the manner in which protection measures for classified information are enforced;
- *Security checks, by:*
- Authorizing programs for preventing classified information leaks which are set up by central authorities, national companies and other legal persons of public or private law;
  - Granting natural persons access to national and NATO/EU classified information;
  - Granting the industrial security authorization/certificate and special authorizations for taking photos, filming and mapping premises and areas in Romania relevant for the defense of state secrets.

Cooperation activities with other competent institutions in the field of classified information protection materialized in:

- Conveying over 1500 replies to the requests of other institutions for the authorization of natural and legal persons to access state secrets or in reply to notifications regarding the signing / carrying out of contracts which involve the use of such data.
- The greatest number of such requests came from the Ministry of Administration and Interior (over 800), the Foreign Intelligence Service (over 600);
- Receiving approx. 550 replies to requests sent to other institutions (most of them from the Foreign Intelligence Service).

As authority in the field, SRI ensured the collection, transportation, dissemination and protection of classified mail on Romanian territory.

In comparison with the historical peak of 2008, there was a drop in the amount of mail (2,644,335 dispatches, by 0.1% less in comparison to the previous year).

On the other hand, there was a growth (of 10.8%) in the number of beneficiaries, in the number of the transport missions (over 11,500, with a growth of 4.5%) and in the number of urgent requests. At the same time it was necessary to take organizational measures to adapt to the restructuring or relocation of certain public authorities and institutions.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

Given the security dynamics, cooperation with other institutions and international cooperation was seen as an intelligence resource with a critical role in expanding the capacity to know risks and threats and render prevention and countering measures more efficient.

This perspective derives naturally from the security situation, from the blurred boundaries between domestic and foreign threats, from the increasing interdependence of developments relevant from the point of view of security. This makes national cooperation obligatory and in many cases requires domestic efforts to be doubled by cooperation with foreign partners.

#### **III.1. Cooperation with other institutions**

Adequate cooperation was made possible by the joint efforts of the institutions in the national security system.

The forms of cooperation took into account the need to know and need to share principles – similar to the intelligence communities in the Euro-Atlantic area.

Progress was made in quality (especially the usefulness and purpose of an information exchange) and in quantity (the total volume of exchanges and on the main categories).

As in the previous year the greatest number of cooperation activities was carried out with the Foreign Intelligence Service, the Protection and Guard Service, structures in the Public Ministry, the Ministry of Administration and Interior, the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The cooperation with other institutions in the national security system ensured a better knowledge of developments of national security; it also implied joint measures to prevent the materialization of risk generating intentions or to promote Romanian foreign policy initiatives.

The cooperation activities with other institutions targeted:

- The consequences on national security of the developments in the international security environment;
- Actions that can pose a threat to Constitutional values;
- Acts and activities pertaining to the terrorist phenomenon;
- Risk factors and threats to public order and people safety;
- Domestic organized crime; corruption, fraud and money laundering;
- Cross border risks and threats;
- Illegal trafficking in weapons, ammunition, explosives, nuclear or radioactive, toxic or biologic agents, as well as in products, technologies and services under international control or forbidden under international treaties and conventions;
- The protection of IT&C systems;
- Subversive activities carried out by secret organizations, illegal intelligence and paramilitary structures;
- Illegal intelligence gathering activities undertaken to the benefit of foreign entities;

- The security of official buildings/representations and prevention of events that might endanger the life and physical integrity of Romanian and foreign officials under protection;
- The management of emergency situations;
- The protection of specific activities, information and personnel;
- The prevention and countering of IT aggressions.

Cooperation with other institutions took the shape of:

- Operational exchanges of information on various matters of interest for national security;
- Joint missions in which SRI enforced complex measures;
- Carrying out checks and issuing authorizations according to Law no. 333/2003 and Law no. 21/1991;
- Providing technical, operational and specialized support to institutions in the national security system in carrying out highly complex missions.

The exchange of information amounted to 16,039 intelligence items: SRI sent 13,191 intelligence items to the signatory parties of the General cooperation protocol (15.04% more than in 2008) and received 2,848 intelligence items (44.20% less than in 2008).

### **III. 2. Cooperation with foreign partners**

The year 2009 represented a peak in international cooperation; SRI developed its cooperation with EU and NATO partners, with counterpart services in various countries, both on the operational field and on general security matters.

The International Cooperation Concept – completed in 2009 – was an important tool for obtaining a more coherent cooperation and for a better use of the available resources.

Beyond organizational matters, we can identify a series of critical landmarks in 2009:

- Sharing with the Foreign Intelligence Service the presidency of the Middle European Conference;
- Active participation in the NATO transformation process related to security information;
- Supporting national efforts to promote Romania's security interests in structuring EU policies relevant in the security field and adapting national cooperation flows to changes in the Lisbon Treaty;
- Developing bilateral cooperation on the operational field with important NATO and EU partners, as well as with other states.

The objectives of international cooperation were:

- To ensure full institutional and operational compatibility with counterpart services in the European and North Atlantic area;
- To develop operational cooperation and information exchange with services in EU and NATO Member States, or partner states in countering common security risks;
- To support Romanian efforts to implement the security commitments undertaken before international bodies and organizations;
- To strengthen cooperation with intelligence and security services of neighboring countries in order to fight risks and threats in the region;

- To develop cooperation with partner services in areas of strategic interest for Romania or in areas that may generate security risks;
- To make the best of multilateral cooperation in order to increase the expertise and action capabilities of the Service in preventing and countering security risks and threats;

The efforts to strengthen and develop cooperation with counterpart services in the European and North Atlantic area, or in partner states led to positive results: new cooperation relations were started and cooperation activities became practical and pragmatic in nature.

At the end of 2009, SRI cooperated with:

- 87 security and intelligence services in 63 states;
- 23 law enforcement agencies;
- 8 coordination / control bodies;
- 3 EU security structures and one NATO security structure.

Also our Service is involved in cooperation activities organized within 5 multilateral structures.

### ***III.2.1 Multilateral cooperation***

The experience accumulated throughout the cooperation within NATO structures and through liaising with NATO security bodies have secured for our Service a position which reflects its efforts and capabilities within NATO's intelligence gathering process.

NATO cooperation activities were effectively carried out by:

- Participating in various conferences - in different formats on NATO's transformation process;
- Delivering analytical contributions to or coordinating assessments for NATO Special Committee, NATO Office of Security, and the Terrorist Threat Intelligence Unit (TTIU);
- The contributions, i.e. analytical products delivered by SRI, approached a wide array of security topics or developments relevant for the Alliance (the situation in various conflict zones, threats to NATO or Members States, etc.).
- Representing Romania at NATO Special Committee (AC/46);
- Ensuring the participation (at leadership or expert level) in various NATO meetings or in meetings with partners;
- Providing support in the modernisation of intelligence sectors of NATO aspiring countries.

The liaison with dedicated EU security bodies, but also with other EU structures had a positive development in 2009.

The Romanian Intelligence Service ensured:

- The adequate representation of Romania at the Working Party on Terrorism (TWP) - domestic aspects.
- SRI's contribution included:
- Replies to specific requests by the Group, its members, or other EU bodies;
- Drafting Romania's positions to TWP initiatives and participation in the Group's meetings

- Presentations on various issues within the Group's meetings;
- Romania's participation in CT expertise transfer missions to Western Balkans states and drafting the contribution to the final assessment report.
- The support for other state institutions in their mission to efficiently promote Romania's national interests within the EU.

SRI drafted standpoints/general instructions regarding security-related issues debated within various EU working groups, and also within inter-institutional panels convened in order to ensure coherence in addressing various European issues of wide-ranging interest.

The most consistent activities of this kind have been carried out with the Ministry of Internal Affairs and with The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (the European Affairs Department).

The delivery of analytical products in reply to intelligence requests by specialised EU structures (such as the EU Situation Centre – SitCen).

2009 was marked by a significant increase of contacts with EU structures, the Service being involved not only in the cooperation with dedicated intelligence organisations, but also with other security-related bodies.

In conjunction with intelligence exchanges and participation at SitCen activities, SRI has consolidated the cooperation relationships with the European Defence Agency, the Directorate-General for the External Relations (DG RELEX) and the EU Situation Room, one of the prime topics of cooperation being OSINT.

SRI got increasingly involved into multilateral cooperation mechanisms with its EU counterparts; special attention was attached to the security engagements undertaken by our country in relation with international bodies and organisations.

- Among the most intensive cooperation formats in 2009, the following stood out:
  - The Counter Terrorist Group (CTG): within this cooperation body, SRI had the most intense multilateral intelligence exchange;
  - The Middle European Conference: starting June 2009, in conjunction with SIE, our Service assumed the Presidency of the Conference;
  - South East Europe Intelligence Conference (SEEIC) and South-Eastern Europe Defence Ministerial Process (SEDM): the Service participated in several projects and seminars on security-related topics.
- The Service also contributed to:
  - Projects under the aegis of EUROPOL, The Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI), The Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT), aimed at improving coordination and threat response;
  - The implementation of the Prüm Convention provisions, according to SRI's remit (intelligence exchanges on terrorism and the air marshal programme)
- SRI's recognition as a trusted partner and obtaining membership of certain intelligence cooperation bodies highlighted an important development in the international cooperation efforts of our Service.

Thus, as authority specialised in OSINT, the Service actively participated in exchanges of expertise, seminars, and reunions in this field; the efforts undertaken have resulted in obtaining membership of the International Open Source Working Group (IOSWG).

### ***III.2.2 Bilateral cooperation***

By focusing on achieving pragmatic objectives, the consistency of the Service's cooperation with EU and allied states has increased, especially in the operational field. Moreover, in order to support national security objectives and the interests of EU and allied states, SRI has developed relationships with similar institutions from neighbouring countries and from areas outside the Euro-Atlantic region.

SRI efforts have resulted in deepening the expert-level cooperation, especially with EU and NATO partner services, not only through intelligence and expertise sharing sessions, but also throughout joint operations, addressing a vast array of topics within the remit of our institution.

The statistics indicate that 66% of our cooperation actions have been carried out with NATO and EU partner services, 21% within multilateral cooperation bodies, and 13% with services from other states.

As in the previous year, cooperation activities were focused on preventing and combating international terrorism, counter-intelligence, economic security (especially in the energy sector), countering cross-border threats (organised crime and proliferation) and risks associated to tensioned situations in neighbouring areas.

The development of cooperation forms and the increased number of foreign partners have determined a positive dynamics in the exchange of analytical documents (a rise by 38% from the previous year).

Throughout 2009, international cooperation has proven to be a useful tool in the training process of SRI personnel and in ensuring full compatibility with Euro-Atlantic standards.

Thus, several training and expertise sharing sessions have been conducted with NATO and EU partner services in various fields such as intelligence operations (especially on counter-terrorism), intelligence analysis, OSINT exploitation, and linguistic training.

On the other hand – capitalising upon the expertise gathered over the recent years – SRI has provided assistance and delivered training courses (in fields such as technical operations and combating terrorism) to various non-EU and non-NATO partners, within bi- or multilateral forms of cooperation.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **COORDINATION AND CONTROL OVER THE ACTIVITY OF THE SERVICE**

#### **IV.1. Strategic coordination by the Supreme Council of National Defence**

In 2009, given its responsibilities to coordinate the intelligence, counter-intelligence, and security efforts, the Supreme Council of National Defence (CSAT) issued 12 directives within SRI's remit.

Among those directives, the following can be highlighted:

- The approval of the National Intelligence Priorities Plan for 2009 (drafted by the Integrated Intelligence Office, as part of the National Intelligence Community, with SRI's participation);
- The approval of the functional and operational regulation of the CYBERINT National Centre;
- The means of increasing the efficiency of preventing and combating cyber-crime.
- The set of actions aimed at the protection of classified information - SRI has provided assistance and expertise to government authorities, national companies, as well as legal and natural persons that have access to classified information

SRI sent 26 documents to be included on the agenda of CSAT meetings, expressing SRI comments/positions with regard to certain documents submitted for CSAT debate and approval. Thirteen such documents were directly forwarded to CSAT, and the other 13 were contributions to documents forwarded by other institutions.

These documents referred to the following topics:

- Briefings of decision-makers in 2008 with regard to actions, situations, and phenomena with the potential to generate risks and threats to national security.
- Terrorist risks to national security, identified by SRI as national authority in the CT field;
- Developments in the field of cyber-crime and briefings on the stages of rendering the CYBERINT National Centre operational'
- The protection of classified information;
- International cooperation activities carried out by SRI in 2008, as derived from Romania's role as EU and NATO member.

Moreover related with and in addition to CSAT activities for 2009, SRI forwarded nine documents on national security topics (some of those were replies to CSAT requests) These documents addressed topics such as the fulfilment by SRI of CSAT directives for 2008, critical infrastructures, especially from the point of view of economic security.

#### **IV.2. Democratic control**

##### ***IV.2.1. Control by the Parliament***

SRI forwarded to the Joint Standing Committee of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate for the exercise of parliamentary control over the activity of the Romanian

Intelligence Service 74 documents (briefings, reports), out of which 49 were replies to specific requests addressed by the Commission.

The following kind of documents can be mentioned, regarding:

- Risks and threats to Romania's national security in the context of the economic crisis;
- The status of the SRI reform process;
- Replies to petitions forwarded to the Commission or other state institutions;
- Security strategies and legislation items related to foreign intelligence and security services.

The evolution of the transformation process has been a topic of interest for the Commission members; two meetings with our leadership were held in 2009, addressing in detail the measures implemented to this end. Moreover, SRI forwarded to the Commission briefings on the activities that had been carried out.

Also, other briefings were forwarded to the Commission in reply to requests from the President of the Chamber of Deputies, as well as from other parliamentary commissions (such as the Chamber of Deputies Commission for defence, public order and national security) or other parliament inquiry bodies.

#### **IV.2.2. Legal control**

The Romanian Intelligence Service has carried out its activity strictly within the provisions of the Romanian Constitution, national regulations, EU and international laws referring to the fundamental rights and liberties of citizens, which ensured the legality and fairness of its actions aimed at achieving national security goals.

To this purpose, an important role has been played by the Service's dedicated department, which provided the legal expertise and support required by all the stages of the intelligence process, and also ensured the representation or legal argumentation of the Service's points of view/position within national or EU consultations.

The main activities on this line were as follows:

- Efficient representation in Court of SRI's interests;
- Ensuring legal public tender procedures;
- Drafting of analyses, comments and proposals on various bills of general applicability, either at national or at EU level;
- Drafting the position of the Service – and, implicitly that of Romania – on various EU projects relevant for national security;
- Assimilating and implementing within SRI the EU legal norms in the field of national security;
- Internal oversight of the legal process throughout the entire intelligence process.

By strictly observing the legal provisions, SRI has enforced – as the national authority in the field of interception of communications– the technical implementation, through the National Centre for the Interception of Communications (CNIC), of orders authorising the interception of communications (as seen in articles 20-22 of Law no. 535/2004 on the prevention and countering of terrorism or in art. 91 from the criminal

procedure code) for all the structures within the National Security System and for the Public Ministry.

In 2009, 22,176 legal interception orders obtained by the members of the national security body were forwarded to CNIC.

The statistics of the institutions employing legal interception orders is as follows:

- 19,397 orders were issued for defence, public order and national security institutions;
- 2,779 were obtained by SRI.

As seen in the previous years, the percentage of legal interception orders obtained by SRI was low – only 12.53%; the main beneficiaries of SRI's technical exploitation capabilities being the other defence, public order and national security institutions.

Our analyses indicate that the occurrence of instances generating risks and vulnerabilities is growing relatively slow; however, the level of complexity and interconnection of actions with potential impact on our national security has increased.

Thus, compared to 2008, the number of legal interception orders obtained by SRI increased with 28.82%, due to thematic requirements in the fields of preventing and countering terrorism and combating transnational organised crime (generally described as illegal actions involving multiple CI aware individuals who play different roles and who frequently change their phone numbers).

In each and every case, the request for a legal interception order was submitted after careful analysis and assessment of available intelligence gathering capabilities and security risks associated with the concretion of such activities.

#### **IV.2.3. Financial control**

Throughout the process of streamlining the management of available resources, the dedicated department of our Service has ensured – in close cooperation with beneficiary structures – the correct allotment of the Service's funds by distribution according to the established priorities.

In order to ensure the correctness and efficiency of this process, regular auditing of expenditure and management of funds and patrimony has been carried out.

The main audited processes/fields were:

- Determination of required resources (by implementing the integrated planning system);
- Budgetary allotment and patrimony administration;
- Financial and non-financial bookkeeping and internal control system.

In 2009 dedicated structures were rendered operational in order to ensure the material, technical, and service requirements, a mechanism which contributed to the increase of transparency and efficiency regarding the allocated funds.

As an indication of transparency, competitive market procedures increased by 30.68% compared to 2008.

An important contribution to the implementation of efficient management criteria and procedures was due to the cooperation with other national structures, such as:

- The Ministry of Public Finances, in order to update the public domain inventory employed by SRI, and the Ministry's following directorates:
- The Directorate for Budgetary Allocation for National Security and Administration and the General Directorate for Budgetary Allocation and Sectoral Public Policies – budgetary bookkeeping and public tenure monitoring;
- The Central Unit for the Integration of Financial Management and Control – for internal control activities;
- The General Directorate for Public Institutions Bookkeeping Methodology – for the implementation of financial policies;
- The Legislative Directorate of Excises – for the integration of fiscal legislation;
- The Unit for Coordination and Verification of Public Procurement – for procurement activities;
- The National Authority for the Regulation and Monitoring of Public Tenders – for the observance of legislation.

## CHAPTER V

### COOPERATION WITH THE CIVIL SOCIETY

SRI has approached the relationship with the civil society as a partnership, aiming at constantly adapting public communication to the citizens' need to be informed, while improving the security culture of the public.

Since cooperation with the civil society underpins the success of our efforts to ensure the security of our citizens, the public communication strategy for 2009 had in view the launching of new dialogue projects, the consolidation of the partnership with the academia, and optimising the information flow towards the media.

Our initiatives resulted in the improvement of SRI's public image and the constant communication with the public contributed to the correct understanding of SRI's transformation process and the role of our institution in sustaining the development and security of the Romanian state and Romanian society.

#### **V.1. The relationship with the civil society and security education**

Through a balanced presence in the limelight of the public opinion, SRI managed to project a realistic image in the Romanian society. Media appearances by the representatives of the Service and the public communication campaigns were aimed at satisfying the citizens' need to be informed about the activities and concerns of SRI in ensuring our national security.

We have also continued the process to promote the security culture to the population, through ongoing or new programmes, aimed at certain socio-professional categories (such as the academia) that have specific expertise useful in achieving Romania's security goals.

Public diplomacy activities related to the intelligence field have taken an important place in the Service's PR strategy. The aims of the projects initiated in 2009 were the following:

- To promote the educational and career offer within SRI, by developing the relationship with the academia.

*The Masters' degree academic programme entitled "Intelligence analysis", organised with the partnership of Bucharest University, proved to be a success also in the second year (2009-2010) despite its novelty; according to the number of students, it was among the first academic programmes: 66 graduates in the first year and 67 students registered for 2009-2010.*

*SRI also took part in "job fairs", which confirmed the real interest for a career within the Service.*

- The consolidation of the Anti-terrorist Brigade brand, both in terms of its employees' public image, and also as a viable career option for youths endowed with the required mental and physical qualities, by promoting the project "The profile of the anti-terrorist fighter, 2010: ten years since the establishment of the Anti-terrorist Brigade".
- Increase of public awareness with regard to critical infrastructures and thus ensuring the more active involvement of citizens in the efforts to protect the systems of critical importance that support a normal social life.

Public diplomacy activities have raised a wide-ranging interest of various socio-professional areas. Such events were attended by representatives of public authorities

(mainly from the national security system), NGOs, media, academia, business environment representatives, but also local or foreign security experts.

These activities were aimed at ensuring the citizens' correct access to information regarding the objectives and the institutional development of our Service through the process of modernisation, but also at building a participative attitude to the efforts of our institution. A significant role in this respect was played by the Security Culture Information Centre.

Given the positive results and feedback from the young generation, the Project "Terrorism near us" was continued – the project was launched in Bucharest, in 2005, as part of the "Security Culture" Programme. It was extended at national level and was dedicated to high school and university students, teachers, authorities, local media, as well as to the business community.

In 2009 we organised 47 public diplomacy activities in Bucharest and in nine counties, attended by more than 2,200 high school and university students and teachers, as well as 730 representatives of public authorities, business circles, NGOs, retired military personnel associations, independent expert, local and central media.

SRI's efforts to ensure effective communication with the citizens and the civil society were well received, more that 60% of the reactions gathered by our Service being favourable. The reactions were related to the members of the Service, the novelty of the projects, the openness towards the civil society, the fact that the youths were among the social categories addressed by the Service in order to create a security culture, or the novelty of institutional transformation policies.

## **V.2. Public and media relations**

The online environment has been an essential component of the relationship with the citizens. SRI's website has been permanently updated with information regarding the Service's activities, high-level leadership events, as well as articles published in the "Intelligence Magazine" regarding the role of our institution in ensuring national security.

Beyond its function to provide information to the citizens, the Internet has been an efficient communications channel; in 2009 we received 2,773 electronic messages, almost by 30% more than in 2008.

Given the development of the online world, we have witnessed the decrease of messages received via the traditional communications systems: in 2009 we received only 3,899 petitions (applications, complaints, notices, and reports), compared to 10,463 in 2008.

The decrease of petitions written on paper (by 62.73%) and the increase of electronic communications indicate a balance between the dialogue channels employed by the citizens. Moreover, it indicates an increase of knowledge regarding the Service's real missions and objectives (an important part of the petitions received by our Service in the previous years were not within the remit of our institution).

In accordance to the provisions of Law no. 544/2001 on the free access of citizen to information of public interest, 30 petitions were swiftly analysed and solved (the figure is lower than in 2008, when 42 such requests were received).

We saw a similar evolution in the number of audiences granted to natural persons (2,680 in 2009, compared to 3,114 in 2008). The main topics approached during the

discussions were related to employment conditions, obtaining certain certificates and other rights, notifications, or requests of clearances issued by our institution.

### **V.3. The delivery of the Securitate archives**

SRI activities in compliance with the Emergency Ordinance no. 24/2008 on the access to the personal file and the disclosure of the Securitate, the Law no. 293/2008, and the decisions taken by the Supreme Council of National Defence were as follows:

- Support in solving 529 requests by CNSAS (The National Council for the Study of the Securitate Archives) regarding individuals targeted by the Securitate;
- Delivery of microfilms with the Securitate files previously transmitted in their original form.

6,125 film roles were delivered throughout 2009, plus 29 microfilm copies of 29 files, in order to solve specific requests by CNSAS.

Compared to 2008, the delivery of microfilm copies of the Securitate files increased by 670% in terms of files and by 520% in terms of film roles.

# CHAPTER VI

## RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

### VI.1 Management of human resources

#### VI.1.1 HR parameters

In agreement with the "Strategic vision 2007-2010", which specifies that 60% of the Service's human resources should be allocated to the operational area, 30% to the administrative area, and 10% to internal security, 2009 was dedicated to the re-evaluation of the organisational structure; within the process of modernisation and transformation, personnel reshuffles were operated in order to reach the envisaged quotas.

In terms of the staffing levels, the figures indicate 83% at the end of 2009.

Divided into personnel categories, the percentages are as follows:

- 81% for officers;
- 84% for warrant officers;
- 89% for non-commissioned officers;
- 70% for civilian employees;
- 89% for volunteer soldiers/corporals/sergeants;

In 2009 the new employees came from the following sources:

- Graduates from the "Mihai Viteazul" National Intelligence Academy: 17.09%
- Graduates from other military educational institutions: 0.23%
- Direct employment: 79.12%
- Transfers from other military institutions: 2.87%
- Recalled to active duty: 0.69%

The employment of new personnel was carried out in order to cover certain areas where the overall activity had increased, given the emergence of new threats, which demanded the employment of speakers of rare languages. Similarly, the increase of SRI's remit in IT and communications – as national authority in the field of cyber intelligence and national developer of the Integrated IT System – made it necessary to employ IT specialised personnel.

Personnel loss was due to retirement with pension rights (84.28%), retirement without pension rights (13.03%), transfers to other institutions (1.13%) and death (1.56%).

In order to ensure the efficient management of human resources, the importance of psychological support has increased throughout all the levels:

- Pre - employment stage; psychological evaluation was carried out in accordance with the capabilities and personality traits required for the future position of the candidate;
- Obtaining a leadership position, within the process of personnel selection and evaluation;
- The regular psychological check-up of all personnel categories, applied also in career management and the optimisation of professional activity.

The average age of SRI employees at the end of 2009 was 36 years and 3 months (36 years and 5 months for the officers, 35 and 8 months for non-commissioned

officers); the gender distribution registered a slight increase of female workers (30.6%, compared to 29% in 2008).

### **VI.1.2. Training and professional development**

In 2009 our internal educational system was re-conceptualised, starting with the modification and update of the legal framework within which it is carried out.

Based on the Government Decision no. 352/2009, we have carried out the necessary steps in order to:

- Consolidate SRI's educational and academic programme, by including – in addition to graduate, postgraduate and Master's degree studies – doctoral programmes at the “Mihai Viteazul” National Academy
- Create an integrated approach for other training and professional development programmes carried out within the Service's dedicated training centres by coordinating them through the Academy;
- Ensure legal recognition of the scientific research carried out in support of our educational programmes; the necessary premises were created for the validation – through nationwide competition – of SRI's scientific research projects.

Simultaneously, the necessary steps were carried out in order to reconfirm the accreditation of our educational programmes, in agreement with the standards and indicators specified in the National Qualifications Framework and according to the Bologna standards; the aim was to reconfirm the institutional accreditation of our Academy by the Romanian Agency for Quality Higher Education.

The re-conceptualisation of our educational system was carried out by striking the balance between higher education standards and norms and the Service's concrete requirements in terms of training/developing the human resource.

Thus, starting from the necessity that the formative gravitate toward the concept of intelligence, the adaptation of the current educational programmes was aimed at:

- The reconfiguration of the professional Master's programme to ensure a focus on the applied tradecraft concepts
- Designing educational programmes meant to enhance the analytical components of the intelligence activity.

As in previous years, our officers have taken part in different training programmes organised by:

- At national level, by institutions involved in the security system;

*This particular form of cooperation encompassed areas/fields of work where SRI does not have dedicated educational facilities; thus, our officers participated in courses organised by the Technical Military Academy, The National Defence College, The Directorate of Military Intelligence (courses on SIGINT and electronic warfare), and the Braşov Regional Educational Centre for Defence Resources*

- At international level, organised by foreign, especially Euro-Atlantic partners

The following training activities were organised in 2009:

- 9 training programmes in cooperation with foreign intelligence services;

- 4 expertise exchange actives, aimed at enhancing SRI's educational component.
- Moreover, given the interest of European countries in OSINT exploitation and the advanced capabilities of our Service in this field, specialised SRI officers took part in:
  - 4 training courses organised by the European Defence Agency (EDA)
  - 2 training programmes organised in Brussels within the **EU Joint Situation Center/SITCEN**, **Open Source Information Section (OSIS)** - The European Council, and **DG Relex/ Crisis Room** – The European Commission.

## **VI.2. Management of financial and logistical resources**

Given that the integrated planning system has been rendered operational completely, the budgetary funds allocated to the Service for 2009 were distributed to each programme director and tertiary authorizing officer for the major programmes, sectoral programmes, and expenditure categories.

The implementation of the planned integrated system ensures the correlation of the major programmes and sectoral programmes objectives with the allocated resources and a means to relate to the aim of their missions.

The expenditure of the funds allocated to the Service has been carried out in agreement with the Law on public finances, the Law on 2009 state budget, of normative acts of its ratification, and the other normative acts applicable in the field of national defence, public order, and national security.

The Service requested 1,741,797,000 lei through the state budget Law no.18/2009 and was granted 1,327,358,000 (76.21% of the estimated requirements).

In the context of the Government's measures to rationalize the spending of public resources (the Government Ordinance no. 19/2009, issued in March, and the Government Ordinance no. 34/2209), the budget allocated to our institution was diminished by 63,925,000 lei.

The sources of financing for 2009, totalling 1,263,433,000 lei (72.54% of the estimated requirements), were as follows: 1,262,517,000 lei from the state budget and 916,000 from internal income.

By adapting our ongoing priorities to the budgetary constraints, the reasonable use of available funds has allowed us to:

- Carry out our specific missions stipulated by the law;
- Ensure the payment of SRI's personnel;
- Cover taxes;
- Cover MRO expenses:
- Continue major overhaul and investment projects for certain facilities;
- Ensure the payment of military pensions and social assistance, including medical assistance.

The percentage expenditure of budgetary funds can be structured as follows:

- Personnel expenses: 687,597,000 lei (54.42%);
- Social assistance: 277,525,000 lei (21.97%);
- Non-financial assets: 140,113,000 lei (11.09%);
- Goods and services: (10.76%);
- Transfers between public administration units: 21,870,000 (1.73%);

- Interest: 322,000,000 (0.03%);
- Credit repayment: 89,000,000 (0.01%);
- Other transfers: 14,000 lei (0.001%);
- Other expenses: 18,000 lei (0.001%);

The implementation of the integrated planning system also shows the budget execution on major programmes:

- Intelligence-Operations: 315,481,000 lei (24.97% of the total budget allocated to SRI); 315,389,000 lei were used up until 31.12.2009 (99.76%)
- Technical Operations: 226,133,000 lei (17.90%); 465,473,000 lei were used (100.15%)
- Administration, analysis, planning, cooperation, security, and control: 257,039,000 lei (20.34%); 255,478,000 lei were used (99.39%)

The distribution of funds to the sectoral programmes, corresponding to the main areas of national security, was as follows:

- Preventing and countering terrorism (39.76%);
- The defence of the Constitution (13.09%)
- Economic security (10.07%)
- Counter-intelligence (9.76%)
- Cross-border threats (7.77%)
- Other actives connected to the Intelligence-Operations major programme (19.55%)

The budgetary project for 2010 was drafted according to the real needs of our institution and in agreement with the integrated planning system of SRI, taking into account the major programmes, sectoral programmes, and the strategic management expenditures.

## **CHAPTER VII**

### **PRIORITIES FOR 2010**

If 2009 represented a stage in adapting the institution to the new security challenges, 2010 was the year when the implementation of sectoral strategies was completed. These strategies were initiated at the moment when the Strategic Perspective 2007-2010 was adopted.

Throughout the next time-frame, SRI will create the conditions to introduce new management instruments. The directions for action are engulfed within the integrated approach of the intelligence cycle, structured according to the following four concepts: planning, intelligence gathering, and intelligence delivery to our legal beneficiaries.

#### **➤ Planning**

Implementing the public policy of our Service will target:

- The adequate structuring and the improvement of the planning in order to ensure institutional coherence, proportionality, and operational flexibility within the sectoral programs.
- Providing the IT instruments to support management decisions, on all levels of command, within the integrated planning system.
- Adapting and developing management procedures for the acquisition of products, by considering their life cycle, so as to clearly highlight the priorities and assess the degree to which our missions are affected by financial restraints, regardless of their source.

#### **➤ Intelligence gathering**

In 2010 the new concept of organising the intelligence - operational activity according to national security projects will continue to be rendered operational, with the following way-points:

- The efficient distribution of available resources by adjusting them to the operational objectives.
- Focusing the capabilities on clearly defined priorities, in accordance with the strategic planning document on national security activities.
- The continuous adaptation of the activity to the intelligence needs and priorities of our legal beneficiaries.

The speed and the extraordinary abundance of information – a trademark of the informational society – has created an environment in which the capacity to know and react quickly is essential.

The Service will take the necessary steps to integrate all intelligence sources, while simultaneously upskilling the running of secret human sources and delivering relevant intelligence to the area where decisions are being taken.

We will also have in view the integration of databases, with extended and real-time access for the operational area. In 2010 the collaborative IT platform will be rendered operational. It will allow the integration of OSINT into the operational and analytical activities.

#### **➤ Analysis and dissemination**

The priorities for 2010 stem from the dynamics of the intelligence processes carried out throughout 2009, the main objective being to increase the role of our

assessments in supporting strategic decisions and develop the relation with our legal beneficiaries.

Therefore, we will take the necessary measures in order to:

- View the analysis process as a central element in the intelligence cycle.
- Consolidate the importance of strategic analysis as a multi-source and inter-sectoral integration product, as well as involving it in the effort to develop the early warning component.
- Ensure efficient intelligence circulation of feed-back oriented intelligence gathering processes and the dissemination of our intelligence products.
- Develop and standardise the methodological framework.
- Adapt the professional training and upskilling system of our analysts to the current intelligence needs.

Moreover, the Service will enhance its contribution to the National Intelligence Community – with information, expertise and human resources –.

#### ➤ **Cooperation**

The Romanian Intelligence Service will seek to consolidate and develop the bilateral and multilateral cooperation with our foreign partners, both from the operational and intelligence exchange point of view, and that related to the transfer of expertise and good practices, namely personnel training and upskilling.

The Service will take action in order to consolidate its role and increase its input with regard to the security and intelligence developments at the level of the European Union – by taking part in the EU post-Lisbon processes – and at NATO level, by adhering to the concepts of the New Strategic Concept.

Special attention will be granted to the permanent synchronising of foreign cooperation with the measures taken jointly with other institutions within the national security system, so as to adequately support Romania's international interests and objectives.

#### ➤ **Human resources**

Reality dictates that the intelligence officers represent the fundamental resource of the intelligence system. Therefore, SRI's objectives are:

- To implement the Career Guide, which – in correlation with the updating of the legislation in the national security field – must ensure a modern and flexible normative framework for the professional development of our employees.
- To implement the university curricula reform in intelligence, in order to increase the performance and to ensure the required expertise in the domains within SRI's remit.
- To maintain the attractiveness of the professional career in SRI as an instrument to ensure motivational resources and thus increase the quality of the intelligence activity.

#### ➤ **Research – development and innovation**

The research optimisation process will seek to individualise the domains of scientific competence and ensure the expertise in top of the edge knowledge fields. The main measures for 2010 target the development of horizontal dialogue by consolidating

the organizational collaborative culture, increasing the level of responsibility of research project managers, and providing the project teams with autonomy.

➤ **National authority responsibilities**

The development of our institution's capabilities to meet SRI's responsibilities within its remit will remain a priority for 2010.

Necessary resources will be allocated to:

- Extend CYBERINT capabilities.
- Develop forensic capabilities.
- Continue to implement the Integrated IT System.
- Create a National OSINT Centre.
- Render operational radio and ELINT research and investigation capabilities.

Special attention will be granted to preventing and countering terrorism, especially regarding the legislative overhaul in this field. Simultaneously, our efforts will be aimed at modernising the technical and technological infrastructure involved in CT response and intervention, so as to improve reaction speed, increase operational efficiency and the protection of our CT fighters. Also, we will deploy specific operational capabilities to ensure air security on board commercial aircrafts.