

ROMANIA
THE ROMANIAN INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

REPORT

on the Activity of the Romanian Intelligence Service in 2007

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PRIORITIES FOR 2008

CHAPTER I

PRIORITIES FOR 2007

THE PROCESS OF TRANSFORMATION-MODERNIZATION

At the beginning of 2007, the Romanian Intelligence Service assumed **three major objectives**:

- *To increase its capacity of action for the prevention and counteraction of risks and threats to national security, as state at the border of the European Union and NATO;*
- *To support the efforts of the institutions with attributions in achieving internal economical and social modernization objectives, and the external policy of Romania respectively;*
- *the exercise of responsibilities in terms of efficiency derived from Romania's membership to the European Union and implementation of performance standards applicable to the intelligence activity for the national security, within the EU/ Euro- Atlantic context.*

Beyond these strategic objectives, the main benchmark of the current activity was to insure a high quality *intelligence* final product, implicitly providing a real contribution to the efficiency of the decision making process.

The complexity and the accelerated dynamics of the present security environment, as well as the new responsibilities of SRI as main security service of a NATO and EU member state highlighted the need to adapt the organizational structure and its internal processes to the new reality.

The organizational diagnose performed at the end of the previous year allowed the identification of the main institutional transformation requirements and of some adequate solutions, on **four main work lines**:

- *Structure and functioning of the Service;*
- *Internal normative framework;*
- *Management of human, technical, material and financial resources;*
- *Mechanisms to insure relationships at national level (with other institutions, with different bodies, as well as with the general public) and at external level as well.*

Based on the conclusions, ***“The SRI Strategic Perspective 2007-2010”*** has been elaborated, being approved by the Country's Supreme Defense Council in June 2007 and which sets out the benchmarks of the institutional transformation and modernization process of the Service:

- *Structural flexibility and configuration of a slim organizational formula, fast adaptable to the evolutions of the security threats, including by simplifying the norms and internal regulations system;*
- *Consolidation of HR professionalism by professional improvement activities and attracting external expertise;*
- *Insuring operational, technical and logistical capabilities necessary for the achievement of the specific missions, by efficient valorization of the material and financial resources at the disposal of the Service;*

- *Development of bi/ multilateral cooperation, of information exchanges and of common actions with national and international partners by capitalizing on the experience accumulated in the past years.*
- *A better communication with the general public and the civil society.*

During 2007, the measures for his stage of the institutional transformation process have already been implemented, and consisted in:

- *Eliminating some incoherencies/ overlaps identified in the internal norms system;*
- *Substantiating a new system of strategic and current planning of the Service, which insures a better correlation of the activities with the national security priorities;*
- *Holding responsible of middle management by lowering the level of the decision and creating practical coordination and professional control tools;*
- *optimizing the intra-institutional cooperation procedures and mechanisms (by re-configuring and boosting the communication flows), and the inter-institutional cooperation at national level and with foreign partners;*
- *initiating an upgrading process of the communication technologies used in the Service.*

CHAPTER II PARAMETERS OF THE ACTIVITY

II.1. Intelligence Activity

2007 was marked by significant events for the national security. This required adapting the intelligence activity by putting into practice the measures necessary to ensure an appropriate reaction to the changes occurred in the security context.

Thus, a planning system of requests was implemented in collecting and processing the information, focused on qualitative criteria. At the same time it was initiated the re-calibration of informative apparatus in line with the dynamics of risks and threats.

The paradigm change of the intelligence processes makes difficult and unproductive a statistical analysis comparative to the previous years. But we can mention the following relevant aspects:

Throughout 2007, the intelligence activity ensured the adequate sourcing of the analytical and operative flows, with an obvious reorientation of the share of the sources used – which capitalized in the increase of the percent of information obtained from human secret sources and from open sources and diminishing the ones obtained from technical sources.

The distribution of intelligence obtained in 2007, related to the **types of the informational resources exploited**, was the following:

- human secret sources - 59.19%
- open sources and analytical products – 27.33%
- technical secret sources – 13.48%

*The predominant reactive attitude turned into a **pro-active approach of security challenges**. The efforts aiming the identification and assessment of vulnerabilities and risks were doubled by actions designed **to identify and capitalize on strategic opportunities both on the security internal component and on the dimension of the promotion of Romania's interests at Euro-Atlantic and international level.***

The distribution of intelligence obtained in 2007, **on national security domains** was the following:

- **Vulnerabilities and risks to the internal dimension of national security** – 51%:
 - *Protection of constitutional rights and values* – 38.32%
 - *Vulnerabilities and risks to social stability* – 26.90%
 - *Protection of economical security interests* – 34.78%
- **Protection and promotion of Romania's security interests at international level** – 49%:
 - *Counter-espionage, support of interests of external policy and protection of classified information* – 48.57%
 - *Protection against terrorist threats* – 25.38%
 - *Assessment and management of other cross border threats* – 26.05%.

II.2. Making use of intelligence

II.2.1. Informing the Decision Factors

The increase of quality and utility of intelligence obtained by the Service, including the consolidation of its contribution to the substantiation of the decision-making, represents one of the priorities of the institutional transformation and adaptation process.

The analysis highlights a positive evolution of the consistency of the documents submitted to the decision makers at central and local level. The preoccupation for the quality of the final product of intelligence resulted in a better integration of the sources used, diversification of the types of information documents and in the optimization of the relationships and feed-back in relation to the central and local legal customers.

*In statistical terms, the Romanian Intelligence Service drafted, in 2007, **3710 documents**, based on which the decision makers were remitted a number of **7761 reports** as follows:*

- To decision makers at central level – **5454 reports**;
- To decision makers at local level – **2307 reports**.

The distribution of information documents on categories of legal customers – performed according to their areas of responsibility - was the following:

- **2956** (38.09%) were sent to the Prime Minister and to decision makers in ministries / governmental agencies, according to their legal attributions;
- **1744** (22.47%) were addressed to the President of Romania and other responsible within the Presidential Administration;
- **419** (5.40%) were transmitted to the Office for Integrated Information within the National Intelligence Community;
- **2307** (29.72%) were addressed to the local decision makers: 1880 to the prefects, 226 to the presidents of County Councils, and 201 to both categories of legal customers.

The distribution of the reports addressed to the decision makers at central level according to the specific risks and threats was the following:

a) *On the internal dimension of the national security – 58.95% as follows:*

- Protection of economical security interests – 40.91%;
- Protection of constitutional values and rights – 27.23%;
- Risks to the social stability and risks manifested at local and regional level – 31.86%.

b) *On the dimension of protection and promotion of Romania's security interests in international context and the management of risks and threats to the Euro-Atlantic community – 41.05% as follows :*

- Counterspy, support of interests of external policy and protection of classified information – 80.63%;
- Identification and assessment of terrorist threats – 17.05%;
- Assessment and management of other cross border threats – 2.32%.

From qualitative perspective, there was a change in the approach in the field of intelligence analysis – aimed at increasing the evaluative dimension of the reports sent to legal customers which translated into:

- *An increase in the percentage of complex reports (Evaluation, Informative Bulletin);*
- *The diversification of the reports addressed to the Office for Integrated Information – O.I.I. within the National Community of Information – C.N.I. (Informative Bulletin);*
- *Maintaining an adequate level of information at tactic level (over 50% of the documents are Special Notes, structured in line with the need to know and the attributions of the decision makers).*

The subjects of the reports addressed to legal customers at central level referred especially to:

- *The protection and promotion of security interests of Romania in relationship with other states, especially in the close neighborhood;*
- *Evolutions relevant for the protection of economical security interests.*

The corruption phenomenon represented one of the priorities of SRI, confirmed also by the significant number of reports (569) sent to the legal customers.

- *Actions with risk potential in the terrorist field, given the presence in Romania of some communities of foreigners originating from areas marked by conflicts or with terrorist issues (including groups inclined to radicalization);*
- *Promoters and revisionist and/ or separatist actions, mentioning that, in 2007, a decline in these evolutions was recorded compared to other “peak moments” in 2006.*

At the same time, a change of optics was initiated at the level of county sections which facilitated the improvement of the relationship with the local authorities.

Given the attributions of this category of legal customers, most of the reports addressed (around 93.15%) were related to issues identified on the internal dimension of national security.

From the point of view of legal customers’ reactions to the reports, around 91% of the **235 written reactions** recorded in 2007 contain positive appreciations or measures/ requests for further dissemination.

Statistically, the situation of the reactions in 2007 is the following:

- *Appreciation for documents’ quality and utility (40 reactions).*

It is worth mentioning the very good communication/ cooperation with a series of legal customers at central level – such as the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Administrative Reform, the President of the Court of Auditors, the President of the Authority for the State Assets, the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations, as the reactions received confirmed the validity and utility of the information remitted by SRI.

The reactions materialized in:

- Controls or taking specific measures (27);

- Addressing requests/ resolutions to SRI (11), to continue/ further information (in 5 cases), requests of supplementary data (in two cases), as well as further dissemination of documents to other institutions authorized to take measures (in four cases);
 - The confirmation of the issues transmitted or addressing thanks (2).
- Further dissemination of documents in order to take the necessary measures (171);
 - Incomplete appropriation of the aspects transmitted (17);
 - Adding various comments/ opinions to some aspects from the documents received (7).

II.2.2. Specific Prevention Measures

In order to counter security risks and threats, the Romanian Intelligence Service conducted **6399 specific prevention measures**, consisting in:

- Determining people/ entities with preoccupations contrary to the national security to give up their plans;
- Actions in the field of the protection of classified information;
- Proposals to limit, interrupt, revoke the right to stay in the country of some people or declaring them as undesirable;
- Warning, counter-intelligence and self-protection training of the persons targeted by different types of activities, including espionage.

The distribution of prevention measures on areas of national security – determined by the characteristics of the types of risk – was the following:

- *47% developed on the internal dimension of national security, on:*
- Economic security – 33.54%;
- Protection of constitutional values and rights – 38.52%;
- Risks to social stability, mostly with local and regional manifestation – 27.94%;
- *53% were conducted on the external dimension of national security, out of which:*
- Counter-espionage, supporting interests of foreign policy and protection of classified information – 78.14%;
- Identification and evaluation of terrorist threats – 14.03%
- Evaluation and management of the cross border threats – 7.83%.

II.2.3. Notifying the Criminal Investigation and Prosecution Bodies

In 2007, the Romanian Intelligence Service sent to law enforcement authorities **643 notifications and reports**:

- **4** to the General Attorney of Prosecutor's Office by the High Court of Cassation and Justice;
- **218** to the Directorate for Investigating Organized Crime and Terrorism within the Prosecutor's Office by the High Court of Cassation and Justice;

- **185** to the National Directorate for Anticorruption;
- **5** to the prosecutor's offices by the courts of appeal;
- **16** to the prosecutor's offices by the court houses;
- **11** to the prosecutor's offices by the court of justice;
- **204** to the structures of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Administrative Reform (General Inspectorate of Romanian Police – 51, Country Inspectorates of Police – 77, Regional Centers of Investigating Organized Crime and Antidrug – 65, to the Minister of Internal Affairs and Administrative Reform – 11).

The **643** notifications and information transmitted to the authorized bodies had as object the following categories of crimes:

- **3** crimes against the national security, stipulated in title I of the special part of the Penal Code, and actions against constitutional order (art. 166¹ P.C.); diversion acts – art. 163 P.C.; disclosure of the secret jeopardizing the state security – art. 169 P.C.;
- **5** crimes to national security stipulated by art. 19 of the Law no. 51/ 1991 on the national security of Romania;
- **635** crimes related to corruption, economical and financial crimes and organized crime.

A special attention was paid to **the adequate documentation of the threats to national security** and to **the collaboration with criminal investigation bodies**, including by sending them the information and documents requested during the criminal investigation.

82 such requests were solved, as follows:

- In **16** cases unprocessed data and information were put at the disposal of the bodies of Public Ministry that were the basis of notifications. Information RIS (typescripts, informative and documentary materials, etc.);
- In **11** cases data and information on the persons involved in criminal activities were sent to the bodies of prosecution, at their requests;
- **20** requests, addressed to the prosecutors and other judicial bodies, aiming at declassification and transmission of materials resulted from the enforcement of the authorized activities by the warrant stipulated by art. 20 and 21 of the Law no. 535/ 2004 and by the authorizations given by the judge, based on the stipulations of art. 91¹ – 91⁶ of the Code of criminal procedure and other classified documents;
- In **26** cases there were solved requests of data, information and documents on former and incumbent personnel of the Romanian Intelligence Service, involved in criminal files.

The representatives of the specialized directorate took part, within joint operative teams made with the prosecutor's offices, in common cases with the prosecutors, in order to identify the best ways of making use of the specific activity of SRI, namely to establish the data and information that could be provided by our institution.

II. 3. Protection against risks and terrorists threats

Romania is facing no explicit terrorist threat and the risk level is moderate. This situation is the result of the many factors, such as **our country not being of direct interest for terrorist organizations and the preventive actions** carried out by the **National System for the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism**, whose technical coordination is ensured by the Romanian Intelligence Service.

The main sources of risk were associated with:

- developments in international terrorism and the presence on the national territory of foreign citizens coming from places with terrorist issues or even identified as members or sympathizers of terrorist organizations;
- propaganda and proselytizing activities undertaken by individuals / Islamist extremist groups with a potential impact on the radicalization and recruitment.

Under the circumstances - and on the background of increasing concern at international level - Romanian Intelligence Service focused on **identifying, at an early stage, and preventing actions that could generate terrorist risks and threats on our territory.**

The main coordinates of the activities were:

- **deterring terrorist related activities.**

Thus, the implementation of preventive measures consists in:

- interrupting the right to residence and including some people on the list of undesirable for Romania / refusal of entry into the country (in 19 cases) ;
- determining/ warning people to give up activities that could result into threats to national security (in 232 cases);
- **ensuring protection of diplomatic missions in Romania, whose security is the responsibility of Service.**

During specific activities for protection, the anti-terrorist control was performed on **14,765** people and **9,371** baggage and parcels. There were **1043** potentially dangerous objects identified being detained and **10** people were handed over to the police. In order to improve the security of the assets under our responsibility or to ensure the physical integrity of the protected diplomatic staff, on certain sites there were enforced additional safety measures;

- **ensuring antiterrorist protection**

During this period, the specialized structures of the services performed:

- **1,113** patrols by potential terrorist targets;
- **789** assignments (independently or in cooperation with other forces);
- **1.106** anti-terrorism missions of guarding and protection of Romanian officials and foreign representatives;

- **1,530** permanent missions and other measures to prevent / discourage terrorist acts on "Henri Coanda" International Airport, respectively on "Aurel Vlaicu" Airport;

➤ **anti-terrorist/ anti-hijacking control and protection on civil airports.**

The development of the national airports infrastructure made the Romanian Intelligence Service adjust accordingly in terms of anti-terrorist and anti-hijacking protective/ intervention and control. This process involved the establishment of rigorous guidelines for the specialized structures of the Service, along with upgrading the anti-terrorist protection/intervention plans of the airports in the area of responsibility (by adding the most appropriate measures to each level of terrorist alert).

4,834,452 people and **12,393,699** pieces of **luggage**, hand-baggage or cargo were subjected to specific controls and there were identified **4,141** weapons of various kinds, of which **94** owned illegally, as well as important quantities of ammunition and other hazardous objects;

➤ **pyrotechnical terrorism inspection/ intervention.**

There were executed:

- **512** anti-terrorist technical control missions for prevention purposes;
- **888** actions to ensure the permanence of pyrotechnics;
- **17** special inspections of bomb threat and pyrotechnic interventions that neutralize suspected targets/ devices with improvised explosive.

Compared to the previous year, it is worth mentioning an increase in the number of bomb threats and false alarms (**738** compared to **599** in 2006).

II.4. Classified information protection

As the designated authority in the field of security and protection of classified national, NATO and the EU information, SRI fulfilled the responsibilities regarding:

- *approving programs of leakage prevention of classified information drafted by central authorities, companies and national companies and other legal persons, public or private.*

S.R.I. solved 480 applications for security clearances, and 248 renewal requests, supplementing and amending prevention programs previously approved;

- *providing security clearance for individual access to classified national and NATO / EU information (security checks being conducted on 5,071 people).*
- *issuing of authorization/ certificate of industrial security (a total of 60 such requests were processed).*
- *specialized assistance upon request of individuals and legal entities (in about 400 cases);*
- *controlling the implementation of the protection measures of classified information.*

460 control actions were performed (107 general, 343 specific, 10 caused by emergency situations).

- *Taking part in updating the regulatory framework.*

In 2007, the SRI representatives:

- reviewed two draft decisions of the Government for the approval of the lists containing state secrets drawn by the Ministry of Development, Public Works and Housing and respectively, the Financial Guard ;
- participated in the negotiation of governmental mutual agreements on the protection of classified information (with Germany, Czech Republic, France)
- made proposals regarding the signing of memorandums approving bilateral security agreements on mutual security protection of classified information between Romania and Latvia, Portugal and Spain.

S.R.I. strengthened the cooperation with other security authorities, and there were solved over 2,300 claims (twice as more than in 2006) for granting access to classified information, authorizations / security certificates for industrial security and other issues regarding classified contractual relations.

Most applications were from the Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reform (1,300), the Foreign Intelligence Service (900), the Ministry of Defence, the Special Telecommunications Service, the Security and Protection Service, and the National Registry Office for Classified Information).

S.R.I. received 214 responses from the Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reform, Ministry of Defence, the Foreign Intelligence Service, Special Telecommunications Service and the Security and Protection Service.

S.R.I. fulfilled adequately its responsibilities regarding classified correspondence collection, transport, distribution and protection in Romania, in spite of the increasing number of beneficiaries and volume of correspondence.

Thus, with the same personnel, the number of missions reached 8,800 (compared to 8,100 in 2006), out of which 4,000 were emergencies. Also, there was an increase by 5% comparing to the previous year of the number of beneficiaries in Bucharest and Ilfov county, the mailing volume amounting to 2,565,444 (envelopes, parcels, etc).

CHAPTER III

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

III.1. Inter-institutional cooperation

The cooperation became a key factor in a world of complex interdependencies that requires preventive action and quick reactions to security threats.

In exercising its responsibilities as designated national authority, the Romanian Intelligence Service ensured efficient cooperation mechanisms. A special importance was paid to the collaborative platform offered by the National Prevention and Combating Terrorism System, respectively regarding classified data protection.

2007 marked **a change of perspective in the cooperation between institutions of the national security system** by creating communication and direct collaboration tools between structures with similar responsibilities and thus increasing the quality of joint activities.

The service initiated **a process of profound reorientation of its vision to cooperative activities**, overcoming the reactive phase (timely response to requests) and switching to **an active perspective** which implies that security is not a sum of individual efforts, but the result of joint efforts of the institutions with responsibilities in the field.

Under such conditions, **the activity of cooperation had a positive development**; one of the most important **steps forward** was recorded **in the outcome of the exchange of information**, including as result of increasing quality regarding the documents. The new approach and increased availability for cooperation helped overcoming reluctance which had generated limitations in the areas of cooperation and some inconsistencies in the flow of information, thus **allowing risk sharing and security threats joint management**.

Although these are not the only areas where significant developments occurred, a special mention should be made in cooperation with **The Foreign Intelligence Service**, **where there was a change of substance**, including from the point view of our responsibilities in providing a greater contribution to the security of the EU space and a stronger support regarding the interests of Romania's foreign policy.

Overall, during 2007, **inter-institutional cooperation activities materialized in:**

- **exchange of information** on various topics of interest and supporting the inter- institutional information flow.

The topics exchanged included: illegal collection of information of interest to national security, actions related to high level corruption and economic and financial crimes, forging identity, travel documents and means of payment, suspicions of transfers abroad of significant amounts of foreign currency and items belonging to the national heritage; proselytism practiced by certain organizations, or other activities that have impact upon national security; tax evasion; smuggling of counterfeit goods; fraudulent bankruptcy operations, illegal purchase and possession of guns, ammunition, explosive devices, etc.;

During this period the exchange of information included a number of **7,298** reports: SRI sent to the institutions it cooperated with a number of **5,679** and received **1,619**.

There were also sent:

- **1,019** informative summaries, assessments and analyses, and **398** were received;
- to institutions that it cooperates with a number of **528** OSINT information products, made by specialized exploitation of open sources.

➤ **Organising joint activities/ missions.**

The Service achieved **19** joint missions solved through complex operational measures; **66** actions/ cases carried out based on action plans; **4** projects/ operations; **877** control actions/ pyrotechnic interventions aimed at preventing terrorist attacks;

➤ **Mutual support for specific tasks or providing technical-operational support.**

S.R.I. conducted **133** surveillance activities at the request of other national institutions (**92** for central units and **41** for territorial units) and provided technical and operational assistance for co-signatory institutions within **27,553** specific activities;

- **performing checks** in order to grant clearances under Law 21/1991, Law 333/2003 and 182/2002 (in 10,176 cases);
- sharing expertise and providing consultancy in order to adapt professional standards and improve specialised training.

III.2. International cooperation

Given Romania's new status as a member of the European Union, as well as S.R.I.'s obligations in relation to the North-Atlantic Alliance, foreign relations of the Service mainly aimed at strengthening cooperation with the services in the EU and NATO states, as well as with the security bodies of the two organisations.

In parallel, progress was made in collaborating with services that are traditionally consistent partners for our institution, as well as with partner services in countries aspiring to become NATO and/or EU members, in fields of interest for national and international security.

Cooperation activities that S.R.I. initiated or continued in this period ensured an **increase in the knowledge and ability to prevent and counteract - through common efforts - risks and threats** associated with:

- *international terrorism;*
- *espionage and actions of hostile services;*
- *energy security issues;*
- *wide range economic-financial criminality and organized crime;*
- *clandestine migration and illegal human trafficking;*
- *proliferation of trafficking of substances, devices and technologies that are subject to international control with respect to the end user;*
- *tense relations in conflict zones or surrounding areas.*

Moreover, programs for *training the Service's personnel* were developed. S.R.I. staff participated in various educational programs organized by foreign partner services or international bodies in the field of security, granting S.R.I. officers direct access to the experience of their counterparts, which gave us a more comprehensive view on the security issues.

Multilateral cooperation

Cooperation with NATO and EU bodies specialised in security were on the increase, expressed in providing consistent analytical contributions or, if necessary, in participating in/ supporting various kinds of initiatives, projects or actions of European or Euro-Atlantic structures.

Thus, **the number of activities in NATO format** or activities supporting Romania and the Service's representation in meetings organized by the Alliance **grew considerably**; it is worth mentioning the second part of the year that meant intensified efforts to organise the Bucharest Summit.

Cooperation with NATO structures mainly supposed:

- *ensuring Service's/ Romania's contribution to assessment of security issues, made by NATO security structures;*
- *active participation in activities organised by allied bodies/ NATO;*
- *constant support of other categories of NATO bodies' activity, as well as strengthening the Service's/ Romania's position within them;*
- *fulfilling the complex responsibilities of the Service in relation with allied services and specialized bodies from the NATO Headquarters, in order to ensure the Bucharest NATO Summit security.*

In a context marked by **a constant increase of the volume and complexity of S.R.I. tasks** in relation with **the security bodies of the European Union or other European structures** with interests similar to our institution's, the contribution of the Service consisted in:

- *coordinating the activities residing from S.R.I.'s statute as Romania's representative within the Terrorism Working Group (TWG) of the EU Council;*
- *participation of our institution's leadership or experts in reunions on various topics, organised by the EU or other member states of the Union;*
- *sending contributions or coordinating national responses to requests made by community structures or EU member states.*

At the same time, 2007 also meant **S.R.I.'s assuming new responsibilities in multilateral cooperation activities**, through active participation in exchange of data, experience and joint projects initiated in various formats (Central European Conference, South East European Initiative Cooperation, BRDO Process).

Bilateral cooperation

The Romanian Intelligence Service developed cooperation relations with **100** services from **60** states. **Bilateral exchange of information** with allied and partner services

amounted to 4,429 documents, with a balance between the sent (2,161) and received materials (2,268).

*It is also worth mentioning a **renewed cooperation with certain Western partners, increasing relations with partner services from neighboring countries** and, last but not least, **expanding cooperation projects in new areas of interest for national security.***

CHAPTER IV

MANAGEMENT OF HUMAN AND MATERIAL RESOURCES

IV.1. Human resources

In 2007 a new concept of **human resources management was implemented**; the project aims at **establishing clear benchmarks for the intelligence officers' career, improving the selection system and increasing attractiveness of the intelligence activity.**

This option was motivated not only by arguments related to the predictability of the intelligence officers' career, but also as **a supplementary instrument to compensate the difficulties in attracting and motivating S.R.I. personnel.**

Given the fierce competition in the labor market – especially in extremely specialized fields (such as finance and information technology) – **the Service recorded a significant flow of young specialists' departure and significant efforts to balance human resources were made.** Thus, we managed to reach a positive trend for military personnel, with **620** hired versus **524** losses.

- The situation of the hired personnel was as following:
 - 147 officers and 249 non-commissioned officers (NCO) came from direct hiring;
 - 5 officers were recalled;
 - 14 officers, 4 warrant officers and 5 officers were transferred from other military institutions;
 - 190 officers graduated master's studies and 6 – The Technical Military Academy.

- Losses of military personnel had the following trend:
 - 136 officers, 7 warrant officers and 88 NCOs became “unfit for military service;”
 - 77 officers, 9 warrant officers and 37 NCOs reached the age limit in rank;
 - 27 officers and 3 NCOs left the institution for reasons caused by the needs of the Romanian Intelligence Service;
 - 74 officers, 1 warrant officer and 44 NCOs resigned;
 - 2 officers requested to leave;
 - 1 officer and 1 warrant officer, following certain offences;
 - 11 officers, 2 warrant officers and 2 NCOs transferred to other institutions;
 - 1 officer and 1 NCO died.

The resignations were at a relatively high level (22.7% out of the losses of military personnel), although the numbers decreased to 119 as compared to 162 in 2006. Out of the total amount of military personnel who left the institution in 2007, 49.8% (representing 171 officers, 12 warrant officers and 78 NCOs) was hired prior to 1990.

An important role in shaping the personnel dynamics was played by **the media campaigns advertising the university and post-graduate studies organised by S.R.I.**, which attracted a greater number of candidates as compared to previous years;

this represents an encouraging element in the process of selecting the necessary personnel.

For university courses 817 candidates enrolled (131 in central units and 686 in territorial units), out of whom only 300 were selected to participate in the admission exams, and at the end only 40 people passed.

For master's studies 2,270 candidates enrolled (84 more than in 2006), out of whom only 595 were selected to sit the admission exams, and 150 people passed (120 boys and 30 girls).

The rate of employment in the Service was - at the end of 2007: **81%** (79% for officers, 85% for warrant officers, 88% for NCOs, 66% for civilians and 83% for soldiers/ NCO volunteers).

With respect to the field of activity, the situation of the number of people employed in military positions was the following:

- **82%** in the operative field (76% officers, 91% warrant officers and 92 NCOs. In central units the percentage grew to 84%, and in the territorial units to 81%);
- **81%** in the technical-operative and specialised field (81% officers, 83% warrant officers and 82% NCOs. In central units the percentage was 78% and in territorial units 86%);
- **85%** in the functional field (80% officers, 88% warrant officers and 89% NCOs. The percentage in the central units was 83%, and in territorial unit – 93%).

The average age of S.R.I. employees is a very low one – 36 years and 4 months (36 years and 6 months for officers, 35 years and 9 months for NCOs and 42 years and 2 months for warrant officers), and the share of 71% men and 29% women is a balanced one for an institution of this kind.

IV.2. Financial and logistic resources

In the process of institutional transformation a new system for S.R.I.'s activity integrated planning was initiated, in a multi-annual projection form. It was designed to ensure the convergence of objectives with the allotted resources, taking into account priorities and strategic directions for action.

A first result of this approach was to achieve at the end of the year a realistic projection of budgets, based on programs associated with the Service's activity profiles; thus budget priorities could be established, related to the national security issues.

Regarding **the implementation of the budget for 2007:**

- The Service requested funds in amount of **1,943,000 Lei** (from the state budget, external credits, internal loans and own revenues), based on the

Budget Law for 2007 nr. 486/2006; funds in amount of **1,101,297 Lei** were **initially approved (56.68% out of the estimate)**;

- Through budget changes in 2007, the funds allotted to the Service were supplemented, the total sums rising to **1,203,095 Lei** (which represents **61.92%** out of the initial necessary funds) split into the following:
 - 1,187,009 Lei from the state budget;
 - 13,564 Lei from foreign loans;
 - 2,322 Lei from internal loans and 200,000 lei from our own revenues;

- The allotted sums were used as intended:
 - personnel expenses – 567,648 Lei;
 - goods and services – 131,061 Lei;
 - transfers between units of the public administration – 21,226 Lei;
 - other transfers – 41,000 Lei;
 - social assistance – 213,447 Lei;
 - other expenses – 3,000 Lei;
 - non-financial assets – 209,956 Lei;
 - re-payment of loans – 43,358 Lei.

CHAPTER V

COORDINATION AND CONTROL OF THE ROMANIAN INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

V.1. Activity Strategic Coordination by the Country's Supreme Defense Council

As strategic coordinator of our activity, the Supreme Defense Council has addressed us 20 resolutions which set tasks for the Service.

Among the complex analytical documents, which we sent to the Supreme Defense Council, there are:

- *assessments on how the information regarding security threats and risks was used*
- *analysis to further enhance some of the Council's critical decisions*
- *assessments of the tactical mapping, and proposals in dealing with terrorism*
- *the Activity Report, for the year 2007.*

V.2. Democratic control

V.2.1 . Parliamentary oversight

S.R.I. submitted, in a timely manner, to the Joint Committee of the Chamber of Deputies and for the Senate, in order to exercise parliamentary control over the activity of the Romanian Intelligence Service, the elements needed to exercise democratic control.

The Romanian Intelligence Service sent monthly reports to the Commission, on various topics of interest, such as: the legality of specific activities of our institution, the rights and constitutional liberties in the exercise of our legal duties, monitoring budget execution of SRI.

There have also been made available to the Commission timely responses to specific requests, related to: the fulfilment by our institution of the legal responsibilities, answers to citizens' petitions and memoranda to the Commission or other state authorities, etc.

V.2.2. Control of legality

By reporting permanently to the Constitution and relevant legislation in matters of national security, we aimed for legality in our operative activity - and from this perspective - one of our major priorities, we were provided legal advice by the specialized department ensuring full legality and compliance with the legal procedures.

The legal department of the Service actively participated in supporting steps undertaken to: formulate views of SRI to legislation relevant to its work at national or Community format, protection - including the courts – of the institution's economic interests, developing in conditions of legality and effectiveness of procurement processes, equipment and contracts services, drafting and / or approving draft legislation and internal regulations, internal control activities. In 2007, as the National Communications Interception Authority, we ensured the implementation of 10.272 authorization papers (warrants, authorizations and orders) from all the institutions of the national defense,

public order and national security, and the Public Ministry. On this basis, the interception of communications of 7,746 people, respectively 15.414 telephones was authorized.

Of these, only 1,603 authorization papers, representing 15.61 % were attended by SRI, based on their being intercepted communications to 1,241 people, respectively, from a total of 4,805 phones. Of the 1,603 documents authorizing interception, only 573 are initial authorizations (warrants, authorizations and orders), the rest being extensions of existing authorization papers. In the previous year, the number of authorization documents issued for SRI decreased by 26.14 percent, and the number of telephone interception procedures decreased by 18.42 percent.

V.2.3. Financial control

Financial control activity was performed to ensure proper management of financial resources available to the Romanian Intelligence Service. The internal audit examined the operations and activities and economic implications, and - also - given the necessary support service units within the procurement process. Legality and compliance activities within the Service on this dimension were confirmed following audit and control by the Court of Auditors, which identified the risk of irregularity or specific workflows and procedures.

CHAPTER VI

RELATIONSHIP WITH CIVIL SOCIETY

Service's activities in relation with civil society were subordinated to the objective of strengthening democratic values, promoting a security culture pertaining to European and Euro- Atlantic structures, in the spirit of human rights and civil liberties, transparency and political fairness. Meanwhile, S.R.I. was concerned about building a proper public image of the institution in the service of the nation and the citizen and under the qualified authorities, responding to the legitimate demands of the public information about its priorities for action and the fulfilment of legal responsibilities.

VI.1 Public relations and media

The Romanian Intelligence Service has applied specific criteria for transparent security services in relations with citizens, petitions submitted to our institution, and issues raised in the hearings being solved in time.

In 2007, the number of petitions submitted by citizens to the Service, namely the heads of central and local units was: 26,091, declining by 18.66 % compared to 2006, of which: - 17 105 (compared to 23 427 in the previous year), individuals - and 8986 (compared to 8,652 in 2006) were submitted by public authorities and businesses, institutions, government organizations and NGOs. The issues raised by the petitioners were extremely varied, their most numerous requests regarding:

- reporting of matters of interest to the Romanian Intelligence Service
- issuing requests for opinions on classified information programs, frequency allocation and installation of radio and TV equipment, security and protection companies or licensing of technical documentation for the execution of construction works
- issuance of certificates to prove labour rights
- receiving in audience by representatives of our institution to address alleged disputes or providing information;

Regarding abusive and / or illegal acts committed by various civil servants, magistrates and so on, our institution is required to take steps to stop their illegal activities; and also release copies of documents issued by the former State security. The number of complaints decreased from the previous year (from 533 in 2006 to 486 in 2007), only 111 of them (25 confirmed and 86 unconfirmed) having as object the institution's staff, the remaining 375 exceeding the legal powers of our institution. Requests to be received in audience registered in 2007 a slightly positive trend - 7,779 in 2007 comparing to 7,655 in 2006, which shows increasing confidence in the institution's ability to protect the rights and interests of citizens. The activities associated with providing access to public information (regulated by Law no. 544/2001) resulted in the settlement of 35 claims (42.63 % less than in 2006). At the same time, simplifying the request / response information maintained the high number of emails addressed to the Romanian Intelligence Service. The 1749 incoming messages on SRI website (www.sri.ro) referred to the selection criteria to be employed in our institution,

participation in courses organized by the National Intelligence Academy, complaints, offers of products and services, thanks to the leadership of SRI, etc.

Networking with media aimed at promoting an undistorted image of the Romanian Intelligence Service's activity and, subsequently, to ensure adequate public submissions for achieving national security activities.

The volume of requests to our institution media remained high, indicating significant interest to the service and security activities. About half of the applications were submitted by journalists, spokesmen of institutions which have made statements, explanations and position papers, most taken in the news feeds of news agencies, as well as radio and TV. SRI website continued to be an effective tool for the dissemination of public information, the number of unique visitors reaching an average of 300 people daily.

Beyond the overall progress, improving communication with the media and civil society remains an important goal, especially in terms of the capacity of presenting the reality - positive or negative – which the Service is confronted with, by a change of attitude of opinion makers, in order to adapt to the actual trends of the society.

VI.2. Security education and relations with civil society

Given the crucial role of public opinion to the success of achieving national security activities, in the reporting period there were public communication initiatives enhanced to promote safety culture. One of the main directions of action was the launching of the programs and projects aimed at optimizing communication in public space, in the field of national security.

Thus, in 2007, the specialized Service organized 84 events (working meetings, roundtables, debates, conferences, seminars, symposia, etc.) - some having as co – organizer the Culture Information Centre Security (CICS), a significant amount of which promoting security culture. In 45 of the above-mentioned events there were discussed Service related concerns on the security education, and there were representatives of civil society and the media, public authorities and institutions of the national security, experts in security and defense and foreign affairs, diplomats, teachers, students, etc.

VI.2. Security education and relations with civil society

Following the positive results obtained in previous years, SRI participated in the series of discussions initiated by the Balkan Research Centres Strategic Issues, which includes Romania (represented by the Romanian Diplomatic Institute, Institute of Political Studies of Defense and Military History, CICS and EURISC) which held the presidency of the organization's annual conference held in Bucharest Network, to which occasion the priorities for 2008 to 2010 were set.

S.R.I. continued to promote one of the most visible and appreciated public communication projects - "Terrorism ... next to us," already in the third stage. The Campaign was held - since May 2007 - in 6 counties (Brasov, Covasna, Giurgiu, Gorj, Iasi, Vrancea) and received support from the Ministry of Research, Education and Youth

and local authorities, and was conducted in partnership with EURISC, NATO and Romanian Institute for International Studies. By the end of 2007, the project was attended by approximately 1,500 students in 31 schools.

The project representatives C.I.C.S. held a debate on "global terrorism" in the framework of the fifth edition of the International Student Festival, organized by the University Students' League "Constantin Brancusi" from Targu-Jiu, attended by students from 8 countries and 8 universities in Romania.

In parallel with the direct relationship, the specialized structure of the service was involved in supporting other public diplomacy initiatives, such as updating the web page of the Service (for accurate and timely actions carried out under CICS), recovery optimization opportunities relations with non-governmental organizations, associations and foundations with security concerns at home and abroad, etc.

A continued collaboration was held between S.R.I. and American Holocaust Memorial Museum in 2007. There were conducted exchanges of documents and meetings, both at expert level and at the level of the two institutions, and the cooperation protocol of the Romanian Intelligence Service and the Museum was extended for another five years.

VI.3. Transfer of the former 'Security' archives

In 2007, we continued transferring, to the CNAS, former State Security. Also, S.R.I. supported the activity of the C.N.A.S. by:

- transferring 28 tomes, which included approximately 1,000,000 records on individuals whose correspondence was intercepted by Security
- transferring, at the beginning of 2007, about 63,000 sheets - 98 files transmission frames on security officers whose names were published in the Official Journal of the political police.

It is worth mentioning that during 2000 - 2007, the Romanian Intelligence Service transferred to the Council about 17,000 linear meters of archive - 1,601,129 records and 1,954,629 volumes. There have also been declassified over 42,000 cases with about 70 000 volumes, amounting to about 800 meters. Currently SRI only keeps those documents, which, if declassified, would have negative consequences for national security.

CHAPTER VII

PRIORITIES FOR 2008

On July 1, 2008, the new organizational structure and new regulations of the Romanian Intelligence Service will become operational, based on the documents submitted for the approval of the Supreme Council of National Defence. They will provide the necessary conditions to further de-bureaucratize the activity, by:

- elimination of intermediate levels and accelerating information flows vertically
- horizontal collaboration development and shortening response times of urgency activities that involve consultation / combined efforts of several structures of different units
- strengthening co-operation between the structures of central and local level of service in the prevention and countering specific security risks.

During 2008, will be implemented - with the approval of CSAT - A new concept of integrated planning, which includes: developing an Information Strategy and subsequently, a director of planning, setting goals and priorities of informative work, developing a security risk map based on which to take action (each central and territorial structures, creating tools and procedures for allocating resources and assessing the effectiveness in accordance with the principles of modern organizational management applicable to these processes).

This plan will be implemented as an uniform assessment of the results of informative activity focused on the qualitative dimension of information.

In parallel, we continue to strengthen the analytical capacity at all levels - from early warning to the strategic dimension - the development tools available and implement new analytical methods in the current activity.

Each structure will have tools for gathering information, analysis and planning information resources and international cooperation processes which will work and be assessed in an integrated manner.

In order to adjust to the new realities of security, the transformation includes re-assessment of priorities and modalities of cooperation nationally and internationally, in order to:

- overcome bureaucratic or technical difficulties that hinder the efficiency of the co-operation with other institutions;
- prioritize the external cooperation on clearly defined objectives and maximize the results of the cooperation in bilateral or multilateral format. In this respect, we will develop a new concept of international cooperation which will ensure the proper cooperation with external partners and community structures in the field, and will provide the tools to develop new partnerships;
- optimize the coordination mechanisms at national level on the cooperation in the EU or NATO framework, and providing a greater impact in activities organized under the auspices of the two organizations. Special interest will be given to improve the activities based on open sources (OSINT) and taking

advantage of the EU expertise as well as to strengthen the efforts to prevent and combat terrorism in both formats (EU and NATO).

The upgrading the human resource management will have as priorities:

- to develop career management tools for the intelligence officer
- to improve training methods and training of staff, by using the expertise gained through European cooperation and Euro-Atlantic integration
- to develop cooperation with research and academic structures in Romania and abroad.

Communication with civil society and the media will also be reconfigured - based on a flexible approach to ensure better public positioning of the institution - and we will take actions to strengthen the security education. From this point of view, the measures taken in the recent years, according to CSAT decision to solve the problem of the State Security files marks the final break of reminiscences of the past and is an important step in ensuring a correct perception of our institution by public opinion.

The success of each of these projects depends, however, not only on the efforts of our institution, but also on objective factors which are essential for the activity optimization, among which stand out:

- updating the legislative framework, by promoting the laws on national security, ready for a fast connection to the new normative benchmarks of intelligence;
- allocating the financial resources to support SRI's activities and the planned modernization efforts.