

ROMANIA
THE ROMANIAN INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

REPORT

on the Activity of the Romanian Intelligence Service in 2008

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CHAPTER I

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

*In the latest Report, SRI had assumed, as a main goal for 2008, the **implementation of institutional reforming measures, in order to increase the flexibility of the organization and to ensure the operational capabilities** in accordance with the dynamism of risks and threats to national security.*

*The decisions taken according to the „**Strategic Perspective 2007-2010**” – approved by the Decision no.00109/28th of June 2007 issued by the Supreme Council of National Defence – have aimed to build and upgrade the organizational management tools needed for the **effective use of allocated human, technical, financial and logistical resources**, as well as to **strengthen the response capacity to challenges – and opportunities – arising from the ever-changing context of the security environment.***

The connection to institutional modernization at a national level has taken into consideration the role of SRI in:

- ***efficiently managing the responsibilities related to Romania’s membership to NATO and the EU** in terms of assuming the strategic goals and cooperation regarding common risks and threats and also those related to being a state situated at the eastern border;*
- ***supporting the authorities’ efforts in preventing and countering new security risks** in a changing regional and international context.*

*The SRI’s modernization process has determined a **conceptual adjustment** of its activity, as well as some functional restructuring measures which are briefly exposed below.*

I.1. Landmarks of the institutional modernization process

According to the „**Strategic Perspective 2007-2010**”, the year 2008 marked the implementation of the measures needed for the transformation of the structural and functional dimensions of SRI.

I.1.1. Organizational developments

The decisions taken in the first half of 2008 – following previously initiated processes – aimed to make SRI’s activities more flexible and to strengthen the response capacity by reducing internal bureaucracy, lowering the level of decision making and, also, assuming increased responsibilities at middle management level.

After the approval of the new **SRI Rules of procedures**, we put into practice new measures aimed at strengthening the quality of specific activities, streamline processes and management.

From the **structural point of view**, the new organizational chart allowed grouping functional components into „**pillars of activity**”, according to SRI’s types of missions, institutional culture and the models used by other intelligence services within NATO and EU member states.

Therefore, we created the following **three pillars**:

- „**intelligence, operations, analysis and planning**“: intelligence activities, conducted according to legal assignment;
- „**security and control**“ – organizational security measures for the protection of classified information, for internal and legal control, as well as the audit of SRI’s activity;
- „**administrative**“ – activities such as administrative departments, public relations, financial, logistic and human resources.

Under the pillars of „intelligence, operations, analysis and planning” and „administrative”, depending on the functional duties, we defined four „**authority areas**”, under the coordination of the Director’s deputies.

These „authority areas” are:

- „**intelligence-operations**”, includes central operational units which carry out national security missions by using HUMINT in gathering and validating information. This area represents SRI’s main responsibility and is supported by the other „authority areas” dealing with specific operations, in order to prevent and counter risks and threats and to promote security interests;
- „**technical operations**”, consists of central operational units with responsibilities in the execution of specific national security operations by gathering information using technical sources; development of SRI’s capacities through research-development activities and management of the material resources in fields of competence;
- „**analysis-planning-cooperation**”, which includes central operational units: strategic planning; analysis of data gathered either from secret human sources and open sources or resulting from internal and international cooperation activities, disseminating intelligence to legal customers, according to their needs and requirements, international cooperations;
- „**financial-logistics**”, includes units with responsibilities in the supply and management of financial and material resources as well as of health and social care services.

Based on SRI’s Rules of procedures, approved by CSAT in the second half of 2008, **new rules of organization and functioning of the central and territorial units** were drafted and applied. Also, in view of SRI’s demilitarization, we implemented the terminology used by the public administration institutions (general directions-directions-county directions).

- In terms of **organizational processes**, SRI’s **Rules of procedures and organization chart distinguish between two areas**, grouped by their responsibilities:
 - **operational**: includes command, intelligence-operations, technical operations, analysis-planning-cooperation, internal security, legal and control activities;
 - **functional**, that brings together structures carrying out specific activities in human resources management, financial-logistics, public relations, administrative structures.

In order to improve the tools for coordination and appropriate management of activities, SRI has developed an „[Integrated Planning Approach](#)”, based on the allocation of available resources according to the established priorities.

Based on the „*Integrated Planning Approach*”, we initiated the implementation of a mechanism of planning – also based on SRI’s „*Intelligence Strategy*” – in a progressive way, which allows us an integrated approach of national security activity and resources needed and ensures predictability of multiannual costs.

Also, the implementation of management programs is meant to increase the efficiency in SRI’s budget management for each area of national security activity, within clearly defined areas of responsibility, in terms of conceptual and decision-making perspective.

The new organizational reform provides the necessary elements needed to strengthen the missions of SRI as [national authority](#) or [authority assigned to](#):

- preventing and countering terrorism;
- protection of classified information;
- collecting, transporting, distributing and safeguarding, on Romanian territory, of mailing containing classified information;
- execution of interceptions and relations with communications operators;
- radio counterintelligence tasks and identifying illegal electronics;
- implementation of Integrated Information System;
- CYBERINT;
- identificating and countering informational aggresions.

Also, we provided the necessary conditions for the development of capabilities assumed through national programs initiated by CSAT decisions (OSINF, GEOINT și MONSAT).

[1.1.2. Outcomes of the measures implemented in 2008](#)

The assessment on the effectiveness of activities carried out in 2008 highlighted a first set of **positive effects** of the institutional modernization process on the organization as a whole, as well as on specific activities.

The **structural reorganization based on „pillars of activity”** allowed a [balanced distribution of human resources](#) – about 57% of personnel in the field of „intelligence, operations, planning and analysis”, about 12% in „security and control” and 31% in „administrative” area, a pattern used by other intelligence services within the Euro-Atlantic community.

A similar process was initiated to [modernize human resources management](#) by adequate monitoring of career development, from the time of selection until the retirement.

On [strategic management level](#), we optimized the strategic management flows, in „areas of authority”, by:

- **assuming direct coordination by the SRI’s Director of corporate management processes** (in the fields: „command”, „security, legality and control”, „administrative and public relations” and „human resources”).
- **transferring the coordinating tasks to the First Deputy and, also, to the Deputy Director, for the following areas of activity:** „intelligence-

operations”, „technical-operations”, „analysis-planning-cooperation” and „financial-logistics”.

In order to **improve the leadership’s efficiency and the flow of information**, and, also, to **increase the horizontal cooperation**, we **quit intermediate organizational links** (former inspectorates) and **reduced the number of decision points** within the system (the number of the of central units was diminished by 20% by merging units with related or complementary activities).

Special attention was paid to **developing the SRI’s analytical capacity**, especially in terms of evaluation and prognosis. In addition, collecting and disseminating the intelligence obtained from open sources were improved.

We also implemented a **modern IT concept** that will develop a reliable and effective integrated informatic infrastructure, meant to provide IT&C facilities in real time. Integrating into a single structure the activities of personnel, infrastructure and objectives security, enabled **the strengthening of the organizational security**.

I.2. Human resources management

I.2.1. Human resources parameters

Despite the significant fluctuations of personnel in 2008, **employment ratio recorded** at the end of the year is similar to the previous year (**81%**).

The personnel employment ratio is the following:

- **78% - officers** (compared to 79% in 2007);
- **89% - petty officers** (85% in 2007);
- **88% - warrant officers** (the same as in 2007);
- **70% - civilian employees** (compared to 66% in 2007);
- **81% - soldiers / degree volunteers** (compared to 83%).

The structure of military personnel (officers and warrant officers) is as follows:

- „Mihai Viteazul” National Intelligence Academy (ANI) graduates – 25,21%;
- other military educational institutions graduates – 0,83%;
- direct employment – 70,41%;
- transferred employees from other military institutions – 3,20%;
- retread personnel – 0,35%.

Personnel exit situation: retirements - 95,79% from the total amount, transferred employees from other institutions - 2,75% and deaths of personnel - 1,46%.

In 2008, the average age of employees was **36 years and 4 months** (36 years and 6 months for officers, 36 years and 1 month for petty officers and warrant officers), with 71% men and 29% women (similar to 2007).

I.2.2. Training

- **Within SRI’s training centers**

For now, the National Intelligence Academy provides education for 200 students that have been selected (40 students for university studies and another 180 for master’s

degree, 30 more students comparing to last year, including the courses dedicated to training experts from other institutions and civil society).

Training activities in the SRI's centers were designed in accordance to the needs expressed by central and regional structures.

In 2008, SRI's training staff held the following forms of training:

- **initial training** (about 70% of graduates were hired in „technical operations”, „intelligence- operations” fields);
- studies to fill a „second level” position in the professional hierarchy (of which 60,6% from „intelligence-operations” field);
- studies to fill a „third level” position in the professional hierarchy (of which 73% from „intelligence-operations” field);
- professional training / certification courses in other specialties required by SRI.

➤ **Within other national institutions**

For an adequate training in some specific issues/areas that are not available within SRI, the employees attended various types of courses organized by other institutions.

Thus:

- **13 officers** attended the courses of the **National Defence College**;
- **19 officers** graduated the **Technical Military Academy**;
- **6 officers** attended courses in management of defense resources and information, organized by the **Regional Department of Defense Resources Management Studies Braşov**;
- SRI supported the taxes (postgraduate/master courses in different areas of interest) for **79 employees**.

➤ **Courses organized by foreign partners**

Due to the specific responsibilities given by Euro-NATO membership, our employees attended training courses / training and experience exchanges organized by our foreign intelligence services allies and partners.

During 2008, there were organized:

- 17 training programs in cooperation with foreign intelligence services;
- 5 „experience exchanges” on reconfiguration, restructuring and adaptation of personnel training system.

I.3. Financial and logistic resources management

The funds allocated to SRI from the annual budget were spent according to Public Finance Law, State Budget Law for 2008, other specific legislation on national defense, public order and national security.

For 2008, SRI requested an amount of **1.936.450 thousands lei**, and according to the State Budget Law nr.388/2007, first were approved fundings of **1.344.460 thousands lei** (from the state budget, external loans, domestic loans and own funds).

Subsequently, some budget rectifications were made and approved.

The total amount allocated from the annual budget was **1.349.058 thousands lei**, as follows: **1.299.303 thousands lei** from the state budget; **37.544 thousands lei** – external loans; **11.610 thousands lei** – domestic loans; **601 thousands lei** – own funds from National Intelligence Academy admission taxes.

The budgetary allocations were structured as follows:

- personnel spendings - **641.738 thousands lei** (47,57% from total amount);
- assets and logistics - **148.499 thousands lei** (11,01% from total amount);
- rates of interest - **10.024 thousands lei** (0,74% from total amount);
- transfers between public administration units - **20.702 thousands lei** (1,53%);
- other transfers - **17 thousands lei** (0,0013%);
- social assistance - **247.012 thousands lei** (18,31%);
- other spendings - **12 thousands lei** (0,0009%);
- non-financial assets - **245.392 thousands lei** (18,19%);
- reimbursements - **35.662 thousands lei** (2,64%).

According to the new *Integrated Planning Approach*, the budget execution on **major programmes** was as follows:

- **Intelligence-Operations** – **299.531** thousands lei, **297.741** thousands lei were spent by 31.12.2008 (**99,4%**).
- **Tehnickal Operations** – **369.565** thousands lei, **362.778** thousands lei were spent (**98,16%**).
- **Financial-Logistics** – **442.197** thousands lei, **441.640** thousands lei spent (**99,87%**).
- **Administrative, analysis, planning, cooperation, security and control** – **237.164** thousands lei, almost entirely spent, **237.143** thousands lei (**99,99%**).

The funds were distributed to **areas of activity** as follows:

- protection of Constitution – 16,43%;
- counter-espionage – 14,69%;
- economic security – 11,19%;
- preventing and countering terrorism – 46,83%;
- transnational threats – 10,86%.

The budget for the current year was based on a pilot project meant to correlate the available resources with the priorities of national security, according to the principles of the new integrated planning and activity system (the budget was structured on programs and categories of spendings).

CHAPTER II

THE SPECIFIC ACTIVITY

The varied challenges and the emergence of new forms of the security risks and threats led to complex requests that the Service had to answer in order to properly manage the matters in its responsibility.

The transformation undergone by the information-operations field along with the improvement of analysis and intelligence dissemination ensured an adequate capacity to prevent and counter security risks (through specific measures) and a suitable answer to the customers' information needs in supporting national interest decisions.

II.1. Intelligence activity

Taking into consideration the performance criteria suitable for a modern intelligence service, throughout 2008 several measures were taken in order to **modernize the intelligence activity's management** and raise the Service's intelligence capabilities by:

- **reshaping the national security subject** and implementing a progressive approach based on **security projects** (based on developing *security project managers*);
- **reshaping information and internal decision flows** by revising coordination, approval and consent competences on various segments of the specific activity;
- **reassessing HUMINT activity** by taking advantage of IT instruments in order to obtain a more flexible approach towards specific activities;
- **strengthening operational analysis** with the help of proper human resources and better professional training in the areas of expertise;
- **organizing the activity according to priorities** and by providing specialized human, technical and specialized resources for the completion of major cases (from a national security perspective).

The changes that have taken place in the intelligence activity managed to provide **stricter quality standards in terms of basic information assessment** and also contributed to **raising the extent to which the data gathered is used** by the Service.

As regards the **informational resources** used in specific activities, the numbers are the following:

- HUMINT- 47.13%;
- technical secret sources – 13.27%;
- specialized secret sources – 3.17%;
- analytical resources – 17.38%;
- open / official sources - 7.84%;
- cooperation – 11.21%.

The international/regional risks and threats dynamics have significantly impacted on Romania's security. Some of the most noteworthy examples include:

- **the reshaping of strategic interests** regarding the Wider Black Sea Region following an offensive from important actors in this area and the reactivation of frozen conflicts;
- **maintaining a relevant level for terrorist risks and proliferation**;
- **growing migration pressure** and emergence of new ethnical / religious communities in Romania;
- **an increase in the use of modern means of communication and cyberspace** by promoters of extremist/radical views.

On the other hand, one could notice a **growing interdependence between various risk categories and the emergence of manifestations that can be defined as "multi-risk"**.

The Service was faced with extraordinary challenges due to the (dangerous and very hard to predict) mix between threats such as:

- Corruption, transnational organized crime and terrorist activities (mostly financing and support);
- The effects of the global economic crisis, energy security risk developments and underground activities.

Intelligence gathering – along with the other supporting activities – was shaped in accordance to the following **operational priorities**:

- **In the field of preventing and countering terrorism:**
 - Efficiently monitoring potentially risky communities in order to identify possible security threats;
 - Strengthening capabilities to prevent and deter potential terrorist risks and raising the efficiency for national mechanisms for coordination and cooperation in the field;
 - Properly managing growing international phenomena - such as online propaganda and (self) radicalization - that could lead some individuals to involve in terrorist activities;
 - Strengthening external cooperation along with SRI's input on combating international terrorism;
- **In the field of counter-espionage:**
 - Protecting classified national information from unauthorized breach attempts by foreign intelligence services (non-EU/NATO, mostly eastern);
 - Identifying and preventing the hijacking of decision-making processes that are relevant to national interest;
 - Providing a proper base for strategic policies and supplying decision makers with the adequate elements needed to promote Romania's security objectives.
- **In the field of protecting constitutional order and values:**
 - Identifying high-level corruption in administration and justice;
 - Monitoring national risks deriving from extremist activities aimed at Romania's vital interests;
 - Signaling systemic actions and deficiencies that could hinder citizens' right to healthcare and education;

- Monitoring risks to the national cultural identity of Romanian diasporas.
- **In the field of economic security:**
 - Identifying the premises and causes of macroeconomic and social imbalances with the second semester stressing on the economic crisis;
 - Monitoring underground economy and its impact on the state's budget;
 - Signaling and assessing phenomena that are relevant to Romania's energy security;
 - Monitoring vulnerabilities and risk sources deriving the management of EU funds.
- **In the field of transnational threats:**
 - Preventing and countering proliferation and trafficking of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) as well as dual use products and technologies;
 - Dismantling organized crime networks related to the Balkan area, the former Soviet Block or the Far East;
 - Identifying and countering (with the help of inter-institutional cooperation) the traffic of high-tax products;
 - Developing cooperation with EU and non-EU partners on countering proliferation and drug trafficking.

In 2008, SRI's activity was impacted by several **international events** such as:

➤ *The NATO Summit in Bucharest (2-4 April)*

SRI's input in ensuring high-level security within NATO consisted in:

- **providing a continuous flow of intelligence** for the decision makers and national institutions that have contributed to the implementing of security measures for the reunion, as well as for NATO's dedicated structures;
- setting up intra- and inter-institutional mechanisms needed to **properly coordinate security for the Summit**.

Thus:

- SRI representatives (both leadership and experts) were directly involved in the activities of the National Command Center responsible for the Summit's security;
- within the Service, the Situation Center was activated in order to ensure the intra-institutional information flow (in cooperation with the Antiterrorist Operational Coordination Centre);
- the Service's specific structures took protective measures in order to ensure that the Summit is carried out in secure conditions;

- writing **analyses and assessments** (for legal customers) **on the event's significance and opportunities to promote national interests**;

➤ *Kosovo's unilateral proclamation of independence*

The Service prepared (within a dedicated Work Group) strategic and tactical analyses on the status quo and the consequences derived from Kosovo's gesture from Romania's national security perspective disseminating them to the proper authorities;

➤ *The Russia-Georgia conflict*

Similar to the developments in Kosovo, following the military action in Georgia, an intra-institutional cooperation mechanism was set up in order to monitor and analyze the possible impact on Romanian and international security;

➤ *Effects of the international financial crisis*

The impact of the economic crisis on the national social and economic mechanisms made this issue one of the Service's priorities (informing legal customers on risks and vulnerabilities and helping the decision making process in matters of national interest).

The intelligence percentage for each of the **national security fields** relates to the Services priorities in 2008 and also to the developments of the operational work for the year in question:

- Protecting constitutional values and rights – 29.19%;
- Counterintelligence, support for foreign policies and the protection of classified information – 18.32%;
- Economic security – 24.03%;
- Assessing and managing other transnational threats – 14.16%;
- Identifying and assessing terrorist threats – 14.30%.

II.2. Making use of intelligence

II.2.1. Informing decision makers

By strengthening its analysis capabilities the Service was able to properly inform legal customers on national security risks and vulnerabilities that were identified in the information gathering process.

The permanent monitoring of processes relevant to national security and proactive exploitation of the available information sources ensured the consistency and accuracy of the informing process – as SRI provided the proper authorities with analytical conclusions and concrete details meant to back corrective decisions or promote Romanian interests.

Security in 2008 was impacted by several events that had a major relevance for Romania's interests as the proper measures were taken in order to ensure a better correlation between the Service's activities and the customers' information needs.

The new approach to analysis and the boost to horizontal cooperation in accordance to the need to share principle have had **positive results** such as:

- **Smoothing the information circuit taking the data from the operational field to analysis** thus leading to the creation of instruments that were much needed for a better exploitation of SRI's knowledge;
- **Establishing assessment and prognosis as integral parts of SRI's materials** along with a development of the strategic component. All of the aforementioned proved to be essential for the Service's efforts to manage major national security-related events;
- **Strengthening dialogue with the state's decision makers** and establishing it as a tool to help manage the activity and raise the usefulness of informing for public policies and customers' decisions/actions.

The efforts made to improve the quality of our informing documents and to adapt them to the customers' needs were reflected by the **growth in consistency and**

accuracy of said documents with feedback from legal customers confirming the exactitude and suitability of the analyses and data provided by the Service.

The analysis carried out on **legal customers' feedback** in 2008 shows a **growth in both quantitative and qualitative aspects** of the materials.

As regards the outcome of the informing process, one could see a high degree of like-mindedness between the Service's endeavors to properly manage relations with decision makers and the latter's increasing interest for the use of feedback as a communications means.

SRI kept in mind that its documents need to be tailored to the customers' needs while also ensuring the secrecy of intelligence gathering means and methods.

There is a **significant growth in the number of reactions** we have received from customers and also in that of **appreciative feedback** (from **29%** in 2007 to **63.05%** in 2008). Meantime, **suggestions that various documents be sent to other customers have fallen** from **60%** (2007) to **27.98%** (2008).

Likewise the number of intelligence documents whose conclusions were not interiorized by the customers / amended by the customers (in terms of validity or accuracy/concrete details) has decreased by nearly one percent (from **3.91%** to **4.85%**) compared to 2007.

By changing the approach to intelligence, the emphasis was placed on **quality and better data integration / analysis** as this is crucial for an efficient national security intelligence process.

This led to relevant changes in **the distribution of intelligence material in stricter accordance to the customers' responsibilities** (i.e. sending documents to the decision maker who is best suited to take appropriate action).

In 2008, the Romanian Intelligence Service produced **7,057 intelligence documents: 4,642 meant for customers from the central administration** and **2,415 for local authorities**, numbers that reflect the security risks and opportunities in relation to the areas and competences/authority of the customers.

The **4,642 documents sent to customers within the central administration** were produced from the **3,434 integrated intelligence documents** referring to situations that were relevant to national security.

The dissemination of these materials was carried out in accordance with existing legislation, based on the need to know principle and the need for action from decision makers as the largest proportion (**52%**) was meant for members of the **Government**, followed by the **Presidency (39%)**.

A lower number (approximately 8%) of intelligence materials was sent to the other customers such as the National Bank's Governor, the Chairman of the Romanian Academy and the Director of the Protection and Guard Service. 1% was destined for members of Parliament.

In accordance to the **national security areas**, the 3,434 integrated documents concerned:

- the protection of constitutional values – 903 documents;

- counterespionage, supporting foreign policy and protection of classified information – 1,030 documents;
- economic security – 1182 documents;
- terrorist vulnerabilities/risks in relation to transnational organized crime - **197 documents**;
- complex security analyses – **122 documents** (assessments, prognoses and risk estimates).

The comparative analysis of the number and types of intelligence documents produces in 2008 reveals:

- a growing trend for complex intelligence material;
- the rapid growth in the number of documents sent to the Office for Integrated Intelligence;
- a high level of tactical intelligence documents (as this is best suited for decision makers' specific intelligence needs).

The **2,415 intelligence reports sent to local administration decision makers**, as mentioned by art.11 of Law no.51/1991 (**2,005** to prefects, **228** to chairmen of the District Councils and **182** to both) regarded actions, phenomena and situations that (simultaneously):

- represented risks or threats to national security/dysfunctions capable of generating or favoring potentially harmful conflicts from a national security perspective;
- took place within the customers' territorial / material areas;
- could be prevented/countered locally without the coordination/direct intervention or control of central authorities.

II.2.2. Specific prevention measures

In order to **counter the security risks and threats** it handles, the Romanian Intelligence Service carried out **6,109 specific prevention measures** consisting of:

- deterring persons/entities who posed threats to national security from their initial endeavors / plans;
- actions meant to protect classified information;
- proposals to limit, suspend or revoke certain foreign citizens right to stay in our country or declare them inadmissible persons;
- warning, counterintelligence protection and self-protection of individuals targeted by various activities including espionage.

Prevention measures were distributed in accordance to the types of risks they were meant for:

- protecting constitutional values and rights – 48.15%;
- counterespionage, supporting national foreign policy interests and protecting classified information – 9,91%;
- economic security – 17,30%;
- transnational threats' assessment and management – 6.12%;
- identifying and assessing terrorist risks – 18.52%.

II.2.3. Notifying law enforcement authorities

By informing and notifying the proper law enforcement authorities (the Public Ministry, the Ministry of Administration and Interior) within the framework set out by national

mechanisms, [the Romanian Intelligence Service has contributed to the sanctioning of actions that were potentially harmful to national security](#). The quality and utility of SRI's results were confirmed by the analyses carried out by said institutions. In order to support the responsible authorities carry out their tasks, the Service sent the former **792 intelligence reports/notifications** (**23% more than the year before**) regarding various crimes.

The Public Ministry was sent **540 intelligence reports/notifications** as follows:

- the Prosecutor's Office Attached to the High Court of the Cassation and Justice – **493**;
- the General Prosecutor – **5**;
- the Directorate for Investigating Organized Crime and Terrorism – **264**;
- the Anti-Corruption National Directorate – **224**;
- the Prosecutors' Offices attached to courts – **25**;
- Prosecutors' Offices attached to district courts – **16**.
- Parchetelor de pe lângă Tribunale - **25**;
- Parchetelor de pe lângă Judecătorii - **16**.

Also, SRI provided the bodies of the **Ministry of Administration and Interior** with **252 intelligence reports/notifications** as follows:

- the Ministry of Administration and Interior – the Anti-Corruption General Directorate – **20**;
- the General Inspectorate of Romanian Police – **54**;
- the Zonal Centers for Countering Organized Crime – **71**;
- Districts' Police Inspectorates – **107**.

Apart from the notifications and intelligence reports it sent, [the Romanian Intelligence Service provided specialized support to the prosecution process](#) by cooperating with the proper authorities on specific issues within their area of expertise.

The Service's support for law enforcement authorities consisted in:

- providing the Public Ministry with the basic intelligence that helped produce SRI reports/notifications;
- (upon request) providing the appropriate authorities with data on individuals involved in criminal activities;
- (following requests from law enforcement) solving declassification requests;
- taking part in mixed operational teams (alongside Prosecutors' Bureaus) and common analyses with the Prosecutors;
- providing scientific results and expertise;
- solving information requests (from law enforcement authorities) relating to former and present employees of the Romanian Intelligence Service that are criminally prosecuted.

II.3. Protection against terrorist risks and threats

The Romanian Intelligence Service has aimed for the [early identification of situations with an eventual terrorist threat and the efficient countering of activities that could generate threats](#) to the security of Romanian and foreign citizens, as well as for the objectives and interests of Romania and its partners.

Due to the fact that international terrorism promoters are not directly interested in Romania and following the efficient countering measures undertaken, both directly by SRI and in the National System for the Prevention and Countering of Terrorism (coordinated by SRI), **the terrorist threat has been kept at a moderate level**, which serves as a base for maintaining the current level of terrorist threat (BLUE/CAUTIOUS).

Overall, **there is no direct and explicit terrorist threat to the security interests of our country**, although the last year evolutions have shown a **certain intensifying of individual and unstructured activities aiming for the promotion of extremist ideas and concepts**. Without posing a significant threat on medium and long term, such activities might favor the phenomenon of (self-) radicalization, as well as a type of behavior that could motivate the support of terrorism and even the undertaking of terrorist acts.

Due to the implications of such activities on the national territory or against Romanian objectives and interests, SRI identified and eliminated the threat causes in this field through:

- ***discouraging terrorist-linked activities.***

In 2008, SRI documented and undertook **197** preventive measures, such as:

- suspending the right of residence and adding to the list of inadmissible persons for Romania / banning the entry to Romania (**20** cases);
- determining / notifying **177** individuals whose actions could have led to threats to national security to quit;

- ***providing the protection of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania, whose security is circumscribed to the legal competences of SRI.***

The specialized protection activities carried out by the SRI include the antiterrorist check of **6183** persons and **2,695** pieces of luggage. 76 potentially dangerous items and 5 situations of arms-carrying without legal documents have been identified, while **4** suspects have been yielded to the police.

In addition, in order to provide an adequate security level and to prevent eventual threats, **1,552** antiterrorist research patrol missions and **227** temporary missions to enforce antiterrorist protection/intervention units have been undertaken.

- ***providing antiterrorist protection/guard***

In this period, SRI specialized structures have carried out:

- **1,090** antiterrorist protection/guard missions for Romanian and foreign officials;
- **35** temporary antiterrorist protection/guard missions;
- **261** missions to enforce antiterrorist protection/intervention units in places whose protection is provided by the SRI;
- **2** missions to enforce antiterrorist intervention units in cooperation with other forces of the national security system;

- ***antiterrorist/antihijacking check and antiterrorist protection in civil airports***

SRI has undertaken the following actions:

- specialized checks of **6,046,957** persons and **14,638,537** pieces of luggage;
- the discovery of **104,636** potentially dangerous items;
- the discovery of weapons (in **68** cases) and illegal possession of ammunition (in **35** cases);
- the discovery of **71,227** potentially dangerous items;
- specialized checks on **522** airplanes;

➤ **antiterrorist intervention/counterterrorist pyrotechnics.**

The following missions have been carried out:

- **149** antiterrorist pyrotechnics intervention missions in bomb suspicions and threats;
- **3** counterterrorist pyrotechnics interventions for the neutralization of identified explosive devices;
- **2,879** antiterrorist pyrotechnics intervention missions carried out on different occasions and on requests;
- **2,438** antiterrorist research missions on “terrorist target” sites.

Relative to the previous year and as a result of an increased security culture, **a significant drop in telephone bomb threats has been registered** (from 738, to 416), while the SRI actions have led to the identification of 78 of their authors.

II.4. Classified information protection

SRI as **designated security authority for the protection of national, NATO and EU classified information** has carried out the following activities:

- Providing expertise and punctual contributions, as well as a special agreement in the legislation review process within this field;
- Carrying out the procedures of security vetting, in the area of competence, in order to counter the leaks of classified information from the entities that hold such information;
- Undertaking the necessary steps in the security vetting process for natural persons' access to national and NATO/EU classified information;
- Carrying out the necessary checks in order to provide industrial security clearances and special authorizations for taking photographs, filming and mapping sites and areas of special importance for the protection of state secrets;
- Providing support and counseling to public authorities, governmental institutions and legal persons, on their request;
- Monitoring the implementation of classified information protection measures.

As part of the **cooperation with other security-designated authorities**, SRI has answered to **2,424 requests** for information in security vetting procedures of natural and legal persons in order to grant access to state secrets, as well as other notifications regarding contracts that lead to transfers of classified information.

Most of the requests have been sent to the Ministry of Administration and the Interior (cca 1200) and to the Foreign Intelligence Service (over 1100).

On its behalf, SRI received **593 answers** to requests such as the above-mentioned ones, given to the Foreign Intelligence Service, the Ministry of National Defense, the Ministry of Administration and Interior, the Special Telecommunications Service and the Protection and Guard Service.

The Romanian Intelligence Service has provided the adequate conditions necessary to carry out the collection, transport, distribution and protection of classified information in Romania, registering an increase in the number of requests due to a larger number of beneficiary institutions (10% increase on the previous year) and the volume of processed correspondence (**3.8%** increase).

2008 marked a significant increase in the number of missions carried out, also due to the NATO Summit held in Bucharest (from **8,800** in 2007 to aprox. **11,000**). The correspondence also increased in volume with over 100.000 official conveys relative to 2007 to a number of **2,664,568 conveys** (envelopes, packages, containers, etc).

CHAPTER III

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

III.1. Inter-institutional cooperation

The Romanian Intelligence Service has continuously worked to develop the cooperation with the other institutions within the national security system and to improve the collaborative mechanisms aimed at ensuring an adequate support for the decision-makers.

SRI has taken up a pro-active attitude in the field of inter-institutional cooperation, especially in those dimensions where it exerts its responsibility of national/designated authority. In this regard, SRI has been granting a special attention to ensure the efficient functioning of the National System for Preventing and Countering Terrorism, the protection of the classified information, the development of the open source analysis capabilities, as well as the national capabilities in CYBERINT.

SRI and other Romanian institutions' joint endeavors to address the security challenges and to develop the communication and coordination mechanisms have led to a **growing trend in their cooperation**, as compared to 2007.

The growing needs of real-time communication and cooperation between entities with responsibilities in the field of national security have spurred the inter-institutional cooperation.

From this perspective, the organization of the NATO Summit in Bucharest was a test for the institutional cooperation capabilities and multi-sector joint efforts in national security.

2008 marked SRI's significant active participation in the cooperation of inter-institutional structures. **Progress has been made in terms of quality** – especially the utility and the finality of the products - as well as the **volume of exchanged information**.

Regarding the dimension of the inter-institutional relations, it is worth mentioning the **development of the cooperation with the Foreign Intelligence Service and the intelligence structures within the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs**, meant to support various Romanian foreign policy initiatives, as well as to promote and protect national interests on the international arena. One can also notice that these institutions have shown a higher level of interest in the information received, which has increased the efficiency of our joint endeavors.

The pragmatic approach of the subjects tackled at experts' level has played a significant role in the increase of quality and operativity of the exchange of information, the development of technical cooperation and in organizing an increased number of joint operations.

Inter-institutional cooperation activities have resulted in:

- **Operational exchange of information**, on various matters related to national security.

The exchange of information has focused on:

- preventing and countering illegal activities of gathering information in favor of foreign entities;
- implications on national security derived from the evolution of the international security environment;
- risk sources related to terrorism;
- risk factors and threats to public order and security of the individuals, extremist activities;
- preventing and countering organized crime, corruption, fraud and money laundering;
- vulnerabilities and risks related to the protection of IT and communications (IT&C) systems;
- transnational threats;
- preventing and countering the illegal traffic of weapons, ammunition, explosive materials, nuclear or radioactive materials, toxic and biological agents, as well as products, technologies and services under international-regime control or forbidden by international treaties and conventions;
- assuring the security of official missions and the prevention of events that might endanger the life or the physical integrity of domestic and foreign personalities.

The volume of the information exchange has reached **16.570 products**: SRI delivered **11.466** intelligence products (**77.54%** more than the precedent year) to the signatory institutions of the *Overall Cooperation Protocol* and has received **5.104** products (3 times more than in 2007).

- ● **conducting joint missions**, which has required SRI to take complex measures.

In 2008, **13.398** cooperation activities have been carried out to accomplish various national security objectives, resulting in: antiterrorist (AT) control activities, AT pyrotechnic interventions, exchange of expertise and specialists aimed to accomplish various joint responsibilities, mutual support in the process of personnel training and professional development.

- ● **conducting investigations and granting authorizations** regulated by Law no.333/2003 regarding the security of the objectives, goods and the protection of individuals, as well as by Law no.21/1991 regulating the Romanian citizenship, at the request of the Ministry of Interior and Administration and Ministry of Justice (**8.370** situations).
- ● **providing technical-operational assistance or specialized support** for various missions of high complexity conducted by institutions within the national security system (in **37.907** cases).
- ● **performing** (upon request) **verifications in SRI's data bases** (**70.432** cases) to support the operations of other institutions.

III.2. International cooperation

Globalized security threats have spurred the cooperation with the institutions and intelligence agencies in different countries (notably the states within the Euro-Atlantic community), as well as with international structures with responsibilities in the field of countering various risks' sources. Cooperation has focused on measurable, pragmatic objectives, oriented to specific results.

Within NATO and the EU, SRI has accomplished its duties as the main intelligence body, as well as Romania's representative within specialized structures of these two organizations.

In accordance with Romania's foreign policy principles and the objectives approved by the Supreme Council of National Defence, SRI has taken forward the initiatives to strengthen and develop the cooperation with similar foreign services, along with starting new partnerships.

The international cooperation activities carried out by SRI focused on the **protection and promotion of Romania's security interests**, by:

- strengthening Romania's strategic partnerships and special relations with the Allied states;
- assuring the institutional and operational compatibility with intelligence and security structures belonging to NATO and EU members states;
- increasing SRI's contribution to the cooperation projects and analytical exchange within NATO and EU;
- increasing SRI's contribution to accomplish Romania's commitments in the field of security, in relation with international bodies and organizations;
- making use of the multilateral cooperation initiatives to increase efficiency in what concerns the preventing and countering the security risks and threats;
- developing the cooperation with the intelligence and security services belonging to Balkan states, in order to counter joint risks and threats;
- extending the collaboration with partners in other areas of strategic interest or areas posing risks to national security.

SRI's endeavors to initiate/strengthen the cooperation relations have resulted in a **30% increase in the international cooperation activities**, compared to 2007.

At the end of 2008, SRI had 84 relations of cooperation with **84** security and intelligence services in **62** countries, with **22** law enforcement structures, **3** security structures belonging to EU and NATO Office of Security.

Our Service is part in **5** inter-Services initiatives of multilateral cooperation.

Nonetheless, it is worth mentioning the increased number of high-level contacts with counterpart representatives of various intelligence and security bodies within the Euro-Atlantic community, as well as Central and South-East European countries.

III.2.1. Multilateral cooperation

The growing trend of the cooperation with the **NATO structures has reached the highest level** during the organization of the Bucharest NATO Summit, event which marked the political and security agenda of our country for 2008 and had a significant impact on SRI's foreign relations.

- SRI's contribution to national endeavors to assure the security of the NATO Summit in Bucharest have translated into:

- **organizing activities**, in the period before the summit, **in cooperation with the allied Services and specialized NATO bodies**;
- **operationalizing the International Cell for Information**.

The way this event has been organized, as well as the results accomplished by our Service received the appreciation of the foreign allied institutions and NATO bodies; based on the expertise gained on this occasion, our Service provided further assistance to our foreign partners involved in the organization of the Strasbourg-Kehl NATO Summit.

- SRI accomplished its responsibilities within the **NATO cooperation formats** by **delivering analytical contributions and integrated documents with a high-level of complexity** to the NATO competent bodies or **taking part in NATO activities of cooperation**, at leadership or experts' level.

SRI's assessments, voluntary contributions or answers to the requests of information focused on the main topics of interest for the Euro-Atlantic community (the security situation in various conflict areas, threats to NATO or its member states and so on);

2008 has marked a significant increase in the number and diversity of SRI's responsibilities in relation with **the EU security structures and various EU bodies with responsibilities in European security**; constant efforts have been made to **adequately represent Romania in the fields where SRI is designated national authority** within/in relations with:

- **Terrorism Working Group (TWG)** of the EU Council.

This activity has consisted of:

- providing assessments in response to the requests received from TWG, its members or various EU bodies;
- drafting national points of view on issues of the TWG agenda, as well as attending those reunions or other meetings organized in the framework of TWG;
- representing Romania, as part of EU mission to evaluate the national system for the prevention and countering terrorism in France (November 19-21, 2008) as well as delivering contribution to the final evaluation report.

- **the Security Directorate of the European Commission**.

Cooperation with this Security Directorate of the European Commission has resulted in producing various assessments on different issues on EU security agenda (analytical dimension) and answering to the requests received from the Directorate (operational dimension);

- **supporting national postures in various fields under the direct coordination of other institutions**.

Our Service has expressed points of view on issues debated within other inter-institutional formats / working groups created to assure an integrated approach of various European issues with trans-sectorial implications; similarly, our Service has responded to specific requests of various institutions with responsibilities in the field (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Department of European Affairs, Ministry of Interior and Administration).

In addition, our Service has actively taken part in various **other mechanisms of multilateral cooperation** – including the joint formats of EU states' intelligence and security services – by delivering assessments, contributions or points of view in the framework of plenary reunions or working groups and promoting the issues relevant for our national security.

Our Service has supported the process of achieving the commitments assumed by Romania in the field of security, in relation to international organizations and bodies, by:

- getting involved in various exercises or initiatives promoted by EUROPOL, the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI), the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT), aimed at improving the coordination and capacity to respond to threats;
- carrying out the necessary activities for the implementation of the Prüm Treaty regulations regarding the field of responsibility (exchange of information regarding terrorism, as well as responsibilities in the field of the sky marshals);
- drafting / implementation of inter-governmental agreements - especially in the field of mutual protection of classified information or countering terrorism or other serious crimes.

SRI has strengthened its cooperation with European and international structures specialized in the field of open sources intelligence, by taking part in training programs and reunions.

III.2.2. Bilateral Cooperation

SRI's cooperation with intelligence services in EU/NATO states has registered a **significant progress**, due to an increasing operational cooperation. In accordance with the national efforts in relation to EU/NATO, SRI has constantly consolidated its cooperation with similar institutions belonging to candidate states in the vicinity of our country, as well with services belonging to states outside the Euro-Atlantic community.

In order to provide a coherent national stance in the field of international cooperation, SRI has constantly coordinated its actions with other institutions, granting a special attention to the cooperation with the Foreign Intelligence Service, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the structures belonging to the Ministry of Interior and Administration and Ministry of National Defense.

Experts contacts have covered a wide array of subjects, reflected in exchanges of expertise and intelligence, but also into joint operations aimed at combating various security risks.

Most of the international cooperation activities (**63%**) were carried out with services from EU/NATO states, **19%** of them were contacts with services from states outside those two organizations and **18%** of the international cooperation activities were carried out in multilateral formats.

The main subjects of interest in the field of international cooperation were: prevention and countering terrorism, counterespionage, economic security (especially focusing on the energy security dimension), protection of the Constitution, countering

transnational threats (organized crime and proliferation), monitoring and assessing risks related to tensed evolutions in areas of vicinity.

The development of the cooperation formulas and the increasing number of foreign partners have led to a positive trend in the **exchange of analytical products** (the overall volume **has increased by 38%** compared to 2007).

SRI has also developed the cooperation with foreign partners in the field of **human resources training**, in order to improve the personnel's professionalization and, consequently, to raise the level of inter-operability with the intelligence and security structures from NATO and EU member states.

The training programs developed in cooperation with foreign partners have tackled relevant fields, such as: operational intelligence, intelligence analysis, operational surveillance, profiling, open sources, linguistic training.

On the other hand, SRI offered to its partners several courses in domains like: operational technique, countering terrorism, protection of classified information.

CHAPTER IV

THE COORDINATION AND THE OVERSIGHT OF SRI'S ACTIVITY

IV.1. Strategic coordination of the activity by the Supreme Council for National Defence

As strategic coordinator for the national security activity, the Supreme Council for National Defence (CSAT) **has delivered and transmitted** to SRI **28 decisions on national security issues**.

Given our Service's tasks within the national security system, some specific decisions are worth mentioning:

- ensuring Bucharest NATO summit security;
- setting up the National CYBERINT Centre and designating the Romanian Intelligence Service as a national authority in the field;
- improving the activity of the National System for Preventing and Combating Terrorism.

In addition, the CSAT transmitted decisions regarding the Service's organization and activity, by which there were approved:

- the new regulation on the functioning of the Romanian Intelligence Service and the organizational chart;
- The Integrated Planning Concept within SRI

In line with the Supreme Council for National Defence activity program, SRI submitted a number of **15 documents**.

The documents presented aspects regarding:

- the modernization and reform of the Romanian Intelligence Service;
- the stage of the implementation of the measures regarding the security of Bucharest NATO Summit and the related events;
- major issues for Romania's security, intended to substantiate the Council's decisions.

In addition to the CSAT program, **SRI has made available to this organization a total of 11 relevant documents on national security issues** (part of them responses to requests sent by the Council).

These were related to:

- the way the decisions of CSAT emitted in 2005-2007 were carried out;
- the necessity to substantiate the proposals of raising/lowering the level of terrorist alert during the NATO summit;
- evolutions of tense situations in areas of strategic interest.

IV.2. Democratic oversight

IV.2.1. Parliamentary oversight

In fulfilling its duties in relation to the **Permanent Commission of the Chamber of Deputies and Senate for Parliamentary Oversight of SRI**, our institution has made available a total of **52 documents** (briefings, reports), most of them responses to Commission requests.

The main aspects tackled in the responses to the Commissions focused on:

- the stage of SRI's reform;
- the results of the verifications regarding the restriction of the constitutional rights and freedom, including the wiretapping of high officials;
- aspects regarding former personnel;
- the way petitions and complaints sent by citizens to the Commission or to other state authorities had been solved.
- Moreover, SRI submitted to the Parliamentary Commission for the Oversight of SRI's activity, as well as to other parliamentary commissions – upon request – reports on the activity conducted by our service that were relevant for those parliamentary bodies.

IV.2.2. Legal oversight

The Service has permanently acted under the strict observance of the provisions of the Romanian constitution and national laws and regulations, along with strictly observing the national, EU and international laws on the protection of the fundamental rights and liberties. **The activity of the Service has been carried out in strict accordance to the law.**

The legal department has fulfilled its duties, in line with two priorities:

- **ensuring the lawfulness and the conformity of the informative-operative activity to the laws;**
- **granting legal assistance** in representing the Service's interests or for substantiating/supporting SRI's stances.

The activities have materialized in:

- efficiently representing SRI's interests in court;
- ensuring the lawfulness of public procurements procedures;
- assessing and submitting comments and proposals for drafts of laws with applicability at national or EU level;
- drafting stances or national answers in EU security-related projects;
- introducing and implementing the European regulations on security matters in the Service's activity;
- internal oversight on legal matters.

As a **national authority in communications interception**, SRI – through the National Centre for Communications Interception (CNIC) – has enforced the interception warrants issued based on art 20-22 of the Law no.535/2004 on preventing and combating terrorism or on art 91¹⁻⁵ of the Penal Procedure Code for all the members within the National Security System and for the Public Ministry.

In 2008, CNIC was requested to enforce **15,170 interception warrants by the institutions that are part of the national security system.**

The warrants were allotted as follows:

- **13,254** warrants were requested by other institutions within the defense, public order and national security system);
- **1,916** were requested by SRI (initial interception warrants, extensions and supplementations).

The increase in the number of initial interception warrants requested by SRI by 16.23% comparing to 2007 was due to Romania's active involvement in the international fight against terrorism and the proliferation of the transborder organized crime.

It is also worth mentioning that a big part of these activities were meant to ensure the security of the Bucharest NATO Summit.

The requests for interception warrants submitted by SRI to the designated judges were based on high priority operational needs, set on a rigorous assessment of the available data as well as on the related security risks.

IV.2.3. Financial Control

The SRI reform process also included several **measures aimed at improving audit activities**, as a way to improve the efficient management of the available resources.

Thus:

- the audit procedures have been adjusted to the requests regarding the integrated planning processes;
- specialized support and assistance has been granted to SRI's units in the process of implementing the new action plans;
- financial expertise in implementing the instruments within the Integrated Planning System has been delivered;
- the lawfulness of the operations and activities with financial implications has been evaluated;
- the necessary support for SRI's units in the process of public acquisitions has been granted.

The activities carried out by the specialized structure have led to a **correct management of the financial resources allocated to SRI** and to the adjustment of the resources to the priorities.

The legality in using the financial resources and the adjustment of the internal audit to the laws and procedures were validated by the **inspections conducted by the Court of Auditors**, which did not find any financially-related vulnerabilities or risks in the activities carried out by SRI.

CHAPTER V

COOPERATION WITH THE CIVIL SOCIETY

SRI's 2008 public relations priorities included a better cooperation with civil society, promoting Safety/Security Culture and developing research projects with Romanian academic environment.

SRI defined the parameters for its own communication and public relations strategy and launched projects that extend the profile activities, from people interaction and accurate/well-formed information of the mass media, to activities promoting new security concepts and supporting a professional career in the intelligence service.

V.1. Civil society relations and security education

Throughout the transforming process, SRI has had a constant concern to develop the cooperation with the civil society, thus taking actions towards better informing the Romanian society regarding security issues and the role of citizens in ensuring the protection against present risks and threats.

2008 was a first for SRI in terms of “open doors”, with **three major events organized under the concept of “intelligence diplomacy”**:

- **the Young Atlanticist’s Summit**, held in conjunction with the official NATO Summit, which brought together over 120 young professionals representing allied and partnership for peace countries. The success of this initiative could be attributed to the presence of high officials (including Secretary General Jaap de Hoop Schaeffer, Afghan President Hamid Karzai and UK Foreign Secretary David Miliband);
- **the “Society, Democracy, Intelligence” roundtable**, held at SRI’s headquarters, with the presence of opinion leaders, journalists and college/university professors. For the first time, the subject of the debate was SRI’s “Information Strategy” project;
- **the Master in Information Analysis** organized by SRI in cooperation with the Department of Sociology and Social Assistance (within the University of Bucharest). It is the first master of this type in Romania, and lectures have been given by professors from the University of Bucharest and also by SRI experts.

Through the Information Centre for Security Culture, SRI has continued to encourage civil society (also by a more open attitude regarding SRI’s role and missions) to take part in the institution’s efforts to **promote the security culture**.

SRI (co)hosted seminars, information sessions, work group meetings, roundtables, debates, conferences, symposiums with national/international participation, in which subjects relevant to present concerns in the EU and Euro-Atlantic Space were discussed.

To ensure a continuous view towards SRI’s activities, our web site has been regularly updated, with initiatives in public relations and articles published in the “Intelligence” magazine.

SRI has also continued to focus on the younger generation by implementing the “Terrorism... next to us” project in 8 counties with 1,700 participants.

As a result of SRI's attitude towards public relations, social studies carried out during 2008 showed a **general increase** in the public trust in the institution (with variations between 38% and 45%). Opinions regarding the transformation process were mostly positive, with a summed (partial or total) level of trust as high as 68%.

The good public image and the institutional stability have contributed to a positive perception of a career in SRI, the institution being an attractive option on the labor market.

V.2. Public and mass-media relations

The enhanced dialogue has led to a **major increase of communication in the virtual environment** (up to 44%). As a consequence, in 2008, SRI received **2,135 email messages** (compared to 1,479 in 2007). Also, during the same period, **10,214 petitions** and **3,114 audience requests** were received from citizens.

In observance of the provisions of the Law no.544/2001 regarding **free access to public interest information**, **42** petitions related to such requests were answered.

In 2008, there was a significant decrease (by 54%) in the number of **complaints concerning SRI's personnel**, number that dropped to 25.

SRI has enhanced communication with mass-media in order to better inform the public about the role, mandate and undergone activities and to create an unaltered public profile.

These actions were:

- informing media representatives about the general-interest activities that had been made public;
- answering to over 40 requests to public information (according to the Law no.544/2001).
- organising "open-doors" activities in order to enhance the dialogue with the mass-media representatives.

V.3. Transfer of former-"Securitate" files

During 2008, **SRI has sped up the transfer of the documents created by the former Securitate**, as part of a commitment towards the Romanian society. In total, **32,319 files** with **55,931 volumes** (26.255 files with 44.552 volumes from the local counties and 6.064 files with 11.379 volumes from the central archive) were transferred to the National Council for the Study of ex-Securitate Archives (CNSAS).

The documents given to CNSAS also included **125** personnel files of "Securitate" officers whose names were published in the Official Monitor as members of former repressive police, and **34,932** evidence notes.

SRI has also constantly supported CNSAS' activity by promptly answering the Council's requests.

CHAPTER VI PRIORITIES FOR 2009

According to the landmarks established by the “2007-2010 Strategic Perspective”, SRI will put into practice the necessary measures to accomplish the next objectives:

- **consolidate the knowledge capacity on security issues** and trends in short and medium term;
- **develop the prevention and counteraction capabilities** – independently or within internal/external cooperation formulas – **of risk factors and threats to national security and Romanian allies**;
- **effective use of the opportunities to promote national interests and to support the security values in Euro-Atlantic context**;
- continue the approaches of **institutional flexibility to ensure the conditions to adapt and react in real-time to present security challenges**.

Scopul procesului de modernizare este transformarea Serviciului într-o organizație deplin integrată în societatea informațională, cu o **structură flexibilă și procese interne dinamice**, care să permită **adaptarea permanentă la mediul de securitate și abordarea pro-activă a responsabilităților atribuite prin lege**.

The purpose of modernization process is the SRI's transformation into an organization fully integrated in the information society, with a flexible structure and dynamic internal processes that allow a permanent adaptation to the security environment and a pro-active approach to its legal responsibilities.

The Service will consider the following directions of action:

- **evaluating the efficiency of new organizational formulas and the communication and intra-institutional cooperation flows**;
- **adapting the planning tools of activity** and initiating the first complete cycle of integrated multi-annual planning (2010-2014);
- **developing the middle level management capabilities and stimulating the horizontal cooperation** to link in real time the strategic decision to tactical evolutions;
- **consolidating and technologically improving the IT&C infrastructure and specific technical abilities** of a modern intelligence service;
- **modernizing human resources management** through reevaluating the training process, putting into practice some appropriate tools for motivation and professional development and developing a new model carrier for the intelligence officer.

Given the characteristics of the security environment, the Romanian Intelligence Service will focus its resources on:

- **improving the tools for the monitoring of the national security risk** and permanently connecting the activities to the threats dynamics and the opportunities to promote the national interests.

From this perspective, the RIS activity in 2009 will focus on:

- **the effects of the international economical crisis** on the over-all social-economic situation, in order to identify the risk sources, the factors and – within the

limits of our responsibilities – some possible ways of countering or diminishing their impact;

- **energy security issues**, with a focus on identifying the risks and the evolution perspectives, respectively possible ways to promote national interests in the European and international context;
- **corruption and deficiencies in the management of public resources** likely to affect national security;
- **hostile espionage activities** undertaken by foreign services that aim to obtain unauthorized access to classified information or to influence the decision process in directions contrary to national security interests;
- **international terrorist phenomenon** with potential influences in Romania;
- transborder risks, with a focus on organized crime;

- **consolidating and improving the Service's analytical abilities and its relations with legal customers.**

The Service will act for:

- **the appropriate dissemination** of the obtained information, through increasing the quality of its analytical products and permanently relating them to the customers needs;
- **a better use of the analytical structures** in the orientation and sizing of the operative efforts;
- optimizing the analysts' training and professional development programs;
- **consolidating the abilities of the information integration**, through the improvement of multisource analysis tools;
- **consolidating the early warning ability**, by efficient exploitation of open sources;

- ensuring the necessary tools and **fulfilling SRI's responsibilities in the fields where the Service is national or designated authority.**

In 2009, the following will be considered priorities:

- continuing the improvement of the procedures on the cooperation and technical coordination within the of National System of Prevention and Counteraction of Terrorism , according to the Supreme Council of National Defense decisions;
- developing the CYBERINT capabilities and creating a potential for proper answer to IT&C security threats;
- optimizing the procedural framework and the activities for protection of the national, NATO and EU classified information;

- **undertaking technological development of the intelligence activity**, especially of some new information collection and management platforms which allow the efficient valorification of modern technologies in our Service's activities.

SRI will continue to implement the necessary measures for:

- adapting the technological capabilities and operational procedures of the National Center of Communication Interception to the operative and cooperation needs;
- developing the technical capabilities of collecting information;
- creating an integrated IT infrastructure able to provide real-time IT&C services and, thus, ensure the electronic management of the internal flows of information;

- **consolidating the cooperation with national security institutions** and stimulating the activities related to the information of the prosecuting authorities;
 - **adopting a new concept on the international cooperation** that will include tools for optimizing consultation procedures among national institutions represented in external cooperation formats;
 - **protecting the institutional security**, by updating procedures and tools for an appropriate protection of its own activity, infrastructure and personnel;
 - **continuing and optimizing the cooperation with the civil society as well as SRI's public communication.**
-