

PROGRAM NAȚIONAL (FSI)

IDENTIFICAREA AUTORITĂȚILOR DESEMNAȚE

Autoritățile competente responsabile de sistemele de management și control

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Sistemul de gestiune și control

The Ministry of Internal Affairs is designated to manage the general framework for the financial and strategic planning, management, implementation and audit of the funds granted to Romania by the Internal Security Fund.

According to the Government Decision no 962/29.10.2014, the Schengen Directorate within the MoIA is designated as the **Responsible Authority** and shall be responsible for the proper management and control of the national programme and shall handle all communication with the Commission.

The Audit Authority within the Court of Accounts of Romania is designated as the Audit Authority for the funds awarded by the ISF.

The General Directorate for Financial Mechanism and Non Refundable Financial Instruments within European Funds Ministry is designated as **Delegated Authority**.

The General Financial Directorate within Ministry of Internal Affairs is designated as **Delegated Authority**

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1. REZUMAT

ISF Borders

The national strategy concerning **border control and surveillance (43,86% of ISF Borders)** aims to improve the intervention capacity in the border area and to enhance the border control capabilities at EU external borders by implementing new border control technologies in order to respond to an increase in the migration pressure at the external borders. In order to ensure optimal communication and border surveillance and service continuity for relevant IT systems such as N.SIS II, RO will continue the modernization of the communication and border infrastructure, to implement a disaster recovery solution for relevant IT systems. RO will establish Regional Coordination Centres for EUROSUR with the support of the fund. In addition RO, will conduct training of IT and communication specialists involved in technical administration, monitoring and operation of relevant systems.

Under operating support maintenance and technical support for Ministry of Internal Affairs' IT&C existing systems(e.g. N.SIS II, SIRENE) as well as maintenance for specific border equipment and border surveillance systems will be assured (+/40% of ISF Borders).

Within the field of **visa policy (12,53 % of ISF Borders)** the actions financed under the fund will focus on the upgrade of the consular infrastructure and equipping certain visa sections with specific systems and equipment (IT&C systems for the process of visa issuing, security equipment, furniture, etc.) and implementing new legislative requirements in the field of IT&C systems related to visa issuance. The continuous use of VIS is a priority for which operating support will be used in order to finance maintenance costs in order to meet the necessary technical conditions for the future connection of N-VIS to C-VIS and to ensure the continuous functioning of the systems installed at the Consular Offices (CO).

ISF-Police

National Programme for ISF-Police will cover strategic priorities aimed at internal security in the context of ensuring European security in the following areas:

In order to **prevent and combat crime (37,7% of the ISF-Police allocation)** ISF will be used to develop national and operational capacities, joint investigations, training, exchange of information and investment in infrastructure in the following areas:

- prevention, investigation and combating cybercrime, especially payment card and on line fraud as well as cyber-attacks and child sexual exploitation,
- fight against trafficking in human beings,
- fight against drug trafficking,
- fight against corruption including on public procurement related to EU funds,

- improving analytical capacity,

RO will also focus on:

- improving protection and assistance to victims of THB and raising awareness of vulnerable groups through prevention campaigns, as well as an updated national referral mechanism on THB.

- exchange and dissemination of know-how, experience and best practices with relevant authorities from Republic of Moldova by providing specific training.

- developing National Passenger Information Unit,

- developing the identification and facial recognition system (NBIS) and interconnecting with EU law enforcement authorities through sTESTA.

With regard to the **management of risk and crisis**, 57,3% of the total ISF-Police will be allocated.

Based on the preventive approach, there is a need to keep up with the constant innovation proven by terrorists in the field of aviation.

In order to prevent the potential perpetrators taking advantage of any security breaches and in case explosive devices are set off in civil airports, there is a need to strengthen the aviation security, increase protection of passengers and staff in airports.

A special attention will be given to better training and endowment of intervention units, part of ATLAS network, in order to increase the speed reaction in case of crisis situations.

Under infrastructure, in order to increase its preparedness, RO intends to invest in improving capacity of gathering information in fight against crime and extension of SIENA Channel. With regards to critical infrastructure protection (CIP), RO will aim to increase the training level of CIP specialized personnel through implementation and development of dedicated tools and specific guidelines.

2. SITUAȚIA DE REFERINȚĂ DIN STATUL MEMBRU

Sinteza situației actuale (decembrie 2013) în statul membru pentru domeniile relevante pentru fond

Visa

RO has a network of 130 consular offices (74 CO outside the Schengen area) that have processed 159.061 visa applications in 2013. Consular network (29 CO), N-VIS and related systems were modernized through the Schengen Facility (SF) and External Borders Fund (EBF) and N-VIS is fully operational and ensures a proper functioning of the CO. In order to ensure the system availability, maintenance and upgrade are required for N-VIS and all related systems (CO physical security, detection systems for false and forged documents, etc.) along with investments in infrastructure and equipment, especially in locations (Bagdad, Rabat, Teheran, Abuja, Tripoli, Erevan, Pretoria, Washington, Cape Town, Hanoi, Cernăuți, etc) with high illegal migration risk, terrorist potential and/or significant number of short term visas.

Until March 2011 when Consular Personnel Training Centre (CPTC) was launched in Bucharest, consular staff was trained individually, whereas now the trainings are conducted by CPTC and 400 consular officers were trained since its opening.

The past national allocation for the implementation of the visa policy was 16.6 M€.

Borders

RO has an Integrated System for Border Security (ISBS) covering the entire border area, including 2070 km of EU external borders (1540 km blue border and 530 km land border) and 17 international airports. ISBS is composed of the following subsystems: surveillance, control, fixed and mobile communications, infrastructure, IT, mobility, integrated logistical support that include EUROSUR components. ISBS was financed by national and EU funds (PHARE, Transition Facility, SF, EBF).

Border checks and border surveillance

Coordination of border checks and surveillance of land, sea and air borders activities is achieved at territorial level with the support of General Inspectorate for Border Police (GIBP). Romanian National Coordination Centre (NCC) and within the NCC, the Operational Coordination Centre (OCC), are fully operational and located at GIBP HQ. There are 6 operational centres, each in charge of a neighbouring country and the Black Sea that communicate with Romanian Border Police (RBP) using TETRA terminals. RBP uses an IT application – eReporting to report any border events and based on this IT application national situational picture is created automatically. The analysis layer is not available yet.

Relevant border incidents are analysed, translated and uploaded in EUROSUR (installed in 2012) and shared with Frontex and other NCCs. An on-going project with BG on exchange of situational pictures aims at extending EUROSUR network at local level (Constanta, Timisoara, Giurgiu) and RBP also cooperates with authorities from R.MD, SRB and UKR to counter illegal migration and cross-border crime outside the scope of EUROSUR.

Due to an increase of the migration pressure on RO's external border (Western Balkans migratory route), especially

at the maritime and land borders(number of cases of illegal migration registered-8635 in 2012-2014) and in order to upgrade the technologies of border control based on the EU legislation(e.g.upgrading the technologies of fingerprints' scanning,iris pattern scanning,facial image scanning and procurement of new mobile pass technologies)is necessary to upgrade, modernize and maintain existing fixed and mobile surveillance systems and equipment(new surveillance radars,in order to be combined with the current surveillance systems of RBP,new surveillance portable cameras,etc.).

The set up and rendering of operational regional cooperation centres (RCC)is needed,taking into account the operative status(the increasing of the migration flow) and that the technical and operational capacity of the existing dispatchers is improper and inadequate,leading to the necessity of resizing(by increasing it),modernizing and upgrading the dispatchers in order to be changed into RCCs.Thus the provisions of the 1052/2013 Regulation can be correctly implemented.

A national Entry/Exit system is available in all border crossing points enabling an automated calculation of the duration of stay.

RBP plans to put into operation ABC gates.The action envisages the implementation of two complete systems comprising at least 1 ABC gate,at entrance and exit gates at the international Otopeni airport terminal.

During 2012-2014, 70% of EBF was allocated to land borders,27% to sea borders and 3% to air borders.

The past national allocation for the implementation of ISBS is 655 M€,during 2003-2014.

SIRENE

SIRENE Bureau was set up in 2004,within the International Police Cooperation Centre and it is fully operational since 2010 and processes information both from national authorities and other SIRENE Bureau including dedicated forms.The system consults relevant police systems using integrated web-services.Specific IT&C equipment and training for SIRENE operators were funded by PHARE and SF.In order to optimize the workflow of Schengen data and information exchange with national authorities such as SIRENE and its IT&C infrastructure constant development,maintenance and technical support services is neededAutomatic data transfer from the relevant data bases through IT integration platforms needs further developing.In the framework of SPOC's setting up for international police cooperation,SIRENE workflow application should avoid overlaps,multiple information dissemination(or requests) and time consuming processes that could affect the efficiency of the data exchange.

The past national allocation with regards to SIRENE is 786,379 Euro.

SIS II Implementation

Since 2010,SIS National Centre has implemented and rendered N.SIS by connecting it to SIS 1+ and furthermore to SIS II in April 2013.N.SIS II is composed by SIB solution (Steria Interconnection Box) containing SIS II national copy and NISA(National Information System for Alerts).SIS II was financed by national and EU funds(PHARE, SF, EBF).Maintenance and technical support services are needed to ensure a complete, correct and continuous functioning of N.SIS II hardware, software (commercial and developed) and communications and to keep N.SIS II

compliant with latest SIS II technical specifications and legal changes and requires maintenance, repair and/or replacement of its components. Taking into account N.SIS II upgrade and the evolution of IT&C technologies, it is necessary to ensure professional training for SIS National Centre specialists.

In case of unavailability of N.SIS II main site, there is a need to ensure a disaster recovery solution to enable a high level of business continuity.

The past national allocation for the implementation of SIS II is 9 M€.

The remaining recommendations to be implemented under the follow up process include three measures on land borders, three on SIS/SIRENE and one on data protection, some of them requiring financial resources e.g. for aerial support, maintenance of protective strip, disaster recovery and rolling out of the fixed network.

Crime preventing and combating

Taking into account the shortcomings in information exchange, insufficient technical capabilities, lack of specialized knowledge in the field of **cybercrime**, protection of IT systems, a secure on-line business environment, child protection against internet threats, institutional capacity building and development of public private partnerships (PPPs), still need further addressing. So far, RO ratified the CoE Cybercrime Convention and EU funds have been used in the field (PHARE, Schengen Facility, ISEC, CIPS).

Cybersecurity - The cyber threat level in RO is moderate, with an ascending trend due to risks stemming from the interest of certain states, hacktivism and criminal entities to compromise RO National Interest Cyber Infrastructures. There are also vulnerabilities caused by the low level of national cybersecurity due to insufficient cybersecurity expertise of personnel. Assurance of an optimal level of protection for MoIA IT&C infrastructure against cyber risks and vulnerabilities was accomplished in 2014 through the establishment of the cybersecurity system (CERT – INT) which will be connected to the national system, action fulfilled thanks to the contribution of EU structural funds 2007 – 2013. Ensuring the continuous training of experts is needed for enhancing cooperation between relevant actors. About 1,5 M€ was spent during 2007 – 2013 from the national budget by MoIA in the field of cyber security.

Trafficking drugs Due to an increased adaptation of the drug market to the socio-economical processes and mechanisms, there is a need for the use of modern techniques, to enable mobility of the antidrug units. RO uses EWS and sends all seizures data to EMCDDA and EUROPOL. Analyses on new trends are done periodically by specific indicators on drug types, trafficking routes and geo-political situation. The cooperation with the MS is ensured through information exchange channels, liaison officers, Europol, Interpol and SELEC. Drug related asset recovery is a priority. About 6,5 M€ were spent from the national budget in the field during 2009-2014.

Anticorruption Corruption is in an ascending trend considering that between 2013-2014 the number of prosecution files increased by 61% and the number of convicted persons increased by 35%. Prevention statistics show that the number of self-denouncement increased by 12% and positive integrity tests increased also by 21% proving the efficiency of activities developed by the unit.

Exchange of information - The RO NPIU was set up on basis of HOME/2012/ISEC"Setting up NPIU" and of HOME/2014/ISPF "Data exchange of the PIUs", but more funds are needed in order to implement the EU Directive 681/2016 and ensure the necessary conditions for increasing the number of air carriers connected to NPIU application and an appropriate solution of Disaster Recovery for the NPIU application. Also, further actions will be addressed in order to increase the information exchange and interoperability with existing IT systems and data bases with other MS. An identification and facial recognition system (NBIS) will be developed and interconnected with other national information systems (SNRI, IPOL, SIRENE, AFIS).

THB - While the investigation conducted resulted in a significant number of traffickers convicted (252 in 2013, 269 in 2014), there are still problems with anticipating and responding to the evolution of crime patterns mainly due to the lack of mobility of investigation teams. Regarding victims of human trafficking there is a need to develop the National Identification and Referral Mechanism especially for the transnational referral of victims of human trafficking from destination countries (increase from 79 in 2011 to 120 in 2012) that maintains an ascending trend (from January to May 2014 – 14 victims, from January to May 2015 – 49 victims). The increased victimisation rate calculated in 2012 (from 5,46 in 2011 to 5,50 in 2012) proves a paramount claim to try to reduce the risk factors through public awareness. Victimisation rate is the victim/ population balance which is calculated thus: for X year = identified victims in X year x 100 000/ Romanian population in X year.

Risk and crisis

Preventing and countering terrorism

RO is not facing a home-grown or “imported” terrorism, however internal security situation is influenced by security developments in Middle East and North Africa. In particular, given that RO is a place of transit or refuge for third country nationals coming from high risk countries, civil aviation security plays an essential role. Due to the high increasing passenger flows (7.643.467 in 2013, 8.317.168 in 2014, 8.921.335 foreseen for 2015 in Henri Coandă airport), in case of an airport being targeted, it could result in a high number of civilian casualties. Therefore measures to consolidate aviation security through training and improving the capacity to detect explosives at airports are needed. 13 M€ was spent by GIRP from the national budget for countering terrorism.

Critical infrastructure protection-Based on the Directive 2008/114, national legislation has identified and designated National critical infrastructure (NCI) in 10 sectors and a security liaison officer (SLO) for every NCI. Due to the lack of an organised regular training system, one of the objectives of the RO CIP strategy is the training and professionalization of the CIP experts, the basis for setting out the competency-based occupational standard for the SLO profession. In this respect, setting up a unitary framework for regular training and authorization of SLOs is needed to provide access to best practices and methodologies, new technical developments, ensuring less bureaucracy and effective use of resources. In 2014 MoIA spent from the national budget 0.22 M€ in the field.

Security of explosives- Besides EU Regulation no. 300/2008 on common aviation security standards, there is also a National Programme for Aeronautical Security enhancing detection of explosives. The RO authority in airport security has no canine unit for detecting explosive substances when checking suspicious/dangerous packages, as well as in security checks at civil airports. Dogs provide the advantage of being used both in airport patrols and in security control of cargo and mail for deterrence purposes. The endowment is needed to increase the capacity on

pyrotechnical interventions and to efficiently identify explosives.

IT&C—Since 90's, IT systems have been developed within MoIA's units as sectorial systems implemented at territorial level with a wide diversity of equipment and products. Since 2000 the Integrated Voice&Data Communications Network (IVDCN) of MoIA was developed down to the territorial level, funded by RO in the amount of 135 M€. Most IVDCN' equipment has 6 to 12 years of operating, becoming obsolete and causing difficult maintenance, leading to a major risk of failure. IVDCN is interconnected with sTESTA, SISNET, SIENA and Intranet EU systems to ensure information exchange within cooperation systems as SIS, INTERPOL and EUROPOL.

3. OBIECTIVELE PROGRAMULUI

Obiectiv specific	1 - Sprijinirea unei politici comune în materie de vize
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Within the visa policy, RO will aim to support and expand the existing capacity at national level and ensure the correct application of the Union *acquis* with regards to visas in response to the weaknesses identified at Union level.

RO will adopt a strategic approach financing the specific priorities which will be addressed by the current NP:

- to further develop the N-VIS and to implement VIS MAIL, since the technical specifications launched for this new communications system will upgrade and unite VIS MAIL I and VISION, resulting in a single communications platform for VIS at EU level

- to implement future upgrades in order to align the N-VIS with EU requirements and to continue investments in the consular field by developing the specific systems of the consular offices as well as their infrastructure.

RO has identified as an issue to be addressed by the current NP, the risk of unavailability of N-VIS, the wear and tear of the system and of all related systems as well as physical wear of infrastructure and consular equipment. Therefore, MFA ensures a continuous functioning of N-VIS and consequently, in this respect, the financed measures will lead to the development of MFA's operational capacity in the visa policy area by improving the short visa issuing procedures in line with European legislation. Furthermore, it will lead to the upgrade of N-VIS and VIS MAIL systems according to the performance standards required by C-VIS by procuring specific services, hardware and software components. Non-functional components will be replaced with last generation equipment.

In the field of Common Visa Policy, RO plans to use ISF only to finance actions included in NO 1.

In this respect, more than 5.5 M€ will be allocated from the national budget both co-financing and additional funding.

Obiectiv național	1 - Capacitate națională
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A1 Further developing the N-VIS, VIS MAIL and other IT&C equipment used for supporting the issuing of visas:

- Integration of all systems related to N-VIS with the customized software applications at the level of MFA;

- Replacement of non-functional components of the existing systems with last generation hardware equipment in order to ensure a proper functioning of VIS and VIS mail.

Desired outcome: To ensure continuous and optimal functioning of N-VIS.

A2 Increasing the security of the consular offices:

- Purchase of last generation hardware equipment compatible and fully operational with the existing specific systems installed at CO in order to ensure the necessary security conditions for the premises where N-VIS and VIS MAIL are functioning.

Examples of specific consular equipment to be purchased: access control systems, video surveillance and fire detection systems, building security alarm systems, IT&C network, security gate and baggage scanners, ticketing systems, detection systems for false and forged documents, etc.

Desired outcome: To increase the security of minimum 40 CO, resulting in better safety conditions for the consular staff and visa applicants.

A3 Ensuring the adequate infrastructure necessary for the consular offices in the field of visa issuing:

- Modernization, rearranging/extension works for RO CO.

A number of minimum seven CO will be upgraded using ISF in areas with high illegal migration risk, terrorist potential and/or significant number of short stay visas: Bagdad, Rabat, Teheran, Abuja, Tripoli, Erevan, Pretoria, Washington, Cape Town, Hanoi, Cernăuți, etc. This list is open to changes, since new locations will be added in time according to further developments of the RO consular network. The upgrade process will combine installation of security features and extension of the consular premises, according to necessities. While the EU funding will mainly be allocated according to the share of the total workload of any given CO (in relation with the short stay visa processing workload) other criteria will also be used, e.g. locations with high illegal migration risk, terrorist potential, etc. The EU common short stay visa policy, including the necessary security conditions for issuing short stay visas, has to be observed by EU member states, including the Schengen candidates, and implemented to all CO, without applying restrictive criteria, e.g. short stay visa processing workload, geographical location, etc.

The amount of co-funding related to refurbishment, furnishing premises and other investments going beyond security related ones, will be proportionate to the share of short stay visa processing in the overall workload of a given consulate.

Desired outcome: To ensure the necessary infrastructure conditions for at least seven CO.

Obiectiv național	2 - Acquis-ul Uniunii
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Staff training, both at central level, and at the consular offices, is carried out through seminars focused on visa, VIS and best practices, by regular courses/training sessions for the consular personnel organized on-line or at the CPTC. Training of the posted consular staff is ensured using the e-learning platform integrated in N-VIS. The staff may access tutorials about the system, but also the published instructions and the Consular Manual which is constantly updated.

For the training of the consular staff, MFA undertakes the following measures:

Endowment with specific equipment of the consular offices or other locations (National centre for Visas or Consular Training Centre both located in Bucharest).

- Organisation of training sessions for staff, both at central level, as well as at the diplomatic missions and consular offices focused on visa, VIS and best practice
- Organization of training programmes for the personnel within the diplomatic missions, using the available N-VIS facilities
- Organization of seminars with international participation on co-operation in the consular domain
- Training in the field of consular crisis management

The permanent update of the training programmes and of the training instruments is available for the consular staff by using the e-learning component of N-VIS.

The training related actions are not financed under the NP.

Obiectiv național	3 - Cooperare consulară
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Currently, RO is developing a line of measures such as: common exercises for consular cooperation and common reunions for information exchange as measures related to consular cooperation with Schengen States and other actions/initiatives in the field of consular cooperation.

Acțiune specifică	1 - Cooperare consulară
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Romania will participate in Specific Action "Consular Cooperation Mechanism on SCHENGEN - visa Processing (CCM)" lead by Belgium. Romania will participate in the anti-fraud workshops and will attend the steering committees.

Obiectiv specific	2 - Frontiere
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Within this specific objective, RO will aim to support and expand the existing capacity at national level, develop Eurosur in accordance with Union law and guidelines and ensure the correct application of the Union acquis on border control.

RO will adopt a strategic approach, based on national strategies in the field.

The specific strategic priorities which will be addressed by the current NP are the following:

- To ensure and maintain a high level of border check and surveillance, including by introducing and using modern technologies;
- To ensure the operational capacity at Schengen standards and implementation of European Union acquis in the field of integrated border management, control and security;

- To strengthen the capacities of preventing illegal migration and cross-border crime, in line with the provision of art. 3.3, par. b), of ISF Borders Regulation;

- To strengthen cooperation at national level between institutions / authorities with competence in border management to ensure increased coherence in the legal, operational and institutional field.

In order to strengthen the capacities of preventing illegal migration, the NP will also ensure the upgrade of border surveillance system, border infrastructure, and also modernization of border control and surveillance equipment.

Also, the NP addresses the following strategic objectives: a complete and proper functioning of N.SIS II, its maintenance and security according to MoIA's Strategy for IT&C, training of the technical and administrative staff of SIS National Centre, implementation and rendering operational of N.SIS II disaster recovery solution, development, up-grade and adaptive maintenance of the SIRENE application.

In this respect, above 4,2 M€ will be allocated from the national budget as co-financing.

Obiectiv național	1 - EUROSUR
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The daily cooperation between the OCC and Risk Analysis Service within the GIBP is well established since the creation of the NCC. In the same time, these two structures cooperate in good conditions during the participation to the Analysis Layer User Group meetings. In order to ensure the capability of the Risk Analysis Service to visualize the events registered at the external borders of the EU, one workstation connected to the EUROSUR application has been installed.

All the funding priorities listed below are supported with the ISF Borders and will contribute to the implementation of Eurosur.

A1 Investments to national components of EUROSUR through the set-up of Regional cooperation centers :

- Setting up RCCs in Iasi, Sighetu Marmatiei, Timisoara, Constanta (IT&C equipment, furniture).

Desired outcome: Operationalization of 4 RCCs and integration of data from sensors installed at external borders

A2 Investments for upgrading the border surveillance system:

- Expertise and consolidation of radio communication towers, enhancement of the transport capacity of microwave links

- Implementation of communication systems for data transmission from sensors installed on mooring pontoons to the Control and Command Centers (software application for integration with Control and Command Centers application)

- Implementation of mobile surveillance platforms (mobile communication and surveillance equipment set-up on platforms for areas where surveillance cannot be realized through fixed infrastructure)
- Implementation of new surveillance technologies, sets for facilitating the capturing and sending images, geo-detection systems
- Upgrade of integrated surveillance system for Danube river (SCOD)

Desired outcomes: To modernize the fixed communication and surveillance systems, to ensure new surveillance and control technologies at the external borders.

Obiectiv național	2 - Schimbul de informații
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RBP cooperates and exchanges information with the relevant national authorities, in fields such as maritime rescue (National Agency for SAR), asylum and migration (General Inspectorate for Immigration), law enforcement (Romanian Police), based on legislation in force and protocols. The information is exchanged upon request, regarding specific cases, via e-mail, fax and phone.

Obiectiv național	3 - Standarde comune ale Uniunii
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A3 Develop ABC Gates with the funding priority namely Implementation of two ABC gates in Henri Coanda International Airport in Bucharest

Desired outcome: To optimize the traffic flow in the BCP.

Obiectiv național	4 - Acquis-ul Uniunii
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With regards to the Schengen evaluation recommendations the following action will be addressed by the national programme:

A5 Investments linked to N.SIS II and SIRENE: Implementing disaster recovery solution in order to ensure business continuity for N.SIS II, in case of unavailability N.SIS II main site

Desired outcome: To ensure fully operationalization of N.SIS II disaster recovery technical solution

The remaining Schengen evaluation recommendations (acquisition of helicopters, maintenance of protective strip) will be supported by national budget and other resources.

Obiectiv național	5 - Provocări viitoare
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In situations of increased pressure at external border, there are procedures in place aiming at relocating forces from neighbouring border police sectors, in the first phase, and secondly by involving other law enforcement agencies, if required.

Promotion of Smart border package is a future challenge for RO and if during the implementation process of the National Programme savings will be registered, RO will revise its financing priorities.

Obiectiv național	6 - Capacitate națională
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A4 Investments related to building and upgrading infrastructure at borders:

- Construction works, rehabilitation and modernization of RBP's facilities

Desired outcome: To ensure adequate working conditions for the BP through the modernization of at least 4 BCPs

A5 Investments linked to N.SIS II and SIRENE:

- Providing specialized technical training for SIS National Centre staff responsible for implementing, operating, monitoring, administration and help-desk for N.SIS II system, both for main and disaster recovery sites (

- Acquisition of hardware and software infrastructure, development/upgrade of SIRENE

Desired outcomes: Optimizing workflow related to information exchange with the national authorities and other SIRENE bureau and improving technical professional skills SIS National Centre specialists

A6 Purchase/modernization of equipment for border control:

- Acquisition of equipment for the improvement of checks at borders (document readers, spectral video comparators for identifying false/forged documents, portable equipment for examination of documents and visas, UV lamp, etc.)

- Acquisition/modernization of equipment and systems used for detection/ identification and alert (special surveillance vehicles, portable thermo-vision cameras with cooling, night vision equipment, etc.)

- Purchase of hardware and upgrade of software solution for plate recognition system

- Purchase of video/audio equipment for interview rooms located in air BCPs

Desired outcomes: To increase the border control through purchase of at least 3400 pcs of border control equipment, to increase the reaction capability through purchase of at least 10 maintenance services for at least 50 special vehicles, purchase of at least 80 maintenance service for at least 130 thermo vision cameras, to modernize plate recognition system for 4 BCPs

A7 Upgrade of specific border surveillance equipment:

- Purchase of support equipment for the border control related elements of the Tetra communication platform
- Replacement/upgrade of old technical equipment with modern equipment and software for RBP IT system related to border control
- Modernization of RBP's data-voice communication system and of videoconference system for the purposes of border control

Desired outcomes: To modernize TETRA system through maintenance service contracts of the components for at least 3 years and replacement of at least 200 terminals, to optimize RBP IT system through purchase of at least 900 pcs of equipment for I and II line of control, to ensure continuous functioning of RBP's data-voice communication system and videoconference system through upgrade and modernization

Acțiune specifică	2 - Echipamente FRONTEX
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Acquisition of mobility means and surveillance equipment (2 thermovision vehicles) required by Frontex Agency in order to be deployed for joint operations.

Obiectiv specific	3 - Sprijin operațional
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România confirmă respectarea acquis-ului Uniunii în materie de frontiere și vize.

România confirmă respectarea standardelor și orientărilor Uniunii privind buna guvernare în materie de frontiere și vize, în special Catalogul Schengen privind controlul frontierelor externe, Manualul practic pentru polițiștii de frontieră, precum și Manualul privind vizele.

Obiectiv național	1 - Sprijin operațional pentru vize
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In terms of the National Strategy for the Integrated State Border Management the consular service fulfills activities outside the territory of the EU/Schengen Area, i.e. in the countries of origin and transit.

According to the provisions of the National Strategy for the Integrated State Border Management, a key component of the concept regarding the security of Romanian state border is an adequate visa policy, which is harmonized with the EU visa policy.

RO aims to ensure the maintenance for N-VIS and VIS MAIL in order to meet the necessary technical conditions for the future connection of N-VIS to C-VIS.

Also, given the specific of the consular activity and the local conditions of each third country, the degree of wear and tear of the existing equipment requires measures to ensure the continuous functioning of all specific systems installed at the Cos and CTPC, through maintenance and post-warranty services.

A4 Maintenance for N-VIS, VIS MAIL and other specific equipment and systems:

- Maintenance for N-VIS and VIS MAIL

- Maintenance and post warranty support for the specific systems installed at the COs and CPTC

Desired outcome: To ensure a proper functioning of N-VIS and VIS MAIL and of the specific systems installed at the COs and CPTC.

Obiectiv național	2 - Sprijin operațional pentru frontiere
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During the previous financial frameworks, substantial investments were made for the development of the ISBS, N.SIS and SIRENE systems. Within the current exercise, the main priority is to keep maintained and updated the ISBS's subsystems and also N.SIS II and SIRENE.

Staff costs and training for border guards is ensured through national budget.

Actions to be financed through operation support:

A9 Maintenance of IT systems:

- Acquisition of maintenance and technical support for IT&C N.SIS II infrastructure
- Acquisition of maintenance and technical support for NISA
- Acquisition of maintenance and technical support for SIB solution
- Hardware and software maintenance as well as technical support for the SIRENE application

Desired outcomes: To ensure the maintenance of N.SISII in order to provide continuous services, complying with availability, continuity and performance requirements imposed by the central SISII, to ensure the maintenance of SIRENE operational and capable in order to provide continuous services

A10 Costs of maintaining fixed and mobile border control equipment and systems:

- Preventive and corrective maintenance services for the surveillance systems (SCOD and SCOMAR)
- Preventive and corrective maintenance services for maritime mobility (maritime surveillance ship, patrolling and intervention boats, etc.)
- Maintenance for the fixed surveillance systems installed at external borders, rehabilitation of the infrastructure for the fixed surveillance systems (other than SCOD and SCOMAR)
- Maintenance services for night vision equipment, surveillance and communication special vehicles, for portable thermo-vision cameras and for the pilot project of sensor-based surveillance system in Halmeu BCP

- Maintenance of equipment and systems used for detection/ identification and alert(special surveillance vehicles, portable thermo-vision cameras with cooling, night vision equipment)
- Maintenance of TETRA system
- Maintenance of fixed communication system of RBP's data-voice communication system and of videoconference system

Desired outcome: To ensure the maintenance of border control systems and equipment according to operational needs

Obiectiv specific	5 - Prevenirea și combaterea criminalității
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Taking into account the needs identified in the baseline situation (insufficient technical capabilities, insufficient infrastructure, lack of specialized knowledge, shortcomings in information exchange), RO will focus on six main operational objectives, namely:

1. enhancing of technical and investigative capabilities, by setting up an investigation laboratory for cybersecurity risks and vulnerabilities, a centre for continuous training of cybersecurity experts, acquiring laboratory equipment for monitoring, reporting, analysis and identification of new illicit substances, specialised technique equipped vehicles for anticorruption, minilab vehicles for cybercrime.
2. training in the fields of cybercrime, THB, anticorruption, integrated operational and strategic analysis, investigation, identification and forensic analysis of digital evidences
3. investments in infrastructure and equipment such as SIENA extension, updating data base applications specific software and hardware for cybercrime.
4. protection of victims through investigative capacity and raising awareness by policing instruments, training, endowment, prevention campaigns and updated data collection system.
5. exchange of information through sTESTA and ensure effective cooperation at EU external borders by improving the bilateral cooperation with relevant authorities from Moldova according to the provisions of the Government Programme.
6. Development of National Passenger Information Unit.

In each area, RO will adopt a strategic approach, based on national strategies (Strategy on countering organised crime, anticorruption, cyber-security, National Strategy against Trafficking in Persons) and the EU policy cycle for organised and serious international crime.

For each national priority identified in the strategy there is a corresponding national budget, different from the budget allocated from external funds, as follows:

- For anticorruption, for 2015 – 2018, above 74.7 M€ foreseen as needed by MoIA
- For cybersecurity ,above 4.3 M€ foreseen as needed until 2020
- For cooperation with Moldova, above 0.15 M€ foreseen as needed until 2020

- For cybercrime, above 1.8 M€ foreseen as needed for 2015 – 2018
- For antidrug, above 2 M€ foreseen as needed until 2018
- For EU policy cycle, above 48.7 M€ foreseen as needed for 2015 – 2018

Obiectiv național	1 - C - prevenire și combatere
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NP will ensure the upgrade of the IT hardware and software infrastructure, data base applications and investigative data exchange availability. An objective is SIENA extension, from central level towards county police units, having a major impact on cross-border criminal prevention and investigations. The other objective is the upgrade of the data gathering national system on THB, according to Directive no. 36/2011 and the EU Strategy on THB.

RO is entirely dedicated to implementing the EMPACT priorities and is actively participating in all the priorities of the present EU policy cycle. Our commitment is confirmed by assuming the driver position for the payment card fraud and co-driver for cyber-attacks priorities, but also by the full involvement in drafting and implementing the activities of the OAPs. Funding available will provide RO the necessary infrastructure to enhance the capacity to better merge and coordinate the national efforts for combating serious and organized crime (EMPACT priorities), having in mind that RO has already achieved considerable and effective results in terms of fight against human trafficking or combating cybercrime, as well as on other priorities.

A1- preventing and combating cybercrime and ensuring cyber security:

- Developing technical tools and training for operational units in cyber-crime investigation
- Setting up a FORENSINT laboratory for cybersecurity risks and vulnerabilities analysis

Desired outcome: improved capacities to prevent investigate and combat cybercrime, especially payment card and on line fraud as well as cyber-attacks and child sexual exploitation, through a fully operational laboratory, 20 trainers, appropriate investigation methodology and technical means

A2–Preventing and combating THB:

- Preventing and combating trafficking in human beings through developing technical tools for joint investigations

Desired outcome: increased quality/number of detection and prosecution of THB

A3–Preventing and combating drugs trafficking:

- Preventing and combating drug trafficking through detection tools for identification and dismantling of drug trafficking networks.

Desired outcome: improved capabilities to fight against trafficking through strengthened cooperation and further endowment (e.g. detection tools)

A4 Fight against corruption:

- Preventing and combating corruption through special equipped vehicles which ensure the mobility and increase the reactionability (sting operations, integrity tests, operative surveillance and prevention activitie)

Desired outcome: increased prevention and combating corruption including on public

Obiectiv național	2 - C - schimbul de informații
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RO is connected to and part of the main important exchange of information channels such as EWS, SIENA, SIS II and IBIS (BrassTrax type, only for shells, not for projectiles).

Additional funding from ISF is still needed in order to develop National Passenger Information Unit, to develop the identification and facial recognition system (NBIS) and interconnection with EU law enforcement authorities through sTESTA, to extend SIENA channel, to set up a Public-private partnership (PPP) cooperation portal and to continue a former ISEC project, namely CYBEREX.

Other EU funds have been considered as useful alternatives. RO has developed actions related to trafficking of firearms using Europol funds for EMPACT and JITs activities.

The national budget also contributes in the field through financing of functioning of IBIS and maintenance (300.000 euro for 3 years),

Depending on the connectivity of the neighbouring countries, RO will reflect on the possibilities of connecting to SCEPYLT.

A5 Inter institutional cooperation and setting up public –private partnership:

- Continuation of cooperation with the private sector within PPPs for countering cybercrime and training for the competent authorities, mainly law enforcement prosecutors and judges (CYBEREX)

Desired outcome: Improved prevention activity through research and prevention projects and by setting up a PPPs cooperation portal.

A17 Developing National Passenger Information Unit (NPIU):

Improving the information exchange, on basis of Directive (EU) 2016/681 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the use of passenger name record (PNR) data for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of terrorist offences and serious crime, by setting up of new and developing of existing Passenger Information Units (PIU) at national level to develop and implement a Passenger Name Record IT system, as referred to in paragraph 1(e) of Article 4 of Regulation (EU) No 513/2014.

Desired outcome: Ensuring the development of existing national PIU to develop PNR, including ensuring the necessary conditions for increasing the number of air carriers connected to NPIU application and an appropriate solution for Disaster Recovery of the NPIU application.

A18 Developing the identification and facial recognition system (NBIS) and interconnecting with other EU law enforcement authorities through sTESTA

- Increasing the information exchange with other EU Member States and interoperability with existing IT systems and data bases.

Desired outcome: operationalization and interoperability of NBIS with other national information systems (SNRI, IPOL, SIRENE, AFIS), as well as developing an informatics systems for facial exploitation images and video recording..

Obiectiv național	3 - C - formare
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Where appropriate, training activities will be developed in close cooperation with CEPOL in order to implement the principles and standards set out through LETS.

A6 Training related to integrated operational and strategic analysis

Desired outcome: Improved analytical capacity through training of 60 analysts

A7 – Training related to cyber security:

- Setting up an adequately equipped training centre for the specialised training of public institutions cyber security experts (Cyber security training center)

Desired outcome: Improved level of cyber security expertise of at least 230 cyber security specialists working within public institutions

A8 – Training on preventing and combating corruption:

- Training on preventing and combating corruption including in public procurement related to EU funds for AGD staff and for institutions representatives from public administration

Desired outcome: Improved prevention and combating corruption activity in public administration in public procurement related to EU funds area through training sessions for above 1000 persons.

A9 transfer of know how in third countries:

- Bilateral cooperation with Republic of Moldova through exchange of know-how in cyber security, critical infrastructure protection, fight against corruption and crisis management

Desired outcome: Improved bilateral cooperation with relevant authorities from Republic of Moldova through trainings provided for 100 Moldovan specialists.

Obiectiv național	4 - C - sprijinul acordat victimelor
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Through the National Programme RO will aim to raise awareness among general public about the risks associated with human trafficking, with a specific target on vulnerable groups i.e. potential victims of trafficking. The prevention campaigns will aim at reducing all types of THB exploitation: sexual, labor, forced begging and will be implemented at national level.

A10 Victims identification and protection:

- Updated national identification and referral mechanism

- Implementation of prevention campaigns

Desired outcome: Improved protection and assistance to victims and raised awareness of vulnerable groups through at least three prevention campaigns, as well as an updated national referral mechanism on THB.

Obiectiv național	5 - C - evaluarea amenințărilor și a riscurilor
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Obiectiv specific	6 - Riscuri și situații de criză
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Based on the current situation and the gaps mentioned in baseline, RO drafts its strategies for each priority area, taking also in consideration the main EU Regulation and Directive in the field (Directive 2008/114, EU Regulation no. 300/2008, JAI Decision 617/2008).

In this respect, RO will give a special attention to the national responsibilities in the field of critical infrastructure protection, countering terrorism through strengthening aviation security, improving training level of staff and upgrading the IT infrastructure.

With regards to fight against **terrorism**, RO will focus on a preventive approach by financing trainings programs for personnel, canine units specialised in detection of explosives in particular in the field of civil aviation security.

In the period 2015-2018, 8.5 M€ were foreseen as needed by Romanian Police for fight against terrorism from the national budget.

Under **infrastructure**, RO intends to upgrade the existing IT tools and infrastructure whilst ensuring interoperability. Special emphasis will be placed on extending Europol 'SIENA channel at national level to all competent authorities involved in the fight against organised crime.

In the period 2015-2020, 51.5 M€ is foreseen as needed in IT&C infrastructure and services.

In order to accomplish the national responsibilities derived from transposing the Directive 2008/114/EC and raise the level of security and resilience of **critical infrastructures**, RO plans to implement specific measures and objectives established in the National strategy for critical infrastructure protection (training of relevant staff, sharing of best practices and lessons learned, developing the cooperation between CIP stakeholders both at national and European level).

Obiectiv național	1 - R - prevenire și combatere
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A11 – Detecting explosives in order to fight against terrorism:

- Setting up a canine unit for detecting explosives in the airports and improvement of specialised pyrotechnical interventions at national level

Desired outcome: Strengthened level of aviation security and specialised pyrotechnic interventions at civil airports.

A12 – Consolidation of aviation security:

- Developing and introducing ballistic protection elements in the airport

Desired outcome: Increased passengers' safety in one civil airport

Obiectiv național	2 - R - schimbul de informații
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Obiectiv național	3 - R - formare
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A13 – Training on countering terrorism and enhancing aviation security:

- Enhancing aviation security by training the staff in using radiosopic images and X Ray equipment

Desired outcome: Improved training level for at least 70% of the staff performing specific activities in the field of aviation security by using a computer based training platform

- Training session for special intervention units

Desired outcome: better response to crisis related to terrorism at national and EU level by increasing the training and endowment level of the personnel in order to increase the speed reaction.

In line with the provisions of JAI Decision 617/2008, in an EU member states' crisis situation, the specialized equipment bought through ISF funds can be used by ATLAS network in joint teams.

Obiectiv național	4 - R - Sprijinul acordat victimelor
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Obiectiv național	5 - R - infrastructură
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A14 Upgrade of the infrastructure in order to support fight against criminality:

- Police Human Intelligence (gathering information using new IT capabilities, operational procedures, and special vehicles for countering organised crime, antifraud, criminal investigations and support actions within JIT / EMPACT -OAPs)

- Modernization of the core of MoIA network for at least 40 operational nodes by communication equipment procurement and training for 40 technical personnel

- Operational data integration from various IT systems enabling police managers to have a complete picture of crimes and incidents for situations and awareness and development of preventing and reactive action plans

Desired outcome: Improved capacity of gathering information to be used by specialised units in fight against crime

A15 Ensure national infrastructure for a better data collection concerning international organized crime:

- Using SIENA channel by all police units with similar LEAs for information exchange and accessing data in a secure environment (SISPOL 2).

Desired outcome: Extension of SIENA Channel to 42 territorial police units

A16 Increasing the level of critical infrastructure protection:

- Setting up a dedicated national platform for regular training and authorisation for approximately 100 SLO's from 10 sectors and one handbook elaborated and disseminated

Desired outcome: Increased level of critical infrastructure protection and promoting CIWIN among national authorities as a European platform for info sharing and exchange of best practices regarding protection of ECIs.

Obiectiv național	6 - R - alertă timpurie și crize
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Obiectiv național	7 - R - evaluarea amenințărilor și a riscurilor
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CALENDAR ORIENTATIV

Obiectiv specific	ON/AS	Acțiune principală	Denumirea acțiunii	Începutul fazei de planificare	Începutul fazei de implementare	Începutul fazei finale
OS1 - Sprijinirea unei politici comune în materie de vize	ON1 - Capacitate națională	1	Further developing the N-VIS, VIS MAIL and other IT&C equipment used for supporting the issuing of	2015	2015	2020
OS1 - Sprijinirea unei politici comune în materie de vize	ON1 - Capacitate națională	2	Purchasing equipment for consular offices	2015	2015	2020
OS1 - Sprijinirea unei politici comune în materie de vize	ON1 - Capacitate națională	3	Rehabilitation/refurbishing visa sections/ consular offices	2015	2015	2020
OS2 - Frontiere	ON1 - EUROSUR	1	Investments for developing Romanian components of EUROSUR	2015	2015	2016
OS2 - Frontiere	ON1 - EUROSUR	2	Investments for upgrading the border surveillance system	2015	2015	2020
OS2 - Frontiere	ON3 - Standarde comune ale Uniunii	1	Develop ABC Gates (Automated Border Control)	2018	2018	2019
OS2 - Frontiere	ON4 - Acquis-ul Uniunii	1	Investments linked to N.SIS II and SIRENE	2015	2015	2016
OS2 - Frontiere	ON6 - Capacitate națională	1	Investments related to building and upgrading infrastructure at borders	2015	2015	2020
OS2 - Frontiere	ON6 - Capacitate națională	2	Investments linked to N.SIS II and SIRENE	2015	2015	2020
OS2 - Frontiere	ON6 - Capacitate națională	3	Purchase/modernisation of equipment for control at external borders	2015	2015	2020
OS2 - Frontiere	AS2 - Echipamente FRONTEX	1	Acquisition of mobility means and surveillance equipment required by Frontex Agency in order to be d	2015	2015	2015
OS3 - Sprijin operațional	ON1 - Sprijin operațional pentru vize	1	Maintenance for N-VIS, VIS MAIL and other specific equipment and systems	2015	2015	2020
OS3 - Sprijin operațional	ON2 - Sprijin operațional pentru frontiere	1	Maintenance of IT systems	2015	2015	2020
OS3 - Sprijin operațional	ON2 - Sprijin operațional pentru frontiere	2	Costs of maintaining fixed and mobile border control equipment and systems	2015	2015	2020
OS5 - Prevenirea și combaterea criminalității	ON1 - C - prevenire și combatere	1	Preventing and combating Cybercrime and ensuring cyber security	2015	2015	2017
OS5 - Prevenirea și combaterea criminalității	ON1 - C - prevenire și combatere	2	Preventing and combating THB	2015	2015	2016
OS5 - Prevenirea și combaterea criminalității	ON1 - C - prevenire și combatere	3	Preventing and combating drug trafficking	2015	2015	2016
OS5 - Prevenirea și combaterea criminalității	ON2 - C - schimbul de informații	1	Inter – institutional cooperation and setting up public – private partnership	2015	2016	2018
OS5 - Prevenirea și combaterea criminalității	ON2 - C - schimbul de informații	2	Developing National Passenger Information Unit	2017	2017	2020
OS5 - Prevenirea și combaterea criminalității	ON2 - C - schimbul de informații	3	Developing NBIS and interconnecting through sTESTA	2017	2017	2020
OS5 - Prevenirea și combaterea criminalității	ON3 - C - formare	1	training related to integrated operational and strategic analysis	2015	2015	2017
OS5 - Prevenirea și combaterea criminalității	ON3 - C - formare	2	training related to cybersecurity	2015	2016	2019
OS5 - Prevenirea și combaterea criminalității	ON3 - C - formare	3	Training on preventing and combating corruption	2015	2015	2019
OS5 - Prevenirea și combaterea criminalității	ON4 - C - sprijinul acordat victimelor	1	victims identification and protection	2015	2015	2018
OS6 - Riscuri și situații de criză	ON1 - R - prevenire și combatere	1	Detecting explosives in order to fight against terrorism	2015	2017	2019
OS6 - Riscuri și situații de criză	ON1 - R - prevenire și combatere	2	Consolidation of aviation security	2015	2016	2019

Obiectiv specific	ON/AS	Acțiune principală	Denumirea acțiunii	Începutul fazei de planificare	Începutul fazei de implementare	Începutul fazei finale
	combatere					
OS6 - Riscuri și situații de criză	ON3 - R - formare	1	Training on countering terrorism and enhancing aviation security	2015	2016	2019
OS6 - Riscuri și situații de criză	ON5 - R - infrastructură	1	Upgrade of the infrastructure in order to support fight against criminality	2015	2015	2020
OS6 - Riscuri și situații de criză	ON5 - R - infrastructură	2	Ensure national infrastructure for a better data collection concerning international organised crime	2015	2015	2017
OS6 - Riscuri și situații de criză	ON5 - R - infrastructură	3	Increasing the level of critical infrastructure protection	2015	2016	2016

5. INDICATORI COMUNI ȘI INDICATORII SPECIFICI PROGRAMULUI:

Obiectiv specific	1 - Sprijinirea unei politici comune în materie de vize			
Indicator	Unitate de măsură	Valoare de referință	Valoare țintă	Sursa datelor
C1 - Numărul de activități de cooperare consulară dezvoltate cu ajutorul fondului	Număr	0,00	0,00	Projects
C2.1 - numărul membrilor personalului care au participat la cursuri de formare privind aspecte legate de politica comună în materie de vize organizate cu ajutorul fondului	Număr	0,00	0,00	Projects
C2.2 - Numărul de cursuri de formare (ore efectuate)	Număr	0,00	0,00	Projects
C3 - numărul de posturi specializate în țări terțe finanțate prin intermediul fondului	Număr	0,00	0,00	Projects
C4.1 - Numărul de consulate care au fost dezvoltate sau modernizate cu ajutorul fondului raportat la numărul total de consulate	Număr	0,00	130,00	Projects
C4.2 - Procentajul de consulate care au fost dezvoltate sau modernizate cu ajutorul fondului raportat la numărul total de consulate	%	0,00	100,00	Projects

Obiectiv specific	2 - Frontiere			
Indicator	Unitate de măsură	Valoare de referință	Valoare țintă	Sursa datelor
C1.1 - Numărul membrilor personalului formați în domeniul managementului frontierelor cu ajutorul fondului	Număr	0,00	268,00	Projects
C1.2 - Numărul cursurilor de formare cu privire la aspecte legate de gestionarea frontierelor organizate cu ajutorul fondului	Număr	0,00	1.260,00	Projects
C2 - Numărul infrastructurilor de control la frontieră (controale și supraveghere) și al mijloacelor dezvoltate sau modernizate cu ajutorul fondului	Număr	0,00	4.594,00	Projects
C3.1 - Numărul de treceri ale frontierelor externe realizate prin intermediul porților pentru controlul automat la frontieră, instituite cu ajutorul fondului	Număr	0,00	440.000,00	Projects
C3.2 - Numărul total de treceri ale frontierelor	Număr	0,00	280.000.000,00	Projects
C4 - Numărul de infrastructuri naționale de supraveghere a frontierelor instituite/dezvoltate în continuare în cadrul EUROSUR	Număr	0,00	4,00	Projects
C5 - Numărul de incidente raportate de statului membru pentru menținerea tabloului situațional european	Număr	0,00	1.563,00	statistics

Obiectiv specific	5 - Prevenirea și combaterea criminalității
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Indicator	Unitate de măsură	Valoare de referință	Valoare țintă	Sursa datelor
C1 - Numărul de JIT și proiecte operaționale EMPACT susținute de fond, inclusiv statele membre și autoritățile participante	Număr	0,00	2,00	Projects
C2.1 - Numărul membrilor de personal responsabil cu aplicarea legii care au beneficiat de formare pe teme transfrontaliere cu asistență din partea fondului	Număr	0,00	12.402,00	Projects
C2.2 - Durata formării profesionale (efectuate) cu ajutorul fondului cu privire la subiecte transfrontaliere	Zile-persoană	0,00	4.151,00	Projects
C3.1 - Număr de proiecte în domeniul prevenirii criminalității	Număr	0,00	14,00	Projects
C3.2 - Valoarea financiară a proiectelor în domeniul prevenirii criminalității	în EUR	0,00	15.875.860,00	Projects
C4 - Numărul de proiecte susținute de fond, menite să îmbunătățească schimburile de informații privind aplicarea legii care au legătură cu sistemele de date, arhivele sau instrumentele de comunicare Europol (de exemplu, încărcătoare de date, extinderea accesului la SIENA, proiecte care au ca scop ameliorarea inputului pentru fișierele de analiză de lucru etc.)	Număr	0,00	3,00	Projects

Obiectiv specific	6 - Riscuri și situații de criză			
Indicator	Unitate de măsură	Valoare de referință	Valoare țintă	Sursa datelor
C1 - Numărul de instrumente instituite sau modernizate cu ajutorul fondului pentru facilitarea protecției infrastructurii critice de către statele membre în toate sectoarele economiei	Număr	0,00	90,00	Projects
C2 - Număr de proiecte privind evaluarea și gestionarea riscurilor în domeniul securității interne susținute de fond	Număr	0,00	2,00	Projects
C3 - Numărul de reuniuni ale experților, conferințe, ateliere, seminarii, publicații, site-uri internet și (online) consultări organizate cu ajutorul fondului	Număr	0,00	413,00	Projects

6. CADRU PENTRU PREGĂTIREA ȘI PUNEREA ÎN APLICARE A PROGRAMULUI DE CĂTRE STATUL MEMBRU

6.1 Parteneriat implicat în pregătirea programului

In drafting the National Programme, the Ministry of Internal Affairs – Schengen Directorate organized several consultations with the final beneficiaries of the fund: Romanian Police, Romanian Intelligence Service, Anticorruption General Directorate, Intelligence and Internal Protection Department, National Agency against Trafficking in Persons, Communications and Information Technology Directorate, Centre for Coordination of Critical Infrastructure Protection, Romanian Border Police, SIS National Centre, International Police Cooperation Centre, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The consultations had the purpose to define the existing necessities in the area of internal security and further identify the possible approaches and establish realistic targets in the context of the Internal Security Fund. Following the consultations, Ministry of Internal Affairs drafted a document, with detailed priorities and requirements for the future implementation of the Fund. The document shall guide the designated staff to manage the Fund as regards the implementation of the National Programme.

6.2 Comitetul de monitorizare

A Monitoring Committee will be established at national level, with representatives from the RA and the DA. The Monitoring Committee will be led by the Programme Responsible Officer, respectively the head of the RA. This Committee will analyze, half-yearly, the stage projects in the implementation phase, the indicators and if there are risks which can affect the achievement of projects' goals.

A Steering Committee will be established, at a high level, consisting in three state secretaries within the MoIA, who will coordinate the activities of the structures involved in this sector.

A Technical Committee consisting in experts of all the authorities involved in the management of the Fund will be established having the role to analyze a project situation and to identify possible solutions, whenever it will be the case.

Periodically, every beneficiary will elaborate progress reports for all projects and will be sent to the RA or the DA.

The reports made by the beneficiary will detail the following information: deviations from the projects (time, resources and financial) and from the indicators established, risks of not achieving the indicators, corrective measures for diminishing the risk/failure in achieving the indicators, application of the corrective measure.

6.3 Cadrul comun de monitorizare și de evaluare

The evaluation on the results and impact of actions financed under ISF will be performed by a specialized organization, which will be selected according to the national law on public procurement procedure, namely the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 34/2006, with its subsequent modifications.

Regarding the monitoring activities, these will be carried out by the RA and the Delegated Authorities, according with their responsibilities.

Also, monitoring and control visits will be carried out to the beneficiaries of the projects, according with an internal procedure that will be elaborated (on the spot visits).

During the monitoring/control visits the following aspects will be verified:

- the activities are performed according to the monitoring plan, without major delays;
- the results are achieved as expected, following the activities;
- the observance of the eligibility rules by the beneficiary;
- if the beneficiary complied with the legal provisions of the procurement law, if it is the case;
- the organization capacity of the beneficiary to manage and implement the projects;
- for the incurred expenditures, if the beneficiary has kept adequate and comprehensive supporting documents;
- the visibility of the EU co-financing and of the project, in accordance with the applicable rules.

6.4 Participarea partenerilor la punerea în aplicare, monitorizarea și evaluarea programului național

National Programme was drafted after the consultations with the relevant stakeholders, such as national and local public authorities, and international organizations will be organized, where is the case. The consultations had the purpose to define the role of the partners, the level of involvement and further identify the possible approaches and establish realistic responsibilities in the context of the Internal Security Fund. Following the consultations, National Programme covers all the detailed priorities and the requirements for the future implementation of the Fund.

6.5 Informare și publicitate

RO will ensure that a website or a website portal is provided with information on and access to the National Programme, will inform the potential beneficiaries about funding opportunities under the National Programme and will publicize to Union citizens the role and achievements of the Specific Regulations through information

and communication actions on the results and impact of the National Programme.

RO will ensure transparency on the implementation of the National Programme and maintain a list of actions supported by each National Programme which will be accessible through the website or the website portal.

Further information and publicity actions may also be carried out during the implementation of the National Programme.

6.6 Coordonarea și complementaritatea cu alte instrumente

Most of the projects are complementary with measures financed through other European financial instruments, PHARE Programmes, Schengen Facility and SOLID Funds. Also, the projects related to Anticorruption and Public procurement are complementary with measures financed through European Social Fund.

Even if the risks of overlapping are perceived as minimum, the Responsible Authority and the Delegated Authority will maintain permanent communication with other ministries and national and local authorities with competencies in the field.

The authorities involved will sign a protocol or another type of official document with the purpose to prevent an overlapping of funding.

To ensure complementarity with the other Funds, the competent authorities will ensure a clear distinction between the objectives of different projects.

6.7 Beneficiari

6.7.1 Lista principalelor tipuri de beneficiari ai programului:

State/federal authorities

6.7.2 Atribuirea directă (după caz)

RA shall award directly projects to different institutions / directorates from MoIA based on its exclusive competencies to perform activities in the implementation of the policies, according to the law.

7. PLANUL DE FINANȚARE AL PROGRAMULUI

Tabelul 1: Plan de finanțare FSI-Frontiere

Obiectiv specific / obiectiv național	Total
OS1.ON1 Capacitate națională	7.663.800,00
OS1.ON2 Acquis-ul Uniunii	
OS1.ON3 Cooperare consulară	
TOTAL OBIECTIVE NAȚIONALE OBIECTIVE SPECIFICE1 Sprijinirea unei politici comune în materie de vize	7.663.800,00
OS1.AS1 Cooperare consulară	
TOTAL OS1 Sprijinirea unei politici comune în materie de vize	7.663.800,00
OS2.ON1 EUROSUR	8.986.689,60
OS2.ON2 Schimbul de informații	
OS2.ON3 Standarde comune ale Uniunii	525.000,00
OS2.ON4 Acquis-ul Uniunii	2.250.000,00
OS2.ON5 Provocări viitoare	0,00
OS2.ON6 Capacitate națională	15.059.750,00
TOTAL OBIECTIVE NAȚIONALE OBIECTIVE SPECIFICE2 Frontiere	26.821.439,60
OS2.AS2 Echipamente FRONTEX	180.000,00
TOTAL OS2 Frontiere	27.001.439,60
OS3.ON1 Sprijin operațional pentru vize	3.335.000,00
OS3.ON2 Sprijin operațional pentru frontiere	19.773.750,00
TOTAL OS3 Sprijin operațional	23.108.750,00
Asistență tehnică - frontiere	3.557.578,40
TOTAL	61.331.568,00

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Tabelul 2: Plan financiar FSI-Poliție

Obiectiv specific / obiectiv național	Total
OS5.ON1 C - prevenire și combatere	7.504.912,75
OS5.ON2 C - schimbul de informații	5.520.154,00
OS5.ON3 C - formare	2.526.800,00
OS5.ON4 C - sprijinul acordat victimelor	436.737,00
OS5.ON5 C - evaluarea amenințărilor și a riscurilor	
TOTAL OS5 Prevenirea și combaterea criminalității	15.988.603,75
OS6.ON1 R - prevenire și combatere	372.833,00
OS6.ON2 R - schimbul de informații	
OS6.ON3 R - formare	3.926.496,00
OS6.ON4 R - Sprijinul acordat victimelor	
OS6.ON5 R - infrastructură	19.967.521,00
OS6.ON6 R - alertă timpurie și crize	
OS6.ON7 R - evaluarea amenințărilor și a riscurilor	
TOTAL OS6 Riscuri și situații de criză	24.266.850,00
Asistență tehnică - poliție	2.057.505,25
TOTAL	42.312.959,00

Tabelul 3: Angajamentele totale anuale ale UE (în EUR)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	TOTAL
ISF-Frontiere	0,00	14.320.924,00	13.391.747,00	9.920.381,00	8.770.414,00	8.917.609,00	6.010.493,00	61.331.568,00
ISF-Politie	0,00	8.377.351,00	7.136.535,00	11.196.031,00	5.201.014,00	5.201.014,00	5.201.014,00	42.312.959,00

Justificare pentru orice deviere de la procentele minime stabilite în regulamentele specifice

Within the NP, the SO1.NO3 (Consular cooperation) + SO2.NO2 (Information exchange) + SO2.NO3 (Common Union standards) does not meet the minimum 5 % of Total Borders Allocation, taking into account that in the field of consular cooperation, Romania will be able to develop projects after its accession to Schengen. Currently, RO is developing a line of measures such as: common exercises for consular cooperation and common reunions for information exchange as measures related to consular cooperation with Schengen States and other actions/initiatives in the field of consular cooperation.

DOCUMENTE

Titlul documentului	Tipul documentului	Data documentului	Referința locală	Referința Comisiei	Fișiere	Data trimiterii	Trimis de
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REZULTATELE CELEI MAI RECENTE VALIDĂRI

Severitate	Cod	Mesaj
Informații		Versiunea programului a fost validată.
Atenție	2.15	Noua decizie CE este necesară pentru versiuni > 1. Decizia CE este necesară în cazul în care noi domenii care aparțin deciziei CE sunt modificate/adăugate/eliminate. Aceste câmpuri sunt toate câmpurile, cu excepția celor utilizate de autorități în cadrul secțiunii și în cadrul sistemului de gestionare și control pe teren. Pentru planul financiar, sumele în cadrul unui obiectiv specific pot fi modificate fără a fi necesară o nouă decizie a CE, atât timp cât suma totală pentru fiecare obiectiv specific ar trebui să rămână la același nivel.
Atenție	2.24.3	OS1.ON3 (cooperare consulară) + OS2.ON2 (schimb de informații) + OS2.ON3 (standardele comune ale Uniunii) (525.000,00) ar trebui să fie cel puțin 5 % din alocarea totală în materie de frontiere (OSON1 + OSON2 + OSON3 + AT) (3.066.578,40).