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Strengthening Planning and Budgeting Capacity and
Supporting the Introduction of Performance Budgeting

Output No. 6

**Institutional Strategic Plan 2019-2022 for the Ministry of
Internal Affairs**

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ANA	Antidrug National Agency
AICPA	“Alexandru Ioan Cuza” Police Academy
ALWG	Annual Legislative Work plan of the Government
CCCIP	Centre for Coordination of Critical Infrastructure Protection
CEPOL	European Police College
DIOCT	Directorate for Investigating Organized Crime and Terrorism
DPRCR	Directorate of Permit Regime and Car Registration
DPRDBA	Directorate for Population Register and Data Base Administration
DSCNF	Decision of the Supreme Council of National Defense
DSU	Department for Emergency Situations
EASO	European Asylum Support Office
ENEF	European Non-reimbursable External Funds
ERP	Enterprise Resource Planning – software instrument for planning the resources of the organization, facilitate the integration of all the information in a single platform
EU	European Union
EUBAM	European Union Border Assistance Mission
EUROPOL	European Police Office
EUROSUR	European Border Surveillance System
FRONTEX	European Border and Coast Guard Agency
GAD	General Anti-corruption Directorate
GD	Government Decision
GDCIT	General Directorate for Communications and Information Technology
GDDP	General Directorate of Domestic Protection
GDEASIR	General Directorate for European Affairs, Schengen and International Relations
GDHRM	General Directorate of Human Resources Management
GDL	General Directorate for Logistics
GDLA	General Directorate for Legal Affairs
GDOM	General Directorate of Operational Management
GDP	General Directorate of Passports
GDRPI	General Directorate for Relationships with the Prefect’s Institutions
GFD	General Financial Directorate
GAvI	General Aviation Inspectorate
GIBP	General Inspectorate of Border Police
GIES	General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations
GIRG	General Inspectorate of Romanian Gendarmerie
GIRP	General Inspectorate of the Romanian Police
GSG	General Secretariat of the Government
IPOS	Institute for Public Order Studies
IPRD	Information and Public Relations Directorate
ISP	Institutional Strategic Plan

JIA	Justice and Internal Affairs
LPA	Local Public Authority
MCV	Mechanism for Cooperation and Verification
MIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MPF	Ministry of Public Finance
NA	National Archives
NAHT	National Agency against Human Trafficking
NASRSP	National Administration of State Reserves and Special Issues
NCSES	National Committee for Special Emergency Situations
NEF	Non-reimbursable external funds
NSESM	National System for Emergency Situations Management
NSOPS	National Strategy for Order and Public Security
NSSEC 112	National Single System for Emergency Calls 112
OPAC	Operational Program of Administrative Capacity for the period 2014-2020
PCSPR	Public Community Services for Persons Records
PPU	Public Policies Unit
RAQAHE	Romanian Agency for Quality Assurance in Higher Education
RAS	Reimbursable Advisory Services
RIA	Regulatory Impact Assessment
SIS	Schengen Information System
STS	Special Telecommunication Service
WB	World Bank

PREAMBLE

The General Secretariat of the Government (GSG) has contracted reimbursable advisory services (RASs) from the World Bank, to strengthen the planning, budgeting and policy monitoring capabilities of the Government, the Ministry of Public Finance (MPF) and the selected ministries. To improve the efficiency of public spending, the SCR focuses on (i) continuing to consolidate the existing processes of developing the Institutional Strategic Plan (ISP) under the guidance of the General Secretariat of the Government (GSG); (ii) building intra-governmental capacity to monitor ISP updates and implementation with the help of a common IT tool developed with the support of the Bank; and (iii) the development of a central dashboard within the SGG for reporting on the implementation of major ISP priorities of selected ministries.

The defined activities of these RAS arise from the functional analyses of the Public Administration that highlighted that the public sector needs a better link between planning and budgeting, resulting in poor connections between the resources used and the results. Therefore, the Government has asked the Bank to help institutionalize a process to monitor policy implementation with clear roles and responsibilities for GSG, MPF and line ministries, using methodologies, tools and processes developed under these RAS. This will be an integral part of government budget reforms. In order to make the process of strategic planning obligatory for each ministry in Romania, GSG wants the ISP to become a current product developed by each ministry.

As a selected line ministry, the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) has committed to carry out a comprehensive reform program, covering both policies and public administration.

FOREWORD

The Ministry of Internal Affairs takes on a central, decisive and catalytic role for maintaining and promoting a climate of stability, safety and public order within the Romanian society. This role is marked by the compliance to rules and regulations and by the prevention and combating of any deviations from these rules. Its mission and activities are particularly complex and diverse, influenced by a multitude of more or less predictable factors, by constraints of different types, and at the crossroad of phenomena from all spheres of activity. Its performance is therefore a very important element of the good functioning of the society and of the contribution to the achievement of all the objectives assumed at national and international level by the Romanian Government.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs is also, through its specific structures, a highly visible institution, present in the daily life of citizens. As a consequence, it generates a direct impact on the quality of life and the degree of trust under which social interactions take place, in all their diversity. Therefore, the expectations of citizens regarding the activity of the ministry, the quality of the provided services, are increasing and the demand for public dialogue and transparency is growing. Therefore, the results of the activity of the institution must correspond to increasingly high standards and must translate into a clear positive impact on those aspects of the life of the citizens under the competence of the Ministry.

Therefore, the elaboration of the Institutional Strategic Plan 2019-2022 represents a very important milestone in the process of pursuing and fulfilling a degree of performance worthy of the importance of the ministry's mission. A first step in this regard, taken during the elaboration of the Institutional Strategic Plan, is to include, synthesize and organize the activity in a series of very clear and comprehensive objectives, measures and results, assumed and measurable through a consistent set of indicators and their respective values and targets. Moreover, the entire document represents a good opportunity to communicate and transmit to all stakeholders and general public what are the vision and mission of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, which is the general context and which are the elements that guide its activity for 2019-2022. Last but not least, the document comes to show that there is a constant and firm concern of the ministry's leadership to adopt modern management tools, in order to facilitate the link between policy and budgetary components, following the institutional performance from both angles of analysis.

Consequently, the present document is an important achievement and an efficient way to present the entire activity of the Ministry in a performance-focused manner, based on the belief that the Ministry of Internal Affairs is and will continue to be a landmark for ensuring a safe and secure climate of safety and trust.

Carmen Daniela Dan,

Minister for Internal Affairs

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

By drafting an Institutional Strategic Plan (ISP), initially for the 2017-2020 budget cycle, for the Ministry of Internal Affairs and for 12 other relevant ministries, the General Secretariat of the Government (GSG) contributes to strengthening the budgeting, planning and monitoring capabilities of the Romanian Government¹.

Regarding the Ministry of Internal Affairs, strategic planning is a process with tradition within the institution, which, by its specific activity, uses strategic planning instruments currently on large scale. The majority of MIA's operational structures are guided by their own sectorial strategy or they have objectives comprised in broader national strategies. Prior to being involved in the project under which the present document has been drafted, MIA structured and prioritized its activities through the ISP elaborated in 2009, then the one for the period 2010-2013, and, more recently, the one for 2014-2016. Moreover, MIA and its structures prove to be consistent in drafting and publishing annual activity reports, containing useful information, both for decision-makers and the general public. These aspects are important to highlight the fact that the present approach has been built on the experience of the other ISPs, also introducing a number of content and approach innovations.

The ISP 2019-2022 is a continuation and update of the one for the interval 2017-2020, and later, the one for 2018-2021, and continues the institutional objectives assumed in the domains within the competence of MIA. It also outlines clear programs and measures (including budgets) needed to achieve these medium-term goals, as well as a robust performance evaluation framework to estimate progress against these goals.

According to the methodology, the ISP pursues a logical hierarchy of the elements that guide the work of the ministry. At the top of the pyramid, vision and mandate are found, defined in such way as to reflect the complexity of MIA's duties and their design for the period 2019-2022. From vision and mandate derive the three strategic objectives that govern the whole activity of the ministry, formulated as follows:

Strategic Objective 1: Ensuring a high degree of security for people and patrimony protection, covering the field of activity dedicated to maintaining public order and safety and border security;

Strategic Objective 2: Increasing MIA's capacity to manage major events, aiming to improve the efficiency of emergency situations management;

Strategic Objective 3: Increasing MIA's efficiency and administrative capacity, a cross-cutting objective, which aims both at obtaining greater efficiency of the services offered to citizens by MIA, as well as providing support to the operational structures.

In their turn, objectives derive from a total number of 5 programs, whose number might increase in the future, in such way as to better reflect the complexity of the activities of the ministry's structures and the Ministry's capacity to manage them efficiently, within the limits of the budget allocations. The 5 programs proposed in the present ISP are:

¹ The project was initiated and developed in 2016 by the Chancellery of the Prime Minister (CPM), reorganized in 2017 and placed under the General Secretariat of the Government;

- Public order and safety;
- State border security, migration, asylum and integration;
- Civil protection and support for the community;
- Services for citizens and legal entities;
- Administrative capacity and operational support.

The 5 programs are afterwards broken down in 40 results and 77 measures, detailed to the level of result indicators, respectively output indicators, with annual targets assumed for the entire ISP validity range. Therefore, one of the novelties introduced in the present effort of strategic planning was the identification of targets for all of the established indicators, implicitly assuming some predictions about the positive or negative evolution of certain phenomena. The process proved to be difficult sometimes, mainly due to the specificities of the operational work, split into prevention of certain phenomena and the fight against the latter, the two components acting interdependently, and the outcomes of the first depending on, or influencing the outcomes of the second. On the other hand, certain criminal phenomena or natural phenomena are difficult to estimate or to foresee, the reaction capacity of ministry's specialized structures being, sometimes, more important.

A complete description of the strategic objectives and the expected outcomes, of the programs and expected results and of the planned measures, correlated with the financial resources and their distribution during the implementation period, is presented in the body of the Institutional Strategic Plan.

All this hierarchical construction would not faithfully reflect reality unless it had been preceded by a thorough analysis of the internal environment and the external environment in which the ministry as a whole is operating, which is detailed in the content of the present ISP, especially in its annexes.

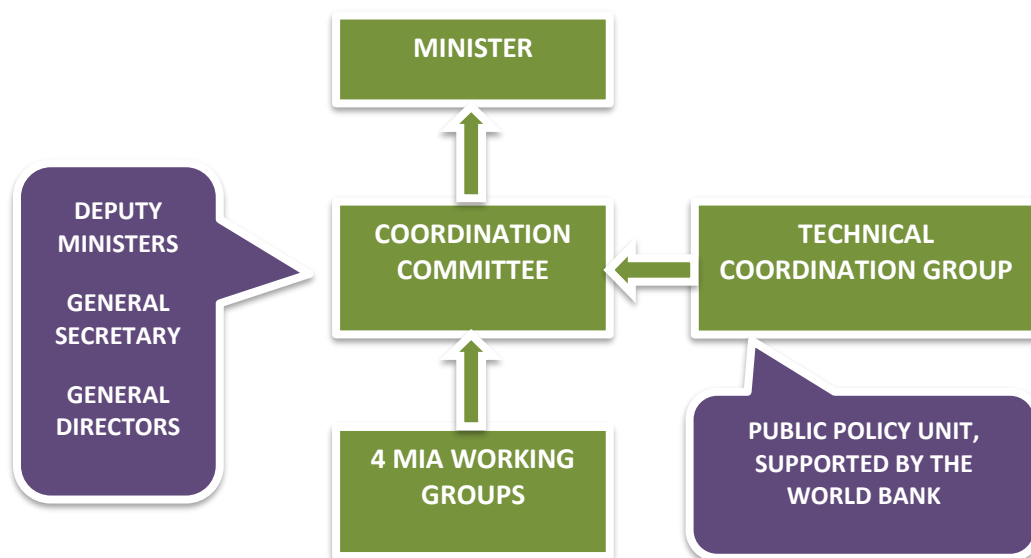
In conclusion, the Institutional Strategic Plan 2019-2022 is developed in such way as to become an internal working instrument structuring the wide and complex field of internal affairs in concrete, measurable elements, but also as to become an instrument of communication with the interested public in order to clearly indicate the direction, the necessary resources and effort.

1. INTRODUCTION

Methodology

The elaboration of the ISP was based on a large, institutionalized process, in which all the structures of the Ministry of Interior were involved, information was collected continuously and the generalized consensus was sought. An institutional infrastructure specific to such a process was created, as shown in the figure below:

Figure 1 Organizing the strategic planning process at the level of MIA



The revision of the ISP followed a process similar to the elaboration of the strategic document, as part of the unitary methodology applied at the level of the ministries within the SIPOCA28 project. The process takes into account the structure of the ISP with its strategic objectives, programs, measures, indicators and targets set previously in the planned time horizon (4 years) and follows an update related to the 2019-2022 Medium-Term Budgetary Framework. The revision consists of:

- comparing the accomplished results with those planned for the previous year; these will be based on the objectives set in the strategic and operational plans;
- carrying out an exploration of the internal and external environment of the ministry, in order to establish any significant changes that are necessary for the forecasts on which the current plan is based, respectively: national sectoral and intersectoral strategies in force or newly emerging since the last use within the PSI, the governance program, strategic reviews (functional analyzes) and country-specific recommendations;
- adding a supplementary year to the plan²;

² See the Methodology for the elaboration, monitoring and reporting of the Strategic Institutional Plans, and the program budget, the annex to the GD project for the approval of the methodology for the elaboration, monitoring and reporting of the Strategic Institutional Plans and the budget programs;

- revisions and updates of the Programs and their subsequent objectives, results (outcomes) and target indicators values;
- revisions of Measures and outputs, as well as target values of indicators;
- analysis and revision of the budget related to the Measures (the cost of the immediate achievements) within the medium term budgetary framework 2019-2022;
- updating the Programs budgets (the sum of the budget of the Measures).

The stage of implementation of the ISP 2018-2022

Section 1

ISP 2019-2022 represents a revision of the plan developed for the period 2017-2020 and, afterwards, of the 2018-2021 and continues the institutional objectives assumed in the field of maintaining public order and safety, managing major events and increasing administrative efficiency and capacity. It also outlines clear programs and measures (including budgets, at the level of objectives) needed to achieve these medium-term goals, as well as a solid performance evaluation framework to estimate progress against these goals.

The ISP is organized around the main areas under the responsibility of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, as follows:

Strategic Objective 1: Ensure a high degree of security for people and patrimony protection, which covers the activity area of the Ministry of Interior dedicated to maintaining public order and security and border security.

Strategic Objective 2: Increasing MIAs capacity to manage major events, aimed at improving the management of emergency situations.

Strategic Objective 3: Increasing the efficiency and administrative capacity of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, a cross-cutting objective, which aims both at obtaining greater efficiency of the services offered to citizens by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as well as providing support to the operational structures.

The three strategic objectives have remained unchanged throughout the implementation of the entire planning process started with PSI 2017-2020.

A description of the strategic objectives and the expected effects, of the expected programs and results and of the planned measures, correlated with the financial resources and their distribution during the implementation period, is presented in the body of the Institutional Strategic Plan, in the following sections.

Section 2

The Institutional Strategic Plan of MIA for 2018-2021 was approved by the management through Report-Note no. 698 042 / 27.06.2018. Subsequently, starting with January 2019, in accordance with the relevant internal procedures and established practices, the Public Policy Unit has started the process of collecting data and information for the implementation of the Monitoring and Evaluation Report.

The monitoring report prepared in 2019 does not include the impact indicators, whose targets have not been set for 2018. The report compares the values achieved in 2017 and 2018 respectively for each of the results and immediate achievement indicators, but does not include an analysis of the degree and of the

reasons or context in which the proposed goals were achieved or not. As the online indicator monitoring platform will become more operational, personalized reports can be extracted and used to enrich the content of MIA's monitoring and evaluation reports.

Regarding the **budgetary component of the ISP**, given the specificity of the activity of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the fact that the budget of certain secondary or tertiary credit authorities is classified as secret information according to the legislation in force, it was not possible to detail the budget, in more depth than the identification of the total amounts for the 5 budget programs. Therefore, the measures do not have associated budgets, which can be added in future versions of the PSI, with the fulfillment of the legal conditions.

With regard to the relatively small number of budget programs for an institution of the size and complexity of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the reason why it is not possible to opt in the present conditions for a larger number of budget programs (one for each weapon/line of activity, for example) is related to the provisions of art. 47, para. (5) and (6), of Law no. 500/2002 regarding the public finances, which refers to the possibility to transfer between programs amounts of maximum 10% from the provisions of the budget chapter³. Thus, given the existence of several budget programs, so with a fragmented budget, the margin of transferable budget becomes smaller. From the practice of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, these transfers between the authorizing officers are necessary and are carried out whenever justified, in compliance with the legal conditions, especially in emergency situations.

The budget execution is made and reported to the Ministry of Public Finance in full on the 5 budget programs established in the ISP.

At the time of drafting this ISP, the methodology of program budgeting was not formalized by an administrative act applicable to the central administration.

Section 3

The Institutional Strategic Plan 2018-2021 had three strategic objectives, 40 results and 75 measures in total, with the following structure:

Strategic Objective 1: Ensure a high degree of security for people and patrimony protection, composed of:

Program 1.1. Public order and safety, implemented through 16 results and 31 measures;

Program 1.2. State border security, migration, asylum and integration, implemented through 6 results and 11 measures.

³ "Based on the appropriate justifications, the transfer of credits from one chapter to another chapter of the budget classification, as well as between programs, can be made, within the limit of 10% of the provisions of the budget chapter, at the level of the main authorizing officer of credits and, respectively, of 5% from the provisions of the program, which will be supplemented, at least one month before the expenses are committed, with the agreement of the Ministry of Public Finance";

Strategic Objective 2: Increase the capacity of MIA to manage major events, consisting of:

Program 2.1. Civil protection and community support, implemented through 2 results and 6 measures.

Strategic objective 3: Increasing the efficiency and administrative capacity of the MIA, composed of:

Program 3.1. Services for citizens and legal persons, implemented through 4 results and 5 measures;

Program 3.2. Administrative capacity and operational support, implemented through 12 results and 22 measures.

The achievement of the three strategic objectives was followed by a series of impact indicators. The ISP 2017-2020 has set targets for the year 2018, and in the current ISP, 2019-2022, a comparison can be made between the forecast values and those achieved for these indicators, as can be seen in the table below. It is also worth mentioning that, during the three ISP iterations, the decision was made to renounce the pursuit of some of the impact indicators. On the other hand, if initially no targets were assumed by all MIA structures, since the impact indicators are more difficult to estimate and control, in the ISP 2018-2022 all the impact indicators have values assumed by all the responsible structures.

Table 1. Fulfillment of impact indicators in ISP 2018-2021

Strategic Objective	Indicator name	2018 target ⁴	2018 accomplished ⁵
SO 1	Impact indicator no. 1.1. Share of the population who consider Romania to be totally or very insecure with regard to the security of individuals	8%	12% (2015 data) ⁶
	(Impact indicator no. 1.2). Romania's rank in the Internal Security and Police Index ⁷	45	<i>The indicator will not be monitored any longer</i>
	Impact indicator no. 1.2. Number of crimes per 100,000 inhabitants	1.600	1.555 ⁸
	(Impact indicator no. 1.4.) Percentage of the population who agree that migrants have a positive contribution in our country	32%	<i>The indicator will not be monitored any longer</i>
	Impact indicator no. 1.3. The level of confidence of the population in the structures of MIA (Romanian Police) ⁹	62% ¹⁰	Police 51%

⁴ Values extracted from ISP 2017-2020, Annex 2;

⁵ Reference values of the indicators, in the present ISP;

⁶ Research conducted by IRES, April 2015, http://www.ires.com.ro/uploads/articole/ires_perceptii-privind-securitatea-nationala-si-incidenta-unor-riscuri_2015_raport-de-cercetare.pdf;

⁷ <http://wisindex.org/#/global-rankings/>;

⁸Source: Romanian Police Inspectorate Statistics for 2018;

⁹Provided a collaboration agreement with a polling institute is signed, maintaining the research methodology from year to year and the consistency in tracking the indicators;

¹⁰ CURS poll "Sondaj Omnibus", March 2019, <https://curs.ro/ro/sondaj-de-opinie-la-nivel-national-martie-2019/>;

Strategic Objective	Indicator name	2018 target ⁴	2018 accomplished ⁵
SO 2	Impact indicator no. 2.1. Degree of confidence of the population in MIA structures with duties in the field of managing emergency situations (firefighters)	86% ¹¹	83%
SO 3	Impact indicator no. 3.1. Satisfaction of beneficiaries of MIA graduates (creation of perception index and periodic measurement)	55% of the employers are satisfied and very satisfied	<i>No available data</i>
	Impact indicator no. 3.2. Total budget allocation managed by MIA (percentage modifications compared to the previous year)	<i>No target has been set for 2018</i>	+28,5% ¹²
	(Impact indicator no. 3.3.) <i>Work satisfaction of MIA employees¹³</i>	<i>No target has been set for 2018</i>	<i>The indicator will not be monitored any longer</i>

The above table shows a very good degree of achievement of the assumed targets, in cases where there are data and a valid comparison can be made between the target for 2018 and what has been achieved.

Regarding the budget, the table below shows, in parallel, the amounts planned for 2018 and the amounts executed, given that there budgetary corrections have been applied.

Table 2. Budgetary execution per programs 2018, fulfillment %

Program	2018 planned budget (,000 lei)	2018 executed budget (,000 lei)	Achievement %
1.1. Public order and safety	6,298,796	6,273,997	99.60%
1.2. State border safety, migration and asylum	1,246,485	1,234,968	99.10%
2.1. Civil protection and community support	2,661,649	2,632,957	98.90%
3.1. Services for citizens and legal persons	658,461	553,361	84%
3.2. Administrative capacity and operational support	4,794,382	4,756,554	99.20%

Source: General Directorate for Budget, 2019

¹¹ CURS poll, March 2019 <https://curs.ro/ro/sondaj-de-opinie-la-nivel-national-martie-2019/>;

¹² Comparison between the budgetary allocation of 2017 and 2016;

¹³ Provided a research and measurement instrument is developed and applied;

Section 4

After the implementation of the strategic planning elements in the ISPs corresponding to the years 2017 and 2018, some conclusions can be drawn, in order to improve the future iterations and to facilitate the learning of the process by all the structures of the MIA.

Thus, since the beginning of the planning process through the ISPs, there has been a wide participation of all the structures, an increased interest and a clear ownership of the results. The effort to synthesize the complex activity of the ministry and its encompassing through a limited series of objectives, programs, results and measures was at times considerable, as was the establishment of indicators, developments and targets estimated for these.

The whole approach was taken institutionally and procedurally - a Report-Note was adopted for the establishment of the working groups, the internal procedures for strategic planning and monitoring and evaluation were followed, and the final product, the ISP, was approved each time by the ministry's management and published.

Therefore, the ISP has been used not only as a management tool by the ministry's management, but also as a tool for communication with the public and for transparency of the ministry's activity.

A constant of the whole activity was represented by the involvement, with coordination role, of the Public Policy Unit, as a structure dedicated to the elaboration, implementation and monitoring of such documents.

The activity of all MIA structures is guided by a very large number of commitments deriving from strategic documents - international, European, national intersectional or limited to a single sector, the Governance Program or strategies of each structure, with very different degrees of aggregation and detail. In all this complex and highly regulated strategic landscape, the ISP has been conceived from the beginning as a tool for synthesizing objectives and simplifying monitoring and reporting. Thus, the document meets the most important objectives of the field, maintains a high degree of compatibility with all strategies regarding MIA and uses indicators and a reporting system that is easy to adapt to other situations in which it is necessary to generate up-to-date reports. It therefore brings together the information contained in the multitude of strategies that govern the field, presents them, following a logical structure, concise and at the same level of detail and at the same time retains its innovative character, marked by clearly divided into categories (of impact, of result and of immediate achievement), measurable and that capture the essence of the phenomenon to which it refers, but especially the connection with the budgetary part, the monitoring of the evolution of the budgets in relation to the institutional performance.

Therefore, the ISP presents all the premises to be used both as a source for substantiating public policy interventions and the distribution of budgetary resources, as well as for different reports or presentations of the performance obtained in different sectors of the MIA activity, or as a whole.

2. CONTEXT

Strategic and budgetary planning is a process of tradition within MIA. The first strategic plan of the ministry was drafted for the period 2007-2009, updated in 2009 to include budget programming, thus resulting a second document. The third ISP covered the period 2010-2013 and the next period 2014-2016. According to the analysis carried out by the Romanian Academy¹⁴, which studied the content of these 4 ISPs, the budgetary programs in the ISPs generally correspond to the budgetary programs outlined in the State Budget Law, but the allocated amounts are not correlated between the two documents for the whole period .

The main national policy document, the Government Program for 2018-2020, dedicates a separate chapter to internal affairs, considered to represent an essential pillar of the modern democratic society and the reference factor of judging the government act. Among the priorities listed are the elimination of overlapping competences among structures subordinated to MIA, efficient use of resources, improving staff professional training, optimizing the activity of the Romanian Police, of the Gendarmerie and of other MIA structures citizens frequently interact with, as well as a closer collaboration with the local public administration authorities.

The drafting process of this ISP considered the *National Strategy of Public Order and Safety for 2015-2020*, approved through GD no. 779/2015, which defines 6 general objectives: *Preventing and fighting organized crime, cross-border crime and terrorism; Preventing and fighting macro-crime, especially economic and financial crime and corruption; Increasing the degree of safety and protection of citizens; Increasing the level of security of private individuals/legal entities and of the State institutions in the cyber space; Consolidating the State border, managing the issue of illegal migration, asylum and foreigner integration; developing the administrative and operational capacity of the structures with duties in the field of public order and safety.*

Simultaneously, the following strategies were considered: the *Strategy for aviation development of MIA for 2010-2020*, the *Strategy of Consolidation and Development of the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations for the period of 2016-2020*, *IT&C MIA Strategy for 2015-2020*, as well as the *National Defense Strategy for the period 2015-2019* which identifies a public order dimension.

The general public level of confidence in the institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs is good, the specialized surveys published periodically, each time mentioning institutions of MIA (Firefighters, Gendarmerie or Police), which are among the first 3 institutions in the ranking of population confidence. According to a survey with national representativeness from the beginning of 2019¹⁵, the Gendarmerie and the Police are on the 3rd and 4th place respectively in the hierarchy of the internal institutions in which the Romanians have much and very much trust, with 48.1% and 43.2% of the respondents, respectively declaring high and very high confidence in these institutions. According to another survey¹⁶, dated March 2019, the Firefighters are in the first place in the top of the trust, with 86% of the respondents saying that they have a lot of trust in this institution, and the Police is in the 4th place with 62%.

According to the activity report material of the MIA 2018, through the activities carried out at the level of the ministry it was made possible to reduce the risks and vulnerabilities with impact on the safety of the citizens. Specifically, at the national level, the reported crime maintained its decreasing trend started in

¹⁴ Study on the degree of implementation of strategic planning and program budgeting at ministries level, elaborated within the project "Extending the strategic planning system to the line ministries", SIPOCA 28, November 2017;

¹⁵ INSCOP Poll, March 2019, <https://www.inscop.ro/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Sondaj-INSCOP-martie-2019-Institutii.pdf>

¹⁶ [https://curs.ro/ro/sondaj-de-opinie-la-nivel-national-martie-2019/;](https://curs.ro/ro/sondaj-de-opinie-la-nivel-national-martie-2019/)

2012, being registered a decrease of 2.4% of the phenomenon compared to the previous year, an aspect that confirms the viability of the strategies adopted and of the measures ordered and applied by the responsible structures.

Also, Romania is below the international statistical average at the murder rate indicator, which, in 2018 was 1.18 killings per 100,000 inhabitants¹⁷, slightly lower than in 2017, when the indicator had a value of 1.19. For comparability, the international average was 5.3 killings / 100,000 inhabitants in 2015¹⁸, the last year for which this type of data is available.

Other relevant indicators will be analyzed in the following chapters, in particular in *Annex 4.2. Evaluation of the internal environment*.

Concerning the institutional capacity of fulfilling its duties, MIA is facing the following **problems**:

- Insufficiency and high wear of **logistics resources** (IT equipment, car fleet, furniture, intervention equipment and infrastructure, other material equipment);
- The undersized **human resources** relative to the complexity of duties;
- **Difficult work procedures and norms**, not adapted to the international standards in the field;
- Excessive **bureaucracy** in the internal communication, as well as in the inter-institutional communication;
- The low number of **technical and material bases of training** for the performance of training/preparation activities.

In the context of the above challenges, the **critical factors** for the optimal performance of the activity are primarily the allocation of sufficient financial resources in order to gradually cover the endowment and investment needs and the integration of human resources into the MIA structures prepared and capable of taking over difficult tasks, specific to the structures of MIA.

¹⁷ Calculation method: reporting the number of murders from 2018 (232, according to the GIRP) and 2017 (234, GIRP) respectively to the resident population on January 1, 2018, respectively 2017 (Statistics Tempo data series);

¹⁸ *UN Office on Drugs and Crimes International Homicide Statistics*;

3. MISSION AND VISION

Mission of the Ministry

The Ministry of Internal Affairs has the mandate/mission to design and implement public policies in the field of internal affairs, to coordinate the activities aimed at maintaining a climate of public order, safety and confidence, to prevent and manage emergency situations, to implement European policies and to fulfil the obligations within its competence incumbent upon Romania in its capacity as Member State of the European Union and of NATO.

Through its mandate, the MIA contributes to the assurance of an increased level of safety/security of the citizens and of the community, through the development and implementation of coherent policies in the field of crime prevention and fighting.

At the same time, MIA contributes to the consolidation of the state border, to the assurance of a high level of surveillance and control at the border, as well as to implementing asylum international policies.

In accordance with Emergency Ordinance no. 30 of April 25, 2007, as subsequently amended and supplemented, the Ministry of Internal Affairs exercises the duties incumbent upon it with regard to:

- a) Defending human rights and fundamental freedoms, public and private property;
- b) Elaborating the Government program and strategies in the field of public order;
- c) Fulfilling Romania's obligations as Member State of the European Union and participation to the process of elaboration of Community policies and legislative acts in its fields of competence.
- d) Representing the Government at local level;
- e) Partnership with the local authorities and associative structures of the local public authorities;
- f) Administration of State reserves;
- g) Civil protection and management of emergency situations;
- h) Regime of identity and civil status documents, of simple passports, of driving licenses and of vehicle registration certificates;
- i) Administration and protection of the National Archive Fund;
- j) Ensuring the application of the Government's strategy and policy in the field of preparation of the national economy and of the territory for defense;
- k) Ensuring public order;
- l) Guard of people, objectives, goods and values;
- m) Preventing and fighting antisocial deeds;
- n) Observing the judicial regime of the State border;
- o) The judicial regime of foreigners, of asylum applicants and of people who got a form of protection in Romania.
- p) Defense against fire and civil protection of the population and of goods.

The above formulated mission will be delivered by implementing the following programs:

- Public order and safety;
- State border security, migration, asylum and integration;
- Civil protection and support for the community;
- Services for citizens and legal persons;
- Administrative capacity and operational support.

Vision of the Ministry

In the horizon of 2030, Romania will have a performing, integrated and accountable public order and safety system, built around the need for trust, security and protection of citizens and of the community

The vision comprises the Ministry's core scope, namely maintaining public order and safety, and proposes some very important attributes— performance, coherence and accountability. Further development of these elements is desirable, as well as assuming a path that leads to improving the current situation. At the basis of this vision lies the need for an environment that creates trust, security and protection, for both citizens and community.

The Institutional Strategic Plan is in line with the scope of the National Strategy of Public Order and Safety 2015-2020, targeting the increase of efficiency in the public order and safety system using a proactive approach oriented towards serving the citizen's needs for security, as well as by ensuring an environment characterized by order, freedom and justice.

The scope will be monitored through the following strategic objectives:

- **Ensuring a high degree of security for persons and patrimony protection;**
- **Increasing MIA's capacity to manage major events;**
- **Increasing MIA's efficiency and administrative capacity.**

4. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES, PROGRAMS, MEASURES AND INDICATORS

Strategic Objective 1 – Ensuring a high degree of security for persons and patrimony protection

The objective covers one of the major fields of activity of the MIA, for the realization of which contribute most of the its structures and subordinated bodies, namely order and safety of citizens and of the community in general.

The objective therefore covers a very wide area, in which crime risks are as diverse as complex and in continuous dynamic and evolution. By virtue of its attributions and functions, MIA seeks to streamline the public order system by preventing and combating crime in all its forms, ranging from crimes against persons and patrimony to cybercrime.

The objective is supported by two budgetary programs.

The first program, “Public Order and Safety”, encompasses 16 outcomes/results, which reflect the activity of the General Inspectorate of the Romanian Police, the General Inspectorate of the Romanian Gendarmerie, the General Directorate for Internal Protection, the National Agency against Human Trafficking and the Antidrug National Agency.

The second program, “State border security, migration, asylum and integration”, includes 6 outcomes/results reflecting the activity of the General Inspectorate of the Border Police and of the General Inspectorate for Immigrations.

The responsible structures for the implementation of the above-mentioned budgetary programs benefit from the substantial support of the General Aviation Inspectorate, which is included in the Strategic Objective 3 - Increasing the efficiency and administrative capacity of MIA.

The structure of Strategic Objective 1 contains 2 Programs and 44 Measures, which correspond to the expected results.

Figure 1. Strategic Objective 1: Structure

Strategic Objective 1. Ensuring a high degree of security for persons and patrimony protection	
Program 1.1. Public Order and Safety	Programul 1.2. State Border Safety, Migration, Asylum and Integration
<p>Measures Program 1.1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M1.1.1.1. Prevention and fighting crimes against persons • M1.1.1.2. Prevention and fighting crimes against patrimony • M1.1.1.3. Prevention and fighting offenses to the guns and ammunition regime, nuclear material, explosives and dangerous substances regimes • M1.1.2.1. Fighting human trafficking related organized crime 	<p>Measures Program 1.2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M1.2.1.1 . Surveillance and control of state border crossing

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M1.1.2.2. Fighting drug traffic related organized crime <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M1.1.2.3. Fighting cyber-crime • M1.1.2.4. Combating organized crime on the financing of terrorism and money laundering <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M1.1.3.1. Human trafficking prevention • M1.1.3.2. Supporting the victims of human trafficking <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M1.1.4.1. Prevention of drugs consumption • M1.1.4.2. Providing assistance to drug users • M1.1.5.1. Preventing and combating tax evasion • M1.1.5.2. Preventing and combating smuggling • M1.1.5.3. Preventing and combating crime in the field of intellectual property rights • M1.1.6.1. Preventing and combating the main causes generating road accidents • M1.1.6.2. Preventing and combating the deviations and crimes against traffic safety on railways • M1.1.6.3. Preventing and combating the deviations and crimes against navigation and water transport regulations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M1.1.7.1. Preventing and combating crimes against the regulations concerning national cultural heritage protection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M1.1.7.2. Preventing and combating forestry crimes • M1.1.7.3. Preventing and combating offenses to fishing, aquaculture and fish stock regulations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M1.1.8.1. Attending international activities and missions by the Romanian Police • M1.1.9.1. Induction training at the "Vasile Lascăr" Police Agents School, Câmpina, or at the "Septimiu Mureșan" Police Agents School, Cluj - Napoca <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M1.1.9.2. Continuous training of police workers at the "Nicolae Gulescu" Police Training Center of Slatina and the Canine Center "dr. Aurel Greblea "Sibiu • M1.1.10.1. Providing operative interventions to calls received in the operational centers of the territorial structures of the MIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M1.1.11.1. Ensuring protection, safeguard, surveillance and intervention • M1.1. 12.1. Carrying out missions to maintain and ensure public order <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M1.1. 13.1. Preventing and fighting terrorism • M1.1. 14.1. Attending international missions and activities by the Romanian Gendarmerie • M1.1.15.1. Performance of induction training for gendarmes within the Military School for Non-Commissioned Officers of Gendarmerie "Grigore Alexandru Ghica", Drăgășani and the Military School for Non-Commissioned Officers of Gendarmerie, Fălticeni • M1.1.15.2. Continuous training of the military personnel at the Officers Application School "Mihai Viteazul" Bucharest, the Training Center of Gheorghieni, the Alpine Training Center of Sinaia and the Training Center of Ochiuri <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M1.1. 16.1. Delivering informative-operative activities to identify, prevent and counteract threats, vulnerabilities and risk factors that can lead to serious public order disruption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M1.2.1.2. Fighting fraudulent border crossing • M1.2.1.3. Fighting migrants trafficking • M1.2.2.1. Participation in international missions and activities (exclusively those under FRONTEX aegis) • M1.2.2.2. Participation in joint operations under FRONTEX aegis • M1.2.2.3. Participation of GAVI in international actions under the aegis of FRONTEX <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M1.2.3.1. Implementation of the initial and continuous professional training of the border police officers of the "Avram Iancu" Oradea training school • M1.2.3.2. Continuous training of border police workers in the Border Police Training Centers of Iasi, Drobeta Turnu Severin and Agiea • M1.2.4.1. Preventing and combating illegal stay and undeclared work of third-country nationals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M1.2.5.1. Granting assistance to asylum seekers and beneficiaries of some form of international protection • M1.2.6.1. Processing visa demands and granting/extending the stay right for third-country nationals in Romania
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Figure 2 Impact indicators of Strategic Objective 1

<p>Impact</p>	<p>Share of the population who consider Romania to be totally or very insecure with regard to the security of individuals - Target 2022: 6% Number of crimes per 100,000 inhabitants- Target 2022: 1,460 The level of confidence of the population in the structures of MIA (Romanian Police)- Target 2022: 58%</p>
<p>Program Results</p>	<p>(1.1.1) Prevention and fighting of crimes perpetrated against persons, the patrimony as well as to the guns and ammunition regime, nuclear material, explosives and dangerous substances regimes; (1.1.2) Dismantling of organized crime groups; (1.1.3) Increasing self-protection capacity for victimization and re-victimization through human trafficking, of the population; (1.1.4) Reduction of drugs demand and supply; (1.1.5) Reduction of tax evasion and of other forms of economic and financial crime; (1.1.6) The reduction of offenses and crimes generating risks for the circulation on roads, railways and for navigation; (1.1.7) Protection of national cultural heritage and national natural ecosystems; (1.1.8) Expanding cooperation with external partners in the GIRP specific areas of activity; (1.1.9) Providing specialized human resource – initial and life-long training for the personnel of the General Inspectorate of the Romanian Police; (1.1.10) Maintain a high percentage of interventions with a response time of less than 10 minutes to NSSEC 112 calls; (1.1.11) Decrease of the number of incidents recorded for sites, goods, values and transports under the responsibility of Romanian Gendarmerie; (1.1.12) Decrease of the number of antisocial deeds perpetrated in the street segment; (1.1.13) Contributions to maintaining a low terrorist threat; (1.1.14) Expansion of the cooperation with external partners in the specific areas of activity of the General Inspectorate of the Romanian Gendarmerie; (1.1.15) Providing specialized human resource – induction and life-long training for the personnel of the General Inspectorate of the Romanian Gendarmerie; (1.1.16) Providing decision-making support in the public order maintenance and restauration mission; (1.2.1) Managing the process of state border crossing; (1.2.2) Maintaining cooperation with external partners in specific Border Police areas; (1.2.3) Ensuring specialized human resources - induction and continuous training of the personnel of the General Inspectorate of the Romanian Border Police; (1.2.4) Reducing the number of third-country nationals who live / work illegally on the Romanian territory; (1.2.5) Implementation of policies on international protection and foreigners integration; (1.2.6) Admission and legal stay on the Romanian territory of third-country nationals.</p>

The estimated budget resources required to implement the measures and achieve results and impacts for the period 2019-2022 are 37,223,422 thousand lei, increasing from the estimate for the period 2018-2021 (30,026,941 thousand lei).

Table 3. Strategic Objective 1: Funding breakdown per budgetary program

Program Budgets for Strategic Objective 1		Total (RON)	Total value/year (RON)			
			2019	2020	2021	2022
P 1.1	Public order and safety	31,316,244	6,977,945	7,829,002	8,078,918	8,430,379
P 1.2	State border safety, migration, asylum and integration	5,907,178	1,426,188	1,546,345	1,438,584	1,496,061
Total SO 1		37,223,422	8,404,133	9,375,347	9,517,502	9,926,440

Program 1.1. Public order and safety

1. Program description:

Ensuring the safety of citizens, communities and property or of the goods is the mission of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. MIA structures compete to provide this public service, both through activities of prevention and fighting. In recent years, the typology of crime risks has been diversified and the need to ensure an integrated approach has become more and more necessary. The diversification of the activity of specialized police structures from the MIA has been influenced by the international context and by the interdependence between it and internal security. The migration crises of recent years, the continuous circulation of people and capitals from and towards Romania, the violence of extremist movements or religious or other type, all of them generate a framework in which the threats from outside the institution and even the country are more and more important in the strategic approach of the field of internal affairs and police. Free circulation generates risks related to human trafficking, drug trafficking or theft of goods. Moreover, economic and financial crimes become more complex due to the complexity of the international space where economic operations are free to be performed. Not lastly, the integrity of the staff, as well as the professional quality of the employees, have become key assumptions for these risks to be reduced through the actions of the ministry's structures.

Due to this, the Program comprises the activity of those structures which contribute through their activity and mission to the objective of assurance of safety for the Romanian citizens.

Correlated with the National Public Order and Safety Strategy, as well as with the sector strategies of MIA, the budgetary program refers to individual and integrated interventions which have in common typologies of crimes that affect the safety of citizens and of the community. The program also includes measures regarding professional training of personnel, an essential prerequisite for successfully fulfilling the entrusted missions.

Institutions involved: the Romanian Police, the Romanian Gendarmerie, the National Antidrug Agency, the National Agency Against Human Trafficking and General Directorate for Internal Protection.

2. Public policies domain:

Program 1.1. is substantiated on the basis of the priorities established through:

- The Government Program 2018-2020, Internal Affairs Chapter;
- National Strategy for Public Order and Safety 2015-2020;
- The Antidrug National Strategy for the period 2013-2020;
- The EU Cycle of Policies for the period 2018-2021;

- The National Defense Strategy for the period 2015-2019;
- The fiscal-budgetary strategy for the period 2019-2021.

3. Program objectives:

Program 1.1. "Public Order and Safety" aims to achieve the following results by 2022:

- Prevention and fighting crimes perpetrated against persons, patrimony as well as violations of guns and ammunition regime, nuclear material, explosives and dangerous substances regimes;
- Dismantling of organized crime groups;
- Increasing the population's self-protection capacity for victimization and re-victimization through human trafficking;
- Decrease of drugs demand and supply;
- Reduction of tax evasion and of other forms of economic and financial crime;
- Reduction of offenses and crimes generating risks for circulation on roads, railways and for navigation;
- Protection of national cultural heritage and national natural ecosystems;
- Expanding cooperation with external partners in GIRP specific areas of activity;
- Providing specialized human resource – initial and life-long training for personnel of the General Inspectorate of the Romanian Police;
- Maintaining a high percentage of interventions with a response time of less than 10 minutes to NSSEC 112 calls;
- Decrease of number of incidents recorded for sites, goods, values and transports under the responsibility of Romanian Gendarmerie;
- Decrease of number of antisocial deeds perpetrated in the street segment;
- Contribution to maintaining a low level of terrorist threat;
- Expansion of cooperation with external partners in the specific areas of activity of the General Inspectorate of the Romanian Gendarmerie;
- Providing specialized human resource – induction and life-long training for the personnel of the General Inspectorate of the Romanian Gendarmerie;
- Providing decision-making support in the public order maintenance and restoration activity.

Outcome indicators:

Table 4. Strategic Objective 1: Program 1.1. Outcome Indicators

Program outcome indicators	Reference value (2018)	Target 2022	Observations
Number of offenses against persons investigated and for which a solution was ordered	11,817	100,000	Source: GIRP The dynamics of the indicator is explained contextually by the reduction of the criminal phenomenon as a result of the convergent action of some complex measures implemented by MA (such as prevention actions), as well as other institutions
Percentage of identifying authors in cases dealing with murder	98.7%	98%	Source: GIRP
Number of investigated crimes against patrimony for which a solution was ordered	145,066	125,000	Source: GIRP
Number of offenses against weapons and ammunition, nuclear material, explosives and dangerous substances investigated and for which a solution was ordered	5,176	4,700	Source: GIRP
Number of dismantled human trafficking organized crime groups	51	51	Source: GIRP The organized group is considered to be destroyed when issuing the indictment by the prosecutor.
Number of dismantled drug traffic organized groups	48	48	<i>idem</i>
Number of dismantled cyber criminality organized groups	21	21	<i>idem</i>
Number of dismantled organized criminal groups specialized in the financing of terrorism and money laundering	33	33	<i>idem</i>

Number of people sent to court for human trafficking	535	535	The number of the defendants included in an Inquiry or Agreement for the recognition of the guilt issued / concluded in criminal cases where the police carried out activities for the administration of evidence.
Number of people sent to court for drug trafficking	1,562	1,562	<i>idem</i>
Number of people sent to court for cybercrime	482	482	<i>idem</i>
Number of people sent to court for terrorism financing and money laundering	574	574	<i>idem</i>
Number of settled files on human trafficking	4,469	4,469	Source: GIRP
Number of settled files on drug trafficking	14,165	14,165	Source: GIRP
Number of settled files on cybercrime	7,138	7,138	Source: GIRP
Number of settled files on financing terrorism and money laundering	5,573	5,573	Source: GIRP
Rate of victimization by human trafficking per 100,000 inhabitants of Romania	2.55%	3.9%	Source: NAAHT The number of victims of human trafficking, per 100,000 inhabitants, residents of Romania.
Average number of integrated assistance services provided by the National Anti-drug Agency per drug user	55.2	49.9	Source: NAA
Number of economic and financial crimes for which investigations have been carried out and a solution has been made, out of which:	16,361	14,500	Source: GIRP
- Tax evasion	2,637	2,200	Source: GIRP
- Smuggling	979	1,100	Source: GIRP
- Intellectual property rights	332	350	Source: GIRP
Number of persons investigated for economic and financial crimes, out of which:	9,146	9,000	Source: GIRP
- Tax evasion	2,148	2,000	Source: GIRP

- Smuggling	894	800	Source: GIRP
- Intellectual property rights	155	200	Source: GIRP
Number of road deaths per 1,000,000 inhabitants	83,94 ¹⁹	80	Source: GIRP Reporting the number of deceased persons to the resident population, according to the data of the National Institute of Statistics. The EU average was 49 pers. to 1,000.0000 inhabitants in 2017, down from 51.5 in 2016. Romania ranks 1st in the EU as the severity of the phenomenon. Eurostat shows that the value of the indicator for Romania is 96 ²⁰ .
Number of solved criminal files on crimes against the cultural heritage protection regime	492	480	Source: GIRP
Number of solved criminal files dealing with forest crimes	6,654	4,000	Source: GIRP
Number of solved criminal files concerning fish stock, fishing and aquaculture	1,027	1,500	Source: GIRP
Number of persons investigated for forestry crimes	3,069	3,267	Source: GIRP
Number of persons investigated for crimes related to fish stock, fishing and aquaculture	848	952	Source: GIRP
Number of international missions and activities attended by GIRP personnel	1,171	960	Source: GIRP
The share of police agents graduates of the "Vasile Lascăr" Police Agents School, Câmpina, or of the "Septimiu Mureșan" Police Agents School, Cluj-Napoca in the total number of employees	5.17%	1.5%	Source: GIRP
Share of trained personnel from GIRP's own centers out of the total number of policemen	2.84%	3.7%	Source: GIRP

¹⁹ Number obtained by reporting the number of deaths extracted from the Traffic Accident Record on 15.01.2019 (1,863) to the population after domicile on January 1, 2018 according to the NIS (22,193,562 inhabitants);

²⁰ http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-19-1990_en.htm#_ftn1;

Share of interventions less than 10 minutes to NSSEC 112 calls	80.9% ²¹	81.64%	Source: GIRP
Number of incidents registered in the sites, goods, values and transports under the responsibility of the Romanian Gendarmerie	0	9	Source: GIRG
Number of prevented conflicting situations (antisocial deeds)	130,255	141,174	Source: GIRG
Number of actions/reserves within special anti-terrorist structures of the Romanian Gendarmerie	3,926	2,000	Source: GIRG
Number of gendarmes participating in international missions and activities	182	300	Source: GIRG
The degree of occupation of the functions made available within the international structures / bodies for the Romanian Gendarmerie	100%	100%	Source: GIRG
The share of gendarmerie graduates of the Military School of Gendarmerie "Grigore Alexandru Ghica" Drăgășani and of the Military School of Gendarmerie Fălticeni, reported to the number of those enrolled	5.40%	2.04%	Source: GIRG
The share of Gendarmerie training centres class attendants, in relation to the total number of gendarmes	24.60%	15%	Source: GIRG
The share of information products receiving positive evaluations from the beneficiaries	90%	98%	Source: GDIP

4. Measures:

The following table lists the measures that will be implemented in order to achieve each of the established and above listed outcomes, see *Chapter 3 The program objectives*.

²¹ Calculated by relating the number of interventions under 10 minutes (633,903) to the total number of interventions in 2018 (783,519);

Table 5. Strategic Objective 1: Measures of Program 1.1

<i>Measures targeting the decrease of the number of crimes perpetrated against persons, patrimony as well as the number of violations of the guns and ammunition regime, nuclear material, explosives and dangerous substances regimes</i>	
	<p>M1. Prevention and fighting crimes against persons</p> <p>The success of the implementation of the measure is estimated by the number of actions carried out within the campaigns for the prevention of crimes against the person, the number of crimes against the person notified (to which both IGPR and IGJR contribute), the number of crimes of high violence reported (covered by the Criminal Code, art. 188,189, 195, 200, 2018 paragraph (40, 236) and the number of domestic violence offenses reported. In order to counteract the phenomenon of domestic violence, in 2018, a new concept was introduced in the legislative plan, according to which the police are empowered to issue provisional protection orders, a step materialized by the adoption of Law No. 174/2018 on the modification and completion of Law no. Social Justice No. 146/2578 / 11.12.2018 regarding the management of the case hours of domestic violence by police.</p>
	<p>M2. Prevention and fighting crimes against the patrimony</p> <p>The measure covers the activities carried out within crime-prevention campaigns related to crimes against property, as well as the number of reported crimes against patrimony, reported by both Police and Gendarmerie.</p>
	<p>M3. Prevention and fighting offenses to the guns and ammunition regime, nuclear material, explosives and dangerous substances regimes</p> <p>The measure corresponds to the attributions of the Romanian Police to exercise control over the possession, port and use of weapons and ammunition, explosive materials, but also on compliance with the regime of radioactive, nuclear and dangerous substances. The IGPF and IGJR also contribute to the implementation of this measure, in the light of the specific attributions on this line of work.</p> <p>Under the umbrella of this measure, is monitored the number of actions initiated at central level for the prevention of crimes in the regime of weapons and ammunition, nuclear materials, explosive materials and dangerous substances, the number of reported offenses, the number of preventive-educational activities and awareness of individuals and legal entities. holders of weapons and ammunition initiated at central level, the number of weapons and ammunition unavailable for confiscation, as well as the quantity of nuclear materials, explosives and dangerous substances retained.</p>
<i>Measures aiming to dismantle organized crime groups</i>	
	<p>M1. Fighting human trafficking related organized crime</p> <p>The measure targets the activity of the Romanian Police aiming to identify and dismantle organized criminal groups in human trafficking, often associated with phenomena such as sexual exploitation, forced labor and forced begging. The fight against organized crime is based on operative activity, information and decision-making support activities and staff training. In order to fight human trafficking, the Romanian Police undertakes investigations, criminal pursuit and migrants and other persons trafficking monitoring, human origin organs, tissues and/or cells trafficking monitoring. The measure will be monitored through immediate achievement indicators such as the number of operational actions deployed, the number of</p>

	<p>searches performed and the number of delegation orders placed by the prosecutor on the fight against human trafficking.</p>
	<p>M2. Fighting drug traffic related organized crime</p> <p>The Romanian Police undertakes investigational and criminal pursuit activities in fighting drug traffic and use, both nationally and across borders. The activity is supported also by the Antidrug National Agency, by providing analysis documents concerning the drug use phenomena and victims' registration and counseling. The measure will be assessed by outcome indicators such as the number of operational actions deployed, number of searches performed, number of handled criminal files, captured drug quantity.</p>
	<p>M3. Fighting cyber-crime</p> <p>The measure covers the duties of the Romanian Police in the field of criminal investigation and investigation for combating cybercrimes with electronic means of payment, offenses against the confidentiality and integrity of data and those regarding computer systems. The measure will be followed through outcome indicators such as the number of operative actions carried out, the number of delegation orders placed by the prosecutor on the line of combating cybercrime registered.</p>
	<p>M4. Combating organized crime related to financing terrorism and money laundering</p> <p>Financing terrorism and money laundering is a crime that usually accompanies other crimes specific to organized criminal networks, so the results of the measure will be interpreted in the broader context of organized crime, both in the area of prevention and combating. The measure will be monitored through outcome indicators such as the number of operative actions carried out, the number of searches carried out and the number of delegation orders placed by the prosecutor on the fight against financing terrorism and money laundering.</p>
<p><i>Measures targeting increasing population's self-protection capacity for victimization and re-victimization through human trafficking</i></p>	
	<p>M1. Human trafficking prevention</p> <p>The measure corresponds to the NAAHT attribution to contribute to the reduction of human trafficking through prevention activities, mainly through information campaigns, according to internal procedures, which aim to increase the degree of information and awareness of the population and the risk groups regarding the implications of human trafficking. The number of direct beneficiaries of the prevention campaigns will be monitored.</p>
	<p>M2. Supporting the victims of human trafficking</p> <p>This measure aims to support victims by providing assistance services for social recovery and reintegration, and coordination services for their participation in judicial proceedings, as a victim / witness or civil party / injured party.</p>
<p><i>Measures aiming to reduce drugs demand and supply</i></p>	
	<p>M1. Prevention of drugs use</p> <p>The prevention of drug use is intended to prevent or delay the onset of drug use. Therefore, the measure refers to the number of national projects carried out to prevent drug use, to the number of national campaigns to prevent drug use, to the number of beneficiaries of these projects and campaigns. Also, the</p>

	<p>measure concerns the number of reports, studies and analyzes drawn up - NAA intends to develop studies among the young population for evaluating trends in drug use (eg studies on drug use in recreational areas, on drug use in highschools, students or young population (not institutionalized) and studies and research on the dynamics and type of drug used at regional and county level.</p>
	<p>M2. Providing assistance to drug users</p> <p>The measure refers to identifying, attracting and motivating the drug users in order to include them in specialized assistance services, in the view of their social integration.</p> <p>This measure will quantify the number of programs and services of integrated assistance designed for drug users and the number of the persons admitted in the assistance services and programs.</p>
Measures targeting reduction of tax evasion and of other forms of economic and financial crime	
	<p>M1. Preventing and combating tax evasion</p> <p>The measure is aimed at preventing and combating one of the phenomena generating significant damages to the state budget, namely tax evasion. In addition to monitoring the number of reported offenses, the measure will also take into account and report the number of actions taken locally to prevent and combat tax evasion.</p>
	<p>M2. Prevention and combating smuggling</p> <p>Smuggling is a phenomenon in the attention of the Romanian Police and the Romanian Gendarmerie, as well as of the Romanian Border Police, and the 3 institutions participate, according to the legal competences, in reporting and monitoring this measure. The prevention and control of smuggling is measured by the number of preventive actions carried out by these structures and the number of smuggling offenses reported.</p>
	<p>M3. Preventing and combating crime in the field of intellectual property rights</p> <p>Crimes in the field of intellectual property rights belong to the economic sphere and therefore fall within the competence of the structures of economic crime investigation. The measure is monitored by the number of actions for prevention and control and by the number of reported offenses.</p>
Measures targeting reduction of offenses and crimes generating risks for circulation by roads, railways and for navigation	
	<p>M1. Preventing and combating the main causes generating road accidents</p> <p>In the context in which the number of serious road accidents and deaths from road accidents increases from year to year, coordinated, concrete and well-targeted measures are needed to help increase the level of road safety. Initially, actions initiated at central level and carried out at national level to combat the main causes of road accidents are addressed, starting from the conclusions of the analyzes regarding the dynamics of traffic accidents.</p>
	<p>M2. Preventing and combating the deviations and crimes against traffic safety on railways</p> <p>The measure covers the duties of the Transport Police Directorate - the Railway Transport Service of the Romanian Police ,regarding the prevention and combating of offenses against the life, integrity and health of the person, the defense of public and private property, as well as regarding the economic interests of the state in the railway transport system, maintaining public order and tranquility on passenger trains and railway stations. Action is taken to prevent deviations and offenses of theft from railway infrastructure,</p>

	<p>from rolling stock from wagons and from freight from wagons and from monitoring the number of offenses from the railway infrastructure, from rolling stock from wagons and from freight from wagons seised.</p>
	<p>M3. Preventing and combating the deviations and crimes against navigation and water transport regulations</p> <p>The measure covers the attributions of Romanian Police's Naval Transport Service in preventing and fighting crimes directed against the life, integrity and health of the persons, protection of the public and private property, as well as of the economic interests of the State in the water transport system. Actions to prevent deviations and offenses in the naval transport regime and the number of offenses in the naval transport regime notified are considered.</p>
Measures targeting the protection of national cultural heritage and national natural ecosystems	
	<p>M1. Preventing and combating crimes against regulations concerning national cultural heritage protection</p> <p>The measure aims at preventing and combating offenses under the regime of protecting the national cultural heritage, provided by Law no. 182/2000, Law no. 422/2001 and of the GO no. 42/2000. Within the measure, the number of actions for the prevention of offenses under the regime of national cultural heritage protection initiated at central level and the number of reported offenses will be monitored.</p>
	<p>M2. Preventing and combating forestry crimes</p> <p>The measure, placed under the competence of the Police, the Gendarmerie and the Border Police, concerns the protection of the national natural ecosystem (forestry fund), by carrying out actions to prevent and combat forestry offenses. The number of reported offenses, the volume of the confiscated wood, the number of transports of verified wood materials and the number of instrumental criminal files regarding forestry offenses will also be monitored.</p>
	<p>M3. Preventing and combating offenses to fishing, aquaculture and fish stock regulations</p> <p>The measure, for which the Police, the Gendarmerie and the Border Police are contributing, takes into account specific prevention and control activities, the monitoring of the number of reported offenses, the quantity of fish confiscated and the number of instrumental files regarding the fish, fisheries and aquaculture fund.</p>
Measures targeting the expansion of the cooperation with external partners in the GIRP specific areas of activity	
	<p>M1. Attending international activities and missions by GIRP staff</p> <p>Through the Romanian Police, MIA takes part to a series of cooperation activities and projects in the police area of expertise. A better crime prevention and combating, especially when it comes to cross border criminality, can be obtained only by an adequate transfer of operational tactics and know-how from similar structures or if a joint modus operandi is reached for problems or phenomena affecting multiple states and requiring coordinated authorities interventions.</p> <p>Indicators will be monitored, such as the number of missions/peace-keeping operations, police workers participating to peace-keeping missions/operations, the number of police workers detached to international institutions and agencies, the number of police workers participating in operational support missions.</p>

Measures providing specialized human resource – induction and life-long training for the personnel of the GIRP	
	<p>M1. Induction and continuous professional training at the “Vasile Lascăr” Police Agents School, Câmpina, or at the “Septimiu Mureșan” Police Agents School, Cluj -Napoca</p> <p>The objective of the two schools is to prepare the students to become police officers capable of exercising attributions regarding the defense of the fundamental rights and freedoms of the person, of private and public property, the prevention and detection of crimes, the observance of public order and peace. Therefore, the schools must satisfy the request of the Romanian Police in terms of human resources (police officers), at the level of training appropriate to its interest and needs, as a beneficiary. The measure envisages the preparation of graduates who can then be easily integrated into the public order and safety system and is monitored through indicators such as the number of prepared student series and the number of police officers graduates.</p>
	<p>M2. Continuous training of police workers at the "Nicolae Golescu" Police Training Center of Slatina and the Canine Center "dr. Aurel Greblea "Sibiu</p> <p>The two centers organize and carry out didactic activities to improve the preparation for the profiles of public order, organized crime, criminal investigations, judicial police, dispatcher, etc. Career courses (frequency, low frequency, distance) and training sessions are held within the centers. The measure is monitored by indicators such as number of courses / training programs organized and number of graduates of training programs.</p>
Measures targeting maintaining a high percentage of interventions with a response time of less than 10 minutes to NSSEC 112 calls	
	<p>M1. Providing operative interventions to the calls received in the operational centers of the territorial structures of the MIA</p> <p>NSSEC is the telephone service destined for citizens in emergency situations, which ensures the cooperation between the specialized intervention agencies of the Romanian Police, the Ambulance Service, the Fire Department, the Emergency Mobile Reanimation and Extrication Service and the Romanian Gendarmerie, which have the obligation to ensure the intervention in case of emergency.</p> <p>The measure concerns the Romanian Police's interventions, from the perspective of the number of interventions that reached less than 10 minutes and those that reached more than 10 minutes.</p>
Measures targeting the decrease of the number of incidents recorded for sites, goods, values and transports under the responsibility of Romanian Gendarmerie	
	<p>M1. Ensuring protection, safeguard, surveillance and intervention</p> <p>The measure covers the attribution of the Romanian Gendarmerie to safeguard the objectives of special importance for the defense of the country, state activity, economy, science, culture and art, financial banking institutions, diplomatic missions or foreign business and agencies, the headquarters of some international organizations as well as special or valuable assets transport and the main pipelines for transporting petroleum products. The measure is to be quantified through the number of protected targets, the number of targets monitored through alarm systems under the responsibility of the Gendarmerie, the number of registered offenses and the number of protected transports.</p>

<i>Measures targeting the decrease of the number of antisocial deeds perpetrated in the street segment</i>	
M1. Carrying out missions to maintain and ensure public order	The police and the Gendarmerie contribute to the implementation of this measure by carrying out public order missions that involve: finding antisocial facts, identifying the perpetrators, identifying the injured persons, identifying the witnesses and handing over the perpetrators of the bodies authorized to continue the investigations. The measure has both a preventive and a sanctioning character. It is monitored by the average daily number of patrols present in the street environment, the average daily number of staff within these patrols and by the number of public order assurance missions.
<i>Measures aiming the contribution to maintaining a low level of terrorist threat</i>	
M1. Preventing and combatting terrorism	<p>The measure derives from MIA's attributions as part of the National System for Prevention and Counteraction of Terrorism, which is a flexible interinstitutional mechanism, coordinated by the Romanian Intelligence Service and in which MIA has an extremely important role. Thus, the measure aims at improving the MIA's ability to respond to the information and alerts received through the System, but also to contribute to it based on its own activities.</p> <p>This measure aims to highlight the role of the Romanian Gendarmerie in carrying out activities to prevent and combat terrorism, in the context in which these crimes are becoming more complex and must be addressed cross-border and integrated, by quantifying the number of intervention exercises performed at the objectives and the transports of responsibility.</p>
<i>Measures targeting the widening of the cooperation with external partners in the specific areas of activity of the GIRG</i>	
M1. Participation of GIRG staff to international missions and activities	<p>The international cooperation activity focuses on the membership of the Association of European and Mediterranean gendarmeries and police forces with military status (FIEP) and the consolidation of the Romanian Gendarmerie's participation in international missions and operations, under the four major international security actors (EU, UN, NATO and OSCE).</p> <p>The measure is monitored by the number of gendarmes participating in peacekeeping missions / operations, the number of peacekeeping missions / operations and the number of gendarmes posted within international institutions and agencies or participants in international missions and activities, other than missions / operations to maintain peace.</p>
<i>Measures ensuring specialized human resource – induction and life-long training for the personnel of the GIRG</i>	
M1. Performance of induction and life-long professional training within the Military School for Non-Commissioned Officers of Gendarmerie "Grigore Alexandru Ghica", Drăgășani and the Military School for Non-Commissioned Officers of Gendarmerie, Fălticeni	<p>The two schools are post-secondary education institutions for the initial and life-long training of non-commissioned gendarmes, and the GIRG establishes the professional profile of the graduates and the standards to be met during the personnel training process. The measure aims to improve the quality of the training in the two schools, in order for the trained staff to comply as much as possible with the</p>

	operational needs of the GIRG. The measure is quantified by the number of series of trained students and the number of non-commissioned gendarmes.
	M2. Ongoing training of gendarmes at the Officers Application School “Mihai Viteazul” Bucharest, the Training Center of Gheorghieni, the Alpine Training Center of Sinaia and the Training Center of Ochiuri. The Officers Application School and the training centers prepare, train and specialize the gendarmes, differentiating per activity fields either by organizing career development classes. The measure will monitor the number of graduates of the classes of these institutions and the number of organized classes/training programs.
Measures targeting the provision of decision-making support in the public order keeping activity	
	M1. Delivering informative-operative activities to identify, prevent and counteract threats, vulnerabilities and risk factors that can lead to serious public order disruption The measure takes into account the specific activities carried out by DGPI in order to identify, prevent and counteract threats, vulnerabilities and risk factors that can lead to serious disturbance of public order and is quantified by the number of informational products disseminated to the beneficiaries.

5. Program financing:

Program 1.1. is financed exclusively from the state budget and external non-reimbursable funds. The budget allocated for 2019 is of RON 6,977,945 thousand, rising from that allocated for 2018, which was 5,776,971 thousand ROL.

6. Program implementation management:

Program manager: (To be established after GSG and MPF have adopted strategic and budgetary planning methodologies).

Critical success factors/ key conditionality:

- Prioritize issues affecting large numbers of citizens;
- Ensuring the material and financial resources necessary to carry out the activity;
- Organizational and legislative stability;
- Use of non-reimbursable external funds to cover the investment and personnel training needs;
- Improving the training of the institutions’ personnel;
- Consolidation of the legislative and procedural framework;
- Adapting to the new trends of on-line communication and capitalizing on the opportunities provided;
- International cooperation.

Program 1.2. State border safety, migration, asylum and integration

1. Program description:

Managing Romania’s border is one of the main duties of the MIA, which contributes, together with other authorities to supporting the fundamental objective of the European Union in the field of justice and home affairs, namely to “maintain and develop the Union as an area of freedom, security and justice in which free movement of persons is ensured in accordance with appropriate measures on external border controls, asylum, immigration, preventing and combating crime”. Thus, the Romanian authorities act towards facilitating the free

movement of persons, goods and services crossing the border legally, in full respect of fundamental rights and freedoms.

The role of coordinator for the implementation of the *National Strategy for Immigration 2019-2022*, as well as other subsequent strategic documents in this field, belongs to the MIA, through the General Inspectorate for Immigrations and presupposes the cooperation of institutions with responsibilities in the field, in order to manage the phenomenon of legal and illegal migration, by promoting the development of legal migration channels and awareness of the benefits of controlled migration, by fulfilling the following objectives:

- strengthening the supervision of the legality of the stay and work of foreigners in the territory of Romania;
- the proper application of the measures for the removal of the aliens illegally on the Romanian territory;
- development of the national asylum system in order to make it more efficient and to ensure compliance with national, European and international legal standards;
- the active participation of Romania in the efforts of the international community and of the EU member states in the process of relocation outside the EU and the social integration of the citizens of third states;
- providing the resources and other support activities necessary for the implementation of policies in the field of migration, asylum and integration of foreigners.

In the context of providing integrated border management, as it was assumed through the *National Strategy of integrated management of the state border of Romania 2018-2020*, the two directions, namely the borders and migration, on one hand, and asylum and integration on the other, are inherently related and contribute to the achievement of the same objectives in the more extensive field of border security.

Therefore, the budgetary program reunites the 2 key structures of the MIA in the field, namely GIBP (General Inspectorate for Border Police) and GII (General Inspectorate for Immigrations) and includes measures which will endorse the activities of prevention and fighting of crimes regarding the state border, of fraudulent border crossing, of identification of illegal immigrants, of efficiently processing asylum applications according to applicable national and international standards and social integration of third-country nationals. The Program also comprises measures which cover the improvement of the GIBP staff training, either through internal courses or through participation to international missions or actions.

In this field, the international context is very important, because it causes migration flows and the occurrence of events that place pressure on the country's borders and on those of the EU, whose most accurate anticipation is essential for the preparation of the most adequate and efficient reactions.

Institutions involved: The Romanian Border Police, the General Inspectorate for Immigrations.

2. Public policy field:

P 2.1. is substantiated on the basis of the priorities established through:

- The Government Program 2018-2020, Internal Affairs Chapter;
- National Strategy for Public Order and Safety 2015-2020;
- The National Strategy for Immigration for 2019-2022;
- EU Policies cycle 2018-2021;
- The National Defence Strategy for 2015-2019;
- The Fiscal and Budgetary Strategy for 2017-2019.

3. Program objectives:

Program 2.1 intends to reach the following results by 2022:

- Management of the border crossing process;
- Preservation of cooperation with external partners in the specific areas of the GIBP;
- Ensuring the specialized human resources - induction and continuous training of GIBP staff;
- Reducing the number of third-country nationals who live/work illegally on the Romanian territory;
- Implementation of international protection and foreigners integration policies;
- Admission and legal stay on the Romanian territory of third-country nationals.

4. Outcome indicators:

Table 6. Strategic Objective 1: Program Outcome indicators 1.2

<i>Program outcome indicators</i>	<i>Reference value (2018)</i>	<i>Target 2022</i>	<i>Observations</i>
Number of solved criminal files investigating the fraudulent border crossing	1,073	850	Source: GIBP
Number of solved criminal files investigating migrants trafficking	150	100	Source: GIBP
Number of persons sued for fraudulent border crossing	180	200	Source: GIBP
Number of persons sued for migrant trafficking	87	100	Source: GIBP
Number of persons who were not allowed to enter the country	7,388	7,000	Source: GIBP
Number of persons who were not allowed to exit the country	5,220	5,000	Source: GIBP
Number of border guards participating in peacekeeping missions / operations, posted within international institutions and agencies, joint Frontex activities and operations and other international missions and activities	1,462	1,686	Source: GIBP
Number of missions/peace maintain operations under Frontex	16	23	Source: GIBP
Ratio of the agents of the border police graduating from the "Avram Iancu" School of Oradea, compared to the number of the employed agents	5.36%	4.70%	Source: GIBP
Ratio of the trainees from GIBP training centers compared to the total number of border police agents	16.15%	15.08%	Source: GIBP
Number of third country nationals found in illegal situations	2,716	435	Source: GII
Number of beneficiaries of a form of protection enrolled in integration programs	1,146	4,500	Source: GII
Average time for visa demand processing	15 days	15 days	Source: GII

5. Measures:

The following table lists the measures that will be implemented in order to achieve each of the established and above listed outcomes, see Chapter 3 The program objectives.

Table 7. Strategic Objective 1: Program Measures 1.2

<i>Measures targeting managing the border crossing process</i>	
	<p>M1. Surveillance and control of the State border crossing</p> <p>The measure covers one of the key duties of the Romanian Border Police, namely the control of the state border crossing documents at the crossing points open to international traffic, at the entrance and at the exit from the free zones, at the low traffic points and simplified crossings or in other places, according to the law. The operability with which specific controls are carried out depends to a large extent on the existing infrastructure and on the use of performing means and equipment.</p> <p>In order to monitor the implementation of the measure, the values of the passenger and means of transports traffic, through the border crossing points, and the number of persons detected in the illegal crossing/attempted crossing of the state border and the number of reported offenses are quantified.</p>
	<p>M2. Fighting fraudulent border crossing</p> <p>The successfully implementation of the measure is quantified through the number of reported offences concerning the fraudulent border crossing and the number of processed criminal cases concerning the fraudulent crossing of the border, with the important addendum that the size of the phenomenon is very difficult to predict.</p>
	<p>M3. Combatting migrant trafficking</p> <p>In relation to the influx of migrants that occurred on the territory of European countries, the number of migrants found at the Romanian border is increasing year after year. The measure for combating the trafficking of migrants focuses on reporting crimes and the investigation of criminal cases regarding the trafficking of migrants.</p>
<i>Measures targeting conserving the cooperation with external partners in areas specific to the GIBP</i>	
	<p>M1. Participation of GIBP staff in international missions and activities (exclusively those under FRONTEX aegis)</p> <p>The Romanian Border Police organizes and performs co-operation activities in the specific areas of expertise with similar bodies of neighboring states, other states or communities of states, according to bilateral or multilateral agreements to which Romania is a party of.</p> <p>The degree of achievement of the proposed measure is quantified by the number of border guards participating in peacekeeping missions / operations and the number of peacekeeping missions / operations.</p>
	<p>M2. Posting of personnel within international institutions and agencies</p> <p>The measure takes into account the number of seconded border guards within the international institutions and agencies, as a way of ensuring the increase of the level of professional training and the transfer of knowledge and practices.</p>
	<p>M3. Participation of GIBP staff in joint operations under FRONTEX aegis</p>

	<p>The measure concerns the participation of the Romanian Border Police with border guards and technical equipment in joint operations / projects organized by the FRONTEX Agency for securing the external borders of the European Union, both on the Romanian territory and in other states. It is quantified by the number of operations and the number of police officers participating in the activities and operations under the aegis of FRONTEX.</p>
	<p>M4. Participation of GIBP representatives in other international missions and activities</p> <p>This measure aims to highlight the activity of the GIBP in the field of international cooperation, through institutional levers other than those of FRONTEX.</p>
	<p>M5. Participation of GAVI staff in international actions under the aegis of FRONTEX</p> <p>The measure quantifies GAVI efforts in the international action area under FRONTEX, notably the flight missions and flight times performed, and the number of military personnel participating in FRONTEX actions.</p>
<p><i>Measures targeting the provision of specialized human resources – induction and ongoing training of the GIBP personnel</i></p>	
	<p>M1. Induction and continuous training of the border police agents in the Border Police Agents Training School “Avram Iancu” of Oradea</p> <p>The objectives of the “Avram Iancu” School of Oradea are to train border police officers, based on the competence units established in the occupational standard for the basic level of the border police worker career, as well as the continuous vocational training of border police officers through career courses. It also covers in-service training courses for future border police officers employed from an external source. The measure focuses on the number of trained series of students and the number of police agents graduates.</p>
	<p>M2. Providing continuous training of border police workers in the Border Police Training Centers in Iasi, Drobeta Turnu Severin and Agigea</p> <p>The training facilities cover the continuous training of the border police agents. It quantifies the number of organized courses/programs and the number of graduates.</p>
<p><i>Measures aiming at the reduction of the number of third-country nationals who live/work illegally on the Romanian territory</i></p>	
	<p>M1. Preventing and combating illegal stay and undeclared work of third-country nationals</p> <p>The measure covers the tasks of the GII regarding granting the hiring/detachment notice in order to obtain the work purposes residence right, controlling the legality of stay and employment of aliens, removal of foreigners from the territory of Romania.</p> <p>The measure is quantified by the number of actions/ controls/checks to combat illegal and undeclared work carried out, the number of third-country nationals found illegally or illegally employed, the number of return decisions issued and the number of foreigners removed under escort.</p>
<p><i>Measures directing at the implementation of international protection and foreigners integration</i></p>	
	<p>M1. Granting assistance to asylum seekers and beneficiaries of some form of international protection</p> <p>The measure addresses the GII tasks in the field of solving asylum applications, providing assistance to asylum seekers and integrating foreigners in the Romanian society. The measure is quantified by the</p>

	number of asylum applications registered and the number of asylum seekers receiving assistance. Also, the number of counseling sessions granted to them, as well as the number of cultural orientation sessions are monitored.
Measures targeting the admission and legal stay on the Romanian territory of third-country nationals	
	<p>M1. Processing visa demands and granting/extending the stay right for third-country nationals in Romania</p> <p>The measure covers GII powers regarding solving visa applications and granting/extending the right of residence in Romania. The measure is quantified through the number of visa applications submitted for approval, number of granted permits and the number of registered applications for the granting/extension of the residence permit.</p>

6. Program financing:

Program 1.2. is financed exclusively from the state budget and non-reimbursable external funds. The budget allocated for 2019 is of ROL 1,426,188 thousand, rising from the budget allocated for 2018, which amounted to ROL 1,172,407 thousand.

7. Program implementation management:

Program manager: (To be established after GSG and MPF have adopted strategic and budgetary planning methodologies).

Critical success factors/ key conditionality:

- Development of human resources management, professional skills development and GIBP and GII staff training;
- Ensuring the material and logistic resources;
- Strengthening the international cooperation between competent authorities in this regard, both at national and European level.

Strategic Objective 2 – Increasing MIA’s capacity to manage emergency situations

MIA’s Department for Emergency Situations (DES), through GDMES and GIES, ensure the coherent legal framework, the resources and operational capacities in order to prevent and manage emergency situations, provide emergency medical assistance and qualified first aid and implement civil protection measures. On the other hand, NASRSP (National Agency for State Reserves and Special Problems) contributes to this objective through its duties in the field of State reserves (manages state-reserves stock products, distributes humanitarian aid), and in the field of special issues (preparing the population, the economy and territory for defense). The situations involving the two structures are consolidated under the broader concept of “major events”.

The objective is supported by a single program, called “Civil Protection and Support to Communities”, which brings together two results and six measures.

The graph below summarizes the relation between the objective and its corresponding programs and results.

Figure 3. Strategic Objective 2: Structure

Strategic Objective 2. Increasing MIAs capacity to manage emergency situations
Program 2.1. Civil protection and support to communities
Measures for Program 2.1.
M2.1.1.1. Prevention of risks associated to emergency cases and disasters and improvement of intervention effectiveness
M2.1.1.2. Providing qualified first aid and emergency medical assistance
M2.1.1.3. Preparing the population, economy and territory for defense and ensuring state reserves
M2.1.2.1. Carrying out the induction and continuous training at the level of the School for Firefighting and Civil Protection of Non-Commissioned Officers in Boldești
M2.1.2.2. Lifelong learning of firefighters in the National Center for the Optimization of the Preparation for Emergency Situation Management in Ciolpani and of the preparatory/training centers
M2.1.2.3. Training the representatives of the Prefect’s Office and of the staff with managerial positions and duties in the field of emergency situations in the local public administration, decentralized and deconcentrated services

Figure 4. Strategic Objective 2: Impacts and Results

Impacts	Degree of confidence of the population in MIA structures with duties in the field of managing emergency situations (firefighters) - Target 2022: 86%
Results	(2.1.1) Ensuring the protection of the population and reducing the aftermath of the emergency situations and disasters (2.1.2) Providing specialized human resources – initial and ongoing training for own personnel and personnel with duties in emergency situations from the local public administration, decentralized and deconcentrated services

The estimated budget resources required to implement the measures and achieve results and impacts for the period 2019-2022 are 12,534,876 (000 Lei).

Table 8. Strategic Objective 2: Funding breakdown per budgetary program

Program Budgets for Strategic Objective 2		Total (,000 RON)	Total value/year(RON)			
			2019	2020	2021	2022
P 2.1	Civil protection and support to communities	12,534,876	3,885,447	3,038,846	2,752,531	2,858,052
Total SO 2		12,534,876	3,885,447	3,038,846	2,752,531	2,858,052

Program 2.1. Civil protection and support to communities

1. Program description:

The MIA, acting through DES and NASRSP, is the main actor in the National System of Management of Emergency Situations and performs the permanent management of the actions of prevention, preparation and response to emergency situations, in the field of civil protection and fire defense.

In addition, DES with GDOM's support is the institution responsible for "implementing the national mechanism for applying the concept of resilience in crisis situations and establishing the institutions responsible for civil emergencies as well as those providing the support functions." Thus, DES through GDMES and GIES, ensures the coordination of national efforts to meet two of NATO's resilience requirements (Requirement No.3 - Managing Uncontrolled Movement of Population and Requirement 5 - Multi-victim Management Capacity). Also, MIA, through GDOM provides support to the General Secretariat of the Government, in order to implement the Requirement no. 1 - Ensure continuity of government and critical government services, and through NASRSP provide support to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development in implementing the Requirement no. 4 - Resilience of water and food resources.

Regarding the latter requirement, it is envisaged to set up an ad-hoc multinational group to achieve the optimal prioritization of water and food resources in relation to the civil and military requirements, in which DES and NASRSP participate in close collaboration with the Ministry for Agriculture, with an impact in the preparation of the national economy. for defense.

Adequate financing of the field of prevention and fighting of emergency situations must take into account the creation of essential capacities of prevention, protection, impact limitation/reduction, response and recovery rapidity, human resources quality, modernization of the intervention procedures and an improved coordination with all the responsible institutions.

Institutions directly involved: Department for Emergency Situations (DES), through the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations (GIES), National Administration of State Reserves and Special Problems (NASRSP), with the support of General Department for the Management of Emergency Situations (GDMES), General Inspectorate for Aviation and General Department for Operational Management (GDOM)²².

²² From the perspective of budget programming, GDMES, GIAv and GDOM can be found in budget 3.2. "Administrative capacity and operational support".

2. Public policies area:

P 2.1. is based on the priorities established by:

- The Government Program 2018-2020, Internal Affairs Chapter;
- National Strategy for Public Order and Safety 2015-2020;
- The Strategy for Strengthening and Developing the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations 2016- 2025;
- EU Policies cycle 2018-2021;
- The National Defense Strategy for 2015-2019;
- The Fiscal and Budgetary Strategy for 2019-2021.

3. Program objectives:

Program 2.1 aims to reach the following results by 2022:

- Ensuring the protection of the population and reducing the aftermath of the emergency situations and disasters;
- Providing specialized human resources – initial and ongoing training for own personnel and personnel with duties in emergency situations from the local public administration, decentralized and deconcentrated services.

4. Outcome indicators:

Table 9. Strategic Objective 2: Outcome indicators for Program 2.1.

Program outcome indicators	Reference value (2018)	Target 2022	Observations
The average time for emergency interventions	13'50"	13'35"	Source: GIES The average of the time intervals between the moment of receiving the emergency call and the arrival of the first crew at the intervention site, according to the provisions of Annex no. 8 to the GO no. 1146 / IG / 2008 for the approval of the technical provisions for the elaboration of the documents of preparation, organization, management, deployment, record, analysis, evaluation and reporting of the intervention actions of the professional services for emergencies.
Number of messages sent through RO-Alert	4	500	Source: GIES
The share of non-commissioned officers and military graduates of the "Pavel Zăgănescu" Boldești	26%	46%	Source: GIES

Program outcome indicators	Reference value (2018)	Target 2022	Observations
School of Nursing and Civil Protection Non-commissioned School, referring to the total vacant positions			
The share of own staff and of the staff with duties in emergency cases in the public administration that has attended training courses	81,23%	82%	Source: GIES

5. Measures:

The table below lists the measures that will be implemented to achieve each of the results set out and presented above in Point 3, Program Objectives.

Table 10. Strategic Objective 2: Measures for Program 2.1.

<i>Measures that envisage the protection of population and mitigation of the effects associated to emergency situations and disasters</i>	
	<p>M1. Prevention of risks associated to emergency cases and disasters and improvement of intervention effectiveness</p> <p>The intervention in emergency situations is the main activity of DES through GIES. The intervention is done according to the existing operational procedures and technical resources, based on the foreseen risk scenarios.</p> <p>The success of the measure is mainly based on the number of information actions carried out within the emergency prevention campaigns, on the number of interventions performed, on the number of people rescued in emergency situations and on the number of technical means for all types of risk acquired.</p>
	<p>M2. Providing qualified first aid and emergency medical assistance</p> <p>The first qualified aid and emergency medical assistance action is coordinated by the DES with the General Directorate for Medical Emergencies. The measure aims to provide the capabilities required to meet the operational criteria for responding of Mobile Emergency, Reanimation and Extrication Service structures and ambulance services in urban and rural areas, as well as the development of Emergency Receiving Units and Compartments, so that citizens can benefit from efficient operational public emergency service.</p> <p>At the same time, increasing the capacity of data communication in pre-hospital emergency care is aimed, through cooperation with the Ministry of Health and SST (Service for Special Telecommunications) in order to extend the pre-hospital medicine system.</p> <p>The number of ambulances purchased for SAJ and SMURD is monitored, the number of UPUs extended and modernized, the number of reception centers connected to the telemedicine system and the number of normative acts related to emergency medical care, reviewed and updated.</p>
	<p>M3. Preparing the population, economy and territory for defense and ensuring state reserves</p> <p>ANRSPS and DGMO contribute to the implementation of the measure, by organizing exercises to assess the readiness state of the population, economy and defense, according to the "Plan for the assessment of the stage of population training for defense through exercises and training exercises", approved annually by Supreme Council for Country Defense.</p>

	At the same time, the measure covers the activity of NASRSP regarding the management of state reserve stocks, based on specific programs of refreshment, establishment, re-integration and capitalization, approved under the law by measuring the degree of establishment of stocks of state reserve products and mobilization at the end of the year.
Measures envisaging providing specialized human resources – initial and ongoing training for own personnel and personnel with duties in emergency situations from the local public administration, decentralized and deconcentrated services	
	<p>M1. Carrying out the induction and continuous training at the level of the School for Firefighting and Civil Protection of Non-Commissioned Officers in Boldești</p> <p>School for Firefighting and Civil Protection of Non-Commissioned Officers "Pavel Zăgănescu" in Boldești provides induction training and lifelong learning for the GIES staff. The measure is to be quantified by the number of trained series of students and by the number of graduates.</p>
	<p>M2. Lifelong learning of firefighters in the National Center for the Optimization of the Preparation for Emergency Situation Management in Ciolpani and of the preparatory/training centers</p> <p>The measure envisages lifelong training of staff, especially by creating performing joint drills with the participation of several institutions composing the National System for the Management of Emergency Situations, in order to improve the effectiveness of the emergency situations. The measure is to be quantified by the number of trained series of students and by the number of graduates.</p>
	<p>M3. Training the representatives of the Prefect's Office and of the staff with managerial positions and duties in the field of emergency situations in the local public administration, decentralized and deconcentrated services</p> <p>Training for emergency situations the representatives of the Prefect's institution and the staff with managerial positions and duties in the field of emergency situations within the local public administration and in the decentralized and deconcentrated services is done by the GIES. The measure is to be quantified by the number of organized trainings and by the number of graduates.</p>

6. Program financing:

The program 2.1. is financed exclusively from the state budget and non-reimbursable external funds. The budget allocated for 2019 is 3,885,447 thousand lei, increasing compared to the one allocated for 2018, which was 2,278,739 thousand lei.

7. Program implementation management:

Program Manager: (To be established after GSG and MPF have adopted strategic and budgetary planning methodologies).

Key success factors / conditions:

- Financing also from non-reimbursable extra-budgetary sources;
- Increase the role of Romania as an international assistance provider in case of emergencies at international level (EU, NATO, UN, bilateral and regional);
- Access to state-of-the-art technology;
- Access to standards, procedures and best practices existing in the similar structures in other European countries;
- Creating and operating regional mechanisms that support minimizing the risk of disaster;
- Strengthening the partnership with the civil society;

- Streamlining the legislative framework;
- Providing integrated operational coordination of the capabilities involved in the actions of operative intervention for all risk types;
- Establishing new intervention capabilities, optimizing the operational procedures and the equipment with performing technical means;
- Strengthening the training and prevention system and its development in correlation with the lessons learned at national and international level.

Strategic Objective 3 – Increasing MIA’s efficiency and administrative capacity

The objective aims, on the one hand, to achieve an increased efficiency of the services MIA offers to citizens, and, on the other hand, to coordinate and provide administrative, logistical, financial, ICT, legal support, in order to strengthen the capacity of operational structures.

The objective is supported by 2 programs - "Services for citizens and legal entities" and "Administrative capacity and operational support" and 26 measures, corresponding to the expected results.

The first program "Services for Citizens and Legal Entities" includes 4 results that reflect the activity of the MIA structures that have as main role the provision of services / goods to the citizens - the issuance of identity cards and civil status documents, electronic passports, driving permits, vehicle registration certificates, plates with registration numbers, etc.

The second program, "Administrative Capacity and Operational Support", includes 12 results reflecting the activity of the Central Apparatus structures and some of the subordinated structures respectively GAD, Police Academy, IPOS, NC SIS, Pension House, Dinamo Club and Center of Psycho-sociology of MIA.

The program also includes the GAVI activity, for reasons related to the transversality of their tasks.

The chart below summarizes the relation between the objective and its corresponding programs and results.

Figure 2. Strategic Objective 3: Structure

Strategic Objective 3. Increasing MIAs efficiency and administrative capacity	
Program 3.1. Services for citizens and legal entities	Program 3.2. Administrative capacity and operational support
<p>Measures for Program 3.1.</p> <p>M3.1.1.1. Issuance of documents within the competence of DRPD</p> <p>M3.1.2.1. Issuance of documents within the competence of GDP</p> <p>M3.1.3.1. Issuance of driving licences and vehicle registration documents</p> <p>M3.1.4.1 Retrieving archives from third parties</p> <p>M3.1.5.1. Issuing documents under the competences of the National Archives</p>	<p>Measures for Program 3.2.</p> <p>M3.2.1.1. Compliance with legal provisions on the promotion of public policy projects</p> <p>M3.2.1.2. Observance of the legal provisions regarding the promotion of draft normative acts</p> <p>M3.2.2.1. Improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the control act at MIA level</p> <p>M3.2.2.2. Improving the efficiency and effectiveness of public internal audit at MIA level</p> <p>M3.2.3.1. Efficiency of the planning, leadership and coordination process required for integrated response in the event of special and crisis situations</p> <p>3.2.4.1. The management of the funds allocated to create the best conditions to carry out the activities of the ministry’s structures</p> <p>3.2.4.2. Payment of pension rights and other social security rights due to beneficiaries of Law no. 223/2015</p> <p>3.2.4.3. The management of the logistic resources needed for the good operation of the ministry’s structures</p>

	<p>3.2.4.4. Improving ICT systems and ensuring the maintenance of existing infrastructure</p> <p>3.2.4.5. The management of human resources needed for the good operation of the ministry's structures</p> <p>3.2.4.6. Training of MIA staff to acquire expertise in specific areas</p> <p>3.2.5.1. Ensuring aerial support to reinstate public order, border surveillance and manage emergency situations</p> <p>3.2.6.1. Accessing non-reimbursable external funds</p> <p>3.2.7.1. Preventing and fighting corruption at MIA level</p> <p>3.2.8.1. Rapid information of mass-media and of citizens</p> <p>3.2.9.1. Training specialists with university degree for MIA structures</p> <p>3.2.9.2. Adapting training programs in line with the evolution of public order and safety phenomena</p> <p>3.2.10.1. Ensuring methodological support to the Prefect's institutions</p> <p>3.2.11.1. Ensuring the participation to the JIA Councils, to Schengen evaluation missions and to international cooperation activities performed in a bi or multilateral framework</p> <p>3.2.11.2. Developing international cooperation relations in order to exchange data and information on the process of identification and protection of national / European critical infrastructures</p> <p>3.2.11.3. Ensuring the participation of MIA personnel in international sports activities</p>
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Figure 5. Strategic Objective 3: Impacts and Outcomes

Impacts	<p>Satisfaction of beneficiaries of MIA graduates - Target 2022: 70% of employers are satisfied and very satisfied</p> <p>Total budget allocation managed by MIA (percentage modifications compared to the previous year) - Target 2022: + 10%</p>
Outcomes	<p>(3.1.1) Management of the process of issuing documents under the competency of DPRDBA</p> <p>(3.1.2) Management of the process of rendering the public services under the coordination of GDP</p> <p>(3.1.3) Management of the process of issuing documents and goods under the competency of DDLVR</p> <p>(3.1.4) Management of the activity of the National Archives</p> <p>(3.2.1) Ensuring the observance of legal provisions in the process of drafting and promoting public policy documents / normative acts</p> <p>(3.2.2) Development of control and audit capacity at MIA level</p> <p>(3.2.3) Strengthening managerial capacity to manage special and crisis situations</p> <p>(3.2.4) Ensuring the management of financial, logistical, ICT and human resources</p> <p>(3.2.5) Managing actions / interventions with air support</p> <p>(3.2.6) Increasing the efficiency of the process of attracting non-reimbursable funds</p> <p>(3.2.7) Consolidating the integrity environment within MIA</p> <p>(3.2.8) Development of the security culture at the MIA level</p> <p>(3.2.9) Increasing the efficiency of the public communication of MIA in terms of the activities performed by the MIA structures</p> <p>(3.2.10) Increasing the quality of the educational act of the Police Academy and of the Public Order Studies Institute</p> <p>(3.2.11) Ensuring a unitary coordination of the activity of the Prefect's institutions</p> <p>(3.2.12) Increasing MIA's visibility at European and international level</p>

The estimated budget resources required to implement the measures and achieve the objectives and impacts for the period 2019-2022 are 26,828,831 (000 Lei).

Table 11. Strategic Objective 3: Funding breakdown by budgetary program

Program Budgets for Strategic Objective		Total (,000 RON)	Total value/years (,000 RON)			
			2019	2020	2021	2022
P 3.1	Services for citizens and legal entities	2,664,096	831,684	613,248	597,512	621,652
P 3.2	Administrative capacity and operational support	24,164,735	5,978,644	7,029,729	5,606,363	5,549,999
Total SO 3		26,828,831	6,810,328	7,642,977	6,203,875	6,171,651

Program 3.1. Services for Citizens and Legal Entities

1. Description:

The program includes all these structures of MIA the main activity of which is represented by the provision of documents and related services mainly to citizens, but also to businesses. The structures in question have direct relations with the citizens; this is why it is important that the services provided are efficient, based on electronic communication and online systems, even more when one of the directions that the entire public administration is heading to is e-governance. But indicators like using online tools cannot be integrated and easily applied, given the fact that role of the MIA, through its specialized departments, is to coordinate and follow the way of uniform implementation of the regulations in force by community public services.

Involved institutions: Directorate for Persons Records and Database Management, The General Directorate of Passports, The Directorate of Permit Regime and Car Registration, The National Archives, with the support of the General Directorate for Communications and Information Technology²³.

2. Public Policies

Program 3.1 is developed based on the priorities set forth in:

- The strategy for strengthening of the public administration 2014-2020;
- The National Strategy for Order and Public Safety 2015-2020;
- The Strategy for the National Archives 2015-2021;
- MAI Strategy for IT&C for 2015-2020;
- The fiscal-budgetary strategy for 2019-2021.

3. Program Objectives:

Program 3.1 aims to achieve the following outcomes:

- Management of the process of issuing documents under the competency of DPRDBA;

²³ From the perspective of budgetary planning, GDCITi s to be found in programme 3.2 “Administrative capacity and operational support”;

- Management of the process of rendering the public services under the coordination of the GDP;
- Management of the process of issuing documents and registration plates under the competency of the DDLVR;
- Management of the activity of the National Archives.

4. Outcome Indicators

Table 12. Strategic Objective 3: Outcome indicators for Program 3.1

Program outcome indicators	Reference value (2018)	Target 2022	Observations
The average time to solve the requests for the issuance of identity documents	20 days	20 days	Source: DPRD According to the provisions of art. 14 paragraph (8) of the GO no. 97/2005, republished with the subsequent amendments and completions, the term for solving the requests for the issue of an identity document is up to 30 days, which can be extended by a maximum of 15 days by the head of the community public service for the registration of persons.
The average time to solve the requests for the issuance of civil status certificates	17 days	10 days	Source: DPRD
The share of the simple electronic passports issued before the expiry of the legal term	100%	100%	Source: GDP
The average time for the issuance of a driving license	2 ore	2 ore	Source: DPRCR
The average time of issuing the vehicle registration certificate	2 ore	2 ore	Source: DPRCR
The average time for the manufacturing of license plates	3 ore	3 ore	Source: DPRCR
Average waiting time at front desks	10 minute	10 minute	Source: DPRCR
The ratio between the number of requests, authorization of operation, classifications and selection works solved/approved in due time and the received ones	89,40%	87%	Source: NA

5. Measures

The table below lists the measures that will be implemented to achieve each of the results set out and presented above in Point 3, Program Objectives.

Table 13. Strategic Objective 3: Measures for Program 3.1

<i>Measures that target to manage the process of issuing documents under the competency of the DRPD</i>	
	<p>M1. Issuance of documents within the competence of DRPD</p> <p>The measure targets the activity of DRPD related to the issuance of identity documents and civil status certificates, both from the perspective of the number of such issued documents, as well as in terms of the time needed to issue them, activity that also involves the structures subordinated to it/ the public community services for persons records (PCSPR), under its methodological coordination.</p>
<i>Measures targeting the management of the process of rendering the public services under the coordination of the GDP</i>	
	<p>M1. Issuance of documents within the competence of GDP</p> <p>The measure refers also to the task of coordinating the activity of the community public service for the simple electronic passport and other document issuance and records in order to unitary enforce the relevant legal provisions. The trend is to simplify the procedure and to introduce means by which the citizens can have electronic access to the requested services and to minimize the visits made to offices or the waiting time.</p> <p>The success of the measure is verified by the number of simple electronic passports issued, sent by courier, by the number of RNEPS data supplies, the number of certificates regarding the exercise of the right of free movement and by the number of certificates exempting customs duties.</p>
<i>Measures that aim at managing the process of issuing driving licences, vehicle registration documents and license plates</i>	
	<p>M1. Issuance of driving licenses and vehicle registration documents</p> <p>The measure covers the duties of DDLVR that derive from the desire to improve the quality of the public service, to decrease the time necessary to issue specific documents, to ensure the unitary enforcement of the existing regulatory framework. It refers to the basic activities of DDLVR, namely the issuance of driver's licenses and vehicle registration certificates, as well as manufacturing license plates, resulting from a constant increase in the number of requests from the citizens for both categories of services. It also refers to the number of persons examined for the issue of the driving license and the number of documents delivered to the applicant's home / office through the postal services.</p>
<i>Measures aiming to managing the activity of the National Archives</i>	
	<p>M1. Retrieving archives from third parties</p> <p>The measure refers to the duties of the National Archives to manage the funds and collections in their own warehouses, formed by successive deposits of documents created by various public or private institutions, as well as by individuals, more precisely to establish if the documents belong to the National Archive Fund, to take them over and to ensure proper storage conditions.</p> <p>The supervision of the archive fund is carried out through the controls performed by the NRA at the office of the document generators or holders, which targets the way in which the legal duties are fulfilled.</p>
	<p>M2. Issuing documents under the competences of the NA</p> <p>Public access to the documents is granted based on a reply to the requests of the natural and legal persons, by complying with the term provided by law.</p>

However, in the absence of a complete and up-to-date record of the main national and local archive creators and owners, the lack of adequate logistical facilities and insufficient staff, combined with the complexity of applications, the National Archives may experience delays in the release of required documents.

6. Program financing

Program 3.1 is exclusively financed from the state budget and non-reimbursable external funds. The budget for 2019 is of 831,684 thousand lei, in significant growth compared to 2018, when the allocated budget was of 331,436 thousand lei.

7. Program implementation management:

Program manager: (To be established after GSG and MPF have adopted strategic and budgetary planning methodologies).

Key success factors / conditions:

- Providing the material and financial resources;
- Attracting and retaining the staff;
- Introducing new ICT work tools.
- Updating the working procedures and promoting them among employees;
- Strengthening the leverages of institutional collaboration with the other ministries and with the local authorities, in the fields covered by MIA;
- Promoting result-based management in the public administration
- Organizational stability.

Program 3.2. Administrative capacity and operational support

1. Description:

The program "Administrative Capacity and Operational Support" aims at the structural and functional strengthening of the ministry, which is necessary to provide the functions provided by the law.

In general, the program refers to improving the management of financial, human, logistical and informational resources to provide real support to the operational activities covered by the other four programs.

According to the Romanian Academy study²⁴, at MIA level, between 2004 and 2015, 34 budget programs received financing through the State Budget Law, considered as a relatively high number of programmes. 2009 marked a change of all budget programs, 28 budget programs covering the period 2004-2008 and only 6 programs refer to the period 2009-2015. The total amounts for the financing of the budgetary programs had a similar evolution to the total budget of the MIA, increasing in the period 2004-2010, decreasing in 2011 and 2012 and slightly recovering from a trend ascending after 2013. Between 2004 and 2015, the degree of achievement of the final budget was between a minimum of 93.5% in 2007 and a maximum of 98.3% in 2013, which means that the funds allocated to the MAI have been used for the

²⁴ Study on the degree of implementation of strategic planning and program budgeting at ministries level, elaborated within the project "Extending the strategic planning system to the line ministries", SIPOCA 28, November 2017;

most part, under the conditions which in 11 out of 12 years analyzed the financing from the state budget for the MIA has increased due to the budget rectifications operated.

Mainly, the program will be implemented with the contribution of the structures of the central apparatus having supporting role, like: Public Policy Unit, General Financial Directorate, General Directorate for Logistics, General Directorate for Human Resources Management, General Directorate for Operational Management, General Directorate for Communications and Information Technology, European Non-reimbursable External Funds Directorate, Information and Public Relations Directorate, General Directorate for European Affairs, Schengen and International Relations, General Directorate for Relations with the Prefect's Institutions, as well as the Minister's Control Body, the Directorate for Internal Public Audit, the General Directorate for Legal Affairs, the Directorate for the General Secretariat, the Critical Infrastructure Protection Coordination Center and the Office for Personal Data Protection.

The program also covers the activities of the structures subordinated to MIA, namely the General Anticorruption Directorate, the Police Academy, the Institute for Studies for Public Order, the SIS National Center, the Dinamo Club Sports Club, the Psycho-sociology Center of the Ministry, the Sectoral Pension House.

Also, due to the enhanced role of support and operational support, the General Aviation Inspectorate of the MIA was integrated within this program. Also, part of the activity of the General Directorate for Internal Protection is reflected in the program²⁵.

The Program seeks:

- To improve the administrative capacity of the ministry and the capacity of regulation, strategy, human resources management;
- To consolidate the use of public policies for structural amendments;
- To strengthen the capacity to handle special and crisis situations in order to limit the effects on the public order and safety climate;
- To increase the efficiency of budget spending through improvement of the management of processes at institution level, through consolidation of the capacity of attracting extra-budgetary financial sources for the purpose of financing the development needs, through strengthening the representation of the ministry in fulfilling the sector role at external level;
- To improve the quality of education and continuous training in the educational institutions in order to ensure a constant quality level of the human resources.

2. Public Policies

Program 3.2 is based on the priorities established through:

- The Government Program 2018-2020, Internal Affairs Chapter;
- The strategy for strengthening of the public administration 2014-2020;
- The National Strategy for Public Order and Safety 2015-2020;
- The strategy for the development of aviation of the Ministry of Administration and Internal Affairs 2010-2020;
- The strategy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in the field of Information Technology and Communications for 2015-2020;
- The fiscal-budgetary strategy for 2019-2021.

²⁵ From the perspective of budget programming, DGPI can be found in program 1.1. "Public order and safety";

3. Program Objectives:

Program 3.2. aims at achieving the following outcomes:

- Ensuring the observance of legal provisions in the process of drafting and promoting public policy documents / normative acts;
- Development of control and audit capacity at MIA level;
- Strengthening managerial capacity to manage special and crisis situations;
- Ensuring the management of financial, logistical, ICT and human resources;
- Managing actions / interventions with air support;
- Increasing the efficiency of the process of attracting non-reimbursable funds;
- Consolidating the integrity environment within MIA;
- Development of the security culture at the MIA level;
- Increasing the efficiency of the public communication of MIA in terms of the activities performed by the MIA structures;
- Increasing the quality of the educational act of the Police Academy and of the Public Order Studies Institute;
- Ensuring a unitary coordination of the activity of the Prefect's institutions;
- Increasing MIA's visibility at European and international level.

4. Outcome indicators

Table 14. Strategic Objective 3: Outcome indicators for Program 3.2

Program outcome indicators	Reference value (2018)	Target 2022	Observations
The share of regulatory acts and public policy documents that comply with drafting procedures	100%	100%	Source: PPU, GLD
The degree of implementation of the recommendations made following the internal control missions	26.61%	100%	Source: MCB
The degree of implementation of the recommendations made following the internal audit missions	60.08%	100%	Source: DIPA
Number of documents developed/updated for managing special and crisis situations	14	17	Source: GDOM
The level of usage of the approved budgetary funds	99.91%	100%	Source: GDF The degree of use of the approved budget funds represents the ratio between the total of the payments made and the total of the approved budget funds, at the source of the

			state budget, aggregated at the level of the OPC. The indicator thus calculated reflects the ministry's ability to use the allocated funds to achieve the set goals.
Degree of endowment with motor vehicles	54.8%	63.5%	<i>Source: GDL</i> It represents the ratio between the number of vehicles existing at the level of structures MIA and the number of vehicles required according to the endowment tables of each structure.
Degree of endowment with guns and pistols	82.4%	88.1%	<i>Source: GDL</i> It represents the ratio between the number of pistols existing at the level of structures MIA and the number of guns required according to the endowment tables of each structure.
The percentage of human resources deficit	12.66%	14.80%	<i>Source: GDHRM</i> The percentage of unassigned positions, at the level of the whole MIA structures, for all personnel categories (police officers, police officers, officers, military masters, non-commissioned officers, soldiers and professional ranks, civil servants and contract staff), calculated for June 30 and December 31.
The share of the performed airborne missions out of the requested ones (under favorable weather conditions)	100%	100%	<i>Source: GAvI</i>
The ratio between the funding applications contracted and the total funding applications submitted (%)	76%	80%	<i>Source: DENF</i> The indicator numerically reflects the percentage of the financing applications contracted out of the total financing applications submitted for financing, regardless of the type of fund from which the financing is ensured - the field of Internal Affairs, European structural and investment funds, the Norwegian financial mechanism and other external grants.
Number of instrumented criminal records	2,381	2,400	<i>Source: GAD</i>
The degree of accomplishment of the Unique Training Plan on the line of protection of classified information of the security structures / officials from MIA	100%	100%	<i>Source: GDIP</i>

The share of positive and neutral references and news promoted in the mass-media about the activities carried out by the MIA structures and staff	15,59% - positive 72,19% - neutral	17% - positive 73% - neutral	Source: IPRD
Maintaining the mark "high level of trust" granted by RAQAHE to the Police Academy	"high level of trust"	"high level of trust"	Source: AICPA
The level of satisfaction of the participants to the vocational training courses – the share of the Very Well and Excellent marks	95%	95%	Source: IPOS It takes into account the rating given by the participants in the questionnaires applied at the end of the courses.
The level of compliance of the Prefect's institutions to the unitary coordination actions made by GDRPI, according to the centralized analysis in the counties	92%	95%	Source: GDRPI The indicator shows the degree to which the prefect's institutions implement exactly the indications received from the GDRPI level.
Degree of attendance at EU Council level working groups	95%	95%	Source: GDEASIR The working groups are preparatory bodies of the EU Council, the vast majority of which are permanent, in which delegations exchange information, good practices, provide analyzes, reports, specialized opinions or examine legislative proposals in order to prepare formal Council decisions.
Number of participations in structures and bodies at international level	133	150	Source: GDEASIR

5. Measures

The table below lists the measures that will be implemented to achieve each of the results set out and presented above in Point 3, Program Objectives.

Table 15. Strategic Objective 3: Measures for Program 3.2

Measures that aim at ensuring the observance of legal provisions in the process of drafting and promoting public policy documents / normative acts	
M1. Compliance with legal provisions on the promotion of public policy projects	The measure takes into account that the percentage of public policy documents promoted by MIA in compliance with the legal provisions, in particular on intra and inter-institutional substantiation and consultation and with other stakeholders, is 100%. Programming public policy document projects is essential, considering the use of the Yearly Legislative Plan of the Government working tool.

	<p>M2. Compliance with legal provisions on the promotion of draft normative acts</p> <p>The measure takes into account the fact that the percentage of normative acts promoted by the Ministry of Internal Affairs in compliance with the legal provisions, in particular regarding the substantiation and consultation within and between institutions and with other stakeholders, is 100%. Programming of legislative initiatives is essential, considering the use of the Yearly Legislative Plan of the Government working tool.</p>
Measures that aim at the development of control and audit capacity at MIA level	
	<p>M1. Improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the control act at MIA level</p> <p>The measure covers the work of the Control Body of the Minister to analyze, verify and measure the quantitative and qualitative achievement of performances, tasks or works, compare them to planned objectives, and indicate what measures are required during or at the end of this activity to maintain the state of normality of MIA activity..</p>
	<p>M2. Improving the efficiency and effectiveness of public internal audit at MIA level</p> <p>The measure covers the work of the Directorate for Internal Public Audit on the execution of internal public audit missions on the activity of the MIA structures regarding the formulation and use of public funds and public patrimony, as well as the good administration of the Ministry's revenues and expenditures.. It is quantified by measuring the degree of accomplishment of the internal public audit plan at the ministry level.</p>
Measures for strengthening managerial capacity to manage special and crisis situations	
	<p>M1. Efficiency of the planning, leadership and coordination process required for integrated response in the event of special and crisis situations</p> <p>The measure covers the specific GDOM activity for integrated response management in the event of special and crisis situations, in order to increase the performance of the staff responsible for coordinating, conducting and planning missions in the area of competence. The success of the measure is reflected in the number of exercises organized and / or attended.</p>
Measures for the management of financial, logistical, ICT and human resources	
	<p>M1. The management of the funds allocated to create the best conditions to carry out the activities of the ministry's structures</p> <p>The measure corresponds to the main task of GFD, namely the development and substantiation of the budget of revenues and expenditures, ensuring the financing for the structures and coordinating and controlling the entire economic and financial activity of all credit release authorities. The measure starts from the assumption that a well-planned, substantiated and prioritized budget will be more efficient to implement/apply.</p>
	<p>M2. Payment of pension rights and other social security rights due to beneficiaries of Law no. 223/2015</p> <p>The measure covers the activity of the Sectoral Pensions House for the payment of state military pensions, other rights and benefits stipulated in special laws for the military, police officers, civil servants with special status whose service relations ceased from the MIA. The target assumed for the degree of payment of the pension rights and other social insurance rights is 100% for each year separately.</p>
	<p>M3. The management of the logistic resources needed for the good operation of the ministry's structures</p> <p>The measure concerns the GDL's attribution of coordination, guidance and control of logistic and investment planning, real estate management, technical assurance of mobility, weapons and special technology; The Directorate provides the logistic support for the units of the Central Unit financed by the Principal Authorizing Officer, as well as the units subordinated to MAI that do not have their own logistic support according to their competencies. The measure focuses on the purchase of motor vehicles, guns</p>

	and medical equipment, as well as making investments for the rehabilitation or consolidation of infrastructure.
	<p>M4. Improving ICT systems and ensuring the maintenance of existing infrastructure</p> <p>The measure covers the task of GDTIC to coordinate the activities related to development, modernization, endowment, investments and technical and material supply for the field of expertise, as well as those related to the exploitation of mobile radio communication systems, complex information systems and integrated communication networks. The measure is quantified by the degree of modernization of the implemented ICT systems and the degree of operation of the NSIS II system.</p>
	<p>M5. The management of human resources needed for the good operation of the ministry's structures</p> <p>GDHRM is the specialized structure of MIA that drafts the human resources strategy and policies regarding the recruitment, selection, employment, induction and lifelong training of the staff, the evaluation of the individual professional results and of the conduct, career, motivation, compensation, as well as the management and automatic processing of the data, the job analysis and the planning of human resources, the organizational management, occupational health and safety and, also, planning, organizing and controlling the way in which these are implemented. As a consequence, the measure responds to these tasks and its success is followed by the number of modified human resources management procedures and by the degree of hiring of the specialized medical-sanitary and auxiliary health personnel related to the number of positions provided in the organizational state.</p>
	<p>M6. Training of MIA staff to acquire expertise in specific areas</p> <p>Vocational training is an important activity for the good functioning of the Ministry. The measure is quantified by the number of persons trained in the field of personal data processing, the number of psychologists trained in exchanges of experience with similar psycho-sociological structures in European states, the share of physicians and nurses who participated in EMC courses, the number of materials posted on the MIA intranet and published in the Information and Documentation Bulletin on issues that affect the safety of the citizen.</p>

Measures to streamlining actions/interventions with aerial support

	<p>M1. Ensuring aerial support to reinstate public order, border surveillance and manage emergency situations</p> <p>GAvl performs flight missions (operational or humanitarian), under normal conditions or during crises, as well as emergency medical transport missions, in its quality as flight operator of the Mobile Emergency, Reanimation and Extrication Service. Its flight missions contribute, thus, to the supervision and re-establishment of the public order, to supervising the border and to intervening in emergency situations. The aeronautic infrastructure and the aircrafts are very important for the implementation of this measure, together with the training and development of theoretical and practical habits of the cabin crew.</p>
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Measures aiming at increasing the efficiency of the process of attracting non-reimbursable funds more efficient

	<p>M1. Accessing external non-reimbursable funds</p> <p>Due to the complex financing needs of the ministry, it will aim to contract modernization projects for infrastructure and logistics, staff training, the improvement of the work procedures and the increase of the administrative capacity. With this measure, MIA proposes to increase the contribution of the external non-reimbursable funds to the process of achieving the role and institutional mandate of the ministry.</p> <p>Projects with non-reimbursable external funding are accessed and managed through different mechanisms according to the timetable and conditions set by the sponsor. This highlights, on the one hand, the category of funds allocated to the MIA for a determined period and for which certain benchmarks can be identified for the estimations taking into account the preparatory activities carried</p>
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	<p>out prior to their approval (the dedicated funds allocated through the National Programs FAMI, EFSI and the Norwegian Financial Mechanism funds under the "Internal Affairs" Program), and the funds allocated under the Structural Funds and the European Investment Fund (ERDF) Operational Programs, as well as other grants directly funded by the European Commission, for which we do not always have concrete time points, project value and number of projects that can be submitted in order to make viable estimates. The success of the measure is monitored by the total value of the projects for which financing contracts were signed, the number of projects implemented / in implementation, the number of guides / procedures developed.</p>
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Measure to consolidate the integrity environment within MIA

M1. Preventing and fighting corruption at MIA level

The measure covers the responsibilities of GAD, to prevent corruption among MAI employees, to combat corruption, and to conduct criminal investigations.

GAD organizes and carries out corruption prevention campaigns / actions to raise awareness of the consequences of involvement of MIA staff in corruption offenses.

Measures aimed at developing the security culture at MIA level

M.1. Ensuring a climate of knowledge and compliance with the norms regarding the protection of classified information among the MAI staff

Through this measure the development of the preventive component of protection of classified information will be pursued by intensifying the preparatory activities in order to reduce the risks of occurrence of vulnerabilities that favor the unauthorized dissemination of classified information managed by the MAI staff.

Measures that aim at increasing the efficiency of the public communication of MIA in terms of the activities performed by the MIA structures

M1. Rapid information of mass-media and of citizens

The measure covers IPRD responsibilities in providing a prompt, opportune, accurate and fair information of the citizens, with regards to the institutional actions and the directions established in the programming documents and implemented by MIA. In this context, the measure aims an efficient and accurate information of the general public with regards to the MIA activities and the events that require the reaction of the MIA structures, by attracting as many audiences as possible on social media pages, by distributing press releases / newsletters, by holding press conferences / briefings and by conducting specialized TV shows.

Measures to increase the quality of the educational act of the Police Academy and of the Public Order Studies Institute

M1. Training specialists with university degree for MIA structures

MAI structures are the main employer of the Police Academy graduates. Therefore, there is a close correlation between the needs of skills and abilities of the Ministry of Interior and the educational offer of the Police Academy. The measure aims to increase the number of graduates, the number of specializations accredited by ARACIS, but also the number of public articles in indexed / quoted ISI journals, as an indicator of the quality of academic research.

M2. Adapting training programs in line with the evolution of public order and safety phenomena

The measure covers the responsibilities of IPOS in constantly improving the vocational training programs in correlation with the training needs identified by the management level, but also based on the international trends in the field (a good example in this sense is the diversified and dynamic curriculum of CEPOL). The measure is to be quantified through the number of new classes and the number of MIA training beneficiaries.

Measures to ensure the unitary coordination of the activity of the Prefect's institutions

M1. Ensuring methodological support to the Prefect's institutions

The measure envisages the activity of the General Directorate for Relationships with the Prefect's Institutions that monitors, methodologically guides and performs the hierarchical specialized control of the activity of prefects, sub prefects and of the staff within the prefect's institutions. The support instruments developed and implemented by GDRPI to the benefit of the activity of the Prefect's Institutions will be quantified.

Measures to increase the visibility of MIA at European and international level

M1. Ensuring the participation to the JIA Councils, to Schengen evaluation missions and to international cooperation activities performed in a bi or multilateral framework

This measure aims to improve the quality of the external collaboration at the level of the ministry's structures, as well as a better representation of Romania in the field of European affairs. The measures also aims at a better coordination of the structures in the field of European and international relations, sustaining at European and international level some well-grounded opinions, issuing active and valuable contributions in the field of internal affairs, in line with the European and democratic values.

M2. Developing international cooperation relations in order to exchange data and information on the process of identification and protection of national / European critical infrastructures

The measure covers the work of the Centre for the Protection of Critical Infrastructure, which fulfills the function of a national contact point in the field of critical infrastructure protection in relation to the European Commission, the EU Member States, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and other international structures, and is quantified by the number of participations and the number of activities guidance of liaison officers.

M3. Ensuring the participation of MIA personnel in international sports activities

The measure covers the activity of the Dinamo Sports Club to ensure the participation of athletes from the sports divisions as well as coaches and other members of the technical teams in the internal and international competitions established by the Romanian Olympic and Sporting Committee and the specialized sports federations.

6. Program Financing

Program 3.2 is exclusively financed from the state budget and non-reimbursable external funds. The budget for 2019 is of 5,978,644 thousand lei, increasing from the 2018 budget of 5,296,437 thousand lei.

7. Program Implementation Management:

Program Manager: (To be established after GSG and MPF have adopted strategic and budgetary planning methodologies).

Key success factors / conditions:

- Strengthening the capacity to develop, monitor and assess the public policies by attracting specific competencies;
- Strengthening and optimizing the capacity to coordinate and monitor the performance of missions specific to the area of competence;
- Reducing the staff deficit;
- Allocating some budgetary limits corresponding to the role and importance of the ministry;
- Optimizing the institutional circuits, reducing the bureaucracy of the information flows.

5. FRAMEWORK FOR ISP IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

To be relevant, an institutional strategic plan should associate public policies and financial planning processes. As a consequence, the Institutional Strategic Plan for the Internal Affairs 2018-2021 should support budget planning for each of the following years. It is important to note that although the budget contains spending projections for three years, it provides details of related activities and resources for only one year.

Responsibility: Implementation of the Strategic Plan begins with Parliament's approval of the state budget law. The PSI Working Group, through the MIA Public Policy Unit and with the help of technical units, will prepare annual operational plans for the implementation of the Plan, which will serve as a basis for monitoring. This activity is extremely important because it allows senior management to identify and solve potential challenges in advance.

Monitoring and evaluation framework: A monitoring and evaluation framework is set out in Annexes 2 and 3, which presents indicators and targets for different levels of planning. Annex 1 includes an overview of financial planning for the 2019-2022 period.

Data collection and management: An IT system for strategic planning and performance assessment was developed on the basis of the Institutional Strategic Plan architecture. The application will illustrate the key functions of the PSI and will allow assessment of progress in implementation at all levels of execution and management. The state of implementation compared to the planned levels of the indicators will be accessible to all stakeholders and citizens through an interface available to the general public.

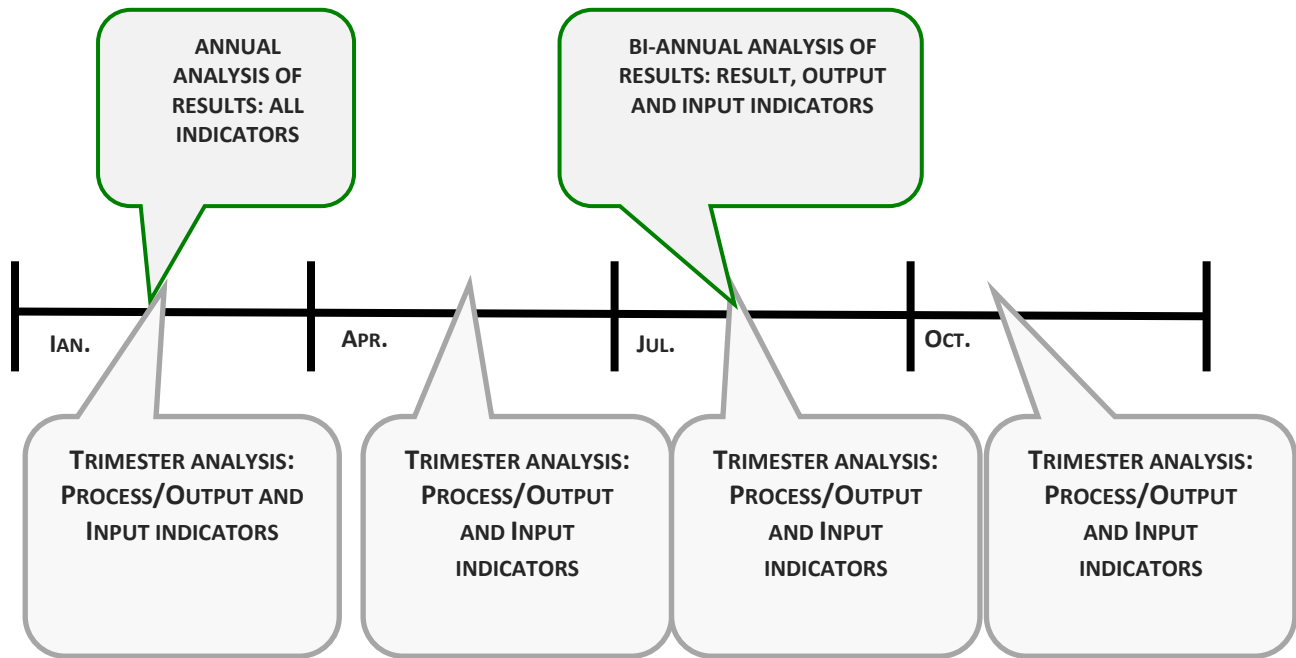
Reporting:

Different categories of performance indicators require different reporting time intervals:

- Immediate output / output indicators will be measured quarterly;
- Result indicators will be tracked biannually;
- Impact indicators will be monitored annually.

A chart of the ISP monitoring cycle is provided in the figure below:

Figure 6. Monitoring cycle for ISP MIA 2019-2022



It is important to report to the general public on the state of affairs and the progress made in achieving the planned outcomes, according to the impact indicators and targets set. Although the annual progress reports are not currently available, it will be essential for them to be prepared and presented to the public by the MIA in the future.

Updating:

A complete strategic planning exercise will be carried out every four years. In the other years, the MIA will, through the PSI working group, prepare an annual update to determine whether changes to the strategic plan are necessary. The update will consist of three activities:

- comparing the actual results of the previous year versus the planned ones based on the targets set in the strategic and operational plans;
- reviewing the internal and external environment to determine whether significant changes to the underlying assumptions are required; and
- adding an extra year to the plan.

As its duration is less than three years in addition to the planning year, the updated Strategic Plan can continue to respond to the three-year budgetary requests and forecasts. Often, vision, strategic goals and program objectives do not change unless a major event, such as an unforeseen economic crisis, occurs. The update exercise should be completed by May 30th of each year, which provides time for the collection and analysis of the results obtained in the previous year.

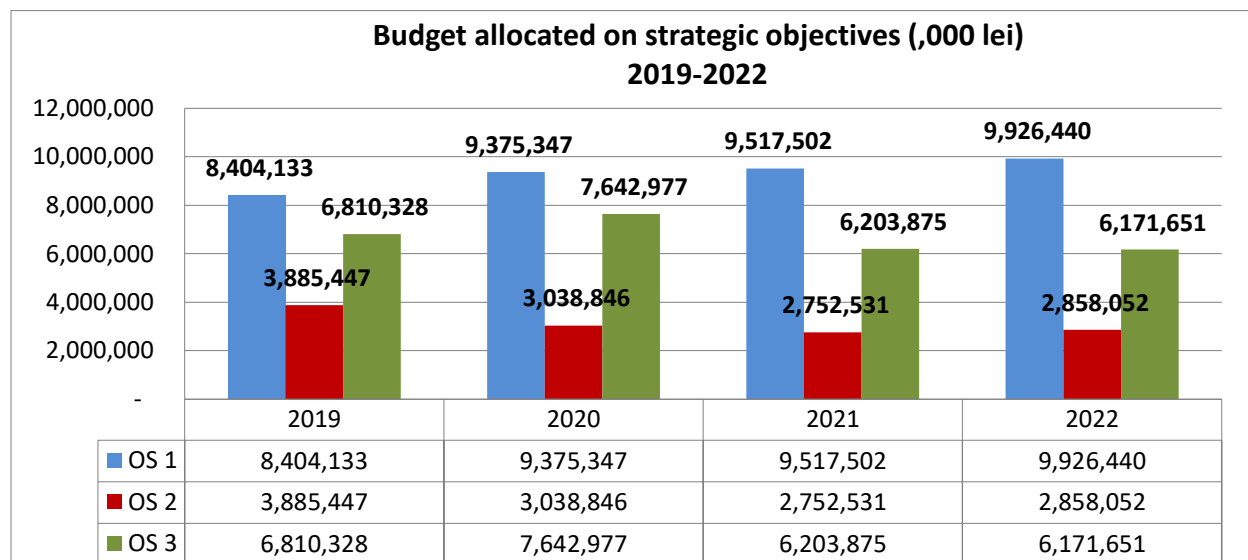
6. FINANCIAL RESOURCES

The Institutional Strategic Plan of the MIA is made up of three strategic objectives, which comprise five budget programs. The measures, actions and activities included in the plan are allocated to several institutional actors / structures of the MIA. As a result, the ISP budget consists of resources allocated to 1 principal credit officer, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, 7 secondary credit instructors and to 62 tertiary credit instructors under the direct financing of the main budgetary instructor.

The expenditure limits within the state budget of MIA were taken from the Fiscal-Budgetary Strategy for the period 2019-2022²⁶. As such, the validity of budget programs depends on the fulfillment of the underlying assumptions of the Strategy.

Throughout the four-year lifecycle, the strategic objectives and budget programs of the ISP will total 76,587,129 thousand Lei. The strategic-based structure points out that about two-thirds of the funding is directed through SO 1 "Ensuring a high level of security for people and heritage protection", which includes the Public Order and Safety and State Border Safety, Migration, Asylum and Integration . SO 2 "Increase MIA Capacity to Manage Emergency Situations", which plans civil protection interventions and efforts to ensure intervention and prevention in emergency situations, has a weight of 15%-16% of the PSI budget. The remaining is allocated through SO 3 "Increasing the efficiency and administrative capacity of the MIA" for services addressed to citizens and legal entities, for activities to ensure the efficient functioning of the ministry and institutional capacity development projects.

Figure 7. Allocated Budget on Strategic Objectives 2019-2022



²⁶ http://discutii.mfinante.ro/static/10/Mfp/proiect_buget_2017/Anexa_3/Ministerul_Afacerilor_Interne.pdf

ANNEX 1. BUDGETARY PROGRAMS AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES 2019-2022

Annual Allocations on Strategic Objectives (thousand lei)

		TOTAL, thousand lei					State Budget, thousand lei					State budget co-financing					EU Budget					
		TOTAL	2019	2020	2021	2022	TOTAL	2019	2020	2021	2022	TOTAL	2019	2020	2021	2022	TOTAL	2019	2020	2021	2022	
	TOTAL, thousand lei	76.587.129	19.099.908	20.057.170	18.473.908	18.956.143	72.058.847	17.102.450	17.715.648	18.284.606	18.956.143											
OS 1	Ensuring a high degree of security for people and patrimony protection	37.223.422	8.404.133	9.375.347	9.517.502	9.926.440	36.670.960	8.190.939	8.190.939	9.517.430	9.926.440	106.712	47.748	58.964	-	-	445.750	165.446	280.232	72	-	
OS 2	Increasing MIAs capacity to manage major events	12.534.876	3.885.447	3.038.846	2.752.531	2.858.052	10.622.413	2.399.010	2.399.010	2.713.555	2.858.052	351.552	339.082	3.517	8.953	-	1.560.911	1.147.355	383.533	30.023	-	
OS 3	Increasing MIAs efficiency and administrative capacity	26.828.831	6.810.328	7.642.977	6.203.875	6.171.651	24.765.474	6.512.501	6.512.501	6.053.621	6.171.651	888.469	43.537	794.932	50.000	-	1.174.888	254.290	820.344	100.254	-	

Annual allocations on programs, thousand lei

Objectives and Programs			TOTAL, Thousand lei	2019	2020	2021	2022
SO 1	Program 1.1	Public order and safety	31,316,244	6,977,945	7,892,002	8,078,918	8,430,379
	Program 1.2	State border safety, migration, asylum and integration	5,907,178	1,426,188	1,546,345	1,438,584	1,496,061
TOTAL SO 1			37,223,422	8,404,133	9,375,347	9,517,502	9,926,440
SO 2	Program 2.1	Civil protection and support to communities	12,534,876	3,885,447	3,038,846	2,752,531	2,858,052
TOTAL SO 2			12,534,876	3,885,447	3,038,846	2,752,531	2,858,052
SO 3	Program 3.1	Services for citizens and legal persons	2,664,096	831,684	613,248	597,512	621,652
	Program 3.2	Administrative capacity and operational support	24,164,735	5,978,644	7,029,729	5,606,363	5,549,999
TOTAL SO 3			26,828,831	6,810,328	7,642,977	6,203,875	6,171,651

ANNEX 2: INSTITUTIONAL STRATEGIC PLAN (SUMMARY TABLE)

	Measure ment unit	Ref. value (2018)	Target 2020	Target 2022
Strategic Objective no. 1 – Ensuring a high degree of security for persons and patrimony protection				
Impact indicator no. 1.1: Share of the population that considers Romania to be totally or very insecure with regard to the security of individuals	%	12% (2015 data) ²⁷	8%	6%
Impact indicator no. 1.2: Number of crimes per 100,000 inhabitants	No.	1,555 ²⁸	1,490	1,470
Impact indicator no. 1.3: The level of confidence of the population in the structures of MIA (Firefighters, Gendarmerie, Police) ²⁹	%	62% ³⁰	62%	62%
Program 1.1: Public order and safety³¹				
Result 1.1.1.: Prevention and fighting of crimes perpetrated against persons, the patrimony as well as the number of violations of the guns and ammunition regime, nuclear material, explosives and dangerous substances regimes				
Result indicator: Number of offenses against persons investigated and for which a solution was ordered	No.	116,817	110,000	100,000
Result indicator: Percentage of identified authors in crime investigations regarding murders	%	98.7%	98%	98%
Result indicator: Number of crimes against patrimony investigated and for which a solution was ordered	No.	145,066	135,000	125,000

²⁷ IRES study, 2015;

²⁸Source: GIRP Statistics, 2018;

²⁹Subject to signing a collaboration agreement with a survey institute, maintaining the year-to-year research methodology and consistency in tracking the indicators;

³⁰Poll CURS "Sondaj Omnibus", martie 2019, <https://curs.ro/ro/sondaj-de-opinie-la-nivel-national-martie-2019/>;

³¹ Romanian Police, Romanian Gendarmerie, General Division of Internal Protection, National Agency against Trafficking, National Antidrug Agency.

	Measure ment unit	Ref. value (2018)	Target 2020	Target 2022
Result indicator: Number of offenses against weapons and ammunition, nuclear material, explosives and dangerous substances investigated and for which a solution was ordered	No.	5,176	4,900	4,700
Result 1.1.2: Dismantlement of organized crime groups				
Result indicator: Number of dismantled human trafficking organized crime groups	No.	51	51	51
Result indicator: Number of dismantled drug traffic organized groups	No.	48	48	48
Result indicator: Number of dismantled cyber criminality organized groups	No.	21	21	21
Result indicator: Number of dismantled organized criminal groups specialized in the financing of terrorism and money laundering	No.	33	33	33
Result indicator: Number of persons sent to court for human trafficking	No.	535	535	535
Result indicator: Number of persons sent to court for drug trafficking	No.	1,562	1,562	1,562
Result indicator: Number of persons sent to court for cybercrime	No.	482	482	482
Result indicator: Number of persons sent to court for terrorism financing and money laundering	No.	574	574	574
Result indicator: Number of settled delegation orders placed by the prosecutor on the line of combating trafficked persons	No.	4,469	4,469	4,469
Result indicator: Number of settled delegation orders placed by the prosecutor on the line of drug trafficking	No.	14,165	14,165	14,165
Result indicator: Number of settled delegation orders placed by the prosecutor on the line of cybercrime	No.	7,138	7,138	7,138

	Measure ment unit	Ref. value (2018)	Target 2020	Target 2022
Result indicator: Number of settled delegation orders placed by the prosecutor on fighting terrorism and money laundering	No.	5,573	5,573	5,573
Result 1.1.3: Increasing the self-protection capacity of the population to victimization and re-victimization by human trafficking				
Result indicator: Rate of victimization by human trafficking per 100,000 inhabitants of Romania	%	2.55%	3.9%	3.9%
Result 1.1.4: Reduction of drugs demand and supply				
Result indicator: Average number of integrated assistance services provided by the National Anti-drug Agency for a drug user	No.	55.2	49.2	49.9
Result 1.1.5: Reduction of tax evasion and of other forms of economic-financial crime				
Result indicator: Number of economic and financial crimes for which investigations have been carried out and a solution has been made, out of which:	No.	16,361	15,500	14,500
- Tax evasion	No.	2,637	2,400	2,200
- Smuggling	No.	979	1,000	1,100
- Intellectual property rights	No.	332	330	350
Result indicator: Number of persons investigated for economic and financial crimes, out of which:	No.	9,146	9,000	9,000
- Tax evasion	No.	2,148	2,000	2,000
- Smuggling	No.	894	800	800
- Intellectual property rights	No.	155	200	200
Result 1.1.6: Reduction of offenses and crimes generating risks for the circulation by roads, railways and for navigation				

	Measure ment unit	Ref. value (2018)	Target 2020	Target 2022
Result indicator: Number of road deaths per 1,000,000 inhabitants	No.	83.94 ³²	82	80
Result 1.1.7.: Protection of the national cultural heritage and of the national natural ecosystems				
Result indicator: Number of solved criminal cases on crimes against the cultural heritage protection regime	No.	492	480	480
Result indicator: Number of solved criminal cases dealing with forestry offenses	No.	6,654	4,000	4,000
Result indicator: Number of solved criminal cases on crimes related to fishing, fish stock and aquaculture	No.	1,027	1,500	1,500
Result indicator: Number of persons investigated for forestry offenses	No.	3,069	3,267	3,267
Result indicator: Number of persons investigated for crimes against related to fishing, fish stock and aquaculture	No.	848	952	952
Result 1.1.8: Extension of cooperation with external partners in specific fields of GIRP				
Result indicator: Number of international missions and activities attended by police officers	No.	1,171	960	960
Result 1.1.9. Providing specialized human resources – initial and lifelong training of GIRP personnel				
Result indicator: The share of police agents graduates of the "Vasile Lascăr" Police Agents School, Câmpina, or of the "Septimiu Mureșan" Police Agents School, Cluj-Napoca in the total number of employees	%	5.17%	1.5%	1.5%

³² Eurostat, 2018, states that the value of this indicator is 96;

	Measure ment unit	Ref. value (2018)	Target 2020	Target 2022
Result indicator: Share of trained personnel from GIRP's own centers out of the total number of policemen	%	2.84%	3.7%	3.7%
Result 1.1.10. Maintaining a high percentage of interventions with a response time of less than 10 minutes to NSSEC 112 calls				
Result indicator: Share of interventions less than 10 minutes to NSSEC 112 calls	%	80.9%	81.64%	81.64%
Result 1.1.11. Decrease of the number of incidents recorded for sites, goods, values and transports under the responsibility of Romanian Gendarmerie				
Result indicator: Number of incidents registered in the sites, goods, values and transports under the responsibility of the Romanian Gendarmerie	No.	0	9	9
Result 1.1.12. Decrease of the number of antisocial deeds perpetrated in the street segment				
Result indicator: Number of prevented conflicting situations (antisocial deeds)	No.	130,255	141,174	141,174
Result 1.1.13. Contribution to maintaining a low level of terrorist threat				
Result indicator: Number of shares / reserves within special anti-terrorist structures of the Romanian Gendarmerie	No.	3,926	2,000	2,000
Result 1.1.14. Expanding the cooperation with external partners in specific fields of the General Inspectorate of the Romanian Gendarmerie				
Result indicator: Number of gendarmes participating in international missions and activities	No.	182	300	300
Result indicator: The degree of occupation of the functions made available within the international structures / bodies	%	100%	100%	100%
Result 1.1.15. Providing specialized human resource – induction and life-long professional training for the personnel of the General Inspectorate of the Romanian Gendarmerie				

	Measure ment unit	Ref. value (2018)	Target 2020	Target 2022
Result indicator: The share of gendarmerie graduates of the Military School of Gendarmerie "Grigore Alexandru Ghica" Drăgășani and of the Military School of Gendarmerie Fălticeni, reported to the number of those employed	%	5.40%	2.04%	2.04%
Result indicator: The share of GIRG's training canters class attendants in relation to the total number of gendarmes	%	24.60%	23%	15%
Result 1.1.16. Providing decision-making support in the public order keeping mission				
Result indicator: The share of information products receiving positive evaluations from the beneficiaries	%	90%	96%	98%
Program 1.2: State border safety, migration, asylum and integration³³				
Result 1.2.1.: Managing the process of state border crossing				
Result indicator: Number of solved criminal cases related to fraudulent border crossing	No.	1,073	850	850
Result indicator: Number of solved criminal cases investigating migrants trafficking	No.	150	100	100
Result indicator: Number of persons sued for the fraudulent border crossing	No.	180	200	200
Result indicator: Number of persons sued for migrants trafficking	No.	87	100	100
Result indicator: Number of persons who were not allowed to enter the country	No.	7,388	7,000	7,000
Result indicator: Number of persons who were not allowed to exit the country	No.	5,220	5,000	5,000
Result 1.2.2.: Maintaining cooperation with external partners in the specific areas of the GIBP				
Result indicator: Number of border police officers participating in peacekeeping missions / operations, posted within international institutions and agencies, joint Frontex activities and operations and other international missions and activities	No.	998	1,022	1,022

³³ GIBP, IGI

	Measure ment unit	Ref. value (2018)	Target 2020	Target 2022
Result indicator: Number of peace keeping missions / operations under Frontex	No.	16	21	23
Result 1.2.3: Ensuring the specialized human resources - induction and continuous professional training of the personnel of the GIRBP				
Result indicator: Ratio of the agents of the border police graduating from the “Avram Iancu” School of Oradea in the number of the employed agents	%	5.36%	4.70%	4.70%
Result indicator: Ratio of the trainees from GIRBP training centers compared to the total number of border police agents	%	16.15%	15.08%	15.08%
Result 1.2.4: Reducing the number of third-country nationals who live / work illegally on the Romanian territory				
Result indicator: Number of third country nationals found in illegal situations	No.	2,716	435	435
Result 1.2.5.: Implementation of international protection and foreigners integration policies				
Result indicator: Number of beneficiaries of a form of protection enrolled in integration programs	No.	1,146	4,000	4,500
Result 1.2.6: Admission and legal stay on Romania’s territory of third country nationals				
Result indicator: Average time for visa demand processing	Days	15	15	15

					Measurement unit	Ref. value (2018)	Target 2020	Target 2022
Strategic objective no. 2 - Increasing MIA's capacity to manage major events								
Impact indicator no. 1.1: Degree of confidence of the population in the GIES (firefighters)/MIA structures with duties in the field of managing emergency situations					%	86% ³⁴	87%	87%
Program 2.1. Civil protection and support to community³⁵								
Result 2.1.1.: Ensuring the protection of the population and reducing the aftermath of the emergency situations and disasters								
	Result indicator: Average time for emergency interventions				Min	13'50"	13'42"	13'35"
	Result indicator: Number of messages sent through RO-Alert				%	4	500	500
Result 2.1.2: Providing specialized human resources – initial and ongoing training of own staff and of the personnel with duties in emergency situations from the local public administration, decentralized and deconcentrated services								
	Result indicator: The share of non-commissioned officers and military graduates from the "Pavel Zăgănescu" Boldești School of Civil Protection, compared to the number of vacant positions				%	26%	19%	46%
	Result indicator: The share of own staff and of the staff with duties in emergency cases in the public administration that has attended training courses				%	81.23%	82%	82%

³⁴Poll CURS Omnibus, <https://curs.ro/ro/sondaj-de-opinie-la-nivel-national-martie-2019/> ;

³⁵ Emergency Situations Department, through the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations and the National Agency for State Reserves and Special Issues.

					Measure ment unit	Ref. value (2018)	Target 2020	Target 2022
Strategic objective no. 3 - Increasing MIA's efficiency and administrative capacity								
Impact indicator 3.1 Satisfaction of beneficiaries of MIA graduates (creation of perception index and periodic measurement)					%	-	60% of employers are satisfied and very satisfied	70% of employers are satisfied and very satisfied
Impact indicator 3.2. Total budget allocation managed by MIA (percentage modifications compared to the previous year)					%	+28.5 ³⁶		+ 10%
Program 3.1: Services for citizens and legal entities³⁷								
Result 3.1.1. Management of the process of issuing documents under the competency of DPRDBA								
Result indicator: The average time to solve the requests for the issuance of identity documents					Days	20	24	20
Result indicator: The average time to solve the requests for the issuance of civil status certificates					Days	17	20	10
Result 3.1.2. Management of the process of rendering the public services under the coordination of the GDP								
Result indicator: The share of the simple electronic passports issued before the expiry of the legal term					%	100%	100%	100%
Result 3.1.3. Management of the process of issuing documents and goods under the competency of the DDLVR								
Result indicator: The average time for the issuance of a driving license					Hours	2	2	2
Result indicator: The average time of issuing the registration certificate					Hours	2	2	2

³⁶Comparison between the budget allocation for 2018 and the one for 2019, GDF data;

³⁷ DPRDBA, GDP, DDLVR, National Archives;

					Measure ment unit	Ref. value (2018)	Target 2020	Target 2022
	Result indicator: The average time for the manufacturing of license plates				Hours	3	3	3
	Result indicator: Average waiting time at front desks				Min	10	10	10
Result 3.1.4. Management of the activity of the National Archives								
	Result indicator: The ratio between the number of requests, authorization of operation, classifications and selection works solved/approved and the received ones				%	89.40%	87%	87%
Program 3.2. Administrative capacity and operational support³⁸								
Result 3.2.1. Ensuring the observance of legal provisions in the process of drafting and promoting public policy documents / normative acts								
	Result indicator: The share of regulatory acts and public policy documents that comply with drafting procedures				%	100%	100%	100%
Result 3.2.2. Development of control and audit capacity at MIA level								
	Result indicator: The degree of implementation of the recommendations made following the internal control missions				%	26.61%	80%	100%
	Result indicator: The degree of implementation of the recommendations made following the internal public audit missions				%	60.08%	100%	100%
Result 3.2.3. Strengthening managerial capacity to manage special and crisis situations								
	Result indicator: Number of documents developed for managing special and crisis situations				No	14	17	17

³⁸ General Division of Operational Management, Minister's Supervisory Body, Internal Public Audit Division, Public Policies Unit, General Division of Human Resources Management, General Logistics Division, General Financial Division, General Legal Division, General Division for Communication and Information Technology, General Division of European Business, Schengen and International Relations, Grant External Funds Division, Medical Division, General Secretariat Division, Information and Public Relations Division, Office of the Responsible with Personal Data Protection, National SIUS Center, MIA Sectorial Pensions House, "Dinamo" Sports Club Bucharest, Psycho-sociology Center of MIA, "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" Police Academy, Institute of Studies for Public Order, Schengen Multifunctional Training Center, MIA Center of Inception and Ongoing Training of Orăștie, MIA General Inspectorate of Aviation.

					Measure ment unit	Ref. value (2018)	Target 2020	Target 2022
Result 3.2.4. Ensuring the management of financial, logistical, ICT and human resources								
	Result indicator: The level of usage of the approved budgetary funds				%	99.91%	100%	100%
	Result indicator: Degree of endowment with motor vehicles				%	54.8%	60.7%	63.5%
	Result indicator: Degree of endowment with guns and pistols				%	82.4%	85.5%	88.1%
	Result indicator: The percentage of human resources deficit				%	12.66%	14.80%	14.80%
Result 3.2.5. Managing actions / interventions with air support								
	Result indicator: The share of the performed airborne missions out of the requested ones (under favorable weather conditions)				%	100%	100%	100%
Result 3.2.6. Increasing the efficiency of the process of attracting non-reimbursable funds								
	Result indicator: The ratio between the funding applications contracted and the total funding applications submitted ³⁹				%	76%	78%	80%
Result 3.2.7. Consolidating the integrity environment within MIA								
	Result indicator: Nr. of instrumented criminal files				No	2,381	2,400	2,400
Result 3.2.8. Developing a culture of security at the level of MIA								
	Result indicator: The degree of accomplishment of the Unique Training Plan on the line of protection of classified information of the security structures / officials from the Ministry of Internal Affairs				%	100%	100%	100%

³⁹ For the 2017-2020 period, the values are set cumulatively to the 2016 value.

					Measure ment unit	Ref. value (2018)	Target 2020	Target 2022
Result 3.2.9. Increasing the efficiency of the public communication of MIA in terms of the activities performed by the MIA structures								
	Result indicator: The share of positive and neutral references and news promoted in the mass-media about the activities carried out by the MIA structures and staff				%	15,59% - positive 72.19% - neutral	17% - positive 73% - neutral	17% - positive 73% - neutral
Result 3.2.10. Increasing the quality of the educational act of the Police Academy and of the Public Order Studies Institute								
	Result indicator: Maintaining the mark "high level of trust" granted by RAQAHE to the Police Academy				Grade "high trust rate"	YES	YES	YES
	Result indicator: The level of satisfaction of the participants to the vocational training courses – the share of the Very Well and Excellent marks				%	95%	95%	95%
Result 3.2.11. Ensuring a unitary coordination of the activity of the Prefect's institutions								
	Result indicator: The level of compliance of the Prefect's institutions to the unitary coordination actions made by GDRPI				%	92%	92%	95%
Result 3.2.12. Increasing MIA's visibility at European and international level								
	Result indicator: Degree of attendance at EU Council level working groups				%	80%	95%	80%
	Result indicator: Number of participations in international missions				No.	143	150	150

ANNEX 3: PROGRAMS AND CONNECTED MEASURES, OUTPUT INDICATORS (SUMMARY TABLE)

Strategic objective no. 1 - Ensuring a high degree of security for people and patrimony protection

Initiatives and measures	Indicator of immediate achievement (output)	Measure ment unit	Reference value 2018	Intermediary target 2019	Intermediary target 2020	Intermediary target 2021	Target 2022
Program 1.1. Public order and safety							
Result 1.1.1: Prevention and fighting of crimes perpetrated against persons, the patrimony as well as the number of violations of the guns and ammunition regime, nuclear material, explosives and dangerous substances regimes							
1.1.1.1. Prevention and fighting crimes against persons	No. of prevention actions conducted within projects/programs/campaigns to prevent crimes against persons	No.	23.367	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000
	No. of reported crimes against persons	No. GIRP	172.891	171.000	170.000	169.000	168.000
		No. GIRG	748	650	600	550	550
	No. of reported high violence crimes	No.	534	530	525	520	515
	Number of reported domestic violence crimes	No.	38.445	36.245	35.745	35.245	34.745
1.1.1.2. Prevention and fighting crimes against the patrimony	No. of prevention actions conducted within projects/programs/campaigns to prevent crimes against patrimony	No.	6.056	4.000	4.000	4.000	4.000

	Initiatives and measures	Indicator of immediate achievement (output)	Measurement unit	Reference value 2018	Intermediary target 2019	Intermediary target 2020	Intermediary target 2021	Target 2022
		Number of notified crimes against patrimony	No. (GIRP)	228.840	227.000	225.500	224.000	223.000
			No. (GIRG)	1.451	1.450	1.400	1.350	1.350
	1.1.1.3. Prevention and fighting offenses to the guns and ammunition regime, nuclear material, explosives and dangerous substances regimes	Number of actions conducted to prevent crimes on the regime of arms and ammunitions, nuclear materials, explosive materials, as well as of toxic substances and plant protection products, initiated from the central level	No.	38	12	10	10	10
		Number of notified crimes on the regime of arms and ammunitions, nuclear materials, explosive materials, as well as of dangerous substances and plant protection products	No. (GIRP)	5.603	4.900	4.800	4.700	4.600
			No. (GIPB)	174	125	125	125	125
			No. (GIRG)	397	320	320	310	300
		Nr. of preventive-educational activities and awareness of natural and legal persons holding weapons and ammunition initiated at central level	No.	2	3	2	1	1
		Number of arms and ammunitions seized for confiscation	Pcs. (GIRP)	7.394 fire arms 103.498 ammunition	5.845 fire arms 97.000 ammunition	5.445 fire arms 95.000 ammunition	5.045 fire arms 93.000 ammunition	5.000 fire arms 90.000 ammunition

	Initiatives and measures	Indicator of immediate achievement (output)	Measurement unit	Reference value 2018	Intermediary target 2019	Intermediary target 2020	Intermediary target 2021	Target 2022
			Pcs. (GIBP)	250 fire arms, 10,115 ammunition	100 fire arms 5,000 ammunition	100 fire arms 5,000 ammunition	100 fire arms 5,000 ammunition	100 fire arms 5,000 ammunition
		Amount of confiscated nuclear materials, explosive materials and toxic substances	Kg/pcs (GIRP)	870.249 kg. and 34.578 pcs. staples, grenades, projectiles.	295.353 kg. and 1.846 pcs. staples, grenades, projectiles	287.969 kg. and 1.800 pcs. staples, grenades, projectiles	287.000 and 1,750 pcs. staples, grenades, projectiles	286.000 kg. and 1,700 pcs. staples, grenades, projectiles
			Kg/pcs (GIPB)	132.984 pcs. Piro-technical material	650 kg	650 kg	650 kg	650 kg
Result 1.1.2. Dismantlement of organized crime groups								
	1.1.2.1. Fighting human trafficking related organized crime	Number of operative actions	No.	163	163	163	163	163
		Number of searches performed	No.	515	515	515	515	515
		Number of registered delegation orders issued by the prosecutor in the fight against trafficking in persons	No.	4.511	4.511	4.511	4.511	4.511
	1.1.2.2. Fighting drug traffic related organized crime	Number of operative actions	No.	1.096	1.096	1.096	1.096	1.096
		Number of searches performed	No.	1.820	1.820	1.820	1.820	1.820

	Initiatives and measures	Indicator of immediate achievement (output)	Measurement unit	Reference value 2018	Intermediary target 2019	Intermediary target 2020	Intermediary target 2021	Target 2022
		Nr. of registered delegation orders issued by the prosecutor in the fight against drug traffic	No.	14.085	14.085	14.085	14.085	14.085
		Quantity of confiscated drugs	kg	318,76	318,76	318,76	318,76	318,76
	1.1.2.3. Fighting cyber-crime	Number of operative actions	No.	272	272	272	272	272
		Number of searches performed	No.	725	725	725	725	725
		Number registered delegation orders issued by the prosecutor in the fight against cyber-crime	No.	7.064	7.064	7.064	7.064	7.064
	1.1.2.4. Combating organized crime on the financing of terrorism and money laundering	Number of operative actions	No.	113	113	113	113	113
		Number of searches performed	No.	808	808	808	808	808
		Number registered delegation orders issued by the prosecutor in the fight against terrorism and money laundering	No.	5.560	5.560	5.560	5.560	5.560
Result 1.1.3. Increasing the self-protection capacity of the population to victimization and re-victimization by human trafficking								
	1.1.4.1. Human trafficking prevention	Number of conducted trafficking prevention campaigns	No.	34	35	35	35	35
		Number of direct beneficiaries of human trafficking prevention campaigns	No.	122.961	120.000	120.000	120.000	120.000
	1.1.4.2. Supporting the victims of human trafficking	Share of trafficked victims who have received assistance for social recovery and social reintegration	%	50,2%	47%	47%	47%	47%

	Initiatives and measures	Indicator of immediate achievement (output)	Measurement unit	Reference value 2018	Intermediary target 2019	Intermediary target 2020	Intermediary target 2021	Target 2022
		Share of victims of trafficking in human beings who have been coordinated in the criminal trial	%	69,8%	62%	62%	60%	60%
Result 1.1.4. Reduction of drugs demand and supply								
	1.1.4.1. Prevention of drugs consumption	Number of national projects to prevent drugs consumption	No.	6	6	6	6	6
		Number of national campaigns to prevent drugs consumption	No.	2	2	2	3	3
		Number of beneficiaries of campaigns and projects to prevent drugs consumption	No.	314.746	152.000	172.000	180.000	185.000
		Number of drafted reports, studies and analyses	No.	5	3	5	5	5
	1.1.4.2. Providing assistance to drug users	Number of programs and services of integrated assistance dedicated to drug consumers	No.	47	47	47	47	47
		Number of persons admitted in assistance programs and services	No.	3.636	3.200	3.200	3.300	3.400
Result 1.1.5. Reduction of tax evasion and of other forms of economic-financial crime								
	1.1.5.1. Prevention and combating of tax evasion	Number of actions conducted to prevent and fight tax evasion at local level	No.	1.462	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
		Number of detected crimes of tax evasion	No.	4.458	4.500	4.400	4.300	4.200

	Initiatives and measures	Indicator of immediate achievement (output)	Measurement unit	Reference value 2018	Intermediary target 2019	Intermediary target 2020	Intermediary target 2021	Target 2022
	1.1.5.2. Preventing and combating smuggling	Number of preventive actions conducted to prevent smuggling	No. (GIBP)	-	400	400	400	400
		Number of detected crimes of smuggling	No. (GIRP)	3.043	2.800	2.700	2.600	2.600
			No. (GIRG)	398	500	450	400	400
			No. (GIBP ⁴⁰)	1.131	1.200	1.200	1.200	1.200
	1.1.5.3. Preventing and combating crime in the field of intellectual property rights	Number of preventive actions conducted to prevent crimes in the field of intellectual property rights	No.	537	500	500	500	500
		Number of detected crimes in the field of intellectual property rights	No.	1.377	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Result 1.1.6. Reduction of offenses and crimes generating risks for the circulation by roads, railways and for navigation								
	1.1.6.1. Preventing and combating the main causes generating road accidents	Number of preventive actions conducted at central level to fight against the main misconducts generating a road risk, out of which:	No.	52.058	52.531	53.032	53.533	54.034
		- Initiated at central level		30	31	32	33	34
		- Conducted at national level		52.028	52.500	53.000	53.500	54.000

⁴⁰ Recorded;

	Initiatives and measures	Indicator of immediate achievement (output)	Measurement unit	Reference value 2018	Intermediary target 2019	Intermediary target 2020	Intermediary target 2021	Target 2022
	1.1.6.2. Preventing and combating the deviations and crimes against traffic safety on railways	No. of actions to prevent deviations and offenses of theft from the railway infrastructure, from rolling stock from wagons and from freight from wagons	No.	561	580	600	620	640
		No. of thefts from the railway infrastructure, from rolling stock from wagons and from freight from seized wagons	No.	350	340	330	320	310
	1.1.6.3. Preventing and combating the deviations and crimes against navigation and water transport regulations	Number of actions conducted to prevent deviations and offenses against naval traffic safety	No.	65	65	65	65	70
		Number of detected crimes against naval traffic safety	No.	12	15	14	13	12
Result 1.1.7. Protection of the natural cultural heritage and of the national natural ecosystems								
	1.1.7.1. Preventing and combating crimes against the regulations concerning national cultural heritage protection	Nr. of actions taken to prevent crimes against the national cultural heritage protection regime, initiated at central level	No.	1	1	1	1	1
		Number of detected crimes against national cultural patrimony	No.	577	570	560	550	540
	1.1.7.2. Preventing and combating forestry crimes	Number of preventive actions conducted to prevent forestry crimes	No. (GIRP)	16.568	17.500	17.500	17.500	17.500
			No. (GIRG)	3.120	4.200	4.500	4.500	4.500

	Initiatives and measures	Indicator of immediate achievement (output)	Measurement unit	Reference value 2018	Intermediary target 2019	Intermediary target 2020	Intermediary target 2021	Target 2022
		Number of detected forestry crimes	No. (GIRP)	8.305	8.000	7.500	7.000	6.500
			No. (GIRG)	103	225	220	210	210
			No. (GIBP ⁴¹)	8	5	5	5	5
		Volume of confiscated wood mass	m ³ (GIRP)	61.168	61.000	60.500	60.000	59.500
			m ³ (GIRG)	1.610	2.330	2.300	2.250	2.250
			m ³ (GIBP ⁴²)	359	500	500	500	500
		Number of verified timber transport notifications	No.	1.386	1.300	1.200	1.100	1.000
		Number of documented criminal cases regarding forestry crimes	No. (GIRP)	19.246	18.500	18.000	17.500	17.000
			No. (GIBP)	10	10	10	10	10
	1.1.7.3. Preventing and combating offenses to fishing, aquaculture and fish stock regulations	Number of preventive actions conducted to prevent crimes regarding the fishery stock, fishing and aquaculture	No. (GIRP)	3.792	3.900	3.900	3.900	3.900
			No. (GIBP)	1.187	950	950	950	950
			Total number of detected crimes	No.	1.507	1.450	1.440	1.430

⁴¹ Recorded;

⁴² Recorded;

	Initiatives and measures	Indicator of immediate achievement (output)	Measurement unit	Reference value 2018	Intermediary target 2019	Intermediary target 2020	Intermediary target 2021	Target 2022
			(GIRP)					
			No. (GIRG)	526	480	450	400	400
			No. (GIBP ⁴³)	871	900	900	900	900
		Quantity of confiscated fish	Kg. (GIRP)	24.222	21.500	21.000	20.500	20.000
			Kg. (GIBP)	10.528	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000
		Number of documented criminal cases regarding fishery stock, fishing and aquaculture	No. (GIRP)	2.240	2.300	2.150	2.100	2.050
			No. (GIBP)	1.000	750	750	750	750
Result 1.1.8. Expansion of cooperation with external partners in specific areas of activity								
	1.1.8.1. Attendance from GIRP representatives to international missions and activities	Number of policemen participating to missions/operations outside the Romanian territory	No.	47	60	60	60	60
		Number of missions/operations outside the Romanian territory	No.	10	10	10	10	10
		Number of policemen on secondment within European institutions and agencies;	No.	13	14	16	18	16

⁴³ Recorded;

	Initiatives and measures	Indicator of immediate achievement (output)	Measurement unit	Reference value 2018	Intermediary target 2019	Intermediary target 2020	Intermediary target 2021	Target 2022
		Number of policemen participating in operational support missions	No.	135	135	135	135	135
Result 1.1.9. Providing specialized human resources – initial and lifelong training of GIRP personnel								
	1.1.9.1. Induction and lifelong training at the “Vasile Lascăr” Police Agents School, Câmpina, or at the “Septimiu Mureșan” Police Agents School, Cluj - Napoca	No. of series of trained students	No.	2	2	1	1	1
		Number of police agents graduates	No.	2.731	3.161	850	850	850
	1.1.9.2. Continuous professional training of police workers at the "Nicolae Golescu" Police Training Center of Slatina and the Canine Center "dr. Aurel Greblea "Sibiu”	No. of organized training courses/programs	No.	43	45	45	45	45
		Number of training programs graduates	No.	1.306	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
Result 1.1.10. Maintaining a high percentage of interventions with a response time of less than 10 minutes to NSSEC 112 calls								
	1.1.10.1. Providing operative interventions to the calls received in the operational centers of the territorial structures of the Ministry of Internal Affairs	Number of interventions below 10 minutes	No.	633.903	601.000	601.000	601.000	601.000
		Number of interventions above 10 minutes	No.	149.616	140.000	130.000	120.000	110.000
Result 1.1.11. Decrease of the number of incidents recorded for sites, goods, values and transports under the responsibility of Romanian Gendarmerie								
	1.1.11.1. Ensuring protection, safeguard, surveillance and intervention	Number of monitored objectives	No.	1.154	1.148	1.148	1.148	1.150
		Number of monitored objectives by alarm systems within the responsibility of Gendarmerie	No.	14	9	9	9	9
		Number of detected contraventions	No.	5.752	7.400	7.400	7.400	7.000

	Initiatives and measures	Indicator of immediate achievement (output)	Measurement unit	Reference value 2018	Intermediary target 2019	Intermediary target 2020	Intermediary target 2021	Target 2022
		Number of consignments for which security was provided special transports, plus transports for goods and valuables)	No.	37.753	42.668	42.668	42.668	40.000
Result 1.1.12. Decreasing the number of antisocial deeds perpetrated in the street segment								
	1.1.12.1. Carrying out missions to maintain and ensure public order	The daily average of patrols present in the street segment	No. (GIRP)	4.206	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000
			No. (GIRG)	1.072	1.300	1.400	1.400	1.400
		The daily average of the number of persons in patrols present in the street segment	No. (GIRP)	8.585	9.100	9.100	9.100	9.100
			No. (GIRG)	2.200	2.500	2.600	2.600	2.600
		Number of missions to assure public order	No. (GIRP)	36.060	36.000	35.500	35.000	34.500
			No. (GIRG)	33.566	30.000	30.000	30.000	35.000
Result 1.1.13. Contribution to maintaining a low level of terrorist threat								
	1.1.13.1. Preventing and fighting terrorism	Number of intervention exercises performed on objectives and transports under responsibility	No.	810	753	753	753	750
Result 1.1.14. Expanding cooperation with external partners in specific areas of activity								
	1.1.14.1. Participation of GIRG staff in international missions and activities	Number of gendarmes participating in peace keeping missions/operations	No.	60	250	250	250	250

	Initiatives and measures	Indicator of immediate achievement (output)	Measurement unit	Reference value 2018	Intermediary target 2019	Intermediary target 2020	Intermediary target 2021	Target 2022
		Number of peace keeping missions/operations	No.	13	15	15	15	15
		Number of gendarmes on secondment within international institutions and agencies;	No.	2	5	5	5	5
		Number of gendarmes participating in international missions and activities, other than the peace keeping missions/operations.	No.	120	200	200	200	200
Result 1.1.15. Providing specialized human resources – induction and ongoing training of the personnel of the General Inspectorate of the Romanian Gendarmerie								
	1.1.15.1. Conducting induction and lifelong training within the Military School for Non-Commissioned Officers of Gendarmerie “Grigore Alexandru Ghica”, Drăgășani and the Military School for Non-Commissioned Officers of Gendarmerie, Fălticeni	No. of series of trained students	No.	2	2	1	1	1
		Number of graduates	No.	1.366	600	600	600	600
	1.1.15.2. Ongoing training of gendarmes at the Officers Application School “Mihai Viteazul” Bucharest, the Training Center of Gheorghieni, the Alpine Training Center of Sinaia and the Training Center of Ochiuri.	No. of organized training courses/programs	No.	187	130	130	130	130
		Number of graduates	No.	6.224	4.000	4.000	4.000	4.000
Result 1.1.16. Provision of decision-making support in the public order keeping mission								
	1.1.16.1. Delivering informative-operative activities to identify, prevent and counteract threats, vulnerabilities and risk factors that can lead to serious public order disruption	Number of informative materials, disseminated to beneficiaries	No.	637	600	650	700	750

	Initiatives and measures	Indicator of immediate achievement (output)	Measurement unit	Reference value 2018	Intermediary target 2019	Intermediary target 2020	Intermediary target 2021	Target 2022
Program 1.2. State border safety, migration, asylum and integration								
Result 1.2.1. Managing the process of state border crossing								
	1.2.1.1. Surveillance and control of the State border crossing	Values of passengers traffic and transport means through border crossing points	No. of persons	63.044.794 15.596.623	64.000.000 17.000.000	65.000.000 17.000.000	65.000.000 17.500.000	65.000.000 17.500.000
			No. of motor-vehicles	63.044.794	64.000.000	65.000.000	65.000.000	65.000.000
		Nr. of persons detected in the crossing / attempted illegal crossing of the state border (including persons against whom measures have been taken to prevent illegal entry into the country)	No.	6.642	6.000	6.500	6.500	6.500
		Number of detected contraventions	No.	10.359	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000
	1.2.1.2. Fighting fraudulent border crossing	Number of reported crimes regarding fraudulent border crossing	No.	1.580	2.500	2.500	2.500	2.500
		Number of detected crimes regarding fraudulent border crossing (registered)	No.	959	800	800	800	800
		Number of documented criminal files on fraudulent border crossing	No.	1.710	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.500

	Initiatives and measures	Indicator of immediate achievement (output)	Measurement unit	Reference value 2018	Intermediary target 2019	Intermediary target 2020	Intermediary target 2021	Target 2022
	1.2.1.3. Fight against migrant trafficking	Number of detected crimes regarding migrants trafficking (registered)	No.	177	175	180	180	180
		Number of documented criminal files on migrant trafficking	No.	278	250	250	250	250
Result 1.2.2. Maintaining cooperation with external partners in the specific areas of the GIBP								
	1.2.2.1. Participation of GIBP to international missions and activities (exclusively those under FRONTEX aegis)	Number of border police officers participating in missions / peacekeeping operations	No.	7	6	6	6	6
		Number of peace-keeping operations/missions	No.	5	4	4	4	4
	1.2.2.2. Secondment of personnel within international institutions and agencies	Number of border police officers posted within international institutions and agencies	No.	15	19	21	25	30
	1.2.2.3. Participation in joint operations / projects / joint exercises under FRONTEX aegis	Number of operations conducted under FRONTEX aegis	No.	11	16	17	18	19
		Number of border guards participating in FRONTEX activities	No.	528	570	650	690	700
	1.2.2.4. Participation of GIBP representatives to other missions and international activities	Number of border guards participating to other missions and international activities	No.	912	950	950	950	950
	1.2.2.5. Participation of GAVI in international actions under the aegis of FRONTEX	Number of flight missions carried out by GAVI within FRONTEX	No.	0	1 flight mission of 200 flight hours	2 flight missions of 200 flight hours	2 flight missions of 200 flight hours	2 flight missions of 200 flight hours

	Initiatives and measures	Indicator of immediate achievement (output)	Measurement unit	Reference value 2018	Intermediary target 2019	Intermediary target 2020	Intermediary target 2021	Target 2022
		Number of military forces participating in FRONTEX actions	No.	0	33	33	33	33
Result 1.2.3. Ensuring the specialized human resources - induction and continuous professional training of the personnel of the GIRBP								
	1.2.3.1. Induction and continuous professional training of the border police agents at “Avram Iancu” Training School of Border Police Agents Oradea	Number of trained student series	No.	2	2	2	2	2
		Number of graduates (police agents)	No.	565	505	505	505	505
	1.2.3.2. Continuous training of border police workers in the Border Police Training Centers in Iasi, Drobeta Turnu Severin and Agigea	No. of organized training courses/programs	No.	114	67	90	90	90
		Number of graduates	No.	2.119	1.858	1.900	1.900	1.900
Result 1.2.4. Reducing the number of third-country nationals who live / work illegally on the Romanian territory								
	1.2.4.1. Preventing and combating illegal and undeclared work of third-country nationals	Number of preventive actions/controls/checks carried out to fight the illegal stay/undeclared work	No.	8.698	8.507	8.507	8.507	8.507
		Number of third state national discovered on illegal stay	No.	1.045	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000
		Number of third state nationals discovered without legal work documents	No.	473	450	450	450	450
		Number of issued return decisions	No.	1.715	1.568	1.568	1.568	1.568
		Number of foreigners removed under escort	No.	427	400	400	400	400

	Initiatives and measures	Indicator of immediate achievement (output)	Measurement unit	Reference value 2018	Intermediary target 2019	Intermediary target 2020	Intermediary target 2021	Target 2022
Result 1.2.5. Implementation of international protection and foreigners integration policies								
	1.2.5.1. Granting assistance to asylum seekers and beneficiaries of some form of international protection	Number of registered asylum applications	No.	2.138	3.000	8.000	8.000	9.000
		Number of asylum applicants benefitting from accommodation	No.	2.275	2.000	5.000	5.000	6.000
		Number of asylum applicants benefitting from financial aid	No.	2.183	2.000	5.000	5.000	6.000
		Number of asylum applicants benefitting from medical assistance	No.	2.713	2.000	5.000	5.000	6.000
		Number of counselling sessions	No.	2.672	2.000	5.000	5.000	6.000
		Number of cultural orientation sessions	No.	2.154	2.000	5.000	5.000	6.000
Result 1.2.6. Admission and legal stay on Romania's territory of third country nationals								
	1.2.6.1. Processing visa demands and granting/extending the stay right for third-country nationals in Romania	Number of visa applications endorsement	No.	15.284	16.103	16.103	16.103	16.103
		Number of granted visas	No.	10.530	20.000	20.000	20.000	20.000
		Number of registered applications to grant/extend the right to stay	No.	29.443	40.000	40.000	40.000	40.000

Strategic objective no. 2 - Increasing MIA's capacity to manage major events

Initiatives and measures	Indicator of immediate achievement (output)	Measure ment unit	Reference value 2018	Intermediary target 2019	Intermediary target 2020	Intermediary target 2021	Target 2022
Program 2.1. Civil protection and support to community							
Result 2.1.1. Ensuring the protection of the population and reducing the aftermath of the emergency situations and disasters							
2.1.1.1. Prevention of risks associated to emergency cases and disasters and improvement of intervention effectiveness	Number of preventive information actions carried out within the emergency prevention campaigns (media and online dissemination)	No.	28.078	21.700	21.800	21.800	21.800
	Number of carried out interventions	No.	435.551	435.000	435.000	435.000	435.000
	Number of saved persons in emergency situations	No.	7.519	8.000	8.000	8.000	8.000
	Number of cooperation exercises carried out with other public order and safety structures	No.	221	222	224	226	226
	Number of work points set up to ensure emergency situations intervention	No.	8	10	9	9	8
	Number of technical means purchased for all types of risk	No.	292	76	250	250	100
	Number of newly created structures	No.	0	3	0	0	0
2.1.1.2. Providing qualified first aid and emergency medical assistance	Number of ambulances purchased for SAJ and SMURD	No.	320 (SAJ) 102 (SMURD)	449 (SAJ) 266 (SMURD)	154 (SAJ) 71(SMURD)	0 (SAJ) 0 (SMURD)	0 (SAJ) 0 (SMURD)
	Number of Emergency Units extended and modernized	No.	0	3	3	3	3

	Initiatives and measures	Indicator of immediate achievement (output)	Measurement unit	Reference value 2018	Intermediary target 2019	Intermediary target 2020	Intermediary target 2021	Target 2022
		Number of data reception centers connected to the telemedicine system	No.	0	30	30	30	30
		Number of reviewed and updated legal acts regarding emergency medical assistance	No.	0	2	2	2	2
	2.1.1.3. Preparing the population, economy and territory for defense and ensuring state reserves	Number of organized mobilization exercises, out of which:	No.	8	8	8	8	8
		- for checking the stage of preparation of the population, the economy and the territory for defense	No.	2	3	2	2	2
		- for checking the degree of the population's preparation for defense	No.	1	0	1	1	1
		- for checking the stage of preparation of the economy and the territory for defense	No.	3	3	3	3	3
		- for checking state reserves	No.	2	2	2	2	2
		The degree of stockpiling of state reserve stocks and mobilization at the end of the year	%	93%	95%	96%	97%	97%
		Result 2.1.2. Providing specialized human resources – induction and continuous training of the personnel of the General Inspectorate for Emergency situations and of the personnel with duties in emergency cases of the local public administration, decentralized and deconcentrated services						
	2.1.2.1. Carrying out the induction and continuous professional training within the School for Firefighting and Civil Protection of Non-Commissioned Officers in Boldești	Number of trained students series	No.	2	2	1	2	1
		Number of graduates	No.	581	568	275	557	282

	Initiatives and measures	Indicator of immediate achievement (output)	Measure ment unit	Reference value 2018	Intermediary target 2019	Intermediary target 2020	Intermediary target 2021	Target 2022
	2.1.2.2. Lifelong learning for firefighters in the National Center for the Optimization of the Preparation for Emergency Situation Management in Ciolpani and of the national preparatory/training centers	No. of organized training courses/programs	No.	164	168	168	168	168
		Number of graduates	No.	7.611	4.200	4.200	4.200	4.200
	2.1.2.3. Training the representatives of the Prefect's Office and of the staff with managerial positions and duties in the field of emergency situations in the local public administration, decentralized and deconcentrated services	No. of organized training courses/programs	No.	91	91	91	91	91
		Number of graduates	No.	1.455	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.500

Strategic objective no. 3 - Increasing MIA's efficiency and administrative capacity

Initiatives and measures	Indicator of immediate achievement (output)	Measurement unit	Reference value 2018	Intermediary target 2019	Intermediary target 2020	Intermediary target 2021	Target 2022
Program 3.1. Services for citizens and legal entities							
Result 3.1.1. Management of the process of issuing documents under the competency of DRPD							
3.1.1.1. Issuance of documents within the competence of DRPD	Number of issued identity documents	No.	2.118.569	2.006.778	2.006.778	2.006.778	2.006.778
	Number of issued civil status certificates	No.	1.159.894	1.044.958	1.044.958	1.044.958	1.044.958
Result 3.1.2. Management of the process of rendering the public services under the coordination of the GDP							
3.1.2.1. Issuance of documents within the competence of GDP	Number of issued simple electronic passports	No.	1.345.400	1.345.400	1.008.979	1.008.979	1.008.979
	Number of passports sent by courier to the owner's domicile or residence	No.	77.231	77.231	38.728	38.728	38.728
	Number of data feeds from the National Registry for Persons	No.	5.205	6.500	6.600	6.700	6.800
	Number of certificates on exercise of the right to free movement / passport history	No.	696	750	700	650	650
	Number of customs duty exemption certificates	No.	89	100	110	120	150
Result 3.1.3. Management of the process of issuing documents and registration plates, under the competence of DRPCIV							
3.1.3.1. Issuance of driving licenses and vehicle registration documents	Number of issued driving licenses	No.	1.045.219	1.111.828	1.111.828	1.111.828	1.111.828
	Number of issued registration certificates	No.	1.540.421	1.540.421	1.540.421	1.540.421	1.540.421

	Initiatives and measures	Indicator of immediate achievement (output)	Measurement unit	Reference value 2018	Intermediary target 2019	Intermediary target 2020	Intermediary target 2021	Target 2022
		Number of manufactured plates with registration numbers	No.	3.425.427	3.872.135	3.872.135	3.872.135	3.872.135
		Number of tested persons in view of releasing their driving license	No.	518.706	543.947	543.947	543.947	543.947
		Number of delivered documents to the applicant's domicile/residence by postal services	No.	2.162.556	2.162.556	2.162.556	2.162.556	2.162.556
Result 3.1.4. Management of the activity of the National Archives								
	3.1.4.1. Retrieving archives from third parties	Archive quantity retrieved	Linear meters	530	500	500	500	500
		Number of control and guidance actions for archive holders	No.	1.933	1.800	1.800	1.800	1.800
	3.1.4.2. Issuing documents under the competences of the NA	Number of applications, operating authorizations, nomenclatures and selection papers received	No.	48.650	48.000	48.000	48.000	48.000
Program 3.2. Administrative capacity and operational support								
Result 3.2.1. Ensuring the observance of legal provisions in the process of drafting and promoting public policy documents / normative acts								
	3.2.1.1. Compliance with legal provisions on the promotion of public policy projects	Percentage of public policies issued by MIA in full respect of legal provisions	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	3.2.1.2. Compliance with legal provisions on the promotion of draft normative acts	Percentage of normative acts issued by MIA in full respect of legal provisions	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Result 3.2.2. Development of control and audit capacity at MIA level								
	3.2.2.1. Improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the control act at MIA level	The degree of realization of the unique plan of inspections and thematic controls at MIA level	%	52%	75%	85%	95%	100%

	Initiatives and measures	Indicator of immediate achievement (output)	Measurement unit	Reference value 2018	Intermediary target 2019	Intermediary target 2020	Intermediary target 2021	Target 2022
	3.2.2. 2. Improving the efficiency and effectiveness of public internal audit at MIA level	Degree of achievement of the internal audit plan at the level of MIA	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Result 3.2.3. Strengthening managerial capacity to manage special and crisis situations								
	3.2.3.1. Efficiency of the planning, leadership and coordination process required for integrated response in the event of special and crisis situations	Number of organized/attended exercises	No.	19	10	10	10	10
Result 3.2.4. Ensuring the management of financial, logistical, ICT and human resources								
	3.2.4.1. The management of the funds allocated to create the best conditions to carry out the activities of the ministry's structures	Substantiated and elaborated draft budget	Budget (YES/NO)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
	3.2.4.2. Payment of pension rights and other social security rights due to beneficiaries of Law no. 223/2015	Degree of payment of pension rights and other social security rights	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	3.2.4.3. The management of the logistic resources needed for the good operation of the ministry's structures	Number of purchased products – motor vehicles	Pcs.	3.054	2.000	1.000	700	700
		Number of purchased products – pistols	Pcs.	1.066	2.500	2.000	2.000	2.000
		Number of investments consisting in rehabilitated/ reinforced/ modernized objectives	No.	25	25	12	6	4
		Average age of medical equipment in the medical network	Months	147	145	143	141	139
	3.2.4.4. Improving ICT systems and ensuring the maintenance of existing infrastructure	Number of electronic services implemented at MIA level ⁴⁴	No.	9	9	9	9	12

⁴⁴ The values related to the indicator refer strictly to the electronic services managed by the DGCTI through the projects "HUB of services at the level of MIA" and "the Integrated Information System for the Issue of Civil Status Acts - SIIASC", the values assumed being dependent on the implementation of these projects.

	Initiatives and measures	Indicator of immediate achievement (output)	Measurement unit	Reference value 2018	Intermediary target 2019	Intermediary target 2020	Intermediary target 2021	Target 2022
		The degree of sophistication of the implemented ICT systems ⁴⁵	Degree	1	1	1	2	3
		Functionality degree of NSIS II	%	99,83%	99,8%	99,8%	99,8%	99,8%
	3.2.4.5. The management of human resources needed for the good operation of the ministry's structures	Number of modified human resources management procedures	No.	10	5	5	5	5
		The degree of hiring of specialized medical-sanitary and auxiliary health personnel compared to the number of positions provided in the organizing state	%	67%	65%	66%	67%	68%
	3.2.4.6. Training of MIA staff to acquire expertise in specific areas	Number of persons trained in the field of personal data protection	No.	108	150	160	170	180
		Number of psychologists trained with the occasion of experience exchange programs with similar structures from European countries	No.	20	20	20	20	20
		Number of articles posted on MIAs website and published in BID concerning aspects affecting the safety of citizens	No.	38	39	41	44	40
Result 3.2.5. Managing actions / interventions with air support								
	3.2.5.1. Ensuring aerial support to reinstate public order, border surveillance and manage emergency situations	Number of flight hours intervention missions to restore public order	Hours	118	195	195	195	195

⁴⁵ Idem;

	Initiatives and measures	Indicator of immediate achievement (output)	Measurement unit	Reference value 2018	Intermediary target 2019	Intermediary target 2020	Intermediary target 2021	Target 2022
		Number of flight hours for border surveillance missions	Hours	332	332	332	332	332
		Number of flight hours intervention missions in emergency situations	Hours	311	311	311	311	311
		Number of operating/technically available aircrafts	No.	17	19	19	19	19
		Number of operating flight crews	No.	38	42	46	50	54
		Purchased flight simulator for the helicopter EC-135	Simulator (YES/NO)	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
Result 3.2.6. Increasing the efficiency of the process of attracting non-reimbursable funds								
	3.2.6.1. Accessing non-reimbursable external funds	Total value of projects for which financing contracts were signed ⁴⁶	Million RON	1.357	1.493	1.736	1.736	1.736
		Number of implemented/in implementation projects ⁴⁷	No.	240	249	269	279	279
		Number of drafted guides/procedures ⁴⁸	No.	39	39	40	41	41
Result 3.2.7. Consolidating the integrity environment within MIA								
	3.2.7.1. Preventing and fighting corruption at MIA level	Number of conducted training/information activities for MIA personnel	No.	4.424	2.700	2.400	2.000	2.000
		Number of beneficiaries (MIA personnel)	No.	68.109	37.800	33.600	28.000	28.000

⁴⁶ The values for 2019-2022 are set cumulatively to the benchmark 2018;

⁴⁷ *Idem*;

⁴⁸ *Idem*;

	Initiatives and measures	Indicator of immediate achievement (output)	Measurement unit	Reference value 2018	Intermediary target 2019	Intermediary target 2020	Intermediary target 2021	Target 2022
Result 3.2.8. Developing a security culture at the level of MIA								
	3.2.8.1. Ensuring a climate of knowledge and compliance with the norms regarding the protection of classified information among the MIA staff	Number of counter-informative training activities	No.	-	850	900	950	1.000
		Number of guidance activities on the line of protection of classified information	No.	-	900	920	940	960
Result 3.2.9. Increasing the efficiency of the public communication of MIA in terms of the activities performed by the MIA structures								
	3.2.9.1. Rapid information of mass-media and of citizens	Number of subscribers to social-media pages	No.	301.732	340.000	365.000	390.000	415.000
		Number of press releases/newsletters	No.	291	250	250	250	250
		Number of press conferences /briefings	No.	46	30	30	30	30
		Number of broadcasted TV shows	No.	104	100	100	100	100
Result 3.2.10. Increasing the quality of the educational act of the Police Academy and of the Public Order Studies Institute								
	3.2.10.1. Training specialists with university degree for MIA structures	Number of graduates	No.	753	714	755	769	1.053
		Number of specialties accredited by RAQAHE	No.	5	5	7	7	7
		Number of papers published in ISI indexed/quoted magazines by Academy's students and personnel	No.	182/0	108/3	114/6	117/9	101/12
	3.2.10.2. Adapting training programs in line with the evolution of public order and safety phenomena	No. of new courses included in curricula	No. (Police Academy)	6	4	5	6	6
			No.	11	6	6	6	6

Initiatives and measures	Indicator of immediate achievement (output)	Measurement unit	Reference value 2018	Intermediary target 2019	Intermediary target 2020	Intermediary target 2021	Target 2022
		(ISPO)					
	No. of courses beneficiaries within MIA	No. (Police Academy)	475	525	591	723	730
		No. (ISPO)	2.422	2.300	2.300	2.300	2.300
Result 3.2.11 Ensuring unitary coordination of the prefect's institutions activity							
3.2.11.1. Ensuring methodological support to the Prefect's institutions	Number of support instruments (electronic systems, methodologies, videoconferences, circular letters) supporting the activity within prefect's institutions developed by GDRPI	No.	323	320	320	320	330
Result 3.2.12. Increase of MIA visibility at European and international level							
3.2.12.1. Ensuring the participation to the JIA Councils, to Schengen evaluation missions and to international cooperation activities performed in a bi or multilateral framework	Number of participants in JIA Councils	No.	6	8	8	8	8
	Percentage of experts who participated in Schengen evaluation missions	%	81	70	70	70	70
	Number of participations / meetings in international and bi-lateral cooperation activities	No.	72	70	75	75	75
	Number of internal affairs attachés	No.	30	33	33	33	33
	Number of international missions	No.	15	15	15	15	15
	Number of participations	No.	6	4	3	3	3

Initiatives and measures	Indicator of immediate achievement (output)	Measurement unit	Reference value 2018	Intermediary target 2019	Intermediary target 2020	Intermediary target 2021	Target 2022
3.2.12.2. Developing international cooperation relations in order to exchange data and information on the process of identification and protection of national / European critical infrastructures	Nr. of liaison officers' guidance activities	No.	15	2	2	2	2
3.2.12.3. Ensuring the participation of MIA personnel in international sports activities	Nr. of athletes certified by C.S Dinamo selected at national teams	No.	270	270	275	270	270

ANNEX 4: INFORMATION ABOUT THE ISP COMPONENTS

The appendices presented herein below are explained extensively in the Methodology, Appendix 2 to the draft GD on the elaboration of the Institutional Strategic Plan

Annex 4.1. Institutional profile

The institutional profile includes the description of the institutional (the national and international regulatory framework, the subordinated and coordinated institutions) and organizational (the organizational chart, the human resources, the budgetary resources) resources, as well as by the situation of the main indicators in the field.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs is a modern European public institution capable of ensuring the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, public and private property, public order, civil protection and emergency management, guarding of persons, objectives and assets, respect for the border regime state, aliens and asylum seekers, and the administration of state reserves and the National Archives Fund.

The Romanian Police, the Romanian Gendarmerie, the Border Police, the Emergency Situations Inspectorate, the General Inspectorate for Immigration, the National Administration of State Reserves and Special Issues, the General Department for Internal Protection and the National Archives are the structures of the MIA to which the Government Program gives separate paragraphs, which include separate measures that will be taken during the Government's mandate, of such type as to support institutions in fulfilling their mandate in a most efficient manner. Thus, the intention will be to strengthen discipline of the staff of the Romanian Police and work stability, to generalize the information of the structures citizens come in contact with, developing the relationships and cooperation with similar structures from the EU countries, preventing the occurrence of events and reducing the number of victims and damages, adapting the activity by considering the dynamics of imminent phenomena like illegal immigration. Also, the intention will also be to prioritize the material and investment expenses so as to respond to urgent needs from the field of means of special intervention in emergency situations or of the seats of the National Archives.

Romania, acting through the Ministry of Internal Affairs, is part of the European Police Office (Europol), a professional association of policemen which supports the authorities of the Member States in the fight against serious and organized crime, as well as terrorism.

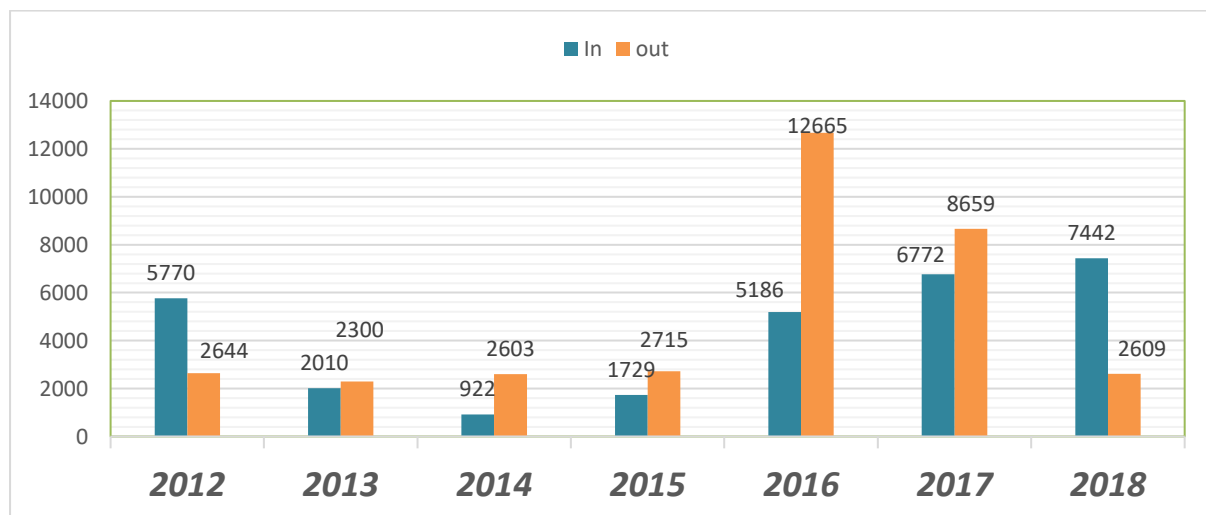
The structure of the Ministry of Internal Affairs includes **19 structures of the central apparatus** (the Department for Emergency Situations, the General Directorate of Operational Management, the Control Body of the Minister, the Directorate of Internal Public Audit, the Public Policy Unit, the General Directorate of Management of Medical Emergencies, the General Directorate of Human Resources Management, the General Directorate for Relationships with the Prefect Institutions, the General Directorate of Logistics, the General Financial Directorate, the General Legal Directorate, the General Directorate for Communications and Information Technology, the General Directorate of European Affairs, Schengen and International Relations, the Directorate of External Non-reimbursable Funds, the Medical Directorate, the General Secretariat Directorate, the Directorate of Information and Public Relations, the Center of Coordination of Protection of Critical Infrastructures, Office of the Data Protection Officer) and **22 units, institutions and structures subordinated to/within the MIA** (the Romanian Police, the Romanian Gendarmerie, the Romanian Border Police, the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations, the General Inspectorate for Immigrations, the General Inspectorate of Aviation of the MIA, the General Directorate of Internal Protection, the General Anti-corruption Directorate, the National Administration of State Reserves and Special Issues, the Prefect Institutions, the General Directorate of Passports, the Directorate for Vital Records and Database

Administration, the Directorate of Regime of Driving Licenses and Vehicle Registration, the National Anti-drug Agency, the National Agency against Human Trafficking, the National Archives, the “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” Police Academy, the Institute for Public Order Studies, the National SIS Center, the Sector Pension House of the MIA, the Dinamo Bucharest Sports Club, the Center of Psychosociology of the MIA).

With regard to human resources, the Ministry of Internal Affairs is the second largest employer in the central public administration with 129,067 occupied positions⁴⁹, surpassed only by the Ministry of National Education (289,229) and at a considerable distance from the Ministry of National Defense, ranked No. 3 in the hierarchy, with 71,735 jobs occupied.

The year 2018 was a year of the recovery of personnel dynamics. For the first time since 2012, at the level of the institution as a whole, the balance between staff inputs and exits from the system was positive at the end of 2018, with a gain of 4,833 positions. Thus, the personnel balance is positive both for the main general / similar inspectorates, as well as for the units of the MIA Central Unit and subordinated to them, provided that the exits from the system determined by the old and early retirement have not been fully permanentized, reported to the periods of institutional stability from the perspective of human resources management.

Figure 3. Situation of staffing and loss of personnel, 2012-2018



Source: GDHRM

As a result of the measures applied, starting with 2017 and continued even in 2018, for increasing the number of schooling in post-secondary education institutions of the Ministry of Interior up to the maximum capacity and organizing two sessions of admission in the schools of police officers and non-commissioned officers, simultaneously with the reduction of the schooling time within them, the number of graduates trained in their own educational institutions greatly increased. In addition, the number of graduates prepared for the needs of the institution to the other providers of initial vocational training services from the national defense and national security system are also taken into consideration.

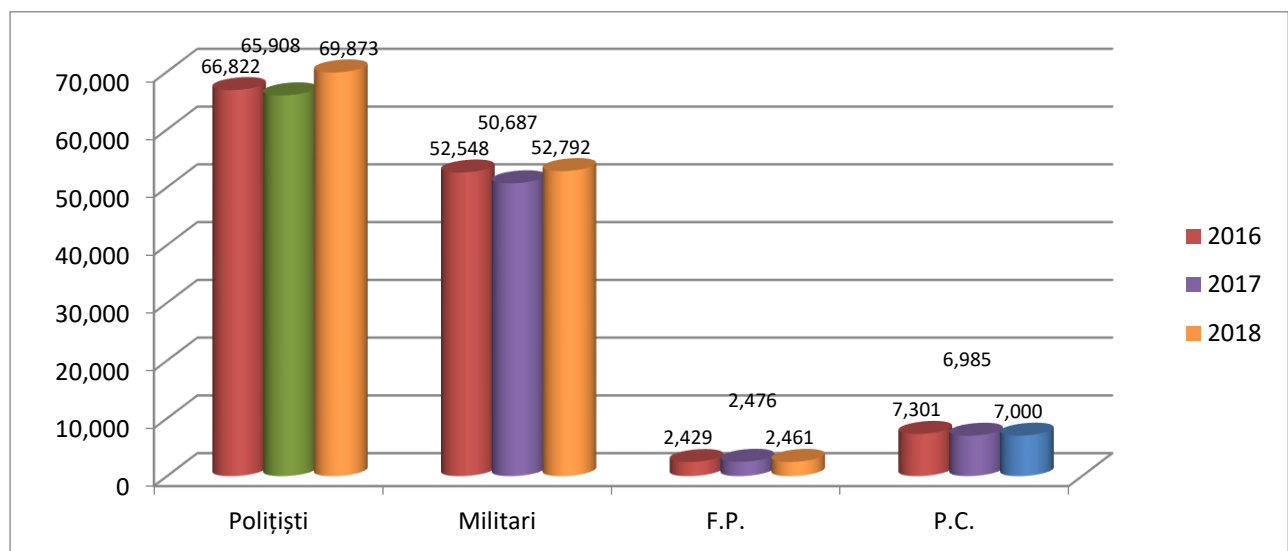
Thus, in 2018, 5,922 graduates were distributed in the structures of MIA, which is beneficial for the future of the institution in the medium and long term, if we consider the fact that, among others, they also have a specialized, dedicated basic training and have demonstrated already a motivation to pursue a career in the public order and security system.

⁴⁹ Source of data: Ministry of Public Finance, <http://www.mfinante.ro/pagina.html?categoriebunuri=numar-salariati-bugetari&pagina=domenii&menu=Buget>; In June 2019, the HR database include over 132,000 employees.;

As regards the staffing of deficient positions, which could not be filled by the distribution of promotions, in 2018, as a result of the entry into force of GEO no. 90/2017, through memorandums, the Romanian Government approved the unlocking of 3,491 vacancies. Under these conditions, procedures have been initiated to fill the vacancies in the structures of the Ministry by passing the police officers / military masters / non-commissioned officers into the corps of police officers / officers, re-enlisting as a police officer, recalling the military personnel, or direct recruitment. Thus, at the end of the year, the institution registered an additional 1,516 new hires.

Reported to the total number of positions provided in the organizing states, on January 1, 2019, 87% of the positions were staffed, according to personnel categories, the percentage of employment appearing as follows: police officers - 80.05% of the total provided for this category of personnel, military personnel - 90.6% of the provision, civil servants - 85.25%, contractual staff - 79.44%.

Figure 4. Staffing situation on personnel categories, 2016-2018, MIA

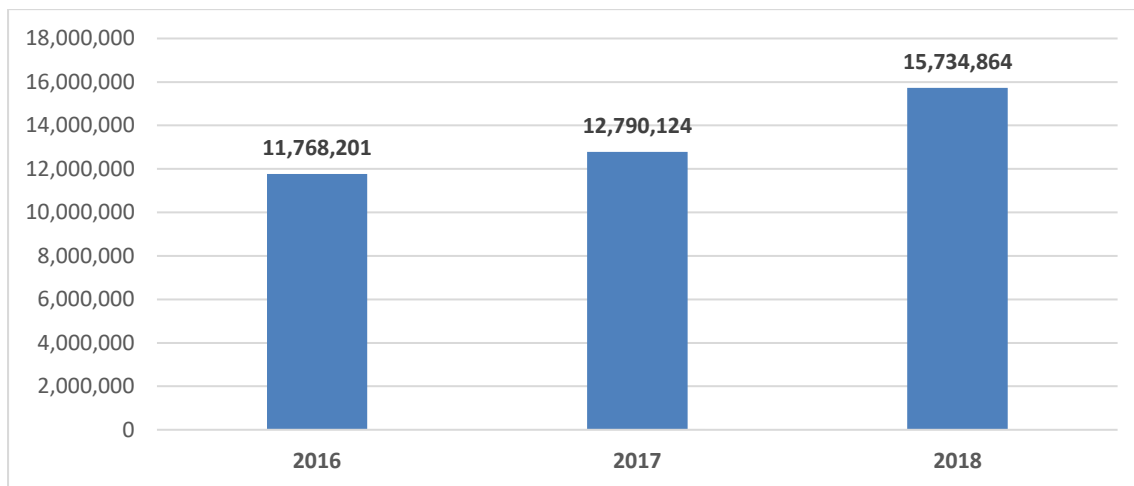


Source: GDHRM, 2019

The average age of the personnel is 41.91 years (police officers: 42.40 years; military: 40.77 years; civil servants: 47.66 years; contractual staff: 49.96 years).

As for the **budget of the Ministry of Internal Affairs** (total expenditures according to the budgetary execution), it increased in the period 2016-2018 by 34%. Compared to the previous year, the budget executed for 2018 increased by 23%, according to the data presented in the graph below.

Figure 1 Evolution of MIA budget, 2016-2018, thousand lei



Source: Ministry of Public Finance

Despite the increases in recent years, the budget allocated to the MIA is considered insufficient to cover the current and capital expenses, which causes a precarious coverage of the needs of the MIA - the need for highly qualified human resources, the need to continue the investments that have been started and to start new ones, the need for last generation technical equipment to prevent and fight crime, the need to finance new projects.

In the sphere of **inter-institutional relations**, the structures of the Ministry of Internal Affairs develop relationships of collaboration with the corresponding structures of the other central and local public administration authorities, on specialty issues, according to the provisions of the legislative acts in force, as well as with representatives of the civil society from the country (mass media, non-governmental associations and organizations), on fields of public interest clearly determined and within the limits of the law.

On the **international scene**, the Ministry of Internal Affairs organizes and carries out actions of cooperation with similar structures from other countries, within the limits of competence conferred by the law, for the purpose of making exchanges of data and information meant to ensure the improvement of the methods and means of work, as well as the implementation in their own activity of the international standards. In concrete situations, for the documentation of specific actions, common activities are carried out under observance of the legal procedures with the similar structures from the countries with which we have concluded cooperation agreements or conventions or other forms of bilateral understandings.

Based on its mandate, according to the GEO no. 30/2007, as subsequently amended and supplemented, the MIA fulfills the following functions:

- a) The function of strategy, through which it elaborates the sector policies and the strategies of implementation of the Government program and of the Community policies in its fields of competence;
- b) The function of regulation, through which it ensures the elaboration of the legislative and institutional framework for the purpose of achieving the strategic objectives and of transposing the Community acquis for its fields of competence;
- c) The function of State authority, through which it ensures the implementation and observance of the legal regulations for its fields of competence, as well as the monitoring of the realization of the polices and strategies in its fields of competence;

- d) The function of representation, through which it ensures, in the name of the State or of the Government, the representation at internal level, external level and within the institutions and structures of the European Union for its fields of competence;
- e) The function of public management, through which it ensures the administration of the public and private property of the State for which the State is responsible in its fields of competence, as well as the management of the services and of the financial and human resources;
- f) The function of management authority for the Schengen Facility;
- g) The function of coordination of the use of the non-reimbursable financial assistance given to Romania by the European Union for its fields of competence;
- h) The function of management of external loans, other than community loans, for its fields of competence.

Annex 4.2. Assessment of the internal environment

MIA is an important and visible actor to maintain public order with a comprehensive and complex network of subordinated structures, which is on the one hand a **strength** but also requires a strong managerial effort. The public's expectations for the services provided by the MIA are high, which requires constantly updating and streamlining/simplifying the procedures and working tools and improving the efficiency of the interventions.

MIA's activity is made difficult by the lack of financial resources matching more specifically the need for investment, but, more recently, also by the acute lack of experienced personnel following the wave of retirements starting with 2016. Generally, the human resources are one of the **weaknesses** requiring particular attention in the near future, being a known fact that the solutions applied in this area (including in the area of educational institutions subordinated to MIA) require longer periods of time in order to produce the desired effects.

The internal affairs sector is especially complex, intersecting with and having an impact on all aspects of the social and economic life. Order and safety are public goods which must be provided continuously to the population, and the success of the process is reflected especially in the confidence of the public measured through opinion polls. The assessment of the MIA's risks which end up on the public agenda at a certain point in time represents a second element of measurement of the effectiveness of services in this field.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs presents a series of particularities which reflect the important role it has to fulfil in society - it operates on clear hierarchical principles, is made up of militarized structures, has a large and complex network of territorial structures, interacts with all State authorities and with an extensive number of organizations which represent civil society, is constantly in the attention of public opinion and is one of the first institutions to react in case of occurrence of crises.

The activities of prevention and fight against crime are oriented, in particular, to the issues that citizens consider as priorities for improving the security climate and on the most frequent problems generated by the crime.

In general, according to the yearly activity reports of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the last years, there is a favorable evolution of the phenomena that fall within the competence of the Ministry of Interior and regarding which efforts are being made both on the level of prevention and on combating it. However, there are still a number of areas of criminality that have an unfavorable or increasing evolution, in which an efficient, coordinated and adapted MIA contribution to the criminal environment is required.

One of the most serious problems faced by the Romanian authorities, including the MAI, is road safety. According to Eurostat⁵⁰ frequency of deaths caused by transport accidents in the EU amounted to 49 deaths per one million inhabitants in 2017. Due to social and technological developments, the number of road accidents in Europe decreased by 57.5% between 2001 and 2017, but data shows that the rate of decline is slowing. In 2017, the EU countries with the highest safety score were Sweden, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. The countries with the lowest road safety records were Romania, Bulgaria and Croatia. Compared to 2017, Romania registered an increase in the degree of road safety by 4%, but it is still in the last place, with 96 deaths in road accidents per one million inhabitants. This is all the more worrying as the other Member States make visible efforts to reduce this indicator.

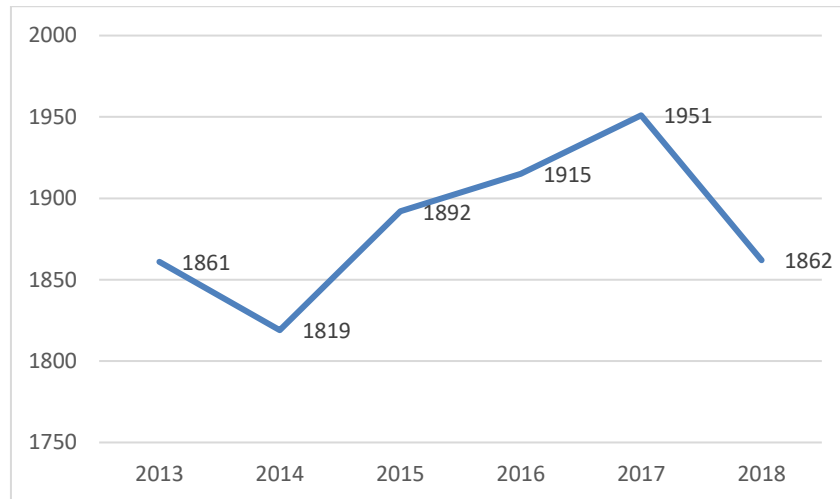
In absolute terms, the indicator also reflected by the IGPR statistics, shows that there was a 4.6% decrease in the total number of victims who died as a result of road accidents between 2017 and 2018,

⁵⁰ http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-19-1990_en.htm;

from 1951 to 1862 persons. The year 2017 was the year with the highest value of this indicator in the whole analyzed period, and the value of 2018 is similar to that of 2013.

The main causes of serious road accidents in 2018 were: pedestrian indiscipline (18.99% of the total), not giving priority to pedestrians and vehicles (18.17%), excessive speed (17.62%), cycling indiscipline (9, 28%) and not maintaining a sufficient distance between vehicles (4.59%).

Figure 5. Deaths caused by road accidents 2013-2018



Source: GIRP statistics

In its turn, the phenomenon of domestic violence has maintained its upward trend in recent years and has registered an increase of 6.1% compared to the previous year, becoming one of the problems for which the MIA is making extra efforts, mobilizing resources and taking an active part in the inter-institutional mechanism for counteracting this criminal typology, benefiting from new legal provisions.

The activity of the Ministry of Interior also had to be aligned with the increasing evolution of other phenomena that fall directly under its responsibility, such as the increase of the values of the traffic of persons and the means of transport registered in the Border Crossing Control Points (increase by 5.6%, respectively 2.8% compared to the previous year).

In general, the number of illegal acts increased by 7.8% compared to the same period (2017), with significant increases on the line of international traffic with stolen cars from 55 in 2017, to 282 in 2018 (+ 412.7%) and of the intellectual property right from 182 offenses in 2017, to 377 in 2018 (+ 107.1%).

On the other hand, there are cases in which the phenomena falling under the activity of the Ministry of Interior have been reduced. Thus, during 2018, illegal migration was characterized by lower values, significantly reducing both the number of illegal crossings (-51.5%) and the cases of preventing illegal entry (-68.8%), compared to the period similar to 2017.

Regarding the emergency response capacity, compared to 2017, the number of emergency cases attended by SMURD crews increased by 3.6%, and the number of assisted persons increased by 4%. Regarding SMURD intervention, the average response time is 12 minutes, remaining constant compared to 2017, but increased by 1 minute compared to 2016.

Table 16. Evolution in the numbers of emergencies, saved lives and values of protected goods, 2011-2018

Category	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Emergencies	228,661	292,311	311,188	355,338	397,148	429,003	421,015	436,001
Saved lives	5,082	4,629	5,393	5,603	5,977	8,406	9,897	7,519
Protected goods (bil. Lei)	3.1	4.1	2.6	2.33	2.55	2.73	3.3	5.36

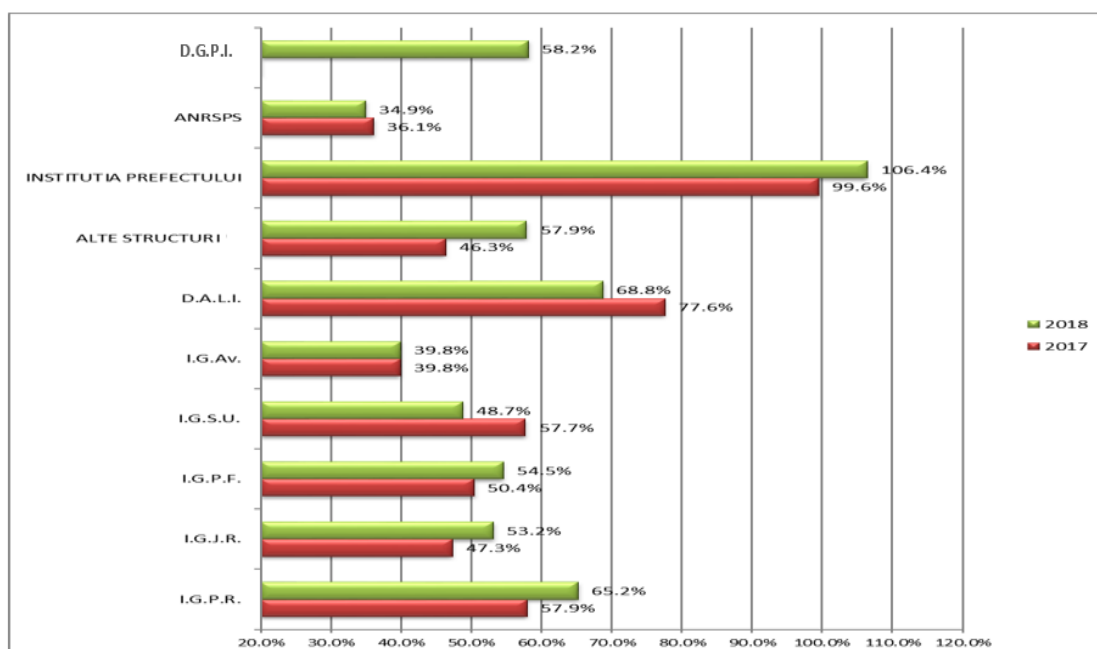
Source: GIES

All of the indicators above reflect the needs for logistical and human endowment of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

The year 2018 was a year of the increase of the endowment level, context in which the main achievements were materialized in the increase of the endowment with specific means of protection and the provision of ammunition for missions and training, as well as for the security provided during the events organized in the country during the exercise by Romania of the Presidency of the Council of the European Union in the first semester of 2019.

In this regard, a relevant example is the situation at the ministry level of the car fleet. Due to the purchase of 3,054 means of transport in 2018, the degree of insurance with means of land mobility of the MIA structures increased compared to 2017 with approx. 6.5%.

Figure 6. Evolution of the degree of endowment with means of terrestrial mobility of MIA structures, 2017-2018



Source: GLD, MIA 2018

In order to improve the logistics situation of the ministry and its operational structures, the Ministry of Internal Affairs has continuously developed its ability to access non-reimbursable funds for the purpose of making major investments. In 2018, the external funds amounted to about 80% of the

financing sources for the investments made during the last 5 years, with effects in the plan of reducing the pressure on the state budget. It is estimated that, at the end of the 2014-2020 programming period, the Ministry of Internal Affairs will have attracted non-reimbursable external funds of 1.2 billion euros, twice as much as in 2007-2013. These funds ensure the modernization and development of the infrastructure at central and territorial level and increase the quality of the services offered to the citizens.

The institutional profile of the Ministry of Internal Affairs is defined by the national, European and / or by the international agreements and treaties to which Romania is party. The main normative acts underlying the functioning and organization of the ministry are: Government Emergency Ordinance no. 30/2007 on the organization and functioning of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, approved with amendments by Law no. 15/2008, with the subsequent modifications and completions, the Government Decision no. 416/2007 regarding the organizational structure and the staff of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, as subsequently amended and supplemented, and the Order of the Minister of Internal Affairs no. 120/2010 for the approval of the Regulation of internal order in the general directions / directions of the central apparatus of the Ministry of Interior, with the subsequent modifications and completions.

Annex 4.5. contains the main laws, ordinances, emergency ordinances, government decisions, minister orders, EU regulations, directives, decisions, international treaties / conventions / agreements, European strategies and national strategies that govern and guide the complex activity of the MIA.

Resources

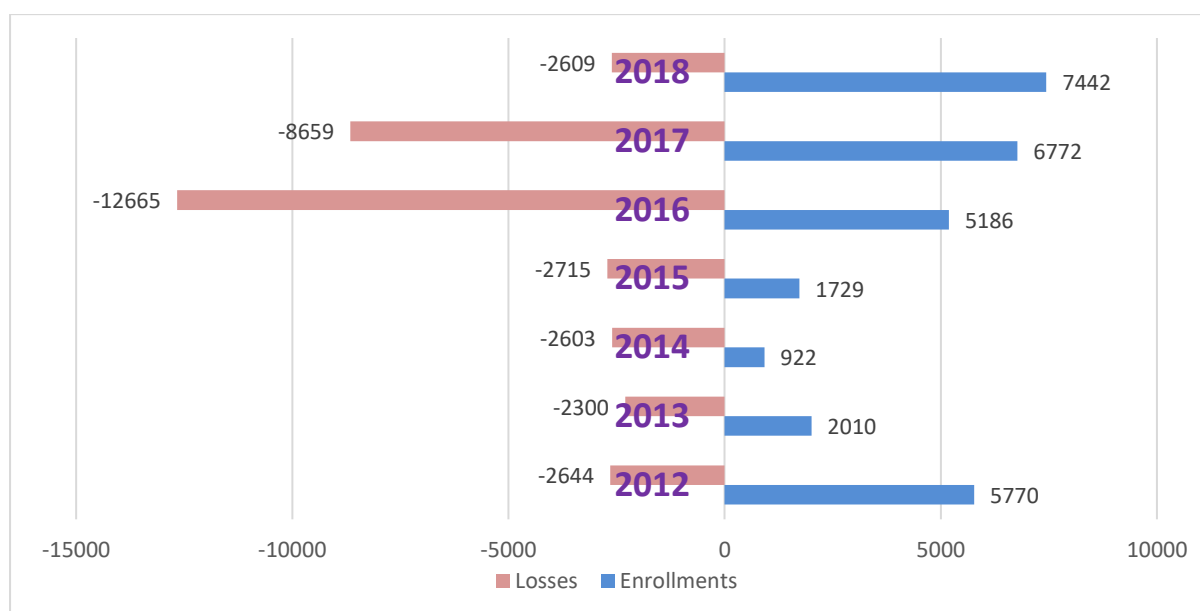
At the end of May 2019, 13.58% of the total posts foreseen at the MIA level were vacant, the biggest deficit being in the segment of police officers, non-commissioned officers and military masters, with about 11,800 persons in total. Also, although the number is lower than the previous category of personnel, the deficit of police officers and officers represents at the level of the whole institution a cumulative weight of 21.91% compared to the provisions of the organizational states.

From the perspective of the share of vacancies by structures, in June 2019 a personnel deficit of 18.40% was registered in the Romanian Police units (21.88% for the police officers and 17.33% for the police agencies), followed by the Border Police of, with a personnel deficit of 11.73% (19.80% for police officers and 9.57% for police officers) and of the Romanian Gendarmerie, which registered a personnel deficit of 11.18% (22.28% for officers and 9.64% for non-commissioned officers and military masters).

A special situation is registered in the structures of the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations, where, although the total personnel deficit is 10.62%, with a satisfactory weight for non-commissioned officers and military masters (8.33%), 27.85 % of the positions foreseen to be classified with officers are vacant.

The evolution of the staffing and the loss of personnel at the level of the whole institution between 2012 and 2018, as well as the status of the staffing, by categories of personnel, are presented in Annex 4.1 The institutional profile, figures 9 and 10.

Figure 7. Overview of enrolments and losses in/from MIA, 2012-2018



Source: GDHRM, 2019

Compared to the figures in the figure above, the balance of personnel inflows and exits from the structures of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, calculated as the difference between enrollments and exits, shows that 2016 was the most difficult from the perspective of human resources, with a loss of 7,479 people, in the context in which between 2013 and 2017 the outputs were constantly higher than the inputs, accentuating the shortage of human resources. In 2018, the balance of inflows and outflows was positive, but without recovering significantly the losses accumulated during the aforementioned period.

Table 17. Enrollments/losses of staff within MIA structures at the end of the year, 2012-2018

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
MIA staff, all structures	+ 3126	- 290	- 1681	- 986	- 7479	- 2187	+4833

Source: GDHRM, 2019

From the perspective of graduate education of the MAI's own educational institutions, the official data show that the number of graduates was on a negative dynamics between 2010 and 2015.

In 2017, in the context of increasing staff shortages, the decision was made to carry out initial vocational training through its own educational institutions to the maximum tuition capacity. Thus, the organizational framework for the completion of the pupil series 2016-2018 was completed in December 2017 and the graduates (who were trained for 3 semesters). Measures have also been taken to reduce the post-secondary schooling period from two years of study to one year with the maintenance of the five professional qualifications specific to the MAI, the documents for the organization of the educational process and the curricula - training and curriculum of MAI level 5 (five) qualifications, according to the National Qualifications Framework. At the same time, a second admission session was held in January 2018 and the tuition figures for the July-September 2018 session and for January 2019 were approved. Also, the schooling figures were approved for the summer 2019 session for admission to the Police Academy, as well as for the January 2020 admission session in the schools of police officers, military masters and non-commissioned officers of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Table 18. Situation of classes of graduates of the MIA's own educational institutions

Category	Structure/Class	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Jul-Sept 2017	Jan. 2018	Jul-Sept 2018	2019	Jan. 2020 (approved)
Agents and non-commissioned officers/military warrant officers	Police agents schools, subordinate to GIRP	1,024	1,766	1,666	792	92	439	608	704	1600	1600	1600	927
	School of Training of Border Police Agents "Avram Iancu"	99	97	99	56	49	57	58	150	280	280	280	150
	School of non-commissioned officers subordinated to GIRG	320	300	308	304	106	106	245	355	700	700	700	360
	School of non-commissioned officers of Firemen and Civil Protection „Pavel Zăgănescu"	129	133	125	104	50	124	123	225	300	300	300	300
	Total	1,572	2,296	2,198	1,256	297	726	1,034	1,434	2,880	2,880	2,880	1,737
Police officers/officers	"Alexandru Ioan Cuza" Police Academy - frequency	816 (two classes)	492	519	571	441	215	306	600	-	600	595	
	Police Academy – Public Order and Safety specialization – low frequency	-	42	49	46	-	-	26	40	-	50	50	
	Total	816	534	568	617	441	215	332	640	-	650	645	
Grand total	2,388	2,830	2,766	1,873	738	941	1,366	2,074	2,880	3,530	2,880 + 645		

Source: GDHRM

From the perspective of courses and trainings, the figures show that between 2013-2016 the number of trainees followed a downward trend from 25,278 trainees in 2013 to 16,357 trainees in 2016. From 2017 the number of trainees increased slightly, to 18,571 in 2018. This is because a significant part of the internal professional training capacity was occupied by the courses organized in the training centers of the MIA for the local police, but also by the 3-month career training courses organized for the MIA staff recruited from external source (which is required by law to complete such a course in the first year of placement).

Table 19. Number of trainees 2013-2018

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
No. trainees	25.278	23.979	22.027	16.357	17.893	18.571

Source: GDHRM

Annex 4.2. SWOT Analysis

The SWOT analysis presents the main strengths and weaknesses of the MIA as well as the opportunities and threats that are manifested in relation to the MAI activity and which contain elements that decision makers can capitalize on prioritizing future actions and communicating more effectively with the public large.

Strengths

- Increased internal visibility:

By the specifics of its activity, the MIA is the institution which is expected to react immediately and firmly in the event of certain crisis or emergency situations, it is one of the first institutions to intervene in such situations. It is therefore an institution with an operational capacity and mobility that allows concentration of organizational effort depending on the types and level of identified risk in the shortest time and on which expectations are projected regarding the provision of quality services. The IMI image vectors are generally the Firefighters, the Police, and the Gendarmerie. Visibility is also increased in the online environment, but not necessarily through the websites of the institutions (for example, the website of the Romanian Police, in January 2019, according to the website www.trafic.ro, in the category of public institutions, occupies the 14th place. in the hierarchy of the most visited sites), but especially through the social media pages (on Facebook, the MAI page has, in June 2019, 365,668 followers).

- Collaborative relations with all central and local authorities, extended territorial representation:

MIA is centrally positioned in the national system of public order and safety, playing an important role in a complex network of inter-institutional relations. Through its numerous and varied territorial structures, the ministry has the most extensive representation at the national level, of all executive structures.

- Ease of implementation of strategic planning tools:

The MIA's managerial vision is traditionally based on strategic analysis, from which derives the increased familiarity and receptivity of MIA staff towards the implementation of strategic planning tools. In addition, the ministry operates on the basis of a hierarchical system of command and control, the activity being conducted on hierarchical principles fully understood and assumed, deriving from the military values in which MIA employees are trained.

- The entire spectrum of MIA activity is guided by provisions of strategic documents, and a very large number of specific procedures are applied in the operational plan:

The activity of the ministry is guided by a large number of strategic documents (sectoral or cross-sectoral strategies) issued by the ministry or other institutions, but which have directions of activity for which the MIA has total or partial responsibility. Thanks to these documents, the work of the ministry has become more predictable, transparent and efficient, provided that there are workable action plans and a monitoring and evaluation practice. A lot of working procedures and operational standards are in place at the MIA employees are constantly reporting and minimizing the situations for which new operational solutions need to be identified. In addition, the ministry is also characterized by the ability to anticipate risks and to identify the alternatives for solving, the capacity and the competence to initiate, elaborate, implement and monitor the normative acts specific to the field of activity.

- The existence of core focal points for operational coordination and management:

Although the MIA activity is varied and complex and the structures have intertwined competencies, the areas of competence of the MIA are well defined and an integrated approach of the activity is

practiced, and due to the existence of structures that have an overall view of the whole activity of the ministry key areas of competence.

- External engagement:

At European and international level, the Ministry of Interior has collaborative relations with a large number of institutions and organizations in the field of defense and public security, which allows for external missions, exchanges of experience or participation in joint projects and technical groups. Which is beneficial for the efficiency of the institution's activity and keeping up-to-date with international norms and practices, especially as the criminal phenomena have a dynamic and distinct, and requires rapid reaction and adaptation, which can be achieved through cooperation and learning from international experience.

- The own initial and continuous training system:

The MIA has the considerable advantage of having its own initial and continuing training schools and institutions (Agents Schools, Police Academy, Training Centers and Vocational Training Centers), which allows it to employ human resources with a high level of adaptability to its specific activity, with a level of knowledge and skills according to the functions they will take and who have a high degree of familiarity with the standards and tasks they will have to fulfill. In general, the MIA staff's interest is significant in terms of vocational training and training, which is also one of the recognized factors that generates motivation and professional satisfaction. An essential condition for making effective use of the benefits described is the coordination of educational efforts and their channeling towards the competencies and needs of the MIA and following models of good practice (such as CEPOL).

- Qualified human resource, dedicated to work, disciplined:

The human resources of the MIA are adaptive to working under prolonged endeavors, is professional, disciplined, dedicated and organized on clear hierarchical principles. Teamwork is perceived as essential, as well as observance of ethical and deontological norms. The status of the staff (most of the police and military) contributes to the attractiveness of the positions and implicitly to the creation of better possibilities for diminishing the staff shortage compared to other civil institutions with similar institutional mandates;

- Openness to the interested public and decisional transparency:

The Ministry makes constant and coordinated efforts to increase decision-making transparency and openness to civil society, through consultation and open decision-making, in collaboration with active trade union partners, employers' associations, professional associations, NGOs. There is also a constant concern for self-evaluation, through constant follow-up and efforts to improve public opinion indicators reflecting the trust of the population in the most representative structures of the ministry - police, gendarmerie, firefighters;

- Success in attracting external funds to meet the endowment needs and institutional development:

MIA staff has extensive experience in the implementation of projects funded by non-reimbursable funds, an activity initiated during the pre-accession process of Romania to the European Union. In addition to the experience gained over a considerable period of time, the variety of sources of funding to which the ministry had and has access is worth noting, which allows better financing of its needs. Taking into account the large number of structures of the MIA that interact directly with the public, there is a growing interest in carrying out projects aimed at increasing the quality of the services provided to citizens by simplifying bureaucracy and e-government.

Weakness

- Low equipment with logistical resources:

Insufficient and poor quality of logistics resources (IT equipment, car fleet, furniture, equipment and intervention infrastructure, other material equipment, etc.) is one of the elements that seriously jeopardizes the fulfillment of the ministry's mission. It adds to the existence of unfit working and storage spaces, which do not meet the necessary functional standards or even represent a danger, are poorly maintained and equipped or inefficiently distributed (central structures that operate in several distinct headquarters), which is aggravated by the slow pace of the building process of new buildings, respectively consolidation / modernization / extension of buildings. The reduced number of technical and material training bases for conducting training / training activities is also a weak point that has an impact on the quality of human resources, on the efficiency of interventions, but also on the satisfaction of the MIA staff.

Constantly, the budget allocated to MIA covers only the salary and operating expenses, but not the investment and equipment.

- Human resources:

The field of human resources is one that presents, besides the above-mentioned strengths, a multitude of deficiencies, which translate into as many weaknesses that affect the work of the ministry. Firstly, a deficient element is the sub-dimensioning of human resources relative to the complexity of the tasks. Then there is the lack of a coherent strategic approach at the ministry level to attract and motivate human resources in the deficient areas (e.g. IT, business analysis, online communication) and the lack of stability on the management positions. Taking into account that the activity of the ministry is not linear and completely predictable, being often reactive, ie largely depending on the occurrence of phenomena or events, it is noted the lack of flexible staffing approach, depending on the priority activities, even between structures , Or depending on the amount of work expected to be needed in a given period. Staff involvement is not constant and uniform, there are cases where staff are involved in too many activities at the same time, partly due to very tight deadlines. The high share of unscheduled activities in the workload of employees is largely due to the requests received from other institutions as the MIA is an important actor in the consultation and advisory process at the executive level. However, the load is also due to the internal working method, namely the requirement to periodically draw up a significant number of reporting, planning, analysis, procedural documents, sometimes supplemented with the practice of double reporting. In addition to these difficulties, there is a lack of financial means of motivating / rewarding performance, with an impact on the moral status of staff, especially in the light of major events in the near future (Presidency of the Council of the European Union, European Parliamentary elections, etc.); Other issues that affect the human resource are the lack of a mandatory career guide, the lack of a personalized staff training plan tailored to real needs, and the need for a relatively long time to reach a satisfactory operational level for newly recruited staff.

The human resources of the MIA are also affected by the migration phenomenon of highly qualified personnel to other areas or to other economically attractive private institutions / companies. The phenomenon generates various risks, currently more visible in the functioning of IT systems (security incidents, decrease of the capacity to respond to risks and threats from the cyberspace) or generates a decrease in the absorption capacity of the Structural Funds for the implementation of some investment or institutional development projects.

- Insufficient integration of ICT in current activity:

ICT issues concern both the size and remuneration of staff and the lack of IT applications such as the lack of specialized software or integrated technical platforms for the centralized management of human and material resources and the fact that ICT facilities Are not in line with the current technological development level or the trends in good practice in the field. Also in the area of IT, the

lack of an electronic document management system (ERP) leads to considerable expenditure on office supplies, especially since the ministry is characterized by excessive bureaucracy in both internal and inter-institutional communication, Especially through the use of addresses to the detriment of e-mail communication in real time. Another phenomenon that occurs in the field of IT is the insufficient valorization and interconnection of the information resources of the type of databases, especially those existing at the level of the subordinated agencies or institutions. This vulnerability must also be taken into account in view of the increasing demand of the general public for "open data" series of data used to analyze different phenomena and to substantiate public policy decisions in all areas.

Opportunities

- Membership in international bodies:

The quality of member in different international cooperation bodies (EU, UN, BSEC - Organization of Black Sea Economic Cooperation), member of international security organizations (NATO, Interpol, Europol, OSCE) or regional police co-operation (SELEC and PCC SEE), as well as member to other organizations acting in other fields (education, archives, management permits, etc.), as well as partnerships with other institutions within specialized networks (CEPOL, FRONTEX) create for MIA the premises for the transfer of knowledge, exchange of information, professional training, the deployment of international missions, joint operations. Also, the process of joining the Schengen area, the reforms already under way and the future steps to be taken to complete accession have positively contributed to improving the services provided to citizens and to creating a positive external image, given that technical assessments for accession to the Schengen area have favorable results.

- The ever-increasing need for communication with the public, the public's preference for communication and information exchange through social networks, in real time:

MIA has public and institutional visibility, works directly with and for citizens, having a direct impact on the quality of citizens' lives, the latter displaying a steady increase in expectations regarding the quality of public services offered and increasing decision-making transparency. Therefore, a communication effort aimed at and appropriate to the communication needs of the public, which also takes into account the communication tendency of the citizens and the companies with the state institutions, but also between the state institutions, through online tools generated by both Public preference in this respect, but also the need to increase information flows between different institutional actors;

- Rapid innovation in technology:

The rapid developments in the field of communications technologies require, first of all, the operational structures of the MIA to align with the international endowment standards. For example, the different hardware and software developments make it possible to interconnect computer systems for the use of a single data source as a search engine by law enforcement structures;

- Access to informed opinions through public consultations and public support to MAI initiatives:

Frequent collaborations with the private sector (automotive, insurance, employers' schools, security and security companies, NGOs, trade unions, etc.) lead to civil society support for the MIA's efforts to issue regulations that manage the problems most effectively. In addition, there is a general consensus at society level on the importance of combating phenomena in the MIA's area of competence, such as corruption, trafficking and drug use, human trafficking, terrorism, domestic violence, illegal migration, or the prevention and rapid response; Coordinated in case of emergencies, ensures a favorable climate for the implementation of transparent policies.

- Access to non-reimbursable funds to finance institutional and investment development needs:

The Ministry and its structures are eligible beneficiaries for a range of external grant programs that can fund activities and investments to support more efficient work and better endowment.

- The EU's Global Strategy - A New Strategy Defining the EU's Security and Foreign Policy Priorities, entitled "Common Vision, Common Actions: A Greater Europe":

The EU's promotion of cooperation in the field of home affairs and the recent development of the EU Global Strategy help Member States to be more effective in dealing with issues related to energy security, migration, climate change, violent extremism and hybrid war.

Threats

- Insufficient funding:

The budget allocated to the MAI is constantly insufficient to cover current and capital expenditures, which leads to a poor coverage of the MIA needs - the need for highly qualified human resources, the need to continue the started investments and the start of new ones, the need for technical equipment The latest generation to prevent and combat crime, the need to fund new projects, etc. Insufficient budget allocations and very low investment funds attract the risk of being penalized for non-compliance with international treatment and endorsement standards (for example, detention facilities);

- Legislative changes with impact on human resources:

The retirement of a large number of staff within the Ministry of Interior, caused by the entry into force on January 1, 2016 of the State Military Pensions Act 223/2015, especially personnel with leading positions, generated an acute need for rapid employment in the system, The risk to include in the human resources of the MIA persons less prepared or even possibly carrying a criminal risk (in the case of those recruited from an external source). Additionally, newly recruited staff require initial vocational training and / or professional tutoring programs, as well as accommodating the requirements of the posts, and will become fully functional after a period ranging from 6 months to 2 years.

- Inflexible and obsolete legislative framework:

The existence of regulatory loopholes, regulatory parallels, and the lack of collaboration protocols make cooperation with law enforcement institutions more difficult. Also in the legislative field, the extent of the shared economy phenomenon, insufficiently covered by at least fiscal regulations, which will have to be fully understood by the authorities and integrated into the economic circuit, will be noticed.

- The magnitude and diversity of crime, the increase in cross-border nature:

The extent and diversity of organized crime, as well as the increased cross-border nature of the phenomenon, increased mobility of organized criminal groups, adaptation, specialization and technicalization of their activities call for great efforts of adaptation, prevention and response from authorities, especially MIA, sometimes due to the lack of information and technology. New forms of cyber-attacks and cyber-attacks are also becoming increasingly frequent on the IT systems of the institutions;

- Strengthening migratory flows:

Increasing migratory flows to Europe from the Middle East generates a risk of trafficking in human beings. Also, the pressure of illegal migration and the phenomenon of "foreign fighters", amid the scale of the international terrorist phenomenon, has an impact on the number of border controls and on the increase in interrogations in SIS II systems, which must respond to these challenges. In the

context of increasing migratory flows, Romania becomes a state that presents attractive economic conditions for the labor force as a whole. That's why it can turn into a trafficking destination. On the other hand, there is a high probability that new Romanian citizens will become targets of traffickers for the purpose of sexual exploitation and forced labor;

- Regional instability:

The emergence of tensions in the bilateral relations with the states in the area (Russia, Hungary, Moldova) and even armed conflicts in the neighboring countries of our country (Ukraine) requires Romanian authorities, especially those in the country's defense system and public order and safety To carefully monitor the evolution of the situation and to be prepared to mitigate the effects of any risks that might arise;

- Citizens' sensitivity to certain public topics and their manifestation:

In recent years, it has been noted that phenomena that generate large public sensitivities - violence in schools, stadiums, increased casualties in collective accidents, high level corruption - which, inadequately managed, pose risks to the image of the MIA and lead to a decrease The trust of the citizens in the institution. It is also worth noting the growing popularity of extremist and nationalist currents, increasing adherence to various extremist political formations at both European and national level. The themes spoken by these formations are very attractive to the general public and affect the trust in the state institutions and the existing political system, sometimes resulting in crime and social disorder. Also from the public manifestation point of view, the increased popularity of some "Occupy" street movements, through which civil society manifests its dissatisfaction with certain political initiatives or developments on the public stage, runs the risk of degenerating into violent manifestations and imposes on the authorities Identify ways of managing and defining through dialogue and adaptation to the specific circumstances of each case.

- The risk of natural disasters:

Natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, droughts, epidemics - and climate change, including deforestation of large areas of forests, cause extreme phenomena that endanger people's lives and require the intervention of authorities in the public order and safety system and crisis management, whose operational and response capacity can be overcome by the severity with which these phenomena can manifest.

Annex 4.3. Assessment of external environment (PESTLE)

MIA, as direct member or as Romania's representative in various international bodies, has the advantage of attending missions and joint exercises, vocational training sessions, intelligence exchange and knowledge and good practices transfers. Thus the institution is exposed to state of the art theoretical and practical approaches and has the opportunity of capitalizing on its internal resources, including by participating to peacekeeping missions.

Being an institution working in the field of national defense and national security, the MIA must have the ability to prevent certain phenomena from occurring and to intervene when the situation requires it. Therefore, any situation capable of generating crime is a threat to which the MIA must have the most appropriate and effective response and reaction.

Political factors

- The emergence at European level of extremist, ultra-nationalist, organized migration events;
- Deficiencies in applying strategies at European/national level meant to reduce the number of severity of certain social problems leading to deviant and criminal behaviors – including the lack of efficient social policies leading to the improvement of some complex social problems;
- Evolution of the European Union, confronted with Brexit related challenges and the need to choose one of the five scenarios detailed in the White Chart regarding the future of Europe;
- Free circulation within EU countries and opening of borders in the region facilitate the activity of organized groups by setting up new branches in Europe, USA, Asia, Africa and Australia and is focused on building up connections with local offenders.

Economic factors

- Sensitivity of the economic-financial environment to factors with impact at global or European level generated periods of financial crises, a danger still pending, with the potential of affecting the law enforcement institutions both by budgets cutting down, and by the increase of criminality and social movements;
- Budgetary constraints which result in an insufficient covering with human, financial and material resources and make difficult the completion of projects in progress and the already started investments, as well as the start of new investments;
- Increase of economic disparities between poor rural areas and more developed urban areas, which attract capitals and skilled labor force.

Social factors

- The migration flow/terrorist attacks affecting Europe during the last few years triggered strong social and cultural conflicts, whose development and effects can be felt for a long period;
- The size and diversity of organized crime, as well as the stronger cross-border character of the phenomenon, increased mobility of organized groups and their use of new methods/techniques;
- Occurrence of new social situations whose efficient management implies a previous vocational training;
- Organizing street protests whenever there are phenomena that generate dissatisfaction or negative reactions among the population;
- Demographic drop and steep aging of the population generated by birth rate reduction and country leave by those fit to work.

Technologic factors

- Accelerated development of technology and the trend to cut down technological costs for individual users, open opportunities to criminal environment representatives to use this advantage;

- Occurrence of cyber-attacks which could block the institution information flow, also leading to the compromise or even withdrawal of classified information;
- Dynamics of technological changes related to the SIS/SIRENE system, aspect which could lead to operational blockages/dysfunctionalities;
- Rapid technological changes which impose consequent changes of operating tactics;
- Movement towards an information technology society (e-government, e-commerce systems) and wide scale use of applications for mobile phones, evolutions to which MIA has to react pro-actively;
- Increase of a fast very large flow of information and access to multiple communication networks could trigger some INFOSEC security incidents;

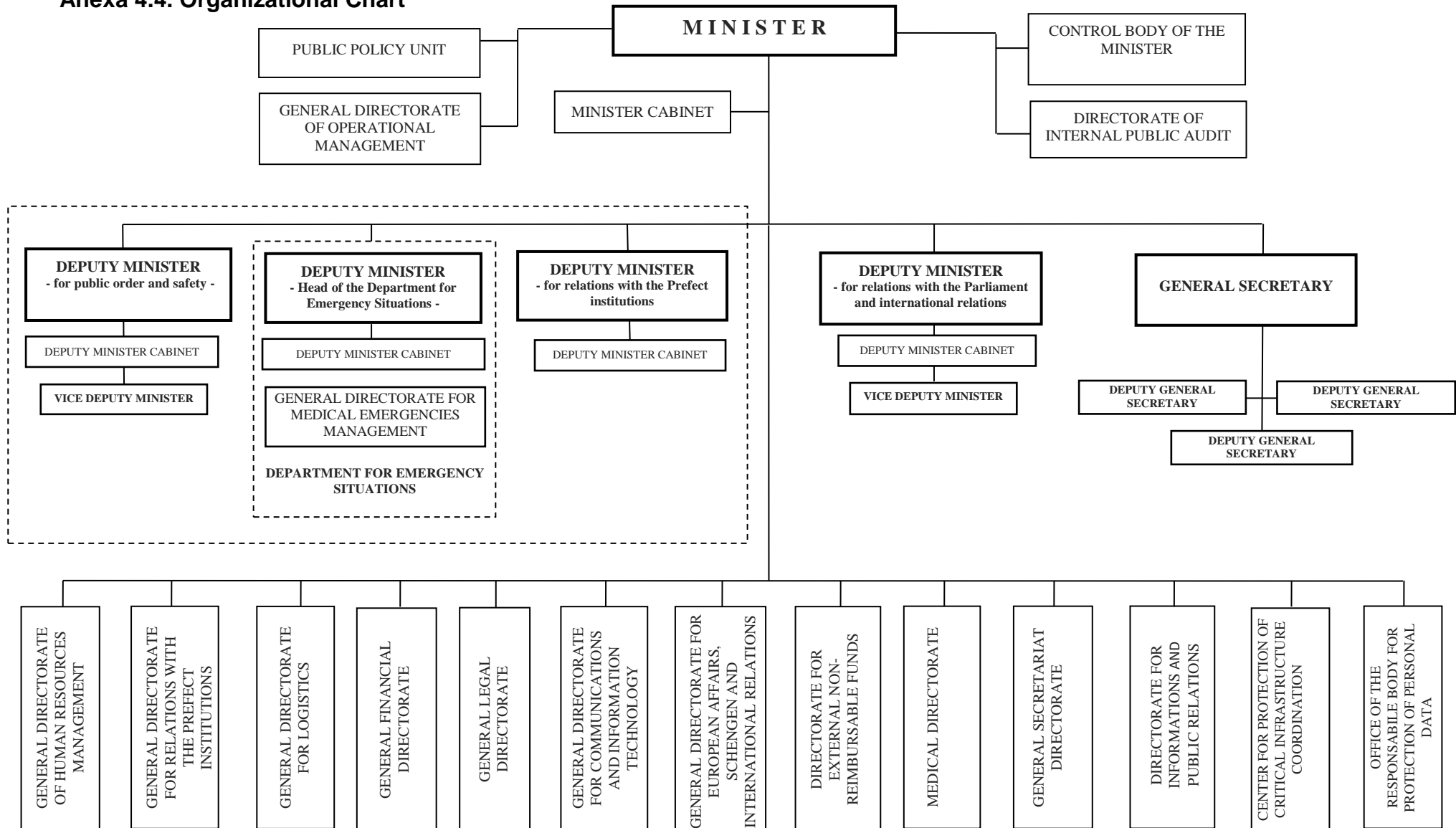
Legal factors

- A more difficult cooperation with the partner law enforcement institutions due to the legislative gaps, regulatory overlapping and lack of efficient collaboration protocols;
- Excessive bureaucracy within the legal regulatory process, gaps and incoherence of some legislative provisions, mainly in public procurement and contracting non-reimbursable funds;
- Evolution of European norms and the need to generate a customized legislative agenda in the context of European negotiations.

Environmental factors

- The risk of natural disasters, such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, draught, most of which are caused by the climatic changes.

Anexa 4.4. Organizational Chart



Annex 4.5. National relevant legislation

Laws

- Law no. 6/1991 for Romania's accession to the Basel Convention on the control of transport across borders of hazardous waste and their disposal;
- Law no. 21/1991 regarding Romanian citizenship, republished with subsequent amendments and additions;
- Law no. 50/1991 regarding authorization of construction works republished with subsequent amendments and additions;
- Law no. 60/1991 regarding organization and performance of public meetings, republished;
- Law no. 61/1991 for the sanctioning of actions breaching some social life norms, public order and peace, republished;
- Law no. 82/1991 of accounting, republished with subsequent amendments and additions;
- Law no. 82/1992 regarding state reserves, republished, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- Law no. 45/1994 of Romania's national defense, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- Law no. 10/1995 regarding quality in constructions, republished with subsequently amendments and supplements;
- Law no. 80/1995 regarding military staff status, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- Law no. 126/1995, regarding explosive matters regime, republished;
- Law of National Archives no. 16/1996, republished;
- Law no. 111/1996 regarding the safe performance, regulation, authorization and control of nuclear activities, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- Law no. 119/1996 regarding civil status documents, republished with subsequently amendments and supplements;
- Law no. 132/1997 regarding goods acquisition and service performance in public interest, republished;
- Law no. 188/1999 regarding the Statute of civil servants, republished, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- Law no. 143/2000, regarding prevention and control of illegal drugs trafficking and consumption, republished with subsequently amendments and supplements;
- Law no. 182/2000 regarding the protection of movable national cultural patrimony, republished, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- Law no. 544/2001 regarding the free access to information of public interest, subsequently amended through Law no. 371/2006, Law no. 380/2006, Law no. 188/2007 ;
- Law no. 678/2001 regarding the prevention and control of trafficking, subsequently amended and supplemented;

- Law no. 182/2002 regarding the protection of classified information, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- Law no. 218/2002 regarding the organization and operation of the Romanian Police, republished with subsequently amendments and supplements;
- Law no. 360/2002 regarding the Statute of policeman, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- Law no. 415/2002 regarding the organization and operation of the Supreme Council of the National Defense, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- Law no. 500/2002 regarding public finances, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- Law no. 672/2002 on public internal audit, republished, as subsequently amended and supplemented;
- Law no. 682/2002 regarding witnesses protection, republished, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- Law no. 39/2003 regarding the prevention and fight against organized crime, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- Law no. 92/2003 for Romania's adherence to the Convention regarding the cross border effects of industrial accidents, adopted in Helsinki on March 17th, 1992;
- Law no. 161/2003 regarding the measures to ensure transparency in exercising public dignities, public positions and in the business environment, for the prevention and sanctioning of corruption, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- Law no. 191/2003 regarding the infractions on the naval transport regime, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- Law no. 218/2003 regarding the approval of the Romanian Gendarmerie, as member with full rights, in the Association of European and Mediterranean Police and Gendarmerie Forces with Military Statute;
- Law no. 329/2003 regarding the exertion of private detective profession, republished, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- Law no. 333/2003 regarding the safeguard of sites, goods, values and protection of persons, republished, as subsequently amended and supplemented;
- Law no. 360/2003, regarding the regime of hazardous substances and chemical preparations, republished;
- Law no. 477/2003 regarding the readiness of national economy and of the territory for defense, republished;
- Law no. 7/2004 regarding the Code of conduct of civil servants, republished;
- Law no. 290/2004 regarding the criminal record, republished, as subsequently amended and supplemented;
- Law no. 295/2004 regarding the regime of arms and ammunitions, republished, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- Law no. 302/2004 regarding international judicial cooperation in criminal aspects, republished;

- Law no. 340/2004 regarding the prefect and the prefect's institution, republished, as subsequently amended and supplemented;
- Law no. 364/2004 regarding the organization and operation of judicial police, republished, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- Law no. 481/2004 regarding civil protection, republished, as subsequently amended and supplemented;
- Law no. 506/2004 regarding personal data processing and private life protection in electronic communication, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- Law no. 550/2004 regarding the organization and operation of the Romanian Gendarmerie;
- Law no. 161/2005 regarding setting up measures to prevent and control corruption within the Ministry of Administration and Internal Affairs;
- Law no. 241/2005 for the prevention and combating of tax evasion, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- Law no. 248/2005 regarding the regime of free movement of the Romanian citizens abroad, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- Law no. 86/2006 regarding Romania's Customs Code, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- Law no. 95/2006 regarding the health reform, republished, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- Law no. 122/2006 regarding asylum in Romania, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- Law no. 307/2006 regarding protection against fires, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- Law no. 384/2006 regarding the statute of professional soldiers and graduates, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- Law no. 446/2006 regarding population's preparation for defense, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- Law no. 257/2007 regarding feeding, equipment, medical insurance, as well as assuring the technique, specific products and materials to the personnel within the defense system, public order and national security during mobilization, war, siege or emergency;
- Law no. 46/2008 regarding Forestry Code, republished, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- Law no. 76/2008 regarding the organization and operation of the national System of Judicial Genetic Data, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- Law no. 286/2009 regarding the Criminal Code, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- Law no. 355/2009 regarding the partial or total mobilization of armed forces and of the state of war;
- Law no. 69/2010 of fiscal-budgetary responsibility, republished, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- Law no. 135/2010 regarding the Code of Criminal Procedure, subsequently amended and supplemented;

- Law no. 141/2010 regarding the establishment, organization and operation of the National IT System of Alerts and Romania's participation in the Schengen Information System, republished;
- Law no. 155/2010 of local police, republished;
- Law no. 171/2010 regarding the establishment and sanctioning of forestry contraventions, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- Law no. 1/2011 of national education, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- Law no. 62/2011 of Social Dialogue, republished and updated;
- Law no. 211/2011 regarding the waste regime, republished, with the subsequent modifications and completions;
- Law no. 105/2012 regarding national experts on secondment in the institutions and bodies of European Union;
- Law no. 254/2013 regarding enforcement of sentences and of custodial measures ordered by judicial bodies during a criminal trial, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- Law no. 5/2014 regarding some measures to facilitate cross-border exchange of information regarding the violation of traffic norms affecting road safety and to facilitate the enforcement of sanctions applied to such violations, republished;
- Law no. 148/2014 for Romania's adherence to the Treaty between the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, the Italian Republic, the Netherlands Kingdom and the Portuguese Republic regarding the establishment of European Gendarmerie Force, EUROGENDFOR ;
- Law no. 223/2015 regarding the state military pensions, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- Law no. 270/2015 regarding the Statute of voluntary reservists;
- Law no. 323/2015 for the ratification of Memorandum of Understanding regarding the institutional framework of the Initiative for the preparation and prevention of disasters in South-Eastern Europe, signed by Romania on November 19, 2014 in Sarajevo;
- Law no. 59/2016 regarding the control of dangers of major accident involving hazardous substances, transposing the Directive 2012/18/EU (SEVESO III) of European Parliament and of the Council of July 4th, 2012 regarding the control of dangers of major accidents involving hazardous substances, for the amendment and further repealing the Directive 96/82/CE;
- Law no. 153/2017 on the remuneration of staff paid out of public funds;
- Law no. 56/2018 regarding the cooperation between the Romanian public authorities and the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol);
- Law no. 190/2018 on measures to implement Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data and repealing of Directive 95/46 / EC;
- Law no. 225/2018 amending and supplementing O.U.G. no. 98/2010 on the identification, designation and protection of critical infrastructures;
- Law no. 363/2018 regarding the protection of natural persons regarding the processing of personal data by the competent authorities for the purpose of preventing, detecting,

investigating, prosecuting and combating crimes or executing penalties, educational and security measures, as well as regarding the free movement of these data. ;

- Law no. 76/2019 regarding the approval of Romania's participation in the United Nations system of disaster assessment and coordination - UNDAC.

Ordinances

- G.O. no. 68/1994 regarding the protection of natural cultural patrimony, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- G.O. no. 29/1997 regarding the Aerial Code, republished, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- G.O. no. 42/1997 regarding maritime and inland waterways transport, republished, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- G.O. no. 121/1998 regarding materials accountability of military staff;
- G.O. no. 119/1999, updated, regarding Internal control and preventive financial control;
- G.O. no. 129/2000 regarding adults' vocational training, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- G.O. no. 2/2001 regarding judicial regime of contraventions, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- G.O. no. 83/2001 regarding the setting up, organization and operation of public community services for the issuance and record of simple passports and of community public services for the regime of driving licenses and vehicles registration, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- G.O. no. 88/2001 regarding the setting up, organization and operation of public community services for emergency situations, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- G.O. no. 84/2001 regarding the establishment, organization and functioning of community public services for the registration of persons, as subsequently amended and supplemented;
- G.O. no. 27/2002 on regulation of petitions solving activity, amended and supplemented;
- G.O. no. 44/2004 regarding social integration of foreigners who obtained international protection or a residence right in Romania, as well as of the citizens of member states of European Union and European Economic Space, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- G.O. no. 7/2005 for the approval of Regulation regarding transport on railways in Romania, republished, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- G.O. no. 4/2010 regarding the establishment of the National Infrastructure for Space Information in Romania, republished;
- G.O. no. 8/2011 for the amendment and supplementation of legislation regarding the issuance, management and monitoring of travel documents granted to pensioners, war veterans and war widows, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- G.O. no. 10/2012 for the setting up of the legal framework required to automatically search reference data in the relation with European Union member states and to assure the recognition of laboratory activities related to fingerprint data;

- G.O. no. 25/2014 regarding the hiring and secondment of foreigners on Romania's territory and for the amendment and completion of some regulatory documents regarding foreigners 'regime in Romania, subsequently amended and supplemented.

Emergency Ordinances

- GEO no. 104/2001 regarding the organization and operation of the Romanian Border Police;
- GEO no. 105/2001 regarding the state border of Romania, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- GEO no. 189/2002 regarding the offsetting operations related to acquisition contracts for defense needs, public order and national security, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- GEO no. 194/2002 regarding foreigners' regime in Romania, republished, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- GEO no. 195/2002 regarding driving on public roads, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- GEO no. 21/2004 regarding the National Management System of Emergency Situations, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- GEO no. 97/2005 regarding the records, domicile, residence and identity documents of the Romanian citizens, republished, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- GEO no. 102/2005 regarding the free circulation on Romania's territory of the citizens of member states of European Union, European Economic Space and of citizens of Swiss Confederation, republished, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- GEO no. 120/2005 regarding the commissioning of General Anticorruption Division within MIA;
- GEO no. 30/2007 regarding the organization and operation of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- GEO no. 55/2007 regarding the establishment of the General Inspectorate for Immigrations, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- GEO no. 23/2008 regarding fishing and aquaculture, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- GEO no. 94/2008 to set up measures for the release into circulation of electronic passports, as well as for the production of other travel documents, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- GEO no. 98/2010 regarding the identification, appointment and protection of critical infrastructures, approved with supplementations through Law no. 18/2011 and Law no. 344/2015, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- GEO no. 111/2011 regarding electronic communication, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- GEO no. 82/2012 for the amendment and supplementation of some regulatory documents regarding person's records, identity documents of the Romanian citizens, as well as residence documents of the citizens of member states of European Union and of European Economic Space residents in Romania, updated;
- GEO no. 1/2014 regarding some measures in the management of emergency situations, as well as for the amendment and completion of E.G. O. no. 21/2004 regarding the national Management System of Emergency situations, subsequently amended and supplemented;

- GEO no. 78/2016 for the organization and operation of the Investigation Division of Organized Crime Infractions and Terrorism, as well as for the amendment and completion of some regulatory documents, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- GEO no. 46/2019 regarding the operation of the system of warning of the population in emergencies "RO-ALERT".

Government Decisions

- GD no. 755/1998 for the approval of the Regulation on the organization, preparation and execution of special flights, of member states of European Union, European Economic Space, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- GD no. 861/1999 for the approval of renting infrastructure elements within the premise of perimeters managed by MND, respectively by MIA and STS, to deploy radio communication equipment, subsequently supplemented;
- GD no. 943/2001 regarding the establishment of the Romanian Interministerial Group for the Integrated Management of State Border, republished, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- GD no. 123/2002 for the approval of Methodological Application Norms of Law no. 544/ 2001 regarding the free access to information of public interest, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- GD no. 536/2002 for the approval of Technical Norms for holding, preparing, experimenting, destruction, transport, storage, handling and use of explosive matters used in any other specific operations to holders' activities, as well as for the authorization of fire workers and pyrotechnics, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- GD no. 585/2002 for the approval of National protection standards of classified information in Romania, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- GD no. 781/2002 regarding the protection of confidential information;
- GD no. 299/2003 for the approval of the Application Regulation of the provisions of Law no. 678/2001 on trafficking prevention and control;
- GD no. 447/2003 for the approval of methodological norms regarding the elaboration and content of natural risk maps of land sliding and floods, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- GD no. 677/2003 regarding the conditions of granting free medical and psychological assistance, medicine and prostheses to policemen;
- GD no. 952/2003 regarding the approval of norms and procedures in view of commissioning the Integrated IT System, component of the National Electronic System, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- GD no. 787 / 2003 approving the establishment of some fully funded activities from the Ministry of Administration and Interior, with its subsequent amendments and completions;
- GD no. 370/2004 for the approval of Methodological Norms of application of Law no. 477/2003 regarding the preparation for defense of the national economy and of the territory;
- GD no. 1016/2004 regarding measures for the organization and exchange of information in the field of standards and technical regulations, as well as of rules related to information society

services between Romania and the member states of European Union, as well as of European Commission, subsequently amended and supplemented;

- GD no. 1490/2004 for the approval of the Organizational and operational regulation and of the organizational chart of the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations;
- GD no. 1491/2004 for the approval of the Frame Regulation regarding the organizational structure, assignments, operation and equipment of the committees and operating centers for emergency situations;
- GD no. 1492/2004 for the approval of the principles of organization, operation and assignments of professional emergency services;
- GD no. 1723/2004 regarding the approval of the Plan of measures for the fight against bureaucracy in public relations activity, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- GD no. 1767/2004 regarding the organization and operation of public community services for the regime of driving licenses and vehicles registration;
- GD no. 1486/2005 regarding the assurance of watch and protection of the objectives, goods and values by gendarmes teams, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- GD no. 991/2005 for the approval of the Code of ethics and deontology of the police officer;
- GD no. 94/2006 for the approval of application Methodological Norms of Law no. 248/2005 regarding the regime of free circulation of the Romanian citizens abroad, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- GD no. 557/2006 regarding setting up the date when electronic passports are put in circulation, as well as their format and content, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- GD no. 1391/2006 for the approval of the application Regulation of the Emergency Government Ordinance no. 195/2002 regarding circulation on public roads, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- GD no. 1375/2006 for the approval of unitary application Methodological Norms of legal provisions regarding the records, domicile, residence and identity documents of the Romanian citizens, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- GD no. 294/2007 regarding the organization and operation of the "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" Police Academy within the Ministry of Administration and Internal affairs (M.I.A.), subsequently amended and supplemented;
- GD no. 639/2007 regarding the organizational structure and attributions of the General Inspectorate for Immigration, with the subsequent modifications and completions;
- GD no. 341/2007 regarding the classification as high civil servants, carrier management and mobility of high civil servants;
- GD no. 416/2007 regarding the organizational structure and employees of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- GD no. 1.175 / 2007 for approving the Norms for carrying out the activity of road transport of dangerous goods in Romania;
- GD no. 1204/2007 regarding the assurance of labor force during the state of siege, mobilization and during the state of war;

- GD no. 611/2008 for the approval of norms regarding the organization and development of civil servants' carrier, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- GD no. 741/2008 for the approval of Regulation regarding the management of emergency situations generated by a civil aviation accident, as well as for the amendment of GD no. 74/1991 regarding the establishment of the "Romanian Administration of Air Traffic Services" – ROMATSA;
- GD no. 856/2008 regarding the management of waste from extractive industries;
- GD no. 1061/2008 regarding the hazardous and non-hazardous wastes transport on Romania's territory;
- GD no. 1239/2008 regarding the establishment, organization and operation of the National College of Internal Affairs within "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" Police Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Administrative Reform;
- GD no. 1319/2008 regarding the organization and operation of the Unique National Center of Electronic Passports Customization, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- GD no. 1596/2008 regarding refugees relocation in Romania, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- GD no. 1678/2008 regarding the establishment of the Institute of Studies on Public Order under the subordination of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and for the completion of Annex no. 1 to Government Decision no. 416/2007 regarding the organizational structure and staff of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- GD no. 1367/2009 regarding the establishment, organization and operation of the Division for Persons Registration and Data Bases Management;
- GD no. 1376/ 2009 regarding the establishment, organization and operation of the National Archives, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- GD no. 1380/2009 regarding the establishment, organization, operation and assignments of NASRSP, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- GD no. 174/2010 regarding setting up the form and content of local border traffic permits, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- GD no. 966/2010 regarding the access rights of the Romanian public authorities to the National IT System of Alerts;
- GD no. 1110/2010 regarding the composition, assignments and organization of the Inter-institutional working group for critical infrastructures protection;
- GD no. 460/2011 regarding the organization and operation of the National Agency against Trafficking, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- GD no. 898/2011 regarding the setting up of the form and content of the residence permits, travel documents and of other documents released to foreigners;
- GD no. 1198/2011 regarding the appointment of national critical infrastructures, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- GD no. 1236 / 2012 regarding the establishment of the institutional framework and of some measures for the application of the provisions of Regulation (EU) no. 305/2011 of the European

Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2011 laying down harmonized conditions for the marketing of construction products and repealing Council Directive 89/106 / EEC;

- GD no. 94/2014 regarding the organization, operation and composition of the National Committee for special emergency situations, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- GD no. 1152/2014 regarding the organization and operation of the National Management Center of Public Actions;
- GD no. 144 / 2014 on the organization and functioning of the Interministerial Commission for Technical Support;
- GD no. 48/2015 establishing the management and control system for the management of the funds granted to Romania through the Multiannual Financial Framework 2014-2020, Internal Affairs;
- GD no. 915/2015 on establishing the criteria for stopping the operation or use of constructions or arrangements determined by the serious breach of the fire safety requirement in terms of endangering the lives of the occupants and the intervention forces, not ensuring the stability of the supporting elements, respectively of limiting the spread of fire and smoke inside. the edifice and in the neighborhoods;
- GD no. 144/2016 regarding the organization and operation of sectorial pension houses of MIA, MND and SRI.
- GD no. 157/2016 for the approval of the Regulation for the enforcement of Law no. 254/2013 regarding execution of sentences and custodial measures ordered by judicial bodies during the criminal trial, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- GD no. 557/2016 regarding the management of risk types;
- GD no. 571/2016 for the approval of the categories of constructions and arrangements that are subject to the approval and / or the authorization regarding the fire safety;
- GD no. 683/2016 regarding the appointment of some critical European infrastructures and amending Government Decision no. 301/2012 for the approval of the Methodological Norms for the application of Law no. 333/2003 regarding the guarding of objectives, goods, values and protection of persons;;
- GD no. 768/2016 regarding the organization and operation of the National platform for the reduction of disaster risks;
- GD no. 862/2016 for the approval of categories of constructions which should mandatory include civil protection shelters, as well as where civil protection command stations are organized;
- GD no. 11/2018 for the approval of the Methodological Norms for the application of Law no. 295/2004 on the regime of arms and ammunition;
- GD no. 84/2018 for the modification and completion of GD No. 460/2011 on the organization and functioning of the National Agency Against Trafficking in Persons.

Minister Orders

- OMIA no. 360/2004 for the approval of the Performance Criteria regarding the organizational structure and endowment of the professional services for emergency situations, as subsequently amended and supplemented;

- OMPF no. 252/2004 for the approval of the Code of Ethics for the internal auditor;
- OMIA no. 1134 / 2006 for the approval of the Regulation on the planning, preparation, organization, conduct and management of the intervention actions of the professional emergency services, as subsequently amended;
- OMIA no. 335/2007 for the approval of the National Mechanism for the identification and referral of victims of human trafficking;
- OMIA no. 130/2009 regarding the appointment of MIA structures as members of the Romanian Interministerial Group for the Integrated Management of State Border and for setting up the data communication procedure related to the achievement stage of the commitments made through the implementation documents;
- OMIA no. 317/2009 regarding the regulation of information-documentation activity within M.I.A. and the approval of Methodological norms on data supply and use of intranet page of M.I.A. central office, subsequently amended;
- OMIA no. 60/2010 regarding the organization and performance of keeping public order and security;
- OMIA no. 87/2010 for the approval of the Methodology for authorizing the persons performing works in the field of fire defense, with the subsequent modifications and completions;
- OMIA no. 75/2011 regarding the implementation of the IT system of electronic management of documents in M.I.A.;
- OMIA no. 88/2012 regarding the approval of the Methodology of certifying the conformity in order to put on the market the technical means for the defense against fires;
- OMIA no. 187/2012 regarding the following of decisional transparency procedures in M.I.A.;
- OMIA no. 89/2013 for approving the Regulation for planning, organizing, preparing and conducting the activity of prevention of emergency situations executed by the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations and the subordinated structures;
- OMIA no. 90/2013 regarding the operation of the Social dialogue Commission within M.I.A., with further amendments and completions and the Regulation regarding the organization and operation of the Commission/Sub-Commission of Social Dialogue within M.I.A.;
- OMIA no. 105/2013 for the structural planning and organizational management within the units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- OMIA no. 123/2013 regarding the conditions of issuance of the driving license with a new administrative validity or its duplication in case of loss, theft or deterioration of the driving license or in case of change of the holder's name, with subsequent modifications and completions;
- OMIA no. 170/2013 regarding the organization and performance of identification, appointment and protection of the critical infrastructures of the Ministry of Internal Affairs;
- OMIA no. 69/2014 regarding the conditions in which the Ministry of Health and the Department for emergency situations within the Ministry of Internal Affairs exert the operating control and the inspection of ambulance services and UPU/CPU and for the approval of monitoring ways and procedures of ambulance and UPU/CPU services ;
- OMIA no. 15/2015 for the approval of the Organizational and operational regulation of the Information and Public Relations Division;

- OMIA no. 18/2015 for the approval of Methodological Norms regarding the exertion of internal public audit within M.I.A. and of the Internal Audit Chart within M.I.A.;
- OMIA no. 23/2015 regarding the psychology activity within the Ministry of Internal Affairs;
- OMIA no. 76/2015 (updated) regarding the eligibility rules applicable to the expenses of the Fund for internal security and the Fund for asylum, migration and integration (updated until June 27th, 2016);
- OMIA no. 138/2015 for the approval of the Technical Norms regarding the use, verification, recharging, repair and removal of fire extinguishers;
- OMIA no. 143/ 2015 regarding international relations and European business within MIA, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- OMIA no. 138/2016 regarding the organization and execution of controls in M.I.A.;
- OMIA no. 129/2016 for the approval of the methodological Norms of approval and authorization regarding fire safety and civil protection;
- OMIA no. 140/2016 regarding human resources management activity in the police units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs;
- OMIA no. 163/2016 for the approval of Organizational and Operational regulation of the General division of European Business, Schengen and international relations;
- OMIA no. 177/2016 regarding human resources management activity in MIA military units;
- OMIA no. 70/2017 regarding the approval of the Action Plan for the implementation of the Consolidation and Development Strategy of the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations for the period 2017-2019;
- OMIA no. 139/2017 for the approval of the Methodological Norms for application in the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the provisions of Law no. 270/2015 on the Status of Voluntary Reserve Officers;
- OMIA no. 156/2017 for the approval of the Methodological Norms regarding the elaboration and testing of the emergency plans in case of major accidents involving dangerous substances;
- OMIA no. 150/2018 for approving the specific attributions of the structures within the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations, as well as the records of the personnel posts in its management, with the subsequent completions and modifications;
- OMIA no. 75/2019 for the approval of the Performance Criteria regarding the setting up, assignment and endowment of the voluntary services and of the private services for emergencies;
- OSGG no. 600/2018 for approving the Code of internal / managerial control of public entities;
- Common order of MIA and MTCT no.1160 / 1995/2005 for the approval of the Regulation regarding the prevention and management of emergency situations specific to the risk of earthquakes and / or landslides;
- Common ORDER MMGA and MAI no.520 / 1318/2006 regarding the approval of the procedure for investigating major accidents in which dangerous substances are involved;
- ORDER no. M.37 / 111 / 10.216 / 150 / 107.101 / 13.026 / 2011 of the Minister of National Defense, of the Minister of Administration and Interior, of the Director of the Romanian Intelligence Service, of the Director of the External Information Service, of the Minister of

Economy, Trade and Business Environment and of the director of the Special Telecommunications Service for establishing the sectoral criteria and critical thresholds related to the ICN sector - "National Security".

- COMMON ORDER of MIA and MMP no. 192/1422/2012 for the approval of the Regulation regarding the prevention and management of the emergency situations generated by the floods, dangerous meteorological phenomena, accidents to the hydrotechnical constructions, accidental pollution on the watercourses and marine pollution in the coastal area;
- Common order of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs no.59 / 2018, MDRAP no.221 / 2018, SRI no.16317 / 2018, STS no.151 / 2018, MApN no.M40 / 2018, MJ no. 2868/2018, SIE no. 263/2018, SPP no. 419/2018, MCIN no. 2391/2018 for approving the conditions for the authorization of constructions of military character.

Annex 4.6. European and international relevant legislation

EU Regulations

- Regulation (EC) No 1987/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006 on the establishment, operation and use of the second generation Schengen Information System (SIS II);
- Regulation (EU) no. 305/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2011 laying down harmonized conditions for the marketing of construction products and repealing Council Directive 89/106 / EEC;
- Regulation (EU) No 1052/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2013 establishing the European Border Surveillance System (Eurosur);
- Regulation (EU) no. 1.299 / 2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on specific provisions for support from the European Regional Development Fund for the objective of European territorial cooperation;
- Regulation (EU) no. 1.303 / 2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing common provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Fisheries and Maritime Affairs Fund, as well as and laying down general provisions concerning the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund and the European Fisheries and Maritime Affairs Fund and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 10883/2006;
- Regulation (EU) no. 513/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 establishing, within the framework of the Internal Security Fund, the financial support instrument for police cooperation, crime prevention and crisis management and crisis management and repealing Council Decision 2007/125 / JHA ;
- Regulation (EU) no. 514/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 laying down general provisions on the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund, as well as the financial support instrument for police cooperation, crime prevention and crisis management and crisis management;

- Regulation (EU) no. 515/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 establishing, within the Fund for internal security, the instrument of financial support for external borders and visas and repealing Decision no. 574/2007 / EC;
- Regulation (EU) no. 1.357 / 2014 of the Commission of 18 December 2014 replacing Annex III to Directive 2008/98 / EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on waste and repealing certain Directives and Council Regulation (EU) 2017/997 of 8 June 2017 amendment of Annex III to Directive 2008/98 / EC of the European Parliament and of the Council;
- Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/1011 of 24 April 2015 supplementing Regulation (EC) no. 273/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council and of Regulation (EC) no. 111/2005 of the Council establishing the rules for monitoring the trade in drug precursors between the Community and third countries and repealing Regulation (EC) no. 1277/2005 of the Commission;
- Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/830 of 28 May 2015 amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the registration, evaluation, authorization and restriction of chemicals (REACH) in compliance with Regulation (EC)) no 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on the classification, labeling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548 / EEC and 1999/45 / EC, as well as amending of Regulation (EC) no 1907/2006 with subsequent amendments and completions;
- Regulation (EU) no. 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data and repealing Directive 95/46 / EC (General Data Protection Regulation) ;
- Regulation (EU) no. 1624/2016 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 September 2016 on Border Police and Coast Guard at European level and amending Regulation (EU) no. 399/2016 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Regulation (EC) no. 863/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Regulation (EC) No 2007/2004 and Council Decision 2005/267 / EC;
- Regulation (EU) no. 515/2019 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 March 2019 on the mutual recognition of goods legally traded in another Member State and repealing Regulation (EC) No 764/2008.

Directives

- Council Directive 91/689 / EEC of 12 December 1991 on hazardous waste, as amended by Council Directive 94/31 / EC of 27 June 1994;
- Directive 2006/21 / EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2006 on waste management in the extractive industry amending Directive 2004/35 / EC;
- Council Directive 2008/114 / EC of 8 December 2008 on the identification and designation of European critical infrastructures and the assessment of the need to improve their protection;
- Directive 2011/36 / EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2011 on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims, as well as replacing Council Decision 2002/629 / JHA;

- Directive 2012/18 / EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012 on the control of the dangers of major accidents involving dangerous substances, amending and subsequently repealing Council Directive 96/82 / EC;
- Council Directive 2013/59 / Euratom of 5 December 2013 laying down basic security rules for the protection against the dangers posed by exposure to ionizing radiation and repealing Directives 89/618 / Euratom, 90/641 / Euratom, 96 / 29 / Euratom, 97/43 / Euratom and 2003/122 / Euratom.

Decisions

- Council Decision of 14 December 1987 on a Community procedure for the early exchange of information in the event of a radiological emergency (87/600/Euratom);
- Council Decision 2010/481 / EU, Euratom: Commission Decision of 29 July 2010 amending Decision 2004/277 / EC, Euratom laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Decision 2007/779 / EC, Euratom establishing a mechanism Community civil protection (notified under document number C (2010) 5090) Text with EEA relevance;
- Council Decision 2008/615/JHA of 23 June 2008 on intensifying cross-border cooperation, particularly in the fight against terrorism and cross-border crime;
- Decision no. 1313/2013 / EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on a Civil Protection Mechanism for the European Union (Text with EEA relevance).

International Treaties/Conventions/Agreements

- Vienna Convention of 8 November 1968 on Road Traffic, ratified by Decree no. 318/1980;
- The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1954, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, ratified by Decree No. 626 of 1973;
- Convention on measures to be taken to prohibit and deter illicit import, export and transfer of cultural property, adopted by the United Nations General Conference on Education, Science and Culture in Paris on 14 November 1970, ratified by Law no. 79/1993;
- The Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, ratified by Law no. 118/1992;
- The Open Skies Treaty, concluded in Helsinki, March 24, 1992, ratified by Law no. 23/1994;
- The Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, ratified by Law no. 118/1992;
- The Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe, signed in Paris, 19 November 1990, ratified by Law no. 18/1992;
- The European Convention for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Revised), adopted at Valetta on 16 January 1992, ratified by Law no. 150/1997;
- Convention on the Prohibition or Restriction of the Use of Certain Classical Weapons That May Be Considered To Have Extremely Traumatic or Non-Discriminatory Effects, Signed by Romania in New York on April 8, 1992, ratified by Law no. 40/1995;
- The UNIDROIT Convention on Illegally Seized or Exported Cultural Goods, adopted in Rome on 24 June 1995, ratified by Law no. 149/1997;
- the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the Protocol on the Prevention, Suppression and Punishment of the Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and

Children, in addition to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol against the Illicit Traffic of Migrants by Land, air and sea, in addition to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, adopted in New York on 15 November 2000, ratified by Law No 565/2002;

- The Treaty between Romania and Ukraine on the Legal Status of the Romanian-Ukrainian State Border, Collaboration and Mutual Assistance in Border Issues, signed at Cernăuți on 17 June 2003, ratified by Law no. 93/2004;
- Treaty between Romania and the Republic of Hungary on State Border Regime, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, signed in Bucharest on October 20, 2005, ratified by Law no. 235/2006;
- The Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings, adopted on 3 May 2005, opened for signature and signed by Romania in Warsaw on 16 May 2005, ratified by Law No 300/2006;
- Agreement between the Government of Romania and the Government of the Republic of Moldova on the reciprocal travel of citizens, signed in Bucharest, October 20, 2006, approved by GD no. 1883/2006;
- Agreement between the Government of Romania and the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria on the Romanian-Bulgarian state border regime, mutual cooperation and assistance in matters of the Romanian-Bulgarian state border, signed in Bucharest on August 28, 2006;
- Convention between the Government of Romania and the Government of the Republic of Serbia on the Reconstruction, Marking and Maintenance of the Border Line and the Border Signs at the Common State Border, signed in Bucharest on September 4, 2007, ratified by Law no. 124/2009;
- the Treaty between the Kingdom of Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Austria on the deepening of cross-border cooperation, particularly with a view to combating terrorism, cross-border crime and illegal migration May 27, 2005, ratified by Law no. 146/2008;
- Agreement between the Government of Romania and the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria on Cross-border Police Cooperation in Criminal Matters, signed in Vidin on 19 May 2009, and the Agreement between the Government of Romania and the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria on the Establishment and Operation of the Common Contact Center for Police and Customs Cooperation, Vidin on 19 May 2009, ratified by Law no. 101/2010;
- Framework Partnership Agreement between the Romanian Ministry of Internal Affairs and the European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union - FRONTEX, signed in Bucharest on 10 October 2013 and in Warsaw on 18 October 2013.

Annex 4.7. Policies and strategies

European strategies

- The European Agenda on Migration;
- The European Agenda on Security;
- The Global EU Strategy on foreign policy and security “Common vision, common actions: a stronger Europe”;
- The Internal Security Strategy of the EU, as revised for the period of 2015-2020;
- The EU Cyber Security Strategy;
- The EU Strategy on fighting terrorism;
- The EU Strategy on fighting radicalization and recruitment;
- The EU Strategy on economic growth Europe 2020, adopted in the European Council of June 17, 2010;
- The renewed internal security strategy of the EU, adopted in the European Council of June 16, 2015.

National strategies that guide the activity of the MIA

- The Government program for 2018-2020;
- The Strategy for Territorial Development of Romania, currently in the process of approval;
- The National Strategy on the Digital Agenda for Romania, approved by GD no. 245/2015;
- Cyber security strategy of Romania and Action plan at national level regarding the implementation of the national Cyber security system, approved by GD no. 271/2013;
- The National Defense Strategy for 2015-2019, approved through Decision of the Parliament no. 33/2015;
- The strategy of the national security industry, approved by GD no. 1157/2013;
- National strategy for civil protection, approved by GD no. 547/2005;
- National strategy for the prevention of emergency situations, approved by GD no.762 / 2008;
- The national strategy for public communication and information for emergencies, approved by GD no. 548/2008;
- National strategy on critical infrastructure protection, approved by GD no. 718/2011 and the Action Plan for the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the objectives of the National Strategy for the protection of critical infrastructures, approved by the Decision of the Prime Minister no. 43/2012;
- The National Strategy for Road Safety for the period 2016-2020 and the Action Plan for its implementation, approved by H.G. no. 755/2016;
- The Strategy of the Romanian Government for the inclusion of the Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority for the period 2012-2020, approved by GD no. 18/2015;
- Strategy for the consolidation of public administration 2014-2020 (SCAP), approved by GD no. 909/2014;

- Strategy for the development of the civil service 2014-2020, approved by GD no. 525/2016;
- The strategy for better regulation 2014-2020, approved by GD no. 1076/2014;
- Strategy for vocational education and training in Romania for the period 2016-2020, approved by GD no. 317/2016;
- National lifelong learning strategy 2015-2020, approved by GD no. 418/2015;
- National strategy for research, development and innovation 2014-2020, approved by GD no. 929/2014;
- National Strategy for Public Order and Safety 2015-2020, approved by GD no. 779/2015;
- National Anticorruption Strategy for 2016-2020, approved by GD no. 583/2016;
- The national drug strategy 2013-2020, approved by GD no. 784/2013;
- National Strategy on Immigration for the period 2019-2022;
- The national strategy regarding the accession to the Schengen Area, approved by GD no. 1314 / 24.10.2007;
- The MIA strategy in the field of communications and information technology for the period 2015-2020, approved by OMAI no. 2/2015 and the Action Plan for the implementation of the Strategy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in the field of communications and information technology for the period 2015-2020, approved by the Provision of the Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs no. 5608/2015;
- Strategy of the National Archives of Romania 2015-2021 and the related Action Plan, approved by GD no. 865/2015;
- Strategy for consolidation and development of the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations for the period 2016 - 2025, approved by GD 951/2016;
- Memorandum no. 5/3217 / 16.05.2016 regarding the plan of measures to increase the performance of the national emergency management system and to make the emergency response actions more efficient;
- The strategy for the development of the MIA 2010 - 2020 aviation and the implementation plan, approved by the Decision of C.S.A.T. No 91 / 30.09.2010.

ANNEX 5. DRAFT NORMATIVE ACTS 2019

proposed in the Government's Annual Work Plan by the Ministry of Internal Affairs for 2019

Nr. crt.	Proiectul de act normativ prevăzut în PALG	Data estimată pentru înaintare în ședința Guvernului
1.	Draft Government Decision for the designation of responsible public authorities in the field of the protection of national and European critical infrastructures	January
2	Draft law establishing measures to implement the Agreement between the Government of Romania and the Government of the United States of America on intensifying cooperation in preventing and combating serious crimes, signed on October 5, 2015 in Washington D.C.	February
3	Draft law for the completion of art. 2 of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 179/2002 regarding the demilitarization of the units of the central apparatus of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and its subordinate structures	February
4	Draft Government Decision for the approval of the expenditure for the project ROFSIB2018OS2A05P02 "Extending the implementation of the technical solution for disaster recovery of N.SIS II"	March
5	Draft Government Decision for the approval of the Regulation implementing the Law no. 142/2018 regarding drug precursors	April
6	Draft Government Decision to establish the relevant databases, according to art. 20, para. (3) of Law no. 284/2018 regarding the use of data in the register with the names of air transport passengers for the prevention, detection, investigation and criminal prosecution of terrorist offenses and serious crimes, as well as for the prevention and removal of threats to national security.	May
7	Draft law for the approval of the annual contribution payment for the participation of the Romanian Police in the Road Police Network in Europe - TISPOL, as well as for the completion of the annex no. 1 to the Government Ordinance no. 41/1994 regarding the authorization of the payment of contributions to the international organizations to which Romania is a party	May
8	Draft law for amending and supplementing Law no. 295/2004 on the regime of weapons and ammunition	August
9	Draft law for amending and supplementing Law no. 481/2004 on civil protection, republished	September
10	Draft law for amending and supplementing Government Ordinance no. 83/2001 regarding the establishment, organization and functioning of community public services for issuing and recording simple passports and community public services, permits for driving and registration of vehicles, as well as for adopting measures to streamline specific activities for receiving applications for issuing simple passports electronic and simple temporary passports at the diplomatic missions or consular offices of Romania abroad	September
11	Draft law on electronic monitoring in legal proceedings, as well as for amending and completing some normative acts	September
12	Draft law for amending and supplementing the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 97/2005 regarding the records, domicile, residence and identity documents of the Romanian citizens	September

13	Draft law on the search for missing persons	September
14	Draft law for amending and supplementing normative acts in the field of emergency management and fire protection	September
15	Draft Government Decision on the organization and functioning of the National Center for Coordination and Management of the Intervention and of the County Centers, respectively Bucharest-Ilfov for the Coordination and Management of the Intervention	September
16	Draft Government Decision to amend and supplement Government Decision no. 571/2016 for the approval of the categories of constructions and arrangements that are subject to the approval and / or the authorization regarding the fire safety	September
17	Draft Government Decision for amending / completing Government Decision no. 1198/2012 regarding the designation of national critical infrastructures, as subsequently amended and supplemented	September
18	Draft Government Decision to amend and supplement Government Decision no. 1110/2010 on the composition, attributions and organization of the inter-institutional working group for the protection of critical infrastructures	September
19	Draft Government Decision for the approval of the National Strategy on immigration for the period 2019-2022, of the Action Plan for the period 2019-2020 for the implementation of the National Strategy on immigration for the period 2019-2022, as well as for the modification and completion of the Government Decision no. 572/2008 regarding the setting up of the Coordination Group for the implementation of the National Strategy on immigration, as subsequently amended and supplemented	October
20	Draft law on the establishment, organization and functioning of the National Information System for Signals (SIS) and Romania's participation in the Schengen Information System	October
21	Draft Government Decision on the reevaluation of the technical-economic indicators for the investment objective "Extension of the education (training) and administrative building in Cazarma Baneasa"	November
22	Draft Government Decision to amend the Government Decision no. 350/1993 regarding the training, training, improvement of training and patenting of divers	November
23	Draft Government Decision on the approval of the economic technical indicators for the arrangement of the data center within the project hub of services (the center for providing electronic services) at the M.A.I.	November
24	Draft Government Decision to amend the Government Decision no. 1.483 of September 9, 2004 for the approval of the Methodological Norms for the application of the Government Ordinance no. 44/2004 regarding the social integration of the foreigners who have acquired a form of protection or a right of residence in Romania, as well as of the citizens of the Member States of the European Union and the European Economic Area	December
25	Draft law for amending and supplementing Law no. 119/1996 regarding the civil status documents, republished, as well as for the repeal of the Government Ordinance no. 41/2003 regarding the acquisition and administrative change of the names of natural persons	December
26	Draft law on authorizing the movement of students and students from the educational institutions of the M.A.I. abroad, for participation in practical or theoretical training courses	December

Competence makes a difference!

Project selected under the Administrative Capacity Operational Programme, co-financed by the European Union from the European Social Fund