

**EX-POST EVALUATION REPORT ON THE RESULTS AND IMPACTS OF ACTIONS  
CO-FINANCED BY THE EXTERNAL BORDERS FUND  
ANNUAL PROGRAMME 2010**

**ROMANIA**

(Report set out in Article 52(2) (b) of Decision No 574/2007/EC)

Report submitted by the Responsible Authority of Romania

**Ministry of Administration and Interior**

**General Directorate for European Affairs and International Relations**

Date:

31 October 2012

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**Important remark**

This evaluation has been performed by external evaluation experts, contracted through Technical Assistance.

## GENERAL INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED BY THE RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY ON EVALUATION EXPERTISE AND ON METHODOLOGY

- Did you have recourse to evaluation expertise to prepare this report?

Yes

- If yes, for what part(s) of this report?

The external evaluation expertise was used for all the sections of the report, including the annexes.

- Please explain what kind of evaluation expertise you had recourse to:

The external expertise in evaluation has been contracted under the Technical Assistance available through the External Borders Fund – Annual Programme 2010, through public tender, according to the Romanian public procurement legislation. The contract for evaluation services started on 26 June 2012 and was finalised on 31 October 2012<sup>1</sup>. The Contracting Authority was the Central Finance and Contracting Unit within the Ministry of Public Finance, as Delegated Authority for the External Borders Fund 2010-2013, in Romania. The Beneficiary of this evaluation was the General Directorate for European Affairs and International Relations within the Ministry of Administration and Interior, as Responsible Authority.

### **Important remark**

The evaluation experts contracted were obliged by the Responsible Authority to:

- Use the template (SOLID/2011/24) imposed by the European Commission exclusively
- Fully comply with the instructions, methodological note, maximum length, etc. set out as annexes to the report template.

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<sup>1</sup> The Contractor is Archidata (Italy), with the subcontractor NTSN CONECT (Romania). The project team comprised three evaluation experts (Șerban Totoescu, Simona Nănescu, Marian Nica) and a support team.

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**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<b>INTRODUCTION - DATA COLLECTION AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK PUT IN PLACE IN ROMANIA.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>PART I – NATIONAL CONTEXT IN WHICH THE FUND WAS IMPLEMENTED .....</b>	<b>7</b>
1.1. SECURING CO-FINANCING AND INVESTMENTS IN THE FIELD .....	7
<b>PART II – REPORTING ON IMPLEMENTATION .....</b>	<b>13</b>
2.1. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMMES IN THE “AWARDING BODY” METHOD ( <u>IF APPLICABLE</u> ) .....	13
2.2. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMMES IN THE “EXECUTING BODY” METHOD .....	13
2.3. PROGRAMME REVISIONS.....	15
2.4. USE OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (TA).....	17
2.5. QUALITATIVE OPINION ON THE OVERALL IMPLEMENTATION SET-UP .....	17
<b>PART III – REPORTING ON ACHIEVEMENTS .....</b>	<b>19</b>
3.1. BORDER MANAGEMENT .....	19
3.2. VISA POLICY AND MANAGEMENT OF MIGRATION FLOWS ABROAD .....	24
3.3. DEVELOPMENT OF IT SYSTEMS SUPPORTING BORDER MANAGEMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF MIGRATION FLOWS .....	26
3.4. TRAINING, RISK ANALYSIS AND STRATEGY SUPPORT .....	30
3.5. OVERALL RESULTS ACHIEVED WITH THE FUND'S INTERVENTION .....	32
3.6. CASE STUDIES/BEST PRACTICES.....	34
3.7. LESSONS LEARNED .....	36
<b>PART IV – OVERALL ASSESSMENT - IMPACT AND LOOKING TO THE FUTURE.....</b>	<b>38</b>
4.0. ANALYSIS ON THE DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MIGRATION FLOWS.....	38
4.1. ADDED VALUE AND IMPACT .....	41
4.2. RELEVANCE OF THE PROGRAMMES' PRIORITIES AND ACTIONS TO THE NATIONAL SITUATION .....	45
4.3. EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROGRAMME.....	45
4.4. EFFICIENCY OF THE PROGRAMME .....	46
4.5. COMPLEMENTARITY .....	46
<b>ANNEX 1.....</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>ANNEX 2.....</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>ANNEX 3 – INTERVIEWS.....</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>ANNEX 4 – LIST OF CONSULTED DOCUMENTS .....</b>	<b>56</b>

## INTRODUCTION - DATA COLLECTION AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK PUT IN PLACE IN ROMANIA

- 0.1. Please present an overview of the evaluation system set up as part of the implementation of the External Borders Fund. What information is required from the final beneficiaries on the progress and final results of the projects and how is it assessed?

**The monitoring system** set up by the Responsible Authority is based on monitoring reports and monitoring visits. The primary purpose of the monitoring activity is to obtain an accurate, real time reflection on the progress made by the final beneficiaries with the programme implementation. It also seeks to obtain the quantitative and qualitative data needed for the compilation of the Annual Reports for the Programme, in order to justify the requests for the funding tranches from the European Commission. The monitoring supports the evaluation process foreseen within the Programme framework and the certification and audit activities. The monitoring reports prepared by the final beneficiaries are as follows:

1) The Monthly Technical Progress Report<sup>2</sup> contains summary information (a one-page standard format), at project level, on all the activities performed within the project during the month under reporting and on the planned activities for the coming month. The following documents are submitted together with the Monthly Technical Progress Report:

- a) A declaration on payments performed within the project, providing details regarding the differences between the allocated and contracted amounts, respectively between the contracted and paid amounts, if the case;
- b) Two financial tables providing details on the financial operations within the project, by source (EU and national contribution), including details on the invoices received and paid.

This report is submitted within 10 days following the end of the reporting month. The last Monthly Technical Progress Report, referred to as the Final Technical Progress Report, is submitted to the Responsible Authority within 10 days after performance of the final payment within the contract.

2) The Monthly Progress Report provides information on the requests for funds submitted by the beneficiary and information concerning all the projects implemented by the respective beneficiary, in table format, as follows:

- a) The situation of the allocated amounts, according to the Project Fiches
- b) The public procurement plan
- c) The list of contracts signed
- d) The progress report of the contracts
- e) The situation of the national contribution
- f) The estimation of the amounts to be contracted from the External Borders Fund
- g) The estimation of the amounts to be contracted from the cofinancing
- h) The estimation of the amounts to be paid from the External Borders Fund
- i) The estimation of the amounts to be paid from the cofinancing
- j) The list of terminated contracts
- k) The list of modified contracts
- l) The list of modified Project Fiches
- m) The list of the received invoices
- n) The complaints' register

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<sup>2</sup> Prepared at the level of contract for works /supply /services for all the contracts conclude under the project.

- o) The situation of the amounts to be recovered

This report is submitted within 10 days following the end of the reporting month. The last Monthly Progress Report, referred to as the Final Progress Report, is submitted to the Responsible Authority within 10 days after performance of final payments related to the projects of the respective beneficiary. Along with the report the beneficiary submits copies of the bank statements and of the works /supply /services contracts and addenda to these contracts, which were signed during the reporting month. The monthly progress report is very detailed and contains, in addition to the monitoring information mentioned above, significant information needed for planning the programme cash flow.

The instructions of the Responsible Authority to beneficiaries concerning the preparation of the monitoring reports are also very detailed and contain the procedural steps, formats and instructions to fill in the requests for funds from the EU contribution and the declarations of expenditures.

Based on the monitoring data and through regular consultations with the final beneficiaries, at both formal and informal levels, the Responsible Authority aims at the timely identification of corrective measures in order to achieve the expected results of the programme and ensure a high level of absorption. Specifically, within the 2010 Annual Programme, the corrective actions consisted of two programme revisions, which became effective in February, respectively in May 2012. The revisions aimed to secure a better effectiveness of the interventions as the finalisation of the contracting of the works /supply /services contracts was progressing.

Concerning the **evaluation** of the programme, from a purely technical perspective, the elaboration of this evaluation report, which represents the first evaluation exercise under the programme, was outsourced. From a broader perspective, the Responsible Authority has been and continues to be interested to develop the internal evaluation capacity at the level of its own department and at the level of all the other institutions involved in the programme implementation. In this respect, the Responsible Authority has started, including through this evaluation exercise, to disseminate relevant materials developed at the level of the European Commission (such as MIGRAPOL 160, Intervention logic - SOLID/2007/27, the template for the ex-post evaluation reporting and the associated guidelines). This process is at an incipient stage. The main challenge for the future is the development of a SMART<sup>3</sup> indicators system by the final beneficiaries (with support from the Responsible Authority) for the proposed projects, with a twofold purpose: such a system would support the activities related to programme evaluation and will allow, in a logical and direct manner, the dissemination of the effects and impact of the interventions to all the interested factors.

- 0.2.** Please provide also information on any specific /additional data collection methodology used for this report.

This evaluation report has followed strictly the instructions and the templates concerning the *“Ex-post evaluation report for the External Borders Fund, Annual Programmes 2007-2010”* provided by the European Commission. The report template was customized to the Romanian context<sup>4</sup> in order to reflect the results and impact of the 2010 Annual Programme only. The methodological tools used by the evaluation consisted of: (1) documentation analysis, (2) interviews and (3) field visits.

(1) The analysis of documents targeted three types of documents: (a) the relevant legislation (community and national); (b) the description of the management and control system, including the instructions of the Responsible Authority to beneficiaries; and (c) the monitoring reports

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<sup>3</sup> S = Specific, M = Measurable, A = Attainable, R = Realist, T = Time-bounded

<sup>4</sup> Romania is benefiting by External Borders Fund financing only for the 2010-2013 programming period; in the 2007-2009 programming period Romania benefited by EU support for similar actions through Schengen Facility programme.

prepared by the final beneficiaries. Annex 4 presents the list of the documents consulted for the elaboration of the evaluation report.

(2) The semi-structured type of interviews carried out aimed at clarifying several aspects contained by the documentation examined. It also sought to collect, from the interviewed persons, the views and answers to the evaluation questions of qualitative nature (including the identification of best practice examples and main lessons learned) and clarifications /details concerning the output and result indicators corresponding to each project implemented under the 2010 Annual Programme.

The interviews were organized at three levels: with the Responsible Authority; the three final beneficiaries of projects implemented<sup>5</sup>. Interviews were also organised at the level of the territorial structures of the Romanian Border Police, the main beneficiary of the 2010 Annual Programme in terms of funds allocated. Annex 3 to this report presents the list of interviews carried out.

(3) The field visits aimed at creating awareness for the authors of this evaluation report on the benefits and immediate impact of the interventions on the external border surveillance activity, through direct recording of the opinions and reactions of the users of the immediate results achieved by the projects financed<sup>6</sup>.

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<sup>5</sup> General Inspectorate of Border Police, National SIS Centre, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

<sup>6</sup> The locations visited are: Lunga Border Police Sector (Serbian border), Tulcea Territorial Border Police Unit, Chilia Border Police Sector, Sulina Border Police Sector (Ukrainian border and maritime border), Satu Mare Territorial Border Police Unit, Halmeu Border Police Sector, Halmeu Border Crossing Poing (Ukrainian border).

## PART I – NATIONAL CONTEXT IN WHICH THE FUND WAS IMPLEMENTED

### 1.1. SECURING CO-FINANCING AND INVESTMENTS IN THE FIELD

1.1.1. Within the national budgetary framework, how do you secure the national resources available for national and private co-financing for the Fund? What was the approach for the 2008-2010 annual programmes? Do you envisage changes for the future?

As a general rule, the 2010-2013 Multi-annual Programme for Romania does not provide for private co-financing for the Fund. The national resources for ensuring the public co-financing (eligible costs, which in the case of Romania and of the Annual Programme 2010, represent 25 % from the total budget of the intervention, for all the Actions implemented) and the non-eligible costs (mainly represented by the Value Added Tax, which is 24 % in Romania) are provided by the State Budget. The corresponding amounts are included directly within the approved annual budgets of the final beneficiaries. All beneficiaries are public institutions with “de jure” type of monopoly with respect to the attributions related to the visa policy and the management of the state border in Romania. There are no changes foreseen concerning the provision of the co-financing resources during the current programming period.

1.1.2. What investments did you undertake at national level in the field of external borders management and visa policy? (Please mention under which field(s) and expenditure category/ies the costs for the VIS roll-out are included).

#### Border Management

Table n° 1

				- EUR*-
Year	Infrastructure and equipment	Staff	Other	Total
2010 total	254,143,329	149,616,143	677,688	404,437,160
2011 total	204,035,725	160,499,304	195,852	364,730,881
2012 total (planned)	66,964,343	131,303,318	30,304	195,671,913
2012 spent first six months	24,565,682	72,666,332	9,371	105,278,024

\* Values in Euro for all the amounts presented in Tables 1, 2, 3 were obtained by referring to the annual average exchange rate (reported by the Romanian National Bank) for 2010, 2011, respectively for the first 6 months of 2012, as follows:

2010: 1 euro = 4.2099 RON

2011: 1 euro = 4.2379 RON

2012: 1 euro = 4.3888 RON

#### Visa Policy

Table n° 2

				- EUR -
Year	Infrastructure and equipment at visa sections	Staff at visa sections and headquarters	Other	Total
2010 total	41,150,408	6,304,368	4,316,688	51,771,464
2011 total	0	2,293,877	1,274,844	3,568,721
2012 total (planned)	0	n/a*	n/a	n/a
2012 spent first six months	0	1,508,041	770,905	2,278,946

\*not available

## IT systems

Table n° 3

- EUR -

	VIS (total investments/all authorities)	SIS (total investments/all authorities)	Total
2010 total	14,297,200	225,510,089	239,807,289
2011 total	39,179	1,074,825	1,114,004
2012 total (as planned)	0	2,679,095	2,724,882
2012 total for first half year	0	1,597,004	1,504,376

1.1.3. Do the above tables include all your expenditure in the field of borders, visa and IT systems? If not, what is excluded / not properly taken into account?

The figures presented within tables 1, 2 and 3 exclude EBF contribution (EU and national).

Table no. 1 – **Border Management** - includes values that are strictly corresponding to the budget of the Romanian Border Police, which is the main institutions responsible for border management. The budget of the institution comprises all the important investments for the securisation of the external border, which were realised predominantly during the last 5 years (therefore including the period analysed) and for which the main funding sources were the Romanian State Budget, the external credit used for financing the EADS contract and PHARE and Schengen Facility programmes. The last two programmes have been co-financed with 75 % of the allocation by the European Union. For example, in 2010 only, the Romanian Border Police has implemented 97 contracts amounting at 158.2 million € of non-reimbursable funding provided through the Schengen Facility. These investments reflect the significant financial effort (national and community) made in order to secure the integration of Romania within the Schengen area.

There are also other institutions with responsibilities related to border management (such as the National Customs Authority, the National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority) for which the breakdown of the funds utilised for activities at the border is extremely difficult, if not impossible to be accomplished.

The calculations that have led to the figures presented in Table no. 2 – **Visa policy** – have represented an ambitious exercise for the Schengen General Directorate within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs due to the fact that the consular and the central headquarters activities strictly related to visa management do not represent a distinctive “cost centre” for the institution. The values presented have been obtained from more than 100 distinct entities within the ministry’s structure and are based on the calculations undertaken by the accountants of these units in what could be named a “pilot exercise”. Therefore the data presented exhibit an inherent degree of error, which is estimated at +/- 15%.

Within Table no. 3 – **Information Technology Systems** – the two sections dedicated to VIS and SIS have different characteristics. In the case of **VIS**, the values presented are relevant for the level of the initial investments, but the operational expenditures (personnel, office equipment, supplies and utilities) are difficult to calculate. In principle, these categories of costs are divided between different departments of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. For **SIS**, the values presented are largely constituted from: (1) the initial investments, realised at the level of several authorities that have attributions related to SIS and financed mainly under the Schengen Facility programme; and (2) the budget of the National SIS Centre, an institution exclusively dedicated to SIS functioning, which started to operate as a distinct institution subordinated to the Ministry of Administration and Interior during the second half of 2010. In the case of the amount reflecting SIS expenditure in 2010, most of the amount, for which the Schengen Facility programme is the



source, concerns the allocation, not the actual expenditure<sup>7</sup>. In the light of the above mentioned remarks, the financial information presented is very relevant. Nevertheless, in addition to the data presented, SIS functioning in Romania is also based on the contribution of other institutions (such as SIRENE bureau, Romanian Police, Special Telecommunication Service, General Inspectorate for Migration), which is cvasi-impossible to quantify from a financial perspective.

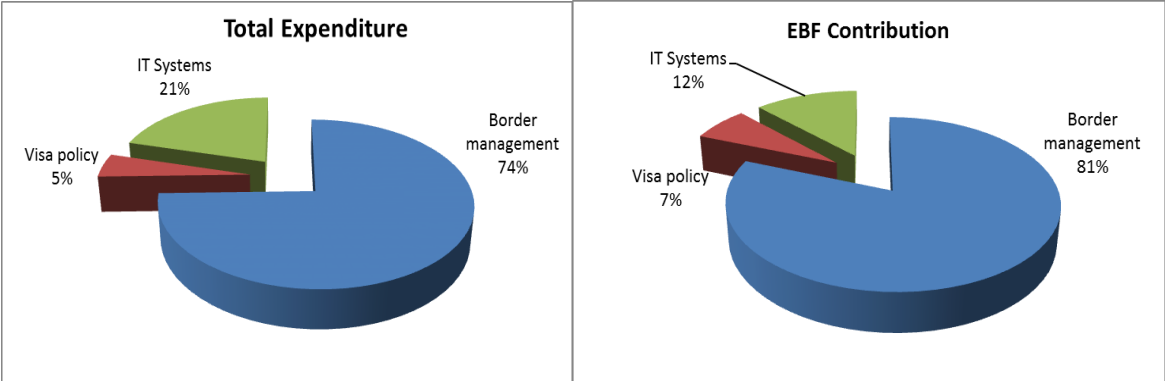
1.1.4. Please indicate an estimate of the share of the contribution from the Fund (% of all) in relationship to the total national expenditure in the area of intervention by field (border management, visa policy, IT systems) and the total.

Contribution from the Fond reported on the national expenditure calculated exclusively based on the Tables 1, 2 and 3 is presented in the following table:

Table n° 4

Expenditure (EUR)	Total for the areas concerned	Border management	Visa policy	IT Systems
Total expenditure in Romania January 2010 – June 2012	1,172,211,919	874,446,065	55,340,185	242,425,669
Contribution of the External Borders Fund – 2010 Annual Programme	12,178,504	9,862,305	822,535	1,493,664
%	<b>1.04%</b>	<b>1.13%</b>	<b>1.49%</b>	<b>0.62%</b>

The breakdown of the expenditure on the main beneficiaries is presented below:



The values presented with respect to the Fund’s contribution correspond to the actions within the 2010 Annual Programme with have been effectively implemented, as presented in the excel report annexed to this report. Due to the significant value of the total national expenditure during the reference period, which is the consequence of the investment effort associated to the process of integration of Romania into the Schengen area, we consider that it is irrelevant to make additional estimations, which would exhibit a high degree of uncertainty anyway (please also see the comments under section 1.1.3.).

<sup>7</sup> The latter was not available on time for this evaluation

**1.1.5.** Please outline briefly any important national developments in border and visa management since the approval of the multi-annual programme which are having an impact on the operations undertaken by authorities receiving funding under the External Borders Fund (including legislative changes, administrative and operational measures, changes in the institutional set-up, changes in response to changes in the size of the flows to be managed, the number of border crossing points or consulates etc). See also section 4.0 on the flows.

When describing the above, please provide the following data:

- Number of border crossing points under the Schengen Borders Code
- Number of consular posts in accordance with the Visa Code
- Estimate(s) of number(s) of travellers crossing external borders annually (2007-2011)
- Numbers of visa applications annually (2007-2011)
- List of the main services implementing border control and visa policy

In the process of border and visa management, Romania is fully complying with the provisions of the Schengen Borders Code and of the Schengen Manual, as well as with other Community provisions. The border control is performed according to the European practice and in line with the commitments assumed by Romania in view of joining the Schengen Area. Following significant legislative and institutional changes, in most of cases prior to 2010, and important investments supported by the European Union between 2007 and 2011, Romania is fulfilling (from end of 2010) all the technical conditions required for joining the Schengen Area.

The developments at national level regarding border and visa management, during the reference period, aimed at improving the administrative and institutional structure, at the level of the Romanian Border Police and of the National SIS Centre. Generally, these changes had a limited impact (nonetheless, positive) on the investments cofinanced by the Fund.

During 2010 and 2011, at the level of the **Romanian Border Police**, there was an important process of institutional reorganisation and optimisation of human resource management. The restructuring aimed at strengthening the operational capacity of border surveillance and control, improving the efficiency of the actions for prevention and combating of illegal migration and the cross-border criminality, as well as modernising the institution, in general. The main measures undertaken consisted of:

- Opening of a new Border Crossing Point (Rădăuți - Prut) within the Rădăuți - Prut Border Police Sector (external border with Republic of Moldavia);
- Closing the Operational Directorate Seaports, within the Romanian Border Police;
- Setting-up the departments of Risk Analysis and Combating Illegal Migration at the level of the Border Police Sectors /Naval Groups from the external border;
- Reducing the total number of positions within the headquarters of the General Inspectorate of Border Police – approximately 23%;
- Reducing the total number of positions at national level – approximately 14%;
- Reducing the total number of management positions at central level– 19%;
- Reducing the total number of management positions at national level - approximately 27%.

According to the Schengen Borders Code, currently in Romania there are **78 Border Crossing Points**. The travellers crossing values registered in the Romanian Border Crossing Points during 2007 - 2011 are presented in the following table:

Table n° 5

Year	No. of total travellers crossing	No. of non-EU travellers crossing	Comments
2007	36.619.238	5.830.808	The total travellers crossings increased with 25%, compared with 2006.

2008	43.117.983	6.595.173	The total travellers crossings increased with 17.7%, compared with 2007.
2009	37.789.565	5.560.773	The total travellers crossings decreased with 12.3%, compared with 2008.
2010	35.941.785	6.089.230	The total travellers crossings decreased with 4.8%, compared with 2009.
2011	36.749.000	6.376.000	Significant increase of travellers crossing, compared with 2010: - air border – increased with 22,9 %; - Republic of Moldavia border – increased with 15,5 %.

In December 2011<sup>8</sup>, there was a new restructuring phase at the level of the Romanian Border Police. Border Police Territorial Inspectorates were established, at the level of each neighbour state, and the Coast Guard at the level of the maritime border, as follows:

- Border Police Territorial Inspectorate - Iași, Republic of Moldavia border (external border);
- Border Police Territorial Inspectorate - Giurgiu, Bulgaria border, on the Danube river;
- Border Police Territorial Inspectorate - Timișoara, Serbia border (external border);
- Border Police Territorial Inspectorate – Oradea, Hungary border;
- Border Police Territorial Inspectorate – Sighetu Marmației, Ukraine border (external border);
- Coast Guard – Constanța, for maritime border, Danube Delta, inner Danube and territorial border with Bulgaria (both external and internal).

The new Border Police structure in place allows for a more unitary coordination of the specific activities. It ensures a better border surveillance and control, and a more efficient combating of illegal traffic and cross-border criminality in the concerned areas. The interventions that were implemented through 2010 Annual Programme, especially the supply of equipment and operative technique, which had a large territorial distribution, were not affected by these restructurings. The main reference units for the territorial distribution were the Border Police Sectors<sup>9</sup>.

Concerning **SIS**, the main institutional development during the reference period consists of the setup of the National SIS Centre, as a distinctive unit, subordinated to the Ministry of Administration and Interior. The National SIS Centre was established in November 2009, as a Directorate within the General Directorate of Communication and Information Technology, in the Ministry of Administration and Interior. Nevertheless, its statute as a distinctive unit and budget holder of third level has been acknowledged through Law 141 (“SIS Law”) from July 2010. As off August 2010, the new headquarters of the National SIS Centre became operational.

Setting up this specialized unit, which comprises high level technical specialists, involved from the beginning in the development and implementation of SIS components in Romania, represents the main institutional guarantee for the sustainability of the system. Currently, after more than two years of operation, Romania has a mature institution, completely integrated in the legislative, institutional and technological context of the Schengen Area. The actions that are dedicated to SIS, cofinanced by the External Border Fund are benefiting of the necessary conditions for achieving the expected results and impact.

At the **Ministry of Foreign Affairs** level there were no significant developments during the reference period from an administrative point of view. There was important progress recorded regarding the investments accomplished within the consulate network. Romania has a total of 129 diplomatic and consular missions, out of which 79 consular sections are external to the Schengen Area. Through the Schengen Facility programme, which was effectively implemented during 2009-2010, a number of 73 consulate sections received assistance consisting of office furniture and specific equipment: IT and software, equipment for processing the visa requests, equipment for detecting false documents, surveillance equipment, security containers for storing

<sup>8</sup> By adoption of the Law no. 280, from 7 December 2011

<sup>9</sup> Border Police Sectors, respectively the two Naval Groups from the Black Sea, are the main operative units for the border surveillance (86 in total, from which 53 with competencies at the external border), each covering approximately 40 km of border.

visa tickets, electronic ticketing systems, equipment for metal detection, audio and communication systems for the counters.

Also, through the Schengen Facility programme 11 consulates were brought in line with the Schengen standards; 8 existing consulate buildings were modernised and 3 new buildings were purchased and equipped for consular activity<sup>10</sup>. Other 2 consulates (Chisinau and Istanbul) were modernised and brought to Schengen standards, during 2009, using national funding.

The situation of the annual visa applications during 2007-2011 is presented in the following table:

**Table n° 6**

<b>Year</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
Number of visa applications	136,534	231,605	164,737	186,902	79,924

The main institutions in Romania, which are implementing the border control and visa policy, are:

- Romanian Border Police
- National Customs Authority
- National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority
- National SIS Centre
- SIRENE Bureau
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- General Inspectorate for Immigration

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<sup>10</sup> The modernised consulates are: Ankara, Belgrade, Cairo, Damascus, Doha, Moskva, Odessa, Sankt Petersburg; the consulates for which buildings were purchased are Bălți, Cahul, Tbilisi

## PART II – REPORTING ON IMPLEMENTATION

### 2.1. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMMES IN THE “AWARDING BODY” METHOD (*IF APPLICABLE*)

Not applicable.

### 2.2. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMMES IN THE “EXECUTING BODY” METHOD

#### 2.2.1. Description of the selection process under the "executing body method"

According to what logic do you organise the selection process under the executing body method? If you also select projects without a call for expression of interest or similar method, what are the reasons for using both such methods?

All projects funded in Romania through the External Border Fund, during the 2010-2013 programming period have been selected under the executing body method. In accordance with the community Strategic Guidelines and the national strategies in the area of external border security and management, all the main national beneficiaries eligible for the actions funded by the External Border Fund (EBF) are public institutions having legal monopoly in the relevant areas of competence.

The Responsible Authority – the General Directorate for European Affairs and International Relations within the Ministry of Administration and Interior – has elaborated the External Border Fund Multi-annual Programme in cooperation with the beneficiary institutions. Prior to the submission for approval to the European Commission, the final “internal” decision on the approval of the Multi-annual Programme has been adopted by the Executive Committee for SOLID General Programme, established through the Order of the Minister of Administration and Interior no. 604 /2008<sup>11</sup>.

Based on the strategic priorities and the specific objectives identified by Romania within the Multi-annual Programme, the Responsible Authority prepares the Annual Programmes by sending an invitation to the final beneficiaries to submit their expressions of interest by 1<sup>st</sup> August of each programming year. The beneficiaries are required to send the envisaged actions (and proposed projects) by 1<sup>st</sup> October. The evaluation and selection of the proposed projects is performed by a Committee established by the Responsible Authority. The Committee examines the envisaged actions against the eligibility rules set within the Programme, their potential contribution to the achievement of the objectives of the Multi-annual Programme, their compliance with the national strategies and priorities in the area of external border management and with the cofinancing rules. The findings and requests for changes of the envisaged actions are included in the Annual Programme after bilateral consultations between the Responsible Authority and the final beneficiaries. The final internal decision regarding the Annual Programmes, including the financial allocations, remains with the Executive Committee for the SOLID General Programme.

Upon request of the Responsible Authority, any modification of the Multi-annual Programme and of the Annual Programme (prior to the approval of the European Commission, if the allocation exceeds 10% of the EU allocation), including the introduction of new actions proposed by the beneficiaries, may be performed only with the approval of the Executive Committee for the SOLID General Programme.

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<sup>11</sup> The Executive Committee includes the State Secretary responsible for the Public Safety Department, the State Secretary responsible for the Schengen Department, the State Secretary for the Relation with the Parliament and European Affaires and the General Secretary of the Ministry of Administration and Interior.

The Multi-annual Programme 2010-2013 and the Annual Programme 2010 were internally approved in November 2010. The European Commission approval was granted on 17 March 2011 (by EC Decision nr. 1641). The modification of the Annual Programme 2010, for the amount exceeding 10% of the EU allocation, was internally approved on 26 March 2012. The European Commission approved the modification on 30 May 2012 (through EC Decision nr. 3278

After the approval of the Annual Programmes by the European Commission, the final beneficiaries submit their Project Fiches for each project within the envisaged actions to the Responsible Authority. After the approval of the Project Fiche, the Financing Decision for the project is issued by the Responsible Authority. Within the 2010 Annual Programme, the final beneficiaries have started the implementation of the selected projects (i.e. launch the tendering procedures) only after they have received the Financing Decision from the Responsible Authority.

The Responsible Authority started the procedures for issuing the Financing Decisions within the 2010 Annual Programme in May 2011.

### 2.2.2. Proposals received, selected and funded after calls for expression of interest or similar selection method in the “executing body method”<sup>12</sup>

Table n° 7

Item	Annual Programme 2010
Number of project proposals received	50
Number of selected projects	50
Number of financed project	50
Out of which multi-annual	1

### 2.2.3. Projects funded in the “executing body” method without a call for expression of interest or similar selection method

Not applicable.

### 2.2.4. Total number of projects funded in the “executing body” method

Table n° 8

Item	Annual Programme 2010
Number of projects financed following expressions of interest or similar methods	50
Number of projects financed without expressions of interest	0
TOTAL number of projects financed within the executing body method (including multiannual projects)	50

### 2.2.5. Cofinancing

Please describe the procedures for verifying and ensuring the presence of co-financing by the final beneficiaries whose projects were selected.

<sup>12</sup> Technical Assistance projects are not presented within this section of the report

During the evaluation process of the project proposals included in the 2010 Annual Programme by each of the final beneficiaries, the Responsible Authority verifies both the availability and the correctness of the calculation of the required co-financing. All final beneficiaries of the 2010 Annual Programme are line ministries (public institutions) or structures subordinated to them, having legal monopoly in the area of visa and border management, and which are financed entirely from the Romanian State Budget. The declarations of the responsible officials from these institutions certify that the necessary co-financing amounts have been secured within the final beneficiaries' budgets. The 2010 Annual Programme, together with the financial plan that includes the final beneficiaries' co-financing commitments, has been approved by the Executive Committee of the SOLID General Programme (see also footnote nr. 10).

## 2.3. PROGRAMME REVISIONS

### 2.3.1. Overview of the revisions for 2010 annual programme<sup>13</sup>

Table n° 9

Annual Programme 2010 /Revision no.	EU contribution allocated (euros)	The revision concerned more than 10% of the allocation? (YES /NO)	Share of allocation concerned by the revision
Revision no. 2	10,210,362	YES	11,9 %

2.3.2. In case a programme revision was necessary, please provide the main reasons. Please select one or more from the list below and provide a brief explanation, for the annual programme concerned

#### Annual programme 2010

- Financial change beyond 10%
- Changes in the substance/nature of the actions
- New action(s) needed
- Other (please explain)

Revision no. 1 was internally approved by the Executive Committee of the SOLID General Programme on 20 February 2012. Revision no. 2 was internally approved on 26 March 2012. The European Commission has granted the approval on 30 May 2012, through the EC Decision nr. 3278.

**Revision no. 1** was required as a result of the savings from the procurement process (especially in relation to Action no. 1 “*Building, rehabilitation of border police sectors headquarters – design and execution of consolidation, rehabilitation and modernisation works*”). The resulted savings were reallocated to the Action no. 9: “*Procurement/upgrade of interactive systems for operational situation analysis*”. The budget for Action no. 9 was increased by 62 %, namely with 419,931.71 euros of EU contribution.

<sup>13</sup> The Annual Programme 2010 was revised twice, in February, respectively May 2012. Table 9 presents only the second revision, which was subject to Commission’s approval, but the Section 2.3 describes both revisions in order to secure a better understanding of the underlying causes.

**Revision no. 2** has continued, in fact, the measures adopted in order to improve the absorption of EU funds, following the finalisation of the public procurement processes for all the projects included in the 2010 Annual Programme. Important savings have resulted from these processes, amounting to approximately 1.7 million euros. Four new actions have been identified and a new final beneficiary has been introduced (The General Inspectorate for Immigration). The budget of an action already in place<sup>14</sup> was increased by 117%, as follows:

**Table n° 10**

Action (number /title)	Final Beneficiary	New Action (YES /NO)	EU Budget, following the modification (euros)
Action 6: Land mobility means	General Inspectorate for Border Police	NO	814,841.70
Action 12: Increase the security of the accommodation Centre for aliens under public custody	General Inspectorate for Immigration	YES	46,800.00
Action 13: Strengthen external border control through specific means	General Inspectorate for Border Police	YES	237,600.00
Action 14: New logistics and modern technologies for analysing the dynamics of illegal migration	General Inspectorate for Border Police	YES	367,530.00
Action 15: Further extension and improvement of ICT systems' capabilities	General Inspectorate for Border Police	YES	156,675.00

**2.3.3.** In case you revised the annual programme, was the revision useful? To what extent did it lead to a better consumption of the allocation?

The two modifications operated at the level of the 2010 Annual Programme, on 20 February and later, on 30 May 2012, proved to be very useful, especially for ensuring the increase of the absorption of EU funds made available for Romania through the EBF. At that time, these were the only possible options for applying corrective measures to the programme, allowing for the use of savings resulted from the procurement process realised by the General Inspectorate for Border Police, the main beneficiary of this Annual Programme. The savings from contracting represented in total approximately 20 % of the EU allocation for the Border Police (which was of 8.2 million euros). The modifications operated ensured the additional use of 594,091.39 euros, representing 5.82 % from the total allocation for Romania through the 2010 Annual Programme, respectively 7.25 % of the allocation foreseen for the Romanian Border Police.

Prior to the first modification of the programme, the works /supply /service contracts for most of the projects within the 2010 Annual Programme were signed during November - December 2011, but for a significant number of projects the contracting process was longer, until February 2012. Given the circumstances, it was difficult to apply the first correction at an earlier stage.

Overall, the first revision proved to be effective, as it has led to an additional consumption of 89,619 euros as compared to the initial allocation within Action no. 9, the “beneficiary” of the reallocation of funds. On the other hand, for the only project contained by the Action that failed in the end (with a contracted amount of 296,250 € from the EU contribution), the main problem was the insufficient time remaining for implementation. The contract was signed on 3 May 2012.

The second modification, which was far more significant and required prior approval from the European Commission, became effective by 30 May 2012, just one month before the implementation deadline. Even under the circumstances, it proved to be effective, in spite of the

<sup>14</sup> The modification was in relation to the introduction of a new project: „ *Endowment of Border Police with new vehicles for operative activities for border control*”, that was initially planned for the 2011 Annual Programme.



fact that only 40 % (504,472.39 €) from the reallocated amount has been spent. The main reason was the insufficient time remained for implementing the new identified actions /projects.

## 2.4. USE OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (TA)

### 2.4.1. Allocation and consumption under the annual programme 2010

Table n° 11

Annual Programme	TA allocated (euros)	TA consumed (euros)
2010	200,326	39,900

Table n° 12

AP /Use of TA (euros)	Staff within the RA, CA, AA (no. /euros)	IT and equipment	Office / consumables	Travelling / events	Monitoring, project management	Reporting, translation	Total
2010	n/a /0	0	0	0	39,900	0	39,900

**2.4.2.** Did the TA support prove to be useful? For what was it most helpful? Would you have preferred that the TA allows for other elements to be funded as well and if so which ones?

There is evidence that the TA support was useful, but until the cut-off date of this report there was only limited use of the available funds (up to 20%). During the remaining eligible period, the Responsible Authority seeks to use as much as possible the available allocation from the 2010 Annual Programme.

The only TA project implemented so far provides support to the Responsible Authority to evaluate the programme. The project's output is the present Evaluation Report. Following this evaluation exercise, it is likely that the Responsible Authority and the final beneficiaries would intensify the process of developing specific monitoring and evaluation systems in line with the European Commission guidelines, in order to increase the internal evaluation capacity and the effectiveness of future evaluations requested or not by the European Commission.

Given the specific conditions in Romania, where the final beneficiaries are public institutions having legal monopoly in specific areas and which are involved in the management of quite complex project portfolios, the possibility for beneficiaries to be eligible under the TA support needs to be better explored. The TA support may be used for the overall management of the programme. Also, in their role as beneficiary-partner along with the Responsible Authority (or, in some cases, along with the Delegated Authority, Certifying Authority or Audit Authority) they could be eligible under the TA for certain actions /activities related to the general management of the programme, as for instance related to the eligibility of activities and expenses, the management and control systems, audit, certification of the expenses, both internally and at the level of the European Commission.

## 2.5. QUALITATIVE OPINION ON THE OVERALL IMPLEMENTATION SET-UP

**2.5.1.** Has there been a review of the management and control systems at national level during the reporting period? In case any changes occurred, please briefly mention why they were needed and what they consisted of.

During the implementation of the 2010 Annual Programme, the management and control system at national level has been subject to a single revision, undertaken in December 2011. The findings were sent to the European Commission, for assessment. The revision included changes of the

names and responsibilities of the involved stakeholders<sup>15</sup>, as outlined by the draft Joint Decision of the Minister of Administration and Interior /Minister of Public Finance no. 276/2011. The management and control system has been officially amended in January 2012 by referring to the provisions of the Joint Decision no. 276/2011. The administrative reorganisation of the ministry, following the finalisation of the Schengen Facility programme implementation, was the main factor that determined the changes. Nevertheless, these changes had no impact on the overall implementation of the 2010 Annual Programme.

**2.5.2.** To what extent were you legally or financially dependent on the approval of the Commission Decisions for launching the implementation of the annual programme?

The 2010-2013 Multi-annual Programme and the 2010 Annual Programme were approved by the European Commission on 17 March 2011, five months after their internal approval. The Second Revision of the 2010 Annual Programme (which envisaged modifications exceeding 10% of the allocation from the EU contribution) was approved by the European Commission in two months time. For obvious reasons, it would have been preferable to get the approvals in a shorter period of time, especially for the Second Revision, when the remaining implementation period was a critical factor. However, the Responsible Authority and the final beneficiaries admit that they are responsible for part of the time taken by the approval process, as the clarifications requested in the process were objective and necessary. An important factor to be also considered is that it is the first Annual Programme implemented by Romania within the EBF.

**2.5.3.** What was the implementation rate by priority? (how much did you spend out of the amount you actually allocated?)

**Table n° 13**

<b>Implementation rates by priority</b>											
<b>Priority 1</b>		<b>Priority 2</b>		<b>Priority 3</b>		<b>Priority 4</b>		<b>Priority 5</b>		<b>Total</b>	
<b>EU cofin</b>	<b>Total budget (EU and national)</b>	<b>EU cofin</b>	<b>Total budget (EU and national)</b>	<b>EU cofin</b>	<b>Total budget (EU and national)</b>	<b>EU cofin</b>	<b>Total budget (EU and national)</b>	<b>EU cofin</b>	<b>Total budget (EU and national)</b>	<b>EU cofin</b>	<b>Total budget (EU and national)</b>
83.2 %	83.2 %	83.7 %	83.7 %	95.5 %	94.3 %	75.8 %	75.8 %	98.4 %	98.2 %	<b>82.0 %</b>	<b>82.0 %</b>

**2.5.4.** Please fill in Annex 2 to this report.

**2.5.5.** In light of Annex 2, what is your overall assessment of the implementation of the External Borders Fund allocations in Romania under 2010 Annual Programme? Please choose among the options below:

- Not satisfactory
- Satisfactory
- Good
- Very good

**2.5.6.** Please explain your choice in relation to question 2.5.5.

Given the fact that this is the first annual programming exercise within EBF, the consumption level – 82% - is good, overall. The number of projects /lots that failed within the contracting phase or in implementation is relatively reduced, both in quantity (6 projects and 1 lot, out of 50 projects) and value (18% of the EU contribution). The short implementation period (the main negativ factor for implementation, according to the findings in Annex 2) is only the “final” reason of failure for these projects. In fact, the reasons are more complex (see also the “Lessons learned” section).

<sup>15</sup> The General Directorate for Internal Affairs and International Relations within the Ministry of Administration and Interior has been appointed as Responsible Authority, replacing the Schengen Directorate from the Shengen Department, within the same ministry.

## PART III – REPORTING ON ACHIEVEMENTS

### 3.1. BORDER MANAGEMENT

*Priority 1 - Support for the further gradual establishment of the common integrated border management system as regards the checks on persons at and the surveillance of the external borders*

*Priority 2 - Support for the development and implementation of the national components of European Surveillance System for the external Borders and of a permanent European Patrol network at the southern maritime borders of the EU Member States*

3.1.1 What were the results achieved through the projects implemented at the level of these priorities, grouped by action?

Table n° 14

INDICATOR	OUTPUT*			RESULT		
<b>1. Means of transport</b>	<b>Number of means of transport acquired or upgraded</b>			<b>% of external border covered by the maintenance works for border corridor</b>		
	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline**	Overall at national level 2010***			
Tractors for maintenance of border corridor	12	0	12	n/a		
	<b>Number of means of transport acquired or upgraded</b>			<b>% of rapid intervention vessels modernized</b>		
	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010
Rapid intervention boats Harpoon 550 Open	20	0	20	33%	0	33%
<b>2. Border surveillance systems</b>	<b>Number of systems acquired or upgraded</b>			<b>length of the external borders covered (km)</b>		
	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010
Modernisation and procurement of new systems for border surveillance - pilot project at Border Police Sector Halmeu	1	0	1	35	0	35
<b>3. Operating equipment for border surveillance</b>	<b>Number of equipment acquired</b>			<b>length of the external borders covered (km)</b>		
	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010
Mobile center for coordination and communication (special vehicles)	1	0	1	n/a	0	n/a
	<b>Number of equipment acquired</b>			<b>% of equipment renewed out of the total equipment</b>		
	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010
Camouflage and protection equipment: kits for summer	5,000	n/a	7,962	n/a	n/a	n/a
Camouflage and protection equipment: backpacks	1,666	n/a	1,666	n/a	n/a	n/a
Purchasing of binoculars for daytime surveillance	400	n/a	400	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>4. Operating equipment for border checks</b>	<b>Number of equipment acquired</b>			<b>% of Border Crossing Points covered with modernised equipment</b>		
	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010
Spectral video comparators for examining travel documents	3	10	13	n/a	n/a	n/a
Portable compact kits for examined documents and visas (UV lamps)	220	456	676	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>5. Border infrastructure</b>	<b>Number of feasibility studies performed</b>			<b>% of feasibility studies performed from total necessary for investments in the period of 2010-2013 multiannual programming</b>		
	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010			
Feasibility studies	15	n/a	15	100%		
	<b>Number of Border Police Sectors Modernised</b>			<b>% of Border Police Sectors Modernized</b>		
	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010

INDICATOR	OUTPUT*			RESULT		
Modernisation of Border Police Sectors headquarters	3	18	32	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Number of modular constructions			Number of staff working in the modular constructions		
	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010
Containers for control activities in Border Crossing Point Iasi and Ulma	12	17	12	12	25	26
	Number of paddocks procured			% of total number of Border Police dogs hosted in the modular constructions		
	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010
Paddocks for police dogs	50	n/a	50	50 %	0	50 %

\*the overall presentation of indicators is exposed in Annex 1

\*\* it means the period July 2007 to December 2009

\*\*\* it means "overall achieved between January 2010 and June 2012"

## Priority 1

Within this priority, a number of five actions were envisaged. A number of three actions were successfully implemented: (Action 1) Building, rehabilitation of border police sectors headquarters – Design and execution of consolidation, rehabilitation and modernisation works; (Action 2) Increase of personnel equipment capacity regarding the outfit for camouflage and protection of the RBP personnel; (Action 13) Strengthening the control at external borders by using specific equipment. Implementation of two of the actions failed: (Action 3) Scanning equipment for detection of the hidden persons /illegal travellers in different transportation means; (Action 12) Increasing the security of the Otopeni Centre providing accommodation for aliens in public custody.

*Action 1* included 20 projects, clustered according to the following intervention types:

- Rehabilitation and modernisation of three Border Police Sectors headquarters: Sulina, Chilia and Lunga;
- Elaboration of feasibility studies for rehabilitation, consolidation, modernisation and repair works for the headquarters and quay of the Mangalia and Constanta Naval Groups and for other six Police Border Sectors headquarters (Fălciu, Dorohoi, Dărăbani, Valea Vișeului, Siret, Mehedinți);
- Elaboration of feasibility studies for three new Border Police Sectors headquarters (Tomești, Bivolari, Isaccea);
- Elaboration of feasibility studies for the building of helicopter landing platforms in six locations of the Border Police Territorial Services, respectively for one vessel garage and craft moorings at Galați;
- The procurement of modular-type of infrastructure (containers-type offices, 12 offices in total) for two Border Crossing Points (Ulma and Iași), where there are no appropriate buildings owned by the Border Police or available for rent;
- The procurement of paddocks for police dogs, capable to host up to 100 police dogs.

*Action 2* included two contracts, through which the following equipment was purchased:

- 5,000 camouflage kits for summer for the protection and camouflage of the personnel undertaking surveillance missions;
- 1,666 camouflage backpacks.

Although some steps were taken since 2007 for the procurement of camouflage and protection equipment for the personnel who is undertaking surveillance missions, the level of endowment remains insufficient, taking into account the fact such equipment has a limited lifecycle.

*Actions 12* and *Action 13* were introduced in the Annual Plan during the second revision, which became effective in May 2012. *Action 12* has failed during the contracting phase, due to

insufficient time left for implementation (including completion of the public procurement procedures). *Action 13* included two projects for the endowment of the Border Police with equipment for documents' examination and with 400 binoculars for daytime surveillance (8 x 30-type). The equipment for documents' examination consisted of three spectral video comparators VSC 40/HD/FS-type and 220 portable compact kits (UV lamps) for travelling documents' examination. The procurement of one spectral video comparator VSC 6000-type has failed during the contracting phase.

*Action 3* failed due to the contractor who could not fulfil the contractual obligations. The contractor did not manage to demonstrate, through the tests performed, the effectiveness of the human biofield detection system used for the scanning of railway cars in motion. The contract was terminated on 29<sup>th</sup> June 2012.

## **Priority 2**

This Priority comprised four Actions. Three of the Actions were successfully implemented, namely: Action 4 - Setting up the detection systems for surveillance (between Border Crossing Points /along the border); Action 5 - Control equipment for the border on-line communication system (mobile communication and coordination centres); Action 7 - Enhancement of naval mobility means. One Action was only partially implemented, namely Action 6 - Land mobility means.

*Action 4* aimed at implementing a pilot project for the integrated surveillance of the border. Depending on the results, this project is to be replicated, with financial support from the External Borders Fund, in areas of competence of other Border Police Sectors located on the external border with the Ukraine and the Republic of Moldavia. The integrated border surveillance system developed is a complex system, which consists of seven inter-operable subsystems. The system uses technology able to detect border crossings regardless of season or weather conditions. The equipment which constitutes the system provides continuous monitoring of the area, generating alerts in real time, which are identified by time, place and category on an electronic map. The system will facilitate the storage, visualisation, management and analysis of the alerts recorded. It is expected that the use of this system will result in a reduction of the operating costs generated by the technical instruments currently in use.

*Action 5* aimed at the procurement of 12 special vehicles equipped as communication and coordination centres. These mobile centres are used mainly to repair and maintain the communication equipment from the Border Police locations and for the extension of the radio coverage in certain areas which are insufficiently covered by the fixed telecommunication systems located at the external borders.

*Action 6* comprised two projects. The project which aimed at the procurement of 12 tractors and associated agricultural equipment for the maintenance of the border corridor was implemented successfully. The project on the procurement of new vehicles for the border control operational activities of the Romanian Border Police (which was introduced at the first revision of the annual programme, in February 2012) has failed during the contracting phase, due to the insufficient time left for the delivery of the vehicles, given that no car dealer had in stock the envisaged number of such vehicles.

*Action 7*, which aimed at the modernisation of 20 rapid intervention boats (Harpoon Open 550-type), that are mainly used on the river Prut, on the Danube and in the Danube Delta, at the borders with the Republic of Moldavia and Ukraine, was successfully implemented. The need to modernise this type of boats was justified by the depreciation of the engines and by the new European rules aiming at reducing gradually the use of two-stroke type of engines.

**3.1.2.** To what extent are the achievements of the 2010 annual programme consistent with the initially set objectives in the multi-annual programme and in the annual programme in question? (Please detail)

The correspondence between the programme objectives and the results achieved, which demonstrates the correlation between the initial objectives and the results is presented in the following table:

**Table n° 15**

No. crt.*	Objectives Multiannual Programme 2010-2013	Objectives Annual Programme 2010	Results achieved through the Annual Programme 2010
1	Promoting quality management and good services and facilities in terms of infrastructure and premises rehabilitation of Border Police locations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ensuring appropriate working environment for the border police staff, according to the EU standards</li> <li>- creating the adequate infrastructure needed for the functioning and maintenance of the naval mobility equipment used for border surveillance and control</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- modernisation of the headquarters of three Border Police Sectors</li> <li>- elaboration of fifteen feasibility studies for the modernisation /building of new headquarters for Border Police Sectors and for one Territorial Border Police Service; for building new vessel docking facilities for the Vessel Groups in Constanta and Mangalia; building of one fluvial vessel docking facility and six helicopter landing platforms.</li> <li>- procurement of twelve modulare-type building facilities (container-type) for control activities in two Border Crossing Points;</li> <li>- procurement of one hundred paddocks for police dogs;</li> </ul>
2	Strengthening the operational capacity for surveillance of the Border Police units	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- improved working conditions for the RBP personnel</li> <li>- improved border control through efficient distribution of material resources</li> <li>- ensuring the consistency with surveillance methods in other Member States of the European Union</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- procurement of 5,000 camouflage kits for summer for protection and camouflage of personnel executing surveillance missions</li> <li>- procurement of 1,666 camouflage backpacks</li> <li>- procurement of 400 binoculars for daytime surveillance (8 x 30-type)</li> </ul>
3	Strengthening the systematic checks of the travelers at the Border Crossing Points on entry and exit flows through the procurement and installation of scanning equipment for the detection of the hidden persons /illegal travelers in different transportation means	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- improved technique used by the border police personnel within the operative structures for fulfilling the control tasks</li> <li>- increased level of detection of false and counterfeit documents used by travellers which are crossing the border illegally</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- procurement of three spectral video comparators VSC 40/HD/FS-type</li> <li>- procurement of 220 portable compact kits (UV lamps) for travelling documents' examination</li> </ul>
4	Strengthening and future development of detection systems for surveillance between Border Crossing Points or along the external border and upgrading the special thermo vision surveillance capabilities of mobile Border Police units.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- implementing modern technologies</li> <li>- generating real-time information</li> <li>- streamlining operational activities and human resources</li> <li>- improving the operative support in different types of action areas</li> <li>- increasing the level of detection of travellers crossing the border illegally</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- implementation of a pilot project consisting of a land border surveillance system covering 35 km, within the Border Police Sector Halmeu (the system comprises seven integrated surveillance sub-systems)</li> </ul>
5	Improving the communication capabilities of the Border Police units in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- improving the radio coverage</li> <li>- improving the operative support in different types of action areas</li> <li>- securing the stable functioning of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- procurement of twelve special vehicles equipped as communication and coordination centres</li> </ul>

No. crt.*	Objectives Multiannual Programme 2010-2013	Objectives Annual Programme 2010	Results achieved through the Annual Programme 2010
	order to increase the operative support for the surveillance activities in different types of action areas.	the communication systems and equipment located at the external borders - implementation and use of modern technologies	
6	Ensuring a sufficient number of land mobility means.	- improving the surveillance and control activity at the borders - ensuring optimal conditions for border surveillance through the proper maintenance of the border corridor	- procurement of twelve tractors and associated agricultural equipment for the maintenance of the border corridor
7	Modernisation of naval mobility means.	- improving the quality of the first line surveillance missions - use of modern technologies - increasing the autonomy of the naval intervention units related to surveillance /patrol /interception - providing flexibility and adaptability of the naval mobility means to the target areas	- modernisation of 20 rapid intervention boats (Harpoon Open 550-type)

\*the number of the objective as provided within the Multiannual Programme 2010-2013

**3.1.3.** To what extent did the projects and the actions, through their results, contribute to improving overall border management in Romania? In answering, please refer to the outputs and results at section 3.1.1 above.

The project for procurement of twelve special vehicles equipped as communication and coordination centres has led to the achievement of the objectives initially set, namely improving the operative support in different types of action areas and increasing the radio coverage for securing the best conditions for the operative activities of the Romanian Border Police.

Also, the tractors and associated equipment for securing the maintenance of the border corridor, which were purchased under Action 6 are in line with the requirements set initially and with the requirements of the Schengen Catalogue and provide for the necessary conditions for border surveillance activities through the proper maintenance of the border corridor. The project aiming at the modernisation of the speed intervention boats has an important role in increasing the surveillance capacity at the blue border and in providing an integrated and efficient surveillance system, which takes account of the evolving character of the cross-border criminality. The project provided resources to modernise one third of the existing fleet, the rest of the fleet will follow under a similar project financed under 2011 Annual Programme.

### 3.2. VISA POLICY AND MANAGEMENT OF MIGRATION FLOWS ABROAD

**Priority 3 – Support for issuing of visas and tackling of illegal immigration, including the detection of false or falsified documents by enhancing the activities organised by the consular and other services of the Member States in third countries**

**3.2.1.** What were the results achieved through the projects implemented at the level of this priority, grouped by action?

**Table n° 16**

INDICATOR	OUTPUT			RESULT				
	Number of visa section in consular posts new /renovated			Number of visas issued at new or renovated premises			Average waiting time for visa issuance (days)	
10. Consular infrastructure	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level AP 2010	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level AP 2010	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline
Consular section in Riad renovated at Schengen standards	5	0	16, from which 11 through Schengen Facility: Moscow, Cairo, Damascus, Ankara, Sankt Petersburg, Odessa, Cahul, Bălți, Tbilisi, Belgrade, Doha	1,726	1,557	1,726	5 days	7 days
Consular section in Shanghai renovated at Schengen standards				1,727	4,098	1,727	5-12 days	9-25 days
Consular section in Tirana renovated at Schengen standards				1,093	2,759	1,093	4 days	4 days
Consular section in Taskent renovated at Schengen standards				275	349	275	5 days	5 days
Consular section in Kuwait renovated at Schengen standards				1,405	1,209	1,405	1-2 days	4-5 days
	Number ICT systems developed or upgraded			Number of visas issued at new or renovated premises			Average waiting time for visa issuance (days)	
	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level AP 2010	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level AP 2010	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline
Upgrade and optimise 1 system for video surveillance within the consular sections (74 locations)	1	0	8 (4 through Schengen Facility)	not applicable				
Upgrade and optimize 1 system for voice and alerts within the consulate sections (74 locations)	3	0						

\* the overall presentation of indicators is exposed in Annex 1

Under this Priority, a single Action was implemented, namely Action 8 - Continuing the upgrade of the Romanian consular offices. A number of seven projects were implemented. Five projects aimed at upgrading and modernisation of five Romanian consular offices and two projects aimed at optimisation and upgrading of video surveillance, telephone and alarm systems in 74 Romanian consular offices. The action represents a follow-up of the initiative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on procurement and modernisation of the buildings used for the consular offices, an initiative that was supported primarily through the Schengen Facility financial instrument. The main objective of this initiative is the assurance of quality management and services within the process of visa issuing by complying with the standards of the Schengen Visa Code.

**3.2.2.** To what extent are the achievements of the 2010 annual programme consistent with the initially set objectives in the multi-annual programme and in the annual programme in question? (Please detail)



The correspondence between the programme objectives and the results achieved, which demonstrates the correlation between the initial objectives and the results is presented in the following table:

Table n° 17

No. crt.*	Objectives Multiannual Programme 2010-2013	Objectives Annual Programme 2010	Results obtained through the Annual Programme 2010
9	Continuing the implementation of the Schengen Standards within the Romanian Consular Offices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- improving and modernising the Consular Offices and the consular personnel training centre;</li> <li>- procurement of buildings for the functioning of the Consular Offices</li> <li>- procurement of security systems and other specific equipment for the Consular Offices.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- renovation of the Consular section of the Romanian Embassy in Riad</li> <li>- renovation of the premises of the General Consulate in Shanghai</li> <li>-renovation of the Consular section of the Romanian Embassy in Tirana</li> <li>- renovation of the Consular section of the Romanian Embassy in Tashkent</li> <li>- renovation of the premises of the Consular section in Kuwait</li> <li>- infrastructure optimisation and upgrading of the video surveillance systems</li> <li>- infrastructure optimisation and upgrading of the telephone and alarm systems</li> </ul>

\*the number of the objective as provided within the Multiannual Programme 2010-2013

**3.2.3.** To what extent did the projects and the actions, through their results, contribute to improving visa issuing and preventing irregular entry into the EU? In answering, please refer to the outputs and results at section 3.2.1 above.

The projects implemented under Priority 3 achieved the initially planned objectives, as specified within the Multiannual Programme and within the revised versions of the 2010 Annual Programme. Thus, the implementation has resulted in the improvement of the management of the consular services through the re-arrangement of the workspaces to allow for the operational activities to be performed in accordance with the standards, regulations and practices of the European Union. Also, the projects have led to an increased efficiency of the consulates' activities in the non-Schengen areas and to an enhanced perimetral and informational security of the Romanian consulates, therefore implicitly to an increased security level at the external border. These improvements of the activity should also lead to the increase of the operational capacity within the framework of the regional consular cooperation.

### 3.3. DEVELOPMENT OF IT SYSTEMS SUPPORTING BORDER MANAGEMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF MIGRATION FLOWS

#### Priority 4 – Support for the establishment of IT systems required for the implementation of EU legal instruments in the field of external borders and visas

3.3.1. What were the results achieved through the projects implemented at the level of this priority, grouped by action?

Table n° 18

INDICATOR	OUTPUT			RESULT		
<b>2. Border surveillance systems</b>	<b>Number of systems acquired or upgraded</b>			<b>Number of Airport Border Crossing Points covered out of the total</b>		
	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010
Traffic monitoring system in the airport crossing points from "Aurel Vlaicu" and "Henri Coanda" airports	1	0	1	n/a		
<b>3. Operating equipment for border surveillance</b>	<b>Number of equipment acquired</b>			<b>% of equipment from total necessary</b>		
	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010
Laptops	179	75	179	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>6. SIS</b>	<b>% of EBF contribution to total investment undertaken to support development of SIS</b>			<b>% of successful connection tests</b>		
Hardware and software for upgrading N.SIS II to ICD 3.0	0.41%			100 %		
<b>8. Other ICT systems</b>	<b>Number of other ICT systems developed or upgraded</b>			<b>Number of Border Police structures endowed with the video system</b>		
	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010
Video-conference system	1	1	1	71	21	71
	<b>Number of other ICT systems developed or upgraded</b>			<b>% increase of data transport speed</b>		
	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010
Voice-Data Communication System in Caras Severin county	1	0	1	100%	n/a	100%
	<b>Number of other ICT systems developed or upgraded</b>			<b>% of persons trained from the total dedicated/ responsible</b>		
	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010
Radio-license HTZ WARFARE and training for radio software design	1	0	1	24%	18%	24%
	<b>Number of licences with unlimited reporting number</b>			<b>Number of BP structures benefiting by licences</b>		
	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010
Qlik View Software	15	5	20	105	1	105
	<b>Number of licences purchased</b>			<b>Number of BP structures benefiting by licences</b>		
	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010
i2 iBase Software	30	0	30	57	0	57

\* the overall presentation of indicators is exposed in Annex 1

Under this Priority a number of four Actions were envisaged. Two of the Actions were successfully implemented: Action 10 - National Component N.SIS II compatibility with the new version of The Central System SIS II; Action 14 - New logistical and latest technologies methods for analysing the dynamics of the illegal migration within the area of competence of the

Romanian Border Police. Two of the Actions were only partially implemented: Action 9 - Procurement /upgrade of the interactive systems for operational situations' analysis and Action 15 - Extension and improvement of the capabilities of the IT&C systems.

Action 9 has comprised four projects. The first project aimed at the development of a video conference system inter-connected at the level of the Romanian Border Police structures and the integration of the system within the national video conference system of the Ministry of Administration and Interior. The system was installed in 71 locations of the Romanian Border Police (55 Border Police Sectors, 11 Territorial Inspectorates and Services of the Border Police, four Schools of the Border Police and the General Inspectorate of the Border Police). The system allows for an increased interactivity of the personnel within the Romanian Border Police in the context of operative activities and for training activities.

The second project consisted of procurement and modernisation of the interactive systems for monitoring and analysis of the traffic operative situation at the Airport Border Crossing Point (covering "Aurel Vlaicu" and "Henri Coanda" airports) in Bucharest. The system contributes to a more efficient management of the traveller flows at the external borders, of the specific control activities and to the permanent surveillance of traveller inflows in order to identify the persons that will be subject to the second line of verification.

The third project within this Action consisted of procurement of two systems, simulator-type, for the training of the Border Police operators in the use of the special vehicles equipped with thermo-vision surveillance equipment – ARTEMIS. The project has failed. The contract has been terminated on 17 July 2012 due to the contractor, who could not fulfil the contractual obligations. The justification provided was the insufficient time left for the manufacturing and delivery of some of the system's components.

The fourth project within this Action consisted of the procurement of 179 laptops for securing the necessary technical support for border surveillance operative activities, especially through the provision of improved access to databases for the Border Police teams performing field missions.

The Action 10, targeting SIS, comprised one project that was implemented through three contracts: one contract for the procurement of hardware equipment and software products and two contracts for securing the on-going maintenance of the actual version of NIS and the compatibility with the requirements imposed by the ICD 3.0 interface standard and the DTS 3.0 technical specifications.

Actions 14 and 15 were introduced at the second revision of the 2010 Annual Programme, which has become effective in May 2012. Action 14 consisted of two projects: The extension of the statistic reporting and data analysis software platform (Qlik View) and the upgrading and procurement of new software licences i2 iBase-type. Within the project, a number of 15 Qlik View licences for unlimited number of reports, 146 Qlik View licences for limited number of reports and 30 i2 iBase licences were purchased and a number of 71 i2 iBase licences were upgraded.

Action 15 consisted of four projects. Two projects have been successfully implemented (Increase of the transport capacity of the radio-relay equipment for the Voice-Data Communication System in Caras Severin county and procurement of training services for radio software design and upgrade of the HTZ WARFARE license. The other two projects of the Action (Purchase of radio-relay equipment for Voice-Data Communication at the North-Eastern border and Digital Communication System for the National Coordination Centre) have failed during the contracting phase.

The rationale behind the project that seeks to increase the transport capacity of the radio-relay equipment for the Voice-Data Communication Systems in Caras Severin county was the fact that, due to the high volume of data traffic within the fix surveillance system located on the Danube and within the mobile radio-communications sub-system, many delays and even blockages of the data transport system occurred. In the case of the HTZ WARFARE project, the introduction within the IT and digital radio communication sub-systems and of new, more performant

technologies has imposed the introduction of the management of the communication resources through dedicated applications, in order to allow for a corresponding level of software design.

**3.3.2.** To what extent are the achievements of the 2010 annual programme consistent with the initially set objectives in the multi-annual programme and in the annual programme in question? (Please detail)

The correspondence between the programme objectives and the results achieved, which demonstrates the correlation between the initial objectives and the results is presented in the following table:

**Table n° 19**

No. crt.*	Objectives Multiannual Programme 2010-2013	Objectives Annual Programme 2010	Results obtained through the Annual Programme 2010
10	Improve the tools and methods used to investigate crimes related to the illegal migration and cross-border traffic.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improvement of training activities for operative missions</li> <li>- Ensure an adequate level of knowledge in the border surveillance area for the Border Police staff</li> <li>- Improvement of the cooperation between the institutions within the Ministry of Administration and Interior regarding the activities for combating the illegal migration and cross-border criminality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- procurement /modernisation of the interactive systems for the analysis of the operative situation – video conference system</li> <li>- monitoring systems for the traffic surveillance in the Airport Border Crossing Point covering “Aurel Vlaicu” and “Henri Coanda” airports in Bucharest</li> </ul>
11	Enhance the operative capacity of the Border Police staff for performing adequate data base interrogation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- providing the necessary technical support for specific border surveillance activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- procurement of laptops</li> </ul>
12	Enhance the methods used by the Romanian Border Police staff in order to support the preparation and execution of the operative activities conducted by law enforcement structures from the General Inspectorate of the Border Police.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- improvement of the Romanian Border Police analysis capacity related to the dynamics of the illegal migration and improvement of the decision making process and rapid information exchange within the inter-institution and international cooperation on the management of the migration flows</li> <li>- improvement of the risk analysis system</li> <li>- ensuring the continuous qualification and training of the Border Police staff for securing an efficient use of the specific technical facilities meant for border control activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Extending the software platform for statistical reporting and data analysis (Qlik View)</li> <li>- Upgrading and procurement of new i2 iBase soft licences</li> <li>- purchasing of training services for radio software design and upgrade of the HTZ WARFARE license</li> </ul>
13	Promotion of efficient, real-time consultation of databases at the Border Crossing Points through the large scale use of IT systems, such as the Schengen Information Systems (SIS) and the Visa Information Systems (VIS) and through an efficient, real time exchange of information between all Border Crossing Points along the external borders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- upgrading the management solution of the national component of N.SIS II</li> <li>- adding new security and management functions for the users of the NISA system</li> <li>- upgrading the national copy of SIS II according to the databases' servers applications' updates for connecting to the new SIS II version</li> <li>- extending and improving the IT&amp;C systems' capacities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- procurement of hardware equipment and software products for updating the national component of N.SIS II in line with the requirements of ICD 3.0</li> <li>- on-going maintenance services for the current NISA version with a view to ensure the compatibility with the requirements imposed by the ICD 3.0 interface standard</li> <li>- on-going maintenance services for the actual version of SIS II, testing services with SIS II and support in data transmission to SIS II</li> <li>- increase of the transport capacity of the radio-relay equipment for the Voice-Data Communication System in Caras Severin county</li> </ul>

\*the number of the objective as provided within the Multiannual Programme 2010-2013

- 3.3.3.** To what extent did the projects and the actions, through their results, contribute to the development of the IT systems necessary for the implementation of EU instruments in the field of external borders and visas? Please breakdown for SIS, VIS and, where applicable, other IT systems. In answering, please refer to the outputs and results at section 3.3.1 above.

### **SIS Development**

The development of the Schengen Information System in Romania was achieved mainly through the Schengen Facility programme, during 2009-2010. Thus, a National Informatic Alert System (NISA) was established, compatible with the second generation Schengen Information System (SIS II), which contains alerts of national interest and of Schengen interest, introduced by the competent national authorities. Also, within the Ministry of Administration and Interior the National SIS Centre was established and became operational. It is responsible for managing the informatic system and ensures the functioning of the NISA on a 24 hours/7 days basis, so that the system can be integrated into SIS II, at the European level.

Due to the modifications in the implementation calendar of the SIS II Central System, which currently stipulates that the system will become operational by March 2013 and also due to the changes in the technical specifications at central level, namely DTS 3.0 and ICD 3.0, it was necessary to start preparing the assurance of compatibility between the NSIS and the central SIS II. The project funded under the 2010 Annual Programme has contributed to ensuring the compatibility of N.SIS with the central SIS II, with a view to meeting the requirements imposed by the implementation at the level of the central SIS II of the interface standard ICD 3.0 and of the technical specifications DTS 3.0. This will have a direct impact on the N.SIS II interfacing with the central system and with the IT systems of the national institutions with responsibilities in the framework of SIS II.

Consequently, all the components foreseen in the architecture of NISA have become compatible with the new version of SIS II, including with the WAP component that ensures data consultation by mobile users. Also, the functions concerning security and management of the users' rights were extended with a view to integrate all the national systems which provide or consult data using NISA and the PKI infrastructures corresponding to these systems, through the central PKI of the Ministry of Administration and Interior. Currently, all connectivity tests were entirely successful.

### **Risk analysis at the Romanian Border Police level**

The management of information flows plays an important role for the efficiency of information exchange between the authorities responsible for the border management. The development and implementation of an online IT system of the Romanian Border Police had as starting point the measures contained by the National Strategy for Accessing the Schengen Area and the need to comply with the Schengen requirements. The procurement projects for Qlik View and i2 iBase risk analysis software are contributing to the development of the capacity of the statistic analysis structures within the Romanian Border Police to centralise and process the data received and for performing different types of reporting. Also, the projects contribute to the integration of the information resulting from various IT systems and to the improvement of the cooperation between the Romanian Border Police structures. Thus, it leads to an improved process of strategic decision-making by allowing the analysis of data from different perspectives relevant to the border security.

## Videokonference system of the Romanian Border Police

The project financed through the 2010 Annual Programme allows for the video interaction, in real time, between all the concerned operative structures of the Border Police, both at horizontal and vertical level, to the top hierarchical level of the General Inspectorate of the Border Police located in Bucharest. This allows the real-time analysis of the operative situations by the central level and by the Territorial Inspectorates level. Information dissemination of different specific cases between the Border Police Sectors can be easily performed. The system facilitates substantial savings of time and financial resource through the reduction of the travelling needed for meetings, reporting and information dissemination.

### 3.4. TRAINING, RISK ANALYSIS AND STRATEGY SUPPORT

#### *Priority 5 – Support for effective and efficient application of relevant EU legal instruments in the field of external borders and visas, in particular*

3.4.1. What were the results achieved through the projects implemented at the level of this priority, grouped by action?

Table n° 20

INDICATOR	OUTPUT			RESULT		
	Number of implemented standards			% of Border Police structures certified for quality management		
2. Training and risk analysis	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010
Quality Management System	2	0	2	100%	0	100%

\* the overall presentation of indicators is exposed in Annex 1

This Priority has consisted of a single Action, namely Action 11 - New manual for the Quality Management within the Romanian Border Police, which has comprised one project, implemented through three contracts: Consultancy /support for the elaboration and implementation of the Manual for Quality Management; Certification of the conformity of the quality management system implemented at the level of the Romanian Border Police; Training courses /certification for a number of 12 officers to act as managers of the quality management systems and training courses /certification for a number of 35 officers to act as auditors in the field of quality.

3.4.2. To what extent are the achievements of the 2010 annual programme consistent with the initially set objectives in the multi-annual programme and in the annual programme in question? (Please detail)

The correspondence between the programme objectives and the results achieved, which demonstrates the correlation between the initial objectives and the results is presented in the following table:

Table n° 21

No. crt.*	Objectives Multiannual Programme 2010-2013	Objectives Annual Programme 2010	Results obtained through the Annual Programme 2010
16	Improving the quality management activities specific to the Romanian Border Police on the component of control and supervision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Adoption of the EU standards in the field of quality management</li> <li>- Establishment of a general policy regarding quality</li> <li>- Increasing the impact of prevention activities in the field of illegal migration in Romania</li> <li>- Improvement of the management of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Certification of conformity of the quality management system</li> <li>- Training courses /certification for 12 officers to act as managers of the quality management systems and for 35 officers to act as auditors in the field of quality</li> <li>- Consultancy /support for the</li> </ul>

No. crt.*	Objectives Multiannual Programme 2010-2013	Objectives Annual Programme 2010	Results obtained through the Annual Programme 2010
		border surveillance and control and of the illegal traffic of persons and goods; - Prevention of and fight against corruption; - Improvement of human resources management and of border surveillance and control procedures	elaboration and implementation of the Quality Management Manual

\*the number of the objective as provided within the Multiannual Programme 2010-2013

**3.4.3.** To what extent did the projects and the actions, through their results, contribute to improving the application of the EU standards in the field of external borders and visas in Romania and supporting overall strategy development by your administration in this area, including risk assessment? In answering, please refer to the outputs and results at section 3.4.1 above.

The objective of this project consisted of promotion, development and implementation of new quality management standards within all the structures of the Romanian Border Police. The implementation of the quality management system at the level of the General Inspectorate of Border Police represents an innovation for the structures subordinated to the Ministry of Administration and Interior. The quality management system allows for the permanent alignment of the processes ongoing at the level of the institution to the operational and legislative requirements and guidelines in the field of border management, both at the national and European level. It contributes to the general strengthening of the rigour of the activity. Consequently, the project implementation represents an important assumption for the general improvement of the Border Police activity, including in the field of risk analysis-based strategy development.

### 3.5. Overall results achieved with the Fund's intervention

#### 3.5.1. Please insert an overview table presenting the overall achievements through the Fund's intervention.

Table n° 22

Overall results of the External Border Fund Annual Programme 2010, aggregated by priority<sup>16</sup>

Priority / Common core indicator	Outputs	Results
<b>Priority 1</b>		
5. Border infrastructure	3 headquarters of Border Police Sectors modernised	number of staff working in modernised Border Police Sectors headquarters
	15 feasibility studies elaborated (for modernisation /construction of headquarters for Sectors /Vessel Groups /Territorial Inspectorate of Border Police; for building quay facilities for 2 Vessel Groups and for 1 vessel garage and craft mooring facility; for building 6 helicopter landing platforms)	the necessary feasibility studies for the total investments in border infrastructure planned for the programming period 2010-2013 performed 100 %
	12 containers for control activities for 2 Border Crossing Points procured	number of staff working in the modular offices
	100 paddocks for police dogs procured	% of total number of Border Police dogs hosted in the paddocks
3. Operating equipment for border surveillance	5,000 camouflage kits for summer procured 1,666 camouflage backpacks procured	% of equipment renewed out of the total equipment
4. Operating equipment for border checks	3 spectral video comparators VSC 40/HD/FS-type procured 220 portable compact kits for travelling documents' examination procured	% of Border Crossing Points covered with modernised equipment
3. Operating equipment for border surveillance	400 binoculars for daytime surveillance (8 x 30-type) procured	% of equipment renewed out of the total equipment
<b>Priority 2</b>		
2. Border surveillance systems	1 pilot project for integrated surveillance of land border over 35 kilometres implemented (includes 7 integrated surveillance subsystems)	7.2 % of the length of the external borders covered Average intervention time (between the alert and arrival on the spot) reduced from 60 to 45 minutes; Average waiting time for visa issuance decreased from 6 to 4 days
3. Operating equipment for border surveillance	12 mobile coordination and communication centres (special vehicles) procured	% external land borders covered
1. Means of transport	12 tractors and associated agricultural equipment for the maintenance of the border corridor procured	% of external border covered in terms of maintenance works for the border corridor
	20 rapid intervention boats (Harpoon Open 550-type) modernised	33 % of the fleet of rapid intervention boats modernised
<b>Priority 3</b>		
10. Consular infrastructure	5 consular sections upgraded and modernised at Schengen standards	total number of visas issued at new or renovated premises – between 6,226 and 9,972
	1 video surveillance system for consular offices (74 locations) – upgraded and improved	not applicable
	1 telephone and alarm system for consular offices (74 locations) – upgraded and improved	not applicable
<b>Priority 4</b>		
8. Other ICT systems	1 video conference system for 71 Border Police locations procured and installed	71 BP structures endowed with video conference system
	15 Qlik View licences for unlimited number of reports procured 146 Qlik View licences for limited number of reports procured	105 Border Police structures benefiting of Qlik View licences
	30 i2 iBase licences procured 71 i2 iBase licences upgraded	57 Border Police structures benefiting of i2 iBase licences
	1 Voice-Data Communication System (Caras Severin) - transport capacity of the radio-relay equipment upgraded	data transport speed increased by 100 %
	1 HTZ WARFARE license - upgraded Training services in radio software design for 6 officers delivered	24 % of the number of dedicated staffs trained in radio software design
3. Operating equipment for border surveillance	179 laptops procured	11 % of total equipment needed
2. Border surveillance systems	1 traffic monitoring system for the Bucharest Airports Border Crossing Point implemented	Number of Airport Border Crossing Points covered out of the total

<sup>16</sup> Please also see Annex 1



Priority / Common core indicator	Outputs	Results
6. SIS	Hardware equipment and software products for the upgrading of N.SIS II to the requirements of ICD 3.0 and DTS 3.0 On-going maintenance services for the actual version of SINS and ensuring compatibility with ICD 3.0 interface standard and the DTS 3.0 technical specifications - delivered On-going maintenance services for the actual version of the national copy of SIS II, testing SIS II and support for data transmission to SIS II - delivered	connectivity tests 100 % successful; a number of 11 national institutional stakeholders involved
<b>Priority 5</b>		
12. Training and risk analysis	Quality Management System at the level of the Romanian Border Police implemented	100 % out of the total number of Border Police structures with legal personality (7 structures) certified for Quality Management
	Quality Management Manual elaborated and implemented	
	Training courses /certification for 12 officers as Managers of Quality Management Systems Training courses /certification for 35 officers as Auditors in the field of quality	

### 3.5.2. How do you assess the results of section 3.5.1 in the national context of the implementation of the External Borders Fund?

- Neutral  
 Positive  
 Very positive  
 Excellent

### 3.5.3. Please comment on the overall results achieved (as presented in Table n° 22) in relation to your initially set expectations as stated in the annual programme.

The general results obtained are very positive from the perspective that the 2010 Annual Programme was the first annual programming exercise within the External Borders Fund in which Romania has participated, with the inherent difficulties of “getting into the rythm”. Thus, the level of use of 82% of the available European funding reflects the consequences of some delays encountered in implementation, but especially the substantial savings generated through the public procurement within the context of the economic crisis. In practical terms, through the corrective measures applied, which consisted of the two programme revisions, a counterbalance to the savings has been achieved, which in turn has been reflected in an improved absorption rate. But on the other hand, the accumulation of delays, due to various reasons and throughout the entire life cycle of the annual programme, represented the main reason for which some of the projects, most of them introduced through the programme revisions, have failed to be implemented (see also section 2.5.6.).

In addition, it is worth mentioning the fact that the results achieved, including the ones corresponding to projects introduced through the revisions of the annual programme are fully consistent with the objectives initially set through the multiannual programme and, therefore, are highly relevant to the Romanian context. Finally, the immediate results are all of very good quality. In the cases in which the implementation was done under time pressure, there was no abdication from quality in favour of money spending.

### 3.6. CASE STUDIES/BEST PRACTICES

#### 3.6.1. Important /successful projects funded in the annual programme 2010

##### **PILOT PROJECT - INTEGRATED BORDER SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM**

In order to strengthen the operational and intervention capabilities of the Romanian Border Police, a pilot project was developed for a specific EU external border sector (Halmeu). The project is complementary to other systems developed to date. The project title is "Integrated Border surveillance" and covers 35 kilometers of border with Ukraine, in the extreme northwest part of the country. The objectives of this project are:

- Detect all illegal activities related to border crossing;
- Monitor the preparatory activities, identification of activities, based on recorded data;
- Detect all persons that are involved in illegal activities nearby the border points;
- Reduce the intervention time in a predetermined perimeter;

The Border Integrated Surveillance system comprises several subsystems, closely linked:

- Motion Detection Subsystem with embedded sensing element (optic fiber)
- Fixed surveillance subsystem – terminals
- Portable motion detection sensors subsystem for the border and transfer of images to the central unit (dispatch)
- Mobile surveillance tower subsystem
- Vehicle surveillance mobile subsystem
- Dispatch subsystem
- Communications subsystem

The system is complementary to the Optronic Recognition System with Mast Installation (SORIC), currently available in the border sector. At least two subsystems are simultaneously in use, increasing the accuracy of daily operations. For instance, when an alert is generated by the optic fiber, verifications can be performed by using the surveillance subsystem with terminals or through the SORIC system. The motion detection subsystem with embedded sensing elements is a national novelty, providing highly accurate data. Moreover, the integrated system has an increased capacity of mobility for investigating and monitoring risk areas, permanently evolving. Thus, if there is suspicion /knowledge that in a particular area illegal activities are to be organised, then several subsystems can be transferred (i.e. mobile tower, mobile sensors, vehicle surveillance subsystem), which can ensure an increased border surveillance. Through the communication subsystem, all data collected from the other subsystems are transferred in real time to the central unit (dispatch).

Since the system is intended to provide permanent monitoring capacity (24/7/365), it has been equipped with several safety features, to ensure its autonomy: batteries for each of the subsystems (in use 24-48 hours) and electrical generator installed at the Border Police Sector headquarters, for the emergency cases of energy grid failure (exceeding 24 hours).

It is expected that the Integrated Border Surveillance system will determine lower operational costs as physical surveillance in the open field has been replaced with interventions to be carried out only in case of confirmed suspicion, supported by data provided through the subsystems. The most important expected benefit is the practical testing of the effectiveness of the various subsystems, which will be replicated in different combinations in the future, in areas with specific topography and vegetation characteristics, depending on the results achieved in this pilot project.

## **VIDEO –CONFERENCE SYSTEM OF THE ROMANIAN BORDER POLICE**

The Project, funded under the 2010 Annual Programme, enables permanent video interaction, among all Border Police operational structures, both at horizontal and vertical level, including the top hierarchical structure - the General Inspectorate in Bucharest. It is worth mentioning the novelty of the system for the Border Police Sectors (the operative level of the institution). There is very positive feedback from using the system, which makes it very valuable for the staff on the ground. Also, the videoconference system is interconnected with the conference system of the Ministry of Administration and Interior.

The main benefits of the system include: the ability to analyse in real-time operative situations by the central structure in Bucharest and by the Territorial Border Police Inspectorates, recently established on each border with the neighboring states. The system allows for direct dissemination of information related to the various specific cases between the Border Police Sectors. The system allows substantial savings on time and financial resources, by reducing the time for meetings organised in the territory, for reporting, dissemination of information.

## **QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AT THE LEVEL OF THE GENERAL INSPECTORATE OF BORDER POLICE**

Further development of the institutional capacity is a top priority of the Romanian Border Police, in the perspective of adopting the Schengen acquis in the field of external border control and surveillance, in accordance with best practice at EU level. The Romanian Border Police initiated a project aiming at designing, developing and implementing a new quality management system. The project seeks to promote, develop and implement new standards for quality management in all structures of the Romanian Border Police. The quality management system provides support in risk management processes, identifying and eliminating non-compliant aspects. It supports the use of corrective measures, introduces preventive measures to eliminate the causes of potential non-compliant aspects. The system allows monitoring of performance at the level of the different border police structures. All these aspects contribute to an improved decision-making process and the establishment of unitary professional practice. In addition, the system enables the development and maintenance of systems for collecting, storing, processing, updating and dissemination of data and financial information. It also contributes to providing adequate information to the public, contributing to the transparency of public funds' management.

This system contributes to ensuring adequate quality levels of the activity of the Border Police in terms of regularity, effectiveness and efficiency, helping to protect the public funds against losses due to error, waste, abuse or fraud. The quality management system enables continuous alignment of the processes within the institution and legislative requirements, operational guidelines at both national and European level in the field of border management. It is worth mentioning that this quality management system is a novelty in the Ministry of Administration and Interior and its subordinated structures.

### **3.6.2. Description of best practices derived from the implementation of the External Borders Fund**

Following implementation of the first Annual Programme within the External Border Fund it appeared, at the level of the Responsible Authority, that is more effective to have in place a unified management of all the funds for the Technical Assistance within the SOLID General Programme.

Regarding contracting of works / services / supplies within the financed projects, there was improved efficiency for the specific cases where the contracting has been performed under framework contracts for those interventions that have a repetitive nature.

Although it was not a specific requirement imposed by the Fund, it is worth mentioning that the beneficiaries have been in favour of using extensively the electronic procurement procedures, a practice in place during the previous Schengen Facility program, which led to a more efficient procurement process in general.

### **3.7. LESSONS LEARNED**

#### **3.7.1. Description of less successful projects, among the projects funded in the annual programme 2010**

There are four projects and “a half” (one lot within a project where contracting of two lots was initially planned) for which the contracting failed. There are two projects that failed in implementation. They all fall under the category “projects with limited success”. The main reason for the non-contracted projects is the insufficient time remaining for implementation, from 30 May 2012, when the projects were officially approved<sup>17</sup>.

The first project that failed in implementation envisaged the procurement and installation of human biofield detection equipment, for a railways border crossing point. The equipment was supposed to detect illegal immigrants through scanning. But the technology produced by the system’s manufacturer proved to be insufficiently tested. During the commissioning tests, the error rate was considered unacceptable by the Border Police, so the contract was terminated.

The second project aimed at procuring simulators to facilitate training in using the thermo-vision vehicles ARTEMIS, owned by the Romanian Border Police. It appeared that there was not enough time for production and delivery of the sensors that were part of the simulators. The supply contract was signed on May 3, 2012

#### **3.7.2. Lessons learned**

**3.7.2.1.** Please describe what are the lessons learned and practices developed for the future both in terms of Fund/project management and in terms of practices developed for the management of border/visa.

Given the fact that the 2010 Annual Programme was the first time when Romania participated within the Fund, the programming exercise proved to be rather complex. The Romanian institutions involved in the implementation of the Fund have implemented in the last previous 5-7 years complex projects co-financed under Phare and Schengen Facility programmes. The mechanisms for implementing these programs have created a strong "institutional memory". The External Borders Fund provisions were considered a novelty. Consequently, some procurement procedures started at a later stage, leaving insufficient time for implementation.

In addition, the economic crisis and the strong competition on the market led to significant decrease of prices of goods and services. This has created distortions of the budgets of some of the projects. These two main lessons learned point to the need to have more rigourosity in future programming exercises.

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<sup>17</sup> Approval by the European Commission of the second revision of the Annual Programme, requested on 26 March 2012.

A lesson learned, at project level, is the need to better evaluate the state-of-the-art technology in the field of border security prior to using it, by assessing its effectiveness in other countries.

**3.7.2.2.** Were you already able to integrate some of these practices in the management of the projects?

The Responsible Authority is making efforts to ensure wider consultation with the final beneficiaries, in the programming phase, to avoid any delays and problems later on, during implementation.

An example is the delay in introducing integrated surveillance projects by the Romanian Border Police, initially foreseen for the 2011 Annual Programme, so that the integrated surveillance project from the 2010 Annual Programme can be sufficiently tested to provide relevant information on the effectiveness of the subsystems.

## 4.0. ANALYSIS ON THE DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MIGRATION FLOWS

**4.01. Please present a short overview on the trends in migration flows to your country during the period 2006 to end 2011 and analyse them in light of the developments influencing them (legislative, policy, etc.).**

Please start from the background provided in the multi-annual programme, outlining any changes that appeared during the reporting period. When doing so, please refer to relevant data /statistics concerning passenger flows, irregular attempts for entry, visa applications and visas issued for the years 2006, 2009, 2011. (These reference years are considered relevant milestones as they represent the start, mid-term and (almost the) end of the intervention period analysed).

Table n° 23

Number of:	2006	2009	2011
Passenger crossings at external borders	no data available	37,789,565	36,749,000
Third country nationals refused entry at the external borders	no data available	3,751	3,370
Third country nationals apprehended after having crossed the external border illegally, including persons apprehended at sea	1,057	1,602	2,378
Visa applications made	155,792	164,737	79,924
Visas issued	151,391	160,597	72,141

According to the 2011-2014 National Strategy on Immigration, migration has gradually moved from a regional process, influenced by economic, social and political factors, to a global process, currently comprising 3 % of the total population. All countries are affected by the international migration flows. Countries are either being origine place for migration, transit countries, or destination and in some cases, all these aspects cumulated<sup>18</sup>.

Romania is one of the countries in Eastern Europe exposed to the migration routes (legal and illegal), originating in the Middle East, Southeast Asia and Africa. Although some EU member states have registered migration trends from countries of Central and South America, these have not yet been reported in Romania, due to its geographical position and low attractiveness for citizens from these countries.

The “*Study on immigration process in Romania; Integration of alliens in Romanian society*”<sup>19</sup>, conducted in May 2010 - April 2011 provides a documented perspective on the migration flows in Romania, up to 2010. Until 2004, Romania had a relatively low number of immigrants, most of them originating from Syria, Jordan, Iran, Egypt, China and Turkey. Most of the alliens, mostly men, entered Romania in order to conduct business, taking advantage of permissive and favorable foreign investment laws and emerging business regulations.

In the recent years, starting from 2005-2006, there is evidence of an increase in the number of immigrants, number of countries of origin and diversification of the purpose for which immigrants choose Romania as a country of destination. In addition to immigrants who came to Romania to carry out economic activities, there are more specifically targeted immigration flows, for work, studies and family reunification. Thus, a good example of this development is the case of the Chinese immigrants and the immigrants from Turkey.

<sup>18</sup> NATIONAL STRATEGY ON IMMIGRATION for the period 2011 – 2014, approved through Government Decision nr. 498/18.05.2011

<sup>19</sup> The study was financed under the General Programme SOLID (ref.: IF/09.01), elaborated by the Soros Foundation in partnership with the Romanian Association for the Promotion of Health, coordinated by Iris Alexe and Bogdan Paunescu.

The year 2007, when Romania became an EU Member State, represents a turning point in the management of immigration in Romania. From accession date, Romania becomes part of the intracommunity mobility network, and immigration policy will focus more on immigration of third country nationals, i.e. from the extra community space. Thus, Romania has implemented new legislation for EU/EEA citizens and their family members, by transposing the Council Directive 38/2004/EC on freedom of movement and residence on the territory of Member States for EU citizens and their family members. Therefore, changing the status of EU/EEA nationals and their family members resulted in lower number of migrants, namely migrants from third countries.

During 2007-2010 the immigration trend has a more interesting dynamic, in the context of the economic development of Romania. Thus, in direct connection with the economic growth there was a massive increase of immigrants seeking work. There was also an increase of the number of work permits issued. During the economic development peak (2007-2008) a significant number of migrant workers was registered. With the economic contraction and throughout the financial and economic crisis from 2009-2010 a sharp drop of immigrants was recorded.

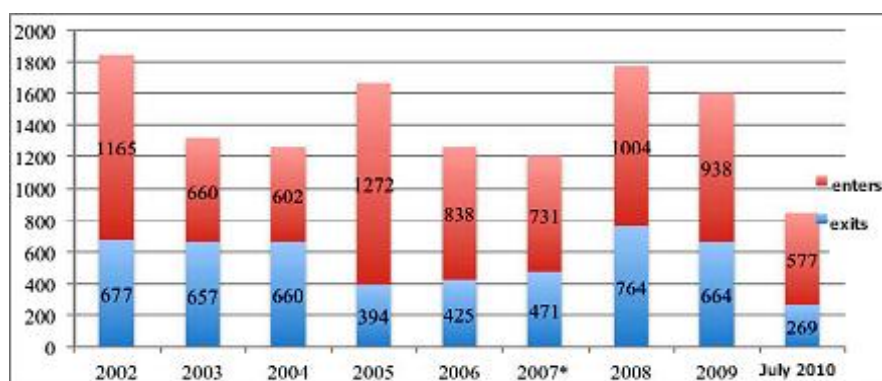
At present, Romania is part of the eastern routes of illegal migration, which can affect all major areas of the society, including the security of the state and its citizens. In this regard, several routes are worth being mentioned: (1) Middle East - via Istanbul, (2) India, Pakistan and China - via Moscow, and (3) Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, African countries - via Odessa. According to the way in which migratory groups operate, two main situations were identified:

1. Asian and African citizens: enter the country with a short-stay visa and remain after the expiry of the visa; or illegally crossing, through north, east or south terrestrial border, and then apply for refugee status or leave to Western Europe via Hungary - Austria - Germany or Serbia - Bosnia - Croatia - Italy, crossing Romanian terrestrial border.

2. Moldavian citizens: entering the country is usually legal, through border crossing points on the eastern border. Later, they try to leave the country illegally by crossing the terrestrial border with Hungary, hidden in vehicles /using false or counterfeit documents, to Western Europe via Hungary - Slovakia - Czech Republic - Germany or Hungary - Austria - Germany.

According to the same study, strengthening border control in recent years has led to a decrease in illegal border crossings, but at the same time illegal immigrants have diversified their methods, many of them choosing to cross the border illegally and then to travel by any means to other Member States. Statistics provided by the Romanian Border Police reveal, until mid 2010, a relatively constant number of citizens of third countries attempting to /or illegally crossing the border, according to the following graph:

Number of aliens detected in the attempt or illegally crossing the state border of Romania



\* From 2007, the data refers only to citizens from third countries.

Thus, during 2006-2010, the total number of persons detected passing /attempting to cross the Romanian border varied from a maximum of 1,768 in 2008 and a minimum of 1,202 in 2007 (total number of persons identified and recorded in 2010 was 1,471).

During the reference period for the 2010 Annual Programme, respectively January 2010 - June 2012, the main features of the illegal migration flow were as follows:

- in 2010 there was a slight increase of the total number of persons involved in illegal migration, as compared to 2009. There has been, however, a significant increase (with over 30%) of guides and persons hidden in vehicles (with 11%).
- In 2011 there was a significant increase in the total number of persons attempting to cross or crossing the border as compared to 2010, from 1,471 to 2,378 (+ 62 %). Especially, there was an important increase in number of persons trying to illegally enter Romania, from 453 in 2010 up to 1,537 in 2011 (+ 239 %). An important feature for 2011 was the shift of illegal immigration from the border with Ukraine and Moldova (north and east) to the border with Serbia where, in 2011, 1,084 people were detained after trying to illegally enter Romania. Most detainees were from Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, Pakistan and Afghanistan.
- In early 2012, the trend of illegal migration towards Romania was maintained, especially the flow of entry on the border with Serbia. Thus, on the perimeter of the Border Police Sector Lunga in Timis County were arrested, between January and August 2012, a number of 800 people<sup>20</sup>.

**4.02.** Please specify whether, in your opinion, the intervention through the Fund contributed to changes in migration trends in your country and if so, explain the reasons.

Not applicable. In most cases, the actions within the 2010 Annual Programme had visible effects starting from 2012 onwards.

**4.03.** Please specify to what extent the migration flows influenced decisions on the intervention of the Fund? Did you (re)shape the programming through the Fund in order to meet any (new /unforeseen) specific needs within the migratory context at national level? If so, why?

In what concerns the 2010 Annual Programme, the external migration flows have influenced the decisions related to the financed interventions only to a limited extent, due the fact that the programming was performed mainly during the period 2009-2010, prior to the changes of the migration flows referred to under section 4.0.1. Several examples of projects from the period concerned (2009-2010) on strengthening border security, aiming at addressing the migration trends and other illegal cross-border activities, are: *“Modernisation and procurement of new systems for border surveillance – Pilot Project Halmeu Border Police Sector”*, *“Modernisation of intervention rapid boats Harpoon 550 Open”*, implemented at the border with Ukraine and Republic of Moldavia.

In the process of revision of the annual programme (beginning of 2012), several of the newly introduced interventions targeted the changes in the migration flows. Relevant examples are the two projects aiming at improving the risk analysis of the Romanian Border Police, namely the project *“Extension of the software platform for statistical reporting and data analysis (Qlik View)”*, *“Upgrade and procurement of new soft i2 iBase licenses”* and the project *“Procurement and endowment of Border Police with new vehicles for operational activities for border surveillance”* (under the component blank terrain vehicles). The modification of trends in the migration flows was reflected in the updates of the 2011 and 2012 Annual Programmes.

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<sup>20</sup> The Sector benefitted of investments for rehabilitation of the headquarters and investments in border surveillance equipment, within the 2010 Annual Programme.



## 4.1. ADDED VALUE AND IMPACT

### *Volume effects:*

- 4.1.1.** Taking into account the information in Part I, how and where in particular did the Fund's intervention contribute most significantly to the overall range of activities in support to border management (checks and surveillance) in your country?

More than 1.3 billion euros were spent in the field of border security and visa policy in Romania only in the last five years, process supported by the European Union, upon Romania's planned accession to the Schengen Area in 2011. Under the circumstances, the Fund support, especially the 2010 Annual Programme, may seem insignificant. In fact, the main effect of the Fund is to contribute to a large extent to preserve the high level of security of the external borders of Romania, level that has been achieved as a result of major investments made in recent years.

It is important to note that, within the next annual programming exercises, the trend to maintain the current high standards is more visible than it was in the 2010 Annual Programme, especially by funding projects for securing maintenance of operational assets and surveillance systems developed in recent years.

In spite of the fact that it has provided lower levels of financing (as compared, for instance, to the Schengen Facility Programme) the External Borders Fund has contributed, overall, to a number of specific investments. It had an important impact on specific areas of the Romanian Border Police activity. Some examples are: the video conference system, IT applications for risk analysis, paddocks for police dogs (the latest represents approximately half of the current needs at national level).

- 4.1.2.** Taking into account the information in Part I, how and where in particular did the Fund's intervention contribute most significantly to the overall range of activities in support to visa issuing in your country?

In support of visa management, the contribution of the Fund, through the 2010 Annual Programme, was the follow-up of the actions undertaken within the Schengen Facility programme. It envisaged investments in upgrading, at Schengen standards, the Romania consulate network in third countries, thereby contributing to a more efficient and safer activity of visa issuing.

- 4.1.3.** Taking into account the information in Part I, how important was the support of the External Borders Fund to the national efforts in developing the IT systems VIS and SIS?

The support provided by the 2010 Annual Programme in the SIS area was important, ensuring the continuation of the national systems' update, in the process of connecting to SIS II, planned for March 2013. For comparison purpose, the investments from the Fund are almost equal to the total 2011 budget of the SIS National Centre. For VIS, it is not applicable.

- 4.1.4.** To what extent did the Fund contribute to strengthening the image of having secure borders in your society?

The 2010 Annual Programme has contributed to a limited extent only at strengthening the image of the public at large of a secured border. With the exception of the three towns where the modernisation of the Border Police sector headquarters was performed, the rest of the results are less visible to the public.

- 4.1.5.** How do you perceive the programmes' added value in comparison with the existing national programmes /policies at national, regional and local level, and in relation to the national budget in the area of intervention of the External Borders Fund?

In spite of the relative limitations when compared with previous investments, in terms of value the contributions from the 2010 Annual Programme are significant. Compared to the current available investment budgets of the main beneficiaries, the Romanian Border Police and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (approx 1 million euros, respectively 1.3 million euros, at the general level of the institutions) the contribution of the Fund is important. Similarly, the total budget of the National Centre SIS for 2011 was approximately equal to the contribution from the Fund through the 2010 Annual Programme.

***Scope effects:***

- 4.1.6.** How did the Fund enhance your response capacity in relation to detecting irregular crossings and apprehending irregularly entering of third-country nationals? When applicable, please illustrate by referring to specific actions and/or projects.

The project “*Modernisation and procurement of new systems for border surveillance – Pilot Project Border Police Sector Halmeu*”, aiming at ensuring an extensive surveillance of the terrestrial border (for 35 kilometers) is likely to make its contribution to the strengthening of the Romanian Border Police response capacity to the attempts of illegal crossing of the border. Nevertheless, the project and future follow-up support require a testing period.

Regarding SIS, the projects financed by the 2010 Annual Programme have ensured the implementation of on-going maintenance services for the already completed systems. It has led to improvements of the current technical solutions and services provided to the beneficiaries, for instance by reducing the interrogation time.

- 4.1.7.** To what extent did the Fund contribute in particular to preparing your country for the introduction of the integrated, interoperable European system of surveillance, e.g. EUROSUR?

Not applicable.

- 4.1.8.** To what extent did the Fund contribute to increasing and improving (local) consular co-operation and creating economies of scale in consulates? When applicable, please illustrate by referring to specific actions and /or projects.

For the 5 consulates that were targeted by the 2010 Annual Programme, the funded projects contributed directly to the improvement of their activity in a significant proportion, by ensuring the implementation of Schengen standards in these locations. More modestly, the other two projects under Action 8 have contributed to some extent to the overall increase of the security level of the selected 74 consulates.

- 4.1.9.** To what extent did the Fund allow you to research, develop, test and introduce innovative /state-of-the-art technology at borders and in consulates? (such as ABC gates and Registered Traveller Programmes).

At least one of the subsystems contained by the integrated surveillance pilot system for the 35 kilometers terrestrial border from Halmeu (namely, the motion detection subsystem with embedded sensing elements) represents an example of innovative technology introduced in Romania for the first time. For the rest of the projects, it is not applicable.

**4.1.10.** What alternatives would you have used to address the problems identified at national level should the Fund not have been available? To what extent and in what timeframe would you have been able to address them?

Without the availability of the Fund, it would have been difficult to address the problems identified, due to the current budgetary constraints.

**4.1.11.** Taking into account the above analysis of your programmes' achievements, please evaluate the overall impact of the programmes under the External Borders Fund (choose one or more options and explain):

#### **Border management**

- consolidation and limited extension of border management capabilities in Romania
- consolidation and significant extension of border management capabilities in Romania
- limited modification of practices /tools supporting border management in Romania
- significant modification of practices /tools supporting border management in Romania
- introduction of new practices/tools supporting border management in Romania
- other (please specify)

#### **Visa**

- consolidation and limited extension of visa policy capabilities in Romania
- consolidation and significant extension of visa policy capabilities in Romania
- limited modification of practices/tools supporting visa policy in Romania
- significant modification of practices/tools supporting visa policy in Romania
- introduction of new practices/tools supporting visa policy in Romania
- other (please specify)

The 2010 Annual Programme contributed to the increase of the number of Romanian consulates in third countries that meet the Schengen standards, from 12 to 17. The Fund also contributed to the improvement and update of the phone and video surveillance and alarm systems within the 74 consulates.

#### **IT systems**

- limited contribution to investments in SIS in Romania
- significant contribution to investments in SIS in Romania
- crucial contribution to investments in SIS in Romania
- limited contribution to investments in VIS in Romania
- significant contribution to investments in VIS in Romania
- crucial contribution to investments in VIS in Romania
- other (please specify)

The contributions from the Fund have been acknowledged as important, as they targeted a number of actions that were highly required, but for which there was no alternative at that time for their financing, given the current budgetary constraints.

Regarding “other contributions”, at the level of integration of services made available by the SIS National Centre to the authorities from the Ministry of Administration and Interior (with competences in the Schengen area), the information flow /exchange of information between SINS and the applications /IT systems managed by these authorities has constantly improved. In addition, the monitoring and management activities of the NSIS ICT platform were improved. For VIS it was not applicable, under the 2010 Annual Programme.

**Role effects:**

**4.1.12.** To what extent did the Fund enable you to address specific national weaknesses and /or deficiencies at external borders? When applicable, please illustrate by referring to specific actions and /or projects.

Specifically, the 2010 Annual Programme enabled addressing a number of specific deficiencies related to the surveillance of the Romanian border by the Romanian Border Police. Thus, the project for the procurement of “*Tractors for ensuring maintenance of the border corridor*” (and specific agriculture vehicles) alleviated the logistic deficiencies of the Romanian Border Police, namely the physical maintenance capacity of the border corridor, a task recently undertaken in 2010 from the local authorities. Another example is the pilot project of integrated border surveillance Halmeu over 35 kilometers, which allows testing of new surveillance subsystems, i.e. cameras, in difficult areas, with specific terrain and vegetation.

In a broader sense, where the budgetary austerity can be considered a "specific gap", especially in the strong economic downturn in recent years (and in addition to the comments in section 4.1.3), the 2010 Annual Programme enabled the financing, in accordance with the technical requirements set in the period 2011-2012, of the on-going maintenance of SIS elements at national level.

**4.1.13.** To what extent did the Fund enable you to address specific national weaknesses and /or deficiencies in the services and facilities available for your country in third countries with regard to visa issuing and /or the (preparation for the) entry of third-country nationals into your country and the Schengen area? When applicable, please illustrate by referring to specific actions and /or projects.

It cannot be stated that there were specific weaknesses; however, the modernisation of the entire consular infrastructure at Schengen standards has always been rather slow, overall, due to lack of financial resources. Currently, 21.3% of consular posts of Romania in third countries meet the Schengen standards.

**4.1.14.** What other effects did the implementation of the Fund bring at national level; different from what was initially expected or estimated? When applicable, please illustrate by referring to specific actions and /or projects.

Not applicable.

**4.1.15.** Please indicate to what extent the activities co-financed by the Fund would not have taken place without the financial support of the EU and explain:

- they could not have been carried out
- they could have been carried out to a limited extent
- they could have been carried out to a significant extent
- part of the activities carried out by public authorities (namely...) could not have been carried out
- the co-financing of the Fund, activities by other organisations could not have been carried out (namely, if applicable)
- other

***Process effects:***

**4.1.16.** To what extent did the Fund contribute to an efficient management of passenger flows at border crossing points? When applicable, please illustrate by referring to specific actions and /or projects.

Not applicable.

**4.1.17.** To what extent did the Fund make a difference in the overall development of your national border management system and /or strategies? When applicable, please illustrate by referring to specific actions and/or projects that changed the set-up and /or approach of your public administration.

The Quality Management Project within the General Inspectorate of Border Police (a novelty in the Ministry of Administration and Interior) contributed to the standardisation of work procedures and to the overall increase of administrative rigour within the institution.

**4.2. RELEVANCE OF THE PROGRAMMES' PRIORITIES AND ACTIONS TO THE NATIONAL SITUATION**

**4.2.1.** Building on the results in the excel sheets and on the analysis under Part III of this questionnaire, please describe, in general terms, how relevant the programme's objectives are to the problems and needs initially identified in the field of borders management. Has there been an evolution which required a reshaping of the intervention?

The 2010 Annual Programme objectives are still very relevant to the needs initially identified. Subsequent revisions were consistent with the original objectives and focused strictly on improving the funds absorption available within the program.

**4.3. EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROGRAMME**

**4.3.1.** Building on the results in the excel sheets and on the analysis under Part III of this questionnaire, please highlight the key results of the programme overall and the extent to which the desired results and objectives (as set out in the multiannual programme) have been attained. Are the effects resulting from the intervention consistent with its objectives?

The key results of the 2010 Annual Programme, from financial allocation perspective are:

- Continuation of the modernisation process of the Border Police building infrastructure;
- The pilot project on integrated surveillance of 35 kilometers of terrestrial border;
- Increasing the Border Police capacity in the area of risk analysis;
- Further modernisation of the Romanian consulate network at Schengen standards;
- Ensure and maintain NSIS compatibility with the European standards;

The effects of the interventions, including the new measures introduced by the modifications at the level of the Annual Programme, are fully consistent with the objectives envisaged by the multiannual programme. It is difficult to quantify the extent to which the results and objectives have been achieved, other than through the perspective of the financial implementation - 82%.

#### 4.4. EFFICIENCY OF THE PROGRAMME

4.4.1. What were the programme management costs according to the categories below for the programme years 2007 to 2010?

Table n° 24

- euros -

Calendar year	TA contribution	National contribution	National contribution in-kind (offices, IT tools) – estimate	Total
2010	0	0	67,500	67,500
2011	0	0	66,500	66,500
First six months 2012	39,900	0	33,250	73,150

4.4.2. Breakdown by different categories of the national contribution in-kind (from point 4.4.1. above)

Table n° 25

- euros -

Calendar year	Staff within the RA, CA, AA	IT and equipment	Office / consumables	Travelling /events	Total
2010	63,000	2,000	2,500	0	67,500
2011	63,000	2,000	1,500	0	66,500
First six months 2012	31,500	1,000	750	0	33,250

4.4.3. What is your opinion on the overall efficiency of the programme implementation?

The way in which the implementation of the Annual Programme 2010 was conducted (with some features that are likely to reappear in the future programming) shows that the annual settlement mechanism set by the program is less favourable to the Member States. Although it is based on strategic multiannual programming, its financial framework has more an “accounting” feature which is likely to discourage more complex projects. There is always the risk of not using the available resources on time, as opposed to simple procurement, prone to a more effective use of funds available under the program.

From this perspective, it would be adequate to have a more flexible financial framework, similar to the structural instruments, that enables fund absorption.

An “internal” finding regarding efficiency is related to the programme documentation, which appears to be too complex, especially the documentation related to the monitoring.

#### 4.5. COMPLEMENTARITY

4.5.1. Please indicate any issues you have had with establishing the complementarity and /or synergies with other programmes and /or EU financial instruments.

There were no overlaps with other programmes or financial instruments.

4.5.2. Please indicate, for the reference period of the 2010 Annual Programme, any complementary funding available in the area (besides national sources mentioned already at point 1.1.2.)

Please note that the summary tables presented under paragraph 1.1.2 provide an overview (with the limitations indicated) of all the investments undertaken at national level during the reference period, respectively January 2010 – June 2012, from all sources, except for the EBF contribution (EU and national).

The financing sources available for Romania for the investments made in the area of border management and security and for visa policy were as follows:

- Romania's State Budget
- Schengen Facility Programme
- External Border Fund Programme
- External loan to Romania for financing the EADS contract
- PHARE Programme
- Structural Instruments co-financed by the EU for the period 2007-2013
- Other sources (donations, sponsorship, etc)

The most important complementary source of funding for the areas covered by the Fund was the Schengen Facility programme, which was a temporary financial instrument of the European Union for Bulgaria and Romania to join the Schengen Area. Most projects funded under the Schengen Facility were completed in 2010. Please note that the financial amounts related to this programme have been included in the context tables, in Part I.

Thus, for the programming period 2007-2009, through the Schengen Facility (established under the Accession Treaty), Romania received 559.8 million euros, as follows: 297.2 million euros in 2007; 131.8 million euros in 2008 and 130,8 million euros in 2009. Due to the financial mechanism in place, the allocated funds, including the savings from procurement, were fully recovered by Romania (due to the so-called "cash-flow facility").

Another source of additional funding was the Phare programme, the 2004-2006 programming period. For some projects, the implementation was extended until 2010. Under this assistance, Romania was granted 4.15 million euros for programmes aiming at transposing the Schengen acquis and 13 million euros for interventions focused on border management.

Regarding the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the main financing complementary source was the state budget. Another complementary source is the Operational Programme Administrative Capacity Development 2007-2013, cofinanced by the European Union. In 2012, the Schengen Directorate within the Ministry received a grant of 3.55 million euros to develop a computerised portal for issuing visas. At this stage the main contract is under tendering procedure.

\* \* \*

## ANNEX 1

Overall list of outputs and results indicators												
Category	Indicators											
	OUTPUT						RESULTS					
1. Means of transport	Number of means of transport acquired or upgraded						% of external border covered in terms of maintenance works for the border corridor					
	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010				Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010			
1.1 Tractors for maintenance of border corridor	12	0	12				n/a					
1. Means of transport	Number of means of transport acquired or upgraded			Number of persons trained for maintenance / service			%			of rapid intervention vessels which are modernized		
	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010
1.2 Rapid intervention vessels Harpoon 550 Open	20	0	20	4	0	4	33%	0	33%			
2. Border surveillance systems	Number of systems acquired or upgraded						% of the length of the external borders covered			Average intervention time (time between the alert and arrival on the spot)		
	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010				Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010
2.1 Modernisation and procurement of new systems for border surveillance - pilot project at Border Crossing Point Halmeu	1	0	1				7.2%	0	7.2%	45 min	60 min	n/a
2. Border surveillance systems	Number of systems acquired or upgraded						Number of Airport Border Crossing Points covered out of the total					
	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010				Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010			
2.2 Traffic monitoring system in the airport crossing points from Aurel Vlaicu and Henri Coanda	1	0	1				n/a					
3. Operating equipment for border surveillance	Number of equipment acquired						% of the length of the external borders covered					
	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010				Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010			
3.1 Mobile centres for coordination and communication (special vehicles)	1	0	1				n/a	0	n/a			



Category	Indicators											
	OUTPUT						RESULTS					
3. Operating equipment for border surveillance	Number of equipment acquired									% of equipment renewed out of the total equipment		
	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010							Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010
	5,000	n/a	7,962							n/a	n/a	n/a
	1,666	n/a	1,666							n/a	n/a	n/a
3.2 Camouflage and protection equipment: kits for summer	400	n/a	400	n/a	n/a	n/a						
3.3 Camouflage and protection equipment: backpacks	400	n/a	400	n/a	n/a	n/a						
3.4 Purchasing of binoculars for daytime surveillance	400	n/a	400	n/a	n/a	n/a						
3. Operating equipment for border surveillance	Number of equipment acquired			Number of structures endowed with the equipment			% of equipment from total necessary					
	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010			
3.5 Laptops	179	75	179	13	5	13	11%	5%	11%			
4. Operating equipment for border checks	Number of equipment acquired			Number of BCP structures endowed			Number of persons trained			% of Border Crossing Points covered with modernised equipment		
	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010
	3	47	3	3	25	3	20	n/a	20	n/a	n/a	n/a
4.1 Spectral video comparators for examining the travel documents	220	289	657	65	45	500	15	n/a	15	n/a	n/a	n/a
4.2 Portable compact kits for examined documents and visas (UV lamps)	220	289	657	65	45	500	15	n/a	15	n/a	n/a	n/a
5. Border infrastructure	Number of feasibility studies performed									% of feasibility studies performed from total necessary for investments in the period of 2010-2013 multiannual programming		
	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010							100%		
5.1 Feasibility studies	15	n/a	15	100%								

Category	Indicators												
	OUTPUT						RESULTS						
5. Border infrastructure	Number of Border Police Sectors Modernized						Number of staff working in the modernized BPSs			% of Border Police Sectors Modernized			
	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010				Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010	Achieved through AP 2010
5.2 Modernization of Border Police Sectors	3	18	32				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
5. Border infrastructure	Number of modular constructions			Number of Border Police Sectors endowed with modular constructions			Number of staff working in the modular constructions			% of total Border Police dogs hosted in the modular constructions			
	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010	
5.3 Containers for control activities in BCP Iasi and BCP Ulma	12	17	12	2	13	5	12	25	26	n/a	n/a	n/a	
5.4 Paddocks for police dogs	50	n/a	50	17	n/a	17	n/a	n/a	n/a	50%	0	50%	
6. SIS	% of EBF contribution to total investment undertaken to support development of SIS						% of successful connectivity tests			Compliance Test Extended (where applicable)			Number of institutional stakeholders involved
	0.41%						100%			YES	NO	NA	
6.1 Hardware and software for upgrading N.SIS II to ICD 3.0 and DTS 3.0													
8. Other ICT systems	Number of other ICT systems developed or upgraded			Number of persons trained			Number of BP structures endowed with the video system						
	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010				
8.1 Video-conference system	1	1	1	81	0	81	71	21	71				
8. Other ICT systems	Number of other ICT systems developed or upgraded						% increase of data transport speed						
	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010				Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010				
8.2 Voice-Data Communication System Caras-Severin county	1	0	1				100%	n/a	100%				

Category	Indicators														
	OUTPUT						RESULTS								
8. Other ICT systems	Number of other ICT systems developed or upgraded			Number of persons trained						% of persons trained from the total dedicated/ responsible					
	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010				Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010			
8.3 Radio-license HTZ WARFARE	1	0	1	6	5	6				24 %	18 %	24 %			
8. Other ICT systems	Number of licences with unlimited reporting number			Number of licences with limited reporting number						Number of BP structures benefiting by licences					
	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010				Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010			
8.4 Qlik View Software	15	5	20	146	0	146				105	1	105			
8. Other ICT systems	Number of licences purchased			Number of licences upgraded			Number of people trained			Number of BP structures benefiting by licences					
	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010			
8.5 i2 iBase Software	30	0	30	71	0	71	14	0	14	57	0	57			
10. Consular infrastructure	Number of visa sections in consular posts new/ renovated			Number ICT systems developed or upgraded						Number of visas issued at new or renovated premises			Average waiting time for visa issuance (days)		Reduction of incidents (Yes/No)
	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010				Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010
10.1 Consular sections renovated	5	0	16	n/a	n/a	n/a				6,226	9,972	6,226	4 (1 to 5)	6 (4 to 9)	n/a
10.2 ICT systems	n/a	n/a	n/a	4	0	8				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
12. Training and risk analysis	Number of persons trained as system managers			Number of persons trained as system auditors			Number of implemented standards			% of BP structures certified for quality management					
	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010	Achieved through AP 2010	Baseline	Overall at national level 2010			
12.1 Quality Management System	12	0	12	35	0	35	2	0	2	100%	0	100%			

ANNEX 2

Legend	Questions:												
	1. Was the expected number of projects initially set finally achieved through the action? 2. Did you spend a higher amount than you initially programmed for this action? 3. Did you achieve the expected results for the projects? 4. Did you encounter issues with the management of this action? 5. Did you encounter issues with individual projects implementation? 6. Was this action subject to AP revision?												
	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4		Q5		Q6		
Yes	No (pls explain)	Yes (why ?)	No	Yes	No (Why)	Yes (what?)	No	Yes (what kind?)	No	No	Yes, <10%	Yes, >10%	
<b>Priority 1: Support for the further gradual establishment of the common integrated border management system as regards the checks on persons and the surveillance of the external borders</b>													
<u>Action 1:</u> Building, rehabilitation of border police sectors headquarters – Design and execution of consolidation, rehabilitation and modernization works	√			√	√			√	√	usual difficulties for works contracts with short implementation duration, weather conditions, aso.		√	savings from procurement were reallocated to other actions
<u>Action 2:</u> Increase of personal equipment capacity regarding the outfit for the camouflage and protection of the RBP personnel	√			√	√			√			√	√	savings from procurement were reallocated to other actions
<u>Action 3:</u> Scanning equipment for detection of hidden persons/stowaways in the transport means		√ implementation of the only project within the action has failed		√		√ contract was terminated, as contractor could not demonstrate efficacy of installed equipments		√			√	√	savings from procurement were reallocated to other actions
<u>Action 12:</u> Increasing the security of the Otopeni Centre of accommodation for aliens taken into public custody		√ contracting of the only project within the action has failed		√		√ contracting of the only project within the action has failed		√			√	√	√ new action introduced at the second revision (May 2012)
<u>Action 13:</u> Strengthening the control at external borders by using specific equipments	√			√		√ partial (72 %), contracting of one of 2 lots from one of the 3 projects has failed		√			√		√ new action introduced at the second revision (May 2012)

Legend	Questions:												
	1. Was the expected number of projects initially set finally achieved through the action? 2. Did you spend a higher amount than you initially programmed for this action? 3. Did you achieve the expected results for the projects? 4. Did you encounter issues with the management of this action? 5. Did you encounter issues with individual projects implementation? 6. Was this action subject to AP revision?												
	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4		Q5		Q6		
Yes	No (pls explain)	Yes (why ?)	No	Yes	No (Why)	Yes (what?)	No	Yes (what kind?)	No	No	Yes, <10%	Yes,>10%	
<b>Priority 2: Support for the development and implementation of the national components of European Surveillance System for the external borders</b>													
<u>Action 4</u> : Setting up the detection systems for surveillance (between BCP/along the border)	√			√	√			√		√		√ savings from procurement were reallocated to other actions	
<u>Action 5</u> : Control equipment for the border on-line communication system (mobile communication and coordination centre)	√			√	√			√		√		√ savings from procurement were reallocated to other actions	
<u>Action 6</u> : Land mobility means	√			√	√ partial, contracting of one of the 2 projects failed; short time for implementation			√		√		√ a new project was introduced at the second revision (May 2012), whose contracting failed	
<u>Action 7</u> : Enhancement of naval mobility means	√			√	√			√		√		√ savings from procurement were reallocated to other actions	
<b>Priority 3: Support for the issuing of visas and the tackling of illegal immigration, including the detection of false or falsified documents by enhancing the activities organized by the consular and other services of the Member States in third countries</b>													
<u>Action 8</u> : Continuing the upgrading of the Romanian consular offices	√			√	√			√		√		√ savings from procurement were reallocated to other actions	

Legend	Questions:												
	1. Was the expected number of projects initially set finally achieved through the action? 2. Did you spend a higher amount than you initially programmed for this action? 3. Did you achieve the expected results for the projects? 4. Did you encounter issues with the management of this action? 5. Did you encounter issues with individual projects implementation? 6. Was this action subject to AP revision?												
	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4		Q5		Q6		
Yes	No (pls explain)	Yes (why ?)	No	Yes	No (Why)	Yes (what?)	No	Yes (what kind?)	No	No	Yes, <10%	Yes,>10%	
<b>Priority 4: Support for the establishment of IT systems required for implementation of the EU legal instruments in the field of external borders and visas</b>													
Action 9: Procurement/upgrade of interactive systems for operational situation analysis	√		√ action budget supplemented at first revision (February 2012)			√ implementation of one of 4 projects within the action has failed		√		√		√ action budget supplemented at first revision (February 2012)	
Action 10: National Component N.SIS II compatibility with the new version of The Central System SIS II	√			√	√			√		√		√ savings from procurement were reallocated to other actions	
Action 14: New logistical and latest technologies measures for analyzing the dynamics of illegal migration in the competence of the Romanian Border Police	√			√	√			√		√		√ new action introduced at the second revision (May 2012)	
Action 15: Extension and improvement of IT&C equipments with a view to EUROSUR		√ contracting of 2 from 4 projects failed		√		√ partial (12%), contracting of 2 from 4 projects failed		√		√		√ new action introduced at the second revision (May 2012)	
<b>Priority 5: Support for effective and efficient application of relevant Community legal instruments in the field of external borders and visas, in particular the Schengen Borders Code and Community Code on Visas</b>													
Action 11: New manual for the Quality Management in the Border Police	√			√	√			√		√		√ savings from procurement were reallocated to other actions	

\* from the total EU allocation

### ANNEX 3 – Interviews

<b>Crt. No.</b>	<b>Institution</b>	<b>Persons interviewed</b>	<b>Date</b>
1	General Directorate for European Affairs and International Relations - Ministry of Administration and Interior	Mrs. Meda VOICU Mrs. Adina DAN Mrs. Dana PETRICĂ Mrs. Ana Maria TUDOSE Mrs. Alina SAVA	11.07.2012
2	Schengen Directorate – Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Mr. Daniel GOȘEA Mr. Alexandru ENACHE	31.07.2012
3	National SIS Centre	Mrs. Corina ARTOPOLESCU Mrs. Andreea JIGA Mrs. Diana RĂDUCU	14.08.2012
4	General Inspectorate for Border Police	Mr. Bogdan-Mihail IVĂNESCU Mrs. Angelica DOROBANȚU	16.08.2012
5	General Directorate for European Affairs and International Relations - Ministry of Administration and Interior	Mrs. Adina DAN Mrs. Ana Maria TUDOSE	21.08.2012
6	Territorial Service of Border Police - Tulcea	Mr. George RADU Mr. Ionel FIȚĂILĂ	24.08.2012
7	Border Police Sector - Chilia	Mr. George RADU Mr. Petrea ROȘU Mr. Dan COJOCARU	24.08.2012
8	Border Police Sector - Sulina	Mr. George RADU Mr. Dumitru ONOFREI Mr. Miluță CREȚU Mr. Timur MEMET	24.08.2012
9	Border Police Sector - Lunga	Mr. Mircea BUNACIU Mr. Lucian BUCOVICEANU,	27.08.2012
10	Territorial Service of Border Police - Satu Mare	Mr. Marius COZA Mr. Gavril BUD TAMAȘ	27.08.2012
11	Border Police Sector - Halmeu	Mr. Miliador DOBȘE Mr. Lorand Otto SCHVEIGER	27.08.2012
12	Border Crossing Point - Halmeu	Mr. Miliador DOBȘE Mr. Lorand Otto SCHVEIGER	27.08.2012
13	Schengen Directorate – Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Mr. Daniel GOȘEA Mr. Alexandru ENACHE	29.08.2012
14	General Directorate for European Affairs and International Relations - Ministry of Administration and Interior	Mrs. Meda VOICU Mrs. Adina DAN Mrs. Ana Maria TUDOSE	30.08.2012
15	General Inspectorate for Border Police	Mrs. Angelica DOROBANȚU Mrs. Andreea ILIESCU	31.08.2012
16	National SIS Centre	Mrs. Corina ARTOPOLESCU Mr. Mugurel OLARIU Mrs. Andreea JIGA Mrs. Diana RĂDUCU	14.09.2012
17	Schengen Directorate – Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Mr. Daniel GOȘEA Mr. Alexandru ENACHE	14.09.2012
18	General Inspectorate of Border Police	Mrs. Angelica DOROBANȚU Mrs. Andreea ILIESCU	19.09.2012
19	General Inspectorate of Border Police	Mr. Bogdan-Mihail IVĂNESCU Mrs. Angelica DOROBANȚU Mrs. Andreea ILIESCU	21.09.2012
20	General Directorate for European Affairs and International Relations - Ministry of Administration and Interior	Mrs. Meda VOICU Mrs. Dana PETRICĂ	29.09.2012
21	Schengen Directorate – Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Mr. Alexandru ENACHE	29.09.2012

## ANNEX 4 – List of consulted documents

Crt. No.	Document	Document initiator
<b>Community legislation and working documents</b>		
1.	Decision No. 574/2007/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 May 2007 establishing the External Borders Fund for the period 2007 to 2013 as part of the General programme ‘Solidarity and Management of Migration Flows’	European Parliament and European Council
2.	Decision No. 599/2007/EC for application of the Decision No. 574/2007/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, regarding adoption of strategic orientations for the period 2007-2013	European Commission
3.	Decision No. 456/2008/EC for EC for application of the Decision No. 574/2007/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council for establishing the External Borders Fund for 2007-2013 period, as part of the General Programme ‘Solidarity and management of migration flows’, regarding the management and control systems of the Member States, the norms for administrative and financial management, and expenditure eligibility for the projects co-financed by the Fund.	European Commission
4.	Commission Decision No. 538/2009 for modification of the Decision No. 2008/456/CE for establishing the norms of application of Decision No. 574/2007/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council for establishing the External Borders Fund for 2007-2013 period, as part of the General Programme ‘Solidarity and management of migration flows’, regarding the management and control systems of the Member States, the norms for administrative and financial management, and expenditure eligibility for the projects co-financed by the Fund.	European Commission
5.	Commission Decision No. 69/2010 for modification of the Decision No. 2008/456/CE for establishing the norms of application of Decision No 574/2007/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council for establishing the External Borders Fund for 2007-2013 period, as part of the General Programme ‘Solidarity and management of migration flows’, regarding the management and control systems of the Member States, the norms for administrative and financial management, and expenditure eligibility for the projects co-financed by the Fund.	European Commission
6.	Commission Decision No. 148/2011 for modification of the Decision No. 2008/456/CE for establishing the norms of application of Decision No. 574/2007/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council for establishing the External Borders Fund for 2007-2013 period, as part of the General Programme ‘Solidarity and management of migration flows’, regarding the management and control systems of the Member States, the norms for administrative and financial management, and expenditure eligibility for the projects co-financed by the Fund.	European Commission
7.	Regulation No. 562/2006 of European Parliament and European Council from 15 March 2006, establishing a Community Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code)	European Parliament and European Council
8.	Regulation (Ec) No. 810/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 establishing a Community Code on Visas (Visa Code)	European Parliament and European Council
9.	MIGRAPOL 160 – Monitoring and Evaluation framework for the national programmes under the Framework Programme Solidarity and Management of Migration Flows	European Commission
10.	Intervention logic for the External Borders Fund and the Integration Fund	European Commission
<b>Documents related to ex-post evaluation</b>		
11.	Template for the ex-post evaluation report for the External Borders Fund (Word & Excel files) SOLID/2011/24 final	European Commission
12.	Guidance on completing the ex-post evaluation for the External Borders Fund – Annex 1 to SOLID/2011/24 final	European Commission
13.	Document on questions and answers regarding the Template for the ex-post evaluation report for the European Return Fund and External Borders Fund	European Commission
<b>National Legislation</b>		
14.	Order No. 276/2011 regarding the general framework for strategic and financial planning, managing, implementation and audit of the financial assistance offered to Romania through the External Borders Fund from the General Programme ‘Solidarity and Management of Migration Flows’	Ministry of Administration and Interior
15.	Government Decision No. 1506/2007 regarding empowerment of Ministry of Administration and Interior to manage the financial assistance offered to Romania through the External Borders Fund from the General Programme ‘Solidarity and Management of Migration Flows’	Romanian Government
16.	Order of the Minister of Administration and Interior No. 604/2008 regarding the decisional and monitoring system for implementation of the projects within SOLID Programme.	Ministry of Administration and Interior
17.	Order No. 398/168/2008 regarding strategic and financial planning, managing, implementation and audit of the financial assistance offered to Romania through the External Borders Fund from the General Programme ‘Solidarity and Management of Migration Flows’	Ministry of Administration and Interior Ministry of Public



Crt. No.	Document	Document initiator
		Finance
18.	Order of the Minister of Administration and Interior No. 42/2012 for repealing the paragraph 6 of article 3 from the Ministry Order No. 276/3030/2011 of the Ministry of Administration and Interior and Ministry of Public Finance regarding the general framework for strategic and financial planning, managing, implementation and audit of the financial assistance offered to Romania through the External Borders Fund from the General Programme “Solidarity and Management of Migration Flows”	Ministry of Administration and Interior Ministry of Public Finance
19.	Minister Order No. 276/3030/2011 of the Minister of Administration and Interior and Minister of Public Finance regarding establishing the general framework for strategic and financial planning, managing, implementation and audit of the financial assistance offered to Romania through the External Borders Fund from the General Programme “Solidarity and Management of Migration Flows”	Ministry of Administration and Interior Ministry of Public Finance
20.	Law No. 280/07.12.2011 regarding the reorganization of Romanian Border Police	Romanian Parliament
21.	Law No. 141/12.07.2010 regarding the setting up, organization and functioning of the National Information Alert System and for Romania’ participation to the Schengen Information System	Romanian Parliament
22.	Government Decision No. 324/28.03.2007 for approving the National Strategy for integrated management of the Romanian borders, in the period 2007-2010	Romanian Government
23.	Government Decision No. 1314/24.10.2007 for approving the National Strategy for accessing the Schengen Area	Romanian Government
<b>Programming /management and control for 2010 Annual Programme</b>		
24.	Multiannual Programme of the External Borders Fund – Romania, 2010-2013	Ministry of Administration and Interior
25.	Annual Programme 2010 of the External Borders Fund, Romania (initial, 07.01.2011)	Ministry of Administration and Interior
26.	Annual Programme 2010 of the External Borders Fund, Romania (revised, 09.02.2011)	Ministry of Administration and Interior
27.	Annual Programme 2010 of the External Borders Fund, Romania (revised, 13.04.2012)	Ministry of Administration and Interior
28.	Description of Management and Control System (in force from 07.01.2011)	Ministry of Administration and Interior
29.	Description of Management and Control System (in force from 09.02.2012)	Ministry of Administration and Interior
<b>Instructions to beneficiaries / monitoring reports AP 2010</b>		
30.	Instruction no. 1 from 10.01.2011 regarding the flow of financial documents and reports for the projects financed through the External Borders Fund and the related national contribution	Ministry of Administration and Interior
31.	Instruction no. 2 from 10.01.2011 regarding the flow of financial documents and reports for the projects financed through the External Borders Fund and the related national contribution	Ministry of Administration and Interior
32.	Technical Progress Reports (Monthly / Final) – for all projects within the AP 2010	General Inspectorate of Border Police, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, National SIS Centre
33.	Progress Reports (Monthly / Final) – for all projects within the AP 2010	General Inspectorate of Border Police, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, National SIS Centre
<b>Other relevant documents</b>		
34.	Report of the Commission to the European Parliament, Council, European Economic and Social Committee and Regions Committee regarding the obtained results and qualitative and quantitative aspects regarding implementation of the External Borders Fund for the period 2007-2009	European Commission
35.	Communication of the Commission to European Parliament, Council, European Economic and Social Committee and Regions Committee from 20.07.2011, regarding the application of allocation criteria amongst the Member States within the External Borders Fund, European Integration Fund and European Return Fund.	European Commission
36.	Evaluation Report – Schengen Facility, Romania, Objective 1, November 2010	CPD /NTSN /Pluriconsult
37.	Evaluation Report – Schengen Facility, Romania, Objective 2, November 2010	CPD /NTSN

<b>Crt. No.</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Document initiator</b>
		/Pluriconsult
38.	Evaluation Report – Schengen Facility, Romania, Country Summary, November 2010	CPD /NTSN /Pluriconsult
39.	Quarterly Report FRAN (FRONTEX Risk Analysis Network) for Quarter I 2012	FRONTEX
40.	FRONTEX Western Balkans Annual Risk Analysis 2012	FRONTEX
41.	Activity Reports of the Romanian Border Police 2009-2011 (website <a href="http://www.politiadefrontiera.ro">www.politiadefrontiera.ro</a> )	Romanian Border Police
42.	Study of the immigration phenomenon in Romania. Integration of foreigners in Romanian society (coordinators Iris Alexe, Bogdan Păunescu)	Soros Foundation-Romania, Romanian Association for Health Promotion
43.	Annual Programme 2011 of the External Borders Fund, Romania (version 08.07.2011)	Ministry of Administration and Interior
44.	Annual Programme 2012 of the External Borders Fund, Romania (version 19.07.2012)	Ministry of Administration and Interior