

Report on implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) in all its Aspects

Programme of Action	Romanian laws and policies supportive of the Programme of Action	Assistance programmes supportive of the Programme of Action	Global/regional activities supportive of the Programme of Action
II. Preventing, combating and eradicating the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects			
<p>2. To put in place, where they do not exist, adequate laws, regulations and administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the production of small arms and light weapons within their areas of jurisdiction and over the export, import, transit or retransfer of such weapons, in order to prevent illegal manufacture of and illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons, or their diversion to unauthorised recipients.</p>	<p>The possession of firearms and ammunition is regulated in Romania by the following legislation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law no. 17/02.04.1996 on the firearms and ammunition regime - Government Decision (GD) no. 679/25.10.1997 for the approval of firearms and ammunition Regulation - Law no. 116/03.07.1997 for the ratification of the European Convention on the control of firearms purchasing and possession by civilians, adopted in Strasbourg, on 28.06.1978. <p>The export and import of arms are regulated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government Ordinance (GO) no. 158/19.10.1999 on imports and exports control of strategic goods; - GD no. 844/28.08.2001 on the list of weapons, ammunition and other military items subject to import and export control regime - GD no. 0377/1993 on the exemption from custom taxes of special goods; - GD no. 626/1997 for the approval of Regulation on the implementation of the Romanian Custom Code <p>GEO (Government Emergency Ordinance) no. 104/2001 approved by Law no. 81/2002 ensures through the Romanian Border Police (RBP) the physical control at the border check points of the imports and exports of strategic goods in accordance with the Law on weapons, ammunition, panoply and self-defence weapons and related ammunitions, and of other explosive devices.</p> <p>In accordance with the provisions of the GEO no. 105/2001 approved by Law weapons or ammunitions that are not declared at the border check in points can be retained or confiscated by the competent authorities.</p>		

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	<p>The Penal Code (art. 151, 279) provides sanctions for the violation or breach of regulations regarding the firearms possession, use, production and transportation, by natural and legal persons and by other entities or organisations, as well as any other operations concerning the reparation and transfer of small arms/light weapons and ammunition.</p> <p>Internal procedures by the Ministry of Interior (MoI) are under way with the view to adapt the national framework legislation on firearms to the EU standards. The draft law, which will abrogate the Law no. 17/1996 encompasses a new definition of firearms which is in line with the EU Council Directive no.91/LO/477/EEC on the control of the acquisition and possession of weapons as well as with the provisions of the Protocol on manufacturing and trafficking in firearms, their components and ammunitions to the UN Convention on combating trans-national organized crime.</p> <p>The draft also contains procedures regulating the purchasing conditions of weapons and ammunition by natural and legal persons from specialised agents (dealers). The dealers have the obligation to notify on a monthly basis the competent police unit about all their business. Such notifications should contain numbers and type of weapons and ammunition as well as list of purchasers.</p> <p>The draft provides for very strict conditions that are to be fulfilled by natural and legal persons in order to possess, hold and use a weapon. Non-observance of the authorization conditions is subject of revocation or cancellation of the authorisation and of the right to possess and hold weapons.</p> <p>The use of weapons by the natural persons is strictly limited to the “self defence” situation, as it is defined by the criminal law and procedure. The personnel within the national defence, public order and national security system may be exempted from the above-mentioned requirements, if firearms and ammunition are used in the frame of the performance of their professional activities in accordance with the law.</p> <p>The establishment of a new National Register of Firearms is already under way. It will create a uniform record keeping procedures for all weapons existing in Romania in line with the EU countries standards.</p>		

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	The draft law on firearms and ammunitions regime was presented for first reading in the Government Meeting on 10.04.2003 and is passing now the appropriate procedures for its approval.		
3. To adopt and implement, in the States that have not already done so, the necessary legislative or other measures to establish as criminal offences under their domestic law the illegal manufacture, possession, stockpiling and trade of small arms and light weapons within their areas of jurisdiction, in order to ensure that those engaged in such activities can be prosecuted under appropriate national penal codes.	See Section II, para. 2. Internal procedures have been initiated to approve Romania's accession to the 3 rd Protocol against the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against trans-national organised crime.		
4. To establish, or designate as appropriate, national co-ordination agencies or bodies and institutional infrastructure responsible for policy guidance, research and monitoring of efforts to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects. This should include aspects of the illicit manufacture, control, trafficking, circulation, brokering and trade, as well as tracing, finance, collection and destruction of small arms and light weapons.	The National Agency for the Exports Control of Strategic Goods and for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (ANCESIAC) is the National Export Control Authority. ANCESIAC functions as a legal person of the Central Public Administration within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Inter-ministerial Council consisting of representatives of ANCESIAC, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Non-Proliferation and Arms Control Division), Ministry of Economy and Trade, the Ministry of National Defence, the Ministry of Interior, General Customs Directorate, the Ministry of Industry and Resources, Romanian Intelligence Service, the National Commission for Nuclear Activities Control and the Foreign Intelligence Service was established with the view to assess and approve license applications for the export/import of strategic goods, including for triangular operations (brokerage). The final decision on the approval of an import/export application rest however on the President of ANCESIAC. Procedures and regulations on the export control regime of strategic goods (secondary legislations) are approved by Decision (Orders) of the President of ANCESIAC and are published in the Official Journal of Romania. Any legal or natural person applying for an export/import license should be prior authorised by ANCESIAC. According to the Government Ordinance No. 158/1999 the authorisation is issued on a case-by-case basis, under the following conditions: - The Ministry of National Defence – for Romanian legal persons within the system of national defence and national security.		

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	<p>- ANCESIAC – for any other legal persons, on the basis of a prior assessment by the Ministry of National Defence.</p> <p>Within the National System for Control of Strategic Exports (SNCES), co-ordinated by ANCESIAC, the Office for the Control of Imports and Exports of Special Items (OCIEPS) was set up within the Ministry of National Defence. OCIEPS exercises control over the imports and exports of military products and technologies, in the pre-licensing and licensing phases in order to prevent the illicit trafficking in SALW.</p> <p>The Romanian Police is the sole responsible authority in controlling the safe storage and records keeping of SALW.</p> <p>An independent Service of Weapons, Explosives and Toxic Substances was established within the MOI. It co-ordinates the national activities, carried out by the territorial units.</p> <p>The responsibility for investigating and monitoring cases of illegal trade and illicit trafficking in SALW rests with the specialised structures within MoI, the Romanian Intelligence Service and the Ministry of Justice.</p>		
<p>5. To establish or designate, as appropriate, a national point of contact to act as liaison between States on matters relating to the implementation of the Programme of Action.</p>	<p>The national point of contact for the implementation of the Programme of Action is « Nonproliferation and Arms Control Division » within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, tel.:+40.21.223.01.27; fax:+40.21.230.71.71; e-mail: dnca@mae.ro</p>		
<p>6. To identify, where applicable, groups and individuals engaged in the illegal manufacture, trade, stockpiling, transfer, possession, as well as financing for acquisition, of illicit small arms and light weapons, and take action under appropriate national law against such groups and individuals.</p>	<p>See Section II, para. 2</p> <p>According to GEO no. 104/2001 the RBP has the responsibility to identify activities of the groups involved in illegal activities that violate the state border regime.</p> <p>Individuals and organisations involved in illicit trafficking in firearms are under the strict surveillance of specialised structures from MoI - the General Directorate of Intelligence and Internal Protection, the General Directorate for Countering Organized Crime and Anti-Drugs. These bodies keep and update records of individuals that are suspected of or are involve in illicit firearms possession, production or delivery.</p>		

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	<p>The firearms dealers' foreign trade operations are monitored and controlled by the specialised structures within MoI, the General Directorate of Intelligence and Internal Protection, the Ministry of Defence, the Romanian Intelligence Service, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Public Finances and the Customs' General Directorate through the export control legislation and procedures set forth in GO no. 158/1999.</p>		
<p>7. To ensure that henceforth licensed manufacturers apply an appropriate and reliable marking on each small arm and light weapon as an integral part of the production process. This marking should be unique and should identify the country of manufacture and also provide information that enables the national authorities of that country to identify the manufacturer and serial number so that the authorities concerned can identify and trace each weapon.</p>	<p>The Ministry of Industry in co-operation with the Romanian Association for Standardization issued the National Standard No. SR 13475 on SALW marking. It complies with the recommendations contained in the OSCE Document on SALW.</p> <p>All firearms manufactured in and exported by Romania are properly marked with a serial number. All authorised manufacturers are required to mark each firearm as well as the ammunition with an individual code.</p> <p>SALW and their components are marked with distinctive series and numbers that are approved by the Ministry of Industry and Resources, so that they can be identified easily.</p> <p>The process of issuing a new National Register for Firearms is under way. It will harmonise the standards of records keeping of weapons existing in Romania on the basis of the regulations and best practices of the EU member states.</p>		
<p>8. To adopt where they do not exist and enforce, all the necessary measures to prevent the manufacture, stockpiling, transfer and possession of any unmarked or inadequately marked small arms and light weapons.</p>	<p>See Section II, para. 2, 7.</p>		
<p>9. To ensure that comprehensive and accurate records are kept for as long as possible on the manufacture, holding and transfer of small arms and light weapons under their jurisdiction. These records should be organized and maintained in such a way as to ensure that accurate information can be promptly retrieved and collated by competent national authorities.</p>	<p>According to the GEO no. 105/2001, the National Information System on the movement of persons and goods can also store information on stolen or lost weapons.</p> <p>Romania has not in place yet a centralized record-keeping system. The Ministry of Industry and Resources manages the production of SALW. The defence and the police (gendarmes) forces are required to keep their own records of storage and transfer of arms, including SALW, on the territory of Romania. ANCESIAC keeps records of all arms, including SALW, transfers and re-transfers (exports, re-exports) in and from Romania.</p> <p>The new National Register of Firearms (as a central record-keeping</p>		

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	<p>system) is to be issued by 2004. It will harmonise the standards of records keeping of weapons existing in Romania on the basis of the regulations and best practices of the EU member states.</p> <p>The records keeping, storage and the use of stockpiles of SALW and ammunition are made within the MOI in accordance with the national rules and regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law no. 17/1996 on firearm and ammunitions regime - Accountancy Law no. 82/1991 - Minister of Interior Order no. 1011/1999 for the approval of the methodological norms on registration and assessment of authorised legal and natural persons possessing arms and ammunitions for protection purposes. It also regulates the final destination of the seized arms and ammunition. - Minister of Interior Order no. S/54/2002 on storage, records keeping, possession and use of weapons and ammunitions in the endowment of MoI Units - Regulation no. 1031/1999 on the organisation and management of the accountancy of the MoI goods and assets. - Technical Specifications no. S/273390/1994 on the storage, records keeping, maintenance and control of weapons, artillery equipment and ammunition in MoI Units and in central warehouses. <p>Records keeping of arms holdings within the MOD is regulated by the Minister of defence's Order no.M8/1999.</p> <p>According to Regulation A114/1989 (art. 472), the Register for arms record keeping is permanently stored in the unit's archives.</p> <p>The accounting registers are stored for 10 years after the completion of the last accounting exercise.</p>		
10. To ensure responsibility for all small arms and light weapons held and issued by the State and effective measures for tracing such weapons.	See Section II, para. 7.		
11. To assess applications for export authorisations according to strict national regulations and procedures that cover all small arms and light weapons and are consistent with the existing responsibilities of States under relevant international law, taking into account in particular the risk of diversion of these weapons into the illegal trade. Likewise, to establish or maintain an effective national system of export and import licensing or authorisation, as well as measures on international transit, for the transfer of all small arms and light weapons, with a view to combating the illicit trade in	<p>ANCESIAC is the national authority in the field of strategic exports and imports control. The Agency authorises/licences all trade operations with strategic goods, including SALW and ammunition. The licensing procedures are established by the GO no. 158/1999 and by orders of the president of ANCESIAC.</p> <p>The assessment of the export licence applications takes into consideration the resolutions (arms embargo) of the UN Security Council (UNSC), OSCE dicissions, the Joint Actions and Common Positions of the EU Council as well as the export criteria set forth in the EU Code of Conduct on arms exports, the guidelines of the international non-proliferation and export control regimes, and the</p>		

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small arms and light weapons.	<p>international legal obligations and political commitments undertaken by Romania. The licensing process takes also into consideration the best practices in the field and other relevant information such as the conduct of the exporter, importer, transporter and end user.</p> <p>ANCESIAC issued individual export licenses for SALW exclusively on the basis of the original International Import Certificate (IIC) or any other equivalent document (End-Use Certificate - EUC) issued or certified by the appropriate authority in the importer's country. It should contain <i>inter alia</i> the commitment of the importer or/and the end-user not to re-export the goods without prior approval of the competent Romanian authority.</p> <p>Within 4 month since delivery, the exporter should obtain from the foreign partner the original Delivery Control Certificate (DCC) or any other equivalent document issued or certified by the competent authority in the importer's country. This document certifies that the goods reached the declared final destination.</p> <p>The list of items subject to these procedures is approved by GD no. 844/2001. All foreign trade operations are registered by ANCESIAC and approved by the Inter-ministerial Council.</p>		
12. To put in place and implement adequate laws, regulations and administrative procedures to ensure the effective control over the export and transit of small arms and light weapons, including the use of authenticated end-user certificates and effective legal and enforcement measures.	<p>The legal framework set forth by the GO no. 158/1999 ensures an effective control over the export, re-export, import, international transit, transshipment and other commercial and non-commercial operations of permanent or temporary transfer of SALW.</p> <p>IIC or Non-transfer and End-Use Certificate should be presented by all Romanian exporters, as it is a mandatory condition for the approval of an export license application.</p>		
13. To make every effort, in accordance with national laws and practices, without prejudice to the right of States to re-export small arms and light weapons that they have previously imported, to notify the original exporting State in accordance with their bilateral agreements before the retransfer of those weapons.	<p>All re-export operations are subject to the provisions of the GO no. 158/1999.</p> <p>The export license application is approved when the exporter presents an original IIC or EUC, thus ensuring the prior approval of the Romanian authority in case of a re-export of the goods imported from Romania.</p> <p>For SALW imports, the national authority certifies the importer's commitment that items will not be re-exported without prior approval of the competent authority from the exporter's country.</p>		

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14. To develop adequate national legislation or administrative procedures regulating the activities of those who engage in small arms and light weapons brokering. This legislation or procedures should include measures such as registration of brokers, licensing or authorisation of brokering transactions as well as the appropriate penalties for all illicit brokering activities performed within the State's jurisdiction and control.	<p>Firearms manufacturers, exporters and brokers (from Romania and abroad) must observe the GEO no. 158/1999 provisions if they trade items included in the lists approved by GD no. 844/2001 in or from Romania.</p> <p>The procedure to be followed is established by ANCESIAC.</p>		
15. To take appropriate measures, including all legal or administrative means, against any activity that violates a United Nations Security Council arms embargo in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.	<p>The embargoes imposed by the United Nations Security Council, OSCE and EU are observed by Romania through the appropriate legislative framework and regulations. Non-proliferation and Arms Control Division (DNCA) within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs informs the ANCESIAC on a regular basis on all changes occurred in the sanctions and/or embargoes regimes adopted by the United Nations Security Council, OSCE and EU.</p> <p>The assessment of export licence applications takes into account all these information and is done in compliance with the Resolutions of the United Nations Security Council, the OSCE Decisions, the Joint Actions and Common Positions of the European Union Council, the EU Code of Conduct on arms exports, the guidelines of the international non-proliferation and export controls regimes and the provisions of the international legal obligations and political commitments entered into by Romania.</p> <p>According to the GEO no. 104/2001 provisions, RBP ensures within its competence the implementation of the treaties, agreements, conventions and protocols regarding the border and border crossing controls concluded with the neighbouring countries, with other countries as well as with international or regional organisations.</p>		
16. To ensure that all confiscated, seized or collected small arms and light weapons are destroyed, subject to any legal constraints associated with the preparation of criminal prosecutions, unless another form of disposition or use has been officially authorised and provided that such weapons have been duly marked and registered.	<p>The legislation regulating the destruction of SALW and ammunition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law no. 17/1996 on firearm and ammunitions regime; - Law no. 98/1999 on the approval of the GO no. 128/1998 on the use and destination of the seized goods. - GD no. 514/1999 on the approval of the methodological norms for the implementation of the GO no. 128/1998 on the conditions of storage and use of seized goods (including SALW and ammunitions) and for their transfer to the State private property. If the SALW are not proper for trading, their are destroyed under the supervision of a destruction commission. 		

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	<p>- Minister of Interior Order no. 1011/1999 for the approval of the methodological norms on the registration and the assessment in view of assuring the endowment of public institutions and of authorised legal and natural persons with weapons and ammunitions, and also on the destination of the sized weapons and transferred to the State's private property</p>		
<p>17. To ensure, subject to the respective constitutional and legal systems of States, that the armed forces, police or any other body authorised to hold small arms and light weapons establish adequate and detailed standards and procedures relating to the management and security of their stocks of these weapons. These standards and procedures should, inter alia, relate to: appropriate locations for stockpiles; physical security measures; control of access to stocks; inventory management and accounting control; staff training; security, accounting and control of small arms and light weapons held or transported by operational units or authorised personnel; and procedures and sanctions in the event of thefts or loss.</p>	<p>Within the MoD the following laws and regulations related to the stockpiles safety and security apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law 17/1996 on firearms and ammunition regime; - Regulations A114/1989 on technical endowment with armament and ammunition in peacetime; - Order of the Minister of Defence M8/1999 on inventory management and accounting control; - Order of the Minister of Defence M75/2000 for reporting of losses and thefts; <p>All these regulations cover such matters as establishment of appropriate technical and security requirements for stockpile locations, physical security measures, access control, inventory management and accounting control procedures, personnel training, procedures to maximize security of transports, sanctions.</p> <p>Stockpiles security measures include, <i>inter alia</i>, electronic security systems; physical security ensured by security forces, physical barriers, secure locking system, detection systems, marking system etc.</p> <p>On the basis of the Minister of Interior Order no. 1150/2000, MoI or other special security structures personnel ensures the escort of special weapons transports on the Romanian territory, according to the law.</p> <p>In Romania, the private persons can legally possess firearms if they exercise competence of public authority, in accordance with the law. Special authorizations (permits) are issued in this respect.</p> <p>At the same time, certain private companies ensuring guarding services are authorised by the police to possess firearms with bullet among which: Body of Public Guardians, Environment Guard and Financial Guard Commissioners.</p> <p>The following legislation applies in this respect:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law no. 26/1993 on the organization and functioning of the Body 		

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	<p>of Public Guardians</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Order no. 211/2002 for the approval of the Regulation on hunting permits - Order no. 305/2002 on the on banning the use of automatic sub-machine guns such as AKM and SKS type (cal.7.62x39mm), derived from the Kalashnikov automatic sub-machine pistol, manufactured by the commercial companies „Sadu” and „Cugir”. 		
<p>18. To regularly review, as appropriate, subject to the respective constitutional and legal systems of States, the stocks of small arms and light weapons held by armed forces, police and other authorised bodies and to ensure that such stocks declared by competent national authorities to be surplus to requirements are clearly identified, that programmes for the responsible disposal, preferably through destruction, of such stocks are established and implemented and that such stocks are adequately safeguarded until disposal.</p>	<p>Within MoD the stockpiles are managed and kept in accordance with the "Norms for endowment with armaments, equipment and materials during peace and war time" and „Stockpiles distribution”, approved by Government Decision no.75/2002.</p> <p>The restructuring programs of the Police, Border Police and Gendarmerie will result in a surplus of weapons and ammunition.</p> <p>On a case by case basis, these surpluses will be distributed free of charge among other public institutions from the national system of defence or are destroyed.</p> <p>Within MoI, the competent administrative and logistic structures use specific methods to define and identify surplus stocks of SALW that are subject to redistribution or destruction.</p> <p>Within MoI, the difference between the weapons being in active service, and weapons in reserve as well as the surplus is made through a comprehensive registration.</p>		
<p>19. To destroy surplus small arms and light weapons designated for destruction, taking into account, inter alia, the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on methods of destruction of small arms, light weapons, ammunition and explosives (S/2000/1092) of 15 November 2000.</p>		<p>MoD issued in 2002 a national programme for SALW destruction.</p> <p>Some surplus of 195,510 SALW and 36,692,747 pieces of ammunition are being destroyed with the financial support of the United States, Norway and UK. National Company "ROMARM" is in charge of carrying out the destruction programme.</p>	
<p>23. To make public national laws, regulations and procedures that impact on the prevention, combating and eradicating of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects and to submit, on a voluntary basis, to relevant regional and international</p>	<p>The Romanian specific legislation is published in the Official Journal (Monitorul Oficial).</p> <p>The specific national legislation on the import and export control regime of the strategic goods (conventional arms and dual use</p>		

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<p>organisations and in accordance with their national practices, information on, inter alia, (a) small arms and light weapons confiscated or destroyed within their jurisdiction; and (b) other relevant information such as illicit trade routes and techniques of acquisition that can contribute to the eradication of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects.</p>	<p>goods and technologies) is published in the Official Journal of Romania and is also available on ANCESIAC web www.ancesiac.ro</p> <p>For exporters, ANCESIAC has made available a guide on strategic goods export control (SALW included), containing primary and secondary legislation: Laws, Romanian Government Decisions, Executive Orders of the president of ANCESIAC, Forms (model) of documents.</p> <p>The export control legislation is disseminated to the Romanian companies through consultancy process organised periodically by ANCESIAC (national conferences, national, regional and thematic seminars, round tables, open doors) under strong governmental program outreach to industry.</p> <p>ANCESIAC is very active in promoting and contributing to the specific and general information exchange within the international non-proliferation and export controls regimes.</p> <p>Worth to be mentioned that information exchange and periodic working meetings of the national competent authorities on SALW take place on a permanent basis.</p> <p>There are no cases of illicit trafficking in SALW in Romania, neither routes crossing Romania that are used by traffickers. Nevertheless the Romanian law enforcement and intelligence authorities are prepared to prevent and to address the illicit trafficking in SALW.</p>		
<p>24. To establish or designate, as appropriate, a point of contact within sub-regional and regional organisations to act as liaison on matters relating to the implementation of the Programme of Action.</p>	<p>The national point of contact for the implementation of the Programme of Action is the Non-proliferation and Arms Control Division within the MFA, tel.: (0040) 21 2230127 fax: (0040) 21 2230127; e-mail: dnca@mae.ro</p>		<p>The Romanian law enforcement agencies fully cooperates through information exchange, training and best practices-sharing with similar agencies of other 10 countries within the Southeast European region in the framework of a SECI Center - based Task Force on SALW.</p>
<p>25. To encourage negotiations, where appropriate, with the aim of concluding relevant legally binding instruments aimed at preventing, combating and eradicating the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects, and where they do exist to ratify and fully implement them.</p>	<p>See Section II, para. 38, 39.</p>		

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26. To encourage the strengthening and establishing, where appropriate and as agreed by the States concerned, of moratoria or similar initiatives in affected regions or subregions on the transfer and manufacture of small arms and light weapons, and/or regional action programmes to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects, and to respect such moratoria, similar initiatives, and/or action programmes and cooperate with the States concerned in the implementation thereof, including through technical assistance and other measures.			Co-operation provided for the protocol concluded by MOI is materialised in a permanent exchange of information regarding the cases discovered and the methods used (persons involved, cars used, hiding places, hand made weapons or arms dissimulated in usual goods, etc.).
27. To establish, where appropriate, sub-regional or regional mechanisms, in particular trans-border customs co-operation and networks for information-sharing among law enforcement, border and customs control agencies, with a view to preventing, combating and eradicating the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons across borders.	Romania has ratified the SECI Agreement and is playing an active role in the SECI Regional Centre for combating trans-border crime. SECI facilitates and encourages cooperation between police and customs at the sub-regional level, as well as information exchange between the participating countries at the SECI Centre. See Section II para. 15, 20.		The Romanian law enforcement agencies fully co-operate through different mechanisms such as information exchange, training and sharing best practices with similar agencies of other 10 countries from the Southeast Europe within the framework of a SECI Centre (Task Force on SALW).
28. To encourage, where needed, regional and subregional action on illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects in order to, as appropriate, introduce, adhere, implement or strengthen relevant laws, regulations and administrative procedures.	See section II para. 15, 20.		
29. To encourage States to promote safe, effective stockpile management and security, in particular physical security measures, for small arms and light weapons, and to implement, where appropriate, regional and subregional mechanisms in this regard.	See Section II, para. 17.		
32. To cooperate with the United Nations system to ensure the effective implementation of arms embargoes decided by the United Nations Security Council in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.	See Section II, para. 15.		
36. To strengthen the ability of States to cooperate in identifying and tracing in a timely and reliable manner illicit small arms and light weapons.			MoI participates to data and information exchange with the interested public authorities, on the basis of existing protocols, as well as with similar agencies

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			from other countries on the basis of the agreements Romania is party thereto.
38. To encourage States to consider ratifying or acceding to international legal instruments against terrorism and transnational organized crime.	The Law no. 565/2002 for the ratification of the United Nations Convention against trans-national organised crime and of the two additional Protocols was adopted.		
39. To develop common understandings of the basic issues and the scope of the problems related to illicit brokering in small arms and light weapons with a view to preventing, combating and eradicating the activities of those engaged in such brokering.			<p>Romania concluded with the European states, in particular with those from our region, a series of agreements at different levels, aiming at enhancing co-operation in countering organized crime, trafficking in arms (including SALW), drugs, narcotics, psychotropic substances and precursors, terrorism.</p> <p>Romania concluded such agreements with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hungary - Budapest, 19.02.1997 - Trilateral Romania – Bulgaria – Turkey - Antalya, 16.04.1998 - Trilateral Romania – Bulgaria – Greece - Sofia, 08.09.1998 - Trilateral Romania – Moldova – Ukraine - Kiev, 06.06.1999 - Croatia – Zagreb, 30.09.2000 - Slovenia – Bucharest, 04.10.2000 - Poland – Warsaw, 12.06.2001 - Israel – Jerusalem, 17.06.2001 - Armenia – Erevan, 31.10.2001 - Czech Republic – Prague, 13.11.2001 - Albania – Bucharest, 06.06.2002 - Bulgaria - Sofia, 10.06.2002
40. To encourage the relevant international and regional organisations and States to facilitate the appropriate co-operation of civil society, including non-governmental organisations, in activities related to the prevention, combat and eradication of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its	See Section II, para. 20.		

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aspects, in view of the important role that civil society plays in this area.			
III. Implementation, international cooperation and assistance			
2. States undertake to cooperate and to ensure co-ordination, complementarity and synergy in efforts to deal with the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects at the global, regional, subregional and national levels and to encourage the establishment and strengthening of co-operation and partnerships at all levels among international and intergovernmental organisations and civil society, including non-governmental organisations and international financial institutions.	See Section II, para. 39.		
5. States and international and regional organisations should, where appropriate, cooperate, develop and strengthen partnerships to share resources and information on the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects.	See Section II, para. 39.		
7. States should, as appropriate, enhance co-operation, the exchange of experience and training among competent officials, including customs, police, intelligence and arms control officials, at the national, regional and global levels in order to combat the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects.			See Section II, para. 26.
8. Regional and international programmes for specialist training on small arms stockpile management and security should be developed. Upon request, States and appropriate international or regional organisations in a position to do so should support these programmes. The United Nations, within existing resources, and other appropriate international or regional organisations should consider developing capacity for training in this area.			MoI experts participate to various international co-operation projects: -participates to the international operation PLOWSHARES, under the SECI Centre auspices; -co-operates with other European countries through their liaison officers in Romania; -participates to training sessions organised in the field of countering the illicit trafficking in SALW by OSCE and other European bodies.

Programme of Action	Romanian laws and policies supportive of the Programme of Action	Assistance programmes supportive of the Programme of Action	Global/regional activities supportive of the Programme of Action
			ISWETS is member of the Task Force on countering the illicit trafficking in SALW in the South Eastern Europe within the SECI Regional Centre.
11. States undertake to cooperate with each other, including on the basis of the relevant existing global and regional legally binding instruments as well as other agreements and arrangements, and, where appropriate, with relevant international, regional and intergovernmental organisations, in tracing illicit small arms and light weapons, in particular by strengthening mechanisms based on the exchange of relevant information.	See Section II, para. 39.		
14. Upon request, States and appropriate international or regional organisations in a position to do so should provide assistance in the destruction or other responsible disposal of surplus stocks or unmarked or inadequately marked small arms and light weapons.	See Section II , para. 19.		
15. Upon request, States and appropriate international or regional organisations in a position to do so should provide assistance to combat the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons linked to drug trafficking, transnational organized crime and terrorism.	See Section II, para. 39.		