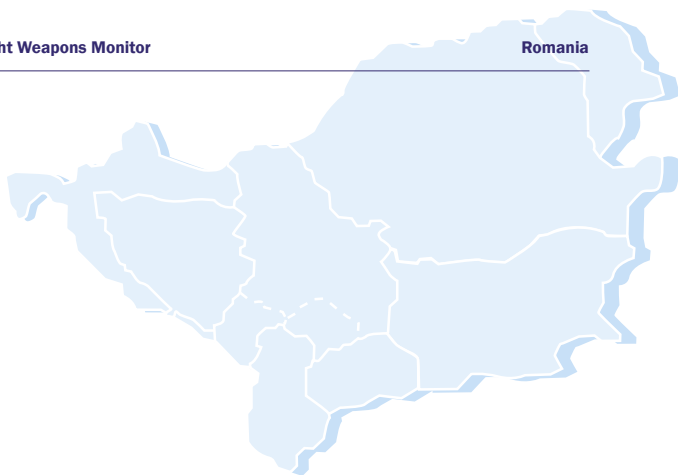


Romania



1 Small Arms problem

The SALW problem in Romania is quite different from that of countries in the Western Balkans, where recent conflicts and insecurity have contributed to the widespread availability and circulation of weapons within society. Romania's political and security situation has been relatively stable throughout the last decade. However, the country is an important producer and exporter of SALW and, to the extent that there is a national debate about the SALW control, it has tended to revolve around balancing compliance with international arms export control norms with the management of a defence industry in transition.

There is a strong belief among Romanian officials that the 2001 historic low-point in the value of Romanian defence exports¹ was the price paid for conducting a stringent and responsible policy of avoiding transfers to countries at risk of diversion.² At a time when Romania continues to face economic hardship and there are high levels of unemployment, the incentives to export arms to maintain jobs and keep arms production lines open remain strong.³ However, following a series of transfers to sensitive destinations in the 1990s which attracted criticism, the Romanian government has striven to align its arms transfer policies and practices with international norms, particularly from 2001 onwards.

The Romanian authorities consider the involvement of organised crime in the trafficking of firearms in Romania to be limited,⁴ and few cases have been reported. This may remain a potential threat however, and the European Commission, having previously pointed to the need for Romania to adopt a strategic and coherent approach against organised crime,⁵ has recently repeated calls for improvements in the operational capacity of the police, better

¹ Romania's 2001 arms exports were \$24.5 million. Tudor R, 'Tough line on embargoes hits Romanian exports', *Jane's Defence Weekly*, 23 October 2002.

² 'We have always observed embargoes and placed Romania's security and image interests above economic interests. That compliance, however has a price.' HE Mrs Nineta Barbulescu, President of ANCESIAC, Forward of the *Report on Arms Export Controls 2000-2001*, ANCEX, 2004. <http://www.ancex.ro/raport_arme/arms_rep.pdf>, accessed February 2004.

³ 'Managing Defence Industries in Transition: Ensuring Compliance with Export Controls', a presentation by Bernardo Mariani, Saferworld, at the Fifth International Conference on Export Controls, held in Budapest, Hungary, 15 - 17 September 2003.

⁴ According to Romanian intelligence sources, it is unlikely that Romania will become a hub for illegal SALW trafficking. *Short mission report - SEESAC Consultation in Romania, 15 - 16 July 2002*. <<http://www.seesac.org/about/romania.htm>>, accessed February 2004

⁵ *2003 Regular Report on Romania's Progress Towards Accession*, The European Commission, November 2003 p 20-21. <http://europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/report_2003/pdf/rr_ro_final.pdf>, accessed February 2004.

co-operation between law-enforcement bodies (both within Romania and in neighbouring countries) and the integration of policing and judicial systems.⁶

Safe storage and destruction of Romanian armed forces and Ministry of the Administration and Interior (MoI) surpluses of SALW and ammunition provide a further challenge. The restructuring of the Romanian armed forces and its defence system in line with the country's European and NATO integration processes have generated significant quantities of redundant arms and ammunition, including SALW.⁷ Although a US/Norwegian funded project for the destruction of around 200,000 SALW has been implemented, more resources and international assistance are required to dispose of the additional SALW surpluses that will be created in the coming years.

2 Small Arms policy and practice

Often accused during the 1990s of lax export controls,⁸ the Romanian government has in recent years undertaken important initiatives to adopt more stringent norms and regulations, align the country with regional and international arms control initiatives and improve transparency. This is in part due to Romania's intention to join the European Union in 2007 and its sustained efforts during the run up to NATO membership (in 2003),⁹ which have both had an impact on Romania's foreign and security policy. These clear objectives have helped to bring the country more into line with the non-proliferation policies of the EU and NATO countries.

In what is perceived as a symbolic reward by the international community for Romania's improved export controls, in June 2002 Romania received a contract to supply the new Afghan army with 1,000 AK-47 rifles, light weapons and ammunition.¹⁰ This contract has been followed by supplementary arms and armaments contracts for the Iraqi army.

Romania's arms export control policy is based on a number of regional and international commitments (See Table 1). Some of these agreements focus specifically on the problem of SALW, others apply to the range of conventional arms, including SALW. No new relevant arms control agreements have been signed by Romania in the last year. Beyond its international commitments and recognising the importance of SALW, Romania has called for a comprehensive approach to the problem which includes national and regional strategies on public awareness and prevention, law enforcement and prosecution, as well as a joint effort to control the production and transfer of small arms.¹¹ Romanian policy prohibits exports of SALW to regions of conflict, states that support terrorism and to

⁶ *Ibid.* p 127 - 128.

⁷ *Short mission report – SEESAC Consultation in Romania, 15 - 16 July 2002.*

⁸ This includes a number of cases where arms, especially SALW, released for export or sale found their way to countries in conflict, especially in sub-Saharan Africa. Bernardo M and Chrissie H, *Arms Production, exports and decision-making in Central and Eastern Europe*, Saferworld, June 2002, p 150-153.

⁹ In 1994, Romania was the first country to sign up for PFP status and since then it has pursued a policy of interoperability with NATO, including bilateral co-operation programmes with NATO countries and the modernisation of its armed forces. Romania was officially invited to join NATO at the Prague Summit on 21 November 2002. On 26 March 2003, Romania, together with Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia, Bulgaria, Slovakia and Slovenia, signed a NATO membership agreement at a ceremony in Brussels. The seven countries joined the organisation in 2004.

¹⁰ *Small Arms Survey 2003*, Graduate Institute of International Studies, Oxford/Geneva, 2003, p 110.

¹¹ Statement by HE Mrs Nineta Barbulescu, Secretary of State, President of the National Agency for the Control of Strategic Exports and of Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, at the United Nations Conference on Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, New York, 11 July 2001.

destinations that raise proliferation concerns.¹² Further, Romania 'is taking a leadership role in the Wassenaar regime by chairing a task force on Export Control Documentation.'¹³

Table 1: Romania's commitments to Arms or SALW control agreements

ARMS OR SALW CONTROL AGREEMENT	ROMANIA'S COMMITMENTS
Stability Pact Regional Implementation Plan on SALW	November 2001
UN Programme of Action	July 2001
UN Firearms Protocol	Acceded March 2004, Ratified April 2004
OSCE Document on Small Arms	November 2000
OSCE Document on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition	December 2003
EU Code of Conduct	July 1998
EU Joint Action on SALW	December 1998
Wassenaar Arrangement	April 1996 ¹⁴

2.1 SALW production

During the Cold War Romania developed an almost self-sufficient arms industry and in the 1980s the country ranked 9th amongst the largest arms manufacturers in the world,¹⁵ employed nearly 200,000 workers and included more than 100 companies.¹⁶ By 2001 Romanian exports had sunk to their lowest level for 12 years due to the loss of traditional markets, changes in the international security environment, a reduction in state orders and the country's adherence to arms embargoes.¹⁷

Military industrial output is presently at 10 per cent of 1989 levels.¹⁸ Described by Jane's Defence Weekly as 'a group of unwieldy state-owned companies',¹⁹ the Romanian defence industry earned only US\$ 43.8 million in 2002²⁰ (a tiny proportion of Romania's total exports, which reached US\$ 13.9 billion in the same year²¹) compared to an average of US\$ 500-800 million prior to 1989.²² Romania's 35,000-strong defence industry workforce²³

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Speech by Kenneth Juster, Under Secretary of Commerce for Industry and Security at the 'Update 2004 Conference on Export Controls and Policy,' Washington D.C., 04 October 2004.

¹⁴ Romania became a founding member of the WA in April 1996.

¹⁵ Bernardo M and Chrissie H, *Arms Production, exports and decision-making in Central and Eastern Europe*, Saferworld, June 2002, p 142.

¹⁶ Kiss Y, *Small Arms and Light Weapons Production in Eastern, Central, and Southeast Europe*, Small Arms Survey, October 2004, p 18.

¹⁷ Romania's 2001 arms exports were worth \$24.5 million, down from \$800 million between 1985 and 1989. 'Tough line on embargoes hits Romanian exports.'

¹⁸ *Small Arms and Light Weapons Production in Eastern, Central, and Southeast Europe*, p 18.

¹⁹ Interview with Ion Iliescu, President of Romania, *Jane's Defence Weekly*, 09 May 2001.

²⁰ Interview with Paul Pasnicu, Director, Conventional Arms Division, National Agency for Export Control (ANCEX), Bucharest, 4 February 2004.

²¹ *Romania your business partner - 2003*, The Agency for Governmental Strategies, p 84.

²² *Small Arms and Light Weapons Production in Eastern, Central, and Southeast Europe*, p 18.

²³ Interview with Gen Ion-Eftimie Sandu, Deputy Chief of Armaments Department, Ministry of National Defence, Bucharest, 04 February 2004.

comprises only a small proportion of the 200,000 defence workers who were employed in Romania at the beginning of the 1990s.²⁴

While Romania maintains the capability to develop major weaponry, the country's main defence products are in low-technology areas²⁵ and SALW in particular. The 15 military producers and an R&D institute are united under the state owned company – The Romarm National Company s.a (Bucharest) – which represents the core of Romania's defence industry. Five of these producers – Cugir (Alba), Carfil (Brasov), Mija (Prahova) and Sadu-Bumbesti (Gorj) are the most important Romanian small arms-producing companies.²⁶ These firms are capable of producing a wide range of SALW.²⁷ Although fewer than 10 per cent of Romarm's military-related productive capacities are utilised, several factories are still actively engaged in the production of SALW and ammunition. For example, ammunition factories at Cugir and Sadu were reported to be working at full capacity in October 2004 in order to meet a contract with the Iraqi Army for infantry armament and ammunition worth approximately US\$10 million.²⁸

While the core of Romania's arms industry is still state owned, the Government has encouraged the creation of joint ventures with foreign partners. Such joint ventures are mostly focused on high-technology military products, such as the aviation sector. There have, however, been limited instances of joint ventures related to SALW production, principally concerning civilian products.²⁹ The German group Rheinmetall AG and its subsidiary Rheinmetall WandM, which specialises in armament and ammunition systems, have recently announced their intention to engage in a partnership with the Romanian military in an upgrade project for the 152-155mm howitzer cannon.³⁰

3 Small Arms progress

3.1 Legislative and regulatory issues

In 2004 there were several important changes to the legislation and regulation relating to SALW. The main changes were the introduction of Law 595/ 2004³¹ 'For the approval of the Government Ordinance number 158 / 1999 regarding the export and import regime of strategic products' and Law 295/ 2004³² 'Regarding the regime of arms and ammunitions.' Accordingly, the transfer of conventional arms is governed by the following regulation:

²⁴ 'Tough line on embargoes hits Romanian exports.'

²⁵ 'Due to the Romanian defence industry's technology, this is the level and the type of production that we can afford,' HE Mrs Nineta Barbulescu, State Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, President of the National Agency for Export Controls. 'Tough line on embargoes hits Romanian exports.'

²⁶ *Small Arms and Light Weapons Production in Eastern, Central, and Southeast Europe*, p 20.

²⁷ '[...]including pistols, sub-machine guns, and machine guns from 5.45 mm to 14.5 mm, in both WTO and NATO calibres; ammunition in WTO calibres of 5.45 to 14.5 mm and NATO calibres of 5.5 to 9 mm; and light weapons, including mortars and recoilless rifles (Romarm, 2004).' *Small Arms and Light Weapons Production in Eastern, Central, and Southeast Europe*, p 20.

²⁸ 'Weapons factory work to address Iraqi Army contract,' BBC (reported in News Summary for Eastern Balkans, CIS and the Caucasus), 21 October 2004.

²⁹ *Small Arms and Light Weapons in Eastern, Central and Southeast Europe*, p 19.

³⁰ 'Rompres Outlines Cooperation with German Arms Companies,' *News Summary for Easter Balkans, CIS and the Caucasus*, week ending 15 October 2004.

³¹ Official Gazette No. 1239/ 2004, 22 December 2004.

³² Official Gazette No. 583/ 2004, 30 June 2004.

Government Ordinance (GO) no. 158/1999 on the control of imports and exports of strategic goods. This Ordinance has recently been superseded by Law 595/2004, which also:

- Introduces EU *acqui* regulation of the control of technical assistance and arms brokering;³³
- Creates a rapid enforcement mechanism for international community embargoes regarding arms transfers;
- Excludes non-commercial/ international transit of military products for Romanian or other participation in foreign missions or other operations involving NATO members from import/export legislation; and,
- Extends licenses for military export and import from six months to one year and recalculates fines according to the national rate of inflation. (Government Decision number 844/2001 on the list of weapons, ammunition and other military items subject to the import and export control regime).

Also of importance is Law 387/2003, which lays out the export control regime for dual-use goods and technologies.³⁴

The control of strategic exports is coordinated by the National Agency for Export Control (ANCEX), previously called ANCESIAC.³⁵ As an agency reporting directly to the Prime Minister under the administrative direction of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, ANCEX has legal authority to authorise all trade operations with strategic goods, including SALW and ammunition. ANCEX has established a Control Team comprised of in-house specialists and (on an irregular basis) outside experts. ANCEX's main responsibilities are:³⁶

- Authorisation, licensing and permit issuing;³⁷
- Enforcement;³⁸
- Drawing up regulations, mechanisms, procedures and instructions specific to the export control system; and,
- Communication of the national position on export controls.³⁹

ANCEX examines the legality of each export, including the validity of the original International Import Certificate (IIC) or any other equivalent document (End-Use Certificate – EUC) issued by the authorised body in the importer's country. These documents, which are a

³³ The Law incorporates EU provisions in the area of technical assistance, represented by Common Position 401/2000, and brokering, represented by Common Position, number 468.

³⁴ The Law incorporates the EU provisions in the area of dual-use goods and technologies, represented by Regulation 1334/2000 and Common Position 401/2000.

³⁵ As of 29 June 2003, the National Agency for the Control of Strategic Exports and the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (ANCESIAC), changed its name to the National Agency for Export Control (ANCEX). <<http://www.ancex.ro>>, accessed February 2004.

³⁶ <<http://www.ancex.ro/about.htm>>, accessed February 2004.

³⁷ This includes: authorizations to undertake foreign trade operations in strategic goods; licensing of foreign trade transactions; permit issuing for international transits through Romanian territory and transshipments inside the territory of Romania.

³⁸ Including on-site controls of any company undertaking transactions with strategic items at any stage of the authorisation, licensing and delivery process.

³⁹ Including Romania's representation at international non-proliferation and export control regimes meetings.

mandatory condition for the approval of an export licence application, should contain inter alia the commitment of the importer not to re-export the goods without prior approval of the Romanian authorities. Factors taken into account in the assessment of export licence applications include:⁴⁰

- The resolutions of the UN Security Council, OSCE decisions, Joint actions and common positions of the EU;⁴¹
- The political, economic and security interests of Romania;
- The export criteria set forth in the EU Code of Conduct on arms exports;
- The guidelines of the relevant international non-proliferation and export control regimes; and,
- The conduct of the exporter, importer, transporter and end-user.

ANCEX submits the licence to the Inter-ministerial Council for Export Control.⁴² The Council's advice allows the ANCEX President, who chairs the Council,⁴³ to approve or reject the licence application.⁴⁴ Therefore, the final decision on the approval of an import/export application rests with the President of ANCEX. Procedures and regulations on the export control regime of strategic goods (secondary legislation) are also approved by decisions of the President of ANCEX.⁴⁵

Two types of licences are set out in the export and import control regime – individual and general.⁴⁶ An individual licence allows a certain exporter to trade in one or more goods with a single foreign partner. A general licence allows a certain exporter to trade in one or more goods with one or several foreign partners. Law 595 from 2004 extended the validity of licenses for the import / export of military goods from six months to one year.

The Romanian system of export control provides for post-delivery controls. Government Ordinance no. 158/1999 stipulates the obligation for the exporter to obtain from its foreign partner a delivery verification certificate which proves that the exported goods have reached the intended recipients in compliance with the licence application. The original copy of this document must be submitted to ANCEX within four months of delivery.⁴⁷ Further, additional

⁴⁰ *Report on Arms Export Control 2000-2001*, National Agency for the Control of Strategic Exports and the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, p 14 and 21. See also *Report on the 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*, Romanian Government, June 2003. <http://www.ancex.ro/site_ancex_vechi/stiri/RapPOA.pdf>, accessed February 2004.

⁴¹ The Non-proliferation and Arms Control Division (DNCA) within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs inform ANCEX on a regular basis of all the changes occurring in the sanctions and/or embargoes regimes adopted by UNSC, the OSCE and the EU. *Report on the 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*.

⁴² The Interministerial Council is comprised of representatives from ANCEX, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Economy and Trade, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of the Interior, General Customs Directorate, Ministry of Industry and Resources, Romanian Intelligence Service and the Foreign Intelligence Service. The Council meets on a weekly basis and its decisions are reached by consensus. *Report on the 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*. See also, *Report on Arms Export Control 2000 - 2001*, p 18.

⁴³ *Ibid.*

⁴⁴ Interview with Paul Pasnicu, Director, Conventional Arms Division, National Agency for Export Control (ANCEX), Bucharest 04 February 2004.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*

⁴⁶ *Report on Arms Export Control 2000-2001*, p 18.

⁴⁷ *Report on Arms Export Control 2000 - 2001*, p 22.

conditions to the licensing of imports and exports of military goods are provided by Law 595/ 2004. Firstly, the broker/ exporter must declare to ANCEX the destination of the military goods together with the beneficiary and final user.⁴⁸ The exporter is also obliged to obtain from its external partner, prior to obtaining its license, an international certificate for import. In this document, endorsed by the relevant authority in that country, the exporter pledges his obligation to respect the stated final usage and destination of the military goods and not to re-export these goods.⁴⁹

Significantly, Romanian legislation contains provisions to control arms brokering.⁵⁰ Any Romanian citizen, wherever located, and any company incorporated in Romania that engages in brokering activities involving military goods must first register with the Romanian National Agency on Export Control (ANCEX). All transactions, including those arranged through third-countries without the weapons touching Romanian soil, require a licence.⁵¹ Arms transfers facilitated by brokers registered in Romania are therefore dependent on the same conditions outlined above.⁵²

The Ministry of Economy and Trade in cooperation with the Romanian Association for Standardisation has issued National Standard No SR 13475 on SALW marking. This regulation complies with the recommendations contained in the OSCE Document on SALW.⁵³ It is a requirement that all SALW manufactured in and exported by Romania are properly marked with a serial number which enables the identification of the manufacturer and the tracing of each weapon.⁵⁴

The possession of firearms and ammunition is regulated by the following legislation:⁵⁵

- Law no. 295/2004 regarding the regime of arms and ammunition
- Government Decision (GD) no. 679/1997 approving the Firearms and Munitions Regulation; and,
- Law no. 116/1997 for the ratification of the European Convention on the control of the purchase and possession by civilians.⁵⁶

Civilian possession of firearms is regulated through licensing, and the possession of military-style weapons is forbidden. The legislation prohibits certain categories of persons from owning firearms.⁵⁷ The new Law no. 295/2004 has brought national Romanian legislation

⁴⁸ Law 595/ 2004, Article 13.

⁴⁹ Law 595/ 2004, Article 17.

⁵⁰ Interview with Paul Pasnicu, Director, Conventional Arms Division, National Agency for Export Control (ANCEX), Bucharest, 04 February 2004.

⁵¹ Art. 1 and Art. 3 Government Ordinance (GO) no. 158/1999 on imports and exports control of control regime of exports, imports and other trade operations with military goods, approved with amendments by Law no.595/2004.

⁵² *Ibid.*

⁵³ *Report on the 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.*

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*

⁵⁶ The Convention was adopted in Strasbourg on 28 June 1978.

⁵⁷ Foreigners who have no residence or domicile in Romania; persons under the age of 18; persons who according to the evidence held by the police or the courts are known to have committed acts of domestic violence; and persons who exhibit antisocial behaviour (alcoholism, begging, etc) according to evidence held by the police, the courts or the prosecution courts. Romania Country Report, SAFER-Net, Ryerson University, Toronto, Canada. <<http://www.research.ryerson.ca/SAFER-Net/>

in line with EU and international standards and includes a new definition of firearms⁵⁸ as well as the provisions of the UN Firearms Protocol. Accordingly, firearms will be registered individually to their owners (either private citizens or private security companies) and will not be leased from the Police as was previously the case. Concerns have been raised by civil society and some Police representatives that this law could have a negative outcome in terms of an increase in the level of crimes associated with SALW and whether sufficient provisions will be in place to control and assess the training of citizens to own and manage weapons.⁵⁹

Although Romania does not have a National SALW Commission, the Office for Non-Proliferation and Arms Control and Combatting Terrorism within the MFA acts as the national point of contact for implementation of the UN PoA. Law 9/ 2004 designated ANCEX as the national focal point for the UN Firearms Protocol.⁶⁰

Table 2: Features of Romania's legislative and regulatory framework

FEATURES OF LEGISLATIVE & REGULATORY FRAMEWORK	ROMANIA
NATIONAL	
National Co-ordinating Agency on SALW	No
National Point of Contact on SALW	Yes ⁶¹
LAWS & PROCEDURES ON PRODUCTION, EXPORT, IMPORT AND TRANSIT	
Legislation	Yes
Production	Yes
Export	Yes
Import	Yes
Transit	Yes
NATIONAL SYSTEM OF EXPORT & IMPORT LICENSING OR AUTHORISATION	
Diversion risk	Yes
End User Certificate	Yes, a mandatory condition for the approval of export licence applications
Re-transfers	Yes ⁶²
Verification (pre/post)	Yes, pre and post-delivery ⁶³
Brokering Controls	Yes, including extra-territorial provisions

⁵⁸ EU Council Directive no. 91/LO/477/EEC. The new classification includes three main categories: forbidden weapons (including military-style weapons); those, which can be authorised for possession (including firearms, such as pistols and ammunition); and those that can be possessed dependent upon a declaration (including firearms which fire gas or rubber bullets).

⁵⁹ Correspondence with staff at the EURISC Foundation, May 2005.

⁶⁰ Official Gazette No. 179/2004, 02 March 2004.

⁶¹ The Non-proliferation and Arms Control and Combatting Terrorism Office within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

⁶² All re-export operations are subject to the provisions of Law 595/2004.

⁶³ A new mechanism of SALW control has been introduced in the post-delivery control phase for SALW exports. Statement by HE Mrs Nineta Barbulescu, State Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Romania, at the First Biennial Meeting of States on the Implementation of the Programme of Action of the 2001 United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in all its Aspects, New York, 07 - 11 July 2003.

FEATURES OF LEGISLATIVE & REGULATORY FRAMEWORK	ROMANIA
DOMESTIC POSSESSION, STOCKPILING AND TRADE	
Manufacture	Yes
Marking and Tracing	Yes ⁶⁴
Possession	Yes ⁶⁵
Stockpiling	Yes
Trade	Yes ⁶⁶

3.2 SALW transfers

The majority of Romanian arms sales take place through Romtehnica, a specialist state owned arms exporting company.⁶⁷ SALW continue to make up a significant part of the country's arms exports, and available records for 2000 – 2003 show that the majority of Romania's arms exports during this period were small arms, light weapons and ammunition.⁶⁸ The Romanian Government's submissions in 2002 and 2004 as part of the OSCE information exchange on SALW show Romanian exports to the following destinations:

Table 3: SALW Exports to OSCE countries in 2001⁶⁹ and 2003⁷⁰

EXPORT DESTINATION	NUMBER OF ITEMS 2001 ⁷¹	NUMBER OF ITEMS 2003
USA	111,072 small arms	82,661 small arms/ 3,257 light weapons
Austria	75	100
Slovak Republic	28	-
Czech Republic	5	-
United Kingdom	-	30
France	30	11

⁶⁴ A new National Register of Firearms was introduced in 2004. *Report on the 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.*

⁶⁵ The Penal Code provides sanctions for the violation of regulations regarding possession, use, production and transportation of firearms by individuals, entities or organisations, as well as other breaches concerning the reparation and transfer of SALW and ammunition.

⁶⁶ The General Directorate of Intelligence and Internal Protection, and the General Directorate for Countering Organised Crime within the Ministry of the Interior keep and maintain, *inter alia*, records of individuals who are suspected of, or involved, in illicit firearms possession, production, or delivery. *Report on the 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.*

⁶⁷ *Small Arms and Light Weapons Production in Eastern, Central, and Southeast Europe*, p 19.

⁶⁸ 70 per cent in 2000 and 63 per cent in 2001. 'Report on Arms Export Control 2000 - 2001' p 34.

⁶⁹ *Disposal of surplus small arms – a survey of policies and practices in OSCE countries*, BICC/ BASIC/ Saferworld & Small Arms Survey, January 2004

⁷⁰ Extracts from Romanian Government's 2003 submission to the OSCE Secretariat in accordance with the OSCE Document on SALW, 2001.

⁷¹ Weapons exported in 2001 included: Rifles and carbines; (semi-automatic rifle WASR 10, AES 10, MIS 10, SAR 1, SAR3, PAR 1, PAR 3, ROMAK 3, PSL 54, PSL 51); Sub-machine-guns, of calibre 7.62 mm; Light machine-guns, of calibre 7.92 mm. No information on weapon types was available for 2003.

The information available on the subject points to few imports of SALW into Romania in recent years. According to the Romanian Government's submission to the OSCE, Romania imported 590 small arms (out of which eight pieces took the form of a temporary import for tests) from Austria and 80 small arms from Switzerland in 2003.⁷²

Throughout the 1990s, Romania was criticised for authorising shipments of SALW to conflict zones in Africa. According to Amnesty International, in 1997 the Rwandan army received 80 tonnes of armaments from Romania, including machine-guns and ammunition.⁷³ In December 2000, the UN Monitoring Mechanism on Angola Sanctions reported that Romania had been one of the main suppliers of SALW to UNITA rebels.⁷⁴ From 1996 to 1999, significant quantities of SALW and ammunition were supplied to the West African countries of Togo and Burkina Faso. However, the UN investigation discovered that using a scheme of forged end-use certificates, the arms were later re-exported to UNITA forces in Angola.⁷⁵ More recently, in 2001 it was reported that 20,000 AK-47s were shipped from Romania to Uganda in May 2001, from where they allegedly reached rebel forces in the Democratic Republic of Congo.⁷⁶

Since this time, Romania's arms export practices appear to have improved considerably. For example, in keeping with its endeavours towards implementing a responsible arms export policy, Romania denied a licence for the export of military goods, including small arms and ammunition, to Eritrea in 2002, even though the UN arms embargo against that country had been lifted.⁷⁷ In apparent recognition of its restraint over arms exports, Romania has since benefitted from contracts to supply lucrative new markets, eg a deal to supply the new government of Iraq with US\$10 million worth of armaments and ammunition for the Iraqi Army.⁷⁸

According to Romanian experts, illicit SALW trafficking in Romania is minimal and often involves only cases of smuggling individual weapons into the country.⁷⁹ There were several incidents of illicit SALW being intercepted by Romanian security services in 2004. For example, the Ministry of Interior and Administration reported that police recovered 32

⁷² Extracts from Romanian Government's 2003 submission to the OSCE Secretariat in accordance with the OSCE Document on SALW, 2001.

⁷³ RWANDA – *The hidden violence: "disappearances" and killings continue*, Amnesty International, 23 June 1998, p 10; however, the Romanian authorities state that such shipments did not contravene Security Council Resolution 1011/1995

⁷⁴ *UN Final Report of the Monitoring Mechanism on Angola Sanctions*, UN, S/2000/1225, 21 December 2000.

⁷⁵ *Arms Production, exports and decision-making in Central and Eastern Europe*, p 152. Romanian officials have previously emphasised that they should not be held responsible for the diversion to unauthorised recipients of arms ostensibly destined to Togo and Burkina Faso. *Arms Trade, Human Rights, and European Union Enlargement – The Record of Candidate Countries*, Human Rights Watch, 8 October 2002, p 4. Foreign middlemen played a crucial role in brokering these deals. Starco Investment and Trade, registered in Israel and East European Shipping Corporation, a firm based in the Bahamas and represented in Europe by Trade Investment International Limited, a UK-based company. *UN Final Report of the Monitoring Mechanism on Angola Sanctions*, UN, S/2000/1225, 21 December 2000), p 15.

⁷⁶ Salopek P, 'Leftover arms fuel continent's ruinous wars - Cold War surplus wreaks havoc,' Chicago Tribune, 23 December 2001. Although there was no official confirmation of this transfer, a Romanian government official later stated that Uganda had indeed received Romanian arms in 2001. *Small Arms and Human Rights: The Need for Global Action – A Human Rights Watch Briefing Paper for the UN Biennial Meeting on Small Arms*, <<http://www.hrw.org/backgrounder/arms/small-arms-070703-03.htm>>, accessed February 2004.

⁷⁷ *Small Arms Survey 2003*, Graduate Institute of International Studies, Oxford/Geneva, 2003, p 110.

⁷⁸ These are to be produced by the Cugir and Sadu factories. 'Weapons factory work to address Iraqi army contract,' BBC (reported in News Summary for Eastern Balkans, CIS and the Caucasus), 21 October 2004.

⁷⁹ Interview with Florin Troasca, Head of Firearms Explosives and Toxic Substances Division, General Inspectorate of the Romanian Police, Bucharest 03 February 2004.

small arms, 25 grenades and 38,581 pieces of ammunition in a seizure at the border in 2004.⁸⁰ The media has also reported that Romanian customs officers and border police discovered an illegal transport of 35,000 9mm live cartridges destined for Turkey at Giurgiu on the Bulgarian border on 12 July 2004.⁸¹ The Romanian Government has not provided comprehensive figures for SALW seizures in the past year.

Supervision and control over the illegal trade in arms and ammunition on the border has been strengthened through new legislative measures and national capacity building. The Government Emergency Ordinance no. 104/2001 which became law in 2002 ensures physical control at the border check points of imports and exports of strategic goods. The Romanian Border Police (RBP) enforces the law and has responsibility for identifying groups involved in illegal activities, including trafficking in SALW, that violate the state border regime.⁸² In 2003 Romania also adopted a Strategy for the Integrated Management of the State Border covering the period 2003 - 2006 and in March 2003 the Customs Administration agreed a cooperation protocol with the General Inspectorate of Border Police covering joint actions to combat smuggling. In January 2004 the Inter-Ministerial Group on Border Management met at the highest level for the first time since its inception in 2001. An updated National Strategy for the Integrated State Border Management of Romania 2004-2006 was subsequently approved by a Government Decision in April 2004 with a further Government Decision passed in July 2004 to secure an external loan for €650 million to implement the Strategy.⁸³

As reported by the European Commission, cooperation between the Customs Administration and the other enforcement bodies continues to improve.⁸⁴ The EU has also invested €23 million from the PHARE Justice and Home Affairs fund for the strengthening of border management among other things. This has been executed through projects aimed at ensuring compliance with the *acquis* on police cooperation, the fight against organised crime and further strengthening of the institutional capacity to fight against corruption.⁸⁵ Finally, there have been improvements in border infrastructure, and the modernisation of equipment continues. The Romanian Government has allocated more than €22 million for the procurement of modern border policing equipment (including mobile surveillance vehicles with thermal imagers⁸⁶) and the number of professional Border Police Agents has risen from 4,000 to 5,800 during October 2003 – October 2004.⁸⁷

According to the European Commission, Romania has made substantial legal progress in the field of international police cooperation and the fight against organised crime and corruption. These successes are, however, hampered by still inadequate judicial and administrative capacity. In particular, Romania's law enforcement capacity remains weak

⁸⁰ Assessment of activity for the year 2004, Ministry of Interior and Administration, <<http://www.mai.gov.ro/Documente/Bilant%20MAI/Plan%20Operational.pdf>>, accessed February 2004.

⁸¹ 'Authorities seize illegal arms shipment bound for Turkey', Novinite, 14 July 2004.

⁸² *Report on the 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.*

⁸³ *2004 Regular Report on Romania's progress towards accession*, The European Commission, October 2004, p 124. <http://europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/report_2004/pdf/r_r_ro_2004_en.pdf>, accessed May 2005.

⁸⁴ *2003 Regular Report on Romania's progress towards accession*, p 109.

⁸⁵ *2004 Regular Report on Romania's progress towards accession*, The European Commission, p 9.

⁸⁶ *Ibid.* p 124.

⁸⁷ *2004 Regular Report on Romania's progress towards accession*, The European Commission, p 124.

with staff shortages of 4,500 in the Border Police and the continued use of 5,400 'military under contract' – 'a total of 10,000 individuals, [that] all need to be trained as professional agents in accordance with the Police Status Law.'⁸⁸ The level of cooperation with police services in neighbouring countries is also still low, although 'the network of police liaison officers has been expanded and strengthened' since the 2003 Regular Report on Romania's progress towards accession.⁸⁹ In addition, cooperation with neighbouring states on border control 'remains uneven.'⁹⁰ In particular, Romania does not work closely enough with Ukraine and Moldova regarding Romania's northern and eastern borders.

3.3 SALW collection programmes and capacities

Although no research has been carried out on the subject, it is widely believed that there are few SALW in circulation within Romanian society. There has consequently been no urgency in developing and launching SALW collection programmes and no collection activities took place in 2004.

3.4 SALW destruction programmes and capacities

At the invitation of the Romanian Government, a US-Norwegian team of experts visited Romania in February 2002 to offer advice on stockpile management and determine the feasibility of destroying surplus SALW and ammunition. Following the visit, the Romanian MFA presented a National Programme for the destruction of surplus SALW and sought financial assistance for its implementation.⁹¹ The national company Romarm was appointed by the MoD as the contractor in charge of carrying out the destruction programme.⁹² A total number of 195,540 SALW, including pistols, sub-machine guns, machine guns, grenade launchers and mortars and 36,692,747 pieces of ammunition were destroyed in 2003 with the financial support of the US and Norway.⁹³

Further SALW destruction programmes will depend upon MoD and Mol decisions on the amount of surplus stocks to be destroyed following military and police reform (see below).

Table 4: Summary of SALW destruction in Romania 2000 - 2004⁹⁴

DESTRUCTION ACTIVITY	SALW	AMMUNITION (TONNES)	REMARKS
MoD, executed by ROMARM	195,510		(Pistols, rifles, assault rifles, sub machine guns, light machine guns, medium machine guns, light anti-tank weapons, medium anti-tank weapons, various) 1 January 2001 – 31 December 2001
TOTAL	195,510		

⁸⁸ *Ibid.* p 127.

⁸⁹ *Ibid.* p 128.

⁹⁰ *Ibid.* p 127.

⁹¹ Interview with HE Leif Arne Ulland, Ambassador, Royal Norwegian Embassy, Bucharest, 03 February 2004.

⁹² *Ibid.*

⁹³ *Report on the 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.*

⁹⁴ Extracts from Romanian Government's 2003 submission to the OSCE Secretariat in accordance with the OSCE Document on SALW, 2001.

3.5 SALW stockpile management programmes and capacities

The MoD and the Mol are responsible for defining and accounting for surplus SALW and ammunition. Romanian laws and regulations have established procedures relating to the management and security of SALW stockpiles.⁹⁵ These cover technical and security requirements for stockpile locations, physical security measures, access control, inventory management, accounting control procedures, personnel training and security of transport.⁹⁶ The General Staff within the MoD is responsible for identifying surplus SALW. According to Romanian officials, regular reviews are undertaken to assess surpluses and verify the state of stored ammunition.⁹⁷ The Romanian Government's June 2004 submission to the OSCE, stated that in 2003 there were 1,243,879 excess SALW held in government stores.⁹⁸ During the US-Norwegian fact-finding visit in February 2002, the Romanian Ministry of Defence highlighted that its main concern with regard to stockpile management was with ammunition, especially that which is aged and may create risks for the population and the environment. The MoD and the Mol have not provided information on the amount of ammunition and SALW stockpiled in 2004 or the number of Government stockpiles located in the country. Further, there is no available data concerning any losses or thefts from government controlled arms stocks for 2004.

As a result of Romania's roadmap to NATO membership, the armed forces have been progressively downsized over the last decade. Under the new force structure – 'Objective Force' – an authorised peacetime strength of 90,000 personnel (75,000 military and 15,000 civilians) is planned for the end of 2007.⁹⁹ The process of reforming and restructuring the Romanian armed forces will generate further surplus equipment, including SALW.¹⁰⁰ The reorganisation process within the Ministry of the Interior has also generated surplus stocks of SALW.¹⁰¹ In particular, technological changes and the restructuring programmes of the Police, Border Police and Gendarmerie have created surpluses, which will apparently either be distributed amongst other public institutions or destroyed.¹⁰²

3.6 SALW awareness activities

There have been activities to introduce university students to the problem of small arms proliferation and misuse and the steps being taken to address the problem (see below).

⁹⁵ Within the Ministry of Defence, the following laws and regulations apply: Law 17/1996 on the Firearms and Ammunition Regime; Regulation A 114/1989 on Technical Endowment with Armaments and Ammunition in Peacetime; Order of the Minister of Defence M8/1999 on Inventory Management and Accounting Control; and Order of the Minister of Defence M75/2000 for reporting of losses and thefts.

⁹⁶ *Report on the 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.*

⁹⁷ Interview with Gen Ion-Eftimie Sandu, Deputy Chief of Armaments Department, Ministry of National Defence, Bucharest, 04 February 2004.

⁹⁸ Extracts from Romanian Government's 2003 submission to the OSCE Secretariat in accordance with the OSCE Document on SALW, 2001.

⁹⁹ *Romania's annual national plan of preparation for NATO membership 2003-2004*, Delegation of Romania to NATO, 2003, <<http://www.nato.int/romania/romanianap5.htm>> accessed May 2005.

¹⁰⁰ Interview with Gen Ion-Eftimie Sandu, Deputy Chief of Armaments Department, Ministry of National Defence, Bucharest, 4 February 2004; *Disposal of surplus small arms – a survey of policies and practices in OSCE countries*, p 87.

¹⁰¹ The Mol identified 12,839 SALW as surplus in 2001. *Disposal of surplus small arms – a survey of policies and practices in OSCE countries*, p 90.

¹⁰² *Report on the 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.*

The Government has not organised any public education or awareness raising activities in the last year.

Table 5: SALW awareness activities

CAMPAIGN AND IMPLEMENTER	DURATION	OBJECTIVE (TARGET GROUP)	METHODS	INDICATORS OF SUCCESS	DONOR
EURISC Foundation	1999 - ongoing	University students	Lectures	About 900 students have been reached by the campaign, but no evaluation has been undertaken.	Project has been undertaken by Eurisc without external support

3.7 SALW survey activities

No surveys have been conducted on SALW or their impact in Romania.

3.8 Civil Society involvement in SALW interventions

There has been some involvement by local NGOs and civil society in SALW control projects in Romania. This has occurred primarily through collaborative initiatives between Saferworld and the European Institute for Risk Security and Communications Management (EURISC Foundation). These events have included a EURISC/Saferworld seminar in Bucharest to discuss campaigning and advocacy priorities to influence the July 2001 UN Conference on the Illicit Trafficking in SALW in All Its Aspects (April 2001), a EURISC/Saferworld seminar in Bucharest¹⁰³ on strengthening cooperation between European states and relevant international organisations to combat illicit arms trafficking and other forms of organised crime (June 2001) and lectures by staff from EURISC at universities in which SALW issues feature.

3.9 Cross-border SALW control initiatives

Romania has concluded bilateral agreements with other European states aimed at enhancing cooperation in countering organised crime, illicit trafficking and terrorism.¹⁰⁴ Bilateral consultations in the field of export controls have been organized with counterparts from the US, the UK, Germany, France, Norway, Netherlands, Japan, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria and Israel.¹⁰⁵ Mol liaison officers and police attaches have also been appointed to Romanian Embassies in several EU countries affected by criminality and illegal immigration from Central and Eastern Europe.¹⁰⁶

¹⁰³ The seminar entitled 'Improving European Law Enforcement Co-operation to Tackle Corruption and Illicit Firearms Trafficking', was co-hosted by EURISC, Saferworld, the Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the SECI Regional Centre for Combating Transborder Crime

¹⁰⁴ Romania has concluded such agreements with: Hungary (Budapest, 19 February 1997); Trilateral Romania-Bulgaria-Turkey (Antalya, 16 April 1998); Turkey (Antalya, 16 April 1998); Trilateral Romania-Bulgaria-Greece (Sofia, 08 September 1998); Trilateral Romania-Moldova-Ukraine (Kiev, 06 June 1999); Croatia (Zagreb, 30 September 2000); Slovenia (Bucharest, 04 October 2000); Poland (Warsaw, 12 June 2001); Israel (Jerusalem, 17 June 2001); Armenia (Yerevan, 31 October 2001); Czech Republic (Prague, 13 November 2001); Albania (Bucharest, 6 June 2002); Bulgaria (Sofia, 10 June 2002).

¹⁰⁵ Statement by HE Mrs Nineta Barbuлесcu, State Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Romania, at the First Biennial Meeting of States on the Implementation of the Programme of Action of the 2001 United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in all its Aspects.

¹⁰⁶ 'Romania - Action and Progress in the Fight Against Organised Crime', Presented at the Ministerial Conference on Organised Crime in South East Europe, London, 25 November 2002.

In 2002 Romanian government officials reported that efforts were being made to join projects with neighbouring countries in order to reinforce border security and customs operations along the future external border of NATO and EU.¹⁰⁷ Proposals have included joint training programmes on organised crime at the Romanian Police Academy (Bucharest) for law enforcement officers from Albania, BiH, Hungary, Romania, Moldova, Serbia and Montenegro, Macedonia; requests for technical assistance in drafting legislation and in establishing communication systems for intra- and inter-agency cooperation and exchange of information; and joint border and customs control operations between Romania, Ukraine and Moldova (at Galati in south-eastern Romania).¹⁰⁸ However, no information was available on progress with these proposals at the time of writing.

Romania participates in various regional initiatives dealing with issues of cross-border illicit trafficking and organised crime. These initiatives include INTERPOL, EUROPOL,¹⁰⁹ the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe, the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organisation (BSEC), and the Central European Initiative (CEI). Regarding SALW, crossborder co-operation takes place within the framework of the SECI Centre's Task Force on SALW, of which Romania is an active member. The US Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has also opened an office in Romania in August 2000 to cooperate with Romanian authorities in fighting cross border crime.¹¹⁰ The Romanian MFA also co-hosted an international conference - 'Strategic planning of a regional border security drill' - between 12-15 July 2004 in Bucharest, in which the participants 'would try to find ...the best solutions for cooperation between national and multinational institutions to harmonize procedures in the field for a better exchange of information and inter-agency cooperation.'¹¹¹

3.10 SALW management information and exchange systems and protocols

Romania participates in various international and regional mechanisms that involve exchanges of information on SALW, including the OSCE, INTERPOL and the Wassenaar Arrangement. As noted above, Romania has submitted reports to the OSCE on its actions under the 2000 OSCE Document on SALW in past years, including 2004. Within the Wassenaar Arrangement, Romania has participated in the information exchange system, and also 'supported the initiatives regarding the extension of the scope of the specific information exchange, including those on a volunteer basis, in order to include new sub-categories of arms.'¹¹² However, only one report has as yet been filed with UNDDA on implementation of the UNPoA (see below). A project to establish a Romanian EUROPOL

¹⁰⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁰⁸ According to the EU Commission, the trilateral communications centre at Galati presently contains only Romanian officials. 2004 Regular Report on Romania's progress towards accession.

¹⁰⁹ On 13 May 2003, Romania and EUROPOL signed a Cooperation Agreement, which represents an important step towards Romania's integration into the European police structures. The agreement allows for a Permanent Police Attaché who will represent Romania at EUROPOL, with observer statute, until the country's accession to the EU. 'Cooperation Agreement between Romania and Europol', Press Release, Romanian Embassy in the Netherlands, 16 May 2003.

¹¹⁰ The office consists of a Legat, an Assistant Legat, and an Office Assistant. The FBI also has an Advisor to the Romanian Human Trafficking Task Force. US Embassy in Bucharest, <<http://www.usembassy.ro/USEmbassy/FBIJusticeDSS.htm>>, accessed February 2004.

¹¹¹ Ambassador Mary Ann Peters, director associate for international relations at the George C Marshall European Centre. 'Romania Hosts Conference on Black Sea Security,' *News Summary for Eastern Balkans, CIS and the Caucasus*, week ending 16 December 2004.

¹¹² *Report on Arms Export Control 2000 - 2001*, p 6.

unit and align Romanian legislation with European norms was announced on 3 September 2004. The yearlong project, jointly funded by both the EU (€600,000) and the Romanian Government (€50,000), is also aimed at strengthening cooperation between EU states and Romania in combating cross-border crime.¹¹³ Further, in October 2003, Romania was party to a Protocol on the establishment of an international coordination and information centre on the Black Sea.¹¹⁴

Domestically, the Romanian Government has tried to promote better understanding of, and compliance with, the new arms control norms amongst producers, users and exporters of SALW. An outreach programme with the arms industry, 'Transparency, Cooperation and Communication', is ongoing.¹¹⁵ As part of this programme it has been made compulsory for companies that trade in military goods to possess a strategic goods export control guide which contains primary and secondary legislation, as well as samples of the documentation required during the licensing process.¹¹⁶ ANCEX also holds conferences, thematic seminars and workshops to inform and educate licensed companies on arms export control issues and the implementation of the law and has a website - www.ancex.ro - which provides data and information relevant to arms control.

In September 2002 ANCEX presented the first Romanian annual report on arms export controls.¹¹⁷ The report set out the regional and international arms control regimes of which Romania is a party, the legislation governing arms exports, licensing principles, guidelines and procedures, and included figures for licenses and authorisations granted and arms deliveries undertaken during 2000 - 2001. A subsequent edition has since been published. The production of this report was a step towards greater transparency within Romania's export control regime, bringing the country into line with mainstream EU practices and setting an important precedent for the South East European region. However, since the current report format gives no details on the types and quantities of weapons licensed or transferred, or on the end-users, there is some room for improvement.¹¹⁸ Government officials do however cite a lack of financial and human resources as hindering their ability to produce timely and detailed annual reports.¹¹⁹

In September 2004, ANCEX published its report on Arms Export Controls covering 2002. More recently, at a 10-11 March 2005 conference ANCEX provided preliminary facts and

¹¹³ 'Romania to open EUROPOL unit,' *News Summary for Eastern Balkans, CIS and the Caucasus*, 10 October, 7 September 2004.

¹¹⁴ *2004 Regular Report on Romania's progress towards accession*.

¹¹⁵ The programme aims 'to strengthen the export control compliance component, to disseminate legislation and licensing procedures, to educate and train the export control teams and companies and last but not the least to create and maintain an honest image of the country and the companies.' Statement by HE Mrs Nineta Barbulescu, State Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, President of the National Agency for Export Controls, at the First Biennial Meeting of States on the Implementation of the Programme of Action of the 2001 United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects, New York, 07 - 11 July 2003.

¹¹⁶ Interviews with Paul Pasnicu, Director, Conventional Arms Division, National Agency for Export Control (ANCEX), Bucharest, 4 February 2004 and 23 March 2005.

¹¹⁷ *Report on Arms Export Controls 2000 - 2001*, ANCESIAC, September 2002, <http://www.ancex.ro/raport_arme/arms_rep.pdf>, accessed February 2004.

¹¹⁸ Saferworld comments on the first annual report 2000-2001 on arms exports of the Romanian National Agency for Export Control (ANCEX, formerly ANCESIAC), prepared and submitted October 2003. 'Building the blocks of this [the first annual report] report we faced some challenges, such as the genuine 'confrontation' between the necessity of transparency and the conservative approach of some senior Romanian experts, 'founding members' of the export control community in Romania.' HE Mrs Nineta Barbulescu, President of ANCESIAC, Foreword of the *Report on Arms Export Controls 2000-2001*, <http://www.ancex.ro/raport_arme/arms_rep.pdf>, accessed February 2004.

figures on arms transfers for 2003 and 2004 with a breakdown by destination state; however, this report was shared with the US Department of Commerce and was not made public.

Table 6: Information and exchange progress

INFORMATION AND EXCHANGE SYSTEMS AND PROTOCOLS	ROMANIA
INTERNATIONAL	
Reporting to the UN DDA on the Programme of Action (PoA)	Yes ¹²⁰
Reporting to the UN Register of Conventional Arms	Yes
Reporting to other international regimes, if appropriate (eg Wassenaar)	Yes
INTERPOL/EUROPOL	Yes / Membership negotiations
REGIONAL	
Information exchange with OSCE	Yes
Annual reporting to the EU (if relevant)	-
SECI Regional Centre intelligence exchange	Yes
NATIONAL	
Transparency – on SALW imports, exports and decision-making	Yes, but it needs improvement
Publication of national reports on arms / SALW transfers	Yes
Publication of SALW national strategy	No

¹¹⁹ Interview with Paul Pasnicu, Director Conventional Arms Division, ANCEX, 23 March 2005.

¹²⁰ In June 2003, Romania presented a detailed report on the implementation of the UN PoA to the UN Department for Disarmament Affairs (UNDDA).