THE NATIONAL STRATEGY ON PREVENTING AND COMBATING TERRORISM

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INTRODUCTION

- The impact of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on certain American objectives dramatically drew the world’s attention upon a serious threat – sometimes minimized or ignored – which spreads its ill-fated effects worldwide directly affecting vast areas.

At the same time, terrorism represents an overall denial of rules, principles and values that characterize human relationship in a civilized world, a serious threat to states’ national security as well as a major challenge for international stability, with a negative impact on the whole global system.

In this perspective, the states that are main guarantors of man’s fundamental rights, directly affected by terrorist actions, the main final targets (implicit or explicit) for this category of acts and the main actors of the global scene – are obliged to identify and use more efficient regulatory means and methods in their individual and multilateral efforts to prevent and counter terrorism. States are expected to leave aside all political differences that had hindered for so long the international consensus in dealing theoretically and practically with this phenomenon.

This new approach tends to be assumed explicitly by the entire international community, within some consensual evolutions (formerly impossible).

It is imperative to strengthen international cooperation for counter-terrorist purposes, on the basis of a larger and deeper vision, according to which active counteracting approaches in dealing with explicit forms of terrorism must be accompanied by activities meant to prevent the occurrence and development of such phenomena.
The above-mentioned evolutions are illustrated by the mutations in the structuring of policies and institutional mechanisms for national security in almost all states, as well as in the priorities and strategic orientations of certain bodies for which our country firmly expressed its option of integration.

Many states in the world, Romania included, became aware of the imperative for a better articulation among the national institutions with attributions in terrorism counteracting, meant to sustain, at the same time, their own security objectives and international cooperation demarches.

Romania’s national security strategy, fundamental doctrinaire document, also sets up one of the main lines of action, the consolidation of the institutional system for ensuring national security, in order to respond efficiently, to a whole range of risks and threats, among which terrorism is identified as major danger to Romania’s security and to global stability.

Romania as a whole and each and every institution/structure with attributions included in the general approach to prevent and combat terrorism obtained worthwhile results and accumulated valuable experience.

Romania’s fundamental interests impose now an integrated approach in order to achieve a superior organizational step: designing an inter-institutional mechanism meant to prevent and disrupt terrorism, that should respond the specific challenges of the current security context, by national approaches and international cooperation.

This approach considers the following:

- interests and necessities for internal security of the Romanian society, which call for the strengthening of its self-protection mechanism to trans-border threats, terrorism included;
- enacting the principle of solidarity and engaging Romania in a political attitude against international terrorism (also included in the Euro-Atlantic accession documents) by means of concrete measures meant to ensure the growth of the national contribution to the activities aimed at preventing and countering terrorism, within bi-lateral and multilateral cooperation.
Based on the fundamental interests and objectives of Romania, the National Supreme Defense Council adopted Decision no 00140 on October 19, 2001, which substantiates the inter-institutional approaches meant to obtain a national system for the prevention and disruption of terrorism.

In order to ensure a coherent functioning of the system, the Decision stipulates the drawing up of a national strategy for preventing and counteracting terrorism.

In implementing this decision, the qualified representatives of the institutions within the system elaborated and approved the present draft of the National Strategy to prevent and counter terrorism, which is submitted for approval to the National Supreme Defense Council.
**National strategy for preventing and combating terrorism**

Section I

**LEGAL REGULATIONS AND IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK**

(1) National strategy for preventing and combating terrorism is based on:

a) the current legal framework:
   1. The Constitution of Romania;
   2. Internal rules and regulations to be applied in cases of terrorism or terrorist related matters;
   3. General and specific provisions for the organization and functions of the main institutions within the national system for preventing and countering terrorism.

b) international documents and regulations applicable in the field of terrorism and associated transborder threats:
   1. UN documents;
   2. Conventions and other documents concerning terrorism and other related activities agreed upon within European and Euro Atlantic organizations in which Romania is a member state or an associate/partner in process of accession;
   3. Bilateral and multilateral agreements concerning terrorism signed by Romania.

c) Romania’s national security strategy

d) Specific and global assessment of the evolutions relevant for the national and international security, considering current terrorist threats and activities;

e) The analyses of the international doctrine, legal and functional strategy on preventing and countering terrorism,
developed by Romania’s partners and European and Euro Atlantic organizations;

f) **Scientific domestic and foreign studies on terrorism**

(2) The national strategy on preventing and countering terrorism is the main document that lays the conceptual basis and establishes:

- **a) The definition of the terrorist phenomenon**, in an unitary view, proper to operational integrated approaches;
- **b) The main aspects able to properly sustain and direct the activities aimed at preventing and countering terrorism:**
  1. Assessments on terrorist creation, support, encouragement and actions;
  2. Categories of entities involved, associated, favoring or possibly resorting to terrorist activities, their specific objectives and demarches;
  3. Risks, threats and aggressions on the national and international security determined by the above mentioned entities;
  4. Current and foreseen vulnerabilities of the national anti-terrorist protection mechanisms;
- **c) Romania’s main goals towards preventing and countering terrorism;**
- **d) An integrated, unitary vision on the measures to be taken in this field**, concerning:
  1. The process of setting up and improving the national system for countering terrorism, by establishing the structure, principles and functioning rules;
  2. The establishment, within the system, of the specific guidelines aimed at preventing and countering terrorism. These guidelines will be used to define the specific tasks and responsibilities of each component of the system, both for its own activity and for domestic and international co-operation;
  3. The improvement – by means of inter institutional co-operation and assuming all future international documents and provisions - of the legal and conceptual framework applied in the field of national security, on the
whole, and for countering terrorism, in particular, in order to achieve a better functioning of the system.

(3) The national strategy for preventing and countering terrorism is expressed in the following instruments:

   a) The general Protocol on setting up and functioning of the national system for preventing and countering terrorism;

   b) Special inter departmental programs that establish the organizational configuration and co-operation rules and objectives within functional mechanisms in which two or more component institutions/bodies develop certain counter terrorist activities;

   c) Special departmental programs, through which all components of the system put into practice the provisions stipulated by the Strategy, General Protocol and Special Inter Departmental Programs, in compliance with their legal tasks.

(4) The enforcement of the National Strategy for preventing and countering terrorism, and the subsequent operational measures do not have an established deadline.

   The above mentioned documents will be analyzed and reviewed by the representatives of the institutions/bodies within the system on an annual basis or whenever necessary.

(5) Instruments derived from the National Strategy for preventing and countering terrorism, as well as subsequent proposals, will be subject to the approval of the National Supreme Defense Council.
Section II

ASPECTS CONCERNING AN INTEGRATED APPROACH TO
THE TERRORIST PHENOMENON

II.1. Definition of terrorism

(6) Terrorism refers to activities and credible threats of illegal actions having the following main characteristics:

a) are deliberately launched by individuals or different kind of social structures, motivated by conceptions and attitudes completely hostile to other entities, by the perception that in their relationship with the latter have appeared intolerable conflicts and by the desire to act aggressively;

b) make use of violent and/or destructive means and methods;

c) are directed against individuals and/or material factors which are important to social life;

d) deliberately resort to the dissemination, on a large scale, of a state of anxiety, insecurity, fear and panic; thus terrorist activities are carried out in such a way as to ensure a huge psychological
impact, make the public aware of their main goals and generate favorable social attitudes/behavior;

e) have explicit or implicit political goals, aiming at influencing a certain entity - usually an existent authority that has no connection with the targets;

f) are carried out independently of a state of war or, in case of an armed conflict, are not subject to war conventions.

(7) The above mentioned definition refers to terrorism as a kind of social manifestation, making a distinction between it and other human violent activities. The definition also includes the subject within the compulsory activities and tasks of the institutions within the national system for preventing and countering terrorism.

Illicit actions by which terrorism is expressed, supported or favored, the methods of controlling and the legal sanctions against the authors are stipulated, defined, explained within both the internal legal framework and international regulatory instruments agreed by Romania.

II.2. Interaction factors and mechanisms involved in terrorist dynamics

(8) Several entities are linked to the genesis, favoring and performing of terrorist acts:

(a) genuine terrorist entities consisting of individuals or social structures whose features and actions are subject to the actions described as terrorist;

(b) cover entities of political, economic or cultural nature which are controlled by terrorist entities and operate apparently obeying the laws in their native or current territories;

(c) sponsor entities do not directly coordinate terrorist actions but provide the terrorist organizations with human, financial, logistic or information or offer premises, political or any kind of support;

(d) conditioning entities, which support the terrorist organization for several reasons but only on the condition of carrying certain actions to their benefit;
(e) infiltrating entities which, by specific means and methods, develop within the terrorist entity, controllable, dependable and obedient elements, able to know and influence their activity;

(f) infiltrated entities are used by terrorist entities, by the above mentioned means and methods, to control certain elements that can allow them to know and influence their activity;

(g) ideologically and identically compatible entities are generally circles, groups or organizations that without expressing themselves as sponsor entities with specific interests in supporting terrorism and without coordinating such activities, provide terrorist organization with resources and assistance;

(h) associated/favoring entities are generally factors, structures, groups and organizations which by their actions support the terrorist organization activity solely on the basis of material interests (such as corrupted officials within state or financial institutions, local organized crime, cells of cross border organized crime);

(i) target entities are the objectives of terrorist entities (states, international organizations and bodies);

(j) operational targets are individuals or material factors directly affected by terrorist actions;

The operational targets are:

1. human factors
   1.1. specific (perceived as specific targets within state institutions such as officials, military officers, civil servants)
   1.2. non-specific (perceived as non specific targets within state institutions, mainly civil population)

2. material factors:
   2.1. environmental factors (ground, air, water)
   2.2. crops and livestock
   2.3. basic foods and products
   2.4. military bases or facilities of military use
   2.5. social life infrastructure elements:
       - buildings
       - infrastructure and ways of communication (roads, railways, maritime, airways) and telecommunication;
       - energetic systems
       - nuclear compound and facilities
       - hydrographic infrastructure
       - public utilities
- medical infrastructure
- industrial, commercial and financial infrastructure
- mass communication facilities
- IT systems

2.6. material elements with symbolic value
- historical monuments and sites
- cultural buildings and values

(9) Terrorist specific means used by terrorist entities in hitting operational targets:

(a) means used against individuals

1. lethal means/ biologically damaging
   1.1. side arms
   1.2. home made and hunting guns
   1.3. infantry and heavy weapons
   1.4. explosive, flammable, toxic, bioactive and radioactive substances and devices
   1.5. mass destruction weapons

2. mental damaging means (physical devices and chemical non-lethal substances affecting human psyche)

(b) means used against material factors: destructive means (explosives, flammable substances, as well as other tools for physic, chemical, electronic and IT sabotage etc.).

(10) Elements used in supporting terrorist acts:

a) financial resources;
b) general logistic elements;
   1. residencies;
   2. transport and telecommunication means;
   3. standard or special mass communication means;
   4. legal or illegal economic entities;
   5. facilities for indoctrination/training;
c) deceiving elements:
   1. identification documents which are forged, counterfeited or issued on the basis of bogus papers and declarations;
   2. cover instruments for the activities of terrorist entities’ members;
3. individual disguise elements;
4. disguise elements for terrorist specific means
   d) IT resources
   e) expertise in interest fields and issues provided by individuals/organizations having no links to terrorist entities etc.

(11) Specific methods for terrorist acts:

   (a) eliminating the specific/unspecific human factors or damaging their physical integrity or health;
   (b) kidnapping, seizure and hostage taking;
   (c) mental aggression (including threats and false alarms);
   (d) destroying/damaging of the material factors or preventing access;
   (e) taking some targets by force;
   (f) hijacking means of transportation.
(12) General mechanisms for favoring terrorism are:

(a) supplying human resources:
   1. Within the political, economic, social and military developments in the originating territories which lead to encouraging the appearance/evolution of terrorist entities in those locations and other areas, by recruiting adherents, social categories and already existent groups;
   2. Terrorist entities get spontaneous adherents or recruits from among congeneres located in the dissemination areas and also of other individuals (locals or foreigners) from the dissemination areas who are members of ideologically compatible entities;
   3. Partial association of some factors nominated by sponsor entities or conditioning entities with the purpose of getting operational support;
   4. Partial association of some members belonging to other terrorist entities;

(b) supplying specific terrorist means, financial and logistic resources by:
   1. making common use of the resources made available to all terrorists within origin and current areas;
   2. getting illegal possession (by stealing, extortion and by cross border organized crime specific actions)
   3. obtaining means from other involved entities (cover, sponsor, ideologically compatible and associated/favoring entities).

II.3. Types of terrorism

(13) By the main determining motives, the creation and orientation of terrorist groups fall into the following categories and sub-categories:

a. Explicit political terrorism is aimed at or directly implies authority factors and structures and expressed by:
   1. Partisan terrorism fights against the state authority and aims at gaining state power by using terrorist means and methods;
2. **Ideological terrorism is** motivated by extremist/radical political doctrines;

3. **Autonomous-separatist terrorism, integrist terrorism are** structured around such reference points as ethnicity, religion, regionalism, etc. aiming at changing one or more state borders or administrative structures;

4. **State terrorism** - any state or its institutions may represent an entity which enlist, plan, execute or directly help terrorist actions aimed to change the behaviors of internal or/and external target groups, considered as a threat to the interest of the respective state or to its legal political authorities;

b. **Implicit political terrorism** pointing at or indirectly implying authorities and officials as follows:
   1. **Intolerant, religious, xenophobe, racist terrorism** that based on such motivations as racial identity, ethnicity or religion fights against other motivations, within the same society in order to change the internal social and political system;
   2. **Protesting terrorism**, performed by socially / economically frustrated groups and persons;
   3. **Mafia type terrorism**, performed by organized crime groups against authority structures and officials aimed at influencing their decisions according to their own interests.
   4. **Alienated terrorism**, generated by highly violent anarchical/pathological behaviours, having some politically centred ideas and conceptions as starting point and aiming directly or indirectly at authority structures or officials.

(14) By the forces involved:
   a) **individual terrorism**;
   b) **group terrorism**;
   c) **institutional terrorism**

(15) By the action area:
   a) **Internal terrorism**, where all the involved elements (categories of entities mentioned above) belong to a single country and are located on its national territory.
   b) **International terrorism**, where the involved elements belong or are located on the territories of at least two countries.
II.4. Tendencies and developments of the terrorist phenomenon

(16) An analysis upon the mechanisms of creation, affirmation and development of terrorist phenomena at international level reveals the following aspects:

a) The geopolitic climate specific for a continuous political, economic and military reconfiguration process, marked by a radical and continuous change in the power-balance, transformed ethnic and religious problems into a favorite instrument used within the asymmetrical power relations.

This process was accompanied by the reactivation and escalation of tensions, also reflected in the development of the terrorist phenomenon.

b) Interference between terrorism and certain segments of the organized crime deepened.

Worldwide spread conflicts caused the development of terrorism and the disappearance of traditional sponsors, the terrorist organizations turned to specific organized crime activities as main financial source.

Terrorism and organized crime overlap in as much as using the terrorist networks in organized crime actions (as drug trafficking, arms, ammunitions, explosives, toxic and radioactive substances smuggling, all kinds of gray economy activities, illegal migration). They also perform complex common activities to fulfill certain present or future interests or objectives.

c) The terrorist threat on the stability of the international system dramatically increased as a result of an easier access of terrorists to the nuclear, biological or chemical substances, devices or technologies and of their better expertise in domains like electronics and IT.

d) Due to globalization, terrorist organizations currently identify a large choice of specific “opportunities” deriving from:

1. The geopolitical transition towards a new international order;
2. The economic globalization, which has positive and negative effects. These result in economic and social differences in the development of several regions, increasing the resentments and migration of the poor population and in transborder organized crime;
3. The acceleration of technological progress;
4. The internationalization of communications and transportation networks, etc.

Globalization consequently determines the increase of the terrorist phenomenon in certain regions and the quick outspread of the phenomenon on certain territories. This affects in different ways, not only the internal but also the international law order, and even the security and stability of the global system;

e) Besides traditional terrorist groups of ethnic, religious or ideological origin a series of obscurely motivated organizations cropped up, acting irrationally and placing dubious principles at the basis of their structures;

f) Laic terrorism tends to be surpassed by religious terrorism which has greater capabilities to “export” violent campaigns, destructive and irrational actions, due to the fundamental difference between their principles and the values that usually stand at the basis of any legitimate or justified action;

g) Even if the ideological terrorism drew back a little, it did not disappear entirely. The left wing extremist terrorism is still active in certain countries and will remain, along with terrorist activities derived from right wing extremism, at the origin of economic crises and increasing migration problems;

h) Irrespective of their “motives”, the relations among several terrorist groups and networks and the co-operation among organizations become more and more intense. They plan and implement terrorist actions that may seem separate, but are intentionally and simultaneously coordinated towards a target, making use of the latest weapons.

i) Both traditional and new terrorist groups have recently structured in small numbered cells, created ad-hoc, quasi independent, logistically self-sustained, highly coherent and versatile (through the variety of organizational and inter-relational rules, the periodical adjustment of the objectives and replacement of leadership members)

These new tendencies pose new difficulties in front of the intelligence and law enforcement bodies, which are mainly generated by the fact that these groups have their own organizational rules, modify their objectives from one stage to another and even change their “shadow leaders”;

j) We also notice an increase in the potential and aggression of the actions against IT infrastructures. In addition to other IT crimes, cyber terrorism seems to play a more important role both in attacking and
destroying networks and in using their vulnerabilities in order to strike IT dependent systems (nuclear power stations, air transports, distribution networks, etc).

Cyber attacks offer terrorists greater operation flexibility as they can launch operations from any place on Earth eliminating the risk of direct exposure or military and political counter-measures. INTERNET is already an instrument for their communications, fund raising, proselytism and propaganda;

k) The international unprecedented growth of networks and mass media gave the terrorists a large choice and an appetite for publicity, bringing along a wider psychological impact upon the targeted entities and upon the international public opinion.

l) terrorist attacks in September, 11 and associated developments of the international counter terrorist campaign led to:
   1. the reevaluation of the threat posed by terrorism at the level of international security and stability;
   2. rethinking relationships between the main actors on the international stage (states and organizations);
   3. reviewing priorities and state-level security mechanisms, and the dynamics of international politico-military and politico-economic organizations;
   4. sanctioning much more severely those states which support/favor terrorism, isolating those countries that do not contribute to the efforts of the international community for preventing and countering terrorism.

(17) As far as the internal security situation is concerned, the analysis reveals the following conclusions:

   a) At present, Romania does not face terrorist acts of local origin, but this possibility is not to be completely ignored in the future.
   In view of this consideration, the following have to be taken into account:
   1. situations of conflict have occurred and become permanent, there have been military conflicts and ethnic, religious or ideological tensions, too, in different parts of the world – some of them in the proximity of Romania – and these have stressed on the tendencies of global extension (including our country) both of extremist or terrorist organization
branches, and of the terrorist pattern of political assertion, a contagious possibility that cannot be underestimated;

2. in the event of negative geopolitical developments regarding the international position and the interests of our country, external organizations may extend their interests within Romania, by terrorist acts including:

3. the development of local and international organizations could lead not only to favoring the above-mentioned mechanisms of “classical” terrorist nuclei, but also, this may generate terrorism of criminal origin with a specific manifestation on our national territory;

4. the effect of some elements of objective and subjective origin, which can cause other types of terrorism to occur and develop (ideological, autonomist-separatist, racist / chauvinist / xenophobe / religiously intolerant, protesting, deviant);

b) the present risks for national security are represented by the presence on national territory of international organization nuclei that – due to having used or still using violence and terrorism as ways and means of action – are still considered on an international or local level as extremist or terrorist movements.

The above mentioned nuclei, relatively small in number, are made up of residents in Romania, who are registered as students, tradesmen, businessmen, religious emissaries, etc.

Along the years, the activity led by these organizations has materialized only too rarely in terrorist acts on national territory.

However, some of these nuclei were involved in illegal activities in the following areas:

1. gathering funds for the benefit of such groups, so that that there have been, not only extortion, but also other kinds of activities – led independently or in parallel with local or foreign criminal circles – activities which are characteristic of the transborder organized crime;

2. Proselytism, indoctrination and recruiting of the congeners in Romania, of other foreigner categories, and, to a smaller extent, of the ideologically compatible locals;

3. Propaganda according to the mother-organization objectives, addressed to Romanian and foreign circles on our territory.
c) Taking into account the characteristics of the external and domestic operative conditions, previously presented, the following elements represent additional risks for national security:

1. external developments stimulated by the present international anti-terrorist campaign, that can influence the dynamics of foreign terrorist organizations represented in Romania by nuclei, which do not intend to currently initiate terrorist acts against Romanian or foreign objectives, on our national territory, but can change their attitude in the future;

2. the perspective of intensifying terrorism-related activities, influenced by the necessity of financial support for the organizations which are the target of the anti-terrorist international campaign;

3. possible massive shifts of population from some territories where large scale conflicts are underway or may occur, under the circumstances of the present campaign;

4. terrorist elements, targeted by military or law enforcement bodies, may enter Romania under cover and using different routes of access. All these could diminish the ability of the Romanian forces to communicate efficiently with relevant international entities.

(18) Evaluating the present situation and the trends in the development of the internal and external security strategies within the existent terrorist context, one should take into account the vulnerability brought by the reform not only to social life but also to a certain extent to the institutional framework.

Considering all these as well as the growth of terrorist activities worldwide, a better co-operation between Romanian antiterrorist organizations and institutions is needed in order to set up a national system able to prevent and eradicate all forms of terror, both actual and potential in response to the internal risks, and in conjunction with the international community.
Section III

OBJECTIVES, ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE, PRINCIPLES AND DIRECTIONS FOR PREVENTING AND COMBATING TERRORISM

III.1. General objectives

(19) The analysis of the terrorist activities, set up in a systemic approach, lead to the following major objectives of the national fight against terrorism:

   a) identify, monitor and continuously evaluate the risks and threats, as well as the vulnerabilities of the national security system. The actions, the intentions, the general context and the endogenous/exogenous phenomena can determine all these threats against national security. These elements can occur within the boundaries of our country or abroad, generating specific actions or supporting such terrorist activities;
   b) protect the national territory (the citizens, the national objectives, the residents and the foreign objectives within our boundaries) against terrorist related activities. This involves all the necessary categories of institutional actions, such as:
      1. preventing the out-spring of internal terrorism
      2. diminishing the risks posed by the international terrorist cells. Acting independently or in cooperation with other foreign/local cells, these organizations could enter Romania and attack targets situated within the boundaries of our country.
   c) protect the citizens and the national objectives abroad against actions related to terrorism, irrespectively of their nature or outcome.
   d) prevent the implication of Romanian citizens and of foreign residents in Romania activities related to international terrorism, irrespective of the area of deployment, of their objectives or goals;
   e) participate to the international efforts for preventing and counteracting terrorism in different geographical areas, by means of:
1. active contributions to bilateral and multilateral initiatives for the identification and performance of the most efficient political and diplomatic actions, regulations and other legal provisions, as well as the international mechanisms for inter-institutional cooperation aiming to prevent terrorism out-spring, development and actions, as well as to counter the subsequent terrorist activities;

2. implementing in the national legal framework and in the current internal and foreign state activities, the obligations assumed by Romania internally or deriving from the international agreements Romania is part of;

3. information exchange and law enforcement cooperation regarding potential or real terrorist intentions and activities or actions which encourage terrorism out-spring, development and actions;

4. participation with specialized armed forces to multinational joint military operations, according to the UNO resolutions, in order to ensure security and international stability objectives in the prevention and counter terrorist field.

III.2. The National System for Preventing and Combating Terrorism. Structure and Interrelation

(20) In order to achieve the objectives of this Strategy, the national system for preventing and countering terrorism is set up as a mechanism for unitary ensuring, organizing and carrying out institutional co-operation meant to efficiently fulfil all the tasks related to the national anti-terrorist action plan.

(21) The national system for preventing and countering terrorism is made up of:

a) The National Supreme Defense Council, with a strategic coordination function;

b) The Romanian Intelligence Service, with a technical coordination function;

c) The following ministries:
   - The Ministry of Public Administration
   - The Ministry of Foreign Affairs
   - The Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forests
- The Ministry of National Defense
- The Ministry of Waters and Environment Protection
- The Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
- The Ministry of Public Finance
- The Ministry of Industry and Resources
- The Ministry of Public Information
- The Ministry of European Integration
- The Ministry of Interior
- The Ministry of Justice
- The Ministry of Public Works, Transports and Housing
- The Ministry of Health and Family

d) The Foreign Intelligence Service; The Protection and Guard Service, The Special Telecommunications Service;
e) Prosecutor’s Office by the Supreme Court of Justice;
f) The National Bank of Romania;
g) the following national authorities:
  - The National Agency for Strategic Exports Control and for the Chemical Weapons Ban (A.N.C.E.S.I.A.C.)
  - The National Bureau for Preventing and Countering Money Laundering (O.N.P.C.S.B.C.)
  - The National Commission for the Control of Nuclear Activities (C.N.C.A.N.)

In order to efficiently operate, the structure of the national system for preventing and countering terrorism will be modified considering the evolution of the terrorist threats and the changes within the Romanian institutional framework.

(22) With a view to constantly and efficiently fulfil its tasks, the national system for preventing and countering terrorism sets up, whenever necessary, permanent or periodical consultations and co-operation with:

(a) other Romanian institutions and bodies;
(b) official institutions and structures in partner-states aiming at preventing and countering terrorism;
(c) organizations and other structural anti-terrorist bodies, mainly those in the EU and NATO, on a bi- and multi-lateral basis;
(d) Romanian and foreign NGOs which may contribute to the better functioning of the system activities.
III.3. The Action Principles of the National System for Preventing and Combating Terrorism

(23) The following principles will be taken into account in all stages of the organization and functions of the national system for preventing and counteracting terrorism:

a) **legality** imposes the observance of the Constitution and other laws in force, as well as of the international agreements where Romania is party of, concerning:
   1. the abilities, competence, responsibilities and subordination specific to each individual component of the system;
   2. the legal rights and liberties of every person targeted by the specific activities of the system, including non discrimination related to citizenship, race, ethnicity or religion;

b) **the principle of prevention of terrorist acts** is imperative for the timely identification and annihilation of possible terrorist threats of any nature, against any kind of target, including institutions inside the system.

c) **the principle of complementarity and coherence in cooperation** forces the institutions inside the system to interrelate in order to ensure their functional integrity according to the law in a way as to simultaneously warrant the following:
   1. an equal status and fair relations on every coordinate;
   2. a coherent and integrated view on the problems to be solved and measures to be taken;
   3. an adequate coordination of the efforts and measures taken by the above mentioned institutions.
III.4. Main directions of the activity. Responsibilities of the institutions within the system

(24) In order to apply this Strategy, the institutions shall sign a Protocol on the Organization and Functioning of the National System for Preventing and Counteracting Terrorism, consisting of general tasks for each of them, according to every mission and responsibility of the system.

For each mission / responsibility, two or more institutions within the system, with attributions and competence in the area, shall sign Special Interdepartmental Cooperation Programs.

The provisions of the Protocol and of the Special Interdepartmental Programs shall become Special Departmental Programs at the level of each institution / structure of the system. These shall provide the internal regulation of the organization of activities in the specific field of competence to ensure a constant and specific contribution to the general action of prevention and countering terrorism.

(25) The institutions inside the National System for Preventing and Counteracting Terrorism have responsibilities, under their legal attributions, to continuously prevent and fight against all kinds of terrorist acts.

(26) Preventing terrorism implies:

a) intelligence-operational activities, performed inside or outside the national borders, that substantiate all the other kinds of missions of the system.

b) activities against the influx of human resources towards terrorist organizations, developed inside and outside the country;

c) measures against the inflows of specific means as well as financial, logistical and informational resources used by terrorist entities developed inside and outside our territory;

d) guarding, protection activities and other special methods to discourage attempts – organized by forces pertaining to certain institutions of the system or belonging to other structures/organizations, approved, directed and controlled by specialized institutions inside the system – and to ensure the security of the main categories of native
and foreign personalities and objectives on the national territory and of the main Romanian objectives abroad, potentially aimed by terrorist activities.

e) activities of preparing intervention in civil emergency situations generated by terrorist actions making use of specific means in order to limit/counteract their effects;

f) information and public relations activities, whereby the Romanian citizens residing both home and abroad may be properly informed as to the most efficient means of protection against terrorist risks and also be granted the opportunity to actively cooperate with the institutions within the system in order to prevent and combat terrorism.

Special attention should be paid, under the circumstances, to discouraging false terrorist alarms.

g) external relations, whereby Romania may inform on its official position on terrorism to all external entities concerned by this issue and which will build up the political framework and the best legal framework to carry out the international co-operation activities directed against terrorism by the authorized institutions;

h) training activities, pursuing an integrated and coherent perspective for all specialists working in the competent institutions and which are involved in missions related to the prevention or countering terrorism;

i) activities directed towards a continuous improvement of the legal framework, of the criminal and criminal-procedure codes, initiating derogatory procedures from the common law in order to substantiate and punish acts that favor or encourage terrorism in any possible way, applicable to all types of mission falling under the national system of terrorism prevention and combat.

In this respect, all actions and measures will be in compliance with legal demarches and efforts initiated after the terrorist attacks in September, 11, within Euro-Atlantic states and organizations.

(27) The missions meant to counter terrorism are expressed in:

a) ante or post factum punishment for terrorism related occupations and acts, which include all legal actions resulting in the arrest, judicial conviction within the country or extradition of terrorists, as well as the sequestration or confiscation of the specific means of action, and of the logistical and financial resources used by terrorists;
b) **direct counter-terrorist intervention**, under circumstances when terrorist acts are impending, under course or already performed.;

c) **internationally cooperating in the prevention and combat of terrorism in various areas**, at the highest parameters and in the most appropriate ways, observing the internal legal provisions referring to such cases.
Section IV

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL SYSTEM FOR PREVENTING AND COMBATING TERRORISM

(28) Within 45 days after the approval of the Strategy, the Protocol regarding the organization and operation of the national system for the prevention and counteracting of terrorism will be submitted to the approval of the National Supreme Defense Council.

Within 90 days after the approval of the Strategy, the Special departmental and inter-departmental Programs will be drawn up and submitted to the approval of the National Supreme Defense Council.

(29) With a view to fulfill its role in the technical co-ordination of the national system for prevention and countering of terrorism, Romanian Intelligence Service will set up a Center for Operational Counter-terrorism Co-ordination that will have the following specific priorities:

a) to follow up the implementing of the Strategy and its derived instruments in the current operation of the national system for the prevention and counteracting of terrorism;

b) to process the data flow received from other institutions included in the system and ensuring an appropriate feed-back, based on the integrated documents regarding terrorism.

c) to keep this information in the archives of and to manage the integrated data base;

d) to be the central communication relay with foreign partners for the information exchanges on this issue;

e) to ensure a permanent framework for discussions, at experts level, on the possibilities of improving the activities of the national system for the prevention and counteracting terrorism;

f) to ensure, in cases of terrorist emergency, the logistic and operational support to a National Center for Counter-terrorist Action which - if the emergency situation occurs in more areas simultaneously– will be operationally integrated in the general mechanism of emergency management, organized according to the law.
(30) Representatives of several institutions within the system will be appointed and function at the Center for Operational Counter-terrorism Coordination.

In case of critical circumstances, including those of terrorist nature, representatives of other institutions / bodies included in the system will also be temporarily transferred to the National Center for Counter-terrorism Action, depending on the size and implications of the crisis.

The institutions having permanent representatives appointed at the Center and, respectively, the circumstances requiring the representation of other institutions / bodies will be established in the General Protocol for the organization and operation of the national system for the prevention and counteracting terrorism.

(31) In order to logistically support and finance the activities required by the setting up of the national system for the prevention and counteracting terrorism, the procurement and financing necessities will be established and assessed by the National Supreme Defense Council and will be provided in compliance with the legal provisions.