

ANNUAL REPORT

1 December 2009 - 30 November 2010



EUROPEAN UNION BORDER ASSISTANCE MISSION TO MOLDOVA AND UKRAINE



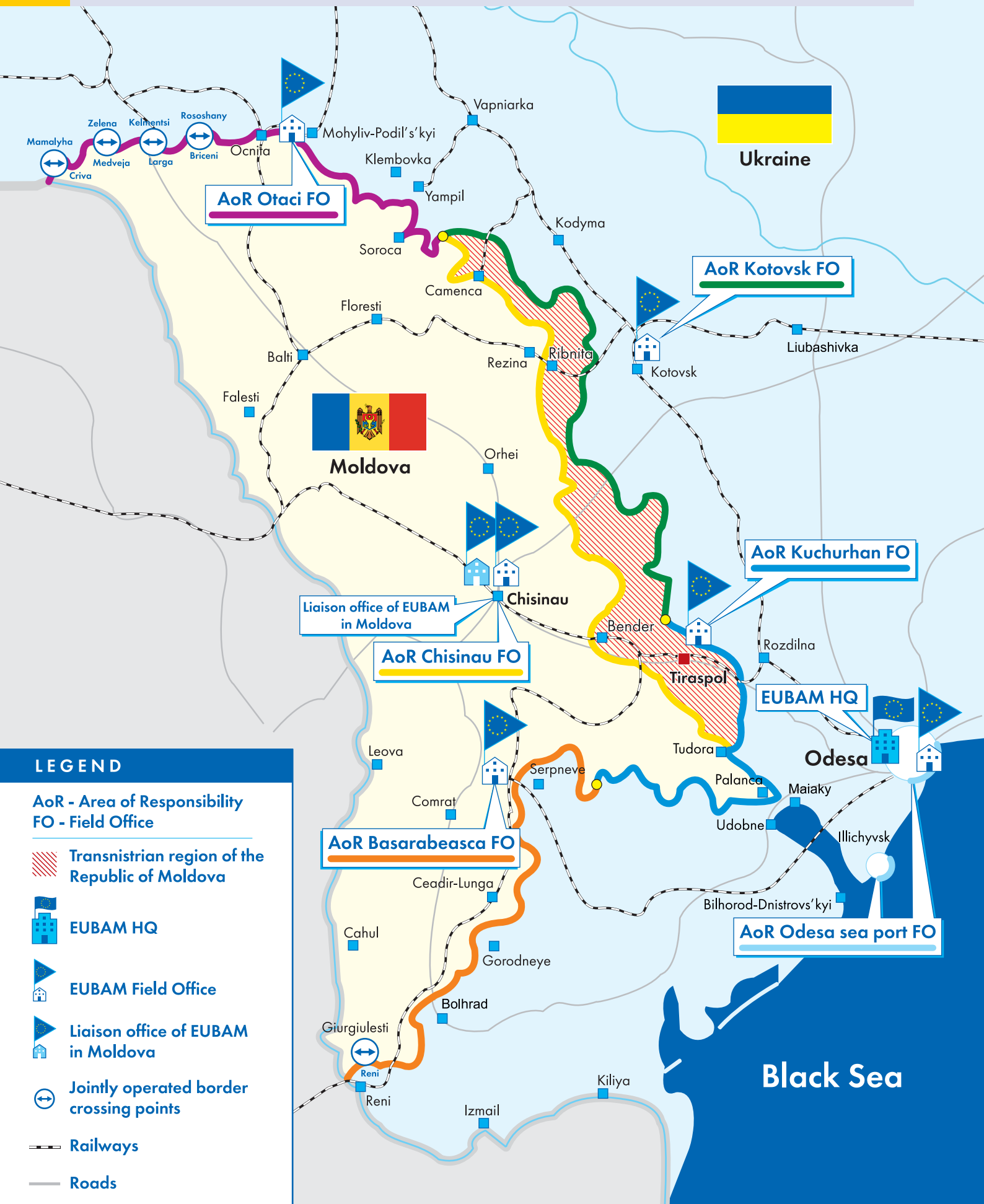
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The United Nations Development Programme is the implementing partner

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EUBAM's AREA OF OPERATIONS



LEGEND

AoR - Area of Responsibility
FO - Field Office

Transnistrian region of the Republic of Moldova

EUBAM HQ

EUBAM Field Office

Liaison office of EUBAM in Moldova

Jointly operated border crossing points

Railways

Roads

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At the end of Phase 7, the European Union Border Assistance Mission to Moldova and Ukraine (EUBAM), together with its partners, celebrated its fifth anniversary. So it gives me great pleasure to introduce this Annual Report, which highlights our achievements from December 2009 to November 2010.

Partnership is one of EUBAM's core values. During these five years our partnership with the border guards and customs services as well as all other relevant State agencies in the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine has developed into a true friendship. This trust and understanding has enabled us all, through joint endeavour, to overcome challenges and achieve so much.

Within our mandate, framed by the Memorandum of Understanding of 2005 and guided by the European Neighbourhood Policy – in particular, its Eastern dimension – and the Stockholm Programme, the Mission has been able to implement an ambitious Action Plan.

I am delighted to report that our partners, with the support of EUBAM experts, have now developed strategic Integrated Border Management (IBM) documents. The Governments of the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine have respectively adopted a national IBM strategy and IBM concept. This is a significant step towards the approximation of EU standards in border management.

The execution of multi-phase activities such as the elaboration of the Common Border Security Assessment Report (CBSAR), Pre-Arrival Information Exchange System (PAIES), the Border Guard Operational Information Exchange, the Joint Border Control Operations (JBCOs), Permanent Joint Working Groups I and II, implementation of the Joint Declaration, border demarcation, the jointly operated Border Crossing Points (BCPs) pilot project and monthly External Coordination Meetings indicates that EUBAM activities are supported by a constant and satisfactory level of cooperation from our partners.

In 2010, the Joint Border Control Operation 'TYRA', coordinated by EUBAM at the Moldova-Ukraine border and designed and implemented according to the European Intelligence Model, showed significantly improved results. EUROPOL and EUBAM agreed to operate a EUROPOL Mobile Office (for the first time outside EU territory) at the Operational Centre in order to advise the partner services in operational matters.

In certain cases EUBAM also facilitated cooperation between Moldovan and Ukrainian partner services and services in EU member States. The Mission supported the EU Special Representative for the Republic of Moldova, Dr

Kalman Mizsei, and the EU Delegation in Moldova with a large range of technical proposals for confidence building between Chisinau and Tiraspol. A notable contribution was made for instance to the resumption of the Chisinau-Tiraspol-Odessa passenger rail service.

I am also pleased to say that the experts of the Mission have continued to assist partner services in building capacity and knowledge on EU standards and best practices in customs matters. In this way, EUBAM has contributed to improving the effectiveness of customs control and the facilitation of legitimate trade, as well as to partners' efforts at achieving legislative approximation and regulatory convergence in the process of negotiations with the EU over the respective association agreements, including deep and comprehensive free trade areas.

EUBAM strengthened its outreach with civil society during the period under review. The Mission, for instance, began a comprehensive lecture programme in universities in the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine. A dialogue with students has been maintained, with plans to conduct joint outreach work in schools. Field offices continued to regularly reach out to local communities at youth fairs, boarding schools and by setting up stands at BCPs to engage the public.

EUBAM has responded to the need for raising awareness of corruption problems in partner countries with the launch of the anti-corruption summer school for students 'Youth against corruption' and provided anti-corruption lectures in Ukrainian and Moldavian universities. The establishment of two pilot projects - 'Excellent' border crossing points along the Ukraine-Moldova State border - has been among the steps implemented by EUBAM to improve professional integrity and demonstrate that reducing the level of corruption at BCPs is an achievable target provided there is strong commitment and leadership.

The work is far from done, with the Mission and our partners facing many new challenges. Within the limits of our mandate, together we will continue to strive for an open and secure Europe serving and protecting citizens. By relying on the core values of EUBAM – results, partnership, transparency, neutrality, service and reliability – our team is committed to working in a coherent way with all partners and further demonstrating our joint ambition to succeed.

Udo Burkholder, Head of Mission

VIEWS OF EUBAM PARTNERS

Border Guard Service of the Republic of Moldova



The cooperation of the Border Guard Service of the Republic of Moldova (MDBGS) and EUBAM has been effected for over five years now. It gives an opportunity to the Border Guard Service of the Republic of Moldova to familiarize itself with the best standards and practices of State border security. In 2010 targeted actions aimed to ensure security of the state border of the Republic of Moldova continued.

Special attention was paid to the development of the State border management system in line with European standards.

Together with our partners from EUBAM we have developed the National Strategy for Integrated State Border Management for 2011-2013, which was approved by the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Moldova No. 1212, dated 27 December 2010, and presented in the framework of the International Conference on Integrated State Border Management held on 15-16 November 2010 in the Republic of Moldova.

We also started joint actions on joint patrolling of the Moldova-Ukraine border. During 2010 we implemented measures on the development of joint control at the Moldovan-Ukrainian State border; specifically a Draft Interagency Agreement on carrying out a pilot project on joint control at the Briceni-Rossoshany BCP on the territory of Ukraine was developed.

The Border Guard Service of the Republic of Moldova takes part in the development of the Common Border Security Assessment Report on a continual basis. Jointly with EUBAM we carried out activities on further professional training of the personnel of the Border Guard Service of the Republic of Moldova in all the spheres of operation.

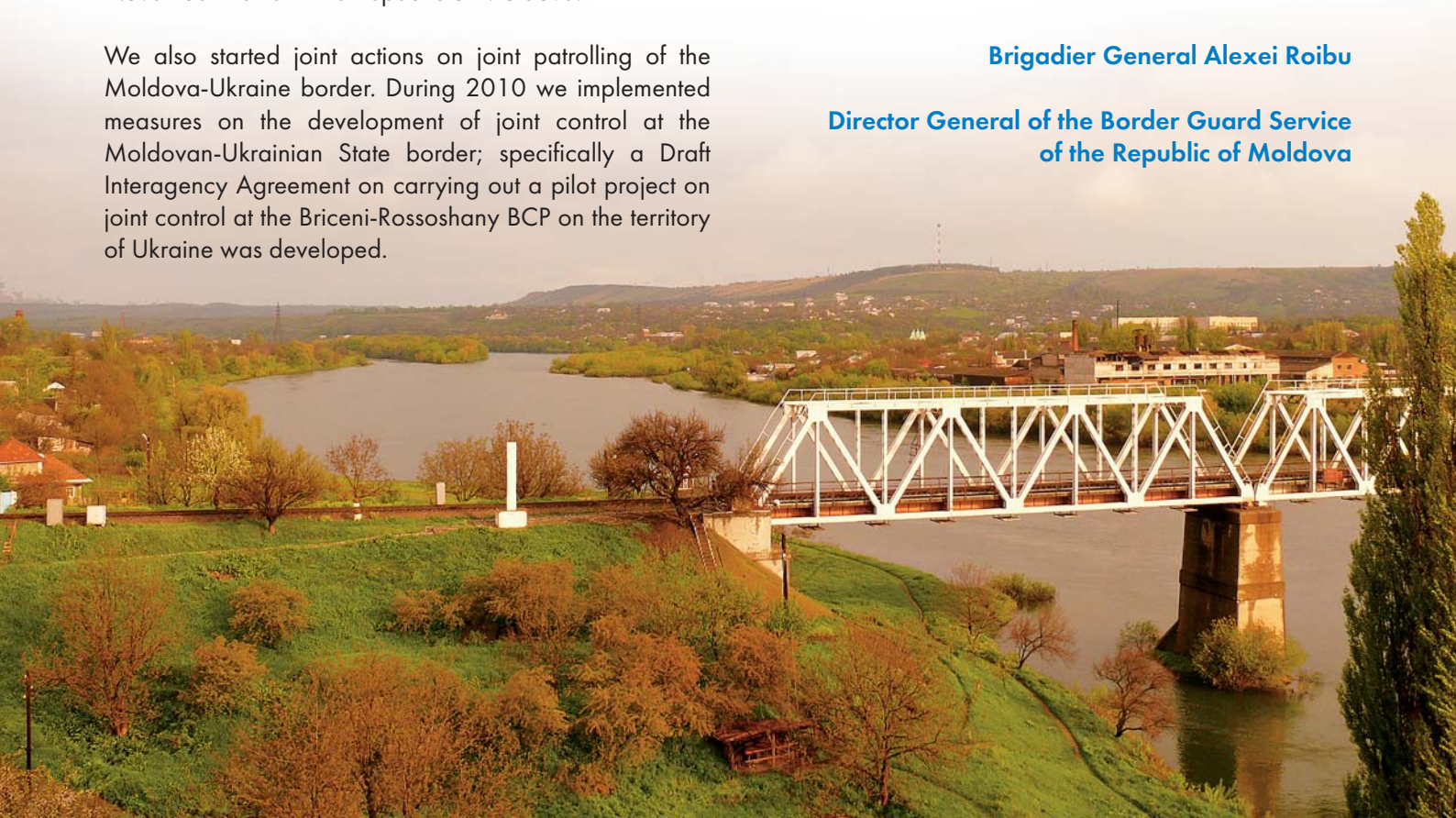
In 2011, with the support of our partners, efforts related to border issues will be directed at the implementation of the following main priorities:

implementation of the National Integrated State Border Management Strategy for 2011-2013 by means of realization of the relevant Action Plan, which will be approved by the Government; creation of an effective mechanism for its monitoring and assessment of implementation results; development and adoption of relevant legal and regulatory frameworks;

improvement of operational performance of the Border Guard Service of the Republic of Moldova in view of additional powers in line with European practice to counteract cross-border organised crime, especially illegal migration, taking into account the initiation of negotiations on the Association Agreement with the European Union, as well as implementation of the Action Plan on visa regime liberalization upon observance at the same time of fundamental human rights.

Brigadier General Alexei Roibu

**Director General of the Border Guard Service
of the Republic of Moldova**



Customs Service of the Republic of Moldova



During 2010 the Customs Service of the Republic of Moldova (MDCS), in close cooperation with EUBAM, continued its efforts on modernization of customs activities in line with European standards. The priorities were to enhance the capacity of the customs system to implement efficient types of control along the Moldova-Ukraine State border, intensify information exchange in order to prevent and counteract customs crimes and violations, as well as facilitate trade.

EUBAM's assistance in the field of customs procedures, law enforcement activities, intra and inter-agency and international cooperation contributes to optimization of customs activities.

We have undertaken measures aimed to improve the Pre-Arrival Information Exchange System between the customs services of the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine. Permanent monitoring of the information exchange and relevant recommendations provided by EUBAM allow improving the quality of data, as well as its use for risk analysis.

Special mention should be made of EUBAM's assistance on improving the activities of MDCS mobile groups. To enhance the professional capacities of customs officers, the Mission has also organised a number of training events in the following areas: Integrated Border Management, protection of intellectual property rights, risk analysis, post-clearance audit, classification of goods, public relations, anti-corruption measures, etc.

The efficiency of cooperation with EUBAM and Ukrainian colleagues in the framework of different specialized working groups should be highlighted. In particular, we had the working groups on combating cross-border crime, which ensured effective preparation, implementation and monitoring of the 7th Joint Border Control Operation 'TYRA 2010'. During the operation positive results were achieved due to cooperation of Moldovan, Ukrainian and international law enforcement agencies (EUROPOL, Frontex, OLAF, etc.).

Within the framework of the working group on jointly operated border crossing points the parties have agreed on a

draft inter-agency protocol on implementation of the joint control pilot project at Briceni-Rossoshany BCP in the territory of Ukraine.

In 2011, MDCS will continue to harmonize national customs legislation with EU standards, simplify customs procedures, and enhance the functions of post-clearance audit and risk analysis. The efforts will be focused on prevention of illegal goods' turnover, counteraction of illegal evasion from customs payments, and the fight against corruption. Another priority is the development of customs infrastructure, including the equipping of customs agencies with modern customs control facilities.

MDCS hopes for further EUBAM support in the field of development of Moldovan-Ukrainian cooperation on stability and security of the joint border. We will appreciate the Mission's continuous support in implementation of European standards in the field of customs activities, and the enhancement of institutional and functional capacities of MDCS.

Tudor Balitchi

**Director General of the Customs Service
of the Republic of Moldova**



State Border Guard Service of Ukraine



In 2010 the main efforts of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine (UASBGS) were directed towards the implementation of activities on the agenda of EU-Ukraine Association for 2010, namely on the development of the Integrated Border Management Concept.

The European Union Border Assistance Mission to Moldova and Ukraine took the most active part in the development of the concept: In April 2010 UASBGS and EUBAM organised an International Conference on Integrated Border Management which was held in Kyiv. EUBAM experts on integrated border management were directly involved in the development of the concept and Action Plan for its implementation.

Cooperation with EUBAM in 2010 was mainly focused on improvement of the mechanisms of interaction between the law enforcement agencies of Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova in the field of combating trafficking in human beings and smuggling. As a result of joint operations, the activities of joint working groups became more practically oriented. Interaction of law enforcement agencies of Ukraine and Moldova during joint operations became more efficient, the number of organisations and services involved into operations increased, specific *modi operandi* were detected and preventive measures elaborated. A risk analysis system was actively introduced, so efficient exchange of information among the law enforcement agencies of Ukraine, Moldova, and EU on illegal cross-border activities is now ensured.

The heads of the border guard services of Ukraine and Moldova agreed to develop a mechanism of joint patrolling of the Ukrainian-Moldovan border, while a mechanism of performing joint control at the Rossoshany-Briceni BCP is agreed and the interagency Protocol on the pilot project at this BCP is being finalised. A project on creation of two exemplary BCPs (Starokazachye-Tudora and Mogilev-Podolskiy-Otaci) at the Ukraine-Moldova border was initiated, and a strategy on counteraction of corrupt practices, in the first place among BCP personnel, was actively introduced. Meanwhile, activities on improvement of mobile units' operations in accordance with the Concept of their development were initiated; and in the framework of preparation for EURO 2012 and with involvement of the Federal police of Germany, a course on conflict settlement

at the BCPs was elaborated, and development of Multipliers of English language initiated.

The Distant Training schedule for the heads of border guard units is being worked through in cooperation with the Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF). In 2011 we will continue implementation of the Integrated Border Management Concept and improvement of cooperation among law enforcement agencies of Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova in the field of counteraction of illegal activities at the border. The priorities of UASBGS and EUBAM cooperation in 2011 are as follows:

- practical realization of actions stipulated in the Plan on implementation of the Integrated Border Management Concept;
- initiating joint patrolling of the Ukraine-Moldova border;
- launching of pilot project aimed to improve joint control technologies at the Rossoshany-Briceni BCP;
- creating exemplary Starokazachye-Tudora and Mogilev-Podolskiy-Otaci BCPs;
- improving cooperation on risk analysis and information exchange;
- enhancing infrastructure, technologies and control systems at the BCPs in line with best practices;
- undertaking actions aimed to prevent involvement of personnel in illegal activities on an ongoing basis;
- advanced professional training of personnel, especially English language training;
- approving and initiating distance training courses for the heads of border guard units.

Army General Mykola Lytvyn

**Chairman of the State
Border Guard Service of Ukraine
PhD in Public Administration**

State Customs Service of Ukraine



2010 was a landmark year for the State Customs Service of Ukraine (UASCS). It was when significant reforms took place within customs bodies in Ukraine. In order to implement the tasks resulting from the decisions of the President of Ukraine regarding further development of customs issues, improvement and simplification of customs procedures, creation of

favourable conditions in the sphere of foreign trade activities, the draft concept of reforming the activities of the State Customs Service of Ukraine 'Facing the people' was developed by the Board of the Customs Service of Ukraine and the Primary Action Plan on its implementation was approved.

The new draft Customs Code was also developed, which will approximate Ukraine to international standards and create the conditions to increase the turnover of trade with other States and develop our economy. The State Customs Service of Ukraine considers its cooperation with the European Union Border Assistance Mission to Moldova and Ukraine an important component of its activities. Increased seizure indicators on various kinds of illegal activities, especially during joint border operations, is an example of how EUBAM support can improve the efficiency of the Ukrainian Customs officers and positively influence the protection of State interests at the Ukraine-Moldova border.

In 2010 we dealt a significant blow to drugs smuggling. In Odessa and Ilyichivsk ports alone about 2 tons of cocaine and 759kg of hashish were seized. Taking into consideration that these narcotic substances are for the most part intended for illegal transit to European states, the Customs Service of Ukraine carries a lot of responsibility in fighting the phenomenon.

In 2011 we intend to cooperate more extensively with partner services – the Ministry of Internal Affairs (UAMol), the Security Service of Ukraine (SSUA), law-enforcement and customs bodies of foreign countries – and be supported by the Mission in doing so. In 2010 the 7th Joint Border Control Operation 'TYRA' took place at the initiative of the Mission and jointly with partner services of Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova. During the operation the customs bodies of Ukraine alone issued 260 customs infringement notices for items with a value of 3.9 million UAH.

In 2011 reform of our agency will continue, towards the creation of clear, transparent, effective customs control methods and procedures, and minimizing the so-called human factor. This will create more favourable conditions for investment in the Ukrainian economy, and contribute to the development of the manufacturing sector. I am sure that the positive results of this customs-system reform will become apparent in the very near future, by foreign economic operators, citizens, and our international partners.

Igor Kaletnik

**Chairman of the State
Customs Service of Ukraine**

MISSION OVERVIEW

The EU Border Assistance Mission to Moldova and Ukraine was launched on 30 November 2005 at the joint request of the Presidents of the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine. The Mission was tasked with assisting in the enhancement of border management and border control capacities in line with EU standards, and providing technical input in the settlement process of the Transnistrian conflict.

The key partners of the Mission are the border guard and customs services of Moldova and Ukraine, as well as other law enforcement and relevant State agencies in the two countries. Over 200 staff members work on issues affecting the 1,222km-long Moldova-Ukraine border. This includes 99 customs and border police/border guard experts from 19 EU Member States, plus four international administrative and 118 national staff from Moldova and Ukraine.

EUBAM has its headquarters in Odessa, in Southern Ukraine. The Mission's experts are located in three field offices in Moldova (Basarabeasca, Chisinau, and Otaci), three field offices in Ukraine (Kotovsk, Kuchurgan, and Odessa Port), a liaison office in Chisinau, Moldova, and at headquarters in Odessa.

EUBAM's mandate is outlined in the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the governments of Moldova and Ukraine, and the European Commission. It tasks the Mission to assist the host countries in their common efforts to facilitate trade and the free movement of people, whilst at the same time increase border security. The MoU is the basis for its partnerships, providing EUBAM with the opportunity to offer assistance and advice to the relevant authorities on issues related to border, customs and fiscal matters.

Additionally, the Mission is able to enhance the professionalism of the partner services by mentoring their actions and supporting their development towards EU best practice. Under the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI), the European Commission (EC) provided a budget of EUR 12 million to fund the Mission in the period from 1 December 2009 to 30 November 2010. Additionally, the 19 EU Member States (EUMS) provide direct contributions by funding the secondments of their border and customs professionals to the Mission.



The EUBAM family

EUBAM ADVISORY BOARD

The Advisory Board is EUBAM's governing body. It is chaired by the Head of the EU Delegation to Ukraine and composed of representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration of the Republic of Moldova, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, the Moldovan and Ukrainian Customs and Border Guard Services, the European Commission, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the EU Special Representative to Moldova (EUSR), and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

Several institutions have observer status: the ministries of Internal Affairs and the ministries of Justice of Moldova and Ukraine, the Information and Security Service of the Republic of Moldova (ISS), the Security Service of Ukraine, the General Prosecutors' offices of both countries and the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

The Advisory Board had two meetings in 2010. The 14th ABM took place in Odessa on 21 June. At this meeting the Board endorsed the Annual Report for the period December 2008 – November 2009 and Activity Report for December 2009 – May 2010, providing an overview of the activities undertaken and progress achieved by the Mission and its partner services. The Board highlighted the activities that contribute to enhancing the effectiveness of border and customs controls, such as: capacity building activities, enforcement measures, targeted monitoring actions, which aim to identify the strengths and challenges in the application of EU standards in border management and customs procedures in the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine, intensification of information exchange, implementation of joint border control operations, common analytical work, and public information and communications activities. Progress on the demarcation of the Moldova-Ukraine State border was also presented at the meeting.

At the 15th meeting on 11 October, in Chisinau, the Board assessed the results of the Mission for the period June to September 2010, and acknowledged the progress achieved in the implementation of EUBAM

recommendations on the targeted monitoring actions, the development of the Integrated Border Management concept and the results of the 'TYRA 2010' Joint Border Control Operation. The Advisory Board endorsed the EUBAM Phase 8 Action Plan, which covers the period 1 December 2010 to 30 November 2011.



EUBAM's HoM (second from right) was among a panel to field questions at the press conference following the 14th Advisory Board meeting in Odessa

COOPERATION WITH THE EU SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

The Head of EUBAM also acts as the Senior Political Advisor to the European Union Special Representative for the Republic of Moldova, Dr Kalman Mizsei. A Political Advisor to the EUSR is also based at EUBAM HQ. Consequently, the Mission and the EUSR office continued to work closely together throughout the year with regular meetings, consultations and systematic information exchange to contribute to the peaceful settlement of the Transnistrian conflict.

The EUSR placed a special emphasis on promoting EUBAM technical proposals for building confidence between Chisinau and Tiraspol, as well as on contributing

to the resumption of railway traffic via the Transnistrian region of Moldova. After new rounds of consultations in February and May 2010 – involving railway experts from Chisinau and Tiraspol as well as EU and EUBAM experts and a technical inspection of the railways – an EU proposal on principles for the resumption of passenger traffic through the region was accepted by both sides. On 1 October 2010 the Chisinau-Tiraspol-Odessa passenger train resumed service. The Mission provided specific technical reports upon the request of the EUSR team, while the EUSR continued to provide considerable political input to the Mission.

EUBAM OBJECTIVES AND PROGRESS TOWARDS EXPECTED RESULTS

Enhancing border control

In 2009, throughout its Phase 6, EUBAM conducted Targeted Monitoring Actions (TMAs) focused on border controls at BCPs, border surveillance along the 'green' and 'blue' borders, and control processes along the internal boundary in the Republic of Moldova. A TMA is a key EUBAM tool used to monitor the prevailing situation in specific areas of customs and border activities. A TMA aims to detect vulnerabilities, provide partners with findings on specific situations and make recommendations accordingly.

A separate TMA evaluated the customs processes at the inland customs offices in both partner countries and covered areas pertinent to import/export procedures. EUBAM identified critical areas and shared findings with partner services in the form of 71 specific recommendations.

In 2010, during EUBAM Phase 7, the way forward was supported by Mission experts while assisting and advising the four partner services in developing their policy on the endorsed recommendations and their implementation at the central, regional and local levels. This was followed by an evaluation of progress in all areas addressed by the 2009 TMAs. The joint efforts led to improved border management and more balance between customs security and trade facilitation by way of new strategies on modernised customs processes.

Great attention was paid to developing and advancing the Integrated Border Management processes, and enhancing risk analysis and information exchange systems, in Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova. Inter-agency and international cooperation between partner services and other agencies have further improved coordination of actions and enforcement activities with a view to preventing border crime and customs offences.

Utilising EUBAM recommendations and EU standards, the professionalism of the four partner services was improved through training and seminars, which facilitates better responses to identified shortfalls and needs. At the operational level, quality

standards for border control were, to some extent, implemented in order to enhance cultural awareness, while conducting legal procedures at and between BCPs across the common State border.

Of particular concern remains the control along the internal boundary in the Republic of Moldova, which indicates major challenges in monitoring migratory flows via the 'TN' region, and in ensuring customs and fiscal security in the Republic of Moldova. The law enforcement agencies of the Republic of Moldova are increasing their efforts, with EUBAM assistance, to develop mobile teams in accordance with EU best practice.

However, if the objective of alignment with EU standards and practices is to be met, further reform of overall border management and of the national trade policy is required. This includes further changes to the legislative framework, working methodologies and institutional culture. All four partner services are aware of this and are engaged in various processes of reform.

Schengen Acquis-based evaluation

At the request of the Director General of the MDBGS, EUBAM experts carried out pre-evaluations of two BCPs in Moldova, Chisinau Airport and the international BCP at Tudora, based on the Schengen evaluation model. The idea of the request was to conduct a pre-evaluation of two international BCPs as a preparatory step for subsequent evalua-



Joint patrols were conducted along the 'blue' border with Moldovan border guard partners



EUBAM staff lend assistance to Ukrainian partners on the 'green' border

tion visits by EC experts in the context of ongoing dialogue on the visa liberalisation regime between the Republic of Moldova and the EU. The results of the evaluation were provided to the Prime Minister of the Republic of Moldova and to the Director General of the MDBGS. A short-term result has been that some border-control procedures at Moldovan BCPs have already been upgraded to meet EU standards.

Schengen Evaluation training for the border guard services of Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova was carried out in September in Odessa, and at the Ukraine State border. This was conducted in cooperation with the Finnish Border Guard Service, who provided the senior management of the border guard services with guidance on the principles and procedures of Schengen evaluation, and knowledge of border-control procedures, infrastructure and equipment in line with EU standards. An evaluation of border management by Odessa and Starokozache Border Guard unit, and the Odessa Coast Guard Division Detachment, was also carried out.

Capacity Building

At the start of Phase 7, EUBAM introduced a strategic redistribution of its resources, by establishing a Capacity Building Unit at headquarters. The unit, through its advisers and experts, was able to provide detailed support, advice and training to the partner services in the key areas related to the development of border management and customs towards EU standards.

Training

Strategy and method

A key objective of the training programme was to deliver long-term, sustainable development by building capacity and promoting a collaborative approach. During Phase 7 further important steps were made towards the introduction of a sustainable 'train the trainers' approach within the partner services. As part of this initiative, major support was provided to partners' training institutions. At the same time the training programme continued to deliver, where appropriate, training to practitioners and 'on the job' training to members of the partner services.

A Training Plan was developed prior to the start of the Phase in close collaboration with the four partner services. This represented a significant step towards achieving common objectives by the partner services and EUBAM units. The Training Plan identified both 'train the trainers' events

and training to practitioners, which were supported by seminars, conferences and study visits.

To deliver this ambitious plan, it was necessary to identify and engage the necessary training resources both from within EUBAM, and from external sources. The identification of these external contacts from EU Member States and key EU institutions has been a key and expanding feature of EUBAM's role towards enhancing the capacity of the partner services towards EU standards in border management and customs. This is laying the foundations for future contact and cooperation, which can be further developed.

In total over 1,400 partner-services staff participated in training events and seminars, of whom 223 were trained as trainers. A detailed list of all training events is provided in Annex II.

On the job training

On the job training is designed to improve partners' day-to-day skills and knowledge. EUBAM experts deployed at the field offices assisted and gave advice to partners to help improve performance of border control. Providing locally relevant and continuous on-job transfer of skills to partners constituted a large part of the Mission's work in the field. Providing skills sessions often yielded immediate practical results, contributing at the same time to longer-term development by providing examples of professionalism, widening horizons and crucially, in improving the job satisfaction that partners get from operating at an enhanced level.

In Phase 7 field offices delivered training on topics such as passenger profiling, rummage and investigation techniques, document security, vehicle checks and the use of specialist equipment.



German Federal Police representative Gregor Pokrandt presents a certificate following a EUBAM training event

Study visits

Eight different study visits were undertaken during the phase. They formed an integral and complementary part of the capacity-building programme. Representatives from the four partner services took part in visits to various EU member State administrations, as well as to the World Customs Organization in Brussels. The visits proved highly informative, the generosity of the host organisations enabling the visitors to observe at first hand the application of modern methods related to the enhancement of border management. A detailed list schedule of all study visits is provided in Annex II.

Quality assurance and forward planning

Attention to the dynamics of the training environment and its needs, as well as to attaining assurance on the quality and consistency of the training modules and their delivery, was a top priority. Through the Training Cell at headquarters, training materials were scrutinised and evaluated to ensure accuracy and consistency throughout the Mission AoR. The quality of the trainers was assured through the establishment of a trainers' pool, which was complemented by staff with the necessary established knowledge and experience. Considerable emphasis was placed on post-course evaluation, and feedback from students – both written and oral – was sought, gathered and evaluated. Additionally, regular contact with managers and the training institutions elicited valuable information for improving and prioritising training, as well as developing the programme for Phase 8.

Advice on legislative, procedural and organisational development

Customs

EUBAM supported partners in their efforts to improve the effectiveness of customs control, enhance customs revenue, and facilitate legitimate trade. Assistance was also provided to help them fulfil their commitments in achieving legislative approximation and regulatory convergence within the framework of the Association agreements and Free Trade agreements with the EU. The actions carried out covered analysis of partners' legislation and administrative procedures for identifying the gaps that need to be addressed, as well as advice on organisational changes necessary to support this process.

An overview of EU customs acquis was presented to MDCS with the aim of improving knowledge and understanding on the content, main concepts and new developments of the Customs Code and Implementing Provisions. Advice was provided to both customs services on legislative, procedural and organisational development to bring issues of customs status and procedures in line with EU standards and best practice. In Moldova a new customs structure was considered in cooperation with the Ministry of Finance.

A comparative analysis of customs law enforcement powers from certain EU Member State administrations was provided to the UASCS. This was related to the issue of Law Enforcement Agency status. Meanwhile, presentations were made to conferences sponsored by the UASCS on topics that included EU customs legislation, working methods in the drafting process, and the application of performance management systems.



EUBAM experts supported the inspection of rail cargo with Ukrainian border guard and customs officers

Advice was provided to UASCS on transferring responsibility for the issuance of preferential certificates of origin from the Chamber of Commerce to the customs service. The assistance involved identifying the necessary legal and administrative preparatory measures to be undertaken, and sharing EU best practice in the area of origin of goods.

Considerable analysis of the current legislation and its further development in the scope of Post-Clearance Audit in line with the Revised Kyoto Convention and EU standards took place in both countries. Amendments in the legislation in Ukraine stipulated uniform and transparent rules for PCA in the premises of operators. Customs authorities may now implement risk analysis, and make audits in the premises of economic operators independently from tax authorities. Proposals for amendments to the Customs Code of Moldova, providing a legislative base for PCA, were drafted in 2010, but their debate and passage through the Parliament was delayed due to the elections.

Approaches for achieving more effective post-clearance control and audit were examined and evaluated with the two services. Methods for moving towards an audit based and subsequently systems based audit were identified, together with the advice on enhancement and application of risk analysis. In both countries comprehensive advice was provided on the legislative change and practical steps to be taken to enhance trade facilitation, based upon experience from EU Member States.

EUBAM also provided assistance to both partner services in promoting PCA for the trade sector, through drafting information leaflets, and making presentations on the rights and obligations of the parties in the course of the audit. In both countries, EUBAM drafted and promoted a methodology for assessing PCA staffing needs, applying the best practice of EU Member States adapted to the national situation.

Border policing

The Schengen Acquis and EU Regulations covering border-related matters were presented during different topical seminars. A comparison of these provisions and UA and MD border-related legislation was completed, and the gaps were identified and partners informed. In the Republic of Moldova, assistance was provided to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration on legal and other issues related to the process of EU visa liberalization.

Additionally, expertise and assistance was provided in the drafting of new laws and amendments to existing laws. The issues covered amendments to the Law on Criminal Procedure relating to criminal investigatory powers for the MDBGS; the empowerment of MDBGS with judicial rights to effectively combat counterfeit travel documents, and checks on Green Cards; amendments to legislation to ensure that the basic entry conditions of aliens accords with Schengen requirements; amendments to the Law on Border Guard Service to reflect EU recommended standards.

Donor coordination

In recognising the activities of the other external donors in the field of border management, EUBAM organised jointly with the EU delegations in the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine donor coordination meetings aimed at the alignment of donor efforts and optimization of the support provided by governments and international organisations. The information gathered at the coordination meetings also proved valuable in improving awareness and engendering a more cooperative approach to the training challenges and needs in border management.

Budget Sector Programme on border management for Ukraine

Assistance was provided to the EU Delegation in Kyiv in relation to the draft EU Action Fiche for Ukraine Budget

Sector Support Programme. EUBAM reviewed the draft, and provided proposals on amendments in relation to the border management sector, highlighting critical areas for development and improvement related to the partner services in Ukraine.

Crime prevention

EUBAM experts assisted partner services by facilitating international cooperation and information exchange on issues such as drug trafficking, illegal cannabis cultivation, meat smuggling, cigarette smuggling, trafficking in human beings and illegal migration, and motor vehicle crime. Support was also provided to the two permanent working groups (see below).

In February 2010, the Third Trilateral Meeting of the Heads of the Information and Security Service of the Republic of Moldova, the Security Service of Ukraine and EUBAM took place. During the meeting joint cooperation in 2009 was evaluated, and plans for 2010 and new ways of cooperation were approved. The parties agreed that EUBAM would continue acting as a bridge between the ISS, the SSUA, and relevant law enforcement services in EU Member States.

Working Groups on Illegal Migration and THB (I) and on Smuggling and Customs Fraud (II)

In 2010, the permanent Working Groups I and II (WGI and WGII) proved very effective at enhancing cooperation between agencies and successfully dealing with specific border-related offences. The results of the WGI and WGII joint investigations indicate significant progress in the performance of all partner services in tackling illegal migration, trafficking in human beings, drugs and weapons trafficking, cigarettes smuggling, motor-vehicle crime and customs fraud.

During the course of 2010 and in the framework of WGI and WGII – and due to operational needs of the investigative bodies of the partner services – EUBAM organised 50 meetings. These meetings were established for the purpose of facilitation of information exchange and operative planning and engaged investigators from the following agencies: UASCS, MDCS, UASBGS, MDBGS, SSUA, ISS, UAMoI, Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Moldova (MDMoIA), Prosecutor's Office and Consulates, law enforcement officers from several countries, and organisations such as Europol, Frontex and SECI Regional Center.

At Odessa and Ilyichevsk ports, EUBAM assistance regarding Operation Phenomena, which uses risk analy-



Moldovan border guards and EUBAM working side by side

sis to help combat drug trafficking, cigarette smuggling and illegal transport of currency, was agreed. Based on information gathered, a sub WG – coordinated by the MDMoIA and UAMoI – was established to design measures to combat increasing instances of cigarette smuggling.

Fight against drug trafficking

The Mission facilitated cooperation between Lithuanian Customs and the SSUA that resulted in a special operation in April 2010. During the operation the Ukrainian authorities detained four individuals in Odessa who were attempting to sell 2kg of cocaine.

In June-July three significant seizures of cocaine took place at Odessa Port. In total 1,925kg of cocaine was seized by the SSUA, UASCS and UASBGS. At the request of the partner services, EUBAM rendered assistance in investigating the containers' routes and companies involved. Additionally, the Mission organised several operational meetings between Ukrainian and Moldovan law-enforcement agencies for the purposes of planning a joint strategy for the investigation.

EUBAM organised other operational meetings that involved Polish and German criminal police and the SSUA, upon the request of Ukrainian partners, to facilitate the investigation of an international criminal ring involved in drug trafficking. The investigators identified an alleged suspect, involved in trafficking amphetamines, with strong links to international organised criminal groups.

EUBAM experts identified a consignment of ceramic wall tiles delivered to Ilyichevsk sea port from South Africa as high-risk cargo. As a result the anti-smuggling unit of the UASCS South Customs discovered 759kg of cannabis resin. Based on the joint efforts, two Ukrainian citizens were arrested in Ukraine, and one Canadian citizen was detained in Germany.

In June the MDCS identified an ecstasy-trafficking channel from Belgium to the Russian Federation via Ukraine and Moldova, which led to the arrest of four individuals belonging to an international criminal network. During the period July-November 2010 EUBAM facilitated information exchange between the officers in charge from the Belgian Federal Police and MDCS. As a result of the operative measures 4,464 ecstasy tablets were seized. Consequently an operational meeting between Belgian, Moldovan and Russian authorities took place with a view to finalizing the international investigations in the three countries concerned.

Stolen vehicles

Following a request of the Italian Police, EUBAM facilitated an operational meeting with the SSUA regarding several cases of trafficking of sports motorcycles to Ukraine. These were stolen in Italy from March-December 2010 and put up for sale in Ukraine. The motorcycles were valuable new models that had yet to be officially launched. The investigation was intensified in both countries.

Cigarette smuggling

In accordance with the 'Plan on the joint activities of the SSUA and EUBAM in Phase 7', an operational meeting was facilitated between the Italian Guardia di Finanza and the Odessa Region SSUA. Both sides expressed an interest in maintaining sustainable cooperation on operational and tactical levels, increasing exchange of information and developing joint strategies on investigations to prevent and combat smuggling of cigarettes.

EUBAM also facilitated cooperation between the MDMoIA and relevant Romanian authorities following the detection of 14.7 million pieces of cigarettes of different brands in Moldova, with an estimated value on the EU market of EUR 5 million. The consignment was destined for Bulgaria. EUBAM assisted Moldovan and Romanian investigators with information exchange for the purposes of identifying suspects.

An analytical report highlighting potential customs fraud related to the cigarette trade in the Republic of Moldova was produced by EUBAM. The analysis indicated that the quantity of cigarettes officially introduced to Moldova considerably exceeded market demand. Seizures performed by Moldovan and EU law enforcement authorities during the year supported the findings of the report consequently.

Meat smuggling

Following a meeting of EUBAM with the veterinary services of Ukraine and Moldova on the likelihood of meat smuggling across the MD-UA border, an analytical report on the 'Potential irregular introduction of meat from the Transnistrian region of the Republic of Moldova' was produced. The assumption was supported by key indicators such as the large quantity of meat imported to Moldova, particularly destined for the Transnistrian region, the lack of significant seizures by the UASCS on the 'TN' segment of the UA-MD border, and the absence of meat exports from Moldova. Efficient response to the long-lasting phenomenon of meat smuggling in the region continued to be a priority for the Mission. Repeated efforts at improving controls based on information gathering and risk analysis proved fruitful.

The analysis concluded that currently there is no significant risk to the Moldova State budget in terms of large-scale and irregular introduction of meat into Moldovan territory. The difference between meat supply and demand does not suggest cause for concern or support the alleged diversion of meat from 'TN' to other parts of the Republic of Moldova.

Other examples of crime prevention

The Mission assisted the MDCS regarding a number of ongoing cases such as the import of furniture from Germany, textiles from Turkey, and vehicle spare parts. EUBAM also liaised with the Moldovan partner services regarding assistance on a case of 1.8kg of uranium 238 along with a gun, ammunition and other illegal items seized by MDMoIA officers. As a result the MDMoIA arrested three Moldovan citizens.

A Joint Exercise ('7 km market') to support partners in combating the illegal introduction of goods from the 7km market in Odessa to Moldova via 'TN' was carried out. EUBAM experts assisted in coordinating anti-smuggling measures such as joint mobile patrols, clearance of the commercial cargos exiting UA, and increased use of risk analysis in planning enforcement actions.

The Mission assisted the MD and UA partner services in the detention of an aircraft ('Antonov AN-2') near the Moldova-Ukraine border in August 2010. The aircraft, which had no registration numbers, markings and positioning tools, was found in a field by Moldovan authorities in the Briceni district, northern Moldova. It was established that the aircraft crossed the UA-MD border illegally. EUBAM facilitated information exchange and organised operational meetings between SSUA, MDMoIA, Moldovan Transport Prosecutors' Office (MDTPO) and the ISS.



Illegal migration and Trafficking of Human Beings

EUBAM hosted the participants of a joint Polish-German initiative ('Odessa') which assists Ukrainian partners in progressing towards EU best practice in combating THB. A two-day workshop raised awareness of the UASBGs and NGOs working on the prevention of THB in the Odessa region.

EUBAM assisted the relevant Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) in five criminal cases related to illegal migration and THB (eg illegal migration of Moldovan citizens to EU, via Poland, Italy or Romania; illegal migration of Afghan citizens to the EU via Ukraine and Moldova; THB of Moldovan citizens to the UK, via Romania). EUBAM coordinated the inves-

tigative efforts by advising and acting as a platform for information exchange and operational meetings, which enabled the UA and MD partner services and the LEAs from EU countries to identify more than 170 suspects and eight companies involved as victims or facilitators of illegal migration.

Enhancing customs revenue

Efforts by the MDCS and UASCS were consolidated in order to implement State customs-policy priorities. The emphasis was on trade facilitation tools, bi-lateral cooperation, and enhancement of risk selectivity. Since their accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO), the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine have undergone customs reform. Both customs services are modernizing their operational and administrative procedures in line with EU standards.

Pre-Arrival Information Exchange System (PAIES)

In 2010 EUBAM continued monitoring progress in the implementation of the PAIES protocol (signed in November 2006 by the MD and UA governments). Initial difficulties arising from different methods of storing customs data in each country were overcome.

The system works by an exchange of data on cargo movement, including air cargo, across the UA/MD State border (including the 'TN' segment), and is a useful tool in detection of all types of customs fraud. At the beginning of 2010, a EUBAM assessment of the system showed that a partial implementation of EUBAM recommendations by the partner services had resulted in improvements in data accuracy, data processing, and customs-clearance procedures. This is true at both central and local levels, with no delays in providing PAIES data reported.

Furthermore, the signature of agreements with Belarus and Russia demonstrates willingness by the partner services to develop the system further. The dissemination of PAIES information to Risk Analysis, Anti-Fraud and Post Clearance Audit departments has also improved.

TMA on Undervaluation and Misclassification at inland customs offices

The scope of this TMA was to examine methods of assessment of the customs value by the partner services, and whether these assessments were based on a suspicion of customs fraud (undervaluation or misclassification). The

TMA concerned shipments cleared in EUBAM's AoR. Based on the findings, a series of recommendations were issued to both countries that addressed organisational, technical and procedural measures, the implementation of which would significantly improve effective duty collection.

TMA on Origin of Goods

This TMA focused on preferential and non-preferential OoGs for import only. From the revenue point of view, the origin is one of the elements requiring particular attention with regard to customs-duty evasion and circumvention of trade-policy measures. The TMA on OoG completed EUBAM's evaluation on the three key factors determining customs revenue: customs valuation, classification, and origin of goods.

Separately in 2010, EUBAM presented a special report to the Moldovan authorities on meat processing in the MD FEZ concerning concerning imports of foreign meat from Free Economic Zone (FEZ) into the rest of Moldova without payment of duties. EUBAM recommended amendments in legislation involving the elimination of the reference to "origin" in the definition of national goods in the Customs Code, and the abolition of the exemption on customs duties on goods originating in the FEZ in the Law on Customs Tariff.

Anti-corruption

In both the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine, corruption has been identified as a significant and pervasive issue – by the respective governments and international organisations alike. EUBAM and its partners recognise the hindering role played by corruption in the realization of development goals, and the Mission has appointed an anti-corruption adviser to reflect the high importance it attaches to this issue. In further addressing the challenge, EUBAM developed two

pilot sites, or 'islands of integrity', on the common Moldova-Ukraine border, and promoted an increased engagement with civil society in both countries. Additionally, a Short Term Expert was engaged, and following research in both countries, drafted a EUBAM Anti-corruption Assistance Strategy 2010-2012, which identified key areas for future engagement within the context of EUBAM's mandate.

'Excellent' anti-corruption pilot projects

Following the agreement of the partner customs and border guard services two pilot sites were identified: at Tudora-Starokozache BCP in the south, and Otaci-Mogilev/Podil'skyi BCP in the north. With the support of the management, the staff of all four partner services at the four BCPs received intensive ethics and integrity training and seminars, some of which were combined events. In addition, support and guidance was provided to local management in the development and application of measures to combat corruption. At all four sites, surveys of travellers were conducted to assess their experience and perceptions of corrupt practice among the border agencies. Although the objectives of this project cannot be realised in the short-term, a solid basis that can be developed further in Phase 8 is now in place.

Engagement with civil society

A cornerstone of EUBAM strategy was to enhance engagement with civil society on matters relating to anti-corruption, and in particular in the context of border management. EUBAM sought to raise public awareness and to reduce the prevailing level of tolerance towards corruption, particularly among the critical younger generation.

This engagement involved several lectures to third-level students in both countries, as well as two seminars sponsored by EUBAM, and an anti-corruption summer camp for stu-



Prime Minister of the Republic of Moldova, Mr Vlad Filat (pictured centre), attended the inaugural anti-corruption summer school in 2010



Travellers were questioned on their views of corruption during a survey

dents. The two seminars were at the invitation of the Odessa regional administration. One targeted public servants of the administration, and the subsequent event was directed towards the education sector.

The anti-corruption summer camp was held in Moldova. Twenty-six students from both countries attended the week-long event following a competitive selection process. The event was sponsored by EUBAM, and co-organised by the Centre for Combating Economic Crimes and Corruption and the UASBGS. The students engaged in a range of activities, which besides lectures included role playing and question and answer sessions with visiting speakers.

The significance of the event was underlined by the two visits made by the Moldovan Prime Minister to the school and the considerable publicity that it received. The success of this event has ensured that in Phase 8, EUBAM is expanding the activity, in further close collaboration with our partners.

Integrated Border Management

Support to the development of Integrated Border Management

Integrated Border Management is recognised as the strategic basis for a national border management strategy, both in Ukraine and in the Republic of Moldova. The Ukrainian Cabinet of Ministers endorsed the National IBM Concept on 27 October 2010, and the Government of the Republic of Moldova approved the National IBM Strategy on 27 December 2010. In each country it is intended to implement the strategy through the action plans of inter-agency working groups, which were under the leadership of the State Border Guard Service in Ukraine, and the National IBM Council in the Republic of Moldova. Both working groups have requested the participation of EUBAM representatives. The main aim of these IBM initiatives is to facilitate legitimate border crossing by people, vehicles and goods, while taking more effective measures to counter illegal

migration and cross-border crime, and maintaining a high level of border security.

EUBAM assisted partner services in both countries in increasing their awareness of the EU IBM concept, and of the implementation of this concept in EU Member States. As part of this assistance, EUBAM organised two international IBM conferences. These were organised jointly with the UASBGS (for the conference held in Kyiv on 14-15 April 2010), and with the MDBGS (for the conference held in Chisinau on 17-18 November 2010). Additionally, two IBM courses were carried out by EUBAM for representatives of the respective agencies of both countries.

In order to support the progress of IBM in Moldova, EUBAM drafted recommendations, in cooperation with the Geneva Centre of Democratic Control of Armed Forces, on reforming the MoIA and the border security system of the Republic of Moldova. These suggested further integration of the MDBGS with other services under the MoIA. The recommendations were forwarded to the Prime Minister of the Republic of Moldova, the Minister for Internal Affairs and the Director General of the MDBGS, together with a 10-year vision for the development of the Border Guard Service of the Republic of Moldova. The vision reflects EUBAM's view on the strategy, operational activities, organisational structure, human-resource management, and logistics.

In a broader context, EUBAM provided its expertise to the EU Eastern Partnership on the Integrated Border Management Flagship Initiative through the development of enhanced action plans.



The second of two IBM conferences in Phase 7 took place in Chisinau

Joint Border Control Operation 'TYRA'

Joint Border Control Operations promote cross-border cooperation between Ukrainian, Moldovan and international law enforcement agencies, and are conducted on a once-per-year basis. In 2010, EUBAM played an important role as adviser in operational, technical and tactical areas during the planning and operational phases of TYRA.

TYRA had the following objectives: to improve intra-agency, inter-agency and international cooperation, to improve the professionalism of customs and border guard services and other law enforcement agencies of Ukraine and Moldova on the operational level, to develop risk analysis techniques, and to improve responses to cross-border crime.

Together with its partners, EUBAM introduced innovative elements such as key aspects of the European Criminal Intelligence Model. New working groups, for instance, played a crucial role in the analysis and processing of intelligence, as well as in exchanging information. This intelligence-led targeted approach enabled the Moldovan and Ukrainian agencies to identify several illegal migration channels and contraband cases, and their *modi operandi*.

The results on both sides of the Moldova-Ukraine common border illustrate the benefit of inter-agency and cross-border cooperation and coordination. During the targeted operations the Ukrainian and Moldovan agencies discovered several large-scale cases of smuggling of cigarettes, illegal migration and THB, and vehicle trafficking. Smuggled goods detected during TYRA were valued at more than EUR535,000, which is an increase of 171% (EUR198,000) on the value of goods seized during JBCO 'NIKONIY' (2009). In total 277 cases were detected, around 50 of which could be said to be associated with international or regional organised crime.



EUBAM facilitated information sharing between EUROPOL, Frontex and the partner services in counteracting several cases of illegal migration. EUBAM strengthened cooperation with Frontex through the JUPITER and TYRA 2010 operations. JUPITER aimed to combat illegal migration and THB in cooperation with several EU Member States who also participated in TYRA 2010. EUBAM/Frontex cooperation consequently resulted in

assistance being provided to Ukrainian and Moldovan partners in cases related to Illegal migration and THB.

Assistance to mobile units

TMA on use of Border Guard Mobile Units

Between 14 June and 9 July, four EUBAM field offices conducted a Targeted Monitoring Action to evaluate the use of Border Guard Mobile Units, by reviewing six MDBGS regional directorates which implement activities of border surveillance and checks on the Moldova-Ukraine border. The analysis indicated that the MDBGS management at regional levels understands the role and recognises the importance of establishing a system of mobile units. The findings of the TMA helped increase the effectiveness of the mobile units.

TMA on use of Ukrainian Customs Guards

The operational phase of a TMA, 'Operations of the UASCS Guards', ran from 1 to 31 July 2010, and was carried out by EUBAM in the Area of Responsibility of Dnistrovkska and Yagorlytska Customs Houses, as well as in Odessa Customs House and Ilyichevsk port. The State Customs Service is aware of the need to change the structure, legislative framework and working methodologies and is currently implementing reorganisation measures.

Technical assistance

EUBAM's partners required special equipment to be used for mobile units. EUBAM finalised the procurement process in regard to the needed equipment, delivery of which is expected in 2011.

Common Border Security Assessment Report (CBSAR)

In 2010, the dissemination and content of the CBSAR were much improved, with regional and local units being better updated on the situation at the border, and on changes in border management on both sides of the common border. A new format allows for analysis closer to the operational needs of the partner services. The new monthly CBSAR, produced jointly by EUBAM's AOSU and four partner services, is a more analytical and forward-looking document to be utilized at all levels. All partner services have improved the dissemination of the CBSAR at regional level, but there is still room for improvement at the local level. Partner services are now contributing a preliminary report which is used by EUBAM to develop the quarterly CBSAR. The quarterly CBSAR is a dynamic document which satisfies the current needs of the partner services in strategic and operational planning.

**Jointly Operated BCP pilot project
Briceni-Rossoshany and joint patrolling**

Further progress was achieved by the Working Group on the development of the Jointly Operated Border Crossing Points. Representatives from the border guard and customs services of Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova, with the assistance of EUBAM, drafted a protocol and supporting documents to facilitate the partner services in carrying out joint border control at Rossoshany-Briceni BCP.

A plan to adapt the infrastructure of the BCP was prepared and agreed. During the phase EUBAM procured equipment to establish a data link between Rossoshany and Briceni BCPs for the Customs and Border Guard Services of the Republic of Moldova operating there. This pilot project is intended to determine the future basis for the concept of joint border control at a BCP. However, implementation of the project is awaiting finalization and subject to an inter-ministerial process of approval.

The initiative to create a system of joint patrolling between border guard services of Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova is also in progress. Two working-group meetings were held under the auspices of EUBAM during 2010. Participants agreed on the main objectives and possible procedures for joint patrolling. Coordinated patrolling activities have already been initiated at the southern section of the common border by the border guard services of Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova.

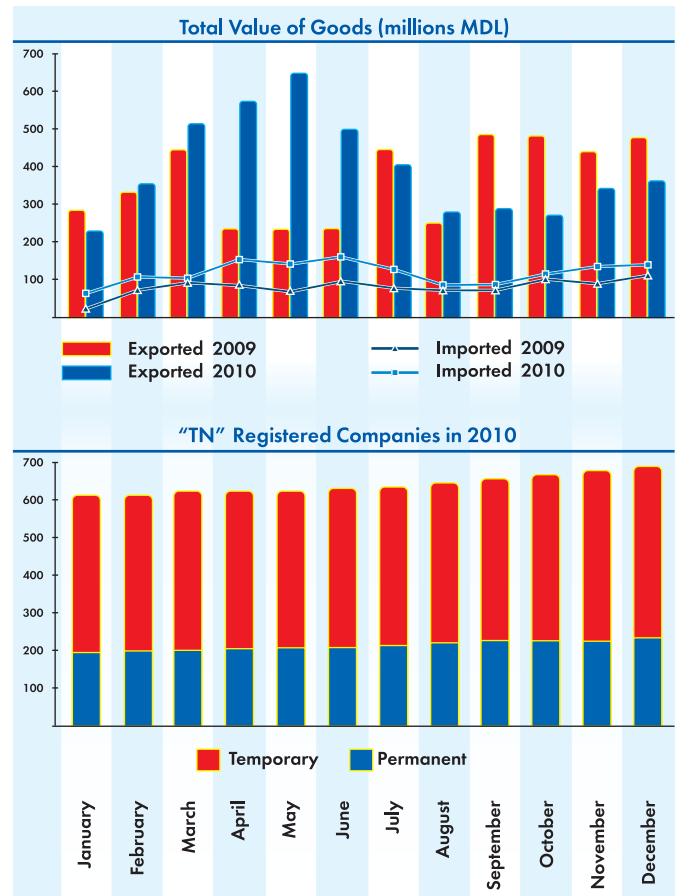
**Contribution to the settlement
of the 'TN' conflict**

Implementation of the Joint Declaration of the Prime Ministers of Ukraine and Republic of Moldova

The Mission continues to observe the implementation of the Joint Declaration and of Moldovan regulations providing for proper oversight of foreign trade activities by companies in the Transnistrian ('TN') region of the Republic of Moldova. Such oversight is necessary for the granting of trade preferences to these companies. The UASCS continues to fulfil the provisions of the JD ensuring that the entry of cargo into UA bears the relevant registration, export stamps and customs clearance carried out by MDCS.

In order to benefit from the trade preferences, 'TN' companies are required to register with the State Registration Chamber and clear their goods with the Customs Service of Moldova. By the end of December 2010, 681 economic operators from 'TN' were registered – 205 on a permanent basis and 476 on a temporary basis. Goods worth approximately EUR1.804 billion have now been exported from the Republic of Moldova by 'TN' companies and goods amounting to EUR364.143

million have been imported since the new customs regime came into force in 2006. In 2010, the impact of the world economic crisis on the activities of the 'TN' registered companies diminished, with a steady growth in trade volume.



Resumption of railway traffic

Since the summer of 2008, EUBAM has provided technical support towards the full resumption of railway traffic through the 'TN' region of the Republic of Moldova. EUBAM provided EU players with technical evaluations and solutions on railway issues which served also as valuable tools to enhance cooperation between the senior management of Moldovan Railways (MDRW) and representatives of the so-called 'TN' railways.

On 10 September 2010, the Railways representatives of the Russian Federation, Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova agreed to resume the Chisinau-Odessa train, starting from 1 October 2010. Currently, the passenger train in question is running smoothly via Transnistria, where passengers are checked by border/police and customs-service officers of the respective agencies/authorities.

EUBAM analysed the draft amendment to the MD Decree # 1001 ("on declaration of goods by economic operators from the eastern regions of the Republic of Moldova", dated 19 September 2001) and addressed to the MD

Deputy Prime Minister responsible for reintegration issues and MDCS, its technical opinions. This positive move would enable 'TN' economic operators to export goods originating in MD by railway across the 'TN' segment of the UA/MD border, without incurring the additional costs of re-routing of their goods. EUBAM advised the MD Government to further develop the implementing provisions of the draft amendment based on the approximation towards EU standards with a view to preserving the territorial integrity and the single customs territory of Moldova.

Migratory flows via the 'TN' region of the Republic of Moldova

In order to enhance control over the migratory flows via the uncontrolled segment of the UA/MD border EUBAM addressed a White Paper to MDMoIA, including a number of proposals, inter alia, based on intelligence-led activities of mobile units (inland controls) and cooperation mechanisms between the relevant structures in Chisinau and Tiraspol.

The EUBAM White Paper was a response to a series of initiatives (in a form of draft decrees) developed by the MoIA Minister who expressed the intention to create internal migration control posts responsible for implementing 24/7 control of means of transportation and foreigners who enter/exit the territory controlled by the Chisinau authorities, via the 'TN' region. Whilst ensuring the monitoring and registration of migratory flows across the 'TN' region, the White Paper also safeguards the freedom of travellers and supports the confidence-building process between the two banks of the Nistru River.

Border demarcation

In 2010, EUBAM continued to support the process of demarcation of the Moldova-Ukraine border. The demarcation of the central section of the border began in mid-July 2010. The Joint Ukrainian-Moldovan Commission on Border Demarcation (JUMCBD) was able to agree the necessary working arrangements with representatives from the Transnistrian region of the Republic of Moldova. A demarcation group of Moldovan and Ukrainian experts, with the participation of a Short Term Expert (STE) recruited by EUBAM, defined the future sites for border signs.

During the field work approximately 120km of the border was preliminarily marked. Work was undertaken in accordance with the agreement from 2003 on the transfer of the borderline to the terrain and in defining the places for the installation of border signs. The EUBAM STE was of the opinion that both Ukrainian and Moldovan parties fully understand and can apply the methodology and technical skills for geodesic and demarcation work. To speed up the demarcation process and

compilation of demarcation maps, a need was identified for modern cartographic materials. EUBAM agreed to facilitate the delivery of satellite imagery of the central section of the border.

Enhancing public awareness

Enhancing PR capacities of the press officers of partner services



Press officers from partner services benefitted from a study visit to the UK

Throughout 2010, the Mission continued its work in enhancing the capacities of public-relations staff of partner services. Press officers were offered three professional training sessions, while a study tour to London was organised for 12 press officers, during which participants met with the public-relations staff of HM Revenue and Customs Office and visited the BBC Television Centre and VisitBritain agency (government institution charged with attracting tourists to Great Britain). EUBAM also continued the installation of modern customs-information notice boards, on which green corridor rules were presented in a clear and easy to read format.

EUBAM media relations

To enhance awareness of EUBAM in Moldova, Ukraine and the EU, the Mission actively communicated with both national and international mass media, conducting seven formal press conferences to publicize the results of Advisory Board Meetings, IBM conferences, Trilateral Meeting, the JBCO 'Tyra' and opening of the Liaison Office in Chisinau. Representatives of local and national media also attended 11 public outreach and anti-corruption events organised by the Mission. The Mission facilitated visits to the Moldova-Ukraine border for local and national media outlets, while reports on EUBAM were produced by outlets such as BBC and RTL Netherlands. A group of 15 journalists from leading German media outlets also visited the Mission.



Teams assemble before kick-off at the international mini-football tournament in Odessa

EUBAM public outreach

In order to build trust with local communities, experts from EUBAM field offices conducted about 30 presentations on EUBAM, and EU institutions, culture and values, at local schools in the Mission’s Area of Responsibility. Field offices also organised about 10 road shows and participated in a number of local festivals. During the month of May the Mission celebrated Europe Day with a number of events across the entire AoR, during which an awareness survey was conducted involving 539 respondents. Overall awareness of the Mission rose to 62%, six percentage points higher than in 2009, with almost 85% of respondents considering the work of the Mission useful.

In 2010, EUBAM significantly intensified its work with civil society and the academic community in Moldova and Ukraine (see also p16). Joint Statements on Cooperation were signed with Odessa National Mechnikov University and Odessa Law Academy, with a EUBAM university programme delivered 14 lectures to all four partner universities. In June-July 2010 the first ‘Borders of Europe’ summer school took place at HQ. For two weeks 21 students from Odessa universities explored the work of the Mission, learnt about EU institutions, legislation, values and culture and gained some practical skills in project and human-resource management, management and leadership, diplomatic protocol and professional interpreting.



In order to build trust and confidence among partner services, border agencies of EU Member States and EUBAM, the Mission organised a second international mini-football championship for border guard and customs services, with Frontex and the Romania National Police also participating. To mark its fifth anniversary, meanwhile, EUBAM organised two photo exhibitions promoting the work of EUBAM in Odessa and Chisinau.



Odessa Law Academy signed a Joint Statement on Cooperation with EUBAM in November 2010 (pictured above), while EUBAM experts visited children at the orphanage in Razdelnaya (left)

COOPERATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS

Within the terms of its mandate and stated objectives, EUBAM continued to cooperate with, and provide assistance and support to, the partner services, thereby significantly contributing to their effectiveness. Over the year EUBAM in turn received continuous political and administrative support from the authorities of both countries, which clearly demonstrates their satisfaction and positive assessment of the Mission's efforts.

The 8th Trilateral Meeting on border-related issues between the Republic of Moldova, Ukraine and the EC took place on 22 January in Brussels. Key topics included an assessment of border security; the customs regime; border demarcation cooperation; the fight against corruption; jointly operated border crossing points; and cooperation with EUBAM.

Regular meetings of the Head of Mission (HoM) with governmental officials such as the Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister of Moldova responsible for reintegration affairs, the Deputy Ministers of Foreign Affairs and European Integration, Minister of Internal Affairs, the Governor of Odessa region and other regional and city authorities, the heads of the border guard and customs services, and parliamentarians of Ukraine, were carried out, in order to review priorities and evaluate results achieved.

The HoM regularly updated the heads of the EU delegations in both countries on the activities of the Mission and had meetings with the ambassadors of the Member States in Moldova and Ukraine. EUBAM experts played a part in facilitating the efforts of EUSR, DG RELEX and EU railway experts that met Moldovan authorities and discussed the re-opening of Chisinau-Odessa rail route.

The HoM participated in meetings at the European Commission and the Council of the European Union (PSC, CIVCOM), giving a comprehensive presentation on EUBAM, its activities during Phase 7 and the plans for the next phase. EUBAM established cooperation with the Pompidou Group (an inter-governmental body which aims to combat drug abuse and drug trafficking), based on common efforts to launch effective anti-drug trafficking policies.

Visits to EUBAM

On Europe Day in May, EUBAM activities were presented to partner services in Ukraine, the Governor of Odessa and representatives of Odessa regional and city authorities, and general consuls located in Odessa.

The President of the Federal Police Office, Potsdam, Germany, visited EUBAM during the Phase, while a delegation from the German Federal Police Academy, led by



EUBAM Head of Mission Mr Udo Burkholder met with Mr Jacek Kapica, Director General of the Polish Customs Service

the Head of the Academy, also visited EUBAM. Among others to engage with EUBAM management and Odessa regional authorities were Mr Jacek Kapica, Undersecretary of State and Director General of the Polish Customs Service, and Mr Artur Janiszewski, Director of Customs Law Enforcement Department of the Polish Customs Service. Mr Kapica and Mr Janiszewski also visited FO Kuchurgan, BCP Palanca and FO Odessa Port.

Dr Kalman Mizsei, the EU Special Representative for the Republic of Moldova, visited EUBAM in March and in June. Discussions focused on EUBAM's contribution to the peaceful settlement of the 'TN' conflict and wider conflict resolution developments; EUBAM technical proposals on 'TN' state of affairs and ways forward; and implementation of the Joint Declaration. Dr Mizsei briefed EUBAM on recent developments in the 'TN' settlement process, and on the political situation in the Republic of Moldova.

Mr Gürbüz Bahadır, Director of SECI Regional Center for Combating Trans-border Crime, visited EUBAM and had meeting with EUBAM senior management to discuss common operational activities, especially those related to combating drug trafficking, smuggling of goods and THB. Finally, members of the Romanian parliament and officials from the Romanian Ministry of Administration and Internal Affairs visited EUBAM HQ, as did Mr Bogdan Mihail Ivanescu, Deputy General Inspector of the Romanian Border Police.

A Delegation on migration and asylum affairs composed of representatives of the European Commission, the EU Presidency, the General Secretariat of the EU Council and EU Member States also visited EUBAM during Phase 7.

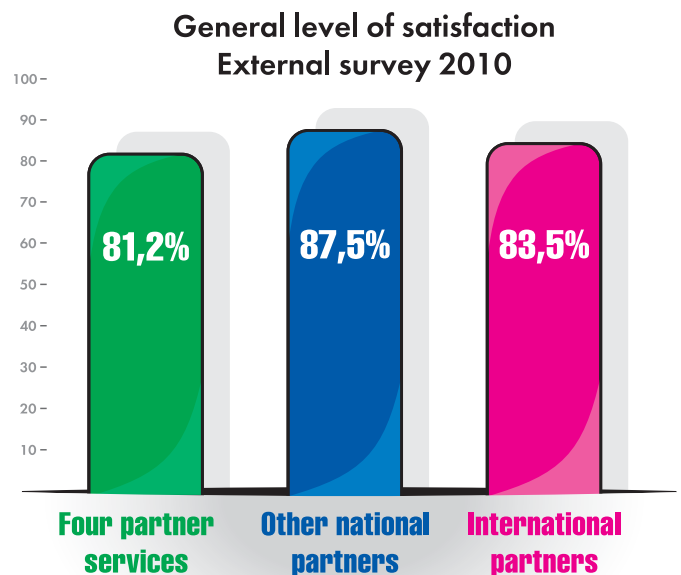
Overall EUBAM performance

Satisfaction survey

EUBAM performed an external survey to assess the level of satisfaction of its partners. The border guard and customs services of both countries, other national agencies as well as international institutions and organisations were asked for their opinion on the assistance and service provided by EUBAM. Questionnaires were sent to 382 recipients, of whom 179 responded. The results demonstrated a high level of satisfaction among all partners.

Report of the Results Oriented Monitoring Mission

A 'Results Oriented Monitoring Mission' – tasked to monitor EC assistance to European Neighbourhood and Partnership Countries – was dispatched to EUBAM by the European Commission Services in September 2010. The monitoring mission observed five areas: relevance and quality of design, efficiency of implementation to date,



effectiveness to date, impact prospects, and potential sustainability. The Monitoring Report, dated 14 October 2010, awarded EUBAM a 'B' grade in all five categories, reflecting their high degree of satisfaction with EUBAM.

LOOKING FORWARD



The Advisory Board endorsed the Mission's Phase 8 Action Plan on 11 October 2010. The Action Plan covers to period from the 1 December 2010 to 30 November 2011.

The Action Plan consists of eight specific objectives, each comprising a number of activities. Those activities reflect the need for continuity, sustainability and new initiatives to be taken. On this basis EUBAM will assist and advise the partner services of the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine in their further development towards the realization of EU standards and best practices.

The specific objectives are:

- to evaluate the border control and surveillance measures of the Moldovan and Ukrainian border guards and customs authorities;
- to build capacity and knowledge of EU and other international standards/best practices;
- to contribute to the prevention of border-related crime such as THB, drug trafficking, smuggling of goods, customs fraud and the proliferation of weapons;
- to enhance customs revenue;
- to implement national Integrated Border Management

concepts (by improving intra-agency cooperation; improving inter-agency cooperation; improving international cooperation both bilaterally and multilaterally);

- to contribute to the settlement of the conflict in Transnistria;
- to enhance public awareness on border management and security.

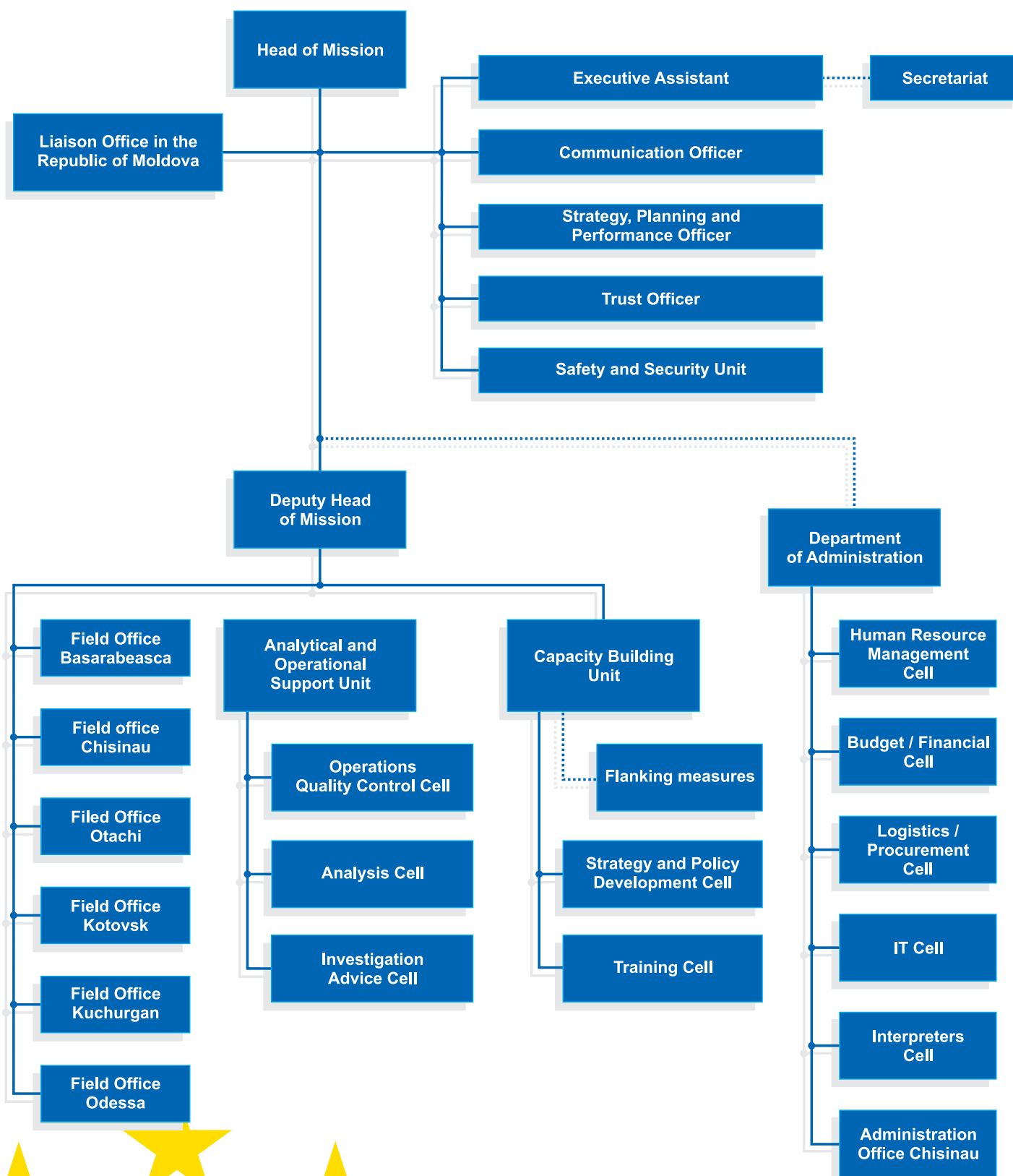
Activities initiated in previous phases that focus on developing and supporting relations with civil society, confidence-building measures and stimulating partnerships, will be intensified. In addition, new activities pertaining to human rights and fundamental freedoms, the visa liberalization dialogue, and data protection, are envisaged.

The restructuring of EUBAM, introduced at the beginning of Phase 7 and approved by the EU Delegation in Ukraine, proved a success. For Phase 8 the field offices, the Analytical and Operational Support Unit and the Capacity Building Unit will be brought under the direct supervision of the Deputy Head of Mission, while the function of Head of Operations will no longer exist. The EUBAM Liaison Office will be directly subordinated to the Head of Mission. These structural changes are a logical progression in the development of EUBAM, and in line with the Mission's current management principles. This modified structure will further assist EUBAM in the realisation of our goals, in a spirit of joint endeavour with our partners in the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine.





ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF EUBAM IN PHASE 8



ANNEX I: SECURITY SITUATION ON THE MOLDOVA-UKRAINE BORDER

1.1 Illegal border crossings

Illegal border crossings and attempts to illegally cross the border have continued to be identified regularly on both sides of the common MD-UA border.

Generally the period January-December 2010 saw a decrease (by approx 16%) in the number of people detained for illegal border crossing on both sides of the border. The total number of detainees was 2,231 (Fig 1). Smugglers of goods made up 27% of the total number of detained trespassers. The remainder were the residents of border districts that had been detained for domestic reasons, such as visiting relatives, local markets, etc.

Almost 80% (1,766) of trespassers were detained on the 'green' border by the border services of both countries, while 465 people were detained at BCPs, a 13% increase on 2009.

Detained individuals on common MD-UA border, 2010 vs 2009

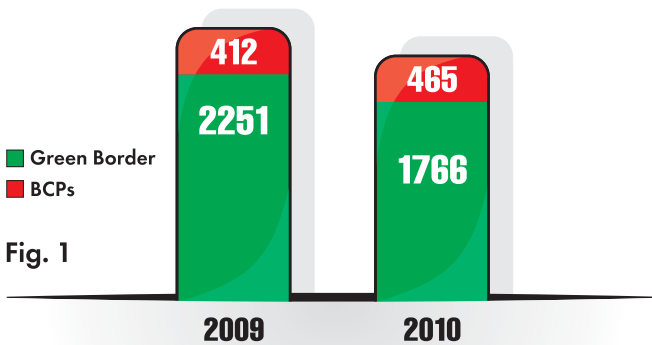


Fig. 1

1.2. Forged documents

Failure to present travel documents, or submission of forged or fake documents, has been an issue for the border services of both countries. The total number of people detained with forged or fake documents at the BCPs of both countries amounted to 69, which constitutes a 24% decrease compared with 2009 (Fig 2). 90% of detected forged documents were used by the citizens of the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine. Detected forgeries were seen in passports of Russia, Bulgaria, Latvia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine.

Forged documents, 2010 vs 2009

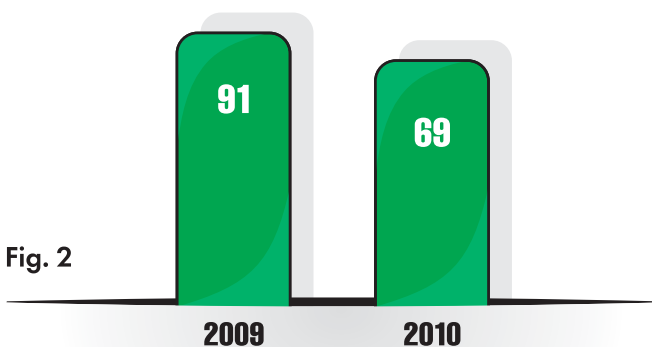


Fig. 2

1.3. Drug trafficking

6.71kg of drugs were seized by the border services of both countries on the common border in 2010, which is a six-fold decrease compared with 2009 (Fig 3). Of the attempts to illegally move drugs across the common border in 2010, 91% of seized drugs were 'soft' drugs (marijuana, hemp and poppy straw), while the remainder were 'hard' drugs (cocaine, heroin and opium). The Northern and Central border sectors of the common border saw the most attempts at smuggling of drugs.

Away from the common border, 1,925.926kg of cocaine seized in three cases at Odessa Port and 759kg of hashish seized in Ilyichevsk Port constituted the largest drug seizures in Ukraine in the past decade, and indicates the increased risks posed by drug trafficking via Ukrainian sea ports.

Drugs seizures, common MD-UA border, 2010 vs 2009

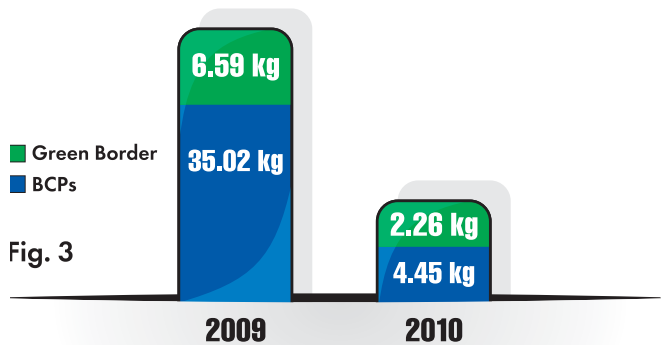


Fig. 3

1.4. Trafficking of weapons

The illegal introduction of weapons across the border saw a 34% increase in 2010 in comparison with 2009. In total there were 115 items of weapons seized in 72 cases in 2010 (Fig 4). The major share, 86%, were seized at BCPs. Pneumatic and hunting weapons were the categories of weapons most typically seized, both at BCPs and on the 'green' border. No firearms were seized.

The overall quantity of ammunition seized in 57 cases exceeded 1,300 pieces in 2010. 76% of ammunition was seized at BCPs. Almost 50% of smuggling ammunition fell within the category of hunting-gun cartridges. The majority of seizures were related to civilian ignorance of the weapons regime or the rules of weapons and munitions introduction across the border.

Occasional attempts to move small quantities of weapons and ammunition across the common border prove the sporadic nature of the phenomenon. However, considering the amount of military equipment available in the region, trafficking in weapons will continue to be a matter of concern for the border authorities. Special attention should be paid to potential weapons-smuggling opportunities at the BCPs and 'green border' of the Central (TN) sector of the common border.

Weapons seized, 2010 vs 2009 (items)

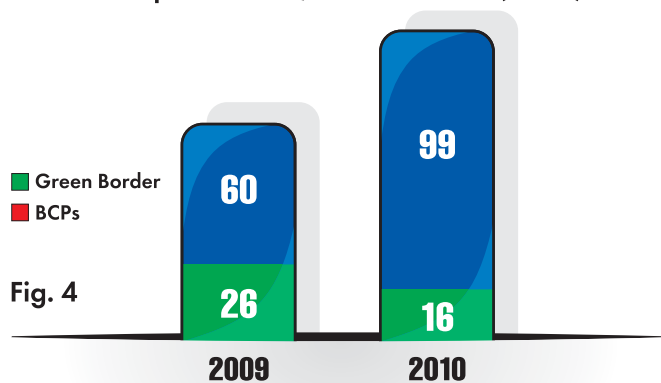


Fig. 4

1.5. Motor vehicles

The illegal introduction of cars – with invalid or false documents – at the border requires concerted efforts by the border agencies. There were 116 cars seized at BCPs in 2010, a 28% decrease on the previous year (Fig 5).

In a majority of cases vehicles were seized for exceeding the authorized term of temporary importation, VIN non-compliance, false power of attorney, or technical passports being detected as stolen or used to facilitate smuggling.

80% of the total cases were registered at BCPs of the Northern and Central sectors. The partner services have improved detection of motor-vehicle irregularities, and the Mission continues to assist them by way of tailored training and support to investigations.

Cars seized on MD-UA border, 2010 vs 2009

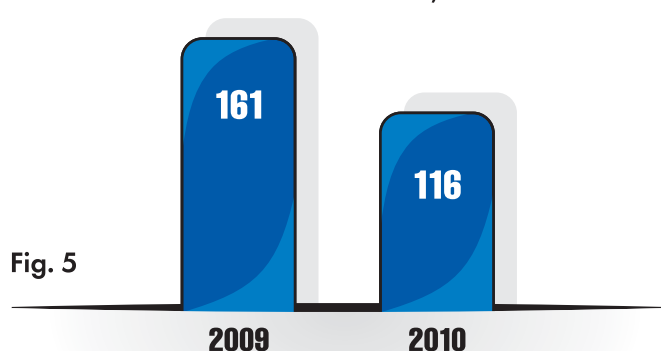


Fig. 5

1.6. Smuggling of goods including foodstuff, alcohol and cigarettes

In 2010 over 2,677 attempts to smuggle various types of commercial goods were prevented by the border services of both countries. Goods seized in 2010 had an estimated value of \$5 million. This represented an increase of 13% in the number of attempts and 32% in value of goods over 2009. This rise can be attributed to the economic slump in both countries (Fig 6).

Almost 90% of cases – and 86% of the total value – of smuggling were detected at BCPs. Commodities were seized for a variety of reasons but most typically because of misclassification, undervaluation of goods or attempts at concealment. Cigarettes, ethanol, alcohol and other con-

sumer goods were among the commodities seized, both at BCPs and elsewhere (including smuggling from 'TN' to UA).

Due to a succession of increases in the excise tax for cigarettes and alcohol in Ukraine in 2009 and 2010, the risk of smuggling them from Moldova into Ukraine has grown considerably. The existing market demand for non-filtered (cheap) cigarettes in Ukraine encouraged the smuggling of such products from Moldova.

The border services of Ukraine reported 18.6 million pieces of cigarettes seized in 257 cases in 2010, a doubling of the 2009 figure. Cigarettes were seized both at the BCPs and 'green' border. Over 70% of attempts at smuggling cigarettes in smaller consignments were detected at BCPs. Bigger consignments of cigarettes were seized at the 'green' border, mainly along the Central (TN) sector. The smuggling of raw tobacco from Moldova to Ukraine is considered another potential threat.

52,313 litres of smuggled alcohol, ethanol predominantly, were seized in 210 cases in 2010, mainly moving from Moldova into Ukraine. 26,027 tons of meat was imported into the 'TN' region of Moldova in 2010 in comparison with 38,600 tons in 2009. According to the data analysed, 'TN' market demand is approx 20,000 tons, thus suggesting that likely illegal schemes of 2009 (re-import to UA and/or MD, or fake transactions) were stopped or diverted. Meat (80 tons) was seized in 97 cases on the territory of Moldova having been illegally introduced from 'TN'. Additionally 55 tons of meat was seized after being smuggled from 'TN' to Ukraine.

Seizure of smuggled goods, MD-UA border, 2010 vs 2009

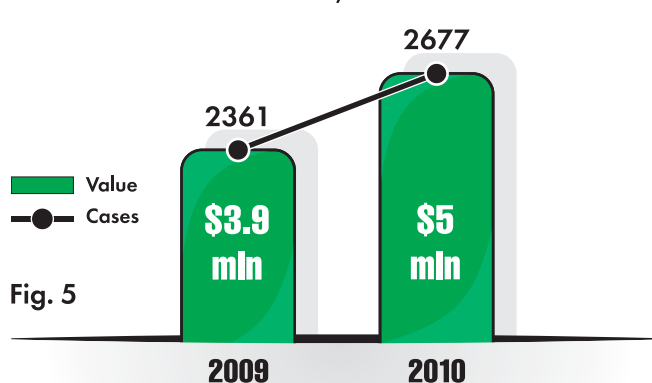


Fig. 5



ANNEX II: TRAINING IN PHASE 7

| Subject | Type | Partner Service | Number of Participants | Provided By | Date |
|---|------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Train the trainers (ToT) | | | | | |
| Jointly Operated Border Crossing Points | 1 x 3 day Training | MDCS, MDBGS, UASCS, UASBGS | 24 | EUBAM | February |
| Different Teaching Methods | 3 x 3 day ToT Seminars | MDCS, MDBGS, UASCS, UASBGS | 61 | EUBAM | March November |
| Leadership and Management skills | 2 x 5 day Training | UASCS MDBGS | 63 | EUBAM | April, July September |
| Post Clearance Audit | 3 x 2 day ToT Seminars | MDCS and UASCS | 86 | EUBAM | April September October |
| EU Customs Acquis training | 1 day seminar | MDCS | 15 | EUBAM | May |
| Combating Organised Crime 'Making a national organised crime threat assessment' | 2 x 2 day Seminars | MDCS, MDBGS, MD MoIA, ISS UASCS, UASBGS, SSUA, UA MoI | 18 | EUROPOL | May |
| Integrated Border Management | 1 x 2 day seminar | UASBGS, MDBGS | 48 | EUBAM | June |
| Schengen Acquis | 1 x 2 day ToT seminar | UASBGS, | 21 | EUBAM | June |
| Schengen Acquis | 1 x 2 day ToT seminar | MDBGS | 27 | EUBAM | June |
| Profiling of travellers | 1 x 2 day ToT training | MDBGS | 4 | EUBAM | June |
| Language Training for Trainers | 6x 3 day ToT Training | MDBGS, MDCS, UASBGS, UASCS | 24 | EUBAM | June, August October |
| PR Development for Partners | 3 x 2 day Training | MDCS, MDBGS, UASCS, UASBGS, UA MoI | 15 | EUBAM STE | August September |
| Intellectual Property Rights | 1 x 5 day seminar | UASCS | 2 | WCO | September |
| Development intercultural and social competencies | 10 day ToT Training | MDCS, MDBGS, UASCS, UASBGS | 20 | German Federal Police | September |
| Schengen Evaluation | 1 x 7 day ToT Training | MDBGS, UASBGS | 16 | EUBAM, Finish Border Guard Service | September |

| Subject | Type | Partner Service | Number of Participants | Provided By | Date |
|---|---------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Training for Practitioners | | | | | |
| Risk Analysis | 1 x 3 day training | UASBGS | 50 | EUBAM | December 2009 |
| Vehicle Search including, trucks and buses | 6 x 1 day seminars | UASCS and UASBGS | 56 | EUBAM | January - February |
| Use of technical equipment for Border Control (including thermo vision cameras) | 6 x 2 day seminars | MDBGS and UASBGS | 140 | EUBAM | January, February August September November |
| Detention of stolen vehicles and Forged Documents(VIN and vehicle registration documents and falsified documents) | 1 x 2 day training | UASBGS | 55 | EUBAM | March |
| Fight against corruption | 5 day seminar | UASCS and UASBGS | 14 | EUBAM STE | March |
| Risk Analysis | 2 x 1 day training | MDCS | 55 | EUBAM | April |
| Development of Mobile Units | 2 x 5 day seminars | MDBGS, MDCS, MoIA MD | 40 | EUBAM | April, June |
| Vessels and containers search | 2 x 1 day seminars | UASCS and UASBGS | 40 | EUBAM | May September |
| Customs Tariff and Classification of Goods | 2 x 2 day Seminars | MDCS | 14 | EUBAM | June |
| Detention of stolen vehicles | 6 x 1 day seminars | MD MoIA MDBGS, MDCS | 36 | EUBAM | July, August September |
| Trains searching | 2 x 2 day seminars | MDCS, MDBGS, UASCS, UASBGS | 70 | German Federal Police | August-September |
| Trade Facilitation | 2 x 2 day Seminars | MDCS, UASCS | 24 | EUBAM | September |
| Internal Audit (based on Customs Blueprints) | 2 x 2 day Seminars | UASCS, MDCS | 30 | EUBAM STE | September November |
| Origin of Goods | 2 x 3 day seminars | UASCS | 37 | EUBAM | September October, November |
| I2 Training | 1 x 10 day Training | MD MoIA | 10 | EUBAM STE | October |
| Risk Analysis | 1 x 2 day training | MDBGS | 35 | EUBAM | October |
| Rapiscan Training | 1 x 14 day seminar | MDCS, UASCS | 43 | UK Border Agency | October |

| Subject | Type | Partner Service | Number of Participants | Provided By | Date |
|---|------------------------------------|--|------------------------|---|--------------------|
| Training for Practitioners | | | | | |
| Special investigation techniques | 10 day Seminar | MD CCECC | 10 | EUBAM STE Team from Hungarian National Police | October |
| Anti Corruption and Ethics/ Integrity Survey | 1 day seminar | MDCS, MDBGS, UASCS, UASBGS | 330 | EUBAM | Monthly 1 session |
| Conferences | | | | | |
| Integrated Border Management | 1 x 2 day International conference | MDBGS, UASBGS and EUMS | 100 | EUBAM/UA SBGS | April |
| Anticorruption Seminar | 1 day seminar | Odessa Oblast Administration and Education depts | 55 | EUBAM/Odessa Regional Administration | September November |
| Integrated Border Management | 1 x 2 day International conference | MDBGS, UASBGS and EUMS | 120 | EUBAM/MD BGS | November |
| Study Visits | | | | | |
| Conflict training Preparation | Germany | MDBGS and UASBGS | 8 | EUBAM | April May |
| Visit of the Flying Unit of the Federal Police | Germany | MDBGS | 2 | EUBAM | October |
| Management (linked to the Leadership and Management Training) | WCO and UK | UASCS | 14 | EUBAM | October November |
| Visit to Language Training Centre | Latvia | MDCS, MDBGS, UASCS, UASBGS | 8 | EUBAM | November |
| PR | UK | | 11 | EUBAM | November |
| Post Clearance Audit | Netherlands | MDCS and UASCS | 8 | EUBAM | November |
| Visit on CU RA at Sea Ports | Poland | UASCS | 6 | EUBAM | November |



Abbreviations

| | |
|-------------|--|
| ABM | Advisory Board Meeting |
| AoR | Area of Responsibility |
| AOSU | Analytical and Operational Support Unit |
| BCP | Border Crossing Point |
| BG | Border Guard |
| CBSAR | Common Border Security Assessment Report |
| CCECC | Centre for Combating Economic Crime and Corruption |
| CIVCOM | Committee for Civilian Aspects of Crisis Management |
| CS | Customs Service |
| DCAF | Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces |
| DG RELEX | External relations Directorate General of the European Commission |
| DHoM | Deputy Head of Mission |
| EC | European Commission |
| EEAS | European External Action Service |
| EUBAM | European Union Border Assistance Mission to Moldova and Ukraine |
| EUMS | European Union Member States |
| ENPI | European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument |
| EUROPOL | European Police Office |
| EUSR for MD | European Union Special Representative for the Republic of Moldova |
| FEZ | Free Economic Zone |
| FO | Field Office |
| FRONTEX | European Agency for the management of operational cooperation at the external borders of the Member States of the European Union |
| HoM | Head of Mission |
| HQ | Headquarters |
| IAC | Investigation Advice Cell |
| IBM | Integrated Border Management |
| ICCP | Internal Customs Control Point |
| IOM | International Organization for Migration |
| ISS | Information and Security Service of Moldova |
| JBCO | Joint Border Control Operation |
| JD | Joint Declaration |
| JUMCBD | Joint Ukrainian Moldovan Commission on Border Demarcation |
| LEA | Law Enforcement Agency |
| MD | Republic of Moldova |
| MDBGS | Border Guard Service of the Republic of Moldova |
| MDCS | Customs Service of the Republic of Moldova |
| MD FEZ | Moldova Free Economic Zone |
| MDMFAEI | Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration of the Republic of Moldova |
| MDMoIA | Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Moldova |
| MDRW | Moldovan Railways |
| MDTPO | Moldovan Transport Prosecutors' Office |
| Mol | Ministry of Internal Affairs |
| OLAF | European Anti-Fraud Office |
| OoGs | Origin of Goods |
| OSCE | Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe |
| PAIES | Pre-Arrival Information Exchange System |
| PCA | Post-Clearance Audit |
| PSC | Political and Security Committee |
| SECI Center | Southeast European Co-operative Initiative |
| SSUA | Security Service of Ukraine |
| STE | Short-Term Expert |
| THB | Trafficking in Human Beings |
| TMA | Targeted Monitoring Action |
| 'TN' | Transnistria Region of the Republic of Moldova |
| UA | Ukraine |
| Mol | Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine |
| UASBGS | State Border Guard Service of Ukraine |
| UASCS | State Customs Service of Ukraine |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| WCO | World Customs Organization |
| WG | Working Group |
| WTO | World Trade Organization |



EUROPEAN UNION BORDER ASSISTANCE MISSION TO MOLDOVA AND UKRAINE

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