

PROGRESS REPORT

2005 - 2010

**MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS IN BORDER MANAGEMENT BY
THE PARTNER SERVICES IN FIVE YEARS OF EUBAM ACTIVITY**

(EUBAM PHASE 8 ACTION PLAN REF # 2.8.1)



**EUROPEAN UNION BORDER ASSISTANCE
MISSION TO MOLDOVA AND UKRAINE**



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FOREWORDS

Head of EUBAM

Udo Burkholder



It has given all of us at EUBAM an immense amount of satisfaction over these five years to witness the evolution of our trusted Partners, the Border Guard and Customs Services and other law enforcement and relevant state agencies of the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine, and the excellent progress they have made in a relatively short period of time. We consider it a great privilege to have been invited here in the first instance, and also to have been entrusted with the responsibility of acting as ambassadors for the European Union. This is a responsibility which I promise you we do not take lightly.

In a quickly changing global community – where every nation has a legitimate vested interest in the wellbeing of its neighbours – all of our security and socio-economic interests are intertwined. Countries no longer exist in isolation, so relationships rooted in trust are vital. The partnership EUBAM has enjoyed with its hosts in the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine epitomizes this spirit of cooperation, and also illustrates the substantial benefits to be made by the authorities of both countries on the road to reform.

Nobody is under any illusions that tremendous challenges remain in the approximation of Moldovan and Ukrainian border security and customs procedures to EU standards. But I believe, and during my time here I have seen evidence of this, that now there is a more open attitude and willingness to reform. The request for support issued by the presidents of the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine towards the end of 2005 was itself proof of this. The renewal of EUBAM's mandate twice since then is further proof of it.

More recently, the government of the Republic of Moldova approved an Integrated Border Management strategy, and Ukraine an Integrated Border Management concept, representing a huge leap forward in pan-European efforts to harmonize approaches to border management and security. Meanwhile, both countries have also come a long way in the development of risk analysis management models, a crucial part of addressing cross-border crime.

Clearly, the scourge of cross-border crime is now transnational, so while the prevalence of the phenomenon on the Moldova-Ukraine border affects those two countries most immediately, ultimately it also affects the EU. Only by way of cooperation and partnership can these pressing issues be tackled, and EUBAM vows to continue to offer its professional support and advice to our Partners for as long as we are welcome here. Long may our fruitful relationship continue.

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

Roman Revenko



The European Union Border Assistance Mission to Moldova and Ukraine was launched at the end of 2005 at the mutual request of the Presidents of two countries – the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine.

The main objective of EUBAM was and remains to strengthen the potential of both countries in the area of border management and border control meeting European standards, as well as providing technical assistance on facilitation of cooperation and creation of the atmosphere of confidence aiming to ensure security of the Moldovan-Ukrainian state border. Border guard and customs agencies of the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine are the Mission's main Partners. EUBAM contributes to advanced professional training of Partner Services supporting its movement towards EU best practices.

The Border Guard Service of the Republic of Moldova has been actively cooperating with EUBAM from the very beginning, supporting activities of its experts. We are proud of the results achieved with assistance of EUBAM during all these five years, but we realise that there is still room for improvement.

Director General of the Customs Service of the Republic of Moldova

Tudor Balitchi



Speaking of achievements of the Customs Service of the Republic of Moldova it should be noted that in 2010 we celebrated the 19th anniversary of the creation of the National Customs System. For five years the Customs Service of the Republic of Moldova in close cooperation with EUBAM has aimed its efforts at the modernization of customs activity in accordance with European standards. The priorities have been the reinforcement of the customs system by implementation of an effective form of control at the Moldovan-Ukrainian State border, and intensification of information exchange in order to prevent and combat customs violations. Assistance of the Mission in the sphere of customs procedures, law enforcement activity, intra-, interagency and international cooperation for the last five years has contributed to the optimization of the customs bodies' activity and also to the development of Moldovan-Ukrainian cooperation in providing stability and security at the joint border.

Today we can speak of considerable achievements of the Customs Service of the Republic of Moldova in terms of development, customs information technologies, counteraction of customs crimes and violations, customs revenue collection. Thus far the country's entire customs system is computerised, ASYCUDA World system is implemented allowing for processing of customs declarations and risk analysis activities. Customs authorities at the border are equipped with special devices for scanning vehicles, conditions created for advanced staff training on the base of the Customs Service's Training Centre, while the work on harmonization of customs legislation with the international standards is ongoing.

Indeed, in 2010 we managed to reform the customs system of the Republic of Moldova in most areas and to achieve good results both with regard to collection of customs duties and counteraction of illegal movement of goods across the customs border.

2010 saw an especially dynamic development in cooperation with customs agencies of the neighbouring countries. There is a continued implementation of the Pre-arrival Information Exchange System with Ukraine. It should be noted that this mechanism proved to be efficient on the regional level and is used as the basis for implementation of the Pre-arrival Information Exchange System with other countries in the region.

A new mechanism for vehicles control by means of scanner devices has been developed and implemented since August 2010 jointly with the Customs administration of Romania. Cooperation and joint efforts of customs agencies of both countries allowed for the enhanced economic security of external borders with the EU and significantly raised effectiveness in the prevention of illegal import and export of goods.

In 2010 we also had significant progress on facilitation of goods turnover. Such tools as 'Single window', green corridor for the economic operators bona fide, maximum simplification of formalities for exports, implementation of the ATA Carnet system for temporary import of goods, became important achievements in simplification of customs procedures. Next year we will continue to harmonize the customs legislation with European procedures as well as with the principles of the Kyoto Convention on Harmonization and Facilitation of Customs Procedures – it is a long-term process and in this regard we closely cooperate with international experts.

Significant attention is paid to the development of partnership and dialogue with economic operators. It is comforting that the meetings with businesses became more regular and are held both on the level of the Central apparatus and in the territory of customs bureaus. Ultimately, we are seeking to create rules which will be clear and predictable for all economic operators, as well as to create a strict control system on their compliance both by businesses and customs officers. Efforts should be further focused on maximum simplification of export policy as well

as discipline in the import policy.

Eventually, all customs reforms are aimed at bringing the Moldovan Customs closer to European standards and speeding up the process of European integration of the Republic of Moldova.

Being grateful to the Mission for the support in the development of the Moldovan-Ukrainian cooperation in providing stability and security at the joint border we would appreciate further cooperation with the Mission while implementing European standards and reinforcing institutional and functional opportunities of the Moldovan customs.

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



Army General Mykola Lytvyn

During recent years our priorities were the development of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine in accordance with European standards, comprehensive equipment of the state border and implementation of the Integrated Border Management concept.

The fulfilment of these tasks was based on the concept of development of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine for the period up to 2015, the State targeted law enforcement programme 'Equipment and Reconstruction of the State Border' for the period up to 2015 and the Integrated Border Management concept.

During the last five years the Ukrainian Border Guards have created a modern integrated state border control system, introduced risk analysis, made a shift for the state border control by the units of a new law enforcement type - departments of the Border Guard Service. We were the first in our country to adopt the contract-based principle of recruitment, having correspondingly reformed the system of personnel training and created an effective system to prevent corruption. I would also like to highlight important activity such as the intensification of border-related and international cooperation, and implementation of the information exchange system with the law enforcement agencies and border services of neighbouring countries. Based on the Schengen Borders Code the Law of Ukraine 'On Border Control' has been developed, which significantly approximated Ukraine to the EU law enforcement standards. We were the first among Partner Services of CIS countries to create the single information space of the agency as well as the chain of command centres which allows for the full control of the situation at the state border, introducing the new approaches to improve the technology of border control and the culture of registration of citizens.

I can state with all responsibility that the level of security of the state border of Ukraine has increased, but we are not satisfied with what has already been achieved, we are planning to rise to a new level of our development. The State Border Guard Service of Ukraine, on a footing of transparency and openness for society, based on the trust of the people of Ukraine, will continue to enhance state border security and ensure comfortable conditions for crossing the state border by our own nationals and guests of our country. This year we will work under the motto: 'Lawfulness, security, culture, comfort', which fully reflects the basic criteria for evaluation of activities of both the Service in general and each border guard officer in particular.

Chairman of the State Customs Service of Ukraine

Igor Kaletnik



Ukraine actively confirms its intentions and moves forward on the way of integration to the European Union. Being a government body, the State Customs Service of Ukraine takes active part in the integration processes of our country to the European Union, which stipulates harmonization of the national legislation with EU legislation and application of the world best practices, particularly in the area of customs bodies' activities.

On 7 October 2005 a Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of Ukraine, the Government of the Republic of Moldova and the European Commission was signed regarding the European Union Border Assistance Mission to Moldova and Ukraine.

In preparation for the arrival of the European colleagues, the State Customs Service of Ukraine determined priority areas of joint activities with the Mission, among which was the increase in the level of transparency and publicity of border customs houses, improvement of activities in the area of prevention and counteraction of smuggling, increase of customs revenue, decrease in the level of violations at customs offices, approximation of the work of customs offices to European standards.

Currently we can state with certainty that consultations, training events, technical aid, provided to the Ukrainian side by the Mission's representatives, contributed to the achievement of significant results by the Customs Service of Ukraine. In this connection not only the professionalism, but also openness and friendly support of the Ukrainian colleagues on the part of the Mission's officials were of significant importance.

Among the results achieved by the Customs Service of Ukraine in 2005-2010 the following should be indicated: introduction of the risk analysis system according to EU standards, elaboration of the methodology of joint border guard and customs control, improvement of the quality of customs control and cus-

tom clearance, conduct of joint border operations by Partner Services, information exchange development between Customs Services of Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova, increase of the professional level of Ukrainian customs officers.

Five years of joint activity have become a landmark for us as the Mission contributed to the development and reform of customs affairs in Ukraine which is especially important close to the 20th anniversary of the Customs Service of Ukraine.

We are sure that our cooperation will continue to be effective as before, the joint tasks stipulated by the trilateral Memorandum will be successfully implemented, and communication and experience exchange between European and Ukrainian customs officers will contribute to extending their professional knowledge and improvement in quality of work in the customs bodies of Ukraine.

On behalf of the State Customs Service of Ukraine and me personally I express gratitude to the Mission for its constant support and assistance in improvement of practice of activities of the customs bodies and realization of new initiatives of the Service aimed at provision of qualitative services to citizens and entrepreneurs.



INTRODUCTION

The aim of this report is to review progress in border management towards EU standards achieved by the four main Mission Partners, namely the Moldovan and Ukrainian Customs and Border Guard Services, in five years of EUBAM activity in the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine. In accordance with the EUBAM Action Plan Phase 8 the execution of this project was endorsed by the 15th Advisory Board Meeting on 11 October 2010. The Progress Report includes key issues for future consideration that have been jointly identified by the Mission and Partner Services, who have provided their input for this document, comprising the progress made and areas for further development.

On 2 June 2005, the Presidents of the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine addressed the EU in a joint letter calling for additional support in overall capacity building for border management, including customs, on the whole Moldovan-Ukrainian border. The letter specifically requested EU assistance in the creation of an 'international customs control arrangement and an effective border monitoring mechanism on the Transnistrian segment of the Moldovan-Ukrainian State border'. An important precondition for the deployment of the Mission was the formal agreement of Moldovan and Ukrainian authorities on the Mission's mandate and tasks. On 7 October 2005 such agreement was reached through the signature of a Memorandum of Understanding between Moldovan and Ukrainian Foreign Ministers Stratan and Tarasyuk, and Commissioner Ferrero-Waldner. The EU Border Assistance Mission started its work on 1 December 2005. The successful implementation of the Mission's objectives has resulted in two extensions of EUBAM's mandate, with the current mandate expiring on 30 November 2011.

For the last five years EUBAM has been supporting the enhancement of the overall border and customs management capacities and the abilities of Moldova and Ukraine to fight cross-border crime and the approximation of the standards of the border and law enforcement authorities to those of the EU.

Both the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine are the beneficiaries of the European Neighbourhood Policy and Eastern Partnership with its IBM flagship initiative that helps the Partners develop IBM strategies, align border management rules and adopt best practices in line with EU standards. It includes areas such as security, visa liberalisation, demarcation of borders and customs.

The Mission has been assisting Moldova and Ukraine in fulfilling their commitments under the European Neighbourhood Policy Action Plans (ENP AP) and the Partnership and Cooperation Agreements (PCA) by providing support in development of policy and strategies. Contribution to a peaceful resolution of the Transnistrian conflict is another crucial area of EUBAM's activity.

EUBAM, hand in hand with its Moldovan and Ukrainian Partners, has been able to establish a professional cooperation, a partnership in which the border authorities are assisted on the path to European standards and modern border management.

Several joint EUBAM, Moldovan and Ukrainian projects have been implemented, which have delivered considerable results in the area of integrated border management contributing to regional security. Examples include joint border control operations; elaboration of common border security assessments; joint working groups; joint public information activities; exchange of customs pre-arrival information and exchange of information between the Border Guard Services.

Five years of continuous EUBAM support has impacted on the Partner Services' actions in cutting border related crime, including organised crime, in areas such as trafficking in human beings, illegal migration, drug trafficking and customs frauds. Initiatives by the Partner Services with EUBAM support have also led to enhanced border surveillance, checking techniques at BCPs and better use of existing resources and targeting security threats.

The IBM concept is a basis for border control in the EU and is an important area in commitments made under the ENP action plans and other key agreements between the EU and the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine. EUBAM has actively supported the creation of national IBM strategies in both countries and other initiatives emerging from the concept.

Following the signing of the two cross-border cooperation Protocols and the endorsement of minutes for the monthly production of Common Border Security Assessment Reports (CBSAR) at the Brussels Fourth Trilateral Meeting in November 2006, EUBAM has been intimately involved with the Customs and Border Guard Services of both Moldova and Ukraine in creating and agreeing plans for effective implementation of exchanges of information and for the effective use of such information in improving the operational border control situation in both customs and border protection fields. In addition, two permanent Working Groups with the Partner Services looking at specific types of criminality have been created. The first WG is devoted to the fight against THB and illegal migration, the second one to counteracting trafficking in drugs and weapons, smuggling and other customs frauds. The coordinated activities between law enforcement agencies of both countries bring tangible results in joint investigations. When there is a connection to the EU, EUBAM facilitates participation in such investigations of representatives of EU law enforcement agencies.

The Mission's priority is to ensure sustainability and continuity in capacity building efforts, with training playing a crucial role. The 'train the trainers' model guarantees greater success. Top-

ics of training events have included risk analysis, vehicle search techniques, car trafficking and forged documents detection, and public communication. Individual training is undertaken by all EUBAM Field Offices. Through training in leadership and management and the development of social and cultural competencies, EUBAM supports the establishment of a service culture in the Partner Services and a respect for fundamental rights.

Having been granted observer status in the Joint Ukrainian – Moldovan Commission on Border Demarcation, EUBAM provides technical support in the demarcation of the MD-UA border.

The Head of EUBAM was appointed Senior Political Adviser to the EU Special Representative for the Republic of Moldova. The Mission and the EUSR team worked closely together holding regular meetings, consultations and systematic information exchange that have contributed to the process of peaceful resolution of the Transnistrian conflict. Since March 2006 EUBAM has been monitoring the implementation of the Joint Declaration on the customs regime on the common border in order to ensure legitimate exports from the Transnistrian region of the Republic of Moldova. The JD has improved the oversight of foreign trade activities of 'TN' economic operators. EUBAM has also proposed a series of initiatives aimed at building confidence between Moldovan and 'Transnistrian authorities' as well as two technical proposals intended to strengthen control over the TN sector of the MD-UA border. The Mission actively supported the successful resumption of the Chisinau-Odessa passenger rail route.

EUBAM has, during its five years of activities, attracted considerable attention from all stakeholders in Moldova and Ukraine. Importantly, the Mission has also enjoyed continued attention and political and financial support on the EU side, including not only the Commission but also EU Member States. The latter's active involvement as stakeholders in, and contributors to, EUBAM, has been a key element in the Mission's success to date.

A key to building effective border management is a systematic and mutual work of border agencies within countries and across frontiers. Although the period 2005-2010 has witnessed many developments in the border services, there is still a lot to be done in both Moldova and Ukraine. The implementation of the Integrated Border Management system in EUBAM's area of responsibility is not an easy task, the difficulty being amplified by the existence of the 'frozen conflict' in the Republic of Moldova. With no legitimate partner on the Transnistrian sector of the common Moldovan-Ukrainian border, the risks of smuggling, illegal migration and other criminal activity are higher. This EU Mission, governed by principles of Transparency, Neutrality, Reliability, Service, Results and Partnership, has contributed – and will do in future – to support the process of the peaceful settlement of the Transnistrian conflict and will do its utmost to advise the involved Partners for a future solution.

The undertakings initiated in the period 2005-2010 must be continued. The European Union has concluded that new security challenges require new ways of thinking, innovation and cooperation. The Lisbon Treaty and the Stockholm Programme enable the EU to take ambitious and concerted steps in developing Europe as an area of justice, freedom and security. The European Security Model defined in the Internal Security Strategy for the European Union emphasises the greater interdependence between internal and external security. To this end, one of the 10 strategic guidelines for action set in the Internal Security Strategy for the EU is the external dimension of internal security i.e. cooperation with third countries. In order to improve security at home, it is essential to build better security in the region.

The efforts to combat transnational crime outside the EU and to strengthen the rule of law are of crucial importance. Special attention should be paid to "frozen conflict" areas so that they do not become hubs of organised crime or terrorism.

Ukraine and Moldova aim to develop a closer relationship with the EU through establishing association agreements, including Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreements. The new contractual framework with the EU will create for both countries stronger political engagement and deepen economic integration, based on approximation to EU law and standards. The Mission will support the process by assisting border management and customs in implementation of the countries' association agendas.

The Mission will further cooperate with the Partners in developing and supporting relations with civil society, confidence building measures and stimulating partnerships. In addition, new activities pertaining to inter alia human rights and fundamental freedoms, the visa liberalization dialogue, and data protection envisaged in the EU/MD Action Plan and EU/UA Association Agenda will be commenced and promoted.

1. EFFECTIVENESS OF BORDER GUARD AND CUSTOMS CONTROL

All four Services are undergoing a process of deep reforms and transformation toward modern law enforcement agencies and notable progress was achieved in the period 2005-2010 as regards the development of their border management systems. The implementation of middle- and long-term reform strategies by the Services have led to improvements in legislation, organization and execution of border and customs control.

The leadership of the Partner Services is aware of the EU intelligence-led policing model and makes efforts to achieve a proactive border and customs control strategy as well as integrated border management driven by intelligence. This is done by increasing the number and training of professional staff, by phasing out conscription in Border Guard Services, developing risk analysis and an integrated modern IT and communications system, as well as strengthening inter-agency coordination and international cooperation. During the envisaged period the Customs Services of the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine progressed towards modernisation, as well as facilitation of traffic and trade flow by harmonizing their legal framework, improving their functional capacity and strengthening integrity and increasing professionalism of their force.

1.1 Institutional capacity

The MDBGS has been in a process of reform aimed at advancing toward the establishment of a law enforcement and fully contracted agency according to EU standards by 2011. The recruitment of conscripts for border guard service will come to an end in autumn 2011 and the last contingent of 200 conscripts will end the service in spring 2012. A three-year 'Plan of Institutional Development of the Border Guard Service 2009-2011' has been adopted, which provides for the modernisation and enhancement of the capacities of the Service. This has been achieved by improving its legislative base, optimization of the structure and management system by switching from a 4 to a 3-level management system, creation of an integrated border control system, restructuring of the staff training system, upgrade of logistics and international cooperation. An 'Infrastructure Development Plan 2009-2011' has been run in parallel, which provides for building new border guard stations and improving other working locations.

The UASBGS has been going through an intensive organizational and logistical reform according to the 'Concept on Development of the UASBGS for the period 2006-2015'. This document has guided the UASBGS through a long-term improvement of its legal basis, structure, operations, human resources, information and management systems, logistics and international cooperation, providing for a reform divided into three stages to reach compliance with European standards and border regulations. Noticeable progress has been achieved in transforming the UASBGS from a military to an EU-type border

agency by switching from a 5-level to a 4-level management system, thus contributing to the significant improvement in the fields of legislation, recruitment, training and career development. Phasing out conscription has been achieved in Ukraine, and all staff is now contracted at the Moldovan-Ukrainian border. In 2009 a new 'Law on border control' was adopted, based on the principles of the Schengen Borders Code.

In 2007 the MDCS underwent through comprehensive restructuring, reducing the number of customs bureaus from 15 to 8. Reorganisation of the central level functions took place as well. As of November 2009, following amendments to the legal framework introduced by the Government Decision, the MDCS has been subordinated to the Ministry of Finance. Simultaneously a new structure of the MDCS HQ was approved giving emphasis to organization of intelligence and operational work. Several local customs posts were closed as the costs of their operation outweighed the benefits that they were able to provide.

The Institutional Development Plan of the MDCS for 2009-2011 has been developed based on the WCO Standards and the EU Customs Blueprints. The Customs Code introduced in 2000 was modified in 2009 based on with EU customs acquis. Regulations on Intellectual Property Rights were harmonised with EU legislation in 2008. Amendments to the MD Customs Code and the Law on Customs Tariff as regards competencies in certification of origin were made in 2006 and the necessary function in customs administration for issuing preferential certificates of origin for exports to the EU were established. In January 2008, the MDCS started issuing preferential certificates of origin for goods exported to CIS countries, thus becoming the only authority in charge of issuing preferential certificates of origin in Moldova. Since March 2008 Moldova has benefited from the EU Autonomous Trade Preferences.

The efforts of the UASCS were respectively consolidated in order to implement the priority objectives of the state customs policy during 2005-2010. Since UA accession to WTO in 2008, the UASCS has undergone several reforms. It has been implementing measures to ensure WTO membership for Ukraine and to unify and simplify the UA customs legislation in line with international standards and norms. In particular, this affected bringing the provisions of the Customs Code of Ukraine and UA legal instruments concerning identification of the country of origin in line with the WTO GATT Agreement on the Rules of Origin and with the Convention on Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures (Kyoto Convention). This has further supported legislative changes and amendments of 2006 on issues regarding the annulment of Ukraine's presence in the 301 Priority Watch List, hence favouring obtaining preferences under GSP. Additionally, the UA State Customs Service also gained the right to suspend cus-

toms clearance of goods if there is a suspicion that these goods violate Intellectual Property Rights, initiating the long way towards the improvement of the IPR protection.

1.2 Border and customs control

The effectiveness of border control has been influenced by several factors such as the creation of modern integrated border security systems on the basis of risk analysis as well as by improving information exchange with law enforcement bodies and border guard services of neighbouring and other states. Reform of legislation and decentralisation of powers of the past five years have led to better allocation of resources and professional work in the tactical and operational areas, in line with the border situation.

All border checks are carried out only by professional border guards. Persons and vehicles crossing the border are checked via relevant national databases and recorded in the centralised database. Several measures have been implemented to facilitate border crossing, such as: cancellation of regular use of migration cards at the border by the UASBGS; cancellation of inserting entry and exit stamps into passports of their nationals by the MDBGS and UASBGS; cancellation of double insertion of data on vehicles and drivers by the MDBGS and the MDCS. The use of risk analysis system and IT technology and specialised equipment, including x-ray scanners, passport readers, night vision devices, analytical software and others has been increased in the control at BCPs and between BCPs. The results of the first line control are illustrated in Annex 1.

1.3 Customs towards modernisation

The work of MDCS connected with the procedures of customs declaration and control was significantly modernised in recent years due to the implementation of information technologies. The ASYCUDA system, introduced in 2005, was updated at the end of 2009, assuring automatic processing of all customs documents. The new version of ASYCUDA World has modules for the implementation of the simplified clearance procedures and electronic clearance; use of a digital signature was tested in the first semester of 2010. The legislation was changed on a step-by-step basis, together with the process of cooperation with the services controlling import and export. As a result, Customs received preliminary functions, earlier assigned to the veterinary and phytosanitary services, as well as the competence to collect ecological dues paid with the customs duties and registered in one payment. A BCP agreement was concluded, as a result certain categories of commercial goods (e.g. excise or meat) were directed only to cargo competent BCPs.

In 2008, the MDCS introduced the 'single window' concept at all road BCPs and customs bureaus, providing Customs with a leading role among the controlling agencies involved in the clearance process, thus facilitating movement of goods at the border as well as inland. Since 2009 the specially designed

MDCS information system 'Frontiera' has permitted the automation of 'single window' procedures, as well as the information exchange between customs and other controlling agencies. Facilitation measures have been improved by the implementation of the International Convention on the Harmonisation of Frontier Controls of Goods (1982) that entered into force on 3 March 2009 and Istanbul Convention on Temporary Admission (1990) that entered into force on 2 May 2009. In turn, since 1 July 2010 the MDCS has been implementing the ATA Carnet system for the customs clearance of commodities.

In 2004-2006 the Ukrainian Parliament adopted laws on accession to Istanbul Convention on Temporary Admission as well as the Kyoto Revised Convention enabling Customs to implement steps towards simplification and harmonisation of customs procedures. Since 2008 the UASCS has been using ATA Carnet as well as bringing cargo customs declaration forms in line with the SAD form applied in EU member countries, according to the provisions of the Convention on the Simplification of Formalities in Trade in Goods, and the EC-UA Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (1994).

Following the approval by the Government of the UASCS action plan 2007 on implementation of the Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade, a memorandum of understanding was signed between the UASCS, Association of International Automobile Carriers and International Union of Automobile Transport. This agreement enables effective cooperation in the field of collecting, transferring, processing, and exchange of data as regards the completion of goods transportation procedures under TIR carnets.

In 2010 the Customs Development Strategy ('Facing the People') was adopted, stating a clear framework for the future development of the Customs organization. The UASCS Unified Automatic Information System (Inspector 2006) enables the staff of the customs bodies as well as HQ to be provided with regulated access to all the data of central and local levels they might need to perform their duties. Within UA customs offices, the 'single window' system functions on an intra-service basis.

1.4 Building up Risk Management Systems

Several achievements have supported the efforts of all four Services toward continuous improvement of the situational picture, thus contributing to more effective border and customs control.

An upgrade of the Risk Analysis Management Systems by centralisation and clearer structuring of risk analysis at all levels, the enhancement of IBM processes and modernization of operational frameworks (such as the MDBGS 2009 'Instructions on state border surveillance of the Republic of Moldova' and the UASBGS 2009 Instruction 'On the organization of opera-

tional activities'), have all contributed to creating better conditions for informational input and development of operational and strategic analysis in order to establish and maintain a reliable situational picture at all levels of the Services.

The MDBGS has started developing a Risk Analysis Management System from scratch and achieved considerable progress at the central and regional levels, being currently able to gather and analyse information and deliver risk analysis products. The system is to be further consolidated in 2011, with the introduction of an Instruction on Risk Analysis, creation of positions of intelligence officers at local level and their training.

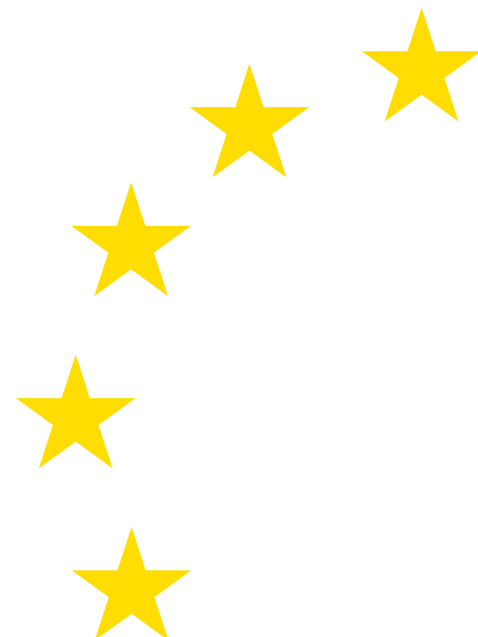
The UASBGS implemented a national analysis structure which is divided into risk analysis and criminal intelligence analysis at all four levels of the organisation. Starting from 1 January 2009 an Integrated Inter-departmental Information-Telecommunication System of Control of Persons, Vehicles and Cargoes, crossing the state border (so-called 'ARKAN'), was introduced into operation by the UASBGS. An Instruction on Risk Analysis specifying the organisational and operational procedures of risk analysis broadly in line with EU standards, an Order on Risk Profiling and a manual comprising the 'Methodology on the management and utilization of information including techniques of risk analysis', were all issued in 2010 by the UASBGS, as reference points for practitioners of analysis as well as those who have to manage the products of analysis for decision making. These achievements together with a process of recruitment and training of a sufficient number of officers dealing with risk analysis and intelligence at local level have contributed to a remarkable consolidation of the UASBGS risk analysis system in 2010.

In 2006 a module of risk analysis was implemented into the ASYCUDA World. The MDCS further developed its Risk Analysis Concept which had been introduced in 2005. The implementation of risk analysis and management activities has been carried out both at central (HQ) level and at customs bureaus level. Considerable efforts were made in respect of reorganisation and reinforcement of the Customs Mobile teams. Risk criteria are developed at both national and regional levels, and regularly updated, which optimises the selective control.

In the field of creation and development of the Risk Management System (RMS) the UASCS undertakes measures for organizational, information and software support of the RMS operation. Thus, a legal and regulatory framework was elaborated, which is improved and updated on an ongoing basis. Since 2007 the Automated Risk Analysis and Management System (ARAMS) has been implemented as a module of the automated customs clearance system Inspector 2006. ARAMS is constantly updated with risk profiles in order to prevent and detect violations of the customs legislation, current risk profiles are also reviewed and updated. In 2009 the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine approved the UASCS-composed decree according to which the UASCS obtained rights to identify reliable

resident companies to which simplified customs control and clearance could be applied.

An integrated monthly analysis of the border security situation (based on the agreement signed on 21 November 2006 in Brussels) in the framework of the joint Common Border Security Assessment Report (CBSAR) analysis group has been advanced as regards its availability at the local and regional levels, to include risk analysis findings and recommendations relevant to border and customs control. Operational analysis was enhanced by the Services by producing and disseminating information packages on main trends, routes, modi operandi and hot spot areas of illegal migration, meat and cigarette smuggling at the green border, as well as special reports on complex cross-border criminal cases containing recommendations for investigation and prevention in order to further enhance the effectiveness of border and customs controls.



2. BUILDING CAPACITY

Over the past five years the Partners Services have been improving border and customs control by participating in transfer of skills to operational level officers, among others on border surveillance procedures and use of high technology equipment such as mobile thermal imaging cameras. They increased progressively their ability in detection and investigation of falsified documents, illegal border crossings, illegal migration and smuggling cases, as well as in intelligence gathering, risk analysis, vehicle searching techniques, personal security and self-defence, handling of suspects and critical situations. Building capacity has also been witnessed in the area of Mobile Units, which is continuously under development by the four Partner Services and supported by international donors. All Services have their own training institutions and they have been developing their educational systems. This activity is strategically important as it enhances professional competencies, expands and updates the knowledge of the staff, ensures professional integrity and develops the necessary skills for the efficient fulfilment of the job responsibilities and functions of the customs bodies as established through the current legislation.

2.1 Educational institutions and training

In 2007 the National Border Guards College was opened in Ungheni, Moldova. The first training plan and curriculum were developed according to European standards. The college covers a two-year long basic training for operational staff. In 2010 the plan and curriculum of National Border Guards College was modified in compliance with Common Core Curriculum of the European Border Guards training, given by FRONTEX. The education for the officers (middle management) is carried out at the Alexandru Stefan Cel Bun Military Academy. The main border related topics are EU and National Legislation, Migration and IBM. It was a result of active participation of Moldovan BG authorities in the training events organised by FRONTEX on the basis of the working arrangement signed in 2008 by two parties, which covers elements such as information exchange, risk analysis, training, research and development, and coordination of joint operational measures.

In Ukraine, Orshanets Training Centre for the BG operational level staff was launched in 2008. It uses the Polish model for delivering basic training events. Education of the middle level management (officers) is carried out at Khmelniyskiy National Academy of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine, where with the help of IOM a curriculum was developed according to EU standards. Likewise, the working arrangement signed in 2008 between FRONTEX and Ukraine also covered training on information exchange, risk analysis, research and development, and coordination of joint operational measures. This was a first step to guarantee that developments related to the field of training in EU border guard institutions are being followed by the UASBGS.

The UASBGS provides foreign language courses for its staff at the border guards' educational institutions as a part of their basic and officer training programmes. Additionally, three-month intensive English courses are delivered at the Khmelniyskiy National Academy. To encourage BG staff to study foreign languages on their own, additional remuneration is provided for those who can speak foreign languages.

A training strategy tailored for the needs of the MDCS for the period 2010-2013 has been elaborated. The professional training of the MD Customs Service staff includes systematic and planned activities and continuous professional development of customs officers, in conformity with international standards, organised in the framework of the Training Centre for Customs Officers that was established in 2007 as a subdivision of the Customs Service Headquarters having the status of an autonomous department. A specialised language laboratory and a Training Cynological Centre were also established at the MDCS.

In January 2008, the UASCS developed new programmes for training of personnel designed by the customs education institutions. The programmes envisage more than 50% of training time for practice, study cases, subject meetings and seminars. Language training as a part of the curriculum is carried out by the Academy of the UASCS under specially elaborated programmes oriented towards vocabulary. Customs officers who can speak foreign languages, and passed a special exam, are paid an extra allowance for knowing and using the languages at work. The professional training of the UASCS is delivered at Dnepropetrovsk Customs Academy, Khmelniyskiy Training Centre and at the Training Centre of the Khmelniyskiy Branch in Kiev. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the State Customs Service of Ukraine and the World Customs Organization on the establishment of a World Customs Organization Regional Training Centre at the Academy of the State Customs Service of Ukraine in Dnepropetrovsk.

Besides initial training courses and seminars, short courses in technical subjects are organised for UASCS officers to upgrade their skills and knowledge. These courses are aimed at addressing particular technical needs. All available training tools are used, including the local network and interactive programmes as well as a designed distance education (case study method). Courses vary from one or part-day seminars to residential courses. The training plans and programmes are composed and based on training needs defined by customs bodies, specialised customs institutions and organizations.

2.2 Laboratory and expertise units

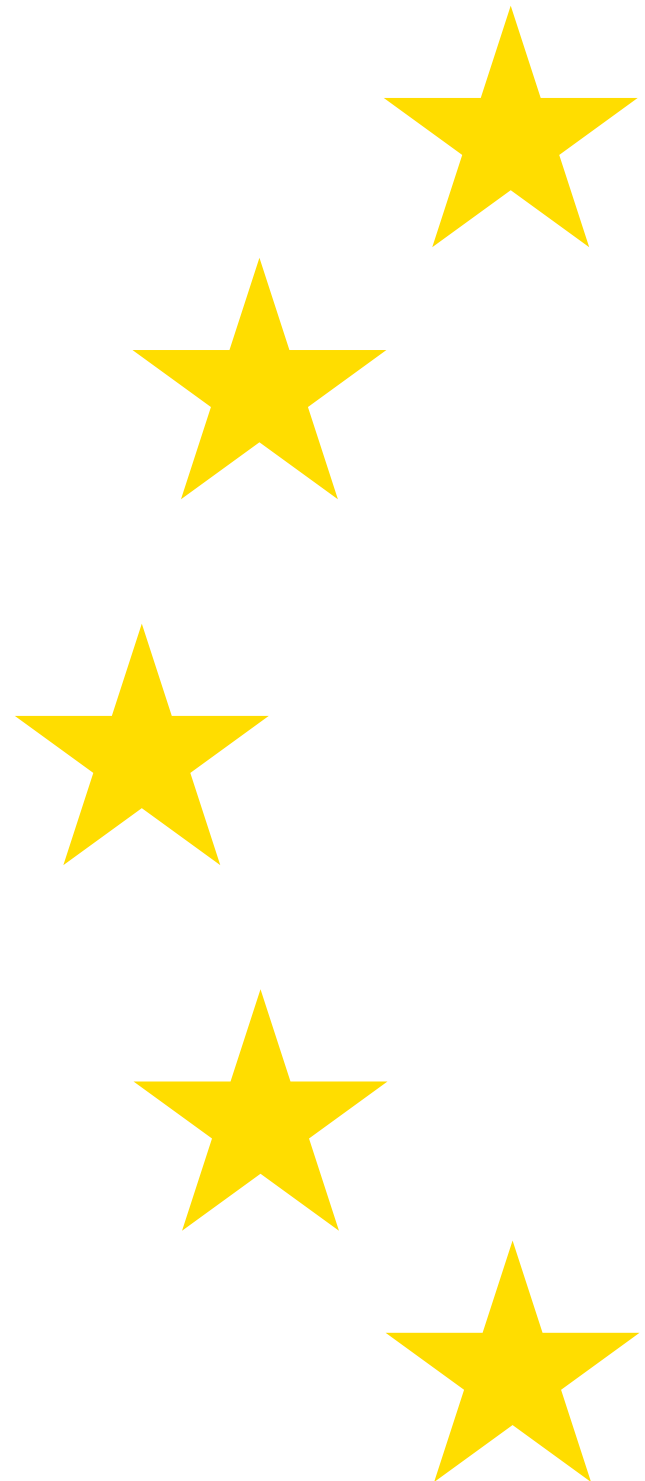
The MDBGS has established a document examination unit at its HQ in Chisinau that became operational in September 2007. The Unit was set up to support the MDBGS Border Control Unit in combating illegal migration related to forged documents and cross-border crime in this field; to collect and analyse information about the existing and valid travel documents as well as about forged documents; to prepare alerts on found forged travel documents and to distribute them to the BG Border Control Units and BGS College; to create jointly with the IT Directorate the Travel Documents Register with specimens of valid travel documents, as well as forged ones; and to collaborate with analogical units from other countries.

The UASBGS reorganised their forensic examination unit which deals with forged and falsified travel documents in 2006. It has been granted a higher authorisation status with wider privileges and a possibility to cooperate with other law enforcement bodies in Ukraine and abroad in the field of forensic examination and court expertise of travel documents. Members of this unit were trained in similar centres in Germany, Poland and The Netherlands. In 2007 FRONTEX handed over the training tool on detection of forged and falsified documents to the UASBGS.

In order to supply the customs administration with the expertise service of the customs laboratory, the MDCS has received from the European Commission a part of the laboratory equipment with specialised tools for testing mineral oil. In the framework of the Euro customs project 'The Reform and Modernisation of the Customs Administration in Moldova', special training courses for learning and using the equipment have been organised.

One of the main achievements of the UA Central Customs Directorate of Laboratory Examinations and Expert Work for the mentioned five-year period was the introduction of international standards of the Ukrainian National Standardization System ISO 9001:2009 and the Ukrainian National Standardization System ISO/IEC 17025:2006. The UA adherence to these standardised systems ensures a qualitative level of testing and administrative services as well as the international recognition of results of expert examinations and researches. The next steps of the Central Customs Directorate of Laboratory Examinations and Expert Work are directed at unification of approaches to laboratory examinations and expert examinations, specialisation and technical re-equipment of expert units of the Directorate according to the norms of the World Customs Organization.

Several inter-agency agreements at the national and international level were also concluded by the Services providing extended opportunities for information sharing and enhancing professional training.



3. BORDER RELATED CRIME PREVENTION

The fight against organised trans-border crime is a priority concerning Moldova and Ukraine, with an immediate impact on the security situation at the common border. Coherence of border control, including proactive intelligence and risk analysis, domestic inter-agency cooperation and active international cooperation is one of the key contributors to integrated border management and enhanced security at the common border between Moldova and Ukraine.

Investigation of detected offences has been a permanent focus of the Services and supported by cooperation partners. Domestic, bilateral and international cooperation has been routinely implemented at local and central levels, leading to an improvement of investigation procedures, timely dissemination of case information, improvement of situational picture, proper information and evidence gathering and pre-court procedures being properly fulfilled by the Partner Services in many cases. A special contribution was brought at the central levels in supporting the cooperation of Moldovan and Ukrainian investigation services with various EU Member States' law enforcement agencies or international organizations which could provide useful information or support in ongoing investigations.

3.1 Investigative powers

In accordance with the national legislation in force, the MDCS represents a law enforcement body being granted procedural rights in the view of accomplishing measures of crime intelligence and penal investigations of cases of smuggling and evasion from customs payments and other customs infringements. Within the MDCS structure a Criminal Investigation Unit is based at the central level. Besides carrying out criminal cases, the Unit coordinates and supervises criminal cases processed at the regional level by criminal investigation sectors located in Customs Bureaus; it also administers criminal cases and control materials handled by the criminal prosecution bodies of the MDCS. The International Legal Assistance Section of the Trans-border Offences Directorate is established for the purpose of dealing with requests for international legal assistance. The draft amendment of the Law 'On Operational Search Activities' in order to provide the MDCS with broader powers within the intelligence investigations was submitted to the MD Parliament in June 2010 and is under consideration.

In 2009 by the amendment of article 101 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, the UASBGS was provided with investigation powers on issues related to illegal moving of persons across the state border and on issues related to the use of forged documents for crossing the state border.

3.2 Joint operations

To improve cooperation between Moldova and Ukraine in fighting cross-border crime and illegal migration, seven Joint Border Control Operations (JBCOs) were implemented in the period 2006-2010. These operations brought together all relevant law enforcement agencies at the Moldovan-Ukrainian border, ensured better domestic and international information exchange and developed the necessary internal knowledge and planning capacity of agencies on how to further manage such actions. Over time the JBCOs have become more and more target oriented, intelligence driven, and resulted in better identification of illegal migration and smuggling cases and their joint investigations.

These joint operations have served to progressively enhance the processes and methodologies utilised for strengthening international coordination of investigations and cooperation, which are aimed to successfully combat cross-border crimes in the region. Over the last five years, JBCOs raised the awareness of Ukrainian and Moldovan border agencies on best international practices and EU standards in combating cross-border criminality. Additionally, the international profile of the participating Services has been significantly increased.

3.3 Joint Working Groups

In 2008 an agreement was reached between relevant Moldovan and Ukrainian border control and criminal investigation authorities to create two permanent Working Groups (WGs). Working Group I focuses mainly on illegal migration and trafficking in human beings. Working Group II deals with trafficking in drugs and weapons, smuggling of goods and other types of customs fraud. The WGs aim at merging efforts and guiding all agencies in the same direction by permanent information exchange and joint targeting and have an important role in coordination of actions especially at the stage of follow-up investigations, at the same time ensuring update awareness of all participating agencies about the scale and characteristics of the criminal activities. Participation of the four Services in the two Working Groups is an important stimulus for improving the effectiveness of relevant MD-UA law enforcement agencies by enhancing cooperation and intelligence sharing on the national and international levels.

Since their inception, WGs have played a crucial role in the analysis and processing of data as well as exchanging information during the actions.

3.4 Mobile Units

All four Services have established mobile units and understand the concept and the operational benefits of these units. However, the basic concept differs between the Services. The generally acknowledged definition of a mobile unit in the EU differs

from the definition applied by the UASBGS, MDBGS and UASCS. Only the MDCS has adopted a similar operational concept and mandate to those prevalent in the EU.

3.5 Data gathering and reporting

Periodic (e.g. daily, monthly, quarterly) and ad hoc situational reports compiled at regional and central levels were based on refined procedures for producing and reporting events and cross-border crime statistics and more tailored multi-source data collected at all levels (including data from cooperation partners). Such products were released for information, further analysis and decision making purposes within Services and part of their find-

ings featured in the joint analytical products of the Services (e.g. Common Border Security Assessment Report). The regional units from both sides of the border have increased the frequency of their communications (information exchange, joint investigations, cross checking of traffic data at BCPs) through the established channels, and the number of letters exchanged through the mechanism of border representatives increased.

Both MDBGS and UASBGS have got access to the FRONTEX risk analysis network EB-RAN via CIRCA at the central level, which enables an exchange of statistics and analysis on illegal migration and illegal border crossings according to EU practice in this area.

4. CUSTOMS REVENUE

A variety of actions on strengthening customs control of goods allowed the MDCS and the UASCS to ensure the collection of customs duties for the budget. Both Services have continued their rate of revenue collection. (See Annex 2)

4.1 Harmonisation of tariffs

The Republic of Moldova applied the 2002 Harmonised System and started working on the adoption of the Combined Nomenclature in 2006. The Customs Tariff of Moldova introduced the Harmonized System 2007 version in January 2008. The concept of Binding Tariff Information was introduced in the Customs Code in 2008. The Integrated Customs Tariff (TARIM) was adopted and since 1 January 2010 it has been posted on the official web page of the MDCS.

On 21 December 2010, the Parliament of Ukraine adopted the Law of Ukraine No.2829-VI on Amendments of the Law of Ukraine on the Customs Tariff of Ukraine drafted jointly by the Ministry of Economy and the UASCS. This Law is intended to bring the UA Foreign Economic Activity Commodity Classification in line with the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System 2007 version. This Law will enter into force on 1 January 2011. In order to ensure unified classification in all customs offices, it will be placed on the UASCS website.

4.2 Pre-arrival information

The Protocol between the Customs Services of the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine signed in Brussels on 21 November 2006 provides grounds for the introduction of the Pre-Arrival Information Exchange System (PAIES). PAIES allows the exchange of import/export information between Moldova and Ukraine. Since 2008, the system has been fully operational and accessible at all border crossing points and inland customs posts in both countries. PAIES also allows for receiving information about commercial activity across the Transnistrian seg-

ment of the border where Moldovan authorities are not present. PAIES succeeded in preventing and fighting customs fraud and increasing compliance, and therefore enhancing revenue.

Following on from the above project, both the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine signed similar agreements with the Russian Federation while Ukraine also concluded such a protocol with the Republic of Belarus.

4.3 Trade facilitation

The post clearance audit and control function has an impact on customs revenue as well as compliance. It is established in both Customs Services as one of the ways to detect infringements connected with wrong declaration of goods and underestimation of customs value.

In 2007 the MDCS introduced post clearance customs control. This has resulted in a decreased percentage of foreign trade deliveries being physically checked. Currently it is 20% of imports and 10% of exports. In 2010 the MDCS implemented a 'green corridor' for reliable economic operators who fulfil the specific requirements. This optimizes allocation of resources and encourages law-abiding agents.

The year 2010 was very dynamic for post clearance audit in Ukraine. This was due mainly to the improvement of the legal framework, on the basis of which customs agencies carry out control and inspection operations. The UASCS has introduced two registers for goods and vehicles moved by the companies across the customs border of Ukraine, i.e. 'White' and 'Black' Lists. The 'White List' includes trustworthy economic agents, while the 'Black List' comprises of companies with a negative history. The introduction of this measure will allow making automated selection of the movement carried out by 'high risk' companies, to take operational decisions on adequate volume of customs control and at the same time speed up customs clearance for 'White List' companies.

5. ANTI-CORRUPTION

Fighting corruption is perceived as a key governance mechanism that contributes substantively to strengthening the national democratic processes and rule of law, while at the same time enhancing free competition and free market development, creating conditions for sustainable economic growth. During the period of 2005-2010 the Partner Services implemented series of activities directed towards improving their capacity to tackle corruption within their organizations by strengthening the integrity, accountability and ethics of personnel.

5.1 Strategies and planning

Both MDCS and MDBGS have been developing a joint anti-corruption action plan based on the National Strategy for the Prevention and Combating of Corruption approved by Moldovan Parliament in December 2004. The basic elements of the Strategy are: combating corruption by effective and efficient application of criminal norms and corruption prevention by elimination of its opportunities from systems and procedures of the public and law enforcement institutions. Ukraine's Government intended to develop a national anti-corruption concept by the end of 2010. The National Anti-Corruption Policy Bureau has been already created to facilitate completion of such a task. The UASBGS adopted its own Programme on combating corruption.

Regional Action Plans on Combating Corruption (RAPCC) are developed scrupulously by the MDBGS and some of the UASBGS detachments. With regards to the Customs Services, the RAPCC is developed by some of the UA Customs Houses.

All Partner Services developed and adopted Codes of Conduct that stipulate the rules of behaviour of their respective personnel. Such documents are mostly in line with European standards, but in the case of the UASCS additional efforts need to be invested to make the Code legally binding.

5.2 Integrity and human resources management

As a part of human resources and integrity management the MDCS and UASCS have introduced a requirement for their personnel to provide an annual declaration of properties and income.

All Partner Services have adopted to a different extent a wide range of preventive measures in order to limit corruption. These measures include a rotation system of personnel, regular training events, usage of CCTV monitoring, psychological tests, creation of a database for individuals involved in corruption cases, usage of 'undercover' officers to detect such cases, and new remuneration system to encourage proper behaviour.

Two 'excellent' border crossing points were established at Tudora-Starokozache and Mogilev Podolskiy-Otaci. They aimed not only at diminishing corruption and improving the professional integrity of the officers at the respective BCPs but also at demonstrating that lessening the level of corruption is an achievable target providing the presence of strong commitment and leadership.

6. INTEGRATED BORDER MANAGEMENT

Integrated Border Management (IBM) is considered a 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 endorsed the National IBM Strategy on 27 December 2010, elaborated by inter-agency working groups under the leadership of the Border Guard Services.

6.1 Strategies and planning

The main objective of the above IBM documents is to facilitate border crossing by persons, vehicles and goods while in parallel taking more efficient measures to counter illegal immigration and cross-border crime and maintaining a high level of border security. Both documents include basic dimensions of the EU IBM concept, several provisions of the Schengen Borders Code and the Schengen Catalogue.

Both countries are elaborating national action plans on implementation of the national IBM Concept in Ukraine and the national IBM Strategy in the Republic of Moldova. Awareness of state officials of the EU IBM concept and of the practice of implementation of this concept by EU Member States has increased. Integrated border management is included in the curricula of border guard training in both countries.

6.2 Joint control and information exchange

All Partner Services have made noticeable progress in infrastructure, equipment and working methods. Moreover, the relevant authorities of both countries have declared their interest in developing procedures of joint border control with the aim of streamlining border control procedures, improvement of control techniques at jointly operated border crossing points, better cooperation between the border control bodies of the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine.

Border Guard and Customs Services of Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova have been engaged for the last two years (2008-2010) in the Working Group on the Development of Jointly Operated BCPs. The aim of the Working Group is to launch an experiment on joint border control, at a jointly operated border crossing point Briceni-Rossoshany, to verify the future basic concept of joint border checks at the MD-UA border. Drafts of documents needed to start the project were finalised and necessary changes in infrastructure of the BCP were planned during 2010. However, the start of the experiment is still awaited due to the inter-ministerial process of approval of a unified text of the inter-governmental Protocol on Implementation of the Joint Control Pilot Project at the BCP Briceni-Rossoshany.

The cooperation between the MDBGS and UASBGS within the Working Group on Operational Information Exchange based on a Protocol signed in Brussels on 21 November 2006 has led to decisions on the monthly share of statistics starting from the summer of 2010 and an exchange of alerts and risk profiles between the central levels starting in January 2011. These achievements are to be followed in the course of 2011 by improvements in information exchange at regional and local levels.

In accordance with a Protocol of 21 November 2006 concluded in Brussels, the Moldovan and Ukrainian Customs and Border Guard Services jointly assess border risks on a monthly and quarterly basis. As a part of IBM, this joint work helps detect possible illegal activity and emerging trends to better target resources against identified threats, and contributes to maintaining a high level of border security. The dissemination and content of the Common Border Security Assessment Report have been much improved, with regional and local level units being better updated about the frontier picture and changes in border management on both sides of the common border. The CBSAR as a regular joint monitor of the operational situation on the border focuses now more on risk analysis, trend identification and early warning and has evolved into a valuable document with a unique role in creating common understanding of the situation at all levels in the four Services.

All the Partner Services have enhanced international cooperation with neighbouring countries, EU Member States, international organizations such as EUBAM, EUROPOL, FRONTEX, SECI Center, WTO, WCO, UN Economic Commission for Europe, Council of Customs Administrations of CIS, GUAM, BSEC and others by way of strategic agreements, joint operations and numerous meetings.

6.3 Border demarcation

The length of the common border in total is 1,222km, including 452km of the central (Transnistrian) sector. Delimitation of the MD-UA state border was conducted in 1995-1999.

Demarcation of the MD-UA state border is conducted by the Joint Ukrainian-Moldovan Commission on Border Demarcation (JUMCBD). So far, demarcation has been carried out on the northern segment and on the southern segment, but still some issues remain.

The demarcation of the central section of the Moldovan-Ukrainian border was launched in the mid-July 2010. The JUMCBD was able to agree on necessary working arrangements with representatives of the so-called 'Transnistrian authorities'. A group of Moldovan and Ukrainian experts, with the participation of a short-term expert recruited by EUBAM, defined the future sites of border signs, marked them and took down the coordinates. During the field work approximately 120-km of the border was preliminarily marked. Work was carried out on transfer of the borderline to the terrain and identification of places for the installation of border signs, approved by the JUMCBD in 2003.

To speed up the demarcation process and compilation of demarcation maps the Parties were in need of up-to-date cartographic materials. EUBAM facilitated the process by delivering satellite imagery on the central section of the MD-UA border.

At the same time JUMCBD continued to work on the creation of a demarcation map on the northern and southern parts of the MD-UA state border, on preparation of the protocol of the border line between the States, as well as the protocols on border signs. Additionally, the JUMCBD contributes to the development of instructions regarding the quality control and control of transmission of executed works, deciding the method of demarcation of the borderline on the Dniester River and solving several areas of dispute along the northern and southern segments where agreement has not been achieved during demarcation work.



7. CONTRIBUTION TO THE SETTLEMENT OF THE 'TN' CONFLICT

There have been several attempts to regulate Transnistrian trade and ensure a single customs regime in the Republic of Moldova. The Joint Declaration and the associated registration and reimbursement mechanism for economic operators based in the Transnistrian region of the Republic of Moldova have vastly contributed to the process of peaceful resolution of the conflict. The partial restoration of the railway corridor through 'TN' is a promising step forward on the path to full resumption of the railway traffic in the region.

7.1 Steps towards resolution

On 30 December 2005, the Prime Ministers of Ukraine and Moldova signed a joint declaration to re-implement the customs protocol of 15 May 2003. The Joint Declaration (JD) provides a legal framework for companies based in the Transnistrian region of the Republic of Moldova to perform import and export business, while maintaining the integrity of the customs territory of Republic of Moldova under the control of the Chisinau authorities. The JD resumed the registration and reimbursement mechanism by the Decree 815/2005 as well as the protocol signed by the UASCS and MDCS on 15 May 2003 in Kiev that establishes the mutual recognition of shipment, commercial and customs documents and customs invoices. The registration process allows Transnistrian companies to obtain the necessary customs documentation to carry out exports/imports across all of Moldova (right and left bank of the Dniester River). Likewise, the mechanism ensures that Transnistria-based companies are not double-taxed, bearing in mind their fiscal obligations to the unrecognised 'TN' customs 'authorities'.

The implementation of the JD began effectively on 3 March 2006. Since then the Ukrainian authorities have agreed to deny the entry of goods that do not bear the relevant registration, export stamps and customs clearance carried out by the Customs Service of Republic of Moldova. This enables the two countries to exchange information and to carry out proper risk analysis, thus contributing to a more effective fight against smuggling and illegal cross-border activity while also offering more transparency over the commodities flow.

7.2 Towards economic development

A further important step towards the economic integration of Transnistrian-based companies was the Moldovan Government Decree no. 301 dated 17 March 2007, and subsequently the Decree no. 743 dated 29 June 2007, which amended the Decree no. 815 dated 2 August 2005. With these amendments access to preferential trade certificates of origin was extended to 'TN' based companies registered on a temporary basis. Now all 'TN' registered companies have the same possibilities to be competitive on foreign markets as those located on the right bank of the Dniester River. These measures,

based on the principle of non-discriminatory terms for access to preferential regimes, were recommended by the European Commission.

In 2008 the Government of Republic of Moldova introduced additional legislative amendments to the Decree 815/2005 which provide a legal basis for temporarily registered 'TN' economic operators to perform international transport services. Nowadays, 'TN' economic operators can register with the State Register Chamber of Moldova as legal entities; acquire a commercial licence and related permits to deliver transport services. However, the existing legal framework also requires 'TN' economic operators to use commercial vehicles bearing Moldovan registration and number plates.

By the end of December 2010, 681 Transnistrian companies had registered with the Moldovan authorities in Chisinau, 205 on a permanent basis and 476 on a temporary basis. For the period since the new regime took effect, in MD, goods worth approx. EUR 1.804 billion were exported and goods amounting to EUR 364.143 million were imported.

7.3 Restoration of the transport corridor

On 8 December 2006, a Temporary Agreement signed by the Russian Federation Railways (RFRW), Ukrainian State Railway Administration (UARW) and Moldovan State Railway Administration (MDRW) restored two passenger trains (Chisinau – Moscow) and transit cargo trains along the Southern railway section of the 'TN' region of MD (Kuchurhan – Bender). Since that time the MD authorities supported by their international partners have put several efforts to fully resume the railway traffic through the region.

Over the years the undertakings have been translated into positive results. On 1 October 2010 the passenger train Odessa – Chisinau resumed and it runs smoothly via Transnistria where passengers are controlled by officials of border/police and customs authorities.

Recently MD authorities have taken the initiative towards finding solutions to fully restore railway traffic, and emphasising the rail freight traffic through the Transnistrian region of the Republic of Moldova, without having to bypass the region.

8. PUBLIC AWARENESS ON BORDER MANAGEMENT AND SECURITY

Provision of public information concerning border crossing and increasing public awareness in border management and security should be among the top priorities for any modern service oriented border agency. Availability of relevant and sufficient public information simplifies border crossing for travellers, facilitates honest trade and contributes to reduction of corruption at the border. Awareness of border management promotes the trust of society towards border agencies and ensures public support for efforts to make the borders more secure.

For the period of 2005-2010 all Partner Services made significant steps forward in these areas by implementing public information campaigns, improving media relations and providing public information at BCPs and through the internet, enhancing capacities of press officers as well as increasing cooperation and coordination among press services of border agencies on the national level.

8.1 Organisation and training

The border agencies of Moldova and Ukraine have undertaken certain steps to improve the capacities of the press services, to optimize the internal structure and to introduce elements of strategic planning in work of the press offices. In 2006 the press service of the UASCS established a training programme for the press officers of the regional customs houses. The training is provided twice a year and is mandatory for all newcomers. Since 2005 press officers of the UASBGS have participated in a number of training events and study tours conducted with the support of international organizations including EUBAM. In 2005 the Department of Image Support of the Information Agency of the UASBGS was established. The Department is responsible for improving the image of the Service through various tools. The MDCS has developed and adopted a Communication Strategy which is used as the Service's guidelines for the provision of public information.

Since 2007 the press departments of the Partner Services have significantly improved interagency cooperation at the national level. The UASBGS and UASCS issue joint press releases on significant detentions on the border. The MDBGS and MDCS press services also cooperate and coordinate their efforts in informing the public on border security issues.

8.2 Web communication

All four Services made visible progress in utilizing internet for both provision of the public information and increasing public awareness on border management and security. The websites of all the Services are in the official language, English and Russian.

Information for economic agents and customs legislation and regulations is available on the official website of the UASCS <http://www.customs.gov.ua/>. In 2009, the press service of the UASCS launched a special webpage, <http://www.dmsu.customs.gov.ua/> (in Ukrainian only), focusing on provision of detailed information to travellers. In 2010 this website received an award for the best website in the International Competition for Law Enforcement Media 'Golden Georgiy'. The website of the MDCS <http://www.customs.gov.md> was completely renewed in 2008 to better serve the needs of private travellers and business people. The site also contains a TARIM database which allows economic operators of Moldova to calculate customs duties. The UASBGS website <http://www.pvu.gov.ua/control/en/index> was modified in 2009-2010 to better reflect the efforts of the Service in introducing the IBM concept, preparation for Euro 2012 as well as EU and Euro-Atlantic integration and promoting a service mentality. In 2010 the MDBGS launched the new website <http://www.border.gov.md/> that has features focusing on simplifying border crossing such as an interactive map with contact information of all BCPs of Moldova. The site also contains special sections covering Moldova-EU visa liberalisation negotiations and implementation of the IBM strategy in Moldova.

8.3 Work with media

For the period of 2005 – 2010 all four Services report considerable improvements in their media relations. The MDCS and UASBGS increased the speed of processing media requests and simplified the clearance procedures within the Services. New digital photo and video equipment allowed the press service of the MDCS to prepare materials according to the needs of media and to provide them in the format the media use. The approach of the UASCS to delivering messages to various audiences has become more targeted. The MDBGS work with media has become more transparent. Briefings, press conferences and press tours to the border are organised on a regular basis.

8.4 Facilitating travellers and business

The provision of public information for travellers at border crossing points has also improved. All BCPs, both on the Moldovan and Ukrainian side, contain notice boards with national regulations on border guard and customs issues and with telephones of the hotlines of the Services. To make the customs regulations more understandable for ordinary travellers in 2009-2010 the press services of UASCS and MDCS developed modern customs information notice boards where Green Corridor rules are presented in clear and easy to read format. The new notice boards were installed at 13 BCPs along the Moldovan-Ukrainian border.

In 2007-2009 all four Services conducted a number of public awareness campaigns on the rules of border crossing. Booklets with border guard and customs information were developed and disseminated at different BCPs.

Since 2005 both MDCS and UASCS have considerably improved their communication with the business community. In 2006 the UASCS established Public Councils on the central and regional levels. The Councils consist of the representatives of businesses that are clients of the Service and provide feedback from the business community on work of the Customs Service. In 2009 the work of Public Councils was revitalised and now one of its goals is to accumulate suggestions from entrepreneurs on improvement of customs procedures, legislation and regulations. Since 2009, the MDCS has conducted fortnightly seminars with economic agents on the central and regional level aimed at providing relevant information and

learning about problems and needs of exporters and importers. Since November 2007 a special journal VAMA has been published by the MDCS with the most urgent questions connected with foreign trade and crossing the border.

All Partner Services have improved their work with communities. Since 2009, the MDBGS has organised meetings with local municipalities near border areas, focused on issues that travellers face while crossing the border. Suggestions which came up during these meetings are reflected in changes of regulations. For example, the changes in regulations concerning the mandatory stamping of passports while crossing the border are a direct result of such meetings.

In 2005 – 2010 the UASCS and UASBGS organised a number of various artistic and sports events to improve the image of the Services and to establish closer links with society.

WAY FORWARD

The EU Neighbourhood Policy, the Eastern Partnership and Partnership and Cooperation Agreements provide the framework for increased stability, security and prosperity for the EU and its neighbours, including the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine. Both countries are at the stage of negotiations of Association Agreements that will deepen their political association and economic integration with the EU. The principal objectives of the Agreements will be to draw Moldova and Ukraine closer to the EU through commitments across a range of areas. These areas will include reinforcing joint measures in migration, asylum, border management, fighting crime, expanding economic relations, and increasing cooperation in critical sectors with a direct impact on citizens' daily lives and on the business environment. Despite the progress achieved, in order to advance the mutual relationships, Moldova and Ukraine still need to introduce changes that will allow them to benefit from the extensive access to the European market as well as full visa liberalisation as a long-term perspective. To this end, the high commitment and enhanced capacity of the Customs and Border Guard Services of both countries will facilitate and speed up the implementation of the agreed policy priorities.

Effectiveness of border guard and customs control

The high priority tasks of the Services for 2011 and beyond are formulated in their strategic documents and also proceed from the obligations which both countries should follow in accordance with their international agreements.

Further development of customs legislation in both countries in accordance with Acquis Communautaire and European standards (Customs Blueprints) should be continued. Among the

core business processes to be improved are the implementation of E-customs, simplified customs procedures, Authorised Economic Operators, improvement of customs post clearance control and audit by utilising new customs control techniques, improvement of intra-agency information and documentation flow – these are all viable future objectives that will highly contribute towards the efficiency of both Customs Services. The harmonization of the Customs Codes in accordance with the Kyoto Convention and European standards will continue in both countries.

All Services should continue the improvements of their intelligence processes as a prerequisite of quality risk analysis, with added focus on the data protection issue. Implementation of wider and more targeted use of selective border control techniques is a must of any modern border guard or customs administration.

Another priority is the development of infrastructure, as well as equipment for border control. Electronic surveillance systems should be built based on the EU example (EUROSUR). Use of service dogs in border surveillance and increase of the number of dogs in border units should continue. The second line control and procurement of equipment for thorough second line examination of travel documents would further improve the effectiveness of border control.

Capacity building

Development of Quality Management System and Performance Management System with key performance indicators, creation of internal audit function, decentralisation of the man-

agement system and improvement of the decision making and communication processes are key success factors of the UASCS and MDCS in the near future.

Both Customs Services shall focus on the implementation of the WCO PICARD (Partnership in Customs Academic Research and Development) standards as their main objective.

In order to address the challenges of further implementation of the EU and international standards, the MDCS should continue development of annual training plans, increasing the professional knowledge of the customs officers and to hire full time trainers. The most important issue is to run the Chisinau Customs Training Centre based on the operational and sustainable curricula. This would allow providing permanent basic and advanced training for the MDCS officers. As regards the UASCS, strategy development and improvement of the WCO Regional Training Centre operation would lead to higher educational and performance standards.

All Partner Services should enhance cooperation with the EU Customs and Border Guard training centres by means of secondment of officers to be trained there, exchange of delegations or development of joint training courses. Continuous development of the multipliers network (train the trainers) is needed.

Border related crime prevention

The MDBGS and UASCS lack investigatory powers in criminal cases while the UASBGS competency is restricted. Nonetheless, they are keen to acquire them, and are still taking action in support of their claims. However, this requires changes in legislation. Additionally, in case the Services get the right to carry out investigative activity, corresponding curricula will have to be developed for the professional training of investigators. The MDCS rights within crime intelligence need further development.

It is suggested that all Services enhance the efficiency and operational and analytical support for their mobile units.

Customs revenue

Both Customs Services indicate further enhancement of audits after the clearance of goods as one of their main priorities. There is a pressing need for audit-based controls based on risk assessment which help trade facilitation, allow for more efficient enforcement of regulations, and improve collection of duties by customs, thus presenting a win-win situation. Such systems are a major benefit for hard pressed customs administrations, allowing them then to better target their resources on areas of risk.

Anti-corruption

Fine tuning of the legal framework and internal procedures, installing strong accountability mechanisms and strengthening the integrity mechanisms within the Partner Services are the main areas to be further addressed. The interventions in the anti-corruption domain should enable Partner Services to align with the best practices guidelines outlined in the Revised Arusha Declaration, the EC Customs Blueprints and the Guidelines for Integrated Border Management in EC External Cooperation. The three documents prescribe in unanimous manner the common areas of anti-corruption actions that should be the focus of every Customs and Border Guard Agency.

At the strategy level, all Partner Services should ensure the elaboration and implementation of common anti-corruption action plans at both national and regional levels. The principles of transparency, openness, accountability, customer orientation and predictability in delivering services should be embedded as guiding mechanisms for achieving the set objectives.

In the area of integrity building, further efforts will be needed to improve the current ethics framework and to ensure its enforceability. The new anti-corruption legislation to be adopted in Ukraine will require both UASCS and UABGS to modify the Services' documents in accordance with the new law. The compliance with the principles of accountability and avoidance of conflict of interest will require the MDBGS and UASBGS to put into effect the obligation for providing declaration of properties and income for their respective personnel. At the same time, the monitoring and control of the implementation of the present regulations for the MDCS and UASCS should be further strengthened.

Additionally, all Partner Services should improve preventive measures currently set in place. Introducing anti-corruption training for all officials entering the Partner Services is one of the measures that will have strong long-term impact in diminishing corruption and will contribute to promoting strong ethical organizational culture. Along with this, the introduction of integrity risk assessment and management tools and methodologies will further support the targeted interventions in the anti-corruption portfolio and will enable officials at managerial positions to better address and prevent corruption within respective Partner Services.

In order to limit subjective managerial decisions and thus prevent corruption, the UASCS should further streamline rotation procedures. In the case of the MDBGS, due to a lack of financial resources, at least a limited rotation system or other means of preventing corruption vulnerabilities should be implemented. The UASBGS should develop their regulation on integrity testing, thus increasing its efficiency. Furthermore, there is still room for improvement of the internal regulations of both MDCS and UASCS regarding performing duties, consulting and reporting channels, thus prescribing in detail personnel responsibilities

and eliminating so called 'grey areas' that allow corruption opportunities. Enhancing the capacity of the Internal Control Units in the Partner Services is an activity that needs to be exploited and has a potential to greatly contribute to effective implementation of anti-corruption management.

Integrated Border Management

Implementation of the newly adopted MD National IBM Strategy and UA IBM Concept, improvement of intra-, inter- and international agencies cooperation by establishment of inter-agency Joint Mobile Groups and further development of JOBCPs and joint patrolling are among the priority targets for the future.

Additionally, attention during implementation of the IBM strategy/concept should be paid to issues of protection of human rights, combating corruption, asylum and removal.

Accelerating the implementation the Joint Border Crossing Points would facilitate trade and traffic flow at the Moldovan-Ukrainian state border, enhance trust between Partner Services and contribute to combating cross-border crime and improvement of internal security of the States.

With regard to the pilot project on implementation of the joint border patrols of the MD and UA Border Guard Services, the Ukrainian-Polish example should serve to launch the project. Creation of contact points at the border with all neighbouring countries is seen as well as a useful tool in enhancing cross-border cooperation.

The Working Group on Operational Information Exchange will continue its activity in 2011 aimed at improving the information exchange at the regional and local levels, which will impact on the detection and reporting of border violations and cross-border crime.

There is room for improvement as regards domestic inter-agency and cross-border cooperation in the area of risk analysis at regional level. As the Services currently do not deal with the detection of illegal migrants inland, a cooperation mechanism between the border guards and police authorities has to be established and joint risk analysis should be introduced as a common practice. Concerning the pre-frontier picture (changes in the countries of transit and origin), a mechanism enabling collection, storing and distribution of relevant information has to be established, in cooperation with other national authorities which are competent in this area.

Demarcation of the central segment of the MD-UA border should continue in 2011. To finalise the demarcation, the JUM-CBD requires agreement on the remaining disputed sectors of the MD-UA state border, preparing the demarcation map and other demarcation documents.

Contribution to the settlement of the 'TN' conflict

There is a strong need for enhancing trade facilitation measures, while at the same time ensuring that compliance is approximating European standards. The MD Government and the MDCS should look forward to the achievement of EU/MD common objectives such as strengthening the control of commercial goods imported via the 'TN' segment of the border with Ukraine. 'TN' economic operators should be encouraged to continue to move towards legitimate trade, in the form of clearing cargo with the MDCS. Full compliance with the rules of origin of goods and the Autonomous Trade Preferences granted by the EU to Moldova, as well as other trade preferences which are part of the Free Trade Agreement, need to be guaranteed.

Efforts made by the MD Government and other stakeholders leading to the achievement of their shared goal of the full resumption of the railway traffic via 'TN' can be seen as a positive step towards the settlement process and the long term strategy concerning the reintegration of the Republic of Moldova. Leaving behind the political relevance of the railway issue, it has to be highlighted that passenger trains have the potential to generate benefits to society such as reduced highway congestion, increased safety and an option for travellers to use the train transport system instead of road. Still the full resumption of the rail traffic is the ultimate goal. The addition of on-board border control would further encourage passengers to use this rail route, so there is a need to expedite this process. The resumption of the railway cargo traffic via 'TN' would enable 'TN' economic operators to perform foreign trade, in the form of clearing cargo with the MDCS, without incurring additional costs due to the re-routing of their cargo.

Of particular attention remains the control on the internal boundary which still indicates weaknesses that affect the monitoring of migratory flows via the 'TN' region as well as the customs and fiscal security in the Republic of Moldova.

It has to be emphasised that the way forward will encounter several challenges related to the customs system and security operating in the right and left banks of the Dniester River. This could be overcome by enhancing confidence building measures and increasing communication between Chisinau and Tiraspol establishments. The implementation of a series of technical proposals in a short- mid -and long- term plan should ensure free movement of people and goods between eastern and western regions of the Republic of Moldova by the ultimate elimination of technical and administrative barriers present along the internal boundary line.

Public awareness on border management and security

In the period 2005 – 2010 the provision of public information concerning border crossing and increasing public awareness in border management and security significantly improved, but in certain areas special attention is still required.

Introduction of strategic management in the work of public relations departments helps approach relevant audiences with the right messages and through appropriate media, thus increasing to the effectiveness of public communication. In this regard, developing and adopting communications strategies by the UASBGS, UASCS and MDBGS is highly recommended.

As public relations and communications is a very dynamic and ever changing area, regular seminars or round table meetings on the latest developments of communication work for the regional and central-level press officers are recommended. As the successes of public relations are closely tied to the activity of top managers and most directly affected by them, training for the top central and regional managers on tools of public communication would be very beneficial.

A more systematic approach is needed with regards to media work. Weekly press conferences, weekly phone conversations with the media and public, regular press tours to the border and briefings by the top managers of the Services should become the standard practice for all four Services.

In provision of public information all four Partner Services should focus on using simple and clear language to explain to an ordinary traveller the rules of border crossing and customs regulations. Direct public outreach work including distribution of booklets at BCPs, airports, train stations and travel agencies, direct communication with the younger generation at schools and universities, could help raise general public awareness and contribute to building confidence and gaining the support of the population. Such public outreach campaigns are among the plans for the UASCS and UASBGS in 2011.

Availability of modern telecommunications equipment would help press services prepare materials in the format required by media, and thus increase media coverage of border-related topics.

For the UASCS and UASBGS the top priority for the next two years is preparation of public information materials on border crossing for EURO 2012. Engaging the experience of the border agencies of EU Member States that hosted big football events previously, and coordination of efforts with the press services of Poland, could considerably raise the work effectiveness in this area. In reaching foreign audiences prior to EURO 2012 the new media, social networking sites and Web 2 instruments should be used actively.



EUBAM
Odessa, 21 March 2011

ANNEX 1 - FIGURES BASED ON CBSAR

Detained individuals on the common MD-UA border

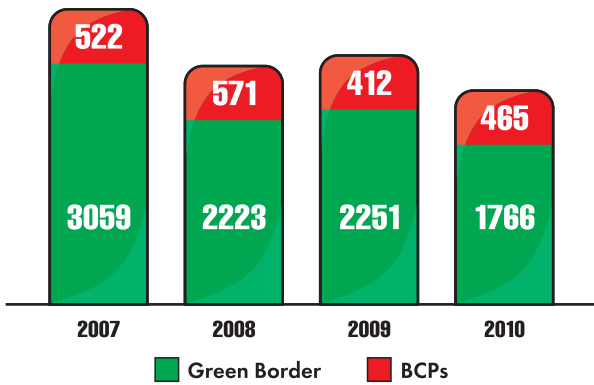


FIG. 1

Forged documents on the common MD-UA border

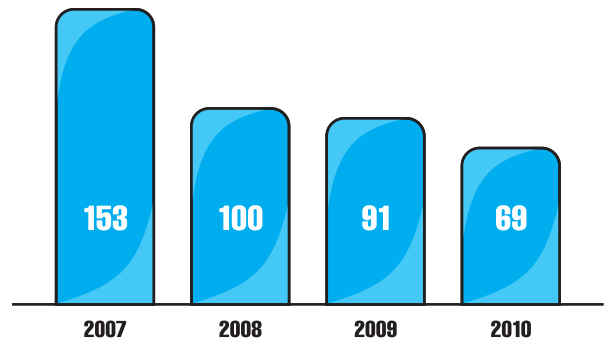


FIG. 2

Drugs seized on the common MD-UA border (kg)

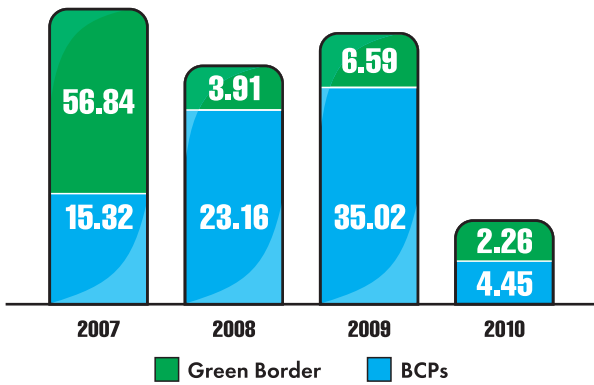


FIG. 3

Weapons seized on the MD-UA border (items)

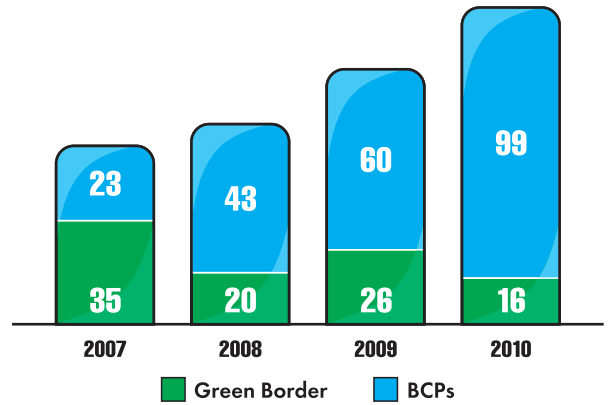


FIG. 4

Motorvehicles seized on MD-UA border

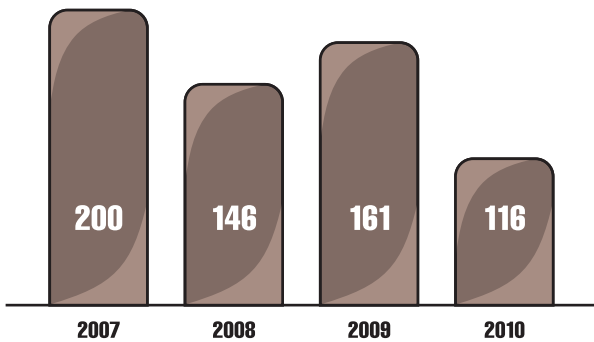


FIG. 5

Seizure of smuggled goods on the MD-UA border

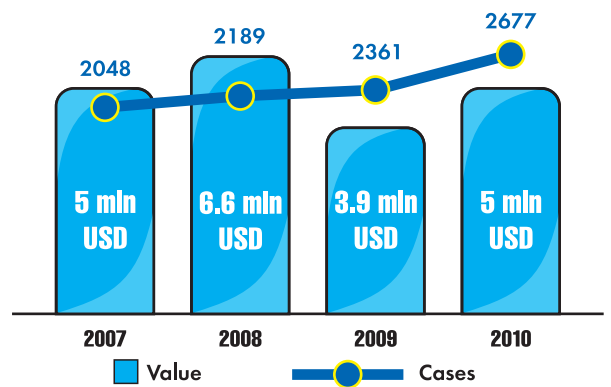
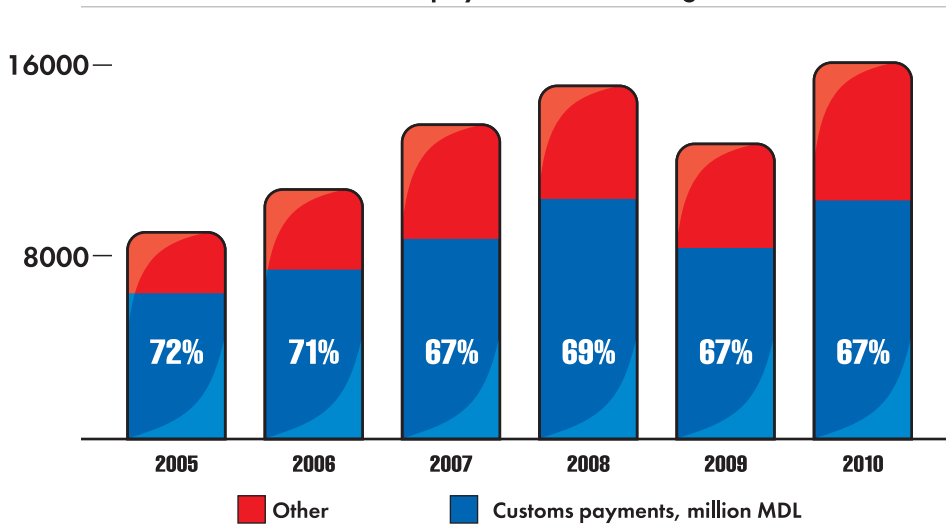


FIG. 6

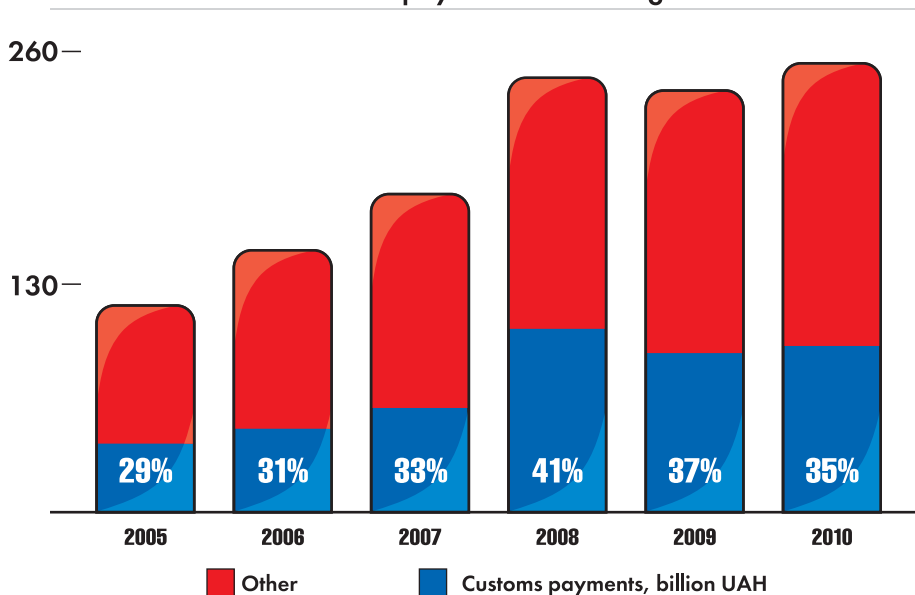
ANNEX 2 - REVENUE COLLECTION IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA AND UKRAINE

Indicators	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
State budget MD, million MDL	7,794.00	9,570.00	12,344.20	13,996.90	11,596.90	15,123.60
Customs payments, million MDL	5,647.50	6,776.00	8,331.60	9,695.80	7,715.00	9,750.30
MD Customs payments, million EUR	332.36	396.80	531.97	627.97	459.35	595.26
Other	2,146.00	2,794.00	4,012.60	4,301.10	3,881.90	5,373.30
Customs payments, %	75.50	70.80	67.50	69.30	66.50	64.50
State budget UA, billion UAH	105.30	133.50	165.90	231.70	225.30	240.00
Customs payments, billion UAH	31.00	41.20	54.10	96.00	83.10	85.90
UA Customs payments, billion EUR	4.79	5.85	7.18	8.56	7.73	8.06
Other	74.30	92.30	111.80	135.70	142.20	154.10
Customs payments, %	29.40	30.80	32.60	41.40	36.90	35.00

Customs payment to MD Budget



Customs payment to UA Budget



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ARAMS	Automated Risk Analysis and Management System
ASYCUDA	Automated System for Customs Data
ATA	A combination of French and English phrases "Admission Temporaire/Temporary Admission."
BCP	Border Crossing Point
BG	Border Guard
BSEC	Organization of Black Sea Economic Cooperation
CBSAR	Common Border Security Assessment Report
CIRCA	Communication and Information Resource Centre Administrator
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
GSP	Generalised System of Preferences
GUAM	Organization for Democracy and Economic Development (Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Moldova)
EB-RAN	Eastern Border Risk Analysis Network
EC	European Commission
ENP	European Neighbourhood Policy
ENP AP	European Neighbourhood Policy Action Plan
EU	European Union
EUBAM	European Union Border Assistance Mission to Moldova and Ukraine
EU MS	European Union Member State
EUROSUR	European External Border Surveillance System
EUSR	EU Special Representative for the Republic of Moldova
FRONTEX	European Agency for the management of operational cooperation at the external borders of the European Union Member States
HQ	Headquarters
HR	Human Resources
IBM	Integrated Border Management
ICCP	Internal Customs Control Post
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights
ISO	International Organization for Standardisation
ISO/IEC	International Organization for Standardisation/International Electrotechnical Commission
IT	Information Technology
JBCO	Joint Border Control Operation
JD	Joint Declaration
JOBCP	Jointly Operated Border Crossing Point
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
MDRW	Moldovan State Railway Administration
MoIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
OIE	Operational Information Exchange under the Brussels Protocol dated 21 November 2006
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
PAIES	Pre-Arrival Information Exchange System
PCA	Partnership and Cooperation Agreement
RFRW	Russian Federation Railways
RMS	Risk Management System
SAD	Single Administrative Document
THB	Trafficking in Human Beings
TIR	Transports Internationaux Routiers
'TN'	Transnistrian region of the Republic of Moldova
UA	Ukraine/Ukrainian
UARW	Ukrainian State Railway Administration
UASBGS	State Border Guard Service of Ukraine
UASCS	State Customs Service of Ukraine
VIN	Vehicle Identification Number
WCO	World Customs Organization
WCO GATT	World Customs Organization General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
WCO PICARD	World Customs Organization Partnership in Customs Academic Research and Development
WG	Working Group
WTO	World Trade Organization



EUROPEAN UNION BORDER ASSISTANCE MISSION TO MOLDOVA AND UKRAINE



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