



MINISTERUL PUBLIC
PARCHETUL DE PE LÂNGĂ ÎNALTA CURTE DE CASAȚIE ȘI JUSTIȚIE
Cabinet Adjunct Procuror General

Dear colleagues,

For the second time, I attend this conference and I find the discussions very challenging, due to the significant changes that occurred in the legal framework of the countries from the region.

To fit the agenda, I will summarize the topics concerning Romania's achievements and challenges in the field of organized crime, as well as we are interested in the outcome of the international cooperation activities.

- Statistically, increases of the indicators have been reported in the matter of economic and financial macro-crime, cyber-crime, trafficking in human beings, drug traffic, counterfeiting of currency.
- In 2010, the prosecutors within the Directorate for Investigating Organized Crime and Terrorism intensified their activity of investigation and fight against the illicit trafficking in risk and high-risk drugs, including drug precursors, mainly focusing on the illicit cross-border trafficking in drugs, on the small street traffic specific to the Municipality of Bucharest. On the basis of information resulting from the work carried out during 2010 and the first semester of 2011, important conclusions came out as to the limits in the cooperation of suspects with the judicial authorities, in order to discover crimes and not to engender incitement to committing offenses¹.
- One can notice the reorientation of organized crime groups to committing cyber crimes, irrespective of the fact that they had previously been involved in human trafficking or violent crimes. The explanation comes from getting higher profits from smaller amounts of risk, as criminals are no longer limited to national territory.
- The Romanian authorities, namely the Directorate for Investigating Organized Crime and Terrorism, have concluded so far a number of **five** joint investigation **teams** with

¹ See the ECHR Decision of June 1st 2010, final on September 1st 2010, in the case *Bulfinsky vs. Romania* (Request no. 28.823/04), the ECHR Decision of September 29th 2009, final on December 29th 2009, in the case *Constantin and Stoian vs. Romania*.



MINISTERUL PUBLIC
PARCHETUL DE PE LÂNGĂ ÎNALTA CURTE DE CASAȚIE ȘI JUSTIȚIE
Cabinet Adjunct Procuror General

authorities in: **France** (fighting a criminal organization for offenses of theft on the French territory – prejudice of approx. 500,000 EUR, active for 1 year, whose duration was later extended by another six months - and combating another organized group operating in the field of human trafficking), **United Kingdom** (combating a child trafficking network - "Operation Europe" – operational duration: 1 year, then extended by 6 months), **Germany** (the dismantling of a network of human trafficking) and **Bulgaria** (team established for 1 year and extended for another year so as to fight against counterfeiting of currency , drug trafficking, arms trafficking, human trafficking, fraud, etc., committed by Romanian and Bulgarian citizens).

- It is useful and necessary to correlate the international judicial cooperation with international police cooperation in the field. The requests for judicial assistance must be formulated after prior receipt of relevant information in the framework of police cooperation. For an efficient settlement of a request for international judicial assistance dealing with the freezing/confiscation of assets, it is necessary that the assets have been identified, individualized in advance, a thing which is easy to achieve in the framework of efficient international police cooperation.

Thank you.