



24th EUBAM Advisory Board Meeting

30 April 2015

EUBAM Activity Report

1 December 2014 – 15 April 2015

HIGHLIGHTS

Phase 10 of the Mission is being implemented in accordance with the Action Plan endorsed at the 21st meeting of the Advisory Board on 18 October 2013.

Since December 2014, the dominant drivers for EUBAM's activities have been:

- assisting the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine in fulfilling the requirements of the Association Agreements and related Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area they signed with the European Union in 2014;
- dealing with the impact of the wider security concerns on the movement of people and goods across the Transnistrian segment of the Moldovan-Ukrainian border;
- promoting strategic assessments and recommendations, such as the Odesa and Ilichevsk Ports Study, that are capable of yielding high-impact results on the border control and customs reform agenda;
- updating the organisation of EUBAM to better fulfill its mandate and meet the evolving requirements of partner services. The Mission expanded its expert presence at sensitive border locations and will deploy staff at a new sub-office at Pishchanka in its Kotovsk area of responsibility. In April, a Liaison Office was launched in Moldova and plans are in hand to establish a presence at Chisinau Airport;
- further empowering partners to take direct ownership of well-established activities and information products. The aim is to ensure sustainability so that partner services are able to develop national and cross-border work on their own beyond the lifespan of the Mission.



REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Cooperation with Border Police and other law-enforcement partners

Legislation on foreign citizens

In January, EUBAM assisted the Moldovan Bureau for Migration and Asylum (MDBMA) on the subject of the Moldovan Border Police's (MDBP) competences in relation to illegally resident foreign citizens and methods for improving cooperation between the Bureau and MDBP regarding the application of 'Ban Entry'¹. Unresolved issues relating to the implementation of Law No 200 on foreign citizens were considered and work will be taken forward in an inter-ministerial working group in which EUBAM will give guidance on EU best practice.

Criminal investigation

Discussions were held with the Moldovan General Prosecutor's Office and the Ministry of Justice concerning the competences of MDBP and the Moldovan Customs Service (MDCS) in relation to criminal investigations at border crossing points (BCPs) and in the 10km border zone. Following agreement with the Ministry of Justice recommendations for amendments to the Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Code were forwarded to the Ministry of Internal Affairs in April.

Cooperation with Customs

AA/DCFTA preparations

During the reporting period, the Mission assisted MDCS in its preparations to fulfil a range of customs-related commitments under the EU-Moldova Association Agreement/DCFTA (AA/DCFTA). The advice provided included: the elimination of customs duties and taxes; administrative cooperation; customs and trade facilitation, and approximation to EU customs legislation. In addition, the Mission advised on the EU system of reliefs from customs duties and the administration of tariff quotas.

Rules of origin

EUBAM supported MDCS in the smooth implementation of preferential trade arrangements with the EU, helping partners to deepen their knowledge and ensure compliance with obligations on the origin of goods.

Assistance was provided to resolve technical issues causing the rejection of some of the EUR.1 certificates² issued by Moldova. The Mission also assisted MDCS to resolve several practical challenges encountered in acceptance of EU proof of origin for imports into Moldova under the AA/DCFTA.

¹ A police measure to prohibit entry into and stay on the territory of the respective country

² EUR.1 certificates must accompany goods exported to the EU under the autonomous trade preferences scheme of which Moldova is a beneficiary



Fighting international crime

Action by Moldovan law enforcement agencies, in particular the Moldovan Intelligence and Security Service (MDISS), with the support of EUBAM, led to the closing down of an international tobacco contraband network. EUBAM brought the Moldovan agencies together with their Italian counterparts and the European Anti-fraud Office (OLAF). The information-sharing and cooperation established enabled law enforcement agencies in Italy and Germany to dismantle the network late last year. Results were made public in February. The contraband network, which was centred on a tobacco factory in Turin, made fictitious tobacco exports to Moldova as a way to avoid customs duties and taxes. The scheme is calculated to have cost the Italian budget in excess of €90mn. Twenty people involved in the contraband network were arrested. The case highlighted the value of Europe-wide cooperation against organised crime.

An illegal cigarette factory near Chisinau was raided and shut down in March in an operation organised by the General Prosecutor's Office with support from MDISS. The operation was the result of intensive cooperation between MDISS and the Prosecutor's Office, facilitated by EUBAM. This included intelligence sharing, crime analysis, collaboration and coordinated intervention. Eight arrests were made and 15 house searches conducted. Authorities seized the complete cigarette manufacturing machinery as well as 5mn counterfeit cigarettes. The investigation confirmed that counterfeit brands of cigarettes were smuggled to the EU Member States by different routes, including Ukraine.

EUBAM received a letter of appreciation from MDBP for its assistance in the investigation of the trafficking of a psychoactive substance, Subutex, from France to Moldova. As a result of the investigation, MDBP exposed a criminal network of 11 persons. The investigation is on-going in France.

International cooperation

February saw the launch of a joint EUBAM-Swedish Police project which aims to strengthen the operational capacity of the Moldovan Bureau for Migration and Asylum in preventing and combating illegal migration and trafficking in human beings through intensified cooperation between the law enforcement agencies of Moldova and Ukraine.

EUBAM continued to liaise with representatives of the US-funded Business, Regulatory, Investment and Trade Environment (BRITE) project in Chisinau to coordinate international support on risk management to the MDCS. As part of its on trade facilitation activities, BRITE has supported the MDCS to introduce the concept of post-clearance audit (the blue channel) as a way to cut down on delays in clearing goods at the border. There will be a likely need for EUBAM involvement to further develop and implement procedures for the effective operation of audit controls once the channel becomes operational.



UKRAINE

Cooperation with Border Guards

Second line checks

In January, EUBAM discussed with UASBGS South Directorate a Mission evaluation of the application of first and second line checks at border crossing points. A thorough review of legal and sublegal acts identified some weaknesses in the application of domestic legislation. Most of EUBAM's recommendations were accepted and agreement was reached that following a response from UASBGS HQ, further consideration and decisions on the way forward would be made.

Investigative powers

EUBAM recommends that the UASBGS should be given investigative powers for border-related crimes such as illegal border crossing, false travel documents, trafficking in human beings, smuggling of goods, drugs and weapons, and stolen vehicles. The Mission is working with other interested partners such as the EU Advisory Mission for Civilian Security Sector Reform Ukraine (EUAM) to support a broadening of the UASBGS's competences in this respect.

Cooperation with Customs

Ports study

In January, the major findings of EUBAM's "Odessa and Illichevsk Ports Study" were presented to media representatives, the State Fiscal Service (UASFS) and other state border control services, business organisations and other stakeholders at a launch event held at the EU Delegation premises in Kyiv. The report contains a number of far-reaching recommendations that, once implemented, would not just improve port operations but would also make a major contribution towards a transparent, modern and effective Customs Service. The event was chaired by Ambassador Jan Tombinski, Head of the EU Delegation. The Deputy Head of the State Fiscal Service of Ukraine, Anatoliy Makarenko, said that the SFS was fully committed to the report's recommendations. In April, UASFS forwarded a roadmap for implementation to EUBAM which is currently under review.

Customs reliefs

At the request of the UASFS, initial discussions on the EU system of reliefs from customs duties (EU Regulation 1186/09) were held in February to identify the support needed to achieve approximation under the Ukraine-EU AA/DCFTA. EUBAM will explain the individual cases covered by the regulation and share EU member states' guidance on implementation.



Human resource management reform

Following the signature of the AA/DCFTA, EUBAM and UASFS have been working to address jointly the implementation of specific obligations under the agreements. An issue identified as a priority is the need for comprehensive human resource management (HRM) reform. This is because the AA not only sets high integrity standards, but requires that implementing agencies have sufficient administrative capacity to meet those standards. To address these issues, a good governance expert joined the Mission in March. An introductory meeting with UASFS Director of Customs Control and Clearance Department and other key staff was held in Kyiv. A range of core governance and HRM issues were explored.

New computerised transit system

As part of its commitments under the AA/DCFTA, Ukraine is preparing to accede to the Convention on a Common Transit Procedure including the new computerised transit system (NCTS)³. With support of DG TAXUD, EUBAM has retained the necessary expertise to advise UASFS on legislative, organisational and technical arrangements for introducing common transit rules with the focus on the further implementation and use of the system.

Rules of origin

EUBAM presented to UASFS the new requirements and opportunities for Ukraine contained in EU Regulation 428/10.03.2015 which amends the rules of origin applied within the General System of Preferences and the Autonomous Trade Preferences. UASFS will need to undertake the appropriate measures for the implementation of the new regulation. Further activities will involve assisting Ukrainian Customs on the issuance of EUR.1 certificates.

Criminalisation of smuggling

Following EUBAM's recommendation to make the smuggling of goods a criminal offence in Ukraine, the Security Service informed the Mission that it had finalised draft legislation to this effect for submission to the Council of Ministers.

Fighting international crime

The real-time exchange of information between Romanian and Ukrainian customs administrations, with support from EUBAM, led to the detention of a truck transporting 15,390,000 cigarettes from Romania to the Donetsk region of Ukraine. EUBAM had suggested monitoring procedures because its illogical transportation route (Romania-Hungary-Slovakia-Poland-Lithuania-Latvia-Russia-Ukraine) made it a suspect cargo.

³ a European-wide system based upon electronic declarations and processing. It is designed to provide better management and control of Community and Common Transit.



EUROPEAN UNION BORDER ASSISTANCE MISSION TO MOLDOVA AND UKRAINE

In February, the Ukrainian Association of Producers of Tobacco Goods “UKRTYUTYUN” wrote to thank the Mission for its support in the fight against cigarette smuggling. According to the “UKRTYUTYUN”, criminal networks smuggled 4bn cigarettes from Transnistria into the EU in 2013 and 6bn cigarettes in 2014 through different routes.

EUBAM received a letter of appreciation in January from Odesa Customs House regarding EUBAM’s support within the Working Group on intellectual property rights (IPR). Using the knowledge gained through the WG’s activities, the Odesa Customs House detected several consignments of counterfeit goods in the last quarter of 2014 related to IPR infringements.

International cooperation

EUBAM agreed with the EU Advisory Mission for Civilian Security Sector Reform Ukraine (EUAM Ukraine) on joint cooperation and other activities aimed at enhancing the investigatory capabilities of the UASBGS.

In March, EUBAM took part in a videoconference organised by the EC on the introduction of the the Authorised Economic Operators (AEO) concept. It was attended in Kyiv by the UASFS, the Ministry of Finance, EU DEL UA and EUBAM and in Brussels by TAIEX and other EC representatives. The purpose was to clarify requirements and responsibilities, and to collaborate on the provision of assistance.

CROSS BORDER COOPERATION

Border demarcation

In January, the 57th meeting of the Joint Commission on the Demarcation of the Moldovan-Ukrainian border approved the work plan for 2015 and empowered the relevant working group to finalise the signed version of the final documents. According to the work plan, the agreement on the border regime should be finalised by the end of 2015. At its 26th meeting, the working group agreed that the documentation on the northern sector of the border was complete. EUBAM agreed to support the finalisation of the necessary work at the central sector of the border and to fund the printing of the documentation.

Joint border patrolling

EUBAM started an evaluation exercise which will run from February to August to monitor the implementation of the agreement on joint border patrolling, and distributed manuals on joint patrolling to the operational and central units of the MDBP and the UASBGS. The results of the evaluation exercise will enable discussions on potential improvements to cross border cooperation between partner services later this year.



EUROPEAN UNION BORDER ASSISTANCE MISSION TO MOLDOVA AND UKRAINE

Jointly operated border crossing points

The Palanca jointly operated border crossing point project, which was accepted for funding in December 2013 under the Eastern Partnership's IBM flagship initiative, was finally initiated. The crossing point is scheduled to become functional in 2017.

At partner services' request, UNDP Moldova - the implementing partner - invited EUBAM to be an observer in the project steering committee. Given the lead time to complete this long-standing project, EUBAM is considering proposing to the two parties some interim measure to ensure joint operations at an earlier stage along the lines of a practice that prevailed until 2001. This is particularly important at this time given that certain features of the Palanca – Mayaki – Udobnoye location make it vulnerable from the point of view of illicit trafficking and security.

Rail traffic

In February, EUBAM began a comprehensive evaluation of specific rules for railway border crossing points and border control checks on trains. The aim is to identify and resolve gaps in legislation and practices for cross border rail traffic. The operational phase of the exercise was completed in mid-March. MDBP and the UASBGS are aware of the need to develop, implement and monitor border control legislation in relation to the Schengen acquis and enhance their expertise in the performance of border checks on trains moving across the border. Improvements to existing practices would help reduce waiting time for trains at BCPs. This will require amendments to the existing bilateral agreement on rail traffic. Following analysis of the information provided by the exercise, recommendations to amend legislation and/or adopt more flexible practices in line with EU best practice will be provided in June.

Trade facilitation

In January, steps were taken to re-energise trade facilitation activities. Discussions were held with Moldovan and Ukrainian customs representatives to agree on what could be achieved jointly. Activities focused on the implementation of the DCFTA and trade facilitation instruments such as the Authorised Economic Operators (AEO) system and its mutual recognition. Other topics discussed with Moldova included: simplified procedures and customs debt guarantees. EUBAM presented draft guidelines for a Trade Facilitation Working Group including nationally based sub-groups on topics designed to initiate a trilateral format (EUBAM-MDCS-UASFS) of work, in particular on the mutual recognition of AEOs. Milestones in the effective implementation of the AEO system were also considered. It was established that current Ukrainian legislation does not allow for the practical implementation of AEO and steps to amend such legislation will be undertaken with EUBAM support.

Common border security assessment report (CBSAR)

In January, EUBAM participated in the annual working session on the assessment of common border security which was hosted by the MDCS. This was the first session considering information that had been exchanged electronically rather than at a meeting of the parties. Additionally, the parties sustained a greater share of costs related to the exercise. The smuggling of cigarettes, alcohol and ethanol remained the top risks at the border. Irregular migration, document fraud and facilitation of illegal border crossing were at an increased risk level. Although the number of



EUROPEAN UNION BORDER ASSISTANCE MISSION TO MOLDOVA AND UKRAINE

seizures in 2014 was low, due to the security situation the risk of smuggling of weapons, ammunition and explosives was considered a priority by both border authorities.

Trilateral security meeting

The seventh trilateral meeting between EUBAM, the Information and Security Service of the Republic of Moldova (MDISS) and the Security Service of Ukraine (SSUA) was held in the Mission's HQ. The parties agreed to step up cooperation in view of increasing risks to regional security. Joint efforts to carry out common assessments of the security threats at the MD-UA border and to tackle cross-border crime were identified as priorities during the meeting. SSUA and MDISS agreed to intensify information exchange and analysis related to the situation at the MD-UA border and adjacent territories. They also agreed to coordinate efforts to counteract smuggling, illegal migration and trafficking in human beings. Special focus was given to the prevention of smuggling of weapons and ammunitions, as well as drugs and precursors. EUBAM would offer strategic, analytical and operational support. In particular, the Mission could assist in drafting national strategies and relevant legislation on counteracting the smuggling of tobacco and other goods. Given their usefulness, participants agreed to increase the periodicity of trilateral meetings. Expert-level meetings could be convened on an *ad hoc* basis whenever necessary.

Trilateral meeting on border issues

In March, the twelfth EU-Moldova-Ukraine trilateral meeting on border issues was held in Brussels, under the chairmanship of the EEAS. Officials from the two countries as well as European Commission services and EUBAM welcomed the development on the common border, cooperation between border control services and EU assistance. Particular attention was paid to the level of border security, progress towards the implementation of the EU-Moldova and EU-Ukraine Association Agreements/DCFTAs, border demarcation, prevention and fight against corruption, and the EUBAM role in the settlement of the Transnistrian issue. During the meeting, the future of EUBAM beyond its current mandate, ending in November, was touched upon to promote harmonisation of its activities with the new challenges in Ukraine and Moldova.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

The signing of the AA/DCFTAs by Moldova and Ukraine has led to an expansion of bilateral and multilateral programmes of cooperation in both countries and this requires extra efforts to ensure exchange of information and coordination.

EUBAM participated in the Eastern European Borders Expert Meeting organised by Frontex in Warsaw in March. The participants discussed the draft of the Eastern Border Annual Risk Analysis 2015 Report. Other topics included: the impact of the EU-Moldova visa liberalisation; the effects of the crisis in Ukraine on its economic situation; border security and irregular migration; asylum intake in the EU, the abuse of legal channels, and cross border crime.

Task Force Tobacco met at EUBAM HQ with the participation of partner services, OLAF, Europol and the British custom service (Her Majesty's Revenue and



EUROPEAN UNION BORDER ASSISTANCE MISSION TO MOLDOVA AND UKRAINE

Customs). Participants shared their latest findings on regional cigarette smuggling trends and case studies on cigarette smuggling originating in Moldova and Ukraine. They also discussed relevant operational aspects of counteracting cigarette smuggling in the region.

EUBAM arranged a joint analysis session on irregular migration and trafficking in human beings (THB) with MD and UA law enforcement agencies, IOM (Chisinau and Kyiv), and Frontex. The purpose was to draw up contributions for the EUBAM's 2014 Annual Report on Irregular Migration and THB at the Moldova-Ukraine border.

EUBAM attended the twelfth meeting of the Stolen Vehicles Task Force organised by SELEC in Bucharest. The involvement of EUBAM in operation "HIT 2" in June was discussed. It will be organised in parallel with the thirteenth Joint Border Control Operation.

TRANSNISTRIA

Increased EUBAM presence at the Transnistrian segment of the MD-UA border

In response to security concerns at the Transnistrian segment of the MD-UA border, EUBAM has increased its monitoring presence and reporting capability to offer first-hand and reliable information on border issues. In December 2014, an increase of fifteen experts with additional national support staff in the Mission's field offices at Kotovsk and Kuchurhan came into effect. With additional resources in place, EUBAM is better able to monitor activities along the segment, and to provide a broader range of technical advice to partner services engaged in border control activities. This results in helping defuse tension at that segment while bringing the border and customs practices towards compliance. Additionally, a new sub-office in Pishchanka at the northern end of the Transnistrian segment is being established in order to reinforce the monitoring of the border crossing points and green border. The proposed sub-office will reduce the operational time lost in driving from Kotovsk to far-away border areas on poor roads.

Monitoring the movement of people across the Transnistrian segment of the MD-UA border

The UASBGS continued to carry out border checks and surveillance adapted to the prevailing risk degree and security situation in Ukraine. Selection for interview of foreign nationals was made on the basis of risk analysis, but second-line checks continued to be mandatory for all male citizens from Russia aged 18-60 years old. EUBAM experts' advice and monitoring ensured that tightened controls including second-line interviews were conducted in compliance with Ukrainian legislation and EU human rights standards. Advice was also given during the physical examination of means of transport for detection of concealed weapons and ammunition.



EUROPEAN UNION BORDER ASSISTANCE MISSION TO MOLDOVA AND UKRAINE

Automated exchange of border crossing data on persons and vehicles

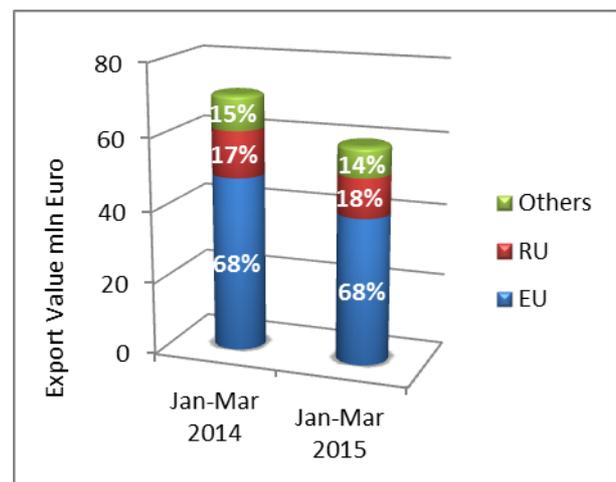
There was further progress on the proposed automated exchange of border crossing (entry/exit) data on persons and vehicles across the Moldova-Ukraine border. At meetings facilitated by EUBAM, MDBP and UASBGS agreed upon the technological modalities of the information exchange and drafted a list of hardware and software needs as well as an implementation roadmap. The draft bilateral agreement on information exchange is undergoing intra-governmental approval process.

The proposed system would be an important step-up from the previous exchange of statistical data and, if adopted, will contribute to the strengthening of national security and economic welfare. At the same time, it will reduce barriers at the administrative boundary line, ensuring freedom of movement for the population of both banks of the Dniester River.

Transnistrian external trade activity

Transnistrian businesses are entitled to the same preferential tariff treatment as all Moldovan companies when exporting goods to the EU and other international markets. The Mission's experts monitored and provided advice on the customs clearance process concerning goods exported and imported from and to Transnistria. These efforts increased awareness on the rules of origin of goods and other international obligations of the Republic of Moldova making sure they are respected at the customs posts.

As of 31 March 2015, the number of Transnistrian economic operators registered with the legitimate institutions of Moldova was 1349 (1070 on a temporary basis and 279 permanent). This was a year-on-year increase of 38%. The first quarter of 2015 (Q12015) saw a decrease in export volumes, following a reduction of activities of the main Transnistrian producers, in particular, the steel giant 'Moldovan Metallurgical Plant'. There was a corresponding decrease of 16% year-on-year in export value. Despite the substantial decrease, the market share remained unchanged, with the EU accounting for around two-thirds of Transnistrian exports.



In the same period, imports to Transnistria through the legitimate authorities in Chisinau reached €27mn, an increase of 55% year-on-year. This was mostly due to the significant reduction of imports in February 2014 following the short-lived introduction of an excise tax by Chisinau on Transnistria-imported goods.

The majority of leading Transnistrian economic operators (mostly light industry) import over 80% of their raw materials from EU countries. An exception is the



EUROPEAN UNION BORDER ASSISTANCE MISSION TO MOLDOVA AND UKRAINE

Moldovan Metallurgical Plant, which relies on Russia for the supply of raw materials, and is currently facing an acute supply problem.

EUBAM advice on facilitating the movement of goods to Transnistria

During the reporting period, certain developments affected the external trade interests of Transnistria. Since last autumn, Odesa Customs House has restricted the movement of excisable goods such as alcoholic drinks and tobacco products into Transnistria. Non-excisable goods in transit to Transnistria were again being subjected to in-depth checks and detentions at Kuchurhan and Platonove border crossing points. Moreover, on 18 March the Ukrainian Government issued Resolution # 117 which would exclude these border crossing points from the list of those allowed to clear spirit, alcoholic drinks and tobacco products. The Resolution will enter into force 45 days from the date of publication.

On the Moldovan side, the Customs Service is fining Transnistrian economic operators and carriers for the non-declaration of goods imported into Transnistria via the uncontrolled segment. In accordance with Moldovan legislation, such goods are not subject to customs duties or other taxes when imported to Transnistria. Yet, trucks or goods being imported by Transnistrian economic operators (via Chisinau-controlled territory) are being detained as a guarantee for the fines.

The consequence of these measures is that Transnistrian economic operators are facing clearance delays, restrictions on the movement of certain excisable goods and an undue financial burden. EUBAM has expressed concern over the implications of some of these actions. The Mission also advised Moldova and Ukraine on cooperation mechanisms aimed at restoring international transport corridors across Transnistria, taking into consideration the peculiarities of the central segment of the border with Ukraine. This advice is in line with the relevant provisions of the EU-Moldova and EU-Ukraine Association Agendas.

Confidence building measures / EUBAM technical initiatives

During 2014, EUBAM's ability to contribute effectively to confidence building measures between the parties to the conflict was inhibited due to the prevailing political impasse. However, following a meeting between the Head of EUBAM and the Transnistrian Political Representative, the Mission resumed its participation in the working groups and expert customs meetings with Tiraspol Customs and this offered opportunities to explore some concrete initiatives for cooperation.

In December, EUBAM attended the "5+2" Expert Working Group meeting on Road and Transport. The meeting was initiated by Tiraspol to discuss challenges faced by Transnistrian carriers in receiving or extending licenses at the License Chamber of Moldova. The two sides agreed to resume work on the registration process for Transnistrian motor vehicles, including customs clearance for imported vehicles and their taxation. Parties continued discussion on the licenses issue at the next meeting of the Expert Working Group in March and also discussed the compulsory civil liability vehicle insurance scheme in Transnistria and the promising progress on the resumption of traffic via the Gura Bicului-Bychok bridge. Lately, an agreement between the two sides was achieved on an exchange of information mechanism



EUROPEAN UNION BORDER ASSISTANCE MISSION TO MOLDOVA AND UKRAINE

which would address the sides' concerns as regards liability insurance on both banks of the river. This is along the lines of the EUBAM Technical Opinion Paper of 24 March, which suggested that Tiraspol should seek a sustainable solution based on cooperation mechanisms with Chisinau, as the recognised member of the international vehicle insurance system.

At a separate meeting with Mission experts, the Moldovan Co-chair of the Expert Working Group expressed support for the EUBAM's technical proposal on the registration of vehicles owned by Transnistrian economic operators.

Extension of the Agreement on resumption of freight trains via Transnistria

Chisinau and Tiraspol signed a protocol prolonging the agreement on resumption of full movement of freight trains via Transnistria until the end of 2016. Previous prolongations had much shorter time limits. Rail-freight was resumed in April 2012 (after a six-year suspension) with the help of a political agreement reached by the two sides and a subsequent protocol on customs control that included technical proposals developed by EUBAM.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Phase 10 covers a period of 24 months, from 1 December 2013 to 30 November 2015, with a budget amounting to € 20,690,450. By 31 March 2015, expenditures amounted to €11 923 000 representing 58% of the allotted budget.

As of 31 March 2015, EUBAM's complement is 26 contracted international staff, 70 seconded staff and 134 national staff.



EUROPEAN UNION BORDER ASSISTANCE MISSION TO MOLDOVA AND UKRAINE

BCP	Border Crossing Point
BRITE	The US funded Business Regulatory Investment and Trade Environment project
CBSAR	Common Border Security Assessment Report
DCFTA	Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area
DG DEVCO	EuropeAid Development and Cooperation Directorate-General (DG DEVCO) of the European Commission
DG TAXUD	Directorate-General for Taxation and Customs Union of the European Commission
ECM	External Coordination Meeting aimed at ensuring the implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding
EEAS	European External Action Service
EUAM	European Union Advisory Mission for Civilian Security Sector Reform to Ukraine
EUBAM	European Union Border Assistance Mission to Moldova and Ukraine
Europol	European Police Office
Frontex	European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union
HoM	Head of Mission
HQ	Headquarters
Interpol	International Criminal Police Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights
LEA	Law Enforcement Agency
MD	Republic of Moldova
MDBMA	Bureau for Migration and Asylum, Republic of Moldova
MDBP	Border Police Department of the Republic of Moldova
MDCS	Customs Service of the Republic of Moldova
MDGPI	General Police Inspectorate of the Republic of Moldova
MDGPO	MD General Prosecutor Office
MDISS	Information and Security Service of the Republic of Moldova
MDL	Moldovan Lei
MDMoIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Moldova
MoF	Ministry of Finance
NCTS	New Computerised Transit System
OLAF	European Anti-fraud Office
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
RU	Russian Federation
SELEC	Southeast European Law Enforcement Center
THB	Trafficking in Human Beings
UA	Ukraine
UASBGS	State Border Guard Service of Ukraine
UASFS	State Fiscal Service of Ukraine