

Judiciar cooperation

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Abstract: *The emergence and development cooperation international has been imposed on both events as well as the positive and negative events, trying in this way to find solutions to solve the problems of the responsiveness of a member taken in isolation. In the current stage of development of the contemporary society for international cooperation between sovereign states and equal in rights becomes so, a compelling reality, imposed by the objective needs. The principle of cooperation is today widely admitted in international relations between states, contributing to the mutual knowledge among nations. The premise of the fundamental in the development of bilateral relations international must still constitute the principle of the independence and national sovereignty.*

Keywords: *international cooperation; Eurojust; recognition decision; Europol; national legislation.*

Introduction

International cooperation on the basis of international relations, has given rise to an international community which comply with the but the principle of the independence and the sovereignty of the countries involved. It cannot be denied such special role on which this and assume to the harmonious development of the company.

The international reports and the opinions of the specialists converge to the conclusion the *growth of consumption the drug amphetaminic type* in comparison with traditional drugs, at this helping and disguised advertising by means of propaganda, who shall submit them as modern drug low-risk, while in the majority of the laws of the they are categorized as harmful substances high-risk [1]. According to an opinion expressed by the Economic and Social Council of the European Communities and in accordance with the statistics O. U.N.G.L.R., illicit drug trafficking is evaluated, at present, to 8 % of the volume of world trade.

International cooperation thus represents a way of manifestation of the member on the basis of the existence of international relations, in compliance with the principles and the independence of the national sovereignty, carried out on the basis of the agreement freely consented and the granting of mutual trust, with a view to promoting protect or of common interests.

1. The need for judicial cooperation

In accordance with Article 13 of the Law 302/2004 central authorities Romanian authorities to formulate applications in the areas covered by the titles II (extradition) and IV to VII (transfer of proceedings in criminal matters and the recognition and enforcement of judgments of the criminal and of judicial, transferring convicted persons, judicial assistance in criminal matters) of this law shall be transmitted by means of the following central authorities:

(a) the *Ministry of Justice*, if have as their object or effect the extradition and the transfer of sentenced persons or if it relates to the activity of the judgment times in phase of the execution of the judgments of the criminal proceedings;

(b) the *Prosecutor's Office of the High Court of Cassation and Justice*, if it relates to activities in the phase of research and prosecution;

(c) the *Ministry of Administration and Internal Affairs*, if it relates to the criminal record of the juridical system.

Most of the forms of cooperation require the designation of one or more *central authorities* for the transmission of applications and for the fulfilment of any specific powers. In Romania, the fact that the great majority of Member States, the *Ministry of Justice* is the central authority in the following subjects: extradition; the transfer of sentenced persons; transfer of procedures; the recognition of judgments; judicial assistance in the trial stage. For applications for judicial assistance in criminal matters of the phase of

research and prosecution the central authority is the *Prosecutor's Office of the High Court of Cassation and Justice*, but there is still and treated (as is the one with the USA), which require and in this phase the transmission of applications by the Ministry of Justice. *The Ministry of Administration and Internal Affairs* is the central authority for applications relating to the criminal record of the juridical system.

In the relationship with the EU member states, the role of the Ministry of Justice, that the central authority in the field of judicial cooperation in criminal matters is changed, the main task and therefore **to assist and support**, including by means of national points of contact for legal Network European Union (EJN/EJN) pin directly between judicial authorities and those of the EU member states, unlike the powers of the central authority in the relationship with the member countries of the EU, which include, inter alia, to carry out the international regularly (as the guardian of the treaties signed by Romania in this matter) and sending/receiving applications.

Of course, and in the relationship with the EU member states for certain forms of cooperation (transferring convicted persons, cross-border surveillance, the pursuit of the cross-border), the central authority - The Ministry of Justice or the Prosecutor's Office of the High Court of Cassation and Justice, as the case may be, shall retain the role of the current. At the same time, a **database** on the terms of office of the European Communities of the arrest is created at the level of the Ministry of Justice, which the judicial authorities of the Romanian or the issuing of enforcement shall to communicate to it all of the terms of office of the European Communities of arrest warrants issued or executed.

In Romania has been established the *Regional Center of the initiative of Cooperation in South Eastern Europe* for Combating Trans-border Crime (SECI) [2]. Among the objectives of the Center include:

- *the development of the working relationship inter-institutional* within the SECI Center between and within the participating States;
- *cooperation through via the liaison officers* to identify, prevention, investigation and combating of off border crime through the exchange of information and documents;
- *support for the customs investigations and criminal* on the cross-border crime in progress;
- *identification of the study and the formulation of proposals* relating to the problems which influence the quality of cooperation in the enforcement of the law in the region;
- *the coordination* of the ICPO-INTERPOL and the World Customs Organization [3];

The date of 1 December 2000 was set up the *National Point Focal Spot* as the direction subordinated to the central apparatus of the Ministry of Administration and Internal Affairs in Romania, the object or activity being ensuring operational cooperation between the structures in charge with domain from the Ministry of Administration and Internal Affairs and the Ministry of Public Finance - The National Customs Authority and the corresponding agencies of the member participating in the SECI Center [3].

The concern for the problem of international crime belonged to and belongs to not only a majority of Member, but also some important international organizations such as: *The Company United States Nations* (now O.N.U.), *the International Criminal Police* (currently INTERPOL) and the *Council of Europe* [4].

The idea of cooperation in the field of activity of the judicial police has formed at the beginning the subject of concerns sporadic and isolated, materialized in some understanding by character on a bilateral basis. In 1914 took place in *Monaco* a *First International Congress of the judicial police*, having as main object problem the collection of documents relating to the identification of the offenders, facilities to be provided international researches and the procedure for the extradition.

In 1923, at the *Congress of the international police from Vienna* was constituted by an international commission of criminal police, whose works were carried out since then up to the Second World War. The Commission shall be the origins of *the International Criminal Police Organization INTERPOL*, which was established in 1956, having its registered office in Paris. The Interpol has the following: a general meeting, an Executive Committee, a general secretariat, central offices national and advisers. In each member country of the Interpol there is the central office of national.

The contribution of the United Nations Organization and the Council of Europe in the fight against crime is not limited only to the drafting of Conventions, Protocols or agreements, these visions and resolutions, guidelines and recommendations laying down common directions of action in the field, they completed with the joint declaration of the heads of state and government.

The role of the coordinators of the cooperation in the south-east of Europe is met by several organizations among which the Council of Europe, SECI, OSCE, UNICEF, the Stability Pact for South - Eastern Europe by the Task Force on trafficking in human beings.

The cooperation shall be carried out not only through the Interpol but also by *ENFOPOL* (for the central and east European), by *the national authorities* in Italy, as well as by the programs of institutional strengthening ties to the strategic partnership between Romania and USA (starting with the year 1998).

A specific form of cooperation between Member for the suppression of certain categories of offenses shall be carried out by the establishment of international courts, because the most serious crimes against humanity. Such has been set up:

- *the Military Court in Nürnberg* for the trails for war crimes in Europe;
- *the Military Court in Tokyo* for the crimes in Asia;
- *the International Criminal Tribunal* [5], with headquarters in the *Hague court* whose jurisdiction is limited to acts committed in the former Yugoslavia, from 1991 and shall relate to the four categories of crimes: serious violations of the provisions of the Geneva conventions in 1949, violations of laws and the practice of the war crimes of genocide and crimes against humanity [6];
- *the International Court for Rwanda* [7], with its headquarters in Arusha (Tanzania), in whose jurisdiction shall enter judgment of the crime of genocide, crimes against humanity and the breakings of the Geneva Conventions, committed by Rwandese in neighboring countries [8];
- *the International Criminal Court*, founded on 17 July 1988 in Rome by which it has been established the Statute of the International Criminal Court [9], with its seat in The Hague, the court and may exercise the functions within the territory of any single State Party, in its competence entering: the crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and crime of aggression.

In the context of the hill third pillar of the EU (international cooperation in criminal matters), operate 3 agencies:

The College of a European Police Office (CEPOL) is intended to support the formation of the cross-border of senior officers in the police by improving and strengthening cooperation between the institutes and national organizations in the industry. CEPOL shall also to support and develop a European approach integrated cross-border problems faced by the Member States in the following areas: fight against crime, crime prevention, the maintenance of law and public order and public security.

At the EU level there are two authorized institutions in the field of international cooperation and in particular: *Europol* and *Eurojust*.

A contribution in respect of international cooperation has been brought by the *Council of Europe* [10], under the aegis of which have been taken up at present over 160 of agreements, as well as numerous recommendations by the amount of which shall be determined by common actions in the fields: economic, social, cultural, scientific, legal and administrative and shall be regulated, among other things, a system of coordination between the European states in the fight against crime [11].

Eurojust [12], has been created by the *decision of the EU Council of 28 February 2002 No 2002/187/JHA* OJE (L 63/1, 6.3.2002, amended by Decision of the Council of 18 June 2003 No2003/659/JHA OJE (L 245/44, 29.9.2003). With effect from 1 March 2001, for which they work is provisionally located in Brussels and in December 2002 has moved to the Hague.

Eurojust is the European parliament that has the *role to intensify cooperation and coordination of judicial proceedings* between Member States through the adoption of structural measures at European Union level in order to facilitate the coordination of the best practices of actions in the investigation and the impeachment of the suspects in the territories of the Member States, while fully respecting the fundamental rights and freedoms. The main objectives are:

- to *stimulate the* coordination between the competent authorities of the Member States in investigating and impeachment in the Member States;
- *improving* coordination between the competent authorities of the Member States, in particular to facilitate the assistance of mutual laws and the implementation of applications for extradition;
- to *support* the competent authorities of the Member States in order to maximize the investigations and impeachment;

Eurojust is composed at this time of 27 national representatives (prosecutors or judges with experience), one from each Member State. College of *Eurojust* are part 27 members, national each EU member state being and one representative. National members are prosecutors or judges with experience; some national members are supported by deputies or assistants.

Eurojust (European for judicial cooperation) is a new body of the European Union set up with a view to increase the efficiency of the appropriate authorities of the Member States when confronted with serious cross-border crimes and with organized crime. Eurojust stimulates and improves the coordination of research and of the judiciary prosecutions and shall assist Member States in order to improve research and judicial prosecutions carried out by them.

Eurojust plays a *unique role* by the fact that it is a new standing body in the field of law the European Parliament. Its mission is to support the development of cooperation on a large scale at European level in connection with criminal cases. This means that Eurojust is a dialog partner of the key of the institutions of the European Communities, such as the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission.

In the doctrine of the legal person shall specify that Europol and Eurojust represents *the third pillar* in the framework of cooperation police and judicial cooperation in criminal matters. Europol and Eurojust are decentralized bodies of the EU. Eurojust and Europol signed an agreement of the close cooperation on 9 June 2004.

By *Law No 58 of 22 March 2006* [13], Romania has ratified the Agreement on cooperation between Romania and Eurojust, signed at Brussels on 2 December 2005, and for the regulation of measures relating to the representation of Romania in the Eurojust. The conclusion of this Agreement constitutes one of the measures provided for in the action plan to implement the strategy for reform of the justice system. The cooperation between Romania and Eurojust started in 2002, by solving some cases the complex of transnational crime on drug and flesh traffic.

The purpose of the Agreement consists in the strengthening of cooperation between Romania and Eurojust with a view to combating serious infringements transnational (international). The competent authority in Romania in order to achieve the objectives of the Agreement is the Public Ministry Roman, represented by the Prosecutor's Office of the High Court of Cassation and Justice.

In order to facilitate cooperation laid down by the Agreement Romania may appoint a *magistrate* to Eurojust. The magistrates of the connection is a prosecutor in accordance with the Romanian law. The magistrates of the connection may have an assistant, which it may replace when necessary. The term of office is for 3 years with the possibility of the reinvestment once.

Romania shall inform Eurojust on the nature and duration of the powers of the judicial authorities of a magistrate on the national territory, in order to carry out its duties in accordance with the aims of the Agreement. Romania lays down the powers of the magistrate of connection in order to carry out its work in contact with the foreign authorities. Eurojust take all the necessary measures for the promotion of acceptance and the recognition of such powers conferred. The service of the magistrate of connection are inviolable by Eurojust.

The magistrate, the assistant and other persons in the Romanian Prosecutor, including the point of contact with Eurojust, may participate in the meetings of the operational and strategic, at the invitation of the President of the College and with the approval of the members of the national officials concerned.

The members of the national their assistants, the director of the administrative and staff of Eurojust may also participate in meetings organized by the magistrate in the connection or courts in Romania, including the point of contact.

Romania shall notify Eurojust at the latest at the time of the transfer of information for the purpose of providing information and any restrictions on its use. This may include possible access restrictions on the transmission to the competent authorities of the Member States and conditions for clearing or destruction. Notification may also be made at a later stage, when, after the transfer, there is a need to the imposition of restrictions.

Eurojust does not communicate any information supplied by Romania of a third State or body, without consent of Romania and without taking the safety measures to be taken. Eurojust shall keep a register of the data of which it is notified in Romania on the basis of the Agreement.

Eurojust shall notify the Romania at the time of the transfer of information or before the purpose of providing information and any restrictions for the use of her. This also includes access restrictions, restrictions for transmission to the competent authorities of the Member States and the conditions for deletion or destruction. Notification may also be done at a later stage when, after the transfer, there is a need to the imposition of restrictions. Romania does not communicate any information supplied by Eurojust to any other third State or body, without consent of the members of the national officials concerned and without taking the safety measures to be taken. Romania shall keep a register of the data provided by Eurojust on the basis of this Agreement.

2. Data security

Eurojust shall ensure that personal data received are protected against accidental destruction or breach of the law, accidental loss or unauthorized disclosure, amendment and access or any other unauthorized forms of processing in accordance with Article 22 of Decision Eurojust. Appropriate technical and organizational arrangements provided for by the rules of procedure of Eurojust and of any other document relevant, shall be applicable to information supplied by Romania.

Romania shall ensure that personal data received are protected against accidental destruction or breach of the law, accidental loss or unauthorized disclosure, amendment and access or any other unauthorized forms of processing in accordance with Article 22 of Council Decision (Eurojust). Romania will take the technical and organizational measures to protect your data, at least to a level equivalent to that afforded by Eurojust.

At the request of the contact point for Eurojust or a magistrate and under its responsibility, Eurojust, in accordance with the decision of Eurojust and its rules of procedure, corrects, blocking or delete the personal data provided to Romania if they are incorrect or incomplete or the use or store them contrary to this Agreement. Eurojust confirm Romania corrected, lock (coding) or deleting data.

When Eurojust finds that personal data transmitted to Romania are incorrect or incomplete or if the use or store them contrary to the agreement or decision Eurojust, request the contact point with Eurojust or a magistrate to take the necessary measures to correct the coda, or delete information. Romania confirms Eurojust corrected, coding and deletion. In such cases, all suppliers and recipients of such information shall be notified immediately. In accordance with the rules applicable to them, the recipients of the adjusted, coding or delete such information in their own systems.

Romania apply the principles for the correction, coding and deletion of personal data provided by Eurojust, at least equivalent to the principles laid down in Article 20 of Decision Eurojust and in the Rules of Procedure of Eurojust for data protection.

Romania responsible in accordance with the national law of the injury caused to a person as a result of errors in fact or judicial authorities in the exchange of data with Eurojust. Romania does not invoke in its defense that Eurojust has sent the inappropriate data, in order to win his responsibility, in accordance with the national legislation in relation to an injured party.

If errors occur as a matter of fact or judicial authorities as a result of data erroneously communicated or as a result of failure to meet the obligations of manslaughter Eurojust or of a Member State of the European Union or other third State or body, Eurojust is held to cover, on request, the sums paid out as well as the damages, except in the case when the data have been used in breach of the Agreement. These provisions shall also apply in cases where the errors occur as a matter of fact or judicial authorities of the Eurojust or of a Member State of the European Union or other third State or body which have not fulfilled their obligations.

3. The agreements

The agreement may be denounced by any of the Parties with a prior notification of 3 months. In the event of withdrawal, the Parties shall agree for continued use and storage of information which has already been communicated between them. If no agreement is reached, whichever of the two parties is entitled to request the deletion of information communicated.

The agreement may be modified at any time by consensus between the Parties at any time, in accordance with the formalities of internal each. The Parties shall consult with regard to amendments to it, at the request of either of them.

Europol (The European Police Office). The idea of a European Police Office was launched for the first time on the occasion of the Luxembourg European Council of 28 and 29 June 1991. The then she was in view of the establishment of a new body to provide the framework for the development of the organs of the police authorities of the Member States of the Union for the prevention and combating of the international regulation of organized crime, including terrorism and drug trafficking. The Convention by which have laid the foundations of the Europol was signed in July 1995 and entered into force on 1 October 1998.

Europol has been initiate in 1992 and aims to support the EU Member States to cooperate more closely and more effectively in preventing and combating organized crime at international level, in

particular: the drug traffic, networks of immigrants, traffic of vehicles, the traffic of human beings, including child pornography, counterfeiting of money and other forms of payment, traffic of radioactive substances and nuclear, terrorism. The activities in this respect are:

- to facilitate the exchange of information between the relevant bodies for the implementation of the law at the national level;

- the preparation of operational reviews and reports;

- providing expertise and technical support necessary for the investigations and operations;

By coordinating the activity of the various police service national, Interpol not intervene directly, as it does not have a service the operative event. Its intervention takes place at the request of central offices national and shall be carried out by the dissemination to other national offices in the countries affiliated undertakings of schedules for individuals search, whose safe mode is not yet known [14]. Field of activity of the Interpol is limited to a criminal [15]. The activity of the Interpol has not only a character trial, but also one newsletter, published monthly tables on illicit traffic of narcotic drugs and statistics criminal activities.

Europol shall be responsible to the Council for Justice and Home Affairs. The staff or include representatives of the national bodies for the implementation of the law (police, customs authorities, etc.).

To realizing the faster police cooperation, as it is defined in Title VI of the Treaty on European Union, in January 1994 was founded *the Europol Drugs*. The main purpose of this unit was the fight against drug trafficking and of the activities of money laundering associated with it.

Subsequently, the mandate has been extended to include measures to combat trafficking in radioactive substances and the nuclear power station, of the networks of clandestine immigration, illicit traffic cars and money laundering from such offenses. Later, to all this was added and combating trafficking in human beings. The European Police Office, who was to take over the activities of the Europol Drugs, has become operational from 1 July 1999. Europol, with headquarters in The Hague, operating in these same areas and, as from 1 January 1999, is competent and in the fight against terrorism and forgery of money.

The Treaty of Amsterdam Europol gives a series of tasks:

- *coordination and implementation of the investigations of specific* measures undertaken by the authorities of the Member States,

- *the development of a competent authorities the specialty*, in order to help the Member States in their investigations in the field of organized crime,

- *the establishment of contacts with the prosecutors and the investigators* specialized in the fight against organized crime.

As a member state of the EU, located at the external borders of the European Union, Romania advocates for the total involvement of all the Member States in the Programs/plans of action which aims at a integrated management of the external borders of the EU.

These measures must be accompanied by a better cooperation between national police, Europol and Eurojust. At the same time, in order to benefit fully from the advantages of the arrest warrant issued to the European Parliament, the representatives of Romania to the Convention for the future of Europe considers that it is necessary to transpose into national legislation, as exactly as possible, the relevant acquis communitary.

Groups of European countries have had separate meetings on the theme of the adoption of agreements in the area of Antiterrorism, the fight against drug trafficking and illegal migration, starting with the eighties, complementary to the legislative framework of the European Union.

The trend for the conclusion of agreements multi party has accelerated the overall efforts to fight against terrorism and so have the legislative initiatives separated have contributed, in the end, at improving the EU legislation in this field.

An example, in support of the above, is "*Prum Treaty*" signed by the seven countries of EU states in the year 2005, in order to develop the exchange of information in order to provide for cooperation in areas such as the traffic of the border, illegal migration, making and operations to police forces deployed in common. On the basis of a proposal by the European Commission in December 2006, "Prum" was adopted as the law European Union in June, the same year. "Treaty Prum" has been concluded between Belgium, the signal Germany, Spain, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Austria.

An agreement similar to the work and between the Benelux countries (Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg) and Germany, but at the same time, many other member states do not have concluded

agreements similar. The instruments of European policies of internal security and their implications on protecting the information and personal life of citizens have rapidly developed after the terrorist attacks in Madrid on March 2004. The newsletter of the Schengen space has evolved from the functions of its initial, basic data about the transit of borders in Europe, at a powerful instrument of investigation. The database was supplied with complete information, this being in connection permanent information with the police forces, troops of the border police and the customs authorities.

At the beginning of the years '80, started, at European level, a discussion about the importance of the term "freedom of movement". After lengthy discussions, France, Luxembourg, Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands have decided to create an area without internal frontiers. The Agreement between these States has been signed on 14 June 1985, in the Schengen States in Luxembourg. Then followed the signing of the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement, on 19 June 1990. At the time of entry into force in the year 1995, it has eliminated the checks at the internal frontiers of the signatory and has created a single external border, where checks shall be conducted in accordance with a set of clear rules. There have also been laid down common rules in the field of visas, migrated ie, asylum, and measures relating to the police cooperation, judicial or incurred.

Among the most important measures adopted by the Schengen States have been: abolition of checks at internal borders and the establishment of a set of rules for the crossing of external borders; the separation of passenger flows in ports and airports; harmonize the rules relating to the conditions for granting of visas; the establishment of rules for the asylum-seekers; the introduction of the rules relating to the supervision and cross-border tracking for the police forces of the Schengen States; strengthen judicial cooperation by means of a system quickly for extradition and implementation of the decisions of the Convention) (you; creation of the Schengen Information System.

All these measures, together with the Schengen Agreement, the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement, decisions and declarations adopted by the ca- by the Schengen Executive Committee established in 1990, together with the protocols and the agreements on the accession who have followed constitute the Schengen acquis. Initially, the Schengen acquis has not been part of the Community legislative This has changed but once with the signing of the Treaty of Amsterdam on 2 October 1997, entered into force on 1 May 1999.

A Protocol attached to the Treaty of Amsterdam incorporates the Schengen acquis in the framework of the legislative and institutional framework of the European Union. From that moment on, the Schengen acquis is part of Community legislation. Also as a production order International Institute, in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of Amsterdam, The EU Council took the place of the Schengen Executive Committee established by the Schengen Agreement and with effect from 1 May 1999, the Schengen Secretariat has been incorporated within the General Secretariat of the Council. New working groups have been created in order to assist the Council in the activities. Europol has evolved in a manner correspondences nature. From a modest beginning, as unit specialized in the fight against drugs, has turned into a pan-European organization by the police.

Europol is the organization that is in charge of the enforcement of the law and in the framework of the European Union and that operates with the information relating to the crime. Its objective is to enhance the effectiveness and the cooperation of the competent authorities of the Member States with respect to the prevention and combating forms of serious international crime and organized by terrorism. Europol shall have the mission to make a significant contribution to the action by the European Union for the implementation of the law against organized crime and terrorism, focusing and efforts on the criminal organizations.

The establishment of Europol has been agreed upon by the Treaty of Maastricht Treaty on European Union, on 7 February 1992. Having its registered office at the Hague in the Netherlands, Europol has begun to work on 3 January 1994 under the name of the Europol Drugs (EDU), its actions being limited to the fight against drugs. Gradually, were added and other major areas of crime.

With effect from 1 January, the mandate of Europol has expanded to include all forms of serious crime admitted as they are listed in the Annex to the Europol Convention. Europol Convention has been ratified by all Member States and entered into force on 1 October 1998. Following the adoption of the more decisions for legal nature with regard to the Convention, Europol has begun to carry out all work on 1 July 1999.

Europol shall assist the activities for the implementation of the law carried out by the Member States, directed in particular against: illegal trafficking in narcotic drugs; illegal networks of immigration; terrorism;

forgery of money (spoofing euro) and other means of payment; trafficking in human beings, including child pornography; illegal trade in vehicles; money laundering. The European officials admitted that the transformations made in the plan policies, the institutions and the security of the instruments adopted by the EU and those which are in a rapid process of adaptation to the new challenges of the contemporary world is without prejudice to the personal freedoms. But at the same time improving the security measures at European level and achieving a more secure environment justify fully certain shortcomings caused "freedom of movement".

Europol is the European Organization for the implementation of the law which has as its chief aim *improve the cooperation of the competent authorities* of the Member States with a view to preventing and combating terrorism, unlawful drug trafficking and other forms of organized crime. The winning project institutional for the setting up of the National Unit Europol has been made up of two components:

The setting up of the National Unit Europol, in accordance with the standards of the European Union and ensuring the cooperation of the inter-institutional at national and international level. In August 2004 it has established a digital link with Europol headquarters in The Hague, Netherlands, as a result the Government of Romania has sent a liaison officer from the Romanian police in the Hague.

The Romanian legislation has been reviewed and, in general, this was considered to be in accordance with the regulations of Europol. However, has been made and improvements. In the framework of the laws of the recently adopted relating to the national supervisory authority conferred on him the strong position and stand-alone requested, among other things, the regulations of Europol. The national unit EUROPOL is now part of the new Center for International Police Cooperation. The terms of reference for the National Unit Europol have made the merging organizations international police to become apparent and necessary. This Center can be considered to be a major step forward for the exchange of information at the international level.

Given that the activities regarding the organized crime at the international level not stopping at national borders, Europol and improved cooperation on the enforcement of the law on international agreements of negotiation of bilateral operative or strategic with other States and international organizations, as follows: Bulgaria, Columbia, the European Central Bank, the European Commission, including the office of the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF), Eurojust, the European Monitoring Center for Drugs and Drug Addiction, Iceland, Interpol, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey United States of America, the UN Office on Drugs and criminality, the World Customs Organization, Romania and Russia.

Conclusions

The principle of cooperation is today widely admitted in international relations between states, contributing to the mutual knowledge among nations. The premise of the fundamental in the development of bilateral relations international must still constitute the principle of the independence and national sovereignty.

International cooperation thus represents a way of manifestation of the member on the basis of the existence of international relations, in compliance with the principles and the independence of the national sovereignty, carried out on the basis of the agreement freely consented and the granting of mutual trust, with a view to promoting protect or of common interests.

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