



# **THE PROMO-LEX OPINION**

**in the context of the Police Reform and the  
Community Police Activity on the rationality and  
the opportunity to restore the work of the district  
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#### *Summary*

The Prime Minister of the Republic of Moldova, Ion Chicu, came up with the initiative to restore the institute of district police officers in every locality, but the “2011–2012 police reform eliminated this institute”. Also, the Prime Minister came up with the proposal to substantially increase the salary of district police officers as well as to provide them with the necessary equipment.

Moreover, this issue was also included on the agenda of the Supreme Security Council, after which Igor Dodon, the President of the Republic of Moldova, underlined the fact that the Government of the Republic of Moldova looks into the possibility to increase the number of district police officers for the purposes of prevention of crimes and offences.

The Promo-LEX Association, as institution for monitoring the Police Reform thereof, considered it necessary to react to these initiatives with a view to preventing any possible activities, which it regards as contrary to the police modernization vector, rolled out in a consistent fashion by the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) throughout the past years. In this context, Promo-LEX notes that during the period from 2016 to 2019 (the Police Development Strategy implementation period) the number of police precincts was reduced from 205 to 173, their infrastructure being outdated. Of the total number, 45% required major repairs or even physical relocation, whilst 41% required cosmetic repairs.

In addition to the strategic documents approved in 2016, which are expected to be finalised at the end of this year, during the period from 2016 to 2019 both the GPI and the MIA, as well as the Government of the Republic of Moldova have approved legal acts by which the authorities implicitly validated the optimization of the work of police precincts under the single management of a head of the police precinct according to the principle of specialization, “the activity of employees in the serviced administrative territories by attaching them to a certain locality (police post), this being an obsolete practice, which no longer corresponds to the present evolution of the society”.

The Promo-LEX Association states that all subsequent actions targeting both the community police and the work of district police officers, such as modernisation and renovation of police precincts, providing both the police precincts and district police officers with official vehicles as well as other equipment necessary for the conduct of their service activity, approval of the legal framework on the work of district police officers have been carried out in accordance with the aforementioned principle as well as on the basis of strategic documents adopted by public authorities.

Given that financial, human, material resources have been invested therein by state institutions as well as by donors, the Promo-LEX Association finds that the initiative of restoring both the police precincts and the work of the district police officer in every locality is capable of changing and diverting the course of the implementation of the Community Police Activity, leading to the non-capitalization and

waste of the financial resources allocated in the last years as well as wiping out the efforts already made for the police reform. A collateral effect of the failure to implement the Police Reform could also be the decrease of the credibility of citizens as well as external development partners towards the central public authorities of the Republic of Moldova.

Furthermore, we reveal that during the last four years, 8%-15% of the posts in the GPI remained vacant, while for the period from 2019 to 2020 moratoriums have been instituted or extended on 15% of the maximum number of employees in the MIA. In this context, we believe that both the Executive, and the Supreme Security Council should have also considered the impact of failure to fill the vacancies for a continuous period of at least two years and take responsibility for the effects thereof on the good administration of the areas in management. Moreover, we consider it irresponsible for the government to set up and extend the moratorium when it intends to carry out reforms, with commitments to development partners.

On the same lines, we welcome the initiative to substantially increase the salary of the district police officers as well as to provide them with the necessary equipment, but the same financial and material benefits must be offered to all police employees, not just to a certain specialization. However, as long as moratoriums are being established by the State Policy on vacant positions and no efforts are made to fill them, the efforts to increase the salary and provide the district police officers with the necessary equipment will not have the effect of providing quality services and prompt response to citizens' referrals.

***Promo-LEX concludes that restoring the work of the district police officer in every locality can only be achieved following the fulfillment of the commitments made in good faith under the strategic documents adopted by the central public authorities. Only afterwards, after a thorough analysis of the existing state, of the efforts made in view of the reform, of the investments already made and the costs that will be incurred, it may be decided to consolidate the community police institution or, as the case may be, to restore the institute of the district police officer in every locality or develop any other police services. However, drawing on the powers of the MIA and the GPI to periodically adjust the police structures in relation to the trends of the criminal phenomenon, we tend to believe that the generic statements of the country leadership on appointing one district police officer in every locality, mean, in fact, the recognition of the error when adopting the moratorium for the recruitment of about 2684 persons within the apparatus of the MIA and all its subordinate institutions as well as the urgent need to fill, especially the number of district officers.***

## **I. Context**

On January 15<sup>th</sup>, 2020, the Prime Minister Ion Chicu, during the government meeting, stressed the need to restore the institute of district police officers<sup>1</sup>, while on January 20<sup>th</sup>, 2020, in the joint meeting attended also by both the President of the country and the President of the Parliament, declared the following: *"The Police Reform carried out during the period from 2011 to 2012 has eliminated this Institute. Nobody interacts directly with the citizens now. We are going to restore in every locality, the work of the district police officer who will know each citizen personally, his/her social status and identity. We will substantially increase the salary of the district police officer and provide them with the necessary equipment"*<sup>2</sup>.

Moreover, this issue was also included on the agenda of the Supreme Security Council<sup>3</sup>, after which Igor Dodon, the President of the Republic of Moldova, underlined the fact that the Government of the

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<sup>1</sup> <https://bit.ly/2tFNOgL>

<sup>2</sup> <https://bit.ly/2GdZ3jm>

<sup>3</sup> <https://bit.ly/2U7grhN>

Republic of Moldova looks into the possibility to increase the number of district police officers for the purposes of prevention of crimes and offences.

In this context, the Promo-LEX Association recalls that on May 12<sup>th</sup>, 2016, the Government of the Republic of Moldova approved the Decision no. 587 for the approval of the Police Development Strategy for the years 2016-2020 and the Action Plan for its implementation<sup>4</sup>. In that same year, the EU Delegation and the Government of the Republic of Moldova signed a financing agreement for the “Support for police reform”.

Both documents include activities of reorganization and regionalization of some Police structures and periodic adjustment of the Police structures in relation to the evolution of European standards and the trends of the criminal phenomenon. In addition, the documents contain activities for the implementation of the Community Police Concept, including clearly establishing the district officers’ competencies<sup>5</sup>, strengthening the communication skills of the district officers, developing the infrastructure of the police sectors according to the relevant standards.

Furthermore, according to the Concept for the community policing activity approved on January 30<sup>th</sup>, 2018<sup>6</sup>, the Police of the Republic of Moldova, created immediately after 1990, inherited a hierarchical, pyramidal, centralized organization model, within a military structure with strict rules. This type of organization and functioning, in which most of the decisions were taken at central level and transmitted in the territory for the enforcement thereof, did not allow the activity of the Police to be adapted to the specificities and needs of each community. The process of Police reform was initiated by the Concept of reforming of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) and its subordinated and decentralized units, approved on December 6<sup>th</sup>, 2010. One of the principles of the reform undertaken by the aforementioned Ministry is **the principle of decentralisation**, which aims to create optimal conditions for involving local communities and public authorities in activities related to maintaining public order by implementing community policing activity and the principle of institutional cooperation.

## ***II. The administrative-territorial organization of the country and the existing territorial subdivisions of the Police***

Pursuant to art. 15, para. (1)-(6) of the **Law on Police Activity and Police Officer Status**, the Police is organized into Police territorial subdivisions – units with legal personality, having territorial jurisdiction corresponding to the administrative-territorial division of the country, subordinated to the General Police Inspectorate (GPI), being located and operating in the territory of the administrative-territorial unit. Police inspectorates, stations and services are organized and functioning within the Police Divisions in line with the administrative-territorial organization of the municipality, according to the geographical extent of the territory, the population, the number and the importance of the economic and social objectives. Police inspectorates are organized and functioning in both municipalities and districts, while police stations are organized and functioning in villages (communes) being assigned to municipal, local and district police inspectorates.

According to sections 21-23 of the **Government Decision no. 547 as of 12.11.2019, police precincts shall be organized and operate within the police inspectorates**, in order to efficiently organize specific activities in the territory, to ensure the increased presence of the Police, accessibility, prompt and timely reaction to all criminal manifestations, to provide services that would cover the whole spectrum of police functions – from prevention to disclosure, disposal, investigation of criminal offences and prosecution of offenders. These represent lower units of the Police, which can be created

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<sup>4</sup> Government Decision no. 587 as of 12.05.2016 for the approval of the Police Development Strategy for the years 2016-2020 and the Action Plan for its implementation, go to the link: <https://bit.ly/38vwuKm>

<sup>5</sup> Outstanding activity according to the Promo-LEX assessment.

<sup>6</sup> Government Decision no. 100 as of 30 January 2018.

according to the territorial principle and the population number, taking into account the location of the important macroeconomic or strategic objectives, as well as the compact settlement of the localities served therein.

According to the Police Development Strategy for the years 2016-2020, with reference to the territorial structures of the Police, in 2016 two territorial police directorates, 42 police inspectorates with **205 police stations** were established, in view of the fact that the Republic of Moldova occupies an area of 33,843 m<sup>2</sup> and has a population of about 3.5 million inhabitants, whilst from a territorial-administrative point of view, the republic is extremely fragmented and inefficient. As stated by the Concept vision on the regionalization of police activity<sup>7</sup>, **this organizational model is, for its part, excessively divided and fragmented, with a large number** of territorial correspondents in the GPI (which negatively affects the management and coordination of their activity).

In 2018, the police precincts within the territorial police inspectorates have been optimised by the Order of the MIA no. 103 as of 27.03.2018, thus remaining **173 police stations** only.

*Thus, we conclude that the optimization of the police precincts falls within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Ministry of Internal Affairs nonetheless being also performed within the Police Development Strategy, the number thereof being reduced by about 30 police precincts.*

### **III. Strategic Objective – Community Police Concept**

The strategic objective on the Community Police has been made under the policy documents adopted by the Government, the MIA and the GPI: Police Development Strategy (PDS) for the years 2016–2020, Budget Support for the implementation of the Police Reform, Functional Analysis Report of the MIA (2015).

On 22.09.2016, the Concept of Piloting the Community Police Activity (CPA) in the Republic of Moldova as well as the Roadmap for 2016 on the implementation of the CPA in the Republic of Moldova have been approved by the GPI Order no. 316. The concept thereof determined the minimum requirements recommended for the selection and promotion of personnel in the piloted police precincts (PP); powers of investigation and detection of criminal offences, prosecution and identification of perpetrators as well as powers of finding and documenting the contraventions attributed to the categories of personnel within the PPs and the calculation of the infrastructure and equipment needs for equipping the piloted police precincts.

The regulatory framework of the activity of the district police officers has also been assessed. As a result, on 24.10.2016, the framework regulations on the organization and functioning of public security divisions, police precincts and posts within the subdivisions of the GPI have been approved by the GPI Order no. 365. Whilst on 30.11.2016, the outdated internal regulatory framework governing the activity of district police officers has been repealed by the MIA Order no. 376 (MIA Orders no. 200 as of 10 June 2004 and no. 400 as of 10 November 2004).

Following all the assessments and reactions received in respect thereof, **the Concept on the Community Police Activity** has been approved on 30 January 2018, by Government Decision no. 100<sup>8</sup>. According to the aforementioned Concept, the increase and diversification of the forms of crime manifestation demonstrates the need for a new conceptual approach to the place and role of the Police in the community. Thus, there is a need for a flexible orientation of the action strategies necessary for

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<sup>7</sup> The concept vision on the regionalization of police activity including the Methodology on the regionalization of police structures as well as the analytical study carried out in the targeted field has been approved in 2017.

<sup>8</sup> Government Decision no. 100 as of 30.01.2018 on the approval of the Concept and the Action Plan for the years 2018–2020 on the Community Police Activity, <https://bit.ly/3aEqdxt>

the Police activity towards the changes in the society, which, in turn, influence the crime. Hence, it is more than necessary to extend the interest in the Police-Community relations, aiming to develop methodologies of actions, which will be based on **the principle of decentralization and the close interaction between citizens and police officers.**

The analysis of the specific aspects of the activity of the Police structures revealed that a key problem is the fact that the police officers working in the police precincts are overloaded with widely varying and even non-specific tasks, including those of investigating some offences without an author. In their daily work, the police officers working in the police precincts are supported by the police officers in the patrol-intervention structures having a different subordination. For this reason, unitary coordination, proper execution of missions and specific procedural measures are not possible, which affects the coherence of the actions and the quality of the services for the community.

According to the Concept, the activity of employees in the serviced administrative territories **by attaching them to a certain locality (police post)** and covering all the tasks and duties of police officers in this territory by a single employee, according to the model of the universal policeman, **is an obsolete practice**, which no longer corresponds to the present evolution of the society. At the same time, the declining number of the rural population does not justify the need for the presence of a police employee in each locality. Based on this, **the optimization of the work under the single management of a head of the police precinct**, having a subordinate staff composed of employees of public order and security, investigations and patrol-intervention, covering a specific number of localities in a given territory, **is considered to be much more beneficial.**

Furthermore, in accordance with the Concept, **the Community Police Activity must be carried out in accordance with the administrative-territorial specific nature.** Thus, the specificity of the Community Police Activity is different depending on the complexity of the area and its economic-social structure, being different in the rural, urban areas and in the municipality of Chisinau. The composition of the number of employees is determined for each police precinct, depending on the specific features of the administrative territory served therein (the number of localities served, the population residing in the territory of these localities, the economic infrastructure and the presence of public institutions, the flow of people present daily on the territory of these localities, neighborhoods, areas or streets, the criminal statu quo in recent years, the frequency of public events, ethnic, religious or other diversity).

*In summary, in addition to the strategic documents approved in 2016, during the years 2016–2019, both the GPI and the MIA, as well as the Government of the Republic of Moldova have approved legal acts aimed at implementing the Community Police Concept in the Republic of Moldova, implicitly validating the optimization of the work of police precincts under the single management of a head of the police precinct having employees of different police services under its authority.*

### **III. The state of the infrastructure of the existing police precincts and the investments made**

#### **A) The state of the infrastructure of the police precincts**

According to the Concept on the technical requirements for the functioning of the police precinct<sup>9</sup>, approved by the GPI Order no. 286 as of 22 June 2018, the police precinct is a well-defined administrative-territorial area, served by a police staff, having the purpose of maintaining and ensuring

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<sup>9</sup> The concept is related to the efficient modernization of the activity within the police precincts, being intended to solve the problems of infrastructure, endowment and good activity of the Police at the level of administrative territory served. It establishes the minimum requirements for the workstations within the headquarters of the police precinct, the service offices, the technical rooms and rooms for other purposes, the way of their arrangement, security, fire protection and connection to the service networks. The Model Plan of the headquarters of the police precinct and orientative surfaces have also been approved under this Concept.

public order and security in the framework of their respective competences, finding and investigating both criminal and non-criminal offences falling within the area of functional competence, knowing and solving community issues of public order and security, cooperating with the members of the community and the public authorities, by involving and supporting them in creating the state of safety in the community. The police precinct can be created for a number of localities where the population does not exceed 20-25 thousand inhabitants.

According to the Concept, the infrastructure of the police precincts is outdated. Of their total number, 45% (90 establishments) required major repairs or even physical relocation, whilst 41% (84 establishments) required cosmetic repairs, being highlighted the following problems:

- location of the headquarters of the police precincts and physical access of citizens (the headquarters, especially in the municipalities are located on the ground floor, basement level or other technical rooms in multiple-purpose buildings);
- failure to connect to water supply, heating, sewerage, electricity, telephone and internet networks;
- appearance of the headquarters both inside and outside, these being atypical for some state representative institutions;
- lack of working spaces, these being narrow, not sufficiently illuminated, which does not offer minimum conditions for receiving the population and providing them with quality services;
- lack of working conditions (furniture, computer technology, telephone and radio connection) as well as lack of corresponding vehicles, equipped with special means of intervention, defense and marking and illustrating items of evidence at a crime scene and other equipment intended for the good activity of the Police.

For the proper functioning of the police precincts, in addition to the revision of the internal regulatory framework and modernization of the headquarters infrastructure, the Concept, also provides for the **revision of the number and structure of the police precincts** and ensuring the functionality thereof.

## **B) Acquisitions and investments made with a view to implementing the Community Police Activity Concept**

In the context of implementing the Community Police Activity Concept, during the years 2017–2019, with the support of the partners the following were carried out:

In 2017, in the context of the Budget Support for the implementation of the Police Reform, there have been purchased and delivered to both police precincts and police precinct officers:

- **vehicles** to ensure rapid reaction;
- **computer technology units** (computers, printers, projectors, memory devices, etc.);
- **special equipment and means.**

Both trainings in the field of Community Police Activity were also held and training have been offered to trainers in the course of the years.

By the end of 2019, **15 police precincts**<sup>10</sup> have been renovated and modernized within the Police Development Strategy, all being renovated under the Concept on technical requirements for the functioning of the police precinct.

*In the light of the foregoing, we conclude that so far, both public authorities and institutions have invested financial, human, material resources, but have also adopted the internal and external regulatory framework with a view to implementing the Community Police concept in the Republic of Moldova. Moreover, following the commitments made by the Government of the Republic of Moldova, the EU Delegation, the U.S. Embassy in Moldova, the Embassy of Sweden in Moldova and the UNDP have*

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<sup>10</sup> The cost of 13 police precincts out of 15 is about 48 million lei.

*contributed financially and technically to the implementation of the concept thereof. The Promo-LEX Association specifies that the extensive reorganization of the police precincts that have been renovated and modernized, as well as of the ones undergoing renovation and modernization, without a prior analysis of the need thereof, entails a huge cost with a high probability of non-valuation.*

#### ***IV. Vacant positions within the General Police Inspectorate and establishment of the moratorium on them***

According to the Annual Activity Reports of the General Police Inspectorate, during the years 2016–2019 at least 795 (8.61%) positions were vacant. Thus:

- on 31.12.2016, the lack of personnel was of **906 positions (9.81%)**, of which: 558 police officer positions, 300 non-commissioned officer positions, 11 public officials and 37 civilian employees<sup>11</sup>;
- on 31.12.2017, the lack of personnel was of **1069 positions (11.58%)**, of which: 519 police officer positions, 505 non-commissioned officer positions, 10 public officials and 35 civilian employees<sup>12</sup>;
- on 31.12.2018, the lack of personnel was of **795 positions (8.61%)**, of which: 246 police officer positions, 523 non-commissioned officer positions, 26 civilian employees<sup>13</sup>;
- on 31.12.2019, the lack of personnel was of **1426 positions (15.57%)**, of which: 612 police officer positions, 782 non-commissioned officer positions, 32 civilian employees<sup>14</sup>.

Moreover, on top of the extensive fluctuation of personnel attested in the General Police Inspectorate, we reveal that between 2016-2019, moratoriums have been instituted on the recruitment of the personnel from the budgetary sector to fill the vacant positions registered in the period from 2019 to 2020.

Thus, by Government Decision no. 953 as of 8 August 2016<sup>15</sup>, the assignment of **400 positions within the MIA and its subordinate institutions** was suspended until 31 December 2016, which constitutes **2.24%** of the maximum number of employees in the MIA, administrative authorities and institutions operating under its authority.

By Government Decision no. 1281 as of 26.12.2018<sup>16</sup>, the assignment of **2586 positions within the MIA and its subordinate institutions** was also suspended until 31 December 2019, which constitutes **about 15%** of the maximum number of employees in the MIA, administrative authorities and institutions operating under its authority.

By Government Decision no. 672 as of 17 December 2019<sup>17</sup> the assignment of **2684 positions within the MIA and its subordinate institutions** was suspended until 31 December 2020, which constitutes about **15% (14.76%)** of the maximum number of employees in the MIA, administrative authorities and institutions operating under its authority.

*In this context, we consider that when establishing the moratorium on vacant positions, the Executive should have also considered the impact of failure to fill the vacancies for a continuous period of at least two years and take responsibility for the effects thereof on the good administration of the areas in management. Moreover, we consider it irresponsible for the government to set up and extend the*

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<sup>11</sup> Police Activity Report for 2016, go to the link: <https://bit.ly/2RmX960>

<sup>12</sup> Police Activity Report for 2017, go to the link: <https://bit.ly/36jLZTZ>

<sup>13</sup> Police Activity Report for 2018, go to the link: <https://bit.ly/2Gi3xoV>

<sup>14</sup> Police Activity Report for 2019, go to the link: <https://bit.ly/2UvsINl>

<sup>15</sup> Government Decision no. 953 as of 08.08.2016 for establishing the moratorium on increasing the number of real personnel unit recruited by public authorities and other institutions covered by the state budget, go to the link: <https://bit.ly/37ntAXU>

<sup>16</sup> Government Decision no. 1281 as of 26.12.2018 for establishing the temporary moratorium on the recruitment of personnel from the budgetary sector to fill the vacant positions registered therein, go to the link: <https://bit.ly/30L8r7r>

<sup>17</sup> Government Decision no. 672 as of 17.12.2019 for establishing the temporary moratorium on the recruitment of personnel from the budgetary sector to fill the vacant positions registered therein, go to the link: <https://bit.ly/3aunuGW>

*moratorium when it intends to carry out reforms, with commitments to development partners. However, drawing on the principle of good faith and the powers of the MIA and the GPI to periodically adjust the police structures in relation to the trends of the criminal phenomenon, we tend to believe that the generic statements of the Prime Minister and the President of the Republic of Moldova on appointing one district police officer in every locality, mean, in fact, the recognition of the error when adopting the moratorium thereof as well as the need to fill the number of district officers. Inter alia, the establishment of the moratorium on the employment with public institutions until 31 December 2019, has been included in the section entitled "Risks associated with actions" within the three objectives of the Police Action Plan for 2019.*

## **V. Conclusions and Recommendations**

*By the present Opinion, the Promo-LEX Association draws the attention of the Government of the Republic of Moldova to the risks adjacent to the diversion of both the vector and essence of the current Police Reform, assumed by the country's authorities starting from 2016. We firmly believe that the Republic of Moldova must show consistency, responsibility and predictability in its policy of modernizing and reforming the Police towards citizens, but also in the relations with the development partners, who largely provide the support, including technical-financial, of the actions taken by the Moldovan side.*

In view of the above, the Promo-LEX Association finds that the initiative of restoring both the police precincts and the work of the district police officer in every locality is capable of changing and diverting the course of the implementation of the Community Police Activity. Moreover, it may lead to the non-capitalization and waste of the financial resources allocated for the modernization of the police precincts through their non-use as well as wiping out the efforts already made for the Police reform. A collateral effect of the failure to implement the Police Reform could also be the decrease of the credibility of citizens as well as external development partners towards the central public authorities of the Republic of Moldova. However, we tend to believe that the generic statements of the country leadership on appointing one district police officer in every locality, mean, in fact, the recognition of the error when adopting the moratoriums as well as the need to fill, the number of police employees, especially the number of district officers.

We welcome the initiative to substantially increase the salary of the district police officers as well as to provide them with the necessary equipment, but the same financial and material benefits must be offered to all police employees, not just to a certain specialization. Otherwise, there is the risk of causing the internal migration of the personnel, but also of the demotivation of the specializations that will not benefit from such increases. However, as long as moratoriums are being established by the State Policy on vacant positions and no efforts are made to fill them, the efforts to increase the salary and provide the district police officers with the necessary equipment will not have the effect of providing quality services and prompt response to citizens' referrals. In this context, a first step of the authorities would be to revise and repeal the moratorium established in respect thereof.

Promo-LEX concludes that restoring the work of the district police officer in every locality can only be achieved after a thorough analysis of the existing state, of the efforts made in view of the reform, of the investments already made and the costs that will be incurred, if the absolute necessity of changing the strategic approaches is found.

**The Promo-LEX Association proposes the following recommendations to the Government of the Republic of Moldova:**

1. To examine the possibility of canceling the moratorium on vacant positions in the MIA, especially those in the General Police Inspectorate and the General Inspectorate of Carabinieri (GIC).
2. To increase the salaries of all categories of employees in the force structures and provide them with the necessary equipment, without highlighting a single specialization.
3. To conduct a thorough analysis of the existing state, of the efforts made in view of the reform, of the investments already made and the costs that will be incurred in case of a change of the strategic approach.
4. To publish the analyses, concepts and visions, which lead to changes in the strategic approaches or reorganization of police structures.
5. To examine the possibility and opportunity of including the Police consolidation initiatives in a new strategic document, which will lead to the development of the Police between 2021-2025, while complying with the principle of transparency in the decision-making process.

**To the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the General Police Inspectorate:**

6. To make efforts to fill the vacant positions in the GPI and the GIC, namely to fill the vacant positions of employees having direct connection with the citizen, including through express requests to the Government to repeal in part or in whole the moratorium thereof.
7. To carry out the reorganization and regionalization of the Police as well as to adapt, if necessary, the organizational and functional framework of the Police in order to meet the managerial, operational, administrative, management and resource utilization needs.
8. To undertake actions on the decentralization of Police activity.
9. To continue the efforts with a view to implementing the Community Police Concept.
10. To review the need and the opportunity of restoring the institute of “the district police officer”, also against the background competencies of ensuring public order and security by the carabinieri.
11. To develop and approve a new strategic document, which will lead to the development of the Police between 2021-2025, while complying with the principle of transparency in the decision-making process.
12. To publish the analyses, concepts and visions, which lead to changes in the strategic approaches or reorganization of police structures.