



**AS/Mon(2012)03 rev**

14 March 2012

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**Committee on the Honouring of Obligations and Commitments by Member States of the Council of Europe (Monitoring Committee)**

**Honouring of obligations and commitments by the Republic of Moldova**

**Information note by the co-rapporteurs on their fact-finding visit to Chisinau (28 November – 1 December 2011)<sup>1</sup>**

Co-rapporteurs: Ms Lise CHRISTOFFERSEN, Norway, Socialist group, and Mr Piotr WACH, Poland, Group of the European People's Party

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<sup>1</sup> This information note has been made public by decision of the Monitoring Committee dated 13 March 2012.

## I. Introduction

1. After a first visit to Chisinau and Comrat in March 2011 (see doc. AS/Mon (2011) 13 rev), we paid a second fact-finding visit to the Republic of Moldova from 28 November to 1 December 2011. The programme of the visit is appended. We intended to address the implementation of Resolution 1572 (2007) on *The honouring of obligations and commitments by Moldova*, Resolutions 1666 (2009) and 1692 (2009) on *The functioning of democratic institutions*, the state of play of the election of the President of the Republic, and other current issues, such as the reform of the judiciary, the action taken to combat corruption and organised crime, the legislation and measures to combat discrimination and the latest developments in Transnistria.
2. The support of the Moldovan delegation to the PACE, the Moldovan parliament, and Mr Ulvi Akhundlu, Head of the Council of Europe Office in Chisinau, was again precious for facilitating our meetings, including with the acting President and Speaker, Mr Marian Lupu, the Prime Minister, Mr Filat, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Leanca, the Vice-Speaker of the parliament, Mr Plahotniuc, high-level representatives of the judiciary and enforcement bodies, representatives of the media and NGOs. This information note refers to the output of our meetings in November/December 2011, and subsequent developments.
3. Our contacts with the Ambassadors of Germany, Poland, Romania, Russia and Sweden, the EU delegation, the OSCE Mission in Chisinau and the UNDP, were also very useful for understanding the current political situation in the Republic of Moldova.

## II. Election of the President of the Republic: state of play since 2011

4. In our previous information note<sup>2</sup>, we described at length the developments relating to the election of the President of the Republic since 2009. We emphasised that the non-election of the President was incompatible with the separation of powers between the Head of State and the Speaker of the Parliament, and led to the concentration of power in one man, which was not in line with democratic standards. We therefore urged all political parties to address the issue and find a legal and legitimate solution, based on a large consensus, in the interest of the country.
5. We recall that the European Commission for Democracy through Law (Venice Commission) adopted, on 17-18 June 2011, an Amicus Curiae Brief on the interpretation of three questions related to Article 78 of the Constitution and the election of the President.<sup>3</sup> The Venice Commission stressed that it was "possible, and even desirable" to "clarify some *procedural aspects* of the election procedure through an organic law." However, "as to the *substantive requirement* of a three-fifths majority for the new elections of the President", "the most appropriate solution is to *amend the relevant constitutional provisions explicitly*, in accordance with the provisions of Title VI of the Constitution or to find a political compromise within the parliament itself on the appropriate presidential candidate". In its conclusion, the Venice Commission, however, left it to the Moldovan Constitutional Court "to decide whether it is justified, under the present circumstances in the country, which the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Moldova has considered unique, to proceed on the basis of a *textual interpretation* of Article 78 or rather to follow, based also on the comparative experience of other countries, a *functional interpretation* of the Constitution in order to avoid the continuing constitutional crisis" (our emphasis).<sup>4</sup>
6. On 20 September 2011, the Constitutional Court ruled that the provisions of the Constitution providing for the election of the President could not be amended by means of an Organic Law. This decision stipulated that the President should be elected with a minimum of 61 votes in a two-round election. If this should not succeed, the parliament should be dissolved and new parliamentary elections should be organised.
7. During our fact-finding visit, we had the opportunity to address the issue of the presidential election with all political stakeholders. All the party representatives that we met expressed the wish to avoid early elections. We emphasised that we saw the election of the President as important and necessary to comply with the Constitution, secure the separation of powers, speed up a much-needed reform process, promote an inclusive, multicultural society, boost political and economic reforms and attract foreign investors. Mr Lupu, Speaker of the parliament and acting President, did not rule out the possibility of organising at the same time parliamentary elections and a constitutional referendum to amend the constitutional provisions that had prevented the parliament from finding the required majority to elect the President.
8. Further to the legal clarification made by the Constitutional Court, we had some expectation that the presidential election scheduled for 15 November 2011 would be successful, especially after three communist

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<sup>2</sup> See AS/Mon (2011) 13 rev, para. 7-17.

<sup>3</sup> CDL-AD(2011)014.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid, para. 38-39.

MPs decided to leave their parliamentary group in an attempt to unblock the political crisis. However, the condition posed by this newly formed Socialist Group, led by Mr Dodon, was that the coalition should support the candidacy of one of these three MPs, that is Ms Greaceany, as a presidential candidate – this finally did not happen. As no candidate was registered, the presidential election did not take place.

9. A new round of elections was then scheduled for 16 December 2011. Mr Lupu was the only candidate. He only received 58 votes. A second round was to be organised on 16 January 2012. However, a complaint was lodged to the Constitutional Court by an unaffiliated MP, as the MPs had revealed their ballot papers when voting. On 12 January 2012, the Constitutional Court declared that there had been a breach of the secrecy of the vote and ruled that the elections of 16 December 2011 were unconstitutional. In other words, the presidential elections never happened.

10. In a new attempt to find a way out, the ruling coalition adopted, on 15 January 2012, a declaration announcing that it would organise a referendum to amend the Constitution of the Republic of Moldova and simplify the procedure for electing the President. The coalition referred to the opinion of the Venice Commission of June 2010, which had backed such referenda.<sup>5</sup> Some politicians considered that, in such a case, the competencies of the President should also be altered, if the President was to be elected with a simple majority. The referendum was scheduled for 29 April 2012, with a view to electing the President in May 2012. However, the coalition partners decided to drop the idea of a constitutional referendum at this stage.

11. On the other hand, the Party of Communists considered that the Constitution could not be amended by referendum. It decided it would launch weekly protests and boycott or campaign against the proposed constitutional referendum. Eventually, after the coalition decided to drop the idea of a referendum, the Party of Communists claimed that the parliament, which had failed repeatedly to elect a President, should be considered as illegitimate and decided to boycott the plenary sessions of the parliament and call for snap elections.

12. On 24 February 2012, the Prime Minister, Mr Filat, announced that the Liberal Democratic Party, the Democratic Party and three Socialist members would support the candidacy of Ms Veronica Bacalu, former Vice-Governor of the National Bank of the Republic of Moldova and currently Deputy Division Chief in the IMF Middle East and Central Asia Department. However, the leader of the Liberal Party, Mr Ghimpu, has not backed this proposal. He said that he was not aware of the AIE contacts with the Dodon group, felt betrayed and could not support a candidate that he did not know. Mr Ghimpu's attitude led the parliament to postpone, once again, the date of the election of the President. Mr Lupu threatened to ask the Constitutional Court to rule on the possibility of dissolution, should the parliament fail to set a date for the presidential elections in the near future. On 7 March 2012, the parliament decided to set the date for a new presidential election for 16 March 2012. On 12 March 2012, the ruling coalition announced the name of its presidential candidate, namely Mr Nicolae Timofti, who is currently the Chairman of the Superior Council of Magistrates.

13. We welcome this positive step and hope that the election scheduled for 16 March 2012 will finally lead to the election of the President of the Republic of Moldova. However, we are quite worried by the recent declaration by Mr Voronin, President of the Party of the Communists, who reiterated that the PCRM considers the current parliament illegitimate, and that his party would therefore not participate in the presidential election scheduled for 16 March and would not recognise the President if he/she were elected. Mr Voronin further stated that the parliament must be dissolved and early parliamentary elections held. The dismissal of the Communist MP, Artur Reshetnikov, from the post of Deputy Speaker<sup>6</sup> has further exacerbated the tensions between the opposition and the ruling coalition. We strongly urge all political parties not to challenge the democratic legitimacy of the democratic institutions and to recognise the legitimacy of a President elected in accordance with the constitutional requirements. The time will come when the lawmakers will be in a position to revise the Constitution, based on public, inclusive consultations and a large consensus.

<sup>5</sup> See CDL-AD(2010)014, [Joint opinion of the Venice Commission](#) and the OSCE/ODIHR of June 2010 on the revision of the Electoral Code, in particular para. 73 and 74.

<sup>6</sup> Mr Reshetnikov's dismissal was proposed by the Chairman of the parliamentary Liberal Democratic faction, Valeriu Strelet, as a result of his "absenteeism and his violation of parliamentary working rules". Mr Strelet stated that Artur Reshetnikov should be stripped of his parliamentary immunity to allow the Prosecutor General's Office to investigate the offences he committed when Director of the Information and Security Service [until 2009]. Infotag, 6 March 2012.

### III. Recent developments

14. During our November/December 2011 visit, we noted, again, with satisfaction, the commitment of the authorities to comply with Council of Europe standards and fulfil their obligations and commitments. We continue to think that the Republic of Moldova is on the right track and has shown constant readiness to adopt the necessary reforms in the context of its integration into Europe. Let us highlight some recent developments.

#### *i. Functioning of democracy*

15. The decentralisation process is continuing. We were informed that a strategy should be soon adopted<sup>7</sup>, however the funding needed to be secured. Further consultations to launch a territorial reform were necessary and there would be a need to strengthen the capacities of local authorities.

16. We were informed that a number of initiatives had been launched by the authorities to combat corruption, reform the police and the prosecution service. However, the reform of the Centre for Combating Economic Crimes and Corruption was heavily debated and gave rise to considerable expectations and concerns. One of the key issues was to identify who should appoint the Director of the Centre and should control him/her. This reform is obviously very sensitive and has been ongoing for the last two years. We note that the parliament approved, on 17 February 2012, a plan for the implementation of the national anti-corruption strategy for 2012-2013, amounting to 15 millions Lei (app. 1 million Euros).

#### *ii. Reform of the judiciary*

17. In our discussions, the opposition and NGO representatives deplored the interference of politics in the judiciary. According to these interlocutors, this was demonstrated by attempts to dismiss the President of the Supreme Court of Justice (which were ruled out by the Constitutional Court<sup>8</sup>), by the replacement of the President of the Constitutional Court by the Minister of Justice; by the replacement of the President of the Court of Appeal by a member of a small party that joined the ruling coalition. This perception was also nourished by allegations - which however were not documented – that a secret protocol signed by the ruling alliance sought to distribute the highest posts in the judiciary among the coalition partners. Such practices could obviously contribute to undermining people's confidence in the judiciary.

18. On 25 November 2011, the parliament adopted a comprehensive strategy to reform the justice system. The action plan was adopted on 16 February 2012 together with a budgetary cost estimation (about 124 millions Euros), which was a very positive innovation. A national council for reform of the justice system was set up. The adoption of the strategy is important for the improvement of legal standards. It was also a condition to gain access to EU funds.

19. The reform of the judiciary included the dismantling of the economic courts, as announced during our last information visit. The law on the removal of the specialised courts from the judicial system was adopted on 22 July 2011. However, following an application filed by communist MPs, the Constitutional Court ruled in February 2012 that the dismantling of the economic courts was unconstitutional, as the activity of specialised courts of law is regulated by the Constitution and an organic law cannot annul this provision.<sup>9</sup> On 15 February 2012, the government approved amendments to transform these economic courts into commercial courts.

20. The Minister of Justice informed us that the construction of new detention centres in 2012 should facilitate the transfer of the competence to run pre-trial detention centres from the Ministry of Interior to the Ministry of Justice, as requested by the Parliamentary Assembly in its Resolution 1666 (2009).

21. The General Prosecutor's Office is also undergoing a reform process. The General Prosecutor has prepared amendments to the Law on the Prosecutor's Office. Again, the key issue is the appointment of prosecutors, the role of the General Prosecutor's Office in the judiciary, its independence, its financial autonomy, the demilitarisation of the office, and the status of prosecutors.

<sup>7</sup> The Moldovan Government approved the draft Law on the National Decentralisation Strategy on 29 December 2011.

<sup>8</sup> On 4 March 2011, the parliament dismissed Ion Muruianu, then President of the Supreme Court of Justice, following a number of ECHR judgments against the Republic of Moldova, and after Ion Muruianu called the journalists "rabid dogs" at the 2011 Annual Assembly of Judges. On 27 April 2011, the Constitutional Court reinstated Mr Muruianu in his post, ruling that the decision of the parliament was unconstitutional. IPN, 21 February 2011.

<sup>9</sup> IPN, 9 February 2012.

22. We heard that many important laws are under preparation, among which the draft law on combating organised crime; the draft law on the police and the status of police officers; the draft law on carabinieri service. In particular these two latter will be essential laws in the framework of the reform of the Ministry of the Interior.

*iii. Human rights*

23. The Ombudsman underlined some positive trends in the field of political and civil rights, with an increased awareness of people about their rights. However, social and economic rights are at stake, with reduced social benefits and pensions, rising prices, and the economic crisis, which will impact on the Republic of Moldova this year. In this respect, we had interesting meetings with NGOs on the situation of people with disabilities. The Republic of Moldova ratified in 2010 the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. In December 2011, the Law on the Social Rights of Persons with disabilities was approved by the government. However, it seems that persons with disabilities still face difficult conditions.

24. We enquired about the investigation into the April 2009 events.<sup>10</sup> It was explained that the process is still ongoing. The Deputy Minister of the Interior, whom we met, indicated that a special committee had been set up and criminal cases were being investigated by the Prosecutor's Office. *Pro memoria*, an *ad hoc* Parliamentary Inquiry Commission, had presented its conclusion to the parliament in May 2010, concluding that coordination of the law enforcement forces had been inefficient, and that there had been abuses and excessive use of force by the police when apprehending and detaining people. In April 2010, the Moldovan Government established a "commission for identifying persons who suffered as a result of the events on 7 April 2009".

25. In October 2011, the Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights, Mr Hammarberg, paid a visit to the Republic of Moldova to discuss the follow-up given to his 2009 report. This report focused notably on the treatment of people detained in relation to the post-electoral demonstrations of that period and recommended that decisive action be taken to adopt and enforce a policy of "zero tolerance" of ill-treatment throughout the criminal justice system and that a thorough and comprehensive inquiry be conducted into the events of 6-7 April 2009.<sup>11</sup>

26. In his reply to the Commissioner's letter, the Prime Minister, Mr Filat, agreed that "a comprehensive inquiry should be continued, while implementing the legal norms will ensure their effectiveness". He also announced the setting-up of a Monitoring Commission for the implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan, under the authority of the Deputy Prime Minister.<sup>12</sup> We were glad to read that the governmental commission, which includes senior officials from the Ministries of Justice, Interior, Health, Finance, Education, Labour, Social Protection and Family, and representatives of non-governmental organisations, resumed its work in February 2012.<sup>13</sup> Together with the Commissioner for Human Rights, we encourage the Moldovan authorities seriously to address the remaining issues related to the April 2009 events and ensure compensation for all victims and the prosecution of all those responsible for the ill-treatment.

27. We discussed the situation of the media, and in particular the airtime allocated to the minorities, such as the Russian-speaking community, which complained about the new slots allocated to programmes in Russian: the Supervisory Board of the Teleradio-Moldova public service broadcaster adopted a new strategy in October 2011 and decided to broadcast Russian-language news four times a day in 10-minute-long issues, to be shown at 9am, 5pm, 11pm and 2am, instead of the previously 30-minute-long daily *Mesager* news programme, scheduled at 7 pm, which was replaced by the Romanian news programme.<sup>14</sup> On 18 October 2011, the Broadcasting Coordination Council (BCC) recommended that the public TV channel Moldova 1 air a programme in Russian during evening prime time. Eventually, the public TV channel Moldova 1 decided to change its broadcast schedule on 6 February 2012 and present a news bulletin in Russian at 10pm, instead of 11pm.<sup>15</sup>

28. We heard that there had been no progress with regard to the adoption of the anti-discrimination law: after a heated debate in parliament and society, the government had decided to withdraw the draft law in April 2011 and launch further consultations. However, as the organisation of early elections was not

<sup>10</sup> The Parliamentary Assembly devoted two Resolutions to the April 2009 events. See [Resolution 1692 \(2009\)](#) Functioning of democratic institutions in Moldova: implementation of Resolution 1666 (2009) and [Doc. 12011](#).

<sup>11</sup> [CommDH\(2012\)3](#), Letter of Mr Hammarberg to the Prime Minister of the Republic of Moldova Mr Filat, 21 December 2011.

<sup>12</sup> [www.coe.int/commissioner](http://www.coe.int/commissioner), Reply of Prime Minister Mr Filat to Mr Hammarberg, 9 January 2012.

<sup>13</sup> *Infotag*, 9 February 2012.

<sup>14</sup> TRM maintains that it casts enough news in Russian even without popular *Mesager* program, 12 October 2011, <http://www.allmoldova.com/en/moldova-news/society/1249051488.html>.

<sup>15</sup> Public television reintroduces Russian news in prime time, *IPN*, 6 February 2012.

excluded, the Ministry of Justice had not yet submitted a revised version of the law, fearing that this draft law could be used in pre-electoral times. We note that a draft resolution on supplementary measures to implement the Action Plan on visa liberalisation with the European Union was approved by the government on 22 February 2012. This action plan foresees that the draft Law to prevent Discrimination should be approved by the government by July 2012, and then be submitted to the parliament. The Moldovan authorities also announced that they would launch, starting from 30 April 2012, a nationwide campaign to improve the population's awareness of the said law and the very phenomenon of non-discrimination.<sup>16</sup> We stress, once again, that we consider this legislation as essential to protect all vulnerable groups in society and prevent discrimination on any grounds, and urge the government and the parliament to take the necessary steps to ensure the speedy adoption and implementation of this law and prevent further discriminatory behavior, especially by public authorities.

29. In this context, we are particularly concerned by a series of manifestly discriminatory decisions recently made by local and regional councils: on 23 February 2012, the Balti City Council decided to ban "aggressive propaganda of sexual minorities in the municipality", a decision welcomed by the representatives of Orthodox youth but condemned by human rights organisations and said to be legally unfounded by the Liberal Democratic Party's councilors.<sup>17</sup> On 1 March 2012, the Anenii Noi Regional Council voted for making the region "a prohibited zone for homosexual demonstrations", a decision endorsed by 22 out of the 23 representatives of all the political parties present at the meeting.<sup>18</sup> The villages of Chetriș, and Hiliuți banned the construction of buildings or temporary shelters connected with the promotion of "homosexuality" or for the practice of Islam, infringing the right to freedom of religion or belief of the Muslims living there. These decisions have yet to be registered with the national authorities and may be challenged in court.<sup>19</sup> We strongly condemn such discriminatory policies and urge the parliament to adopt a much-needed anti-discrimination law establishing a legal framework and ensuring that all the Moldovan authorities comply with the international standards by which the country is bound."

#### IV. Latest developments in Transnistria

30. The current period has been marked by important developments in Transnistria. During our visit in Chisinau (and alongside the PACE session in Strasbourg in January 2012), we discussed this issue with NGO representatives. Unfortunately, Mr Karpov, Minister for Reintegration, was not available as he was attending the official "5+2 talks" that resumed on 30 November 2011 in Vilnius, after a five-year suspension, and then in Dublin on 28-29 February 2012.

31. The election of Mr Shevchuk as "president" was confirmed on 26 December 2011. He defeated Mr Smirnov, who had been ruling the region for 20 years, but he no longer enjoyed the support of the Russian Federation.

32. On 1 January 2012 an 18-year old boy was killed by a Russian officer at the Vadul lui Voda checkpoint. This prompted the Moldovan government requested the transformation of the peacekeeping mission (currently three separate military contingents from the Republic of Moldova, Russia, and the self-proclaimed Transdniestrian Republic, amounting in total to 1500 soldiers) into a civilian mission under international mandate. We appeal to all relevant authorities to carry out a full investigation and learn lessons from this tragic incident.

33. We welcome the recent – and first – visit of Commissioner Hammarberg to the Transnistrian region in January 2012, where he had meetings with the *de facto* authorities and civil society organisations. A number of issues were tackled, including the functioning of the local courts system, the police and the penitentiary institutions; the need to improve the conditions in prisons and the international assistance that was requested by the *de facto* authorities to prevent the epidemics of tuberculosis and HIV from spreading among the prison population; the need to review and change the rules and regulations governing the media landscape; the importance of developing a genuine dialogue with non-governmental organisations; the functioning of the Latin-script schools in the region and the resumption of co-operation with the Council of Europe Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT).<sup>20</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> Infotag, 23 February 2012.

<sup>17</sup> [Publika TV](#), 23 February 2012.

<sup>18</sup> Media release of Genderdoc-M, 2 March 2012.

<sup>19</sup> Moldova: Banning LGBTI demonstrations creates a dangerous climate, [press release](#) of Amnesty International, 2 March 2012.

<sup>20</sup> "Sustained efforts needed to ensure effective protection of human rights of the persons living in the Transnistrian region", [Press release](#) of the Commissioner for Human Rights, 18 February 2012.

34. These developments in Transnistria seem quite promising: the change of leadership, which was welcomed by the Moldovan Government, could bring a new impetus in the region, and the dialogue between Chisinau and Tiraspol has obviously improved, as illustrated by the meeting between the Prime Minister, Mr Filat, and Mr Shevchuk in Odessa on 27 January 2012. The development of confidence-building activities between the two banks of the river Nistru/Dniestr by the Council of Europe since 2011 should also be further encouraged.

## **V. Conclusions**

35. We remain confident that the Moldovan authorities are committed to fulfilling their remaining commitments and obligations. In this respect, we welcome the preparation of a draft "Action Plan on the honouring of the Republic of Moldova's commitments towards the Council of Europe" presented by the Moldovan delegation to the PACE. We had the opportunity to commend the efforts made by the authorities and to work on a calendar. Although we are not in a position to comment in detail on the content of the proposals, we suggested identifying the authorities responsible for each commitment and the budgetary means that will be set aside to secure implementation of the proposed action.

36. We strongly regret that the leaders of all political parties have failed to reach, to date, a compromise and find the required qualified majority to elect a President. In the current political context, no single political party can hope to have the 3/5th majority required to elect a President. There are also diverging views and strong competing personalities in the ruling coalition. As a consequence, amendments to the relevant constitutional provisions will be necessary to put an end to the political deadlock. We hope however that the election of the President can finally be held and that the parliament will be able to start working on the revision of the Constitution, to be implemented after the next regular parliamentary elections. In the meantime, it is of the utmost importance that all political parties continue to work within the current legal framework and contribute to discussions on the revision of the Constitution, which should be drafted on the basis of a broad consensus.

37. We encourage the Moldovan delegation to the PACE to pursue its co-operation with the Parliamentary Assembly and the Moldovan authorities to carry out further reforms that will lead to the consolidation of the rule of law, democracy and human rights. We would suggest submitting a report to the Assembly early in 2013 and paying a final visit, including to Transnistria, by the end of 2012.

APPENDIX

**Programme of the fact-finding visit to Chisinau (28 November – 1 December 2011)**

Ms Lise CHRISTOFFERSEN, member of Parliament  
Mr Piotr WACH, Senator  
Mrs Sylvie AFFHOLDER, Secretary of the Monitoring Committee of the Parliamentary Assembly

**Monday, 28 November 2011**

- 17:00 Meeting with NGO representatives active in the field of human rights (organised by the Head of the Council of Europe Office in Chisinau):
- Ms Angela FROLOV, Information centre GenderDoc-M
  - Mr Nicolae RADITA, National Roma Centre Ethnic minority rights
  - Ms Aurelia RACU, Humanitas NGO
- 18:00 Meeting with representatives of the media (organised by the Head of the Council of Europe Office in Chisinau):
- Ms Corina CEPOI, Independent Journalism Centre
  - Ms Irina LAZUR, Association for Independent Press
  - Ms Cornelia COZONAC, Centre for Investigative Journalism
  - Mr Ion BUNDUCHI, APEL
  - Ms Natalia ANISIMOVA, MediArt Dialogue Centre
- 19:30 Working dinner with the representatives of the European Union, OSCE and UNDP

**Tuesday, 29 November 2011**

- 09:00-09:45 Meeting with H.E. Mr Marian LUPU, Speaker of the Parliament, Acting President of the Republic of Moldova
- 10:00–10:45 Meeting with the Moldovan delegation to the PACE  
Participants: Ms Liliana PALIHOVICI, Mr Valeriu GHILETCHI, Ms Ana GUTU, Ms Stella JANTUAN, Mr Valeriu MUNTEANU, Mr Grigore PETRESCO
- 11:00-11:30 Meeting with the representatives of the Parliamentary faction of the Party of Communists of the Republic of Moldova  
Participants: Mr Jurie MUNTEANU, Mr Grigore PETRESCO, Ms Maria POSTOICO, Mr Artur REȘETNICOV, Mr Constantin STARÎȘ
- 11:35-12:05 Meeting with the representatives of the Parliamentary faction of the Democratic Party of the Republic of Moldova  
Participants: Ms Stella JANTUAN, Mr Andrian CANDU
- 12:10-12:40 Meeting with the representatives of the Parliamentary faction of the Liberal Party of the Republic of Moldova  
Participants: Mr Ion HADARCA, Ms Ana GUTU, Mr Valeriu MUNTEANU
- 12:45-13:15 Meeting with the representatives of the Parliamentary faction of the Liberal Democratic Party of the Republic of Moldova  
Participants: Ms Liliana PALIHOVICI, Mr Tudor DELIU, Mr Valeriu GHILETCHI, Mr Valeriu STRELET
- 13:30-14:45 Lunch offered by Ms Liliana PALIHOVICI, Chairperson of the Moldovan delegation to the PACE  
Participants: Mr Valeriu GHILETCHI, Ms Ana GUTU, Ms Stella JANTUAN, Mr Valeriu MUNTEANU
- 15:00-15:45 Meeting with Mr Marian POCAZNOI, Chairman of the Broadcasting Coordination Council (BCC)
- 16:00-16:45 Meeting with Mr Alexandru TĂNASE, Chairman of the Constitutional Court

- 17:00 -17:45 Meeting with Mr Viorel CHETRARU, Director of the Center for Combating Economic Crimes and Corruption
- 18:00 Meeting with NGO and media active in the field of combating corruption:
- Ms Alina RADU, Ziarul de Garda newspaper, Investigative journalism
  - Mr Vasile SPINEI, Center "Access-info", Chairman of the Anti-corruption alliance
  - Ms Galina BOSTAN, Centre for Preventing and Combating Corruption

**Wednesday, 30 November 2011**

- 09:00 Meeting with NGO working on Transnistria:
- Mr Alexandru POSTICA, Promo Lex NGO
  - Ms Otiliq SIRBU, Caritas NGO
  - Ms Natalia MOZER, NGO "Mothers for Human Rights"
- 10:00 Meeting with NGO active in the field of justice
- Mr Victor ZAHARIA, Institute of Penal Reforms
  - Mr Sorina MACRINICI, expert
  - Mr Gheorghe AMIHALACHIOAIE, President of the Moldovan Bar Association
  - Mr Vitalie NAGACEVSCHI, Lawyers for Human Rights
- 11:00-11:45 Meeting with Mr Eugen RUSU, Deputy General Prosecutor, and Mr Iurie GARABA, Chairman of the Superior Council of Prosecutors
- 13:00-14:45 Lunch hosted by Mr Vlad PLAHOTNIUC, First Deputy Chairman of the Parliament  
Participants: Mr Andrian CANDU, Ms Rodica IOVU, Ms Diana DANU, Ms Cristina BALAN
- 15:00-15:45 Meeting with Mr Oleg EFRIM, Minister of Justice
- 16:00-16:45 Meeting with Mr Nicolae TIMOFTI, Chairman of the Superior Council of Magistrate
- 17:00-17:45 Meeting with Mr Ion MURUIANU, Chairman of the Supreme Court of Justice
- 18:00-18:45 Meeting with Mr Iurie CHEPTANARU, Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs:
- Mr Iurie CHEPTANARU, Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, Chief of Police Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs
  - Mr Vladimir TURCAN, Chief of general department on analysis, monitoring and evaluation
  - Mr John BODRUG, Deputy chief of Police Department
  - Mr Alexander JIZDAN, Head of Operational Services Directorate of the Police Department
  - Mr Tudor BEJAN, Head of section against organized crime
- 20:00 Working dinner hosted by the Head of the Council of Europe Office in Chisinau with Ambassadors of Council of Europe member states

**Thursday, 1 December 2011**

- 09:30-10:15 Meeting with Mr Iurie LEANCĂ, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs and European Integration
- 10:30-11:15 Meeting with Mr Anatolie MUNTEANU, Director, and members of the Center for Human Rights (Ombudsman)
- 11:30-12:15 Meeting with Mr Vlad FILAT, Prime Minister of the Republic of Moldova
- 13:00 Press conference