

NEWSLETTER

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IN BRIEF

CONSTITUTIONAL REFERENDUM: PROPOSED
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MAKE IT VALID?

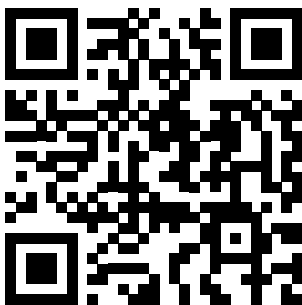
On 21 March 2024, the Parliament adopted the [Declaration on the European Integration of the Republic of Moldova](#), which states that European integration and accession is a national priority project of the Republic of Moldova. On 8 April 2024, the Parliament's Legal Committee held public consultations on the referendum to revise the Constitution. On 9 April 2024, 46 MPs submitted to the Constitutional Court (CC) [the proposal to initiate](#) the referendum to revise the Constitution.

On 16 April 2024, the CC issued [its opinion](#) on the draft law to amend the Constitution. In its opinion, the Court explains that the desire for European integration can be introduced into the Constitution by referendum. The Court stressed that the people have the prerogative to directly exercise their will on the most critical issues of society and the state, and that decisions taken in the constitutional referendum have supreme legal force without the need to be confirmed by Parliament. The Court also noted that the referendum does not affect the Republic of Moldova's sovereignty, independence, and unitary character. Therefore, for such a referendum to be valid, the usual quorum – 1/3 of the number of voters – applies, and for the issue put to referendum to be approved, more than half of the voters participating in the referendum must vote in favour. For a referendum affecting the sovereignty, independence, and unitary character of the state, the conditions of validity are much more challenging to meet. More than half of the voters on the electoral rolls must vote in favour. According to the Central Electoral Commission, 3,296,783 voters were registered in April 2024. In the last 20 years, the highest turnout was in the 2020 presidential elections, when 1,654,150 voters participated, representing 50.17% of all voters on the voters' register.

The draft amendment to the Constitution proposes adding two paragraphs to the preamble of the Supreme Law. These reconfirm the European identity of the people of the Republic of Moldova and declare integration into the European Union (EU) as a national strategic objective. The draft also proposes adding to the Constitution Title V¹ "Integration into the European Union". It stipulates that the Republic of Moldova's actual accession to the EU will not be by another referendum but by a vote in Parliament. After accession to the EU, the Republic of



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If over 1.1 million voters participate in the referendum and more than half vote in favour, the procedure for Moldova's accession to the EU will be introduced into the Constitution and EU legislation will be given priority over Moldovan legislation.

Moldova's consent to amend the EU's constituent acts will also be expressed in Parliament. The draft also stipulates that binding EU legal rules precede contrary provisions in domestic laws. However, whether this priority also applies to the Constitution must be clarified.

The referendum will occur at the same time as the presidential elections on 20 October 2024. Following that, Parliament must approve the draft endorsed by the CC. The acts adopted by the referendum will acquire legal force after the CC confirms it.

ANTICORRUPTION PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE: THERE WERE VESTED INTERESTS IN THE COMPETITION FOR THE POSITION OF PROSECUTOR GENERAL!

On 28 February 2024, the Superior Council of Prosecutors (SCP) decided to cancel the competition for the position of Prosecutor General on the grounds of unjustified discrepancies in the score awarded by SCP member Olesea Vîrlan (see [Newsletter no. 66](#)).

Olesea Vîrlan gave Ion Munteanu an average score of 3.5, while the average score given to Ion Munteanu by the other SCP members was 8.75. She gave him one point for motivation to become a prosecutor general, two points for capacity for critical analysis and public communication, and one point for integrity and a good reputation. Vîrlan explained the relegation by 'a calculation error', noting that otherwise, she would have awarded 8.5 points. On 4 March 2024, Olesea Vîrlan resigned as a SCP member and prosecutor.

On 1 March 2024, Veronica Dragalin, Chief Prosecutor of the Anticorruption Prosecutor's Office (APO), started investigating the competition. The APO criticised Olesea Vîrlan's explanation given to the SCP members. According to the APO, if she had indeed intended to award a higher score, Vîrlan could have corrected this when the SCP members noticed the discrepancy. As the average is made from six separate scores, it was unlikely that such an error could have crept in.

During the APO investigation, three SCP members stated that Olesea Vîrlan did not initially point out any calculation error or carelessness when asked why she gave such a low score. In addition to disqualifying one candidate, Vîrlan gave Demciucin the maximum score (an average of 9.3 compared to 8.06 – the average the other assessors gave). She also supported the requests for recusal submitted by Igor Demciucin to exclude Dumitru Obadă and Aliona Nesterov from the competition, which the SCP members qualified as lacking legal basis and professionalism. The APO established that Olesea Vîrlan had used her work situation and had removed Munteanu at the request of Andrei Roşca, a former member of the SCP. The latter allegedly wanted to take revenge on Munteanu for not offering him the position of Deputy Prosecutor General when his mandate as a member of the SCP expired on 1 February 2024. On 28

Former SCP member Olesea Vîrlan may face sanctions for abuse of power. She allegedly avenged former SCP member Andrei Roşca.

February 2024, Roşca [resigned](#) as prosecutor. If he had resigned as Deputy Prosecutor General, Roşca would have received a much higher allowance than he would typically receive. Although Vîrlan's actions were an abuse, they could not be qualified as a crime because they did not cause material damage. On 10 April 2024, the APO initiated a contravention lawsuit for abuse of power against Olesea Vîrlan.

The APO also examined whether it may have been an attempt to sabotage the competition in the interests of an organised criminal group. The APO was examining the version that Andrei Roşca had met Ilan Şor in the United Arab Emirates in November 2023, when he was a member of the SCP and the competition was underway. Roşca said he paid for the trip to Dubai himself, having been invited to the birthday party of a politically affiliated person who is not from the 'Şor' party. The APO also established that Roşca's wife worked in the "Avia Invest" company connected to Ilan Şor. In 2017-2018, she directed 2% of her income to the 'Miron Şor' Foundation. However, the APO did not accumulate enough evidence to establish the direct connection between Roşca and Şor and whether Vîrlan knew about these connections.

Andrei Roşca admitted during the hearing that he had close relations with Olesea Vîrlan and had been her boss for six years in the Rezina Prosecutor's Office. Former acting Prosecutor General Dumitru Robu said that Roşca, a member of the SCP, had directly asked him to appoint Vîrlan as acting deputy in two territorial prosecutor's offices. Robu refused both requests. The APO also found that Andrei Roşca illegally used his position as a SCP member to promote Olesea Vîrlan to the position of acting deputy of the Ialoveni Prosecutor's Office, to the detriment of Dumitru Barbaroş, who the Prosecutor General proposed for this position. The SCP did not give any reasons for the refusal to appoint Barbaroş and the appointment of Prosecutor Vîrlan. The APO concluded that although Roşca's actions constitute an abuse of power under the Contravention Code, the contravention sanction cannot be applied due to the expiry of the one-year limitation period.

The APO also found that Roşca met with Vîrlan a few days before the candidates were interviewed for the position of Prosecutor General and a few days after the interviews ended. Roşca said they did not discuss the competition. Vîrlan refused to answer questions from anticorruption prosecutors.

PRE-VETTING COMMISSION: NEW DECISIONS AND THE LAST CANDIDATE FROM THE JUDGES RUNNING FOR THE SCM INTERVIEWED

In April 2024, the Pre-Vetting Commission finalised the evaluations of two candidates running for the Superior Council of Magistracy (SCM) – judges [Vitalie Stratan](#) and [Mihail Buşuleac](#). None of these candidates passed the evaluation. According to a Commission press release, judge Vitalie Stratan did not pass the evaluation because he did not meet the criteria of financial and ethical integrity.

At the rehearing, Alexei Paniş repeatedly criticised the Pre-Vetting Commission, in particular the secretariat of the Commission, expressing a lack of confidence in it. He claimed that he was subjected to discriminatory treatment.

Judge Mihail Buşuleac was due to be repeatedly interviewed on 30 April 2024 but withdrew from the competition before the interview.

On 17 April 2024, the Pre-Vetting Commission interviewed again Judge Alexei Paniş, a candidate for membership of the SCM. The hearing occurred after the Supreme Court of Justice (SCJ) on 1 August 2023 upheld the candidate's appeal and ordered a repeated evaluation. During the hearing, Alexei Paniş was asked about how he got a 300,000 MDL loan from his father and about the money used from his father's salary card when he was the subject of three verification procedures conducted by the National Integrity Authority. Judge Alexei Paniş was also asked about the sale of a car for 1,000 MDL, the cash investment of 2.2 million MDL made for the demolition of an old house and the construction of a new house in Chişinău, as well as his public statement of 19 January 2022 concerning a case he was examining, which is suspected by the Commission to be 'unethical'.

On the other hand, on 25 April 2024, the SCJ rejected the appeal filed by lawyer and former judge Alexandru Rotari, a candidate for membership in the SCM. He was challenging the decision of the Pre-Vetting Commission issued in February 2024, according to which he had failed the repeated evaluation. The decision of the SCJ is irrevocable.

HALF OF THE CHIŞINĂU COURT OF APPEALS JUDGES RESIGNED, AVOIDING VETTING

On 11 April 2024, the Vetting Commission notified all 40 judges of the Chişinău Court of Appeals (CA) about the start of the vetting process. Following this notification, only 20 judges completed and submitted the declaration of assets and ethics questionnaire to the Vetting Commission. The other 20 resigned to avoid the vetting process, which is considerably risky for them. Judges who fail the vetting are dismissed and may not hold office as a judge or other office of public dignity for five to seven years. They also lose the right to a one-off severance payment (50% of the last salary received for each year worked as a judge) and a special judge's pension.

The Superior Council of Magistracy (SCM) approved on 7 May 2024 the 20 resignation requests from the Chişinău CA judges. These judges are: Nina Cernat, Nelea Budăi, Vitalie Cotorobai, Sergiu Daguţa, Liubovi Brînza, Steliana Iorgov, Boris Talpă, Ion Ţurcan, Stelian Teleucă, Ion Secrieru, Ecaterina Palanciuc, Anatol Pahopol, Veronica Negru, Igor Mînescu, Viorica Mihaila, Ghenadie Lîsîi, Silvia Gîrbu, Ina Dutca, Eugeniu Clim and Sergiu Arnăuţ. Only Judge Arnăuţ and Judge Cernat (a member of the SCM) attended the SCM meeting. The others asked for their resignation to be considered in their absence. The resignations take effect from 7 May 2024. At the same time, the SCM approved Judge Ion Dănăilă from Cahul CA resignation request. He resigned in the context of his retirement on 24 June 2024.

Due to these resignations, only 20 of the 57 judgeships still need to be filled at the Chişinău Court of Appeals. The resignations also affected the work of the SCJ and the SCM.

The resignations of 20 judges from Chişinău CA will significantly impact the Court's functioning. After these resignations, only 20 of the 57 positions of judges of the Chişinău CA will be filled (17 positions were already vacant before the 20 resignations). To fill these vacancies, the SCM **announced** a competition in early 2024, to which **14 candidates applied**. Although the deadline expired in March, the SCM has yet to hold the competition. The legislation allows the SCM to temporarily transfer judges from lower courts to cover staff shortages at the Chişinău CA. The temporary transfer is made at the request of the judge concerned. The SCM has recently published a notice for those wishing to be temporarily transferred to Chişinău CA.

Three of the 20 resigned judges worked temporarily at the Supreme Court of Justice (SCJ). Following their resignation, only eight judges will remain at the SCJ. Although over ten candidates have passed the vetting, the SCM still needs to hold a competition to fill the vacancies at the SCJ. One of the 20 resigning judges is SCM member Nina Cernat. Following her resignation, five judges and four non-judges remain at the SCM.

VETTING COMMISSION DECISIONS: REJECTIONS, (NON-)PROMOTIONS AND NEW HEARINGS

In April 2024, the Vetting Commission published decisions on several candidates' ethical and financial integrity. Lawyer **Tatiana Tabuncic**, candidate for the position of member of the Superior Council of Magistracy (SCM), as well as lawyer **Mihaela Pascal** and judges **Dumitru Racoviţă**, **Petru Păun** and **Adrian Cerbu**, candidates running for membership at the Board for the Selection and Evaluation of Judges, passed the pre-vetting.

The Vetting Commission also completed the evaluation of lawyer Vladislav Gribincea, a candidate for the position of judge at the Supreme Court of Justice (SCJ). The Vetting Commission **found that he meets the integrity criteria** established by law and can apply for the SCJ. The Vetting Commission found that two other candidates for the SCJ, lawyers Irina Iacub and Svetlana Balmuş, did not meet the integrity criteria and recommended the SCM fail them. At its **meeting on 7 May 2024**, the SCM accepted the Vetting Commission's report on candidate Irina Iacub. Regarding candidate Svetlana Balmuş, the SCM repeatedly postponed its decision.

This month, the Vetting Commission for Judges held several hearings. **Vitalie Ciuchitu**, who is running for the SCM seat as a lay member, was asked about where the sources of the savings accumulated in cash before the evaluation, about the unexplained over one million MDL that he held in 2008-2021, about a fictitious price in the sale-purchase contract of a car, as well as the failure to comply with the legislation on the execution of construction works. **Ghenadie Mîra**, acting President of the Chişinău Court of Appeals and candidate for membership of the SCM's Board for the Selection and Evaluation of Judges,

The Vetting Commission has completed the evaluation of several candidates, two of whom failed the evaluation. It rejected several requests for the recusal of its members made by a current judge of the SCJ.

was asked about his failure to mention in the ethics questionnaire a criminal case from 2017, in which he was suspected and later removed from prosecution, and about the underestimated declared value of the apartment in which he lives. Behind closed doors, the issue of Mîra's alleged failure to comply with a Constitutional Court ruling was also examined. The President of the Bălți Court of Appeals, [Ion Talpa](#), a candidate for membership of the SCM's Board for the Selection and Evaluation of Judges, was also interviewed. The Commission did not establish any issues that would have raised questions about his integrity. He was only asked to confirm the accuracy and validity of the information presented in his statements.

During April, the Vetting Commission examined several objections submitted by SCJ Judge Mariana Ursachi (formerly Pitic). [The first recusal motion](#) concerned the Vice President of the Vetting Commission, Andrei Bivol, and was filed on 14 April 2024. [Another objection](#) filed on the same day concerned the simultaneous recusal of four members of the Commission: Scott Bales, Lavly Perling, Maria Giuliana Civinini and Andrei Bivol. The challenge is based on a statement published by the Commission in January 2024 on its role and independence, and an opinion poll published in February 2024 by Magenta Consulting for the Institute for European Policies and Reform (IPRE). Mariana Ursachi also claimed that foreign members of the Commission are operating in violation of the law and the Constitution because they are not citizens of the Republic of Moldova. As regards the challenge of Andrei Bivol, the arguments were based on the Commission's statement of January 2024, the opinion poll published in February 2024 and the fact that Andrei Bivol had allegedly concluded four contracts to represent the Republic of Moldova, which calls into question his independence. He also allegedly had a biased attitude towards Ursachi. On 24 April 2024, Mariana Ursachi again requested Andrei Bivol's recusal, informing that she had also filed a criminal complaint with the Anticorruption Prosecutor's Office regarding the contracts taken over by him while requesting the postponement of his hearing scheduled for 25 April. The hearing was postponed.

On 26 April 2024, the Vetting Commission rejected the requests for recusal because they had yet to be made in the shortest possible time. The Commission also noted that the circumstances invoked by the SCJ judge do not demonstrate a subjective bias on the part of the Commission members nor legitimate doubts of impartiality. Regarding the challenge of Andrei Bivol, the Commission also noted that the contracts in question were awarded competitively until Bivol was appointed as a member of the Commission. Andrei Bivol also explained to the Commission that he would no longer participate in the tenders announced by the state and that he had withdrew from the associate law firm that executes these contracts. Each member's recusal was considered separately by the other Commission members. On 17 January 2024, Ursachi filed another motion to recuse Bivol, which was also denied by the Commission on 9 April 2024.

The new SCM accomplished a lot in the first year, but significant challenges still exist.

RETROSPECTIVE: THE FIRST YEAR OF THE NEW SCM

28 April 2023 marked a crucial moment in Moldova's judiciary. The [General Assembly of Judges](#) (GAJ), which took place after a more than four-year break, kicked off a process of reform from within. Although judges initially resisted the election of new members (see [Newsletter no. 55](#)), in the end, more than 300 judges elected four judges as members of the Superior Council of Magistracy (SCM): Vasile Şchiopu, Ioana Chironeţ, Sergiu Caraman and Maria Frunze. All of them are from the judiciary. As a result of this election, the SCM became operational again after over 12 months of the old SCM being unable to adopt decisions on the appointment, promotion, and discipline of judges due to the expiration of their term of office. In March 2024, judges elected Aliona Miron to the SCM from the Supreme Court of Justice. One more SCM position for judges of the courts of appeal is vacant, as no judges of the courts of appeal have passed pre-vetting.

It has been about a year since the 'battle' to elect new members to the SCM. For a year, the new SCM has taken steps to reform the judiciary, including supporting judges and managing crises. The main achievements of the SCM that can be highlighted are the following: **the SCM has been vocal and has reacted publicly in defence of judges and the judiciary**. In a single year, the SCM plenary produced more public reactions than the entire mandate of the former composition. The SCM has reacted promptly to attacks on magistrates by politicians and to integrity issues raised within the SCM. Moreover, SCM members called for [Iulian Muntean's resignation](#) after it became known that he had previously been indicted in a criminal corruption case. Iulian Muntean resigned shortly after the SCM's request.

Other successes worth mentioning include a series of **transformations in the architecture of the judicial system**. In a year, the SCM approved the transfer of 17 judges from regional courts to Chişinău or near Chişinău, reduced staffing levels at the Supreme Court of Justice (SCJ) by 13 judges and 26 judicial assistants, with these staff being distributed among other courts; reconfirmed at least ten judges after the first five years of service; and refused to reconfirm at least three judges citing integrity concerns. The new SCM successfully **held its first judicial appointment competition** after a break of almost two years. Over 80 registered candidates competed for 15 vacancies for judgeships in various courts, including the Chişinău District Court. In the end, 15 new judges were admitted to the system, including Taraclia and Ceadâr-Lunga headquarters, which were considered less attractive because of their long distance from Chişinău.

At the beginning of 2024, the SCM **ensured the modification and specialisation of the Chişinău District Court** headquarters. Thus, the SCM approved the nominal composition of the specialised judges in the largest Court in the country. From February 2024, it ordered the specialisation of the judges of the Chişinău District Court when trying corruption cases. Although not exclusively attributable to it, the SCM has contributed, together with other institutions (Ministry of Justice,

Chişinău District Court), **to the increase of salaries in the justice sector**. Thus, the salaries of non-judicial staff have been increased, as well as those of judges who have been vetted. As a result of the increase in October 2023 and the increase provided for in the Law on the Budget for 2024, the salaries of persons who have passed the external evaluation have increased by at least 50%. During its first year in office, the SCM also managed **to appoint a new judge to the Constitutional Court**, a post that has been vacant for over two years.

The new SCM has had a challenging first year. The challenges remain significant, **such as the need for subordinate functional bodies** (selection, career, disciplinary, and performance appraisal boards). These bodies are non-functional mainly due to the prolonged pre-vetting process of candidates in boards.

A large number of vacancies at the Supreme Court of Justice: Despite temporary transfers, the workload of judges at the SCJ has increased by 60%, and the SCM has not yet been able to appoint any judges to the SCJ. While there are sufficient who have passed vetting and can apply for the new positions, the conduct of a new competition for judges at the SCJ is stalling.

Election of a new SCM President and modest institutional resources: One year into the new SCM's work, for reasons that are difficult to understand, it has still not elected a president (on 4 July 2023, Sergiu Caraman was elected interim President of the SCM). The Council's institutional capacity remains modest. Currently, vacancies in the SCM are around 30% of the maximum number of staff.

Cleaning up the system and calibrating workload: Despite efforts, the SCM has reinstated judges previously accused of involvement in corruption schemes. At the same time, although more than 40 judges were dismissed during 2023, the SCM appointed and reappointed only 26 judges.

THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE FUNCTIONING OF PARLIAMENT NEEDS TO BE IMPROVED

On 12 April 2024, the LRCM sent to Parliament its [legal opinion](#) on the [draft Code](#) on the organisation and functioning of Parliament. The first [public consultations](#) on the draft were held on 26 September 2023. According to the authors, the Code is intended to regulate the most important aspects of the legislature's work, improve the procedure for adopting draft laws and establish clear rules for cooperation with other institutions and civil society.

The LRCM proposed that the Parliament should be obliged to submit draft laws supported by at least 5,000 citizens to plenary debate within two months. To this end, a technical possibility for citizens to sign electronically in support of registered draft laws should be introduced on the Parliament's website. In this way, MPs will not be able to avoid examining legislative initiatives that are massively supported by society.

Obligation to examine draft laws massively supported by citizens, not allowing conceptual changes to draft laws without public consultation, accepting amendments only with the consent of the author, clear rules for 'Opposition Day' – these are just some of the recommendations of the LRCM.

The LRCM also proposed revising the procedure for examining amendments to draft laws by parliamentary committees. To this end, we suggested introducing a ban on the admission of amendments that are not accepted by the author of the draft. This will ensure the coherence of the draft law and the possibility for the author to ensure that the original idea of the draft law is not distorted.

The LRCM also recommended that conceptual changes to draft laws should only be allowed with public consultation. Previously, there has been a negative practice in this respect, which the LRCM has written about in its [public policy paper](#) on decision-making in Parliament. We have proposed that if, during parliamentary debates, it is decided to make conceptual changes to draft legislation, these changes should be subject to mandatory public consultation.

Another recommendation concerns the strengthening of the 'Opposition Day'. We have proposed that the plenary session on this day should be chaired by the Vice-President of Parliament designated by the opposition and that the agenda should include only draft laws registered by the opposition. In the event of a lack of quorum on 'Opposition Day', all items are to be transferred to the next plenary session, thus mitigating the risk of the parliamentary majority not having a quorum.

In addition, we have recommended that voting on draft laws should be done electronically and that voting by raising hands should be the exception. We also proposed that standing committee meetings should be video-recorded, with recordings published on the Internet, and more transparent rules on the consideration of civil society recommendations must be introduced.

I IN BRIEF

On **5 April 2024**, the LRCM sent to the Constitutional Court (CC) the [amicus curiae](#) on [complaint no. 114a/2023](#). The complaint concerns an appeal to the legal provisions on the convening of the General Assembly of Judges, the extension of the term of office of the members of the Superior Council of Magistracy (SCM) and the method of selection of the six non-judge members of the SCM. According to the complaint, the contested provisions contradict Articles 6, 7, 116 and 122 of the Constitution. The amicus curiae of the LRCM aims to provide an impartial legal opinion based on regional standards and comparative law.

On **12 April 2024**, amendments to the [Law on the Application of International Restrictive Measures](#) were voted in the first reading. The draft law provides for the inclusion of the State Tax Service (STS) and the Public Service Agency (PSA) in the list of authorities to which the Security and Intelligence Service (SIS) will submit the order on the approval or amendment of the list of persons associated with the subjects of international restrictions. Additional powers will be granted to the SIS, which, with the information support of the Money

Laundering Prevention and Combating Service, will draw up and approve the list of legal persons in respect of which there is documented information that they are under the control of a restraint subject or have a restraint subject as a beneficial owner. The draft also provides for the withdrawal of citizenship of the subjects of restrictions. The SIS will examine the appropriateness of withdrawing citizenship following Article 23 of the Citizenship Act and, if necessary, refer the matter to the PSA to initiate this procedure.

On **12 April 2024**, the Parliament voted in the first reading the [draft law](#) on revising the judicial map. According to the draft, the number of courts will be reduced from 15 to 14 by merging Anenii Noi and Căușeni District Courts. The territorial jurisdiction of the courts of Bălți, Cimișlia, Edineț, Cahul, Comrat, Drochia, Hâncești and Căușeni has also been modified. The changes also concern the courts of appeal. The territorial jurisdiction of the Bălți Court of Appeals will be extended, and that of the Chișinău Court of Appeals will be reduced. The Cahul and Comrat Courts of Appeal will also merge administratively.

On **15 April 2024**, the Superior Council of Prosecutors (SCP) announced the [launch of the public competition](#) for the selection of the candidate for the position of Prosecutor General after the cancellation of the previous competition on 28 February (see [Newsletter no. 66](#)). The deadline for applying is 15 May 2024. Similarly, the SCP adopted [several changes](#) to the [Regulation](#) on the organisation and conduct of the competition for the selection of the candidate for the office of Prosecutor General: the possibility of holding the competition with only one candidate has been excluded; the SCP will confirm the results of the competition by a reasoned decision; the SCP will publish the scores given by each SCP member for each candidate; by absolute majority vote of the SCP members, the score of the SCP member that is not plausibly motivated may be excluded.

On **26 April 2024**, the Commission for the Evaluation of Prosecutors [published the decision](#) on Tatiana Rotaru, a lawyer and candidate running for a seat in the Board for the Selection and Evaluation of Prosecutors under the Superior Council of Prosecutors (SCP). At the [hearing](#), she was asked about one issue – her not submitting the declaration of personal assets and interests for 2016 following her resignation from the prosecutorial bodies. After analysing several relevant factors, the Commission determined that this violation could not be considered severe. Therefore, the Commission concluded that Tatiana Rotaru meets the ethical and financial integrity criteria for running for the SCP.

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