



2025

ACTIVITY REPORT

LEGAL RESOURCES CENTRE FROM MOLDOVA

INDEPENDENT,
ACCOUNTABLE,
AND EFFICIENT
JUSTICE

INTEGRITY
AND THE
FIGHT
AGAINST

HUMAN
RIGHTS

DEMOCRACY
AND CIVIL
SOCIETY



IDENTITY

The Legal Resources Centre from Moldova (LRCM) is a non-governmental, non-profit, independent, politically unaffiliated organisation consolidating democracy and the rule of law in the Republic of Moldova through research, monitoring and advocacy.



VISION

We live in a prosperous, democratic country where people are free and accountable, live safely, enjoy equal opportunities, are protected by law, trust the judiciary and are confident in their future.



MISSION

The LRCM promotes an independent, efficient, and accountable judiciary, efficient anticorruption mechanisms, observance of human rights, and an enabling environment for civil society and democracy. To that end, we identify problems with systemic impact, propose solutions, bring them onto the public agenda, address misconduct, and mobilise partners to bring change.



VALUES

We believe in democracy, the rule of law, human rights, and the values of an open society.



PRINCIPLES

The LCRM is guided by the following principles:

- Professionalism and respect for professional ethics;
- Integrity and transparency;
- Human rights approach;
- Gender balance;
- Proactive and constructive attitude to changing things for the better;
- Team spirit and participatory approach in strategic decision-making;
- Political non-affiliation;
- Complying with regulations to ensure a sustainable environment.

A MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



Dear colleagues and partners,

The year 2025 reminded us that democracy is neither irreversible nor guaranteed. In the Republic of Moldova, European integration remained the country's most important strategic direction, but it became increasingly clear that it will not happen by itself. It requires functioning institutions, genuine reforms, respect for human rights and a civil society free enough to speak truthfully and openly. For the Legal Resources Centre from Moldova (LRCM), 2025 was a year in which we continued working to advance an independent judiciary, public integrity, fundamental rights and a protected civic space. It was also a year in which the fragility of these goals became more evident than ever.

Civic space went through a difficult period. The abrupt suspension of a significant share of external assistance, including programmes funded through USAID, affected civil society organisations, communities, independent media outlets, social initiatives and democratic monitoring efforts. The consequences were not merely financial. These developments fuelled toxic narratives about civil society, encouraged attacks against independent organisations and demonstrated how vulnerable entire sectors can become when support for democracy is treated as a luxury rather than an investment in societal resilience.

At the same time, the international environment became harsher and more uncertain. A growing number of states appear willing to abandon the rules that have protected democracy, human rights and international cooperation for decades. The message delivered by Canadian Prime Minister Mark Carney in Davos, regarding the erosion of the rules-based international order and the need for middle powers to act together, speaks directly to our own situation. The Republic of Moldova cannot afford isolation, passivity or the illusion that others will defend democracy on our behalf. We need allies, genuine partnerships and a civil society capable of withstanding

pressure, including manipulation and foreign or domestic information interference.

In 2025, LRCM remained committed to this mission. We conducted research, monitored key developments, produced legal opinions, defended civic space and provided evidence that can help institutions make better-informed decisions. We analysed the mechanism through which the state compensates individuals for harm caused by judicial errors, measured justice professionals' perceptions of judicial independence, corruption and trust in the system, monitored selection processes and key institutions such as the Superior Council of Magistracy and the Superior Council of Prosecutors, and prepared legal opinions on major draft laws relevant to the rule of law. We also organised the seventh edition of the Justice Reform and Anti-Corruption Forum, which continued to provide an essential platform for dialogue among institutions, legal professionals, civil society and development partners.

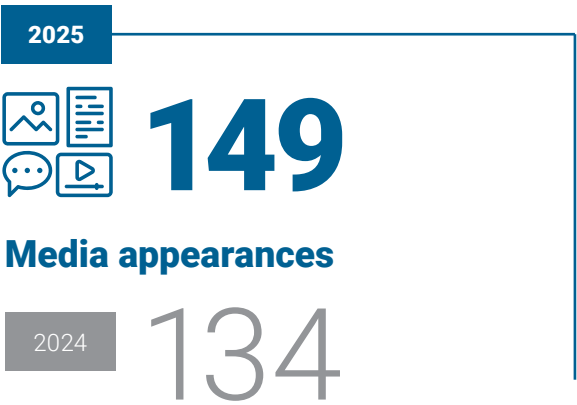
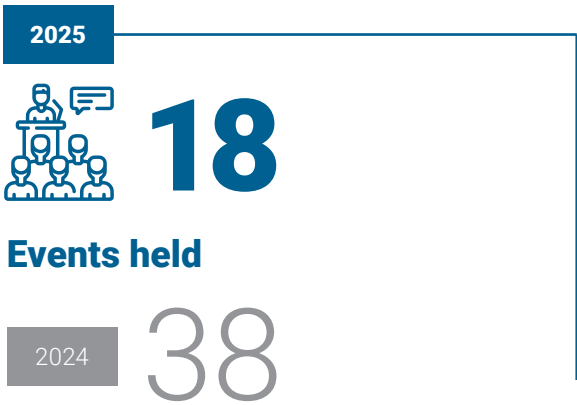
We extend our sincere gratitude to all our colleagues, partners and supporters who stood by us throughout a challenging year. The work of defending democracy continues, and the years ahead will require even greater courage and solidarity.

With gratitude, on behalf of the LRCM team,

Ilie Chirtoacă



LRCM IN FIGURES



INDEPENDENT, ACCOUNTABLE, AND EFFICIENT JUSTICE

HIGHLIGHT

HOW MUCH DOES THE STATE PAY WHEN IT GETS IT WRONG?

For someone who has been wrongfully detained, arrested, prosecuted or convicted, an acquittal does not always mark the end of the injustice. In many cases, it is only the beginning of another process: convincing the state that its error must not only be acknowledged, but also effectively remedied.

In 2025, the Legal Resources Centre from Moldova (LRCM) analysed [the effectiveness of the mechanism for compensating damage](#) caused by the unlawful actions of criminal investigation bodies, prosecutors and courts, as provided for by Law No. 1545. The research was based on an analysis of 263 cases finally adjudicated by the Supreme Court of Justice between January 2020 and December 2024, representing 78% of all cases of this type.

The findings reveal an uncomfortable reality: individuals who have been rehabilitated following unlawful state action receive compensation that is modest compared with the amounts claimed. Of more than MDL 112 million claimed in compensation for non-pecuniary damage, the courts awarded approximately MDL 9.85 million, or only 9%. On average, a person who has suffered injustice receives MDL 37,452 in compensation for non-pecuniary damage, equivalent to approximately EUR 1,905.

The disparity is even greater in cases involving pecuniary damage. Of approximately MDL 294 million claimed, the courts awarded only MDL 4.21 million, or around 1%. The average amount of compensation awarded for pecuniary damage caused by unlawful state action is therefore MDL 16,255 per person, equivalent to approximately EUR 828.

These figures may point to two realities that coexist. On the one hand, in some cases claimants request very large amounts that are difficult to substantiate. On the other hand, courts appear to take a strict and restrictive

approach when assessing damage. The problem is compounded by the absence of clear and predictable calculation criteria. Compensation can vary dramatically in similar cases: MDL 100,000 was awarded for 129 days of unlawful detention, while in another case the claimant received only MDL 5,000 for 100 days of unlawful detention.

The study shows that those most affected by state errors are ordinary citizens who do not hold public office, as well as entrepreneurs and business managers who were wrongfully accused of tax evasion, money laundering, influence peddling or fraud in commercial relations. A significant number of cases also concern annulled contravention proceedings initiated by drivers. The average time required for a case to reach a final decision across all three levels of jurisdiction is two years and eleven months.

Another important finding concerns the symbolic dimension of redress. The law allows for formal apologies, but this mechanism is rarely used. LRCM identified its application in only 33 of the 263 cases analysed. For a person who has been wronged by the state, however, an official acknowledgement of the error may be just as important as financial compensation.

The conclusion of the research is clear: the Republic of Moldova needs a more predictable, consistent and humane mechanism for compensating damage caused by the state. LRCM recommends expressly defining the concept of “unlawful acts”, establishing clear criteria and scales for assessing damage, introducing an out-of-court procedure for cases in which the damage is evident, and developing guidance for judges on the application of Law No. 1545.

In 2025, the Legal Resources Centre from Moldova (LRCM) continued to contribute to strengthening the rule of law through research, monitoring and legal expertise aimed at improving the functioning of the justice system. One of its major efforts during the year focused on assessing **the effectiveness of the mechanism for compensating damage** caused by unlawful state action. Following an analysis of more than 260 finally adjudicated cases, LRCM found that the compensation awarded remained low in relation to the amounts claimed, undermining the predictability and effectiveness of redress for victims. The research identified significant inconsistencies in judicial practice, outlined the profile of claimants and the average duration of proceedings, and was accompanied by recommendations and a public database designed to support improvements to the legal framework and judicial practice.





Also in 2025, LRCM presented the findings of [an opinion survey](#) conducted among 476 judges, prosecutors and lawyers to assess their perceptions of the state of the justice system, professional independence and corruption. The findings indicate an increase in judges' self-assessment of their independence, alongside a historically low level of satisfaction with remuneration. At the same time, LRCM identified significant differences among the three professions in their perceptions of corruption, institutional transparency and willingness to undergo external evaluation, providing a useful comparative perspective on developments within the justice system.



Another important product developed by LRCM was [an analytical brief examining the achievements and outstanding challenges](#) in the justice sector during the 2021–2025 parliamentary cycle. The document summarised the main transformations of recent years, as well as the vulnerabilities that could affect the sustainability of the reforms undertaken, and set out several strategic recommendations for the period ahead.



In parallel, LRCM continued to monitor legislative processes affecting the rule of law and reviewed dozens of draft legal acts, producing [approximately 20 legal opinions](#) aimed at improving the legal framework, including in the context of aligning national legislation with European Union standards.

LRCM's efforts to promote transparency and merit-based selection within the judiciary also included monitoring competitions for judicial appointments. In 2025, LRCM observed [the largest competition for vacant judicial positions](#) held in recent years. Organised in July, the competition attracted 117 candidates.

The monitoring process highlighted several positive aspects, as well as a number of critical concerns, and resulted in conclusions and recommendations that could help improve judicial selection procedures.

LRCM also continued to provide live monitoring of the meetings of the Superior Council of Magistracy and the Superior Council of Prosecutors, helping to keep legal professionals and interested members of the public informed while enhancing the transparency and accountability of key institutions within the justice system.

INTEGRITY AND THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION

ISTORIE EVIDENȚIATĂ

HOW JUSTICE PROFESSIONALS PERCEIVE THE SYSTEM IN WHICH THEY WORK

In 2025, the Legal Resources Centre from Moldova (LRCM) examined the justice system through the eyes of those who work within it every day: judges, prosecutors and lawyers. [The survey, conducted by Magenta Consulting at LRCM's request between 17 February and 8 April 2025,](#) included 476 professionals and provided a nuanced picture of perceptions regarding corruption, institutional transparency and confidence in reforms.

The survey highlights a serious concern: perceptions of corruption are increasing. In 2025, 72% of lawyers, 46% of prosecutors and 37% of judges believed that there was a high or very high level of corruption in the Republic of Moldova. Only 4% of judges and 1% of lawyers believed that corruption did not exist in the country. Parliament and the Government were perceived as the most corrupt institutions, followed by the Police and the National Anti-Corruption Centre. Within the justice system, corruption in the courts was perceived as high by 61% of lawyers, 29% of prosecutors and only 15% of judges. The prosecution service was considered corrupt by 65% of lawyers and 29% of judges.

These differences matter. They show that legal professionals do not view the system in the same way. Judges perceive greater independence and less corruption within the courts, while lawyers, who represent litigants and interact directly with courts and prosecution offices, express considerably greater distrust. Perceptions of recent developments are not particularly optimistic either: only 38% of judges, 17% of prosecutors and 33% of lawyers believe that corruption has decreased in recent years.

The survey also identifies the perceived causes of corruption. Prosecutors and judges primarily point to low salaries: 94% of prosecutors and 78% of judges believe that inadequate remuneration contributes to corruption. Lawyers place greater emphasis on systemic problems: 73% cite a lack of transparency, 83% identify deficiencies in selection and promotion procedures, and 81% point to the failure to sanction corrupt individuals. At the same time, satisfaction with remuneration has reached a historic low: only 6% of judges and 7% of prosecutors are satisfied with their salaries.

The findings regarding judicial and prosecutorial self-governance bodies are mixed. Judges assess the transparency of the Superior Council of Magistracy more positively, with favourable perceptions increasing from 61% in 2020 to 83% in 2025. By contrast, prosecutors' assessment of the transparency of the Superior Council of Prosecutors declined from 77% in 2020 to 66% in 2025. At the same time, willingness to undergo external evaluation has increased: 81% of judges and 70% of lawyers state that they would agree to such procedures, compared with 64% and 62%, respectively, in 2023.

Is this a consequence of vetting? Partly, but not exclusively. External evaluation has changed expectations regarding integrity and increased pressure for greater accountability. However, trust cannot be built through vetting alone. It also depends on transparent decision-making, the quality of selection procedures, the effective sanctioning of corruption, working conditions, institutional independence and honest communication about reforms. For LRCM, as well as for decision-makers across the sector, the survey is not merely a record of perceptions. It is also a barometer showing where reforms are producing results and where the system remains vulnerable.

In 2025, the Legal Resources Centre from Moldova (LRCM) continued its efforts to promote integrity and combat corruption through public advocacy, legal expertise and the facilitation of professional dialogue platforms. For the seventh consecutive year, LRCM organised [the Justice Reform and Combating Corruption Forum](#), the leading inclusive platform for debate on the rule of law, bringing together more than 150 professionals, experts, development partners and policymakers. The discussions focused on justice sector reforms and the measures needed to combat corruption, with the aim of identifying feasible and coherent solutions for advancing the reform process.

Also in 2025, [LRCM responded to the authorities' initiative](#) to establish a single prosecution office for combating corruption and organised crime, in the context of the proposal to dissolve the Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office and the Prosecutor's Office for Combating Organised Crime and Special Cases. LRCM stressed that such an initiative was not aligned with the existing reform plans and could create risks, including for the Republic of Moldova's negotiations on accession to the European

Union. In this context, LRCM prepared two legal opinions, including one [submitted to the Venice Commission](#) intended to contribute to a rigorous assessment of the proposed draft law.

Together with other civil society organisations, LRCM also advocated for a transparent and merit-based process for appointing judges to the Constitutional Court. In [a public appeal](#) addressed to the Government and Parliament, the organisations raised concerns about the absence of open selection procedures and called for public hearings, the disclosure of candidates' files and reasoned appointment decisions. The initiative highlighted the importance of strengthening the legitimacy of the Constitutional Court, including in the context of the Republic of Moldova's European commitments.

LRCM also contributed to [strengthening protection mechanisms for whistleblowers and to developing solutions for combating electoral corruption](#). The proposals put forward addressed both the protection of individuals who report breaches of European Union law and the prevention of abuses in the process of sanctioning electoral corruption offences.



HUMAN RIGHTS

ISTORIE EVIDENȚIATĂ

TWO COURTS, STRONGER SAFEGUARDS: HOW HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION WILL CHANGE WITH EU ACCESSION

The Republic of Moldova is accelerating its European integration, a path that promises not only economic benefits but also a tangible strengthening of legal safeguards. Human rights protection is entering a new phase, in which European standards will become not merely reference points, but binding obligations for state institutions.

At present, citizens of the Republic of Moldova may seek protection of their rights at the European level by applying to the European Court of Human Rights after exhausting domestic remedies. Following accession, the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union will become directly applicable, and citizens will be able to invoke the rights enshrined in the Charter before national courts in all cases involving the application of EU law. In such cases, national judges will be able, and sometimes required, to request an interpretation from the Court of Justice of the European Union, effectively transforming domestic disputes into European cases. For citizens, this will mean indirect but considerably faster and more effective access to uniform legal standards applicable throughout the European Union.

LRCM's analysis clarified the interaction between these two systems. The paper explains the differences in their legal nature, scope of application, access mechanisms and the effects of their judgments, emphasising that the two systems are not mutually exclusive, but complementary.

The analysis also identifies several essential priorities for the Republic of Moldova's preparations. These include systematically integrating the case law of the Court of Justice of the European Union into the training of judges and prosecutors, strengthening national human rights institutions and supporting civil society, which remains a key actor in monitoring abuses.

At the same time, a culture of fundamental rights must be promoted through education and public information, so that the new legal instruments are properly understood and used effectively.

The conclusion is clear. European integration does not merely add another layer of rules; it creates a stronger and more accessible mechanism for protecting rights. For citizens, the difference will lie not only in the existence of broader rights, but also in their genuine ability to invoke and defend them within a legal system that operates beyond national borders.

Monitoring and analysing respect for human rights in the Republic of Moldova continued to be a core pillar of LRCM's work. For the 15th consecutive year, LRCM reviewed [the Republic of Moldova's case law before the European Court of Human Rights](#), focusing on the violations identified during the previous year in order to detect systemic problems and persistent trends.



Another important initiative sought to clarify the relationship between the European mechanisms for human rights protection. LRCM published an [analytical brief](#) on the interaction between the European Court of Human Rights and the Court of Justice of the European Union, highlighting the complementary roles of the European Convention on Human Rights and the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union in the context of the Republic of Moldova's accession to the EU.

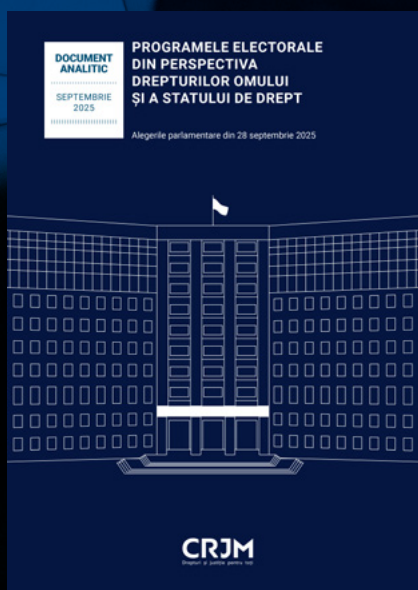
In addition, LRCM prepared an analytical brief on [the impact of ratifying Protocol No. 12](#) to the Convention, aimed at clarifying the implications of this instrument for the national legal framework and supporting a deeper understanding of protection against discrimination. The analysis showed that most of the concerns raised in public debate are not supported by the Court's case law and that there are no genuine obstacles to ratification.

LRCM concluded that ratifying Protocol No. 12 is a necessary step towards strengthening protection against discrimination and expanding the safeguards available to citizens.

In the electoral context, **LRCM analysed the programmes of all contestants in the parliamentary elections of 28 September 2025** from the perspective of human rights and the rule of law. The research found that, although justice reform was frequently mentioned, human rights remained marginal in political discourse. It identified redundant or populist promises, as well as risks associated with potentially regressive initiatives, providing a comparative overview of the priorities undertaken by political actors.

As part of its educational work, LRCM organised a series of **public lectures** for young people, attended by approximately 150 participants from different regions of the country. These activities aimed to strengthen participants' understanding of human rights, explain the principle of equality and familiarise them with mechanisms for combating discrimination through a practical and accessible approach.

Through these initiatives, LRCM sought not only to document and explain existing problems, but also to generate practical solutions and tools for professionals, decision-makers and the wider public. Taken together, these efforts contribute to strengthening a legal culture based on the effective protection of fundamental rights and to preparing the national system for continually evolving European standards.



DEMOCRACY AND CIVIL SOCIETY

HIGHLIGHT

ATTACKS AGAINST CSOS AND HRD ARE BECOMING MORE DIVERSE AND SOPHISTICATED

In a context in which democracy is being challenged not only through political decisions, but also through coordinated campaigns of disinformation and delegitimation, 2025 confirmed an increasingly evident reality: protecting civic space has become an essential condition for the effective functioning of the rule of law.

Through [the eighth edition of its monitoring report](#) on attacks against civil society organisations (CSOs) and human rights defenders (HRDs), the Legal Resources Centre from Moldova (LRCM) analysed more than 50 attacks, highlighting not only their persistence, but also the ways in which they evolve and adapt to the political and social context. From labelling and narratives concerning “foreign influence” to the use of unregulated digital platforms and the emergence of parallel structures resembling government-organised non-governmental organisations (GONGOs), such as the NGO “Evrazia”, pressure on civil society has become more sophisticated and better coordinated.

Social media platforms, particularly Facebook, YouTube and TikTok, continued to be the main channels through which these messages were disseminated. However, the growing use of Telegram marked a significant shift. Due to the anonymity it provides and the absence of effective accountability mechanisms, Telegram has become a favourable environment for the rapid dissemination of manipulative and stigmatising content, amplifying the impact of smear campaigns.

The attacks were not random, but closely correlated with key political developments. The 2024 presidential election and constitutional referendum generated an intense wave of pressure against civil society organisations and independent media, particularly those investigating corruption, electoral processes or financial flows

associated with certain politicians or interest groups. During this period, journalists and organisations were subjected to sustained discrediting campaigns and accused of bias or a lack of professionalism.

At the same time, public discourse was dominated by recurring narratives portraying civil society organisations as politically controlled actors, beneficiaries of excessive “foreign funding”, or even as responsible for the failure of reforms. In some cases, they were accused of taking over public offices or exercising disproportionate influence over state decision-making.

A new and worrying development was the consolidation of alternative mechanisms of influence: organisations that imitate civic activity while, in practice, operating as satellites of political parties or politicians pursuing hidden agendas. This further distorted public perceptions of genuine civil society.

At the beginning of 2025, these trends intensified following the suspension of funding for United States foreign assistance programmes, which triggered a new wave of attacks. Conspiracy narratives concerning “foreign control” became more prominent, while organisations receiving international support became direct targets of smear campaigns, being associated with foreign interests or even portrayed as “illegal” actors.

Overall, 2025 revealed an important transformation: attacks against civil society are no longer merely sporadic reactions, but have become part of coherent strategies aimed at influencing public opinion.

LRCM’s intervention therefore went beyond documentation. Through the systematic analysis of these phenomena, the organisation contributed to exposing false narratives, strengthening the resilience of civil society and preserving a space for fact-based public debate.

In a functioning democracy, critical voices are not an obstacle, but a safeguard. Ensuring their protection is indispensable to the effective functioning of the rule of law.

In 2025, the Legal Resources Centre from Moldova (LRCM) published [the eighth edition of its monitoring report](#) on attacks against civil society organisations and human rights defenders. The monitoring found that the number of attacks remained high and that such attacks had become increasingly sophisticated, spreading primarily through social media and less regulated platforms such as Telegram. They intensified around key events, including the 2024 presidential election and constitutional referendum, as well as following the suspension of external funding in early 2025, and were fuelled by narratives concerning “foreign influence” and efforts to delegitimise civil society.



The report also highlights the diversification of these attacks, including the use of parallel GONGO-type structures and coordinated disinformation campaigns, which have affected public trust in civil society organisations and the independent media. The report continues to pursue the objective of discouraging such practices and promoting a safe and enabling environment for civil society.

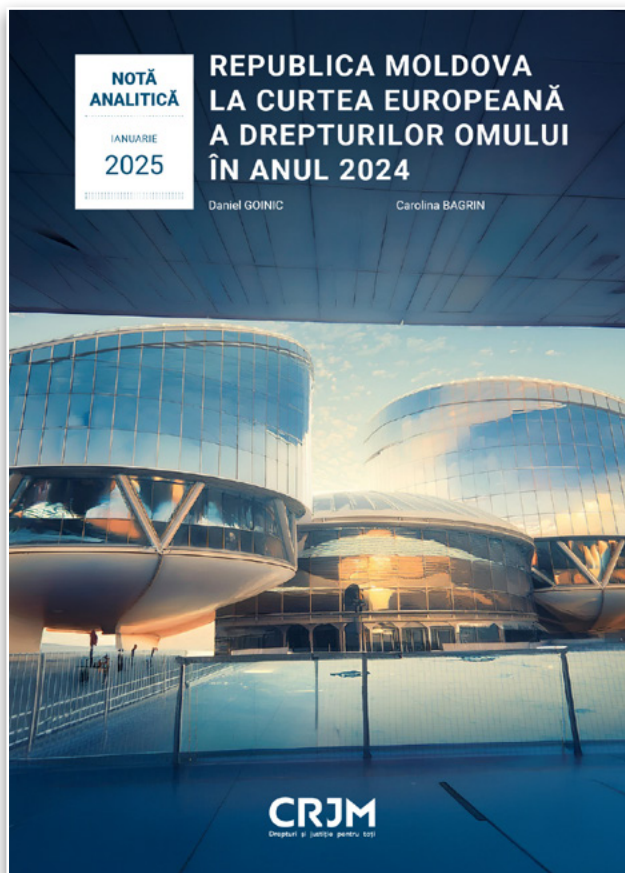
In parallel, LRCM strengthened the institutional capacities of the authorities involved in the European Union accession process by organising two programmes for Moldovan public officials. [The first programme](#) focused on implementing the roadmaps for Chapters 23 and 24, while the second aimed to improve [interinstitutional coordination](#) following the completion of the bilateral screening process. Both programmes incorporated practical expertise and exchanges of experience from Romania and the Western Balkan countries.



LRCM also conducted a series of [information sessions](#) on the Republic of Moldova's European integration process, bringing together more than 120 representatives of local public authorities, entrepreneurs and community leaders from three regions of the country. The discussions addressed the stages, challenges and opportunities of the accession process, contributing to better-informed local communities and encouraging their involvement in European integration.

LRCM also continued to promote the percentage designation mechanism, which reached its ninth year of implementation, through public announcements, the maintenance and updating of the [2procente.info](#) platform, which includes the list of beneficiaries and relevant data, and the facilitation of dialogue between civil society organisations and public authorities on the challenges and opportunities associated with the mechanism.

LCRM PUBLICATIONS IN 2025







LRCM TEAM



**ILIE
CHIRTOACĂ**
Președinte



**CAROLINA
BAGRIN**
Programme Director



**OCTAVIAN
IACHIMOVACHI**
Senior Legal Officer
from October 2025



**VICTORIA
MEREUȚĂ**
Legal Officer



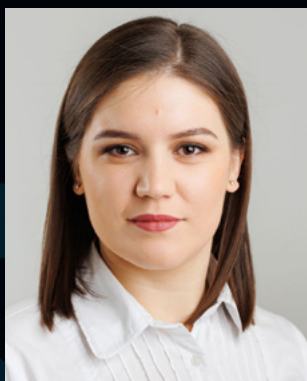
**ANDREI
NASU**
Legal Officer
until May 2025



**AURELIA
PALAMARCIUC**
Legal Officer
until May 2025



**VALERIA
BUTORINA**
Junior Legal Officer
until May 2025



**OLGA
CORTAC**
Director of Administrative
Service



**AURELIA
CELAC**
Accounting and Financial
Manager



**ALINA
FRIMU**
Assistant of Financial
Administrative Service



**LUCIA
GANGAN**
Contracts and
Procurement Specialist

from November 2025



**DUMITRU
JOMIR**
Coordonator de
comunicare



**NATALIA
ROTARU**
Communication
Specialist

until May 2025

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USAID, THROUGH DEXIS



GERMAN AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION (GIZ)



Activity supported by the
Canada Fund for Local Initiatives
Activité réalisée avec l'appui du
Fonds canadien d'initiatives locales



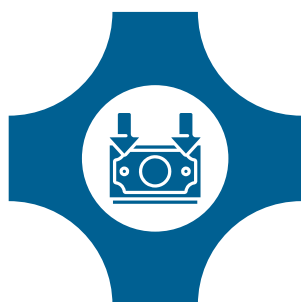
CANADA FUND FOR LOCAL
INITIATIVES (CFLI)



FUNDING SOURCES MANAGED BY LRCM IN 2025

Project	Total Budget	Funding provided in 2025 (foreign currency)	Funding provided in 2025 (MDL)
EMBASSY OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA \ Grant Agreement No. 209-2025-17 (France RJCC)	1 500 EUR	1 500	28 874
European Center for Not-for-Profit Law \ Grant Agreement No. EU-4013-LRCM-1-25 (ECNL CSO Meter,)	9 000 EUR	7 200	140 824
Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Grant Agreement No. 4000007149/CHS-23-HR-13 (MATRA-HR2)	150 000 EUR	14 975	291 476
Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Grant Agreement No. 250001990\ (MATRA SDPE)	849 000 EUR	566 000	11 135 582
Global Affairs Canada, Grant Agreement No. CFLI-2024-BUCST-MD-0005 (CFLI2)	50 000 CAD	6 682	130 167
Global Affairs Canada \ Grant Agreement No. CFLI-2025-BUCST-MD-0001 (CFLI3)	50 000 CAD	25 068	492 331
U.S. Department of State – Grant Agreement No. SINLEC20GR3100 (INL2)	996 500 USD	0	0
U.S. Department of State, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, Grant Agreement No. SINLEC24GR0164 (INL MEDIA)	175 000 USD	0	0
Soros Foundation Moldova – Grant Agreement No. G 15194 (FSM DO-UP)	154 716 USD	154 716	2 649 633
Dexis Interactive SRL, Service Agreement No. JARA-GRA-2024-03 (DEXIS)	141 767 USD	26 915	494 655
German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ Moldova) \ Service Agreement No. 83490165 (GIZ SCV)	874 651 MDL		874 651
German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ Moldova) \ Service Agreement No. 83495257 (GIZ SCT2)	995 203 MDL		995 203
2% Percentage Designation			8 421

LRCM Self-Financing Fund			46 694
Business Card			0
Unrestricted Donations PayNet			400
Current Accounts (USD)			3 144 288 MDL
Current Accounts (EUR)			12 217 912 MDL
Current Accounts (MDL)			1 926 711 MDL
Total funding sources, equivalent MDL			17 288 910 MDL



Total funding sources received in 2025, amounting to MDL **17,288,910**, are equivalent to **USD 1,029,561**



Total outflows in 2025 (payments), amounting to **MDL 9,109,432**, are equivalent to **USD 542,470**.



Average official exchange rate for the year 2025 – 16.7925 MDL/USD



Extract from the LRCM Audit Report for 2025, conducted by Forvis Mazars Audit S.R.L



BALANCE SHEET AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025

	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
Intangible assets	0	0
Assets under construction	0	0
Fixed assets	102,902	181,303
Total long-term assets	102,902	181,303
Low value assets	64,792	52,299
Commercial receivables and advances paid	8,982	7,166
State tax receivables	0	0
Other current receivables	196,200	115,494
Cash	14,392,273	6,713,181
Total current assets	14,662,246	6,888,140
TOTAL ASSETS	14,765,149	7,069,443
Net surplus (net deficit) of the reporting period	1,149,219	0
Fixed assets fund	102,902	181,303
Self-financing fund	2,664,404	2,871,311
Total equity	3,916,524	3,052,615
Short-term special purpose financing and receipts	10,564,069	3,672,428
Commercial liabilities and advances received	6,132	6,694
Personnel liabilities	110	0
Current prepaid revenues	82,113	70,516
Other current liabilities	196,200	267,190
Total current liabilities	10,848,624	4,016,829
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	14,765,149	7,069,443

INCOME AND EXPENSES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	2025	2024
Revenues from special purpose financing	7,523,972	11,324,714
Expenses from special purpose financing	-7,520,222	-11,324,714
Profit / (loss) from special purpose financing	3,750	0
Other revenues (excluding economic activity revenues)	11,145	17
Other expenditures (excluding economic activity expenditures)	-11,145	-17
Profit (loss) related to other activities	0	0
Revenue from economic activity	2,485,728	457,083
Expenses from economic activity	-1,340,260	-349,060
Profit / (loss) from economic activity	1,145,469	108,022
Income tax expense	0	0
Net profit (loss) for the year	1,149,219	108,022





LEGAL RESOURCES CENTRE FROM MOLDOVA



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