DRAFT REPORT

ANNUAL ACTIVITY REPORT

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Alexandru Hâjdeu 95 "A" str., CHIŞINĂU, MD 2005, Moldova
(373 22) 212 816, fax (373 22) 225 257
CReDO@CReDO.md, www.CReDO.md,

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1. SUMMARY

This is the 14th annual executive report of the organization. CReDO was in its last years of implementation of the 3rd organizational development cycle based on the 2009-2013 Strategic Plan. However, the political instability is affecting strategic planning process for the elaboration of the new 4th Strategic Plan for the next 3 years.

The cyclist nature of the political instability of the current governing majority aiming at the European integration with 5 governments changed since 2009 with a popularity in constant decline. The eventually parliamentary elections will represent a point where either the country will continue its European integration agenda with the current Coalition in power or this decision will be subject of consideration from the current opposition returning to power after some 5 years. The strategic choices depend thus entirely on the outcome of the ellections. In the former case, CReDO strategy will be European value based constructive engagement, while with the last election come, the strategy might be reconsidered.

CReDO is among the most influencial policy analysis and advocacy organization, lately gaining its strong position in influencing wide range of policies from institutional reforms and democratization to human rights policies at the Cabinet of Ministers level as CReDO held the chairmanship of the (CNP) until mai 2014 and holds the chairmanship of the Anticorruption Allaince until February 2015. To mention just few as child protection strategy, tabacco control regulation, political parties funding and electoral regulation, non-discrimination law, greater independence of law-enforcement agencies, reform of police and Security Agency have been largely shaped by CReDO role. CReDO remained the leading actor in enforcing a most liberal and democratic law on public assemblies in the region. Our representatives are relied heavily on international level (OSCE/ODIHR, CoE and EU) for the assembly, policing and fair trial reforms.

The report offers a detailed overview of the organization's expenditure continuing the tradition established in 2000 of providing society with all the information necessary for the organization's activity. CReDO practices are based on principles of transparency and organizational responsibility, confirmed by the audit reports of the organization or big projects.
The activity report is built of 4 chapters. The introductory chapters are followed by the description of activities in the field of policy analysis and of advocacy and lobby. Further follows the chapter describing the results of implementation of policies promoting human rights and democracy and empowerment of vulnerable groups. The chapter on capacity building describes training. The final chapter contains financial information and the audit report.

A key challenge will be 2015 for the political instability that might change the configuration of the political majority. The relationships with the Government already changed, as the mandate of the CNP was not extended. The main challenge constitutes unfinished reforms in the justice, anti-corruption and independence/efficiency of public institutions. Another challenge is the building of the influence of the civil society sector on the policy-process in the Parliament.
CReDO will continue to provide leadership in improving the role of the civil society organizations at the government level raising civil society influence and making the Government more open and accountable and will set the course for making similar achievements with the Parliament.

CReDO will stay focused on the end-policy-process influence with specific policy opinions, legal amendments and solutions as proven to be the effective policy influence process. It is proven to be the most efficient way of influencing the policy process and provide direct policy advice in a format of several pages that are both legally sound and economically, socially and politically implementable.

2. ORGANIZATIONAL OVERVIEW

2.1. 2014 Strategy

❖ ***Mission:***

CReDO promotes human rights and functioning of democratic institutions. CReDO provides public and decision-makers with evidence for the best policy choice and advocates its effective accomplishment.

❖ ***Vision:***

Moldova's democratic institutions stable and human rights compliance closer to European tradition.

❖ ***Values:***

Our actions based on:

- Our values,
- Active engagement with real challenges,
- Creation added value for society.

We endorse:

- ✓ Diversity and pluralism,
- ✓ Impartiality and trust,
- ✓ Transparency and accountability.

Strategic Objectives

➢ **Objective 1:**

Society aware of and critically informed about the state and progress of democracy and human rights compliance in Moldova.

Results:

Relevant and key decision-makers from international institutions and diplomatic actors are provided with evidence-based submissions/reports.

Moldovan politicians and actors are informed and provided evidence-based submissions/reports on specific policy challenges, relevant choices and solutions.

Public through media and internet have access to core arguments and consequences of the problems and solutions.

Objective 2: Decision-makers provided with policy solutions on key human rights challenges on the way of European integration of Moldova.

Results:

Moldovan politicians and decision-actors approached and explained the specific policy challenges, relevant choices, solutions, consequences of actions and non-actions.

Upon failure of decision-makers to act, public advocacy targeted actions carried out and relevant pressure exercised through national and international channels and leverages.

Issues and concerned addressed provide sign and evidence of improvement.

Objective 3: Broad-based organizational and opinions makers support for the human rights and democratization in Moldova.

Results:

Actions of civil society organizations are concern and challenge driven and not project oriented.

Greater circle of civil society groups and organizations are involved into the public standings and actions.

Relevant civil society and human rights groups actively participate in common advovacy campaigns and actions.

2.2. 2014 Action Plan

Most of the 2014 plans have been realised. CReDO finalized the implementation SIDA/DANIDA project on supporting National Participation Council civil society platform, 2012-14, research on the accountability and efficiency of the law-enforcement institutions: comparative analysis of 5 institutions, MATRA, on financing parties, Eris, an analysis on the independence of the judiciary system of the Transnistrian region, BST, started developing new Action plan of the Strategy of Protection of Children, UNICEF), provided voluntary work and support for the Anticorruption Alliance. The detailed account of the funds is provided in the last section.

2.3. Organizational Development

In 2014 the Council of Directors held 2 meetings/at least 1 meeting and there took place several non-formal consultations and discussions.

It reviewed the issues:

- The draft annual activity report for 2013;
- Decision on strategic choices beyond 2014 Plan.

In the course of 2012-14 CReDO established itself as the prominent influential organization in direct lobby and advocacy actor with the Cabinet of Ministers and the line ministries. CReDO's holding the leadership of the National Participation Council (www.CNP.md) had turned the civil society platform into the recognizable and influential body that provide strong and recognizable input and change of the Ministers and the Cabinet of Ministers policy process. The mandate expired in 2014.

CReDO coordinates CNP annual major products: 1) Evaluation of the implementation of the Governance program (report for 2011, 2012 and 2013) and 2) Government-wide transparency respect and implementation report (2013 report). CReDO presented CNP opinions directly into the Cabinet of Ministers making it for the first time unprecedented influence of the policy-making process. Combined with the greater transparency of the Government in the course of the last few years, it allowed in a combined effort to propel the effectiveness of the policy lobby and advocacy substantially. At the level of the Ministries almost 50% of the concrete policy proposals were transformed into accepted inputs, while at the level of the cabinet of Ministers about 10% of the proposals were taken into considerations.

This has been possible through the specific targeted effort to develop both specific skills to input into the end-policy-process with specialized opinions and by raising the status and the soft-power of influence through media and organizational status of CNP and member organizations. Media and other actors rely on the powers of CNP and of the member organizations in the policy-process. CReDO will continue its leadership if CNP at least for the course of 20113-14 and later will consider to hand over its mandate.

Anticorruption Alliance (www.alianta.md) had turned the civil society platform into an reactivated, consolidate, functional and recognizable platform of organizations active in the anticorruption field. ACA aims to strengthen civil society capacity to prevent, reduce and eradicate corruption, corruption related acts and facts of corruptive behavior, abuse of office, incompatibility of office and lack of integrity of public servants and ensuring transparency activities of public institutions. ACA also provides strong and recognizable input and advocacy regarding anticorruption and justice policies.

CReDO will continue to select several areas of the strategic involvement. The areas of the strategic involvement mean that we will work on the begging of the policy-circle (problem research and problem awareness and building policy embracement coalition and framework for the adoption). That will require some several years to get through to the policy itself being directly influenced.

CReDO strategic communication approach rests on 2 pillars: 1) responding on the critical issues discussed on the public agenda or on decision-making agendas that prompt our programmatic position heard, known and used, 2) promotion of the policy messages through strategic alliances with www.europalibera.org, www.inp.md which are the most responsive policy-oriented media, while from there the messages are being circulated by Moldova 1, National radio, Realitatea TV etc. and various internet and written press. Participation on the key subject is on weekly basis.

3. POLICY ADVOCACY

Objectives:

- Analysing policy problems
- Promoting solutions involving policies that are in line with European policies

Core results and lessons:

CReDO experience shows that there are several opportunities and lines of engagement in the policy process. There are several opportunities to achieve the advocacy results.

One opportunity is at the phase of the understanding of the problem through intensive and systemic public presence on the issue. This engagement requires organization extensive previous experience and expertise with the policy area through the policy research carried out or engagement in the relevant policy process decision-making activity. In both situations, in these areas the organization has to have adequate exposure in the public opinion, assertiveness and taking concrete and clear cut standings that makes the organization established and visible for the society and the public general and professional opinion.

Simple project oriented activity is not only not sustainable but is also a waste of the expertise capital for the society or missed opportunity for the contribution for the relevant public awareness or decision-making process. For this phase the core challenge is to find ways to keep the issues long enough on the public agenda and consequently push it to the possible decision-making agendas. Several years of sustained effort to keep the agenda on the subject is likely to provide the conditions for the issue to be accepted by the media and public as well as the decision-makers as an important issue with the chances to get on the decision-making agenda.

Critical for this exercise is the formation of the pro-adoption (non-formal and more formal) coalitions across types of actors (opinion-makers, institutions, decision-makers, politicians, media, society, etc).

For this phase CReDO has particularly worked with the issues of: 1) autonomy and independence of the law-enforcements, 2) civil society sustainability mechanisms of directing taxes.

Another opportunity is to influence the adequate policy implementation and the prevention for the regressive developments in the earlier adopted positive policy developments. Moldova is notorious weak on implementation of the adopted policies and we have seen a number of examples over the last decade and so, when a good policy would suffer from the inadequate implementation compromising the policy.

The causes, depending on the case, either or combination of: a) intrinsic or smaller problems with the policy and policy implementation mechanisms, b) inadequate skills, mentality and political willingness, c) strong opposition in the implementation from inside or outside. This phase is essential for the monitoring of the implementation, capacity-building and continues changes in fine-tuning. The challenge is multifold, as collateral policies or other core/general institutional changes take process that might affect negatively the precious specific policy issue.

CReDO has worked on several issues at this phase: freedom of assembly has been one of them. The continuous voluntary monitoring of the assemblies provided evidence that the current law is functioning adequately and some incidents are caused by either inadequate skills or violation of the law by third parties. CReDO public positions/briefs on concrete situations managed to provide adequate input.

At the same type new law on policy organization, financing of police, etc. had to be evaluated on the assembly policy implementation. CReDO has done this all the

time and used any opportunity in the process of the last adoption to make sure it does not affect the police role in freedom of assembly insurance. There has been a number of cases when some opponents of the law but also conservative (to the democratic and liberal assembly law) actors from inside the police/prosecutor, etc. tried to push for the reversal of the law and each time evidence and public positions played the positive role for the adequate implementation of the law.

Example: Freedom of assembly debate to protect the law on assembly. On one side there had been several attempts by the opponents/third parties of the law to violate it grossly pretending that the law itself is faulty. On the other hand there were attempts to adopt new restrictive laws pretending that the current laws are not adequate for some situations. In both cases the causes of the problems lie elsewhere and therefore CReDO played a critical role to inform adequately public opinion and defend the current law, including through well document legal reviews of the drafts, etc.

Another opportunity is to follow closely the institutional police-making processes and provide direct input to influence the policy process to deepen and extending the positive implementation of the policy. This opportunity should not be underestimated and watched closely for the decisions and institutional decisions of periodic and other nature in the pipe-line. Periodic processes as Annual Budget, Fiscal and Monetary Policies but also key strategic policies of Regionalization, Decentralization, etc provide tunnel opportunities for a number of the specific issues policies. CReDO has used these processes to input specific contributions on a number of the policies and used the opportunity to strengthen the standing of the civil society contributions through the National Participation Council and the Anticorruption Alliance where CReDO holded the leadership position.

3.1 Analysis and drafting of policies for democratic reform

3.1.1 Accountability and independence of law-enforcement institutions

1. Study on the reasons why key law-enforcement institutions do not deliver ?

The scope of the research was to answer the questions how to make law-enforcement institutions effective and that they deliver for the society. Why in the last two decades, these institutions have not been enjoyed the credibility and trust on one side and effectiveness on the other side.[1]

The effectiveness is understood as the change produced in the society – the combating of the corruption, criminality, keeping better the public order, reducing criminal behavior, etc. In this research we limited to only 2 aspects of the effectiveness of the 4 recognized namely are: **1) institutional independence, and 2) institutional accountability of the institutions.**

Institutional independence

On institutional leadership. Leadership of the institution is at the core of the independence guarantees. Criteria, duration of mandate, destitution have been manipulated to undermine the institutions.

On operational autonomy. Operational autonomy at the level of the institution and at the individual level are key to pursue the priorities established and defend the institution from the un due external influence that is still the reality including through the interference with the budget aspects.

On media transparency. Openness on the individual cases, provision of the adequate information about the institutional performance are at the core of the building the

[1] http://www.credo.md/pageview?id=483?&lang=en

trust and also cultivate the responsiveness towards the societal needs an d not the individual circles of influence.

Institutional accountability

On setting priorities. The practice for the setting priorities is generally not in place, there are some ellemnts that are not coherently used. The evaluation shows that the indicators and below the basic requirements. Given the fact that priority setting is not an inclusive, rational and participatory process frequently they are blaimed as politically motivated.

On monitoring performances. The absence of the evaluation of the institutional performance frameowrk makes the institutions un responsive and not bound to the evaluation from the society. The current state is below even the basic one when information is not disclosed and not collected with integrity.

On institutional accountability mechanismsm. Holding the law-enforcement institutions accountable requires both procedures, information based on the priorities already set and the comprehensive information collected as well as the active use of the existing mecanisms. These mechanisms are the review of the external entities as Parliament and Government. The opractice is effectively absenct.

The report is composed of the five chapters. After the 1st chapter of the introduction, chapter 2 is composed of the Conclusions and Recommendations. Chapter 3 contains the analysis of the situation on the institutional independence of the law-enforcements and institutional accountability of the law-enforcements as well as the interplay of these factors. Chapter 4 refers to the separate analysis of 3 institutions, namely Prosecutor, CNA and Police, in the separate sections. Chapter 5 contains comprehensive information on the pathway of the codification of the indicators to evaluate both independence and accountability indicators.

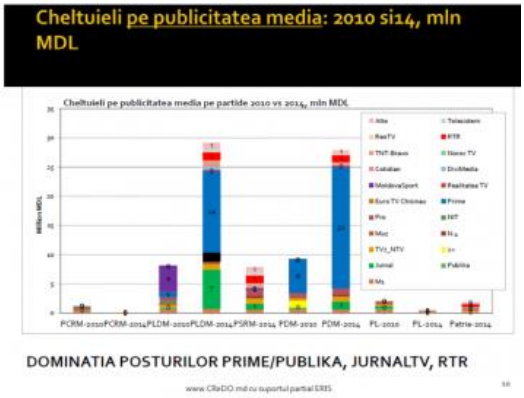
a. Executive Summary of the Comparative report Why key law-enforcements institutions do not deliver ?[2]
b. Institutionnal Responsability of the National Anticorruption Center[3]
c. Institutionnal accountability of the Prosecutor office[4]
d. Institutional accountability of the Police[5]

2. Financing parties: Integrity revenue and parliamentary costs - 2014

The main findings are:

1. A substantial increase of 3 times of costs: concerts, publicity TV&Radio, bilboards, consultancy,
2. Domination (>70%) of the big donors big/very big (>50.000, >300.000),
3. A slight increase of the number of donirs, exceptions.
4. It is not reported: 1) personnel/consultancy/polls, 2) public events/concerts, 3) hidden TV&Radio publicity,
5. Discrepancy declared vs substantially observed (>~50%),
6. Increase of the cost of the vote (from thousands to tens of thousands),
7. The use of the administrative resources (money, benefits, administrative items, preferences) during the preelectoral campaign- was nottreated in the study.[6]

[2]http://www.credo.md/pageview?id=483?&lang=en
[3] http://www.credo.md/pageview?id=480
[4]http://www.credo.md/pageview?id=468?&lang=en
[5]http://www.credo.md/pageview?id=470?&lang=en
[6] http://www.credo.md/site-doc/VenituriCheltuieliParlamentare20141%281%29.pdf



Recommendations in addition to the bill adopted in the 1st reading:
1. Extending the ban for external funding for all activities (not just two months of electoral campaign)
2. Capacity building monitoring CEC / Police / Fiscality for the period between elections,
3. Introduce indirect tax income for the undeclared expenses,
4. Reverse the probation task for the legality of suspect revenue and expenditure associated with increased sanctions and proportioned to the amount,
5. Introduction concomitant shortening donation ceiling and state funding,
6. Limitations and legal restrictions for preventing the modification of public budgets in nine months before the election.

3. CReDO opinion on the concept of the reforming of the Prosecutor Office

The text of the Concept was considered as a good document, which contains a very good inventory of the problems of institutional reform (level 1) specified in the expertise and recommendations of various international institutions, including taking best practices and relevant recommendations.[7]
Result of the Prosecutor Office reforms entail greater confidence, efficiency and increased social impact of its business. Prosecution Reform reform involves not only level 1, ie changing legal and institutional framework (formal independence, autonomy and concretely clarify the role of the institution). Reform requires genuine changes (level 2), ie modern business technologies, growing foreign confidence and contextualization of the Public Prosecutor Office, reflecting the real needs and priorities. The society will appreciate the reforming of the prosecutor's office upon the effect from the impact of its activity. The impact of the activity of the Public Prosecutor Office depends on legal and institutional changes, but it not sufficient. So first of all we propose to complement the Concept with 2 chapters: Institutional Responsibility and Institutional Transparency. Additionally, we are bringing several proposals for widening the integrity of the PGO.
The opinion is based on several researches developed by the author [1] and institutional practice and activity of prosecutors in other countries [2].

4. Hybrid Threats Implications for the Republic of Moldova - 2014

Decision-makers (representatives of the executive, political leaders, public security and intelligence services, police, emergency response services) need insight into the goals triggered by a hybrid warfare intervention. By understanding the goals and implications of such an intervention it is possible to devise measures to address them. Hybrid warfare is complex and therefore counter preparation and subsequent actions will have to be cautiously thought out and strategically organized– the response should be tailored in a similar complex and multifaceted manner, yet at a larger cost and effort to maintain stability in the country.[8]

[7] http://www.credo.md/pageview?id=381?&lang=en

[8] Eng:http://www.credo.md/pageview?id=402?&lang=en

Ro:http://www.credo.md/pageview?id=402?&lang=en?&lang=ro

In the paper we proposed to (better word) systematize the discussion of the hybrid or asymmetric threats given the context of the current developments in Ukraine (Chapter 2). The threats playoff is likely to be developed into one of the 3 basic scenarios of the intervention. We also propose a series of actions as mitigation measures to counteract the identified risks.We discussed implications for different actors that can be used as tools for the asymmetric - hybrid warfare interventions (Chapter 3). In Chapter 4 we evaluated strategies of the external lead actors interested in destabilizing the situation in Moldova.

3.1.2 Policy briefs and legal analysis for the Cabinet of Ministers

1.In depth Analysis of the Accountability of the Budget of the Republic Of Moldova for 2013

This is a continuation of the 2012 effort to evaluate the budget performance in a number of sectors. First chapter looks into the income stability of the fiscal policies and revenue and the second chapter review 10 most concerned expenditures areas. The final chapter looks into the matter of the evaluation of the performance indicators of the budget as the budget based on the budget law has to be organized into the programs. The research is fed directly into the process of the elaboration of the budget policy.

2.Legal briefs and comments of draft laws and policies to the Cabinet of Ministers

Under this section we have 2 aspects: 1) policy-briefs related to specific practical situations and 2) legal opinions submitted directly to the Cabinet of Ministers and to the relevant Ministries. These documents are 1-3 pages long depending on the issue and target concisely the problem and the possible solution.

Legal and direct policy opinions

CReDO policy briefs and legal opinions submitted directly to the Cabinet of Ministers as part of the National Participation Council (CNP) platform.[9] CReDO is responsible for the coordinating of CNP legal opinion submissions to the cabinet and also directly contributes to the following critically important issues:

1. CReDO opinion approving the draft law on the ratification of the Association Agreement between the Republic of Moldova and the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community,
2. CReDO opinion on the takeover by the state budget debt SRL Glorinal in the amount of 25 mln lei,
3. CReDO opinion on the adoption of the Education Code
4. CReDO opinion exempting excise duty by severe disabled people (every 7 years), no customs dutyLegal opinion on draft prosecutor law on appointment and dismissal
5. CReDO Opinion on additional topics to the agenda of the Government meeting of 06.28.2014
6. CReDO opinion on amending and supplementing Government Decision 933 of 31 December 2009 (National Plan for gender equality for the years 2010-15)
7. CReDO opinion on the delegation of administration functions of state property to specialized central public administration authorities
8. CReDO opinion on the amendment of the Government Decision nr.399 of 12 June 2012 (Regulation of the National Award Commission)
9. CReDO opinion on the approval of the National Action Plan for the implementation of the Association Agreement EU-Moldova during 2014-2016

[9] http://www.credo.md/subpage?id=22

10. CReDO opinion with reference to topics of order of the day. Chapter contents of the regulatory
11. CReDO opinion regarding approval Automated Information System Concept of the State Aid Register
12. The opinion of CReDO on the approval of the draft law amending and supplementing the Law on decisional transparency
13. CReDO opinion on approving opinion on the draft law amending and supplementing certain acts (the use of groundwater for irrigation)
14. CReDO opinion on the approval of tourism development strategy Tourism 2020
15. CReDO opinion on the charges for services rendered by the Medicines and Medical Devices Agency
16. CReDO opinion for approval of amendments and completions operated in some Government decisions (modifications to the law on free economic zones)
17. CReDO opinion on the Action Plan for the years 2014-2016
18. CReDO draft opinion to approve the law on certain normative acts
19. CReDO opinion on the status of execution of the punishment
20. CReDO opinion on the repeal of Government Decisions
21. CReDO opinion on amending the Regulation on Public Contracts
22. CReDO opinion on Creating automated information system infrastructure objects. Index of utilities
23. CReDO opinion on the Investment and Export Promotion Organization of Moldova
24. For Approval of the Framework Regulations on Academic Mobility in Higher Education

For more opinions and briefs: http://www.cnp.md/ro/sedinte-de-guvern

3.1.3 Advocacy and legal analysis of the anticorruption policies

Anticorruption Aliance (AAC) is a union of efforts of several NGOs for the promotion of democracy, transparency, responsibility for preventing and combating corruption through advocacy.[10]

AAC is focused on educating transparency in society to become increasingly participatory and intolerance towards corruption, especially in the rural regions of Moldova.[11] Also AAC attention is drawn to the next problems :

- The media is politicized informing citizens subjectively and biased during election campaigns;
- Lack attitudes of the state towards disclosure of the press;
- Low level of implementation of anti-corruption legislation;
- Lack of effecient actions of the authorities;
- Lack of transparency ;
- Lack of credibility ;
- Captured state institutions;
- Lack of integrity of public persons ;
- Selective justice, including imperfect legal framework etc.

One of the protests of the 7 days-7priorities campaign

[10] http://alianta.md/pages/mission-30477
[11] http://alianta.md/news/view/-5029/page:2

During 2014 a number of strategies and actions were designed in order to contribute to an improvement of the above mentioned problems in which CReDO, in the person of its representant as the President of the Anticorruption Alliance, Olga Bitca, took an active part:

Public Debates on the implementation of the Law on integrity testing, organised by ACA

- ✓ Several advocacy campaigns as the campaign of the 7 priorities of the Government and the Parliament:

1. The backlogs regarding the governing coalition at the end of the parliamentary mandate[12]
2. The countdown of the unrealized commitments of the Government: 7 days- 7 priorities[13]
3. Results and conclusions of the campaign 7 days- 7 priorities[14]
4. Back to the countdown of the 7 unrealized commitments of the Government[15]

- ✓ Reform of the justice sector, preventing and combating the corruption and the lack of integrity by approving and adoption of the anti-corruption policies and the integrity assurance:

1. Public appeal to the Governement of Moldova[16]
2. The modifications proposed to the legislation on integrity of public servants[17]
3. Public appeal on Amendments of the legislation in order to implement the Law on Professional Integrity Testing[18]

- ✓ A set of Complaints and Public statements:
  - ➢ In total 26 complaints/referrals to 18 instituions,
  - ➢ 48 officials, civil servants and persons responsible for the management of central and local public administration,
  - ➢ of them - 30 referrals relaunched or for breaking the statutory period of limitation or on account of receipt of additional information or complexity notification if more people figuring[19]
  - ➢ 6 launched and signed public appeals
- ✓ Drafting and submission of proposals:

1. Amendments to the Education Code
2. Bill on adjusting the national legislation to the Law nr. 325 on professional integrity testing
3. Bill on Health Care
4. Draftlaws on the National Integrity Centre and declaration of revenues and interests
5. Action Plan for the implementation of the UE-RM Agrement of Association

[12] http://www.credo.md/pageview?id=445
[13] http://www.credo.md/pageview?id=446
[14] http://www.credo.md/pageview?id=448
[15] http://www.credo.md/pageview?id=452
[16] http://www.credo.md/pageview?id=408
[17] http://www.credo.md/pageview?id=447
[18] http://www.credo.md/pageview?id=467

[19] http://www.alianta.md/other_dox/Raport%20anual%20final%202014_0.pdf

3.2 Analysis and advocacy for human rights

3.2.1 Freedom of assembly

CReDO is in the present monitors critically important cases ing and commenting public meetings and is presenting regular opinions on some problematic public meetings.

3.2.2 Transparency for the decision-making authorities

In the monitoring period, there took place **97** meetings of the Cabinet of Ministers that discussed around **2,260** subjects.[j] The ***total number of subjects that did not fully observe the decision-making transparency requirement (the 15 day term for consultation or the 3 day term for verification before the meeting)*** represents at least **48**% - which is an unchanged and unimproved situation since the previous report.

Trend of monitoring conducted:

Monitoring period I 18 April 2012 – 27 Feb 2013	**Monitoring period II 5 June 2013 – 30 Dec 2013**	**Monitoring period III 1 Jan 2014-31 Aug 2014**
39 meetings, **860** subjects	**30** meetings, **706** subjects	**28** meetings, **694** subjects

Main conclusions:

1. Failure to observe the consultation requirement at the decision drafting stage.

733 or **32.4**% (**30**% - in the previous report) of the subjects put on the agendas of Government meetings did not fully observe the consultation procedure, i.e. were not identified on the website of the responsible institution and the portal www.particip.gov.md or were not posted for a 15 day term as provided by the Law on Transparency in Decision Making. Perhaps, the number of decisions failing to meet the transparency requirements is even higher because there are other provisions of the law not observed. Of them, **489** subjects, or **21.6**% (**18.4**% in the previous period) of the total, were draft legislative and normative acts, and **244** subjects, or **10.8**% of the total, were advisory opinions to the legislative acts initiated by the members of the parliament. See more in section 4.1.

2. Transparency requirement avoided via the procedure of endorsing legal acts initiated by MPs. For this category of decisions, there is currently no single decision-making transparency mechanism in place. Hence, the central public authorities avoid subjecting such endorsements to the transparency procedure, thus promoting onto the agenda of the Cabinet of Ministers important draft laws unsubjected to the transparency procedure. The monitoring identified complex draft laws and sectorial regulations that most likely had been prepared by ministries and subsequently promoted as initiated by MPs, thus avoiding the consulting procedure at the ministry level. In the NPC opinion, all the endorsements are required to go through the transparency procedure. See more in the section 4.2.

This is the number of subjects indicated on the Government website (http://www.gov.md/sedinte.php?l=ro&idc=495). *De facto*, some subjects could be removed and other entered into the agenda during the meetings.

3. Failure to meet the transparency requirements at the decision-making stage: For **723** subjects, or **32**%, the 3 day term for communicating the subjects and sending out the materials for the Government meeting was not observed. Of them, **597** subjects, or **26.4**% of the total, were announced additionally on the day of the meeting, or after working hours in the evening before the day of the meeting. This practice is becoming already traditional, complicates the monitoring of transparency in decision-making, does not enable the stakeholders check to what extent the final draft act reflects the consultation results, and reduces the trust of the civil society and the

potential of cooperation for improving the transparency and the quality of this process. Other **126** subjects, or **6.25%,** were put on the agenda during the meeting of the Cabinet of Ministers at the initiative of ministers. Other **32** subjects (**1.5%**) were included on the agendas of the Government meetings of 12 June 2013 and 21 July 2014, without making a relevant announcement in this sense or sending out relevant materials. See more in section 4.3.

4. Systematic practice of failing to subject acts to the anticorruption expertise is attested by the fact that over ***9%*** of the drafts liable to this procedure ***had not been sent for expert examination*** by the authors and were included in the meeting for examination by the Cabinet of Ministers without having conducted the mandatory anticorruption expertise. ***The RIA was missing in*** **over 60%** of the drafts liable to this procedure. ***None of the individual privatization decisions*** (putting public property into use) followed the transparency requirements. From the transparency perspective, a clear involution in all cases. See more in sections 7.1 and 7.2.

5.Possible causes that explain the lack of full transparency that persist in decision drafting and making: Implicit interpreting of exceptions from the decision making transparency procedure; Ambiguity and declarative character of the requirements for transparency in decision-making; Inefficiency and unclearness of the mechanisms for invalidating decisions in the conditions of non-observance of transparency requirements (by establishing the superior body and at the stakeholder's request); Inefficiency of the mechanisms of individual accountability for failure to observe the transparency requirements; Inadequate capacities for observing the transparency requirements (skills, technologies); High costs for conforming to the transparency requirements. The political influence determines the failure to observe the transparency requirements. See more in section 6.

6.The Government rejected the proposals for amending and strengthening the transparency in decision-making during 2014,the reasons invoked were procedural, not substance-related. See more in section 7**.**

7. Main recommendations:

- regulatory (the specific proposals can be found in the text of the report):

1) Introduce the obligation of the body that adopts the decision or of its highest body to examine *ex officio* the observance and conformity to the requirements of transparency in decision drafting or making;

2) Assure the right of interested/referred to/affected parties to notify the body responsible for decision drafting or passing or its highest body, as necessary, about the failure to observe the positive transparency requirements and obligations, including the efficient remedy that would require the responsible body to comply with the transparency requirements;

3) Provide individual disciplinary and other types of sanctions for violating the transparency requirements;

4) Apply the transparency in decision-making requirements for the Government's advisory opinions to the acts initiated by MPs.

- Capacity-building:

1) Assign a unique code to each draft act to facilitate the traceability of the draft act;

2) Develop a new IT infrastructure environment that would facilitate covering the entire process of initiation, drafting consultation, and making of decisions according to the existing positive practices;

3) Include feasibility studies, RIAs, anticorruption expert examinations, and other relevant materials in the package of additional materials for the Government meetings.

- Specific for the privatization process, RIA, and anticorruption expertise:

1) For privatizations, the law on transparency in decision-making shall be observed: posting the announcement of intention and the invitation; publishing the decision on the applicants selected for participation with reasoning; publishing the final decision and the sale contract with the implementation clauses; publishing the periodical reports and relevant decisions for the post-privatization monitoring.

2) For RIA: subject the decisions and opinions of the Commission for regulating the entrepreneurship to the transparency in decision-making procedure; creating a dedicated website (www.air.mec.gov.md or www.mec.gov.md/air); communicate the agenda and the materials related to the decision as well as invite the stakeholders, at least 3 days prior to the date of the Commission's meeting; post the final decisions on RIA with the amendments made and their reasoning to the respective website, posting ***periodical monitoring reports*** on implementing RIA by the Government and Parliament.

4) For the anticorruption expertise: none of the normative acts shall not be accepted for approval by the Cabinet of Ministers without the anticorruption expertise; the term of anticorruption expertise by the National Anticorruption Center shall be observed; the entire set of documents related to the normative act shall be posted to be website of the Cabinet of Ministers and of the authority responsible for preparing the draft normative act.[20]

[20] http://www.credo.md/pageview?id=478

3.2.3 Electoral rights

1.Opinion on CEC and of the Court of Appeal decisions on the exclusion of the party Patria

Financial sources from abroad and their origin is unclear. It is obvious the conclusion, that was not contested by any party involved and the public opinion, about the introduction of R.Usatii in Moldova considerable sums of money in cash (in total at least about 5-million dollars verbal statements R.Usatii) during 2014. It is undisputed, de facto, nor the financial data sources that were used during 2014 to promote the visibility of R.Usatîi (concerts, charity), ie essentially in the electoral purposes of this candidate and the party associated. Given that the income statement of R.Usatii not certify legal justification for the amounts given in the Russian Federation (registered as taxpayers) or in Moldova (not taxable until the year 2014), the origin of the introduced financial resources remains a question of principle (including the declared income considerably less than one introduced in the Republic of Moldova).[21]

The approval of use of money brought from abroad and declared the formal election campaign period is not unambiguous. Samples publicly available (see information in this Opinion – limits are imposed) identify significant amounts of money (millions) attributable to the use of R.Usatii Patria de facto election campaign, but their use during pre-formal election campaign (13.10-30.11.2014) is not, for now, strictly defined as a causal connectio. Lawyers of Patria party invoked a number of arguments, but there was established the causal connection only for the official election campaign period and not for the previous period. The Court of Appeal has a discretion to assess the presence of evidence in litigation.

The penalty of exclusion from the election race is formerly according to the international standards. National sanctions on the

[21] http://www.credo.md/pageview?id=475?&lang=en

application of the sanctions on the reason for using considerable financial resources from abroad and undeclared amounts are in formal terms, consistent with international standards and practice. The procedural requirements for the parties concerned by the application of sanctions (and pre-trial proceedings) are in line with international practices. The practical application of procedural guarantees and evaluation of the facts alleged require a separate analysis and debate.

Investigations on the use of financial resources from abroad and suspicion about undeclared used sources by R.Usatii are justified not only by the magnitude of the imminent threat but also the relevant risks. It is clear that the lack of reaction from the CEC, Police and other authorities on the use of financial resources R.Usatii's foreign origin would have been an act of great inconfidence in these institutions and should be considered as a fraud on inaction of the quoted institutions. The public opinion and the society denounced and expressed systematic concern on this phenomenon, including the concern related to the information of destabilizing the situation and the regional context, the lack of reaction from institutions quoted, were seen as an disapproved inactivity of institutions with direct competencies in this field. Therefore, the measures stated of the institutions were justified and absolutely necessary. Also, public opinion denounced repetitively and other unreported cases of administrative resources used in the campaign. Attention of institutions set forth on such cases, though incomparably in a smaller magnitude (in absolute or relative value) was not similarly adressed. The equidistance of the administrative institutions should be discussed in this regard. In terms of prioritization and risk issues (most pressing and important issues contested in the first place) in developing, else speaking discreet administrative action against the evidence presented, is a factor to be taken into consideration. Determine priorities political influence over public institutions prioritization, but no of the systematic investigation of the case R.Usatii, is a valid argument.

3.2.2 Human rights in Transnistrian region of Moldova

1.Study on the independence of the judiciary system of the Transnistria region

The study was written as part of a series of studies on the left bank of the Transnistrian region and related to the evaluation of judicial independence. The present study provides an analysis of compliance of certain provisions of domestic legislation in Transnistrian region with international standards of judicial independence and human rights.[22] The legislative provisions included in the study affect the sphere of the judicial system. To our best knowledge, such studies of this kind have not been previously conducted and published, therefore the present work is the first study which a gives a detailed and complex analysis of the aforementioned aspects of the law of the left bank of the region. The study does not pretend to be an exhaustive analysis of the legislation in the area in question. As part of other studies new questions may be raised, as well as an extended analysis of the themes raised in this paper. It will be useful to explore the practice of government legislation analyzed in this paper.The report focuses mainly on human rights issues, a part of findings and recommendations are also available for the right bank river.

Each chapter includes a set of recommendations.

[22]Ru:http://www.credo.md/pageview?id=404?&lang=roEng:http://www.credo.md/pageview?id=404?&lang=ro?&lang=en

3.2.4 Social policy research

1. Drafting of the Action Plan of the National Strategy of the Child Protection

The purpose of the policy lines out in the continuity of the National Strategy of the Child Protection The adoption of the Action Plan activities in practical terms means: 1) adoption of some implementation regulations and management/communication regulations (that does not represent financial costs implications and would need just extensive consultations), 2) provision of the financial resources for the establishment and carry out of the services (implies substantial financial resources) and 3) developing capacity for the delivery of services that mostly requires training and adoption of the procedures for the financing of social services. the possibility of its broad interpretation and, therefore, abuse.

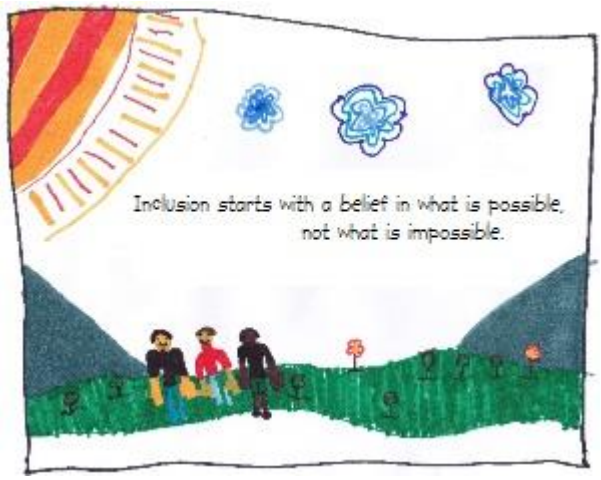


Image: Kent School District

3.2.3 Public statements

Public appeal to the society and democratic parties in the support of deepening of the European reforms

1. *The campaign 7 days-7 priorities and advocacy for the integrity provisions and compliance in the public sector*

The unrealized commitments of the Government:

1. The consolidation of the financial responsibility of political parties in the election campaign,

2. The promoting gender equality in political parties and political activity,

3. The consolidation of the financial sustainability of the civil society – adoption of the 2% law,

4. The consolidation of the public integrity regime - the package of law,

5. The promoting of the tobacco control policy – the adoption of the law to control tobacco products,

6. The promoting of the transparency of media shareholder - the adoption of legislative changes,

7. The promotion of the transparency of public tenders and privatization of public assets – the application of the information platforms.[23]

Thus, in supporting and promoting the draftlaws and bills were carried out several activities involving several civic platforms, including: Anticorruption Alliance, National Council for Participation, National Council of NGOs, Human Rights Resource Center, the Civic Coalition for Free and Fair Elections, Public Policy Institute, the Independent Press Association, the Civic Initiative for Integrity in Public Service.

[23] http://www.credo.md/pageview?id=446

Among the activities were listed public events, press conferences, public debates, round tables and public appeals addressed to both the Government and Parliament of Moldova. The following activities are highlighted:

On 1st July the Anticorruption Alliance jointly with the National Participation Council launched the first public call in support and promotion of the bill said. The appeal expresses puzzlement for 2 consecutive removals of the bill from the draft agenda of meetings of the Government, which aims to prevent and fight corruption in the public domain. The public call referred to the commitments assumed by Moldova with the signing of the Moldova-EU association agreement.

Recall that one of the central objectives set out in the Programme of the Government of the Republic of Moldova "European Integration: Freedom, Democracy, Welfare" for the year 2013-2014 is to "build a society free of corruption." However, the Government has been slow to include the bill in the agendas of the meetings of the Government.

On July 4th, civic platforms came to the press statement expressed concern and regret over the delay unfounded governance to a number of important bills, including the bill is found and focused. Then ACA president, Olga Bitca, executive director of the Institute for Public Policy, Barbarosie and representatives of other networks were strong in supporting the need consideration and adoption by the Government of the package integrity bill.

On 11 July 2014, the press conference argued for platforms aforementioned have launched the joint action titled "Countdown commitments unrealized Governance: 7 days - seven priorities" in which among priorities include promoting package public integrity. Please note that actions titled "Countdown to Governance unrealized commitments: 7 days - seven priorities" included several events before public institutions: government, parliament, political parties, Ministry of Finance, the Central Election Commission, etc. In this context the events were enframed between 11th of July and 17th July.[24]

On 18 July, along with Sergei Ostaf, president of National Council for Participation and Olga Bîtcă, President of ACA, the public debate held in IPN gathered experts in anti-corruption in state institutions: Maria Popescu, Head of Legal the Centre and Victor Stratila National Anti-Corruption Commission Vice National Integrity. In these debates, invitations addressed the topic Exclusively bill adjusting the legislation to the law on professional integrity testing. Experts have pointed out the highlights of the bill, the purpose of sharing powers and strengths bill if approved by the Government.[25]

On 23 June, civil society representatives did totals, presented the results commitments of the government and they have contrasted the situation at the end of the parliamentary session and presented the conclusions of the

[24] http://www.credo.md/pageview?id=448
[25] http://www.credo.md/pageview?id=447?&lang=en

campaign "Countdown commitments unrealized Governance: 7 days - seven priorities".[26]

On 5 September 2014 it was organized public debate devoted exclusively to the urgent need for examination and adoption by the Government of the bill concerned. The event was organized with the financial support of EEF, and was held in a large conference room luxury hotel. The event was attended by representatives of diplomatic missions and representatives of international organizations in Moldova, ACA members, civil society representatives, senior government officials and representatives of the central and specialized media representatives. In total, the event gathered over 55 participants. The event was organized by the Anti-Corruption Alliance and the National Council for Participation in collaboration with the National Anti-Corruption Center.

Following public from 5 September to 16 September, members of civil society signed a public appeal to theParliament of Moldova, the Government and the Centre National Anti which among other things require current government examination, approval and adoption Undelayed the bill on aligning the legislative framework Law 325/2013.

"The countdown has unfulfilled commitments of government: return to the seven priorities". Following the press conference, civil society, signed a joint declaration which assesses the progress attested by the beginning of the campaign "Countdown commitments unrealized Governance: 7 days - seven priorities" in terms of promoting law public integrity being no progress. Members of ACA have been lobbying in addition to representatives of diplomatic missions and orgamizațiilor international, in particular, of the Delegation of the European Union and Council of Europe on the draft law and government decisions on testing public integrity, ensuring the integrity of public financing parties, with comments on the content of the ACA and its member organizations. The documents referred to were handed personally to His Excellency, Pirkka Tapiola.
On 3rd October 2014, the AAC representatives attended the joint meeting of MAI and CNA on the Implementation of the Law nr.325 / 2013.
On 22nd October the civil society bids farewell to important laws non-passed by Parliament.
A number of civil society organizations staged a funeral to bid farewell to a series of laws that weren't adopted by Parliament despite a strong call from the civil society.

An attempt to empower the government to honor its commitments in the current legislature and support package was public integrity press conference with the theme:

Also in the fall of 2014 members of the Anticorruption Alliance, along with other civil society platforms have come to request the Prime Minister to take responsibility before

[26] http://www.credo.md/pageview?id=448

the Government for bills mentioned that because neconvocării autumn session of Parliament not rated in the final reading. These laws were a priority for civil society.[27] To sfârşutul of 2014, representatives of several civil society networks, including representatives of ACA were organized in the Parliament and MEPs newly invested like a good year and remind remaining draft laws adopted.[28]

2. *Public appeal to the society and democratic oriented parties into the support of the deepening of the European reforms*

Civil society organisations stated in the call to the voters that as Moldova voted for independence 23 years ago, they urged to practice the most important democratic right to vote come November 30.

The elections were conducted in a very complicated geopolitical context. On 13 November 2014 the European Parliament ratified the Association Agreement with the Republic of Moldova. Making responsible and consistent with the provisions of this Agreement might turn Moldova into a state for people - the rule of law, in which all will be equal before the law, with a competitive national economy, able to provide jobs for its citizens Moldova home and ensure social equity.

On the other hand, Ukraine is the target of aggression from the Russian Federation. On the mainland of Ukraine occur after heavy fighting which killed thousands of civilians, including children, were destroyed cities and hundreds of thousands of people became refugees and internally displaced persons. At the moment, there is no guarantee that Russia will respect its international commitments, and armed conflict will reach our borders.

They were aware that the Moldovan society has accumulated a deep dissatisfaction regarding the Moldovan political class as a whole, and the behavior of parties that were part of the ruling coalition in particular. During the last government, corruption at the highest level was not excised and justice remained unreformed. The fact is that obscure personal interests prevailed over responsibility to the citizens. Striking contrast between citizens expectations after the elections of 28 November 2010 and the behavior of the government provoked feelings of disappointment, confusion and risk causing massive absenteeism on the 30th of November. However, they can not ignore the larger contribution of the European Union fully develop our country in the last 4 years: improved infrastructure at local and national level, given the increased importance of human rights, free movement in the European Union and a more liberalized media views are some of the important achievements made by Moldova with the EU.

Our country is in urgent need of modernization, profound changes in the economy, further investment in infrastructure. It is obvious that only the formation operative after the elections of 30 November, a coalition that would take unequivocally committed to govern in accordance with the Association Agreement with the EU will allow us to maintain internal stability and calm to proceed daily work of implementing European standards in all spheres of life and the civil society representatives called all Moldovan citizens to participate in the elections of November 30, by their vote, to support the country s European perspective.

[27] http://www.credo.md/pageview?id=452
[28] http://unimedia.info/stiri/video-parlamentarii--urati-de-catre-mai-multe-retele-ong-86498.html

3.2.4 Reform for the Constitutional court

CReDO has worked with the Constitutional Court of Moldova to support the consolidation of the understanding of the options for the reform. The initiative involved: Prof.,Ph.D. Evgeni Tanchev, Head of Constitutional Law Department at Sofia and New Bulgarian Universities Schools of Law, Former Chief Justice of the Constitutional Court of Republic of Bulgaria, Member of Venice Commission

The Report Suggesting Some Ideas to Improve the Constitutional Court in Moldova:

1. Are There Some International, European or EU law Standards on The Models of Constitutional Review ?
2. General Overview of Constitutional and Paraconstitutional legal Regulation on the Constitutional Court and Some Ideas to Improve Current Legal Framework
3. The Issue of Investing the Constitutional Court to perform Preliminary Review of International Treaties Signed before their Ratification
4. The Issue of Widening the Access to Constitutional Review by Direct Complaint
5. The Role of the Constitutional Court on Providing the Prerequisites of Constitutional Acquis implied By EU Full Membership of Moldova

3.2.5 International statements

1.Call on respect of democratic institutions and fundamental human rights in Ukraine

On 19th February, 2014, the Civil Society of Moldova reaffirmed its full support for the people of Ukraine aspirations for the European democracy. We admire the courage of the people of Ukraine and its peaceful struggle for national sovereignty. We express deep condolences for the loss of human lives.

We ascertain the direct responsibility of the current President and interim Government of Ukraine for:
1) undermining democratic institutions by: censoring and closing TV stations, encouraging attacks on journalists, installing political censorship in the Verkhovna Rada, suspension of the legislative initiative right of deputies, harassment and persecution of deputies on grounds of opinion contrary to current executive, effective cancellation of parliamentary oversight over the executive,

2) illegal assumption of power by the executive by: unlawful de facto installment of the state of emergency, undemocratic political subordination of the law enforcement and security bodies, exercise of political police, systematic use of administrative resources, prosecution powers to intimidate citizens and political opponents,

3) continues violations of fundamental human rights by: systematic repression of peaceful protesters, limiting freedom of movement, security of persons, creating climate of fear, causing disappearances, actions resulted into thefts of the civic activists, promotion of impunity of law enforcement bodies and their associates,

4) use of arbitrary and unjustified force against people by: employment of firearms, snipers, weapons that are illegal against civilians under the international standards, use of illegal forces against the people for illegitimate purposes, hunting and torturing

of peaceful activists, all resulting in dozens of casualties and thousands of people seriously injured,

5) unprecedented amplification of corruption by: taking over by a narrow circle through opaque deals of public assets, flourishing of private deals to the detriment of the national interest.

6) definitive loss of the legitimacy of the current president due to the responsibility for the erosion of the democratic institutions and systematic violations of human rights.

Proposals and actions to restore democratic institutions:
1) Law-enforcements will immediately stop aggressive, provocative actions and will be withdrawn from the Independence Square, and protesters will take efforts to prevent violence,
2) Verkhovna Rada will consider voting the return to the Constitution Act of 2004 and the parliamentary regime as long as it preserve the legitimacy of the Ukrainian people,
3) Verkhovna Rada will consider forming a new majority with the participation of all parliamentary parties and investing a new uncompromised Government fully responsible for the executive power, given the loss of the legitimacy of the current president,
4) Verkhovna Rada will decide on setting the date for parliamentary and presidential elections during the summer -fall of 2014,
Addressing international bodies:
1) U.S., EU and other international actors will adopt effective sanctions targeted at the persons who are directly responsible for the erosion of democratic institutions in Ukraine,
2) Immediate engagement with all parliamentary party leaders and implementing de-escalation and recommendations as above,
3) Engagement with the Russian authorities to ensure peaceful assurance process and sovereignty of Ukraine.
Addressing the democratic forces and public institutions of Moldova:
1) Express full public support for the Democratic and European course of Ukraine,
2) Urge the authorities of the neighboring state for the respect of human rights and democratic institutions,
3) Draw lessons in pursuing development avoiding and preventing of conflict and confrontation climate in Moldova by engaging into multilateral dialogue with all relevant actors regarding the crucial decisions for the future of the country.

Signed by the National Council for Participation, NGO Council of the Republic of Moldova, National Platform of the Eastern Partnership, Public figures.

2.Call on the final overcoming the uncertainty of the situation after the announcement of presidential elections in May 2014 in Ukraine

On 24th February 2014, Moldovan civil society hailed the recent Ukrainian legitimate peaceful resistance resulting from the company to realize the European democratic aspirations. In this appeal share experiences and lessons learned Following the events of 7 April 2009 in Moldova.

Concerns relevant definitive overcoming political crisis:
1) unreformed political forces, being beyond the control of civic society transform gains in peaceful resistance party solutions,
2) systemic undermining of democratic institutions violations of human rights are always possible due to unreformed political class, politicization of public institutions, the options for appointing loyal people in the procession place to change the system,
3) Maidan peaceful resistance against corruption, dictatorship, arbitrariness, of renunciation European integration risks materialize exclusive policy interests dictated by access to financial resources and administrative positions and fight each other for influence myopia,
5) international support for the country's development and prioritization tends to exhibit exclusively Policies that factors valences and

role of civil society is overlooked.
6) failure of the previous government's behavior must be eradicated illegal suffocating, slipping in the previous government takeover of illegitimate methods can erode confidence in the new Government constituted cultivation.

Proposals for the restoration of democratic institutions:
Immediate actions:
1. Vote on the new government that will embrace broad political support in the Verkhovna Rada and society through this several members delegaИ> and the Maidan,
2. The revival of negotiations with the European Union for signing the Association Agreement,
3. Create a parliamentary committee plenipotentiary with substantial participation of civil society having a mandate to investigate the actions of law enforcement bodies, special forces, police and other public bodies during aiming peaceful resistance:
a) collect intelligence regarding those authorities,
b) draw conclusions on the deficiencies in their functioning,
c) Develop recommendations for ensuring the functioning of democratic institutions,
d) the progress of parliamentary faction investigtiilor prosecutors on offenses committed by representatives of state and
e) subsequent monitoring their implementation.
4. Create autonomous consultation orgoanelor permanent mission to the Supreme Rada, the Cabinet of Ministers, Ministries composed of representatives of civil society, including the adoption decision-making processes transparent laws that ensure the participation of citizens in decision-making,
5. Ensure full democratic pluralism of views, ensuring a safer environment for journalists and independent media activity in all regions.
6. Respabilirea public order and rule of law, security and protection regardless of opinion persoanel for each state are characteristic of a continuing process of European integration Asper.

Medium-term actions:
7. Reforming the police force by depoliticisation of social services and institutional accountability for the results of their activity
8. Preventing civil service employment by persons compromised by corruption, human rights violations of the law and the adoption of the lustration law banning the categories referred to public management,
9. Purification political class and their accountability to society by adopting anticorruption laws: public declaration of properties and conflicts of interest, ensuring independent and efficient operation mechanism with the participation of civil society for verification, treatment and referral of cases,
10. Creating conditions for ensuring the inclusion of all societal groups in Ukraine by adopting European laws on equal protection of persons on the grounds of ethnicity, language, religion, sex, sexual orientation.[29]

[29]http://www.europalibera.org/media/video/25282001.html

4. CAPACITY & DEMOCRATIC INITIATIVES

Objectives:

1. Government accountability and transparency
2. Promotion of human rights

Results:

The core results obtained in 2013 have been the strong voice for the democratic values of the democratic institutions. Specifically, the independence and autonomy of the law-enforcement bodies became the subject of public discussion and and enriched decision-makers vocabulary. The position influenced a number of decisions.

Assembly rights and policing obligations have remained on the positive pace despite several attempts in 2013, the Ministry, some deputies in the Parliament and some hawks in the presidency formed an informal coalition in order to promote the adoption of the "new law on mass-demonstrations" that would jeopardise substantially the regulatory environment of the law on public demonstrations from 2008. We managed to defend the position of blocking and killing the intention of the draft law through systematic presentation of the findings of the monitoring of assembly rights that would prove that there no need to change the current regulatory rules as well as by having strong presence in the press and at the Cabinet of Ministers. The Ministry and the "conservative" coalition droped the mentioned law intention, yet, came up with another draft law "on introduction of some changes in the current law on public assemblies" in the later 2013.

4.1 Promoting accountable governance

4.1.1 Support for more socialy accountable governance

As part of the advocacy and lobby activities has direct link (not all exclusive, but majority are) to CReDO input:

1. Strategy for the Protection of Children has approuved by the Governement *(assisting the Ministry throughout the process, base-line research of problems and best practices, review of current policies, drafting policy measures and their consultation, reviewing contributions from the consultations).*

2. More transparency in the activity of the Parliament, especially on the presence of the press into the plenary hall. Based on international practices it was recommended: On Parliament plenary hall (international practice of Norway, England, Turkey, Ukraine, Czech, Bavarian, European Parliament
-Providing direct access to the visual media and the stakeholders in the Parliament plenary hall, specially designed seats separated by Parliament plenary hall,
-Providing direct ways, not intermediate, guided or censored by the publisher or takeover of images and sound from the Parliament plenary hall,
-Providing easy ways of interacting directly with the Members of Parliament outside the Parliament plenary hall or space reserved only to decision making Deputies or on accreditation. Looking for a transparent decision-making process:
-Ensure easy access to draftlaws on electronic platform of the Parliament including acts after each reading
- Ensure easy access to agendas and minutes, the audio and video activity of the plenary of Parliament and parliamentary committees,
-Providing easy access to information on each member's vote on the draftlaws in course of adoption.[30]

[30] http://www.credo.md/pageview?id=383?&lang=en

4.1.2 Promotion of independent and autonomous accountable law-enforcement bodies

Why key law-enforcements do not deliver? How lack of institutional independence and absence of the institutional accountability faults law-enforcement institutions of Moldova: *Prosecutor Office, Police Agency and National Anticorruption Center*

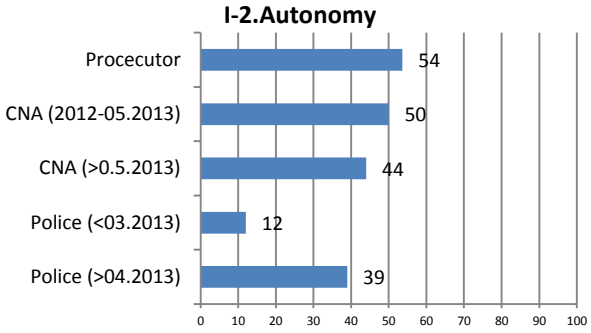
The effectiveness is understood as the change produced in the society – the combating of the corruption, criminality, keeping better the public order, reducing criminal behavior, etc. In this research we limited to only 2 aspects of the effectiveness of the 4 recognized namely are: **1) institutional independence, and 2) institutional accountability of the institutions.** The other two aspects that have not been part of the research are: 3) existence of the institutional capacity of the adequate technology, skills and leadership to exercise the institutional mandate, and 4) existence of the adequate non-restrictive and non-contradictory legal framework to implement mandate is not considered in this research.

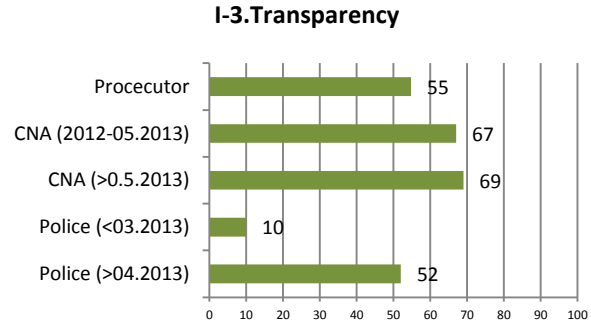
Institutional independence

On institutional leadership. Leadership of the institution is at the core of the independence guarantees. Criteria, duration of mandate, destitution have been manipulated to undermine the institutions.

On operational autonomy. Operational

On media transparency.





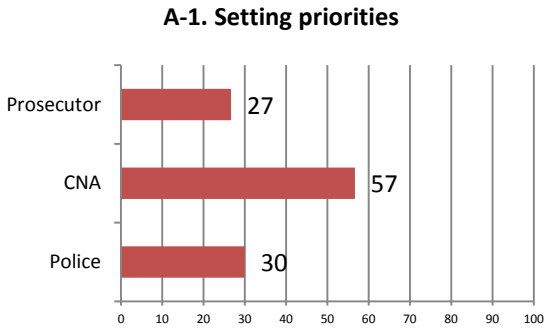
Institutional accountability

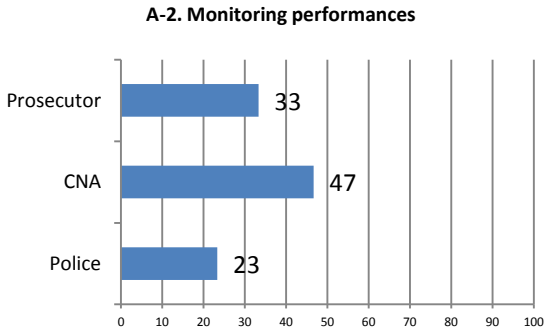
On setting priorities. The practice for the setting priorities is generally not in place, there are some ellemnts that are not coherently used. The evaluation shows that the indicators and below the basic requirements. Given the fact that priority setting is not an inclusive, rational and participatory process frequently they are blaimed as politically motivated.

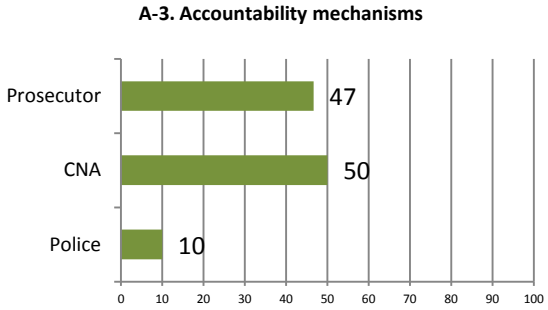
On monitoring performances. The absence of the evaluation of the institutional performance frameowrk makes the institutions un responsive and not bound to the evaluation from the society. The cuurent state is below even the basic one when information is not disclosed and not collected with integrity.

On institutional accountability mechanismsm. Holding the law-enforcement institutions accountable requires both procedures, information based on the priorities already set and the comprehensive information collected as

well as the active use of the existing mecanisms. These mechanisms are the review of the external entities as Parliament and Government. The opractice is effectively absenct.







The report is composed of the five chapters. After the 1st chapter of the introduction, chapter 2 is composed of the Conclusions and Recommendations. Chapter 3 contains the analysis of the situation on the institutional independence of the law-enforcements and institutional accountability of the law-enforcements as well as the interplay of these factors. Chapter 4 refers to the separate analysis of 3 institutions, namely Prosecutor, CNA and Police, in the separate sections. Chapter 5 contains comprehensive information on the pathway of the codification of the indicators to evaluate both independence and accountability indicators.

4.2 Promotion of Human Rights

4.2.1 Implementation of electoral/assemblies rights

Presentation of the findings on the financing parties

Presentation of the findings on the financing parties took place on the 2nd day of the National Anticorruption Conference in the presence of the representants public authorities such as Central Electoral Commission, General Prosecutor Office, Ministry of Internal Affairs, of the profile organisations and the press.[31]

After the presentations disscussions took place, as welle as an exchange of experience in monitoring elections, of the breaches of the law in financing parties and the link with the political corruption and an exchange of documents.

4.2.2 Implementation of social rights

[31] http://www.credo.md/site-doc/VenituriCheltuieliParlamentare20141%282%29.pdf

1. ***Supporting Ministry of Social Protection, Family and Child in developing new Action Plan for Strategy of Protection of Children, 2014-15, UNICEF***

CReDO has coached the Ministry in detailed evaluation of the problems and needs and proposals for actions of the families and children. The evaluation has combined public policy analysis, interviews and collection of the direct information from the target groups across the country as well as the social workers.

Based on the larged direct consultation, CReDO developed the draft of the Action Plan that has been widely consulted with the relevant Actors, the draft Policy for 2014-20 is in the pipeline for official consultations and approuval.

The draft of the plan was developed based on contributions from hundreds of people consulted directly in 3 steps in the regional consultations.

1st Round – Working session

Representants of public institutions, including from some regions and the most profile organisations participated in a 3 days working session.
Total consultations: Over 50 people directly consulted.

2nd Round – Direct consultations in the region

NORTH: around 60 persons
CENTRE: around 67 persons
SOUTH + ATU of Gagauzia 44 persons
Total : around 171 persons directly consulted and 150 profile organisations at the distance
Total regional consultations: Over 280 people directly consulted.

3rd Round – Working session

The representants of the public institutions and the most proeminent profile organisations in the field of child and social protection.
Total: over 30 people directly consulted.

Total of 3 rounds of consultations : over 250 persons directly consulted and 150 profile organisations at the distance.

2. ***Supporting of No Hate Campaign***

No Hate Speech Moldova National Committee on February 27th, 2014 organized in the central square a flashmob in support message "No Hate" in the online moldovian media materialized through a huge heart made of the more than 100 people that attended the event. Several passersby, students and users of social networks have joined flashmob campaign's support.

The heart made up of people in the square, it was the message to reach as many people and for us to respond "No hate", that is love.

A campaign to reduce the phenomenon of incitement to hatred messages and comments in the online space was launched Tuesday, February 25th, by the Ministry of Youth and Sports together with a group of NGOs: National Youth Council of Moldova, Nondiscrimination Coalition, National Council Participation, Media Point, CReDO, UNFPA, TEKEDU, Humanitas, USPEE Stere, Youth Radio Moldova, Moldova AMM advertising agency, part of Aegis Media / GMG, Youth Center, Gender-Doc, Moldova

Alliance Organizations for People with Disabilities,

The project, which aims to combat racism and discrimination in the online environment, is part of a campaign begun by the European Union two years ago.

Hateful messages in the online forms that exaggerated campaign organizers say "no hate". It should be noted that there is no control of the messages and comments posted on the web, and the law does not provide sanctions for managers who do not monitor the sites.

Among the actions that will be organized within the campaign "No Hate" in order to reduce the phenomenon in the online space.

Page FB: https://www.facebook.com/NoHateSpeechMoldova?fref=ts

4.3 Assesment and support for the hybrid threats in the region and Moldova

This paper we propose to (better word) systematize the discussion of the hybrid or asymmetric threats given the context of the current developments in Ukraine (Chapter 2). Each identified threat is discussed in terms of nature, quantity, dynamics and likelihood of emergence. The threats playoff is likely to be developed into one of the 3 basic scenarios of the intervention – exemplifying for the sake of comprehension - exploited by a synergic effort and with the participation of external and internal actors. Internal and external stakeholders are identified (generically) as the scenarios of intervention by the protagonists.. The nature of actors is multivariate, including possible political and public entities, extremist or even moderate groups that can be polarized and criminal groups and commercial actors which all form part of a the lucrative system to achieve outlined goals. We also propose a series of actions as mitigation measures to counteract the identified risks. The analysis is a generic one – a more comprehensive exercise involving all relevant decision-makers across competent authorities will follow.

We discuss implications for different actors that can be used as tools for the asymmetric - hybrid warfare interventions (Chapter 3). Among these actors who play a potential role are subservient political forces motivated by outside interests, political forces driven by revanchist attitudes, undemocratic extremist groups, moderate groups with likely instabilities, opportunistic criminal and organized crime groups and the business sector capable of instigating significant economic disruption. In Chapter 4 we evaluate strategies of the external lead actors interested in destabilizing the situation in Moldova.

We discuss three hypothetical scenarios that can materialize as intermediate or evolutionary in different stages in certain circumstances. What triggers the shift from one to another scenario is a matter of the situational and opportunistic features depending on some internal actors or with the decisive support from the external actors. The 1st scenario intervention minimum (Section 1.3) is identified as having the purpose to dwarf or disrupt a political course. The scenario intervention is based on the actions of political, informational and economic warfare. This scenario aims to produce a political mandate. Considering the upcoming parliamentary elections and subsequent potential political instability these could have a major political impact.

The 2nd intervention scenario medium (Section 1.4) expands on the previous one and targets the additional legitimacy of the authorities and aims at the fragmentation of the country in some regions. In practice it escalates diplomatic intervention measures by involving international diplomatic measures with accentuated direct interventions in the country which involve political leaders subject to dishonest and corrupt deals, undercover agents, mercenaries' insurgents and financial resources to facilitate the aggressive behavior of terrorists or forced secessionist movements. This scenario could not only result in the diversion of a politically democratic course (1st scenario) but also in the territorial fragmentation of the country. The 3rd

intervention scenario (Section 1.5) aims to trigger clashes that can result in major civil conflicts that exceed the 2nd scenario with the deployment of large numbers of insurgent forces within the country, providing them with weapons and military guidance and setting up paramilitary groups. Furthermore, intelligence as and symbolic displays of military force at the state border are used. This scenario aims to induce a state of civil war and a partition of the country

5. FINANCIAL AND AUDIT REPORTS

All reports are presented in Moldovan lei.

5.1. Report on Financial position

Resource Centre of Moldovan Human Rights NGOs

Balance sheet as at 01 January 2015

	Notes	1-Jan-15	1-Jan-14	
		MDL	MDL	
ASSETS				
Property and equipment				
Building	**1**	1,876,529	2,004,814	
Furniture	**1**	7,609	9,656	
Computer equipment	**1**	75,842	45,955	
Car	**1**	0	0	
		1,959,980	**2,060,425**	
Current assets				
Other receivables	**2**	17,964	95,051	-77,087
Cash and cash equivalents	**3**	635,643	2,270,342	
		653,607	**2,365,393**	
Total assets		**2,613,587**	**4,425,818**	
ACCUMULATED FUNDS AND LIABILITIES				
Accumulated surplus				
Accumulated surplus	**4**	112,393	5,324	
Revaluation reserve	**1**	802,997	860,354	
		915,390	**865,678**	
Liabilities				
Deferred income	**5**	1,156,983	1,200,071	
Deferred revenue from grants	**5**	`0	1,815,805	
		1,156,983	**3,015,876**	
Current liabilities				
Payables and accruals	**6**	14,714	17,764	-3,050
Loan		526,500	526,500	
		541,214	**544,264**	
Total liabilities		**1,698,197**	**3,560,140**	
Total fund balance and liabilities		**2,613,587**	**4,425,818**	

Director Serghei Ostaf

Accountant Panico Vladislav

5.2. Report on activities

Resource Centre of Moldovan Human Rights NGOs
Income Statement for the year ended 31 December 2014

	Notes	2014 MDL	2013 MDL
Revenue			
Grant revenue	7	3,075,269	2,937,473
Other revenue	8	80,581	426,755
		3,155,850	3,364,228
Expenses			
Program and administrative expenses	7	(3,147,654)	(2,876,184)
Other expenses			(479,852)
		(3,147,654)	(3,356,036)
Excess of expenses over revenue		8,196	8,192
Net foreign exchange loss		(8,196)	(8,192)
Surplus (deficit) before income tax expense		0	0
Income tax expense			
Gain (Deficit) for the year	4	0	0

Director Serghei Ostaf

Accountant Panico Vladislav

5.3. Report on circulation of funds

Resource Centre of Moldovan Human Rights NGOs

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 December 2014

	Notes	2014 MDL	2013 MDL
Cash flows from operating activity			
Surplus before income tax expense		**0**	**0**
Adjustments for:			
Grant revenue		(3,075,269)	(2,937,473)
Other non-cash revenue			(187,391)
Exchange difference		94,605	61,179
Operating loss before changes in working capital		**(2,980,664)**	**(3,063,685)**
(Increase) / decrease in other receivables		77,087	(63,395)
Increase / (decrease) in payables and accruals		(3,050)	(12,980)
Cash generated from operations		**(2,906,627)**	**(3,140,060)**
Income tax			
Net cash from operations		**(2,906,627)**	**(3,140,060)**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of property and equipment		(71,192)	(4,074)
Net cash utilised in investing activities		**(71,192)**	**(4,074)**
Cash flows from financing activity			
Net Loans Received			
Net Funds received		1,343,120	3,297,832
Net cash flows from financing activity		**1,343,120**	**3,297,832**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**(1,634,699)**	**153,698**
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	**3**	**2,270,342**	**2,116,644**
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	**3**	**635,643**	**2,270,342**

Director Serghei Ostaf

Accountant Panico Vladislav