



MINISTRY OF JUSTICE OF  
THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

**SRSJ** | Strategia  
de reformare  
a sectorului justiției



European Union

**IMPLEMENTATION  
OF THE JUSTICE  
SECTOR REFORM  
STRATEGY  
2011-2016**

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Issue No. 2 / 2015

# JSRS NEWSLETTER



**JSRS  
Coordination  
Council:** the  
justice reform  
must continue



**The European  
Union** supports  
trainings for press  
officers in the  
justice sector



**Unpaid  
community  
service,**  
a feasible  
alternative to  
detention



## Justice reform in pictures



Actors of the National Theatre "Mihai Eminescu" transposed the feelings and experiences of inmates from the Moldovan penitentiary system in a play "Shakespeare for Ana", staged at art centre Tipografia 5 in Chisinau.



Since June 2015, Moldovans can access multiple civil status services through a network of newly opened multimedia one stop shops.



The National Anticorruption Centre informs citizens about corruption risks through regular public campaigns involving youth and local authorities.



Persons released on parole participate in community service works – a viable alternative to prison punishment, which allows them to reintegrate more easily into the community.



For the first time in Moldova, courts will have spokespersons, trained to facilitate their communication with the public and media.



Moldovan judges have a new Ethics Code, approved by the General Assembly of Judges on 11 September 2015, which aims to restore solemnity of justice and public confidence in the profession.

# National Council for the Reform of Law Enforcement Bodies: the justice reform must be completed

The National Council for the Reform of Law Enforcement Bodies of the Republic of Moldova gathered on 27 April 2015 to examine and approve the report on the implementation of the Justice Sector Reform Strategy in 2014 and to establish its priorities in this area for the next period.



Moldovan President Nicolae Timofti and Prime Minister Chiril Gaburici opened the session. Both officials stressed that the justice sector reform is a prerequisite for the rule of law, fighting corruption, European integration, and economic development and strengthening democracy in the country.

Justice Minister Vladimir Grosu reported on the progress in the implementation of the JSRS in 2014, as well as the shortcomings, challenges and solutions for the further advancement of the reform.

For his part, Ambassador Pirkka Tapiola, the Head of EU Delegation in Moldova, stressed the need to streamline the adoption of a new Law on Prosecution and other aspects of justice sector reform. He mentioned the EU's financial and technical assistance in this field, and recalled the conditions in place for receiving further tranches of budget support, which are in the relevant financial agreement between the European Union and the Moldovan Government.



Note that, in the second half of 2015, all the European Union budget support payments were postponed due to difficulties in meeting the benchmarks and concerns related to the macro-financial stability in the country.

## WHAT DO PEOPLE EXPECT FROM THE JUSTICE SYSTEM?

A <b>FAIR</b> ACT OF JUSTICE	<b>BETTER, MORE ACCESSIBLE SERVICES</b>	<b>INTEGRITY</b> OF ACTORS OF THE JUSTICE SECTOR
<b>SAFETY</b> OF THE PERSON AND PROPERTY	CONFIDENCE THAT THE <b>STATE DEFENDS</b> A PERSON'S RIGHTS AND INTERESTS	CONFIDENCE THAT <b>OFFENDERS</b> WILL BE <b>PUNISHED</b>
CONFIDENCE THAT THE <b>LAW TREATS ALL EQUALLY</b>	~~~~~ ~~~~~ ~~~~~	~~~~~ ~~~~~ ~~~~~

THE OVERALL OBJECTIVE OF THE 2016 JUSTICE SECTOR REFORM STRATEGY is building an accessible, efficient, independent, transparent and professional justice sector that is accountable to society and in line with European standards, to ensure the rule of law and respect for human rights and contribute to strengthening public trust in the act of justice.



## EUTAP 1: Justice Reform is Affected by Political Instability

### Extracts from the executive summary of the 5th interim report of the EU Project to Support the Coordination of Justice Sector Reform in Moldova

During the period of 1 May till 31 October 2015 the implementation of the Justice Sector Reform Strategy and Action Plan was considerably negatively affected by the collapse of two Moldovan Governments and instability of the institutions.

In general terms, the process of implementation of the JSRS and AP has entered the final stage of implementation, when it has been planned to pursue the studies and fine-tuning of policies carried out and consolidate results of initial steps through furthering substantial modification of the sector and ensure that the reform is delivering in practice.

Due to the above-mentioned political and related institutional complications, the considerable analytical and legislative steps have not been followed by further substantial developments. Thus, although the process could be intensified on the basis of the Venice Commission opinion on the draft Law on Prosecution, it has not been processed beyond the stage of the first reading in the Parliament. The draft legislative modifications on integrity testing that would reportedly address the constitutional shortcomings after being approved by the Government after its collapse are to be re-processed accordingly.

The developments to be reinforced include actual appropriate implementation of the legal framework on disciplinary responsibility of judges and limiting their immunity, enhancement of the judges' performance evaluation mechanisms, as well as institutional and structural developments such as optimisation of the court map; advancement of and stricter monitoring and application of the system of random distribution of cases; completion of the reform of the Human Rights Centre; extension of the electronic registry of retention, arrest and detention, actual implementation of e-justice solutions.

The reform of the sector remained fragmented. There are certain achievements and positive developments, but so far they failed to accumulate critical mass and consistency that would bring about profound systemic and sustainable changes in the sector, including in terms of independence and accountability, efficiency of judiciary and prosecution, as well as combating corruption. Moreover, there are recent trends indicative of the difficulties in securing consensus with regard to the format and certain facets of the sector reform, including due to the parallel scheme of policy development pursued under the auspices of different sector institutions that continued to confuse it.

The interim reporting cycle for 2015 confirmed that there was no expected intensification of the efforts in the JSRS and AP implementation that commenced since the second half of 2013. To the contrary, the monitoring data suggest that besides slowing the overall process of the reform there had been no considerable recovery of delayed (unimplemented) actions pending from the preceding periods. Thus, the overall percentage of implemented activities has fallen from 69% reached at the end of 2014 to 68%. As to the lagging areas, the most recent reporting cycle has pointed to the Criminal Justice (Pillar II), Access to Justice and Enforcement of Judgments (Pillar III), and, importantly, Integrity of Justice Sector Actors (Pillar IV), where only respectively 61, 49 and 55% of the actions supposed to be completed by the period in issue were implemented. The sector institutions in need of particular attention remain the Constitutional Court, the General Prosecutor's Office and the Ministry of Internal Affairs that had implemented only 25, 59 and 63% of actions respectively.



## Prosecution reform, voted in a first reading

On 29 May 2015, the Moldovan Parliament voted the new Law on Prosecution in a first reading. The bill aims at strengthening the independence and accountability of prosecutors, ensuring the principles of legality and respect for human rights, and the quality of proceedings at all stages of the investigation and criminal prosecution process. It also proposes to clarify the competences of the Prosecutor office, focus the prosecutors' work in criminal cases, decrease the number of superior prosecutors and building the capacity of prosecutors' self-administration bodies.

The draft Law on Prosecution was developed by a working group, which was headed by a representative of civil society and included officials from the Prosecutor's Office and the Ministry of Justice, as well as representatives of the civil society. Experts from the European Union's High Level Policy Advice Mission to the Republic of Moldova, assisting the Ministry of Justice and the Prosecutor's Office were included in the working group as observers.

The bill was submitted to public debate and expertise from national and international bodies, and was endorsed by the Commission for Democracy through Law of the Council of Europe (Venice Commission) and the OSCE's Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (OSCE/ODIHR).

The reform of the prosecution is a priority of Government programme and a key element of the Justice Sector Reform Strategy, and the activities in national and international partners actively support state agencies' joint efforts in this area.

At this time, there has been no further progress in the adoption of the law, and the bill is pending in Parliament.



### The Law on Prosecution, as voted in a first reading, provides that:

- The Prosecutor General shall be appointed by the President of the Republic of Moldova at the proposal of the Superior Council of Prosecutors
- The Prosecutor General's mandate shall be extended from 5 to 7 years
- Prosecutors' salaries shall be equated with those of judges
- Prosecutors shall not be paid both a salary and a pension
- Prosecutors shall not handle civil law cases

## Integrity testing, back on Parliament's agenda



On 28 October 2015, the Government approved amendments to the Law on the Professional Integrity Testing to adjust the bill to the provisions of the Constitutional Court's decision of 16 April 2015.

The new reading of the bill approved by the Government provides that the professional integrity testing of public agents will not primarily seek to sanction them for a lack of professional integrity, but will look for gaps in the institutional integrity climate of public entities, the development of which is the responsibility of the manager of the public entity and which in turn may compromise the professional integrity of public agents.

The gaps in the institutional integrity climate shall be found based on an assessment of institutional integrity, and the testing is integrated in this the broader concept. Thus, the professional integrity testing of public agents becomes a stage of the institutional integrity assessment, which provides conclusive evidence about how the climate of integrity is developed and observed within the public entity. The bill maintains that the National Anticorruption Centre (CNA) will assess the institutional integrity of all public entities, and the Information and Security Service will test the CNA and its own public agents, and that this will include:

- 1) Identifying corruption risks in the public entity,
- 2) Testing the professional integrity of public agents within the assessed entity,
- 3) Outlining corruption risks and analysing the factors that generate them, and
- 4) Recommending improvements to the climate of institutional integrity.

The new reading of the bill also introduces a record certificate of professional integrity to the conditions for employment in public institutions and authorities, and 'admitting integrity violations in a professional capacity' as a new reason for dismissal.

According to data from the National Anticorruption Centre, the enforcement of the Law on professional integrity testing between August 2014 and April 2015 revealed that 75% of public institutions did not enforce regulations to observe a regime for gifts, and zero institutions observed provisions on the conflicts of interest, protection of whistle-blowers and termination of improper influences. The test results showed that 65% of the tested public agents partook in corruption, 85% of them failed to declare gifts, and 100% of those tested failed to report attempts at corruption.

**Professional integrity testing is an effective tool for preventing corruption, which can secure very fast results compared with conventional methods of preventing corruption, and it has been recommended in various guides and codes of international anticorruption best practices by organizations such as the UN, OSCE, OECD, World Bank and Transparency International.**

**Integrity testing was introduced in 1980s in the US, and was applied in various forms in Hungary, Georgia, Romania and the Czech Republic.**

## The EU Sends Peer Review Missions to Moldovan Rule of Law Institutions



**Laura Codruța Kövesi**  
Credit: [www.pna.ro](http://www.pna.ro)

Following a request of the Moldovan Parliament and Government, the European Union organises an assessment exercise of several Moldovan institutions, including the National Anti-Corruption Centre, the National Integrity Commission, the Constitutional Court, the General Prosecutor's Office, the National Institute of Justice, the Superior Council of Magistracy, the Supreme Court of Justice, the Office of the Ombudsman and the Ministry of Justice.

The first missions, organised in the framework of the EU TAIEX instrument, in cooperation with the Moldovan authorities, start on 30 November. The goal of this exercise is for European experts from peer institutions to provide an assessment, followed by recommendations, of the Moldovan institutions they will visit. An indicative total number of 15 experts shall be engaged in this assessment.

As part of this exercise, one of the experts visiting the Moldovan institutions will be Laura Codruța Kövesi, Chief Prosecutor of the Romanian National Anti-Corruption Department. She will be coming (with the status of TAIEX expert) for the specific mission assessing the National Anti-Corruption Centre and the National Integrity Commission.

The end goal of this exercise is to provide advice and recommendations on the structure and activities of key rule of law institutions in the Republic of Moldova in three different areas: reform process of the justice sector, anti-money laundering system and anti-corruption system. The exercise will be completed at the end of March 2016, and its key recommendations will be discussed in a series of public round tables.

TAIEX is the Technical Assistance and Information Exchange instrument of the European Commission. TAIEX supports public administrations with regard to the approximation, application and enforcement of EU legislation as well as facilitating the sharing of EU best practices.

**JSRS: brief news**

## Moldova will revisit its national anticorruption system

The Moldovan system to fight corruption will be reformed and revised. A working group created for this purpose by the Parliament, involving the Ministry of Justice, agencies with direct competences in fighting corruption, civil society organizations and the expert community, convened its first meeting on 10 October 2015. The working group will prepare a policy plan for comprehensive anticorruption measures, aimed at preventing corruption and punishing corrupt behaviour, and clarifying the rules governing the regime of incompatibilities and professional integrity.

## Moldovan judges and bailiffs have new Ethics Codes

On 11 September 2015, the General Assembly of Judges of Moldova approved a new Code of ethics and professional conduct of the judge. The Code sets out the ethics rules to be observed by judges and covers both professional and off duty behaviour. The Code of Ethics and Conduct incorporates provisions of the European Convention on Human Rights, ECHR jurisprudence, the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct, the European Charter on the status of judges, and other statements and recommendations of the European institutions. The text of the new Code of Ethics can be found on the website of CSM, [csm.md](http://csm.md).

At the same time, five years after its foundation, the Moldovan Union of Bailiffs (UNEJ) approved a new Code of ethics for Moldovan enforcement officers. The new Code, approved on 17 September 2015, provides legal and behavioural principles governing relations between the bailiffs, creditors and the courts, and is available on the website [unej.md](http://unej.md).



Chairman of the Superior Council of Magistracy, Victor Micu, at the General Assembly of Judges on 11 September 2015



UNEJ Congress on 17 September 2015

## Moldova will test electronic monitoring of detainees

Moldova will test a system of electronic monitoring of detainees, which could ease the burden on penitentiaries and accelerate social reintegration of persons out on parole. Representatives of the Ministry of Justice and the Central Probation Office learned about the experience of several European countries in electronic monitoring during a roundtable “Electronic monitoring. Costs and benefits”, held on 23 July 2015, with the support of the EU Project “Support to the systems of enforcement, rehabilitation and probation in Moldova.”



The use of hand or leg electronic bracelets will help Moldova align with the most efficient systems for monitoring detainees used in Europe, and will provide a cheaper alternative to detention in overcrowded prisons in the country. Electronic monitoring was first introduced in Germany in

2011 and is used in over 20 European countries.

## The meetings of the Disciplinary Board of Moldovan bailiffs will be audio recorded

As of 5 November 2015, the Disciplinary Board of the bailiffs will convene in audio-recorded meetings, following an indication in this regard by Justice Minister Vladimir Cebotari. This move will ensure a more transparent operation of the Board, and will contribute to strengthening the confidence in this body.

## Open lecture at the State University of Moldova: The EU supports the involvement of youth in the justice reform



Strengthening institutions that fight corruption, ensuring the independence of the prosecution and getting the act of justice closer to the citizens are the Moldovan Government's priorities in reforming the justice sector in the immediate future. The European Union, the main assistance provider in the justice and anticorruption reforms, will continue to support efforts in this field and expects rapid quality changes that improve the lives of people in Moldova.

These messages were voiced on 14 May 2015 before the students by Justice Minister Vladimir Grosu and European Union Ambassador to Chisinau, Pirkka Tapiola. The two officials held an open lecture entitled: "Justice Reform in Moldova - achievements and challenges. EU support for the justice sector reform" in front of 100 students from the Departments of Law, International Relations, Political and

Administrative Sciences, and Journalism and Communication Sciences of the State University of Moldova.

In his message, Ambassador Pirkka Tapiola urged law students to better prepare for their future careers as judges, prosecutors or in other legal professions, and to practice their work with integrity and professionalism. Ambassador Tapiola spoke about the developments in EU-Moldova relations with regard to the agenda of reforms, the EU budgetary support program for the 2011-2016 Justice Sector Reform Strategy, and the EU-sponsored technical assistance projects providing qualified expertise for achieving the proposed changes to the institutions involved. *"The success of reform depends on the satisfaction of people with justice, and their confidence in this sector. We expect fast quality transformations in the justice sector, that would allow Moldovans to feel that their lives are changing for the better,"* added Ambassador Tapiola.

In his address, Justice Minister Vladimir Grosu emphasized the importance of quality education in the success of judicial reform and urged students to choose a career in public institutions. *"Any public system reflects, to some extent, the society to which it is part, and reforming a complex system such as that of justice requires concerted efforts from the whole of society. We need well-educated and well-intended young people to in the justice system so that together we can accomplish the positive changes envisaged by the Justice Sector Reform Strategy,"* added Minister Grosu.

The public lecture at the State University of Moldova was organized with the support of the EU Project: "Support for the Coordination of the Justice Sector Reform."



## Moldovan courts will have designated spokespersons

The Moldovan courts will work more transparently after introducing a position of spokesperson in their staff, which will be tasked with communicating to the public and media about the courts' operation. A decision to this effect was adopted by the Superior Council of Magistracy in September 2015.

The network of appointed courts' spokespersons met in a first working meeting on 5 November 2015. The meeting, chaired by SCM chairman Victor Micu and moderated by communication experts Carmen Musat and Lucia Aprodu, discussed the tasks of the spokespersons and best practices in public relations in the judiciary.

The main topics included establishing a working relationship with the media, the spokesperson's role in crisis situations, crisis management and responses to image crises the critical publications, and proactive communication by implementing the actions provided in the Annual Communication Plan. Participants agreed to develop a guide of best cooperation practices between courts and the media, which will introduce procedures for media access and participation in court proceedings.

The introduction of spokespersons is part of the Strategy of communication and public relations, adopted by the SCM on 27 January 2015, which is a priority for the Council and the courts in the country, and aims to provide citizens with accurate and extensive information about the work of the judicial system.

The meeting of the courts' spokespersons was organized with the support of the EU Project "Strengthening the Accountability, Transparency and Efficiency of the Courts of Moldova" (ATRECO).



## Community work – a viable alternative to detention

In Moldova, unpaid community service is used since 1 July 2004, and it is aimed at the social reintegration of convicts and compensation through labour of the damage they caused. The Central Probation Office is responsible for enforcing the punishment in the form of unpaid community work. At the same time, the benefits of this instrument can be seen by the society, as local budgets save money for works that normally paid for by the community. The punishment is established for a period between 60 to 240 hours, and is performed for 2 to 8 hours a day. In 2013-2014, unpaid community service helped save the Moldovan budget 5.5 million lei.



## Press relations specialists, trained in communication about justice reform

Twenty-five public and media relations specialists from institutions involved in implementing the justice sector reform participate in a series of communication trainings aimed at strengthening their professional competence and practical skills in promoting and publicizing reform results. The trainings started in the summer of 2015 and were initiated by the EU Project “Support for the Coordination of the Justice Sector Reform in Moldova”. The trainings were based on a survey on skills and professional training needs institutional messages, crisis communication, visualization tools and use of social media, photo and video production, TV interviews and debates, and others.

During the written communication training on 30-31 July 2015, participants learned about the communication standards of the

Moldovan Government, were trained in storytelling, and reviewed the elements that make up an effective official press release. They were also familiarized with tools such as op-eds, FAQs and programmatic interviews.

On 7 August 2015, the participants attended a training session dedicated to corporate messages, where they learned to base their communication on precise and assertive messages that can access specific target audiences.

The training on 16-17 September 2015 was organized in partnership with the EU Project “Strengthening the Accountability, Transparency and Efficiency of the Courts of Moldova” (ATRECO) and focused on communication in crisis situations. The participants in the training had the chance to practice statements in front of the TV camera, learned best practices for the crisis management procedures, and were taught to handle rumours while handling the official communication in crisis situations.

The trainings are conducted by communication experts from EU technical assistance projects and invited trainers. The series of trainings on communication about justice reform also provide for the involvement of managers of the concerned institutions to discuss strategies to promote JSRS achievements. A first high-level roundtable discussion in this regard was held on 25 September 2015.

The institutions involved in the trainings include: the Ministry of Justice and subdivisions: Department of Penitentiary Institutions and Central Probation Office, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and its subdivisions, the Superior Council of Magistracy, the Supreme Court of Justice, the Prosecutor General’s Office, The National Anticorruption Centre, the National Integrity Commission, the Office of the Ombudsperson, then Mediation Council and other agencies. The series of trainings will continue in 2016.



## New tools to coordinate justice reform and related foreign aid

The success of a reform depends to a large extent on the ability of institutions involved in its implementation to effectively coordinate their work. Recognising this, the EU Project “Support for the Coordination of the Justice Sector Reform in Moldova”, in partnership with the Ministry of Justice, launched an online coordination tool, “Web Agenda”, which is a web-based platform for intranet collaboration among involved institutions designed to streamline the process of collecting, analysis and exchange of information on the implementation of the justice reform.



This tool will allow institutions involved in implementing the Justice Sector Reform Strategy (JSRS 2011-2016) to mobilize to streamline progress and implement the envisaged reforms on time. The “Web Agenda” platform can be accessed at: [webagenda.justice.gov.md](http://webagenda.justice.gov.md).

Justice Sector Reform Strategy 2011-2016					
2014		2015		2016	
Priorities for external assistance under the Justice Sector Reform Strategy	Other external assistance under the Justice Sector Reform Strategy	Priorities for external assistance under the Justice Sector Reform Strategy	Other external assistance under the Justice Sector Reform Strategy	Priorities for external assistance under the Justice Sector Reform Strategy	Other external assistance under the Justice Sector Reform Strategy

**MANDATORY REMARKS:**

- According to the Financial Agreement signed between Government of RM and European Commission at 06.03.2012, 4 Technical Assistance Projects (TAPs) will be set up to support the efficient implementation of the Strategy (total amount provided for the implementation of projects is 70 mln Euro per year). In the document will be found the information at which actions will be provided assistance by experts from each EU TAPs. Therefore, implementing institutions need additional assistance as Projects could be started in the second half of the year so for this actions should be started or implemented already. Please take into consideration that the resources for EU TAP are limited, so, additional assistance for actions will be very valuable for institutions. For those actions should be coordinated with TAPs in order to avoid overlapping.
  - 1st EU TAP "Support to the Coordination of Justice Reform in Moldova" - started in May 2013, activity being focused on the support the realization of Pillar 7 activities. Beneficiaries: Ministry of Justice, Working Groups for monitoring and coordination the Strategy (2.3 mln euro)
  - 2nd EU TAP "Support the pre-trial investigation, prosecution and defence set-up in Moldova" - will start in 2014. Beneficiaries: General Prosecutor's Office, Ministry of Interior, General Police Inspectorate, Custom Service, IJAC (2.5 mln euro)
  - 3rd EU TAP "Increase efficiency, accountability and transparency of courts in Moldova" - will start in 2014. Beneficiaries: Supreme Council of Magistrates, Supreme Court of Justice, Department for Judicial Administration, National Institute of Justice (2.7 mln euro)
  - 4th EU TAP "Support to the Enforcement, Probation and Rehabilitation Systems in Moldova" - will start in 2014. Beneficiaries: Probation Service, Department for Penitentiary Institutions, Bailiff's Union (1.79 mln euro).
- The column "Public Budget provided by MTF 2014-2016" provides information on the budget used from the Budgetary Support granted by EU to support Strategy implementation (the amount of total support is 60 mln Euro, the first instalment of 15 mln Euro was done by November 2013).
- White and Case, one of the partners mentioned in the document is a truly global law firm supporting for pro bono activities. The firm believes that lawyers have a duty to devote time to serve society in positive ways <http://www.whiteandcase.com/probono/firm>

At the same time, the EU Project also helped launch an online aid coordination platform to help track foreign assistance for the reform. The tool, available at: [srsj.justice.gov.md](http://srsj.justice.gov.md), contains the reform priorities, committed funding assistance, and assistance needs for specific actions provided in the JSRS, thus helping development partners to better plan their technical assistance programs and other intervention measures, and to avoid duplication of effort. The justice reform support priorities in 2016 will be available on the platform in December 2015.



## JSRS NEWSLETTER

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## USEFUL CONTACTS

■ Press Service of the Ministry of Justice	022-201-440
■ Press Service of the Prosecutor General's Office	022-221-388
■ Press Service of the National Anticorruption Centre	022-257-238
■ Press Service of the National Integrity Commission	022-820-615
■ Press Service of the Superior Council of Magistrates	022-991-991
■ Press Service of the Supreme Court of Justice	022-223-545
■ Press Service of the National Institute of Justice	022-228-187
■ Press Service of the Department of Penitentiary Institutions	022-559-030
■ Press Service of the Centre for Human Rights	022-234-800
■ Press Service of the Ministry of Internal Affairs	022-255-860
■ Press Service of the General Police Inspectorate	022-868-157/8
■ Secretariat of the Central Probation Office	022-280-978
■ Secretariat of the Mediation Council	022-260-655
■ Secretariat of the National Bailiffs' Union	022-876-523
■ Secretariat of the Lawyers' Union	022-226-152
■ Secretariat of the Notaries' Union	022-232-574

## USEFUL LINKS

Details regarding the justice sector reform: [justice.gov.md](http://justice.gov.md)

Information on ECHR cases concerning Moldova: [agent.gov.md](http://agent.gov.md)

Facebook page of the Ministry of Justice: [fb.com/ministerul.justitiei](https://fb.com/ministerul.justitiei)

Single portal of Moldovan courts: [instante.justice.md](http://instante.justice.md)

Single portal of income, wealth and interest declarations of public servants: [declaratii.cni.md](http://declaratii.cni.md)

Contact us: [strategie@justice.gov.md](mailto:strategie@justice.gov.md)