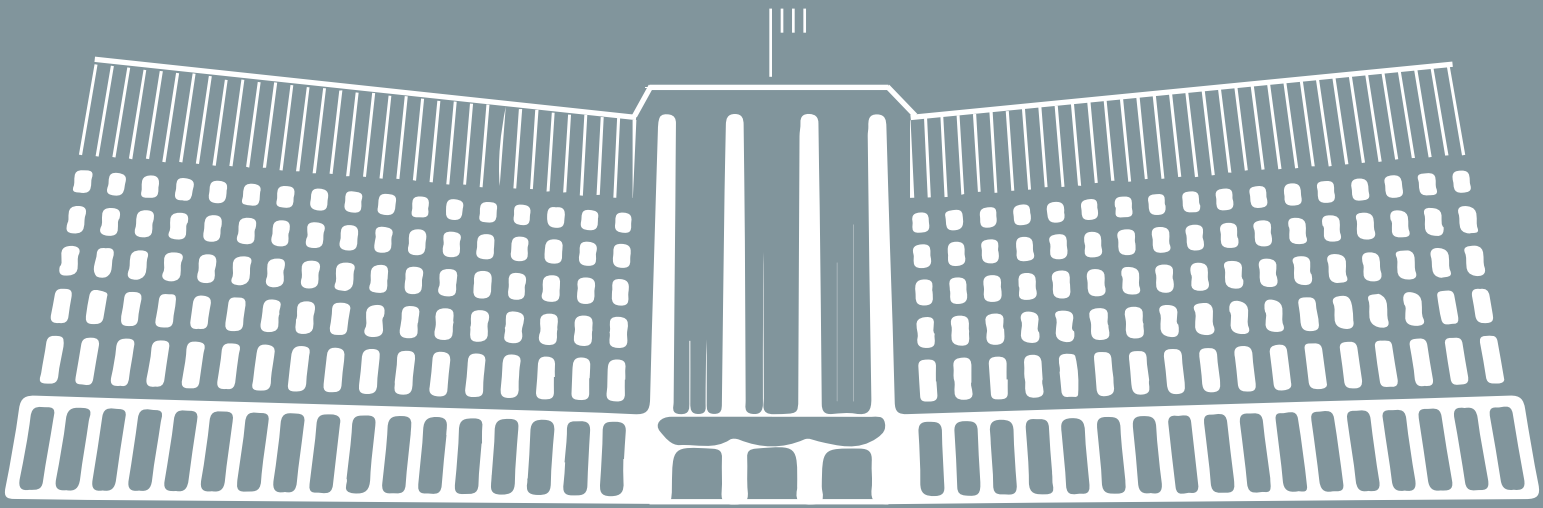


# Summary Report

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Monitoring the activity of the Parliament  
of the 11th legislature

August 2022 – July 2023



**Promo-LEX**  
*Advancing democracy and human rights*



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

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*Advancing democracy and human rights*

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During the 2021 – 2025 period, Promo-LEX Association monitors the Parliament’s activity, especially from the perspective of transparency, legality and efficiency of procedures. These activities are carried out as part of the “Democracy, Transparency and Accountability” Program, implemented with the financial support of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).



The responsibility for the opinions expressed in this report belongs to Promo-LEX Association and does not necessarily reflect the position of the donor. If there are any discrepancies between the text in Romanian language and its translation into another language, the Romanian version of the report will prevail.

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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**Chapter I. Compliance with the legislative procedure.** Throughout the compartment, *the degree of compliance with the legislation on decision-making transparency* during initiation, consultation, debate and voting on draft legislation is analysed. Also covered are the organisation and conduct of plenary sittings and the activism of MPs in the context of the legislative process.

Conclusions on the degree of *compliance with the legislation on transparency in decision-making* are drawn from the analysis of the 596 draft legislative acts that were introduced in the legislative procedure or were under consideration during the monitored period. Thus, we see that, although the share of projects publicly consulted has increased by 7.6% compared to the previous period, the transparency of decision-making still remains incomplete and, at certain stages, even seriously affected. It was affected, for example, by the failure to draw up/publish documents relating to the consultation of citizens, but also by the low rate of public consultation, particularly on MPs' initiatives.

At the same time, the uneven practice of announcing and organising public consultations and the different way in which parliamentary committees examine recommendations reduce the predictability of the decision-making process.

Also, although the number of legislative acts adopted without opinions and expertise has decreased, at least 18 draft legislative acts have been identified as having been adopted without the opinion of the General Legal Directorate (GLD) or the Government or without anti-corruption expertise. At the same time, there is still a tendency not to examine the recommendations and objections of the GLD, the Government and those formulated in the anti-corruption expertise, or to omit preparing and publishing their summary, with at least 88 cases of this kind. With regard to the stage of debate and voting on draft laws, Promo-LEX has observed a positive trend in the publication of draft law documents before the vote, but further efforts are still needed.

With regard to *the activity of MPs as authors of draft legislation*, we point out that the share of draft laws registered by MPs has decreased, matching the share of initiatives submitted by the Government. By factions, we see again this year an enormous gap between the "promotion rate" of drafts submitted by the majority and those submitted by the opposition. Thus, the majority faction - PAS - registered the most draft laws, which also had the highest rate of adopted acts in relation to those registered - about 62%, the same proportion as in the previous period. On the other hand, no draft law authored solely by opposition MPs has been promoted and adopted. At the same time, the majority of drafts that risk becoming null and void between August and December 2023 due to not being examined for 2 years belong to opposition MPs (65% of 43 draft laws).

With regard to *the organisation and conduct of plenary meetings*, Promo-LEX noted the late publication of the agenda for the first meetings of the bi-weekly agenda. The frequent filling in of the agenda at the beginning of the plenary session is also a problem which has worsened compared to the previous monitoring period, against the background of meetings being held every two weeks in the spring session.

We note that the high turnover of amendments to the agenda (67.3%) affects the predictability and transparency of the legislative process. In this context, we also draw attention to the high incidence of refusals to include on the agenda items proposed by the opposition, as well as the failure to organise and hold meetings dedicated to the projects submitted by opposition MPs.

Another monitored aspect deserving special attention in the context of organisation of plenary sittings is MPs' attendance at sittings. The average attendance rate at plenary sittings is around 83% (according to the attendance register at the beginning of sittings), but on average 63-74 MPs vote on each draft. Members of the former PPŞ faction were absent from all plenary sittings during the monitored period and were punished by being left without salaries and allowances.

**Chapter II. Work of some parliamentary standing committees.** The second compartment examines the work of three committees that are more closely related to the objectives/activities of Promo-LEX: Committee on Legal Affairs, Appointments and Immunities (CJNI); the Committee on Human Rights and Inter-ethnic Relations (CDORI) and the Committee on Public Administration and Regional Development (CAPDR). During the monitored period, the Public Administration Committee took over the area of regional development and renaming itself accordingly. At the same time, the departure or exclusion of some MPs from the BCS faction has led to changes in the faction's representatives in committee leadership positions.

Regarding the *convening and attendance of meetings*, it was noted that, as a rule, the agenda is published in advance. The most exceptions in this respect were recorded for the CJNI, in 18 (34.6%) out of 52 meetings the agenda was not published in advance. In two of the three committees analysed, where the parliamentary majority holds the presidency (CJNI and CAPDR), the presence of opposition MPs remains low. The monitors also drew attention to the lack of an accurate record of MPs' absences from committee meetings, with a substantial gap registered between the number of absences recorded in the minutes of meetings and the data held by Parliament's Secretariat.

Regarding the *planning of the committees' work*, this year again only CAPDR and CDORI have action plans. We reiterate the opinion that all parliamentary committees should have institutional operational/strategic planning documents. The committees' main area of activity remained the endorsement and preparation of reports on draft laws. Some progress has been made in publishing information on the achievement of CAPDR's objectives, making its work more accessible to interested parties. However, the level of awareness of CDORI and CJNI activities remains low, especially in terms of communication with citizens (organisation of hearings and response to petitions).

**Chapter III. Parliament's exercise of parliamentary control.** The chapter contains findings and conclusions of the monitors on the extent to which MPs use the parliamentary control function. It also looks at how Parliament appoints and dismisses officials.

With reference to Parliament's use of *questions and interpellations*, we note that the use of these instruments has decreased significantly over the monitored period. Thus, if in the previous monitoring period 38 questions were addressed, then in the period August 2022 - July 2023 - only 5 questions. At the same time, we reiterate that the Parliament's official website does not ensure informing the general public about the use of these instruments.

The instrument of *hearings*, according to the monitors, was not used during the reference period, although proposals for hearings of public authority leaders or representatives were frequently put forward by BCS MPs (36 proposals in 19 plenary sittings). At the same time, as regards the hearings organised by parliamentary committees, the monitors observed that they share different practices in planning their work, including parliamentary control actions, and in publishing information on the results of their work, which affects the transparency of their work.

With regard to the *public authorities' reports*, we note that, in general, Parliament publishes them on the official website, but 56% of the reports do not comply fully with the legal obligation to present them to the Parliament plenary. At the same time, Promo-LEX appreciated the hearing in plenary of some reports of the authorities whose hearing is not mandatory, yet this exercise increases the level of transparency and information of society, as well as gives the legislature the opportunity to discuss issues of public interest.

With regard to *enforcement of laws*, we conclude that the same trend is emerging as in the previous monitoring period. Thus, if the *ex-post legal evaluation* has been carried out by the General Legal Directorate (DGJ) 100% for 2022 and 21% for 2023 (by July 2023), then the *ex-post impact evaluation* by the standing committees has a low degree of achievement - only 33% for 2022 and 6% for 2023 (by July 2023).

With reference to the work of the separate *committees of inquiry*, we note that no committee of inquiry was set up during the monitored period, although two initiatives were registered. We reiterate that the refusal to set up three other committees, proposed by the parliamentary opposition, can be treated as

a limitation of the opposition's access to this instrument of parliamentary control. At the same time, Promo-LEX monitors found that the Committee of inquiry on exploitation of useful minerals and determination of environmental impacts, established in November 2021, transparently ensured control over the execution of the decision on the approval of the committee of inquiry report.

With reference to the work of *special committees*, we reiterate the finding concerning the limited coverage of the work of the three committees set up in 2021-2022. Their work is also incomplete, as one of the special committees that worked in 2022 did not submit its report.

*The simple motion* on the Justice Ministry's justice policies in November 2022 was used by the opposition to present its disagreement with some of its policies, but it failed. Similarly, *the motion of censure* on the work of the Government, registered in September 2022, was also rejected.

With regard to the *control exercised by subcommittees*, the Promo-LEX monitors found that, although it can be an effective tool, none of the subcommittees for exercising control over SIS activity and for exercising control over execution of ECtHR judgments and decisions and Constitutional Court decisions carried out their activities during the monitored period. At the same time, the work of the subcommittee set up by the Committee on Economy, Budget and Finance in November 2022 shows an efficient and transparent process of exercising the parliamentary control function through subcommittees.

And finally, *regarding the monitoring of appointments and dismissals of officials by the Parliament*, we note that, compared to the first year of activity of this legislature, the number of corresponding registered draft legislative acts has been reduced by more than 40%. Competition procedures, in general, are transparent, but at least the competitions for the position of director of ANRE's Board of Directors and for the positions of advisor and general director of ANSC show that the role of political reasoning remains decisive, affecting the results of competition based on professionalism.

**Chapter IV. Parliament's communication with citizens and stakeholders.** The chapter reflects the results of monitoring the legislature's website and how the subdivisions of the Parliament and MPs make use of *institutionalised communication mechanisms - audiences and meetings with citizens, petitions and requests for access to information*.

As regards the *www.parlament.md website*, Promo-LEX largely maintains the observations made in the previous report. The website remains complicated, outdated and does not sufficiently reflect information of public interest, does not fully ensure the logic of perceiving and searching information and does not provide users with structured open data sets that can be transmitted and processed in digital format. Since the start of monitoring the Parliament's activity (26 July 2021 - 31 July 2023), we found that the legislature's website crashed at least 24 times, and the duration of technical deficiencies cumulatively amounted to at least 31 hours.

Regarding the *audiences*, the monitors found that this instrument still lacks transparency in relation to the schedule of audiences of the Parliament's administration, the chairs of the parliamentary factions and the MPs.

With reference to *petitions*, we note that *there has been a decrease in petitions compared to the previous monitoring period*, with the main issue addressed in petitions continuing to be the enforcement of legislation. However, the monitors noted a low level of satisfaction of petitioners' needs and insufficient promotion of the online petition mechanism.

As regards requests for *access to information of public interest*, during the period monitored, the number of requests tripled, with 87% of them having been resolved by the end of the session. Concerning Promo-LEX's experience in addressing requests, it should be noted that out of 19 requests, 2 replies were received after the legal deadline, a decrease compared to the previous period, and in at least 9 cases the replies were general or incomplete.

Regarding *Parliament's cooperation with civil society*, we note that it is sporadic and largely confined to consultation of legislation. Promo-LEX reiterates that cooperation with civil society is fundamental for the development of policies relevant to citizens.

**Chapter V. Monitoring budgetary and administrative management.** In this compartment of the report, the monitors analysed information of public interest relating to *the approval and execution of Parliament's budget*, but also other important issues such as *MPs' remuneration, costs of business travel, transparency of public procurement*.

With regard to *approval and implementation of Parliament's budget*, we note, as in the previous monitoring period, that the relevant information (approved budget, amendments, degree of implementation, etc.) is published on the website of the legislature, but without respecting the principles of open data, making it impossible to reuse them. Comparing the last five years, it was found that the annual budget of the Parliament shows a continuous steady increase, with the exception of 2020. Most of the financial resources were planned for staff and social benefits expenditure. As in the previous monitoring period, information on the *annual budgets of the factions* is missing from the website, and is only available on request, but not in the form of an approved plan (in Excel, with the amounts allocated to the factions).

As regards the *MPs' remuneration*, Promo-LEX notes that between August 2022 and June 2023, dignitaries were granted an average monthly salary of 19 thousand lei, to which were added non-taxable compensatory payments: transport allowance (6,500 lei/month); for the rent of accommodation (3,300-6,000 lei/month) and compensation for expenses related to the performance of duties, protocol and promotion expenses (max. 13,000 lei/month). We reiterate Promo-LEX's opinion that the public authority should set up effective instruments for recording and controlling the supporting documents based on which non-taxable compensation payments are made.

Information on *business trips abroad* by MPs and employees of Parliament's Secretariat is published regularly. As in the previous monitoring period, only Members from two parliamentary factions (PAS and BCS) were involved, as MPs from former PPŞ faction were not members of delegations. Most trips were to Romania (25%), followed by Belgium (10%), France (7%), Germany (7%) and the USA (6%). However, the legislature still does not keep records of field visits.

The *public procurement* process is transparent and accessible to qualified economic operators. Similar to previous years, the most valuable procurements were for public utilities (water distribution, gas, energy, etc.). Although the level of single tender procurements has decreased by about 3% compared to the previous monitoring period, the trend that low value contracts are less competitive continues. At the same time, as regards the composition of the working group, Promo-LEX monitors found that, contrary to the legal provisions, since 23 August 2021 the composition of the working group has included an MP - representative of PAS parliamentary faction.

Analysing the *degree of implementation of recommendations* made in the previous monitoring report on the work of the Parliament, Promo-LEX observed that most of the recommendations (58%) have not been implemented, while for 41% of the recommendations some implementation efforts have been made.

# INTRODUCTION

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Promo-LEX Association is a non-governmental, non-profit and apolitical organization, which aims at public benefit and operates in accordance with the current legislation of the Republic of Moldova. The mission of Promo-LEX Association is to contribute to the development of democracy in the Republic of Moldova by promoting and defending human rights, monitoring democratic processes and strengthening civil society.

To implement the statutory provisions, in the period July 2016 - March 2025, Promo-LEX Association is implementing the Democratic Transparency and Accountability Program, with the financial support of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). In the years 2016-2019 Promo-LEX has monitored the work of the Parliament, in particular, from the perspective of carrying out the function of parliamentary control, but also to ensure compliance with the legal framework on filling/termination of public office related to the powers of legislature. Based on the findings of this monitoring, but also on the need to strengthen decision-making processes and ensure proactive transparency in the work of the legislature, Promo-LEX decided to expand and deepen its efforts in monitoring the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova.

Monitoring Parliament's work is useful and beneficial because of the need to improve the quality of decision-making processes, their ongoing transparency and the accountability of the actors involved. In this respect, the methodology developed by Promo-LEX takes into account the previous experience of monitoring the work of the Parliament, including monitoring efforts carried out by other public associations in the Republic of Moldova, but especially international best practices on monitoring the work of the legislature and ensuring effective communication with citizens.

Project activities are based on four intervention pillars:

- *monitoring* – observation of Parliament's work by monitors through direct observation of legislative sittings, visits and discussions/interviews with representatives of Parliament's committees, parliamentary factions and Parliament employees, scanning and analysis of online information sources, etc.;
- *analysis and research* – preparation of analytical studies (opinions on draft laws; policy analyses, etc.) on specific issues requiring a separate approach;
- *information* – public communication of monitoring results through regular social media posts, press releases, publication of thematic analyses, etc.;
- *promotion & advocacy* – ongoing promotion of monitoring findings and recommendations.

*The annual report* is one of the main outputs/products of the monitoring effort, focusing on areas such as: transparency of the legislative process, organisation and conduct of plenary sittings, work of parliamentary committees, parliamentary control and budgetary management. With this report we did not intend to assess the substance of draft laws, but rather to focus on the compliance with decision-making transparency and procedures in the legislative process.

The monitoring period reflected in the second monitoring report covers the period from 1 August 2022 to 31 July 2023. This period includes the work of the 11th parliamentary legislature in the autumn 2022 and spring 2023 sessions and the extraordinary session in August-September 2022.

Promo-LEX's findings are related to the legislation of the Republic of Moldova, international standards and best practices developed and consolidated by the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)<sup>1</sup>, as well as other

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<sup>1</sup> [Inter-Parliamentary Union](#) is an international organisation of legislatures, founded in 1889, which currently comprises 174 national parliaments. The Parliament of the Republic of Moldova has been a member of the Inter-Parliamentary Union since 1992.

regional reference organisations in the field (ParlAmericas<sup>2</sup>, Transparency and Access to Information Network (RTA)<sup>3</sup>).

At the end of the report, the authors formulated a number of recommendations for the Moldovan Parliament, other relevant authorities and stakeholders concerned, with the aim of contributing to increasing the transparency and efficiency of the work of the legislature.

The Parliament of the Republic of Moldova of the 11th legislature was formed following the early parliamentary elections of 11 July 2021. Two political parties and one electoral bloc entered the legislature. As a result, three parliamentary factions were formed - the faction of the Action and Solidarity Party (63 MPs), the faction of the Bloc of Communists and Socialists (32 MPs) and the faction of the „Shor” political party (6 MPs). PAS formed the governing majority alone.

During the monitored period there were events that led to changes in the composition of the opposition parliamentary factions. According to Promo-LEX observations, 5 MPs from the BCS faction announced that they were leaving the faction or were excluded from it. Correspondingly, at the end of the spring session the BCS faction was in fact composed of 27 MPs. However, according to the Parliament, as a result of FBCS decisions, only 3 MPs were excluded from the faction: Alexandr Suhodolschi, Vasile Bolea and Gaik Vartanean, the numerical composition at the end of the spring session being 29 MPs. In this regard, it is not clear why the public statements and written requests to leave the faction by MPs Irina Lozovan<sup>4</sup> and Alexandr Nesterovschi<sup>5</sup> did not have any effect on the composition of the faction and why the Parliament did not make these changes. It should be noted that Article 4(7) of Parliament’s Regulation provides for both, the right of the MP to leave the faction and the right of the faction to exclude members from its ranks. In this report, Promo-LEX will refer to MPs Nesterovschi and Lozovan as non-affiliated.

At the same time, as a result of declaring the Shor<sup>6</sup> Party unconstitutional, the faction of the „Shor” political party has ceased its activity, its members becoming independent, without the right to join other parliamentary factions. Similarly, as a result of this declaration of unconstitutionality, the vacant mandate previously held by Ilan Shor will remain vacant for the duration of the legislature. The Parliament is therefore working for the first time with 100 Members.

During the monitored period the legislature continued its work in the context of state of emergency, established as of 24 February 2022, in connection with the regional security situation and the danger to national security caused by the Russian Federation’s war of aggression against Ukraine”.

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2 [ParlAmericas](#) is a Pan-American regional organization, comprising national legislatures of 35 independent states of the American continent.

3 [Transparency](#) and Access to Information Network (RTA)

4 [Public declaration and request](#) of MP Irina Lozovan to leave the BCS faction from 25.03.2023

5 [Public declaration](#) and request of MP Alexandr Nesterovschi to leave BCS faction from 15.03.2023.

6 Ruling of the Constitutional Court [no. 10 from 19 June 2023](#) on the constitutionality review of the Political Party “Shor”.



# METHODOLOGICAL MILESTONES

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The methodology used to monitor the activity and transparency of the Parliament was developed based on international practice in this field, as well as on the experience of Promo-LEX Association in observing democratic processes in the Republic of Moldova.

*The purpose* of Parliament's monitoring is to ensure greater transparency in the work of the institution, to make the legislative procedure more efficient, but also to hold stakeholders accountable.

To achieve the goal the following *objectives* were developed:

- determining the degree of compliance with the legislative procedure;
- assessing the efficiency and transparency of Parliament's work, including that of some parliamentary standing committees;
- assessing the level of Parliament's performance of the parliamentary control function;
- determining the quality of the legislature's communication with citizens and stakeholders;
- assessing the transparency of the institution's budgetary management.

During monitoring several data collection *tools* were used:

- direct observation;
- analysis of the regulatory framework and documents related to parliamentary work;
- requesting access to information;
- interviews with representatives of standing committees, parliamentary factions, the Standing Bureau and officials of Parliament's Secretariat;
- analysis/documentation of online sources (websites, social networks, etc.).

The methodology was presented and discussed at the beginning of the monitoring with the Parliament's administration and representatives of the institution's secretariat. In general, Promo-LEX noted openness on the part of the Parliament's management and employees, including during the interviews conducted in May-June with representatives of all parliamentary committees, the Standing Bureau, the representative of PAS faction ( BCS faction did not respond to the request for an interview) and the Parliament Secretariat officials. We would like to thank the MPs and civil servants who ensured open communication and contributed to the monitoring.

In the observation process, the monitors collected information on draft laws, Parliament sittings and other aspects of the institution's work and stored it on the [www.data.promolex.md](http://www.data.promolex.md) platform. Subsequently, the data entered was verified and analysed in several stages. However, we admit that some of the data might be affected by human error and late publication of the acts related to the draft laws on the Parliament's official website, but without influencing the trends highlighted and the conclusions drawn.

Promo-LEX monitors were trained on the content and objectives of the methodology. They also signed the Code of Conduct, committing themselves to demonstrate fairness and non-partisanship in the documentation and analysis process.

The methodology used by the Promo-LEX Association, in addition to other elaborations of this kind, represents a structured set of objectives, tools and methods of knowledge, characterized by a certain degree of generalization. In this respect, methodological tools could be adapted as necessary, but without affecting the objectivity of the monitoring process.

# ABBREVIATIONS

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**para.** – paragraph

**NIA** – National Integrity Authority

**ANSC** – National Agency for Settlement of Complaints

**ANRE** – National Agency for Energy Regulation

**LPA** – local public administration

**art.** – article

**BCS** – Bloc of Communists and Socialists

**CAIA** – Committee on Agriculture and Food Industry

**CAPDR** – Committee on Public Administration and Regional Development

**CDORI** – Committee on Human Rights and Interethnic Relations

**CEBF** – Committee on Economy, Budget and Finance

**CEC** – Central Electoral Commission

**CJNI** – Committee on Legal Affairs, Appointments and Immunities

**CNA** – National Anti-Corruption Centre

**SCM** – Superior Council of Magistracy

**SCP** – Superior Council of Prosecutors

**SSC** – Supreme Security Council

**GLD** – General Legal Directorate

**DPA** – Petitions and Audiences Directorate

**PD** – Parliament's decision

**let.** – letter

**no.** – number

**ACP** – Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office

**PAS** – Political Party „Action and Solidarity Party”

**pt.** – point

**GP** – General Prosecutor's Office

**PPŞ** – Political Party „Shor”

**SIS** – Security and Intelligence Service

**USAID** – United States Agency for International Development

# RECOMMENDATIONS

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Analysing the degree of implementation of recommendations made in the previous monitoring report on the work of the Parliament, we note that most of the recommendations (58%) have not been implemented. At the same time, 41% of the recommendations were subject to some implementation efforts, as noted in the previous chapters.

Thus, below presented are the unimplemented, partially implemented and new recommendations.

## Chapter I: Compliance with the legislative procedure

### *Recommendations to the Parliament:*

1. Comprehensive and systemic revision of Parliament's Regulation or adoption of a new regulation that would ensure the functioning of the legislature in a transparent and predictable way for the public and stakeholders.
2. Adjusting the Parliament's Regulation on preparation and submission of draft law, endorsement, expertise and public consultation to the rules of the Law no. 100/2017 on legislative acts and the rules of the Law on transparency in decision-making.
3. Harmonisation of procedures for announcement, organisation and conduct of public consultations by parliamentary committees, in particular by establishing precise criteria for the mandatory organisation of public consultations (e.g. in the case of drafts submitted by MPs; draft framework laws, etc.), specifying how to communicate about the consultations organised, the minimum time limits for submitting objections and recommendations and the procedure for their acceptance or rejection, and, where appropriate, how to integrate recommendations into the draft legislative act.
4. Ensuring publication of information on public consultations held and their results (including minutes on the consultation of citizens) or on the decision not to hold consultations, including in the relevant draft law section.
5. Establish a clear and transparent mechanism that would ensure the effective examination in all cases of objections and recommendations of the General Legal Directorate of the Parliament Secretariat, the Government, anti-corruption expertise, and other entities that have provided opinions or expertise.
6. Examination of the appropriateness to extend the deadline for giving the Government's opinion on draft legislation.
7. Examine the possibility of revising the procedures for declaration of urgency or priority examination by adjusting the norms to the provisions of the Law on transparency in decision-making.
8. Publication of the agenda of Parliament's sittings on the institution's official website at the beginning of the working week, as required by law.
9. Ensuring remediation of deficiencies in the electronic voting system and publication of voting results in reusable form.

### *Recommendations to the Permanent Bureau:*

10. Not allowing inclusion on the agenda of plenary sittings of drafts for which anti-corruption expertise, opinions of the authorities responsible for the implementation of draft legislation, where appropriate, other opinions and expertise required for the project in question are missing or not published.

11. Inclusion on the plenary agenda only of drafts on which the standing committees have issued and published their report in good time before the plenary vote (e.g. at least three days).
12. Organisation and conduct of sittings dedicated to opposition projects for the first plenary sitting of every sixth week from the start of the parliamentary session.

#### ***Recommendations to the leading parliamentary standing committees:***

13. Drawing up and publishing the summary of objections and recommendations within a reasonable period of time before the vote on the draft legislative acts.
14. Reasoning on each occasion for refusal to accept amendments, objections or recommendations.
15. Ensuring that deadlines for debating draft legislative acts are met.
16. Diligent follow-up of cases where the draft legislative act is amended conceptually or in a proportion greater than 30%, in which case repeated endorsement and public consultation will be organised.
17. Examination of the appropriateness to include on the agenda of plenary sittings projects that risk becoming void in the next period.

## **Chapter II: Work of some parliamentary standing committees**

#### ***Recommendations to the Parliament:***

18. Supplementing Parliament's Regulation with rules that would explicitly regulate when meetings of standing committees are convened during plenary sittings.
19. Supplementing Parliament's Regulation with rules that would oblige standing committees to draw up, approve and publish sessional and/or annual activity plans.
20. Establishing an effective mechanism to keep an accurate record of MPs' attendance and absence from committee meetings.
21. Examining the appropriateness of proactively publishing information on MPs' attendance and absences from committee meetings, detailing whether absences are justified or not.
22. Continue efforts to launch and ensure functionality of Parliament's new website under construction.

#### ***Recommendations to parliamentary standing committees:***

23. Up-to-date reflection of the conduct of urgent sittings (consideration of certain draft legislative proposals during plenary sittings) of standing committees by publishing the agenda on the Parliament's official website on the day of the sitting.
24. Publication by committees of information related to the implementation process of approved action plans.
25. Providing online/live broadcasts of public meetings of standing committees.
26. Drawing up and publishing the minutes of meetings of the Committee on Legal Affairs, Appointments and Immunities within a reasonable period of time.
27. Strengthening the content of the minutes to reflect all categories of activity during the meeting, in particular the following: details of absent MPs (including whether they left the meeting early or arrived late); reasoned/unmotivated nature of absences; subject of the meeting; details of the attendance of other MPs or guests; indication of whether the meeting was video-recorded or not and information on the conduct of public consultations, hearings or debates.
28. Ensuring the mandatory participation of members of the standing committee in public consultations organised by the committee and forwarding information to the Secretariat on MPs' absences from these meetings.
29. Drawing up and publishing the minutes of the public consultations held, in accordance with art. 12 of Law no. 239/2008.

## Chapter III: Parliament's exercise of parliamentary control

### *Recommendations to the Parliament:*

30. Explicit regulation of mechanisms for submitting questions to avoid confusion in their application.
31. Identifying legal mechanisms to hold accountable public authorities that do not provide answers to MPs' questions or do not appear in plenary to provide answers, as well as public authorities that do not submit activity/thematic reports within the time limits set by law.
32. Facilitating the ex-post impact evaluation process by revising the Methodology approved by Parliament Decision no. 3/ 2021.
33. Drawing up and publishing an exhaustive list of all subjects responsible for submitting reports, and including it in Parliament's Regulation or in another legislative act concerning Parliament's work.
34. Ensure transparency by clearly regulating the cases, the reasons for non-acceptance by Parliament of legislative initiatives to set up committees of inquiry.
35. Institutionalising a mechanism for monitoring the implementation of recommendations of committees of inquiry/special committees.
36. Ensuring functionality/completion of the „Parliamentary control” section on the official website of the legislature.
37. Compiling information from special legislation and drawing up a list of public authorities with reference to which Parliament is responsible for appointing and dismissing from official positions.
38. Carrying out an analysis with a view to dividing the official functions for which Parliament is responsible into two distinct categories: “political functions” - where persons are appointed directly by political appointment, and “public functions” - for which open public competitions are held.

### *Recommendations to parliamentary standing committees:*

39. Strengthening the capacity of standing committees to carry out ex-post impact evaluation.
40. Harmonising practices in the work of the committees in terms of action planning, communication and information on the results of the work.
41. Ensuring the work of subcommittees of standing committees and publishing information on the results of their work.
42. Approving and publishing decisions on the legal grounds for extending or terminating open competitions containing full and detailed information on the conduct of the procedures.

## Chapter IV: Parliament's communication with citizens and stakeholders

### *On other communication mechanisms:*

43. Strengthening efforts to finalise Parliament's new official website and launching it as soon as possible.
44. Ensuring an institutionalised and unified information mechanism for citizens on the schedule of MPs' audiences and visits in the field (MPs who have planned visits/audiences with citizens for that day, the localities where they go).
45. Counting and keeping records of audiences; proactively informing about audiences held by all elected representatives.
46. Including in the annual activity report of Parliament's Secretariat and in the monthly newsletter the information on audiences with citizens organised both at the legislature's premises and in the field.
47. Observing the general time limit within which an administrative procedure must be completed (art. 60, para. (1), Administrative Code) for cases of providing answers to petitions.

48. Observing the deadline for meeting requests for access to information (art. 16, Law no. 982 of 11.05.2000), in particular by parliamentary factions.
49. Educating and informing, jointly with LPAs, citizens on how to draw up and submit petitions, which would exclude travel costs to Chisinau and save citizens' time (including with the participation of other institutions, non-governmental organizations).
50. Promoting the e-petition system more intensively.
51. Filling in the e-petitions box with telephone numbers to guide people in submitting a petition or explaining how to submit petitions.
52. Timely and adequate (detailed) information by MPs (parliamentary factions) to citizens on the schedule of audiences and field visits.
53. Identifying, jointly with civil society, the gaps and concrete activities to be carried out/resolved so as to ensure a continuous platform for interaction between the legislature and civil society.
54. More active involvement of civil society at the stage of drafting the concept of legislative acts.
55. Strengthening the mechanism of expert councils and working groups at standing committee level.
56. Organising meetings with local civil society organisations during field visits by the relevant parliamentary committees in order to address the issues and problems they face.

## **Chapter V: Monitoring budgetary and administrative management**

### ***Recommendations to the Parliament:***

57. Publication of reports related to the work of the institution (annual budget, its modification and execution, information on missions abroad, annual procurement plan, monitoring of procurements, etc.) in an open, reusable format (e.g. in Excel format).
58. Approval for each parliamentary faction of the budget, detailing the expenditure destinations for which this budget may be used.
59. Proactive publication of detailed information on each MP's monthly financial remuneration.
60. Establishing effective tools for recording and controlling the supporting documents based on which non-taxable compensation payments are made.
61. Implementing mechanisms and tools to record and control the primary documents underlying the monthly non-taxable payments of MPs' remuneration.
62. Reviewing the composition of the Working Group on Public Procurement so that it does not include persons holding public office.

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