

Narrative report on the activity of Transparency International - Moldova in 2009

I. Progress to plan

Transparency International – Moldova (the National Chapter of the world anti-corruption organization), was registered in the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Moldova on June 14, 2000.

One of the main priorities of TI-Moldova is launching an anti-corruption movement to convene the most pro-active personalities known in the country as promoters of transparency, democracy and accountability – the key principles of preventing corruption.

The outcome (long term objective) of TI-Moldova is to strengthen national capacities in preventing and fighting corruption in the Republic of Moldova.

The outputs are:

Output 1: Research on social and economic consequences of corruption in the Republic of Moldova;

Output 2: Efforts of the Government to carry anti-corruption activities supported;

Output 3: Public participation in anti-corruption activities and awareness about values of accountability and transparency in various field of public life increased.

In 2009, Transparency International - Moldova implemented three projects:

the Oxfam Novib funded project MOL – 503837-0005116 “Civil Society Against Corruption” with the planed budget of 105,776 Euro;

the Auswartiges Amt, TI-Secretariat funded project “ALAC- Moldova (Advocacy and Legal Advice Centre)” with the budget of 43,890 Euro;

The project “Integrity and Resistance to Corruption of the Criminal Judicial System in South East European Countries” with the total budget of 3,823.91 Euro funded by the Regional Anticorruption Initiative Secretariat through the Regional Cooperation Council Secretariat;

The final (reporting) stage of the project “Monitoring the Implementation of the Country Threshold Program in the Fiscal System” founded by the Millennium Challenges Corporation via the Academy of Educational Development/USAID with the budget in 2009 of 3,247 Euro.

In 2009, the funds of the ALAC-Moldova project funded from TI-S and Austwartiges Amt: 209-354.10 SOE 02/2008 were used to organize anti-corruption campaigns in 14 regions of Moldova: Anenii Noi, Ialoveni, Criuleni, Hincesti, Cimislia, Leova, Ungheni, Nisporeni, Calarasi, Soroca, Causeni, Basarabasca, Bravicea, Hoginesti. Within each campaign, the lawyers of TI-Moldova provided legal assistance to the inhabitants of the locality. At the same time, two other members of the TI-Moldova staff conducted anti-corruption workshops for local public authorities and civil society, participated in TV and radio programs dedicated to the hot-line and the issue of corruption in Moldova in the following localities: Causeni, Cimislia, Nisporeni, Soroca, Straseni.

With the permission of the Secretariat of TI, a part of the funds were used to co-fund the organization of the national anticorruption conference "Monitoring the Implementation of Anticorruption Policies in the Republic of Moldova" on September 4, 2009 and raise the number of copies of the monthly Informational Bulletin of TI-Moldova, that is otherwise edited and disseminated within the Oxfam

Novib funded project, as well as produce and distribute the following materials promoting the hot-line of TI-Moldova:

- the leaflet "TI-Moldova: Consolidating Efforts against Corruption" (1000 copies in English and 2500 - in Romanian), about half of them being disseminated in 2009;
- 36,000 pocket calendars advertising the hot-line of TI-Moldova (0-800-10000);
- 5,000 stickers with anti-corruption caricatures distributed via the maxi-taxi network in Chisinau municipality;
- 3000 key-chains advertising the hot-line of TI-Moldova (distributed during the activities of TI-Moldova);
- the TV spots of TI-Moldova (including the ones with the hot-line) were shown each 15 minutes during 3 months on two public screens (in the Centre of Chisinau and in Riscanovca district);
- post stamps with an anti-corruption message and caricatures (3,000 peaces);
- the 10th volume of caricatures "Artists against Corruption" (500 copies);
- T-shirts with anti-corruption caricatures (600 peaces).

The project "Integrity and Resistance to Corruption of the Criminal Judicial System in South East European Countries" with the total budget of 3,823.91 Euro was funded by the Regional Anticorruption Initiative Secretariat through the Regional Cooperation Council Secretariat (June-September 2009). Within the project, TI-Moldova conducted a survey among the staff of 4 law enforcement institutions (Centre for Combating Economic Crimes and Corruption, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Anticorruption Prosecutor's Office, General Prosecutor's Office) and organized a focus group related to the problem of independence of the judiciary system in Moldova. According to the contract, TI-Moldova collected the information and delivered it to RAI that is expected to collect similar information from 6 countries (Romania, Moldova, Montenegro, Croatia, Albania, Bulgaria) and elaborate the final report with recommendations.

The description of the Oxfam Novib funded project's results in 2009 is as follows:

OUTPUT 1. Civil society increased its capacity to withstand corruption

Activity 1.1. Ensuring legal assistance to the citizens that face corruption

Activities:

During the period under review 832 persons solicited the consultancy from the lawyers of the hot-line of TI-Moldova, of them 202 wrote petitions (written complaints). As a result, the lawyers of the hot-line submitted 57 letters to public institutions requiring to investigate the cases of the clients.

To promote the work of the hot-line, the lawyers of TI-Moldova participated in 5 programs of the channel "Radio Basarabia" dedicated to preventing corruption in Moldova. Also, the announcements on the hot-line activities were published in each Informational Bulletin of TI-Moldova, as well as in the newspapers "Jurnal de Chisinau", "Timpul", "Flux", "Obiectiv".

The activities of the year closed by organizing an anticorruption day for youth in the internat N5 (Chisinau), where Santa Claus conducted anti-corruption workshops, games and a contest of caricatures for the 52 participants at the event.

The characteristics of the recipients of the hot-line services is the following:

1 Gender of Complainants

Gender		Complaints (%)
	Male	51.4
	Female	40.5%
	Unknown/ Not Recorded	8.1%
	Total	100%

2 Location of Complainants

Location		Complaints (%)
	Urban	52.6%
	Semi-Urban	6.5%
	Rural	33.1%
	Unknown/ Not Recorded	7.8%
	Total	100%

3 How Complaints Are Initially Received

Method		Complaints (%)
	Telephone	34%
	Visit to the office of TI-Moldova	27%
	Email	0.4%
	Post	14.9%
	Other	15.4%
	Undefined	8.3%
	Total	100%

4 Area of Complaint

Area		Complaints (%)
	Judicial	40.7%
	Health	4.1%
	Education	2.1%
	Tax/ Finances	4.1%
	Police	1.6%
	Licenses (e.g., construction)	1.2%
	Privatization	3.5%
	Other	6.3%
	Unknown/ Not Recorded	6.8%
	Not related to corruption	29.6%
	Total	100%

5 Level of Complaint

Level of Complaint		Complaints (%)
	National	5.2%
	Regional	25.5%
	Local	22.7%
	Private Enterprise	12.9%
	Unknown/ Not Recorded	11.4%
	Other	22.3%
	Total	100%

Hotline:

The toll free hot-line of TI-Moldova (0-800-10 000) was opened on July 20th, 2007. The phone number is accessible Monday through Friday 9 A.M. until 6 P.M, and can be reached from all regions of Moldova except Transnistria.

For corruption related questions, clients are invited to discuss the problem at the TI-Moldova's office, or to write a petition (complaint). When problems are not directly related to corruption, callers are given brief suggestions and redirected to other institutions.

Many hot-line clients call to ask general questions, such as inquiries representation in courts, establishing the conditions to address cases in European Courts, asking about deadlines for appeals against court decisions, clarifying the execution of court decisions, tax issues, etc. On such occasions, the lawyers of the hot-line consult clients, and when deemed necessary they collect information from competent institutions.

Frequently, clients request information that would prove the accuracy of a court decision, and of legal administrative and criminal procedures. The lawyers explain how to write and submit an appeal against the decision of the court and invite clients to visit the office for further legal consultations.

Legal advice:

Clients that request legal advice can be divided into two groups: those that need consultancy and those that need intervention from TI-Moldova. Since Moldovan legislation does not allow direct interventions in the investigation process, the beneficiaries of the Hot-line services are assisted in filling official complaints to TI-Moldova, after which the lawyers forward the complaints to the profile state institutions requesting their implication. When necessary, clients are advised on the procedures of collecting information to be addressed to the public authorities. In exceptional cases, attorneys file complaints with the court.

Advocacy:

The current legislation provides for the protection of whistleblowers and witnesses in criminal cases. This means that whistleblowers are protected only when a criminal case is initiated. Thus, because of protectionism the criminal prosecution was not initiated, the whistleblower is not protected. A similar situation appears in the "employer – employee" relation, when an employee wants to denounce a corruption case that involves the employer. In 2010, TI-Moldova is planning to conduct an advocacy campaign for the adoption of the Law on whistleblowers' protection. It will include several radio and TV programs, as well as addressing letters to all members of the Parliament, Ministry of Justice, Centre for Combating Economic Crimes and Corruption, General Prosecutor's Office.

Problems:

- on several occasions, state institutions gave vague clarifications in their answers to inquiries addressed by TI-Moldova. This hampered proving the cases were connected to corruption incidents;
- when asked by TI-Moldova to witness on corruption cases in a courtroom, clients refused out of fear of persecution. This made proving the existence of corruption deeds impossible;
- often, clients misunderstand the purpose of the hot-line; thus, they have unrealistic expectations. Frequently, callers demand organizing commissions of experts that would examine their problems in the locality, setting a meeting with a high ranked official in the country, or even arresting someone. Often, when asked for personal information, clients purposely give wrong names and addresses out of

fear for their safety. This makes controlling and evaluating the quality of services more difficult. In some cases, clients mention that they would want to come and report a concrete case, but out of fear of being exposed to state institutions refuse to give their contact information and never come to TI-Moldova's office;

- low level of legal culture among citizens that requires legal education for civil society;
- frequently citizens address to wrong institutions with problems unrelated to their field of expertise. When they finally come to TI-Moldova, the deadline to address the right institutions is overpasses;
- lack of responsibility. Sometimes the people who addressed for consultancy to the lawyers of the hot-line break the law and then ask consultancy;
- not obeying the deadlines mainly by the local public administration;
- frequently such a basic right as access to justice is limited – purposely delaying court hearings, the magistrates breaking the deontological norms, court decisions are not executed;
- inadequate implementation of petitions and complaints reviews system;
- low activism of citizens in Moldova in term of preventing corruption. This can be explained by a low level of awareness about the legal anti-corruption framework and tolerance towards corruption. One of the main aims for TI-Moldova is increasing the level of awareness of population, education and diminishing the tolerance towards corruption. This is done via organizing workshops for citizens, conducting media campaigns and promoting the hot-line.

Database: TI-Moldova records all relevant data about complainants in a user-friendly data-base provided by the Secretariat of TI.

The web-site of TI-Moldova contains a separate page on the hot-line (*Anti-Corruption Legal Advice Centre-Moldova*): <http://www.transparency.md/alac.html>

Impact:

It is almost impossible to quantify the impact of the hot-line, however, some success stories can be mentioned below.

In September 2009, Transparency International – Moldova received a petition bringing to its attention the case of a school Director in the town of Anenii Noi, who abused her function by fining 10 school children.

The lawyers of TI-Moldova classified the case as abuse of authority (abuse of power in the workplace) and intervened with a petition to the General Prosecutor's Office, the Parliamentary Commission on Culture, Education, Research, Youth, Sport and Mass-media, and the Ministry of Education.

In October 2009, the Prosecutor's Office stated that the order issued by the Director of the school was illegal, it invalidated the order and returned the money to the 10 children involved in the case (50 MDL each). The Director of the school is now facing a contravention procedure in accordance with article 313 of the Contravention Code – *abuse of power* or *abuse of work duties*, and the order will be submitted to the Anenii Noi Courthouse.

In November 2009, Transparency International – Moldova received a petition from M. informing he did not receive his wage from the company *DVS Service* for over 6 months (April – October 2009), while the management of the company was regularly receiving their wages.

The lawyers of TI-Moldova determined the case as being a violation of the Labour Code, and intervened with a petition to the Office of Labour Inspection. The facts described by the petitioner were confirmed, and by the end of November 2009 the respondent returned the full outstanding balance.

A similar petition, involving the same company, came from V. who did not receive a salary for two months (August – September 2009). After an intervention of TI-Moldova to the Office of Labour Inspection the problem was solved and the petitioner received the full amount he was owed.

Another similar claim was addressed by L., who did not receive a salary for the months of May and June 2009. As in the other cases, petitioner received the entire outstanding balance after an intervention to the Office of Labour Inspection.

In the beginning of August 2009, Transparency International – Moldova received a petition from P., former employee of the company *Biox Comert*, who did not receive a salary for November – December 2009.

TI-Moldova's lawyers determined there was a violation of the Work Code and intervened with a petition to the Office of Labour Inspection. The facts presented in the case were confirmed, and on August 10th, 2009 petitioner received the entire outstanding balance.

In June 2009, Transparency International – Moldova received a letter from M. requesting help in persuading the Chisinau City Hall to act on a petition concerning social support for the payment of utilities that was submitted for examination with a long overdue answer.

The lawyers of TI-Moldova determined there was an abuse of public office, or ignorance, and intervened with a petition addressed to the Chisinau City Hall.

In July 2009, the General Housing, Community and Landscaping Department brought to our attention that the petitioner received an recalculated compensation for the entire cold season (for 2008-2009).

In August 2009, Transparency International – Moldova received a notice from **B.**, **N.** and **A.**, residents of Etulia village in Vulcanesti *rayon*. The petitioners were informing about the delay in the execution of the Court Order, according to which they were each entitled to receive payments, from *Vulcanesti – wine producer*, of 11145 MDL, 7231 MDL, and 7110 MDL accordingly, amount that equals to 15-18 monthly retirement pensions.

The lawyers of TI-Moldova determined there was a violation of a constitutional right, the right of access to justice, and intervened with a petition addressed to the Execution Department in the Ministry of Justice.

In August 2009, the Execution Department informed that the aforementioned Court Order was executed, and the three petitioners received the respective amounts they were owed.

In April 2009, Transparency International – Moldova received a petition from **C.** notifying of an over **5 year** delay in the execution of a Central Chisinau Courthouse decision.

The lawyers of the hot-line established there was a serious violation of a constitutional right, access to justice, and intervened with a petition to the Execution Department, Ministry of Justice.

In November 2009, after repeatedly addressing the Department of Execution and the General Prosecutor's Office, the case was successfully brought to an end; the petitioner received the entire amount of 21000 MDL, which constitutes about 15 monthly retirement pensions.

User satisfaction

In order to evaluate the users' satisfaction with the quality of services provided by the Hot-line of TI-Moldova in 2009, 30 people selected randomly from the data base were contacted on 17-22 of January 2010. The results of the telephone survey are as follows:

1. Are you more aware of your rights as a citizen as a result of your interaction with the HL of TI-Moldova?

Yes – 76.7% No- 23.3%

2. Did you get answers to your questions during consultation with the HL?

Yes – 73.3% No 26.3%

3. Overall, on the scale from 1 to 10, how satisfied were you with the service you received?

3. A. Utility - 6.9

3. B- Professionalism – 7.2

3. C. Politeness/courtesy – 8.1

4. Would you recommend the service to someone else if they have a complaint?

Yes – 63,3% Several respondents mentioned that they already recommended the TI-Moldova's HL to their friends.

5. How did you find out about our HL?

From radio – 26%

From TI-Moldova's campaign in the locality (local public administration announced the population about the campaign in advance) - 26%

From friends – 17%

From newspapers – 9%

Information Bulletin of TI-Moldova – 9%

Books of TI-Moldova – 9%

From TV – 4%

Proposals from clients:

Two people solicited a continuing help of the HL starting with initial consultancy and ending with the submission of the documents to the Court.

One person mentioned that he did not receive any answer from public institutions after the intervention of the lawyers of the HL of TI-Moldova. The client expressed the need to receive all copies of correspondence and all follow-up materials on his case from TI-Moldova.

One person required his case to be monitored by the lawyers until the court pronounce its decision.

Lessons learned:

- The citizens need to consult a lawyer in the initial phase of their problem. This way their chance to solve their case is higher; TI-Moldova needs to conduct an explanatory campaign on this issue via such radio channels as Moldova 1, Radio Basarabia, Radio Noroc.
- When cases of flagrant law infringement are stated, TI-Moldova needs to involve closer in monitoring the case and attracting the attention of mass-media;
- In 2008 several NGOs opened their own anti-corruption hot-lines, which created a more competitive base for the hot-line of TI-Moldova. Therefore TI-Moldova needs to advertise its hot-line, especially during its on-field campaigns.

Number of beneficiaries: 832; Of them men – 428, women – 337, not defined - 67.

Activity 1.2 Training of trainers and maintaining a permanent network of trainees that conduct anti-corruption workshops in rural area

To conduct the training, TI-Moldova came to an agreement with the Ministry of Education and Youth of the Republic of Moldova, that the Ministry would invite to the training 35 representatives of the regional General Directions on Education, Youth and Sport, that are expected to conduct workshops and round tables with similar agenda in the local lyceums and schools.

During the event (22nd of April) the participants were trained in the following issues: corruption and its consequences for the economic, social and democratic development of the Republic of Moldova; corruption in the education system – a particular threat for the young generation; promoting integrity in education as a way to prevent corruption; international experience in preventing corruption in the education system; national anti-corruption legal framework.

During the second part of the training, the participants were divided in three groups and prepared group presentations, according to the model shown by TI-Moldova. A contest for the best presentation was announced. The members of the winning group received T-shirts with anti-corruption slogans and albums with anti-corruption caricatures. After this, all participants made personal presentations of the subject. The total number of participants at the ToT was 35 people, of them 29 were women.

Later, during two months, 32 out of 35 trained persons organized 114 workshops for 4201 persons (including 2732 women) in the following 32 localities: Singerei, Glodeni, Dubasari, Nisporeni, Criuleni, Cimislia, Hincesti, Edinet, Balti, Cantemir, Riscani, Cahul, Comrat, Stefan Voda, Floresti, Orhei, Chisinau, Donduseni, Straseni, Taraclia, Ungheni, Drochia, Telenesti, Soroca, Ialoveni, Roscani, Rezina, Falesti, Calarasi, Leova, Soldanesti, Basarabeasca.

About 75% of the participants in the workshops were youth, 15% - professors, 10% - parents.

Advantages: using the services of trained persons from the localities of Moldova strengthens the local capacities to withstand corruption. The local people can easily find an auditorium for the workshops and save funds for travelling to the localities.

Disadvantages: The quality of the workshops conducted by local personnel may be lower than the one conducted by the professional permanent staff of TI-Moldova. Some of the trained local people may refuse conducting the workshops, as it happened in 2007. To verify the reports presented by the trainers, TI-Moldova conducted a random telephone survey of 9% of the total number of the participants.

Number of beneficiaries: 4201; Of them men – 1469, women – 2732.

Activity 1.3 Conducting a study on crime and corruption

To conduct the study, TI-Moldova subcontracted the Criminological Investigation Centre. However, when the study was presented, it proved insufficiency of relevant evidence and arguments. As a result, the Board of TI-Moldova decided not to pay the subcontractor, not to accept it for the publication and re-allocate the funds planned for the study to the budget of 2010.

Activity 1.4 Conducting a study of corruption in the energy system of Moldova

In order to conduct the study, TI-Moldova hired Nicolae Mogoreanu, the Chairman of the Association of Energy Consumers of Moldova, Associate at the Electricity and Energy Department of the Technical University of Moldova.

The study was aimed at analyzing various corruption-generating phenomena in the energy field and at presenting proposals and recommendations for preventing corruption in this area.

The study states the following shortcomings and gaps in the energy system of the Republic of Moldova:

- Imperfections in the legal framework in the field (neglecting the international experience in the connection and extension of electricity grids and the quality of energy supplies; the presence of contradictory clauses regarding the responsibility to extend the electricity networks; an ambiguous interpretation or absence in the law of important concepts such as “connection”, “inlet”, “embranchment”, “extension”, “universal service”; the presence of discriminatory provisions concerning the extension and connection of electricity and natural gas networks, which stimulate corruption and disadvantage consumers; the presence of clauses that allow for schemes of absconding energy resources based on a discretionary assessment of certain "special needs"; the adoption by the National Energy Regulation Agency (NERA) of bylaws that allow energy providers to obtain additional income, particularly by relocating or replacing meters or covering losses at the network portions held by enterprises, etc.;
- The lack of transparency at the conclusion and carrying out of energy supply and transportation contracts;
- The inclusion, under the influence of interest groups, of intermediaries in the transportation, supply and exports of energy resources;
- A deficient policy of establishing tariffs (“augmentation” of tariffs by including excessive normative losses in electricity and gas networks, excessive return rates, and the cost of servicing loans contracted by energy providers);
- Maintaining the practice of favoring energy supplies by ruling out regional tariffs thereby incurring additional costs to electricity producers and disadvantaging enterprises that are energy consumers;
- Cases of intimidation and pressure on behalf of representatives of electricity suppliers on consumers during the examination of cases of fraudulent energy use;
- The existence of contractual relations between energy suppliers and expertise organizations, which raises questions with regard to the objectiveness of their provided expertise in cases of fraudulent energy use;
- Cases of technical and scientific expertise that violates legal standards;
- Issues within the NERA with regard to transparency and ensuring access to information; the non-publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Moldova of certain regulations approved by the Agency; lack of information on the results of checks of license holders; absence of information on the Agency’s budget;
- Insufficient awareness of energy consumers of their rights and obligations.

To alleviate the problems stated in the study, the following measures were proposed:

- Adjusting the legal framework in the field to international standards, establishing an economic and financial justification of the need and compliance of regulations with international standards, and a thorough monitoring of the enforcement of the laws;
- Further transparency of energy supply and transportation contracts, and of their carrying out;
- Reducing the number of intermediaries in energy transportation, supply and exports;
- An active cooperation between public institutions, the civil society and the business community in the examination of draft laws and bylaws to exclude ambiguous and contradictory provisions and reduce

the risk of corruptibility; organization of public debates and discussions at various stages of development of draft regulations;

- An effective monitoring by NERA of license-holders: a continuous verification of economic and financial reports, establishing a database for operative control, prompt reactions to sudden developments of their economic and financial indicators, rapid communication with the public on the deficiencies identified in the outcome of NERA-operated checks;
- Increased transparency of NERA decision-making: posting draft regulations, draft decisions on tariffs, NERA checks' results and information on the development and implementation of NERA's budget on the Agency's website;
- Streamlining the petitioning system at NERA: training of the staff involved in receiving and dealing with complaints, a clear outline of the responsibilities of persons involved in this process, informing the public on the procedures of submission and review of petitions, conducting internal verifications in the context of examination of petitions, informing the public on the measures taken to eliminate violations found;
- Continuous awareness campaigns among energy consumers, particularly those in rural areas, on their rights and obligations.

The study was published in 1180 copies and presented to mass-media, international organizations, local NGOs; as well as the prime-Minister, the President of the country and all 101 members of the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova. The press release describing shortly the conclusions of the study was made available on the web-sites of several news agencies.

Number of beneficiaries that received the study by present: 896; Of them men – 430, women – 466.

Activity 1.5 Maintaining the web-site

During the reporting period of time the web-site was redesigned. A system of Q&A was included on the portal of the hot-line. The web-site was also uploaded with 520 articles from newspapers in the field of preventing corruption, comments of TI-Moldova to draft anti-corruption legal acts, decisions of public authorities, 40 anticorruption video-spots, 87 documents.

Number of beneficiaries: 13905; ***Of them men approx. 7000, women – 7905.***

Activity 1.6 Editing and disseminating the monthly Informational Bulletin of TI – Moldova

A total number of 12 Informational Bulletins, 2,000 of copies each were published and disseminated in the following 17 regions of Moldova: Chisinau, Cahul, Nisporeni, Lapusna, Telenesti, Ungheni, Calarasi, Floresti, Falaesti (Sanatauca), Falesti, Telenesti, Jaloveni, Hincesti, Soroca, Cantemir, Donduseni, Trebujeni. The Bulletin contains information about TI-Moldova activities, press-releases from its activities, announcements about contests, trainings, national anti-corruption framework, the comments of TI-Moldova to draft laws and other normative acts, news in the field of preventing and fighting corruption, collection of articles about corruption and caricatures. In 2009, within the project Advocacy and Legal Advice Centre (ALAC) the Secretariat of Transparency International supported financially TI-Moldova in order to increase the number of copies of the Informational Bulletin and advertise the hot-line.

Utility: Although Moldovan written media brings up the issue of corruption very frequently, the advantage of the Informational Bulletin of TI-Moldova is in its specialization. The information that the Bulletin contains allows having a comprehensive picture on everything in the field of preventing corruption.

Disadvantages: The monthly number of copies of the Bulletin (2,000) which is a small amount even for a country like Moldova. In fact, not publication, but the dissemination of the Bulletin is the most expensive process. To ensure access to the information on TI-Moldova's activities to more citizens, TI-Moldova additionally publicizes its outputs via the news agencies.

Number of direct beneficiaries: approx. 24,000; Of them men – 11,520; women – 12,480.

Activity 1.7 Broadcasting TV and radio anti-corruption programmes, radio and video-spots

The work of the TI-Moldova was publicized in a wide media campaign, in TV and radio new. TI-Moldova maintains a collection of around 60 anti-corruption video and audio spots. A considerable part of the media was broadcasted in 2009 on radio local TV channels and ALT TV, as well as on two big screens in the Centre and Riscanovca districts. The local TV channels, as well as ALT TV provided their air time free of charge. This gave possibility TI-Moldova save funds for 2010.

Number of beneficiaries (audience) – around 360,000 people (10% of the population, Transnistria not included), of them men – 168,000 people, women – 192,000.

1.8 Confectioning and disseminating promotional materials

Main part of the promotional materials of TI-Moldova was made out of the funds provided by the Secretariat of TI. The Oxfam Novib funds were used to produce 300 T-shirts with anti-corruption caricatures. The T-shirts were distributed during the activities for youth (anti-corruption days in summer camps, conference, advocacy campaign).

Number of beneficiaries: 300; Of them men – 170, women – 130.

OUTPUT 1 INDICATOR	Plan 2009	Fact 2009	Plan 2007-2009
- Number of citizens that received legal consultancy	500	832	1500
- Number of Informational Bulletins issued	12	12	36
- Number of workshops conducted in rural site	90	114	270
- Number of TV and radio programmes issued	2	6	5

OUTPUT 2: State institutions assisted in preventing corruption

Activity 2.1 Participating in the working group for monitoring the implementation of the National Anti - corruption Strategy

TI-Moldova represents the civil society in the working group for monitoring the implementation of the National Anti-corruption Strategy. Representatives of TI-Moldova (the Executive Director, or a lawyer) regularly participate in the meetings of the working group. The purpose of TI-Moldova in this group is to verify the reports of the public institutions through the implementation of the Strategy. In 2009, TI-Moldova also presented its comments on the National Report “Progress and Perspectives in Curbing Corruption in the Republic of Moldova” where a considerable part of TI-Moldova’s activities were included as the input of civil society in preventing corruption.

The Centre for Fighting Corruption and Economic Crimes addressed to TI-Moldova to elaborate a number of indicators that could describes the success/in-success of the implementation of anticorruption policies in central public institutions. TI-Moldova agreed to conduct in 2010 two studies related to conflict of interests and quality of the petition system in 15 public institutions. The studies

will allow elaborating quantitative indicators and conducting the ranking of the central public institutions.

Activity 2.2 Writing comments to draft laws and other normative acts related to preventing corruption

At the request of such public institutions as the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova, the Ministry of Justice, the Centre for Combating Economic Crimes and Corruption, TI-Moldova provided comments and recommendation to the following 11 draft laws and other normative acts:

1. Draft Strategy for National Security of the Republic of Moldova for 2009-2013 (request of the Ministry of External Affairs and European Integration);
2. Second draft of the Strategy for National Security of the Republic of Moldova nr.149 din 29.01.2009. (request of the Parliament of RM);
3. Draft Action Plan for Human Rights for 2009-2012 (request of the Ministry of Justice of RM);
4. Draft Decision of the Parliament on adoption of the National Action Plan for Human Rights for 2009-2012. (request of Ministry of Justice RM);
5. Draft Deontologic Code for the notaries of the Republic of Moldova (request of Ministry of Justice RM);
6. Draft Law on modification and of legal acts (related to increasing decisional transparency via the Law on Government, Law on the Parliament Regulation, Law on the budgetary system and budgetary process, Law on legal acts, Law on normative acts of the Government and other central and local public authorities, law on local public administration) (request of the Government of RM);
7. Draft decision of the Government on actions aimed on the execution of the Law nr.239 from 13.11.2008 on transparency in decisional process (by adopting a Regulation on the procedures of public consultancy in the decision making process and organising public hearings, as well as modifications of the Regulation on the modality of publishing the information on the official web-sites of public administration, adopted in the Decision of the Government nr.668 din 19.06.2006). (request of the Government of RM);
8. Draft Report on the realization of the Action Plan for the implementation of the National Anticorruption Strategy for 2007-2009 (the situation by 1st of October 2009). (request of the Secretariat of the Working Group for Monitoring the implementation of the National Anticorruption Strategy);
9. Draft National Report „Progress and perspectives in curbing corruption in the Republic of Moldova” in 2007-2009) (request of the Secretariat of the Working Group for Monitoring the implementation of the National Anticorruption Strategy);
10. Objection and proposals to improve the national anti-corruption legal framework (initiative of TI-Moldova, submitted to the Parliament, Government, Ministry of Justice, Centre for Combating Economic Crimes and Corruption (CCECC), General Prosecutor’s Office);
11. Draft Law on the Main Ethical Commission, its structure and modality of functioning and the draft Law on modification of the Law nr.355-XVI from 23rd of December 2005 on the salarization system in the budgetary system (at the request of Ministry of Justice, also remitted to the Parliament and CCECC).

To promote its comments to draft legal acts, TI-Moldova submits them to all stakeholders. For example, on December 23 to promote its proposals for improving the legal anti-corruption framework,

TI-Moldova submitted them in a package of its publications and promotional materials to The President of the country, the Prime-minister, all 101 members of the Parliament, as well as the Ministry of Justice, the Centre for Combating Economic Crimes and Corruption and the General Prosecutors Office.

Utility: At present it is difficult to evaluate which part of the proposals has been taken into consideration by the public institutions, because majority of the acts have not been adopted yet by the Parliament. However, some preliminary calculations show that usually about 40% of the recommendation provided by TI-Moldova were accepted by public institutions.

Activity 2.3 Conducting regular workshops for the local administration in the Academy of Public Administration

Due to the fact that the Rector of the Academy of Public Administration (APA) was changed, the APA was not able to organize for TI-Moldova 30 workshops, as it has been initially agreed. This is why, TI-Moldova organized on its own workshops for the representatives of central and local public administration.

As a result, the following 35 workshops were organized with 1138 participants, including 818 women:

The list of workshops conducted for central and local public administration

Date	Location/public authority	Number of participants	Of tem women	Men
19.02.2009	Main State Fiscal Inspectorate (MSFI), territorial fiscal inspectors	44	41	3
26.02.2009	MSFI, employees of the central apparatus	48	36	12
05.03.2009	Fiscal Service, territorial fiscal inspectors	38	31	7
12.03.2009	Main state fiscal inspectors, local control fiscal departments	34	27	7
20.03.2009	Financial Control and Revision Service, employees of the central office	41	24	17
24.03.2009	MSFI, territorial Inspectors from Chisinau	40	28	12
25.03.2009	Financial banking College, fiscal inspectors, territorial sections of Chisinau	38	29	9
02.04.2009	MSFI, inspectors of territorial sections of Chisinau	53	37	16
09.04.2009	MSFI, fiscal inspectors, fiscal control territorial service	34	32	2
14.04.2009	Ministry of Economy and Commerce, staff of the ministry	34	23	11
17.04.2009	IMSFI, territorial inspectors, training centre	38	31	7
07.05.2009	Ministry of Finance, staff of the ministry	26	21	5
15.05.2009	Min.of Local Public Administration, staff of the ministry	16	14	2
20.05.2009	MSFI, inspectors from territorial sections of Chisinau	46	39	7
27.05.2009	MSFI, inspectors from territorial sections of Chisinau	40	34	6
26.05.2009	Customs Service Central Office, staff of the office	19	4	15
03.06.2009	Ministry of Health, staff of the ministry	29	16	13
10.09.2009	Straseni Regional Library, the employees of the regional libraries	32	32	0
16.09.2009	Regional Council of Ialoveni, local public administration	22	10	12

29.09.2009	City Hall of Ciuciuleni, local public administration	14	12	2
29.09.2009	City hall of Lapusna, local public administration	17	10	7
22.10.2009	City Hall of Orhei, local public administration	38	32	6
27.10.2009	MSFI, central apparatus	35	28	7
28.10.2009	MSFI, inspectors of Chisinau municipality	34	25	9
29.10.2009	Training Centre of MSFI, territorial chief inspectors	39	32	7
12.11.2009	Training Centre of MSFI, fiscal preceptors	43	33	10
26.11.2009	Trainings Centre of MSFI, administrators of data bases	41	36	5
30.11.2009	Academy of Public Administration, students	17	11	6
01.12.2009	Regional Council of Calarasi, local public administration	48	29	19
01.12.2009	City Hall of Bravicia, local public administration	21	13	8
01.12.2009	City Hall of Hoginesti, local public administration	20	9	11
03.12.2009	Training centre of MSFI, young inspectors	27	18	9
11.12.2009	Police Academy "Stefan cel Mare", professors and students	38	5	33
16.12.2009	City Hall of Chisinau municipality, mayors, pretors, counselors	25	9	16
18.12.2009	Club of Investigative Journalists, reporters	9	7	2
Total in 2009	35 workshops	1138	818	320

To evaluate the quality of the workshops, the participants were proposed to fill in the evaluation forms. TI-Moldova received 511 evaluation forms with the following results:

Utility of the workshop: Very useful – 39% of the participants, useful – 58%, not useful – 3%.

Quality/professionalism of the workshop: High – 64%, medium - 35%, low -1%.

The subject presented during the workshops was treating conflict of interests as a way to prevent corruption in public institutions. The subject was selected based on the conclusion made by TI-Moldova in its study (2009) of perception of conflict of interests situations in 6 central public institutions. The study proved that even if the Law on conflict of interests was adopted, about 55% of the officials from central institutions representatives still were unaware about the notion of conflict of interests and the provisions of the legislation in this field. To verify whether progress in this matter was made, in 2010 TI-Moldova will conduct a similar study (survey) in 15 central public institutions.

Number of beneficiaries: 1138; Of them men – 320, women – 818.

Activity 2.4 Organizing an anti-corruption conference

TI-Moldova organized the conference “Monitoring the implementation of anticorruption policies in the Republic of Moldova” on 4th of November, 2009 in the Leograd Convention Centre. The idea of the conference was to bring to the discussion representatives of civil society public institutions and international organizations involved in the elaboration, implementation and monitoring the implementation of anticorruption policies in Moldova. The conference included the plenary session and three thematic sessions with the following titles: The contribution of public institutions in the implementation of the National Anticorruption Strategy and its Action Plan; Monitoring the

implementation of anticorruption policies; Improving the legal framework and anticorruption policies.

While appreciating the efforts made by the Government, the participants in the conference expressed their concern on the poor implementation of certain anti-corruption measures, so that overall the anti-corruption measures did not have a sufficient impact on curbing corruption in the country. In this context the conference revealed multiple shortages and imperfections in the legislation, which derives from non-considering the international norms and practices in the field, low efficiency in the activity of various public institutions and structures entitled to supervise the anti-corruption policies, obstacles in the monitoring activity of the civil society etc. Closer monitoring may improve the quality of the implementation of anti-corruption policies in the Republic of Moldova.

The participants of the conference revealed a series of problems and drawbacks specific to the activity of all the actors involved in the implementation and monitoring anti-corruption policies:

Civil society: low monitoring capacity, low professionalism; insufficient monitoring experience; political partisanship and engagement; missing unity/cohesion when defending a value; preconceived attitude in appreciating certain actions of the public institutions; lack of independence, objectiveness; Insufficient standards in terms of ethics and integrity; low collaboration with mass-media; ignorance towards different opinions.

Public institutions: limited access to information; reticence to monitoring actions by civil society; taking no attitude towards proposals of the monitors; self-justification versus the critics on behalf of the civil society; providing no information on the measures undertaken resulting from the monitoring; lack of transparency in decision-making process; predilections when „selecting” of monitors; conflicts of interests within monitoring entities; perfunctory examination of the civil society requests, submission of superficial answers; absence of prompt reactions in the activity of hot lines; support in creation of NGOs affiliated to the governance (GONGs); political engagement.

International / donors’ organizations: insufficient transparency on technical and financial assistance projects (channeling and valorification of funds, adoption of budgets); excessive tutelage of monitors (requiring to coordinate the monitoring reports, in some cases even of press releases); lack of attitude, in some cases, towards the alternative opinion of the civil society; non-verification, in some cases, of the national reports (of the Government) on the spot (in the country).

Proceeding from the mentioned above, the Conference adopted the Chart of Principles of Anti-corruption Policies Monitoring. According to the Chart, monitoring the implementation of anti-corruption policies needs to meet the following characteristics:

- to be systematic in order to improve the quality of the decision making process;
- to be analytical to support optimal allocation of recourses;
- to be based on well determined and relevant indicators, benchmarks, to consider the outcome with a view to increase the accountability and responsibility.

Main principles of monitoring are objectiveness, independence and impartiality, political non-engagement, integrity, transparency, correctness, constructivism, subordination to a certain purpose/orientation to reaching the results, respect of implementation deadlines, treatment of conflict of interests, usage of quantitative and qualitative indicators.

Requirements towards actors involved in the monitoring process

Civil society: strengthening monitoring capacities; raising transparency; running audits of activity reports; ensuring objectiveness, impartiality, independence; collaborating with mass-media; treating conflicts of interests situations; elaborating proposals resulting from the monitoring process; advocating for them, using others’ experience and learning lessons from one’s own experience.

Public institutions: ensuring access to information and raising decision-making transparency; displaying openness for collaboration with civil society; assigning contact persons for the monitors; inviting monitors for working public events organized by the institutions; examining monitor’s proposals and assigning persons in charge for proposals’ implementation; proving public information on the measures implemented.

International organizations/donors: imposing conditionality on foreign assistance (loans, grants) on the effective implementation of anti-corruption policies; supporting public institutions in the implementation of anti-corruption policies; supporting the dialogue between public institutions and civil society; ensuring transparency in foreign assistance; stipulating anti-corruption clauses in contracts on technical assistance, with the public institutions and monitors, related to ethics, integrity, inadmissibility of political affiliation, improper usage of funds, conflict of interests and protectionism; raising the monitoring capacities of the civil society; avoiding practices of excessive guardianship of monitors; supporting and promoting the practices of inclusion, in the national monitoring reports, of the civil society opinion; verifying the national reports (of the Government) on the spot (in the country).

Among the participants in the conference were representatives from the General Prosecutor's Office, Anti-corruption Prosecutor's Office, members of the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova, Constitutional Court, Supreme Court of Justice, Centre for Fighting Economic Crimes and Corruption, Ministries, ABA CEELI, USAID, CoE, NGOs, academic media and mass-media. There were between 80 and 120 participants at different points.

The total number of speeches at the conference was 43. All speeches were included in the publication “Monitoring Anticorruption Policies in the Republic of Moldova” and distributed among the participants at the conference, as well as mass-media. Also the participants at the conference received the TI-Moldova publications, Informational Bulletins, as well as promotional materials of TI-Moldova. The publication was distributed among Universities, public libraries, and during the workshops organized by TI-Moldova.

Number of beneficiaries: 120; Of them men – 78, women – 42.

Number of indirect beneficiaries (readers of the book): 320; Of them men – 220, women – 100.

OUTPUT 2 INDICATORS:	Plan 2007	Fact 2007	Plan 2007-2009
Number of draft laws and other normative acts expertized	4	14	10
Number of workshops for local administration conducted	33	36	100
Number of participants at the conference	100	120	200

OUTPUT 3. Investigative journalists increased their capacity to conduct ethical investigations related to corruption

Activity 3.1 Conducting trainings for investigative journalists

In 2008, TI-Moldova issued a hand-book for Investigative Journalism. In 2009, the book was used to conduct extracurricular courses of investigative journalism in four universities of Moldova: the Free International University of Moldova (ULIM), the University of European Studies of Moldova (USEM), the Moldova State University (USM) and the Slavonic University of Moldova (MSU). In total, around 90 students of the Departments of Journalism attended the courses.

The course includes 30 academic hours covering such issues as general notion of investigative journalism and its history, work with the information sources, main techniques of investigative journalism, verifying and protecting information, legal aspects and security of investigative journalism,

the importance of ethics in investigative journalism.

TI-Moldova hired the well known in Moldova journalist, the Director of the Centre for Investigative Journalism, Cornelia Cozonac to conduct the course.

Advantages: The fact that the course was conducted by the Director of the Centre for Investigative Journalism, she could select several students to have an internship in the Centre with the purpose of their further hiring.

Number of direct beneficiaries: 92; Of them men – 17, women – 75.

Activity 3.2 Conducting yearly contests for the best article about corruption

3.3 Printing the articles presented for the contest

The announcement about the contest was published in the Informational Bulletin of TI-Moldova, as well as the several national newspapers.

The criteria of the evaluation of the articles were the following:

- investigative character of the information;
- quality of the arguments;
- ethical way of presenting the information;
- developing an intolerant attitude towards corruption.

20 reporters presented over 100 of articles for the contest.

In order to evaluate the articles presented for the contest, a commission was created including a member of TI-Moldova, the ex-President of the Union of Journalists, former Chief Editor of the newspaper “Moldova Suverana”, a free journalist, the Executive Director of the National branch of the radio channel “Europa Libera” (Free Europe), and a judge from the Supreme Court of Justice.

Due to the fact that after the evaluation several participants had similar results (received the same points), the commission decided to award one first place (Pavel Paduraru newspaper “Timpul”, one second place (Lilia Gurez “Infotag agency”), and two third places (Mariana Rata newspaper “Jurnal de Chisinau” and Alexandru Volcov newspaper “Vesti gagauzii”).

The awards ceremony was organized in the restaurant of the hotel “Codru”.

The articles presented for the contest were published in the collection of articles “Journalists against Corruption”. Vol. 6 in 500 copies. The publication is distributed among libraries, as well as during the workshops organized by TI-Moldova.

Problems: Some of the articles presented for the contest contained information about corruption, but did not have an investigative character. In some cases, the participants brought articles about TI-Moldova. These articles were not included in either in the contest, or in the publication.

3.4 Participating in international conferences

In 2009, the staff of TI-Moldova participated in three international events:

- Regional meeting of the members of Transparency International in Ohrid (Macedonia) – 2 persons;
- Annual meeting of the members of Transparency International in Berlin (Germany) – 2 persons;

- World training of lawyers of the anti-corruption hot-lines in Berlin (Germany) – 2 persons. The Secretariat of Transparency International kindly offered funds for the participation of the staff of TI-Moldova in the above mentioned events. This made possible save funds for 2010.

OUTPUT 3 INDICATORS:	Plan 2009	Fact 2009	Plan 2007-2009
Number of contests for investigative journalists conducted	1	1	3
Number of yearly editions of “Artists against Corruption”	1	1	3
Number of courses for journalists conducted	4	4	4
Number of students trained	60	92	60

4. Activities additional to the work plan (covered mainly from saved funds in such items of the budget, as expenses for publications, travel expenses. telephone/Internet, local consultants)

Activity 4.5 Conducting a study on the implementation of the decisions of the Chamber of Accounts

The study was not foreseen in the work plan of the project and was conducted additionally to the plan. In line with the Agreement of collaboration signed by TI-Moldova and the Chamber of Accounts (CoA), the Director of the CoA, asked TI-Moldova to conduct a survey among the controlled public institutions on the quality of services provided by the CoA. The questionnaire was elaborated and proposed in a common effort of both organizations. To give a broader view on the efficiency of the audits/controls carried out by the CoA, TI-Moldova supplemented the study with monitoring activities of on the implementation of CoA decisions.

The pilot study revealed that the CoA, being under the pressure of the communist Government, overlooked multiple abuses made by the governance. Moreover, even though in some cases the Chamber of Accounts stated law infringements, none of the representatives of the monitored public institutions were properly penalized. After the presentation of the study, the Director of the CoA, Ms. Ala Popescu, invited TI-Moldova to continue monitoring this institution on a broader scale.

Number of beneficiaries(readers): 874; Of them men – 419, women – 455.

Activities 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4 Organizing exhibitions of anti-corruption caricatures

Three exhibitions of anti-corruption caricatures were organized:

- in the Central Public Parc Stefan cel Mare;
- in the theatre “Satiricus”
- in the news agency “InfoPrim Neo”

During the exhibitions TI-Moldova disseminated promotional materials (leaflets, posters, key-chains, stickers, albums and calendars with caricatures).

Number of beneficiaries: about 2500; Of them men – 1000, women – 1500.

Activity 4.5 Organizing a contest of essays for youth “Life without corruption”

The contest of essays was organized in two summer camps. The announcement was made via the municipal Department of Education. TI-Moldova received about 60 essays about the threat of corruption for the future of the youth. Some of the essays were written in verses.

The winners were rewarded with encyclopaedic books, T-shirts, albums with caricatures and promotional materials of TI-Moldova.

Number of beneficiaries: 62; Of them men – 27, women – 35.

Activity 4.6 Training the staff of TI-Moldova

One day training for the staff of TI-Moldova was organized in December 2009. The subject of the training was “Improving presentation skills”. The training included theoretical and practical sessions, as well as a self-evaluation form. The training was provided by the company “AXA Management Consulting”.

Number of beneficiaries: 7; Of them men – 2, women – 5.

PROJECT OUTCOME INDICATORS:

Corruption Perception Index for Moldova grew from 2,8 in 2007 to 3.3 in 2009.

The studies of TI-Moldova also prove some progress¹:

The readiness of the population to make unofficial payments decreased. Thus, the share of respondents who are ready to make unofficial payments in difficult situations decreased among business persons from 80.5% in 2007 to 76.5% in 2009, and among household representatives from 75.9% in 2007 to 65.4% in 2009.

The credibility of mass-media increased. According to the same studies, the share of respondents who believe in the information related to corruption in mass-media increased among households from 40.3% in 2007 to 50% in 2009 and among business persons - from 38.5% to 55.2%.

Of course, it is difficult to prove that besides the effort made by the public institutions and other NGOs, this project had a clear impact on the outcome indicators, but taking into consideration the considerable contribution of TI-Moldova to the National Anticorruption Report in the description of all activities taken in the country, one could clearly see that TI-Moldova definitely “cultivates” the intolerance to corruption among the citizens of the country, helps the Government formulate anticorruption policies and supports the investigative journalism.

II. Financial section

According to the regulations of TI-Moldova, the activities within the projects implemented by TI-Moldova are monitored by the Board of TI-Moldova. In 2009, the implementation of the project (work plan, the budget, the report and the results of the audit) was discussed and adopted in three TI-Moldova's Board meetings.

At present TI-Moldova submits various forms of reporting on its activities to the TI-Secretariat, to the donors, the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Moldova, the State Fiscal Inspectorate and to the State Department of Statistics.

¹ Perceptions and experiences of household representatives and businessmen regarding corruption in the Republic of Moldova, Transparency International – Moldova, 2007 and 2009

The execution of the total budget of TI-Moldova in 1 January 2009– 31 January 2009

By 31 of December 2009 the closing balance of TI-Moldova was 95,362 Euro.

	Oxfam Novib (Euro)	TI-S and Austwärtiges Amt (Euro)	Soros Foundation in Moldova (Euro)	AED (USAID) (Euro)	RAI Secretariat (Euro)	PNUD (Euro) Remaining execution fee	Total (Euro)
Opening balance (1 January 2009)	39,932	201	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,001	41,134
Income Oxfam Novib	137,928						137,928
Income other donors		43,890	7,189	3,247	3,824	0	58,150
Expenditures	90,629	44,091		3,247	3,824	59	141,850
Closing balance (31 December 2009)	87,231	0,0	7,189	0,0	0,0	942	95,362

**Transparency International – Moldova
Milestone Balance Sheet as at 31 of December, 2009 (Euro)**

FIXED ASSETS			
Vehicle and office equipment			5302
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash at hand	95,362		
Cash in hand	0,0		
Grants due	56,656		
Stocks	17,480		
Debtors and Prepayment	234		
CURRENT LIABILITIES: Payable within one year			
Creditors and accruals		169,732	
Net Current Assets			169,687
Net Assets			174,989
ACCUMULATED FUNDS			
General Purpose Fund Balance at 1 January 2010		174,989	
Plus surplus for period			174,989

The execution of the budget of the project in 2009 was based taking into consideration that for the implementation of the project in 2010 Oxfam Novib provided, according to the contract, 80,000 Euro out of total 110,000, requiring TI-Moldova to find co-founders for the implementation of the project. TI-Moldova is kindly asking the permission to re-allocate the 27,500 Euro saved in the 2009 budget into the budget of 2010. Saving these funds was possible due to the decision not to pay for the study “Corruption and criminality” (7,700 Euro), as well as saving funds in such articles as travel costs (2,376 Euro), rent of office (3,837 Euro), telephone, internet, office supplies, unforeseen expenditures

(2,868 Euro). The other costs related to marketing, advertising the hot-line, printing the Informational Bulletin and organizing the conference were co-funded out of the budget of ALAC project.

Name of counterpart organization: **Filiala "Transparency International-Moldova "**

Name of the project: **Civil Society Against Corruption**

Project number NOVIB **MOL-503837-0005116, reference ECA-06-237**

Budget for funding request or variance report for the period

01/01/2009 to 31/12/2009

Description budget line	Operatio nal buget for 2009	Annual actual expenditur e 2009	Varian ce	Explanation
A OPENING BALANCE	39932	39932	0	
INCOME				
From membership and contributions				
From products and services				
Repayments of loans				
Other own income				
- Income from donors				
Novib - Oxfam Netherlands	77928	77928	0	
Other Oxfams				
Other donors:				
Etc.				
- interest				
- exchange rate gains / losses				
- miscellaneous income				
B TOTAL INCOME	117860	117860	0	
EXPENDITURE				
- <i>Core Costs / Administration</i>				
Personnel costs				
Payment to the social fund				
Taxes				
Material including:				
Rent of office				
Internet, telephone				
<i>Programme support</i>				
Personnel costs				
Material				
Other expenses (specify)				

Activity 1:” Civil society its capacity to withstand corruption”				
1.1.Ensuring legal assistance to the citizens that face corruption: hot-line, visiting centre				
Local consultants (two full time lawyers)	16000	15545	455	
Maintaining toll free hot-line(0-800-10000)	1500	754	746	Funds spent from ALAC
Marketing (producing and advertising video-and audio spots, conducting audio-video-programs, producing and disseminating posters, leaflets)	2000	714	1286	Co-funded from ALAC project
1.2 Training of trainers, maintaining a permanent network of trainees that will conduct anti-corruption workshops in rural site				
Local consultants (six part-time experts in legal anti-corruption framework, ethics in public and private sectors, tax related issues, public procurement, etc. mainly from TI-Moldova)	2800	2800	0	
Payments to 10 selected and subcontracted trainees in rural area	2800	2765	35	
Training of Trainees (hotel, hospitalities for 20 people each training)	1000	615	385	The Ministry of Education provided free space for the organization of the training
1.3 Conducting a study of corruption and criminality				
Local consultants	1700	-	1700	
Subcontractor	4000	-	4000	
Editing and printing (1000 copies in Romanian)	2000	-	2000	
1.4. Conducting a study of corruption in energetic sector				
Local consultants	2800	2800	0	
Subcontractor	4000	4002	-2	
Editing and printing (1000 copies in Romanian)	2400	1232	1168	The study was edited in a very compact versions in 1400 copies and

				required fewer expenditures
1.5 Maintaining the web-site				
Local consultants	2400	2234	166	
Hosting of the site, internet services	1000	345	655	Co-funded from ALAC project
1.6 Editing and disseminating the monthly Informational Bulletin of TI-Moldova				
Local consultants	2000	1981	19	
Printing	2400	424	1976	Co-funded from ALAC project
Dissemination costs (mailing and subcontracting distributors in 17 regions)	2400	2638	-238	
1.7 Broadcasting TV and radio anticorruption programs, radio and video spots				
Subcontractors	2400	103	2297	In 2009 a number of local TV channels and one central channel agreed to provide free air-time for the programs and broadcasting video-spot of TI-Moldova
1.8 Confectioning and disseminating promotional materials with an anticorruption message (T-shirts, posters, calendars, satirical magazines)				
Subcontractors	2400	1458	942	Co-funded from ALAC project
2. State institutions assisted in corruption preventing				

2.1 Participating of TI-Moldova in the Working Group for Monitoring the Implementation of the National Strategy for Preventing and Fighting Corruption ; Writing comments on the work of the work of the group				
Local consultants	3840	3840	0	
2.2 Writing comments on draft laws and other normative acts related to preventing and combating corruption				
Local consultants	4160	4038	122	
2.3 Conducting regular workshops for the local public administration in the Academy of Public Administration and localities				
Local consultants	1600	1660	-60	
Coffee breaks	500	297	203	
2.4 Organizing an anti-corruption conference (with the publication of speeches)				
Renting, coffee-breaks, hospitalities, translating, printing	4000	3017	983	Co-funded from ALAC project
3. Investigative journalists increased their capacities to conduct ethical investigations related to corruption				
3.1. Conducting extracurricular work-shops on investigative journalism Universities				
Local consultants	1600	1586	14	
3.2. Conducting yearly contests for the best article about corruption				
Local consultant	800	995	-195	
Premiums for three winners each year (I place 200 USD after taxes , II place-150 USD, III place -100 USD after Reception at the nomination of winners)	800	567	233	
Reception at the nomination of winners	600	784	-184	
3.3 Printing the early editions of “Journalists against Corruption” with the articles presented for the contest				

(volume 10)				
Editing, printing the book (1000 copies)	2000	1711	289	
3.4 Participation in international conferences, training, regional and yearly meetings of TI				
Travel costs	3200	824	2376	
4. Activities additional to the work plan				
4.1 Conducting a study of the implementation of the decisions of the Chamber of Accounts	0	592	-592	
4.2 Exhibition of anti-corruption caricatures in the public garden Stefan cel Mare	0	1031	-1031	
4.3 Exhibition of anti-corruption caricatures in the theatre "Satiricus"	0	193	-193	
4.4 Exhibition of anti-corruption caricatures in the news agency "Infoprim -Neo"	0	121	-121	
4.5 Contest "life without corruption"	0	206	-206	
4.6 Organizing a training for the staff of TI-Moldova "Improving presentation skills" (provided by consulting company "Management- consulting"	0	202	-202	
Management				
Telephone	1000	196	804	Co-funded from ALAC project
Rent of office	9560	5723	3837	Co-funded from ALAC project
Miscellaneous expenditures-internet, telecom, paper, cartridges etc	2800	2159	641	
Equipment	1200	1086	114	
Director and bookkeeper	16000	15998	2	
Audit	3200	1702	1498	
Unforeseen expenditures	3000	1691	1309	
- Investments in fixed assets				
C TOTAL EXPENDITURE	117860	90629	27231	
D CLOSING BALANCE (A + B - C)	-	27231		

The total budget of TI-Moldova for 2010 is 150,151 Euro, including 120,681 Euro for the implementation of the project MOL – 503837-0005116 "Civil Society Against Corruption" (composed of 107,231 Euro from Oxfam Novib and 13,450 from Soros Foundation in Moldova) and 29,470 Euro for the Auswärtiges Amt. - TI-Secretariat funded project "ALAC- Moldova (Advocacy and Legal

advice Centre)..

TI-Moldova
Project MOL 5-3837-0005116
Budget and work plan 2010

Activity	I Qr	II Qr	III Qr	IV Qr	Type of expenditure	EUR
1. Strengthen the ability of civil society to withstand corruption					TOTAL	43,780
1.1 Ensuring legal assistance to the citizens that face corruption: hot-line, visiting centre	X	X	X	X	Local consultants Maintaining toll free hotline (0-800-10 000) Marketing (producing and advertising video- and audio spots, conducting audio- and video-programmes, producing and disseminating posters, leaflets)	16,800 2,400 1,600
1.2 Training of trainers, maintaining a permanent network of trainees that will conduct anti-corruption workshops in rural site			X	X	Local consultants (six part-time experts in legal anti-corruption framework, ethics in public and private sectors, tax related issues, public procurement, etc. mainly from TI-Moldova) Payments to 10 selected and subcontracted trainees in rural area Trainings of Trainees (Hotel, per diem, hospitalities for 20 people each training)	3,000 2,800 800
1.3 Maintaining the web-site	X	X	X	X	Local consultant (IT person) Hosting of the site, internet services	3,000 1,280
1.4 Editing and disseminating the monthly Informational Bulletin of TI-Moldova	X	X	X	X	Local consultant Printing Dissemination costs (mailing and subcontracting disseminators in 16 regions)	2,500 2,400 2,400

1.5 Broadcasting TV and radio anti-corruption programs, radio and video spots	X	X	X	X	Subcontractors	2,400
1.6 Confectioning and disseminating promotional materials with an anti-corruption message (T-shirts, posters, calendars, satirical magazines)	X	X	X	X	Subcontractors	2,400
2. Strengthening the capacities of public institutions to collaborate with citizens in corruption preventing matters.					TOTAL	28,190
2.1 Participating of TI-Moldova in the work of the Group for monitoring the implementation of the National Strategy for Preventing and Fighting Corruption; Writing comments on the work of the group	X	X	X	X	Local consultants	3,840
2.2 Writing comments on draft laws and other normative acts related to preventing and combating corruption	X	X	X	X	Local consultants	4,100
2.3 Conducting a study of petition system in public institutions Editing and printing the results in a brochure	X	X			Local consultants Editing and printing (1000 copies in Romanian and 300 copies in English)	8,000
2.4 Conducting a study of perception of conflict of interests in public institutions	X	X			Local consultant Subcontractor Editing and printing (1000 copies in Romanian)	4000 1450
2.5 Conducting regular workshops for the central and local public administration			X	X	Local consultants	2,000
2.6 Monitoring the implementation of the decisions of the Chamber of Accounts	X	X	X	X	Local consultant	4800
3. Investigative journalists increased their capacities to conduct ethical investigations related to corruption					TOTAL	8,080
3.1 Conducting annual contests for the best article about corruption			X		Local consultants Premiums for three winners each year (I place 200 USD after taxes, II place - 150 USD, II place - 100 USD)	800 800

					after taxes)	
					Reception at the nomination of winners for around 50 people	480
3.2 Printing the annual editions of “Journalists against Corruption” with the articles presented for the contest				X	Editing, printing the book (700 copies)	2,000
3.3 Participation in international conferences, trainings, regional and yearly meetings of TI			X	X	Travel costs	4,000
Management					TOTAL	31,521
					Telephone	1,000
					Rent of office	10,000
					Miscellaneous expenditures -Internet, telecom, paper, cartridges	2,400
					Equipment	1,121
Director and bookkeeper						17,000
Audits (for 2009 and 2010)						3,200
Unforeseen expenditures						6,000
GRAND TOTAL						120,771

All payments to personnel include personal income taxes, Social Fund contributions and health insurance which comprise approximately 43% of the total.

TOTAL 120,771 of them 80,000 EUR - funds from Oxfam Novib according to the contract; 27,500 EUR - funds saved from the budget in in 2009, 13,450 EUR - funds from Soros Foundation that agreed to co-fund two activities of the project made in yellow)

III. Objectives for the future

In 2010, TI-Moldova will continue conducting its usual activities aiming at supporting the state institutions in elaborating and implementing anti-corruption policies, including the National Anticorruption Strategy, providing expertise of legislation, organizing workshops; conducting an extensive public awareness campaign on the threat of corruption for the political, economic, and democratic development of the country and supporting investigative journalism.

As a specialized think tank, TI-Moldova will conduct in 2010 two studies: a study of perception of conflict of interests and a study of the petition system in 15 central public institutions. To ensure the results of the study will be used and the proposals – implemented by the public institutions, TI-

Moldova came to an agreement with the Working Group for Monitoring the Implementation of the National Anticorruption Strategy that the results of the studies will be presented in one of the meeting of the Working Group, in the 15 studies public institutions. The conclusions of the study will also be included into the National Report on the implementation of the National Anticorruption Strategy for 2010.

Besides its traditional activities, TI-Moldova would like to have a professional contribution to the process of monitoring the implementation of anti-corruption policies in all three branches of power in the country. The results of monitoring of the implementation of anticorruption policies would help TI-Moldova provide information to international organisations/bodies (CoE, IMF, WB) that could increase their pressure on the three branches of power in Moldova to reduce corruption. TI-Moldova will also advocate for improving the corruption preventing policies as a member of the Working Group for monitoring the implementation of the National Anticorruption Strategy and the National Council for Participation of the Prime-Minister of the country.

V. Lessons learned, problems faced

Until April 2009, the relationship between the Government of Moldova and TI-Moldova had an official character, where TI-Moldova, as a watch-dog agency had a distant position, keeping a constructive dialogue with the state institutions. However, after the Parliamentary elections on April 5th, the communist Government adopted a hostile position towards TI-Moldova and other 15 NGOs active in human rights. While reflecting the aftermath of the disputed April 2009 Parliamentary elections in Moldova, the key European and international institutions expressed their concern about a range of human rights violations giving rise to a crisis of public confidence, including but not limited to torture and suppression of independent media. The office of TI-Moldova was audited by the Fiscal Inspectorate concerning its eventual involvement in funding of political parties, which did not lead to any proves of law infringements. The Ministry of Justice required a written explanation on the measures taken by TI-Moldova to ensure public order during the violent events of April 7th, although TI-Moldova is not a law enforcement institution. The concerns of TI-Moldova rose once the Ministry of Internal Affairs delegated its staff to verify the alarm system of TI-Moldova on a regular basis (making unscheduled visits). The attitude of the Government endangered the timely implementation of several TI-Moldova activities. Thus, the author of the study on corruption in the energy sector was close to refuse to participate in the project due to the hostile environment around TI-Moldova.

Nevertheless, the repeated Parliamentary elections on July 29th, 2009 resulted in a majority of seats for the democratic Alliance for European Integration, which shows willingness to promote transparency in the decision-making process and collaborate with civil society. Thus, a supportive attitude assumed by the new Government will allow TI-Moldova to reach its objectives for 2010. However, due to the fact that the election of the President of the country by the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova failed, repeated Parliamentary elections will apparently take place in the summer of 2010.

If the Parliament, and consequently, the Government formed after the repeated 2010 elections will prove their willingness to collaborate with civil society, TI-Moldova will collaborate by providing its outputs (comments on draft laws, trainings, results of monitoring) straight to the public institutions.

If the after-elections public institutions will be hostile in their attitudes to civil society, TI-Moldova will promote its outputs and advocate for changes through such international organizations as WB, IMF, CoE, the Working Group for Monitoring the Implementation of the National Anticorruption Strategy, where the executive Director of TI-Moldova is the vice Chair, as well as mass-media.

V. Comments from the counterpart progress report

The contribution of Oxfam Novib constitutes the main part of the funds of TI-Moldova. Since Oxfam Novib is pooling out of the region, one of the main tasks for 2010 will be raising funds and ensuring durability of the organization. In order to diversify the sources of funding and extend its activities, TI-Moldova applied for funds to DFID, Soros Foundation in Moldova, the Embassy and the U.S. Embassy in Moldova. Since on the conditions of Oxfam Novib was that TI-Moldova would find a co-founder to fulfil its plan for 2010, TI-Moldova applied and received support in the amount of 15,000 Euro from the Soros Foundation in Moldova. In 2010, TI-Moldova will continue receiving funds for the implementation of the project “ALAC- Moldova” and supporting the work of the hot-line of TI-Moldova.

TI-Moldova is planning for the future three years to concentrate its work in enlarging its capacity in monitoring anticorruption policies in the three fields of power: executive, legislative and judiciary system.

VI. Conclusions from the counterpart progress report

As a whole, with the exception of the study of corruption and criminality, the entire work plan of TI-Moldova in 2009 has been implemented and approved by the Board of Transparency International - Moldova. With the permission of Oxfam Novib, the funds for the study of corruption and criminality were transferred in the budget for 2010. Additionally to the work plan of the project, a number of activities were conducted. Among them was conducting a study of the implementation of the decisions of the Chamber of Accounts, a survey of the quality of services provided by the Chamber of Accounts; organizing thee exhibitions of anticorruption caricatures, organizing a contest of essays for youth and training the staff of TI-Moldova. The work plan and the budget for 2010 have also been adopted by the Board of TI-Moldova.

Executive Director of TI-Moldova

Lilia Carasciuc