



# GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

**DISPOSITION no. 158-d**

**of November 3rd 2023**

**Chişinău**

**On the approval of priority areas and commitments for open government  
for 2023-2025**

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In order to ensure transparent, accountable and efficient public administration, by improving decision-making, participatory processes and dialogue with civil society, as well as trough developing capacities and competences for the application of open government principles in public authorities, the Government **ORDERS**:

1. To approve the Open Government Action Plan for 2023 – 2025 (Annex).
2. Ministries and other responsible public authorities will ensure, according to their competences, the implementation of the actions included in the Action Plan.
3. The implementation of the actions will be financed by the financial means of the public authorities/institutions involved, approved in the state budget, as well as from other legal sources.
4. The monitoring of the implementation of the Action Plan will be entrusted to the State Chancellery and the Open Government Steering Committee.
5. This Disposition enters into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Moldova.

**Prime Minister**

**DORIN RECEAN**

**OPEN GOVERNMENT ACTION PLAN 2023-2025****Chapter I. ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED TO STRENGTHEN OPEN GOVERNMENT IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA**

1. The State Chancellery, according to the areas of competence assigned by the Government, is the authority responsible for coordinating open government activities in the Republic of Moldova.

2. In order to strengthen open governance in the Republic of Moldova, the State Chancellery has relaunched the work of the Open Government Steering Committee, which was initially created on 13 April 2018, and which, being a forum of stakeholders on OGP issues, serves as a permanent platform for dialogue between public authorities and civil society on Open Government topics. The re-launch of the Committee's work is a firm commitment by the Government to involve civil society in the implementation of reforms on the Open Government agenda and the further implementation of the commitments assumed, as well as the identification of new commitments in line with the Government's agenda.

3. Pursuant to the provisions of the Order of the Secretary General of the Government No. 53 of 27 April 2023 on establishing the Open Government Steering Committee (hereinafter - the Committee), the Committee was established in a new composition, consisting of 10 members and vested with more extensive functions. Public authorities, members of the Committee, were selected according to the areas of competence involved in the development of the areas of open government. For the selection of Committee members from civil society, according to the pre-established criteria, the nomination support of the Eastern Partnership Civil Society Forum National Platform was requested.

3.1. The Committee is a consultative structure, without legal personality, whose role is to coordinate the implementation of actions aimed at achieving the goals of Open Government Partnership in the Republic of Moldova.

3.2. The Committee's tasks include coordinating the process of drafting the Plan, monitoring its implementation and evaluation. The Committee consists of 10 core members and 10 alternate members from the public administration

authorities and civil society organisations. The central public authorities/institutions represented in the Committee are: State Chancellery, Ministry of Economic Development and Digitization, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Finance and e-Government Agency. Representation of public authorities/institutions is provided at the level of Secretary of State/Leader. There are five representatives from the civil society, including 1 member from the previous composition of the Committee and 1 member nominated by the Congress of Local Authorities of Moldova.

3.3. For the 2023 - 2025 mandate, members from civil society organisations have been nominated by the Eastern Partnership Civil Society Forum National Platform, according to the following criteria:

- a) demonstrated experience in implementing projects, initiatives in the field of open government as well as experience in promoting the principles and values of open government;
- b) demonstrated capacity to collect and represent the interests of the civil society community in the context of cooperation with public administration authorities or in other fora;
- (c) demonstrated experience in working with public authorities;
- d) proven recognition as a relevant actor in civil society, at national or local level;
- (e) very good knowledge of, spoken and written, English, to be able to participate in the regional and global activities of the Partnership for Exchange of Experience, Practice and Representation;
- f) not to engage in or promote hate speech.

3.4. In accordance with Resolution No. 1 of 18 May 2023 of the Committee, the co-chairman of the Committee on behalf of the central public authorities shall be the State Secretary of the State Chancellery. The representative of the Institute for Development and Social Initiatives (IDIS) “Viitorul” is appointed as co-chairman of the Committee on behalf of civil society.

3.5. In line with the principle of implementing the OGP commitments through a sound institutional framework, the Committee has the role to comment on the commitments proposed by representatives of authorities and by the civil society; to facilitate dialogue among the ministries and/or government agencies responsible for implementing the proposed commitments and representatives of civil society, business or academic environment, as well as other stakeholders, in order to facilitate a real process of co-creation and endorsement of the Plan. The

Committee contributes to the coordination of the implementation of the actions related to the Open Government Partnership through activities such as: formulating proposals to improve the implementation of the Plan, identifying bottlenecks in the implementation process and proposing solutions to them, attracting technical assistance and resources and participating in its monitoring and evaluation.

3.6. The Directorate for Human Rights and Cooperation with Civil Society under the State Chancellery, as the Secretariat of the Committee, shall assist the Committee in coordinating the activities of the Open Government Partnership and in the process of drafting and monitoring the implementation of the plans. The Secretary of the Committee shall be appointed from the said subdivision.

## **Chapter II. PRIORITY AREAS COVERED BY THE COMMITMENTS**

1. Following the results of the public consultations held in the process of setting the open government priorities and commitments, the members of the Open Government Steering Committee approved 5 priority areas of commitments included in the 5th Open Government Action Plan for 2023-2025:

- 1.1 Access to information of public interest;
- 1.2 Open government institutions;
- 1.3 Open budgets;
- 1.4 Public procurement;
- 1.5 Capacity and skills development, being mainstreamed into commitments in other areas;

### Chapter III. COMMITMENTS OF THE OPEN GOVERNMENT ACTION PLAN FOR 2023-2025

1. Name of the commitment: **Preparation and monitoring of the implementation of Law No. 148/2023 on access to information of public interest (in force since January 2024).**

1.1. Scope of the commitment: <b>Access to information of public interest</b>		
1.2. Duration of the commitment: 2023-2025		
1.3. Responsible institution: <b>State Chancellery</b>		
1.4 Partners:	Public authorities	Ministry of Justice, other central public authorities, local public authorities, development partners
	Civil society	
	Development partners	EU Delegation in the framework of the EU-funded project “Support for structured policy dialogue, coordination of the implementation of the Association Agreement and enhancement of the legal approximation process” for the Republic of Moldova” (EU-Moldova Association Project) Project “Strengthening dialogue and open and ethical local government in the Republic of Moldova”, implemented by the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe
1.5 Problem description:		<p>The Transparency International report on the implementation of the Open Government Action Plan 2018-2020 has elucidated a number of constraints and shortcomings regarding access to information of public interest at the level of central and local public authorities, state-run enterprises, etc.</p> <p>In this context, recommendations for the next Open Government Action Plan were submitted:</p> <p>a) Ensuring that central public authorities comply with the requirements for web pages, in particular drafting/updating internal regulations on placing information on web pages; placing mandatory information on web pages; ensuring the visibility of the sections for submitting petitions and receiving citizens in audience.</p> <p>b) Preventing the secrecy of public information in the normative acts issued by LPAs, including by training of local elected officials and LPA employees on subjects related to access to information and transparency in decision-making,</p>

	<p>and monitoring by the Territorial Offices of the SC of any possible violations.</p> <p>c) Ensuring compliance by state-run enterprises with information disclosure requirements: development of enterprise websites, by including a visible Disclosure of Information section; transparency of the work of Boards of Directors; placement by founders on their websites of mandatory information on the work of the administered enterprises.</p> <p>d) Inclusion in the Open Government Action Plan of new commitments relevant to the field, e.g. extending Open Government to the local level.</p> <p>Although Law 982/2000 on access to information has been amended several times over the years, there is evidence that this normative act is conceptually outdated and does not meet international regulations and standards on access to official documents. More seriously, Law 982/2000 contains gaps and loopholes that do not ensure effective respect for the constitutional right of access to information.</p> <p>According to the report “Access to information index: measuring transparency of public institutions in the Republic of Moldova” - prepared by Freedom House - the legislative framework in the field of access to information (Pillar I) was rated with a total score of 55% (22 points out of 40 possible). Such a low assessment of the quality of the provisions of Law 982/2000 was due to the outdated and incomplete nature of the law, as well as to the fact that they did not fit organically into the contemporary legislative and infra-legislative framework. In particular, the following regulatory shortcomings were noted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- inconsistent notions, concepts and wording in relation to the Administrative Code;</li> <li>- restrictive regulations regarding the persons entitled to request official information;</li> <li>- limited number of subjects constituting information providers;</li> <li>- ambiguity and lack of clarity of the legitimate</li> </ul>
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	<p>grounds for limiting access to official information, which has led to erroneous and abusive interpretations;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insufficient regulations on proactive transparency - the catalogue of information to be disseminated <i>ex officio</i> is very limited and broadly described;</li> <li>- excessive and unjustified formalities on how to request and communicate official information, which do not take account of developments in information technology;</li> <li>- incomplete regulations as regards the payments for the provision of information, which gives providers the possibility to impose unjustified and unreasonable charges;</li> <li>- the lack of special provisions on how to examine and settle court cases on challenging infringements of the law, which does not ensure the urgency, efficiency and flexibility of judicial processes;</li> <li>- lack of an efficient mechanism to sanction and to hold information providers accountable for breaches of the legal provisions.</li> </ul>
1.6 Description of the commitment:	
a) what the commitment entails	<p>With the adoption of Law No 148/2023 on access to information of public interest, one of the commitments in the Open Government Action Plan 2023-2025 focuses on preparing the implementation of the provisions of the Law and its monitoring.</p> <p>Law No 148/2023 shall enter into force in January 2024 and in order to ensure its proper implementation, a series of measures shall be taken that will increase: citizens' awareness of the possibilities of exercising the right of access to information of public interest; the level of training of institutions and public servants in ensuring the right of access to information, in accordance with the provisions of the new law.</p> <p>The new law emphasises the proactive transparency obligations of providers of information of public interest, providing an extensive catalogue of information to be published on their official websites. The procedure for access to information on request has been simplified, with clearer rules on the forms of access to information and rules on the imposition</p>



	<p>of taxes. In addition, the new Law provides for a mechanism for monitoring its implementation, obliging information providers to register requests in a separate register. The aggregated data collected shall be collected and published by the State Chancellery, responsible for monitoring the implementation of the law.</p> <p>Comprehensive actions to inform citizens and all stakeholders on how to exercise their right of access to information of public interest. Aligning information providers and their officials to the requirements of the new law, increasing their accountability towards those requesting access to information.</p> <p>Monitoring the pro-active transparency of information providers (publication on websites of information of public interest, as required by the Law).</p> <p>Establishing mechanisms for monitoring and reporting activities for ensuring access to information of public interest.</p>		
b) what are the expected results	<p>Implementation of information campaigns.</p> <p>Development of training courses for officials.</p> <p>Adjustment of the official websites of central and local public authorities in line with the requirements of proactive transparency of information of public interest.</p> <p>Registering requests for the release of information of public interest in a separate register, according to the manner and model established by the Government.</p> <p>Increasing the accountability of central and local public authorities in the process of ensuring the right of access to information.</p>		
c) major objective	<p>Ensuring the exercise and defence of the applicant's right of access to information of public interest.</p> <p>Establishing the national mechanism for the monitoring and evaluation of ensuring the right of access to information of public interest.</p>		
1.7 Activities	Responsible PA/Partner	Duration of action	Indicator
1.7.1 Ensuring uniform regulatory rules for proactive transparency and monitoring	State Chancellery, information providers	2024	

of the publication of information of public interest on official websites of information providers:			
1.7.1.1 Drafting and approval of the Government Decision on the official web pages of public authorities on the Internet network, in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 148/2023 on access to information of public interest	Ministry of Economic Development and Digitisation, State Chancellery	2023	GD approved
1.7.1.2 Approval of the standard model (template) and graphic style (design) of the official websites of ministries, other central administrative authorities, as well as public institutions in which they have the capacity of founders and autonomous administrative authorities on the Internet network	State Chancellery	2024	Standard model
1.7.1.3 Monitoring the implementation by public authorities of the provisions of the Government Decision on official websites of public authorities on the Internet network	State Chancellery	2025	Informative Note published
1.7.1.4 Creation of the database of providers of information of public interest	State Chancellery	2023	Database operational
1.7.1.5 Placement on the official Government website of references to the official websites of ministries and other administrative authorities subordinate to the Government	State Chancellery	2024	100% references placed on the official Government website
1.7.2 Development of the model of the register of	Ministry of Justice	2023	GD approved

requests for the release of information of public interest. Establishment of the registration of requests for the release of information of public interest.			
1.7.3 Collection of questions on practical aspects of applying the provisions of Law No 148/2023 (central and local public authorities and institutions, justice authorities, citizens, etc.).	State Chancellery	2023	Call for collection of questions conducted, including on the particip.gov.md platform  Number of authorities contacted - 80% of information providers
1.7.4 Drafting of the Manual for the application of Law No 148/2023	Project EU-Moldova Association	2023	Manual developed
1.7.5 Holding of the public event dedicated to the entry into force of Law No. 148/2023 and dissemination of information on accessing the Manual for the application of the law	State Chancellery, EU-Moldova Association Project	2024	Event conducted  Number of participants to the event
1.7.6. Training of officials responsible for ensuring access to information in central and local authorities on the application of the new rules on access to information of public interest	State Chancellery, Institute of Public Administration, Civil Society Organisations, EU-Moldova Association Project	2023-2024	4 training sessions conducted for 80 civil servants from central public authorities and justice sector employees
1.7.7 Updating the online training course for civil servants with the topic	Institute of Public Administration, EU-Moldova Association	2024-2025	Minimum 200 officials trained online

“Providing access to information of public interest” (adjusted to the provisions of the new law) and placing it on the MLearn platform	Project		annually
1.7.8 Developing the mechanism for requesting and receiving the information needed for preparing the Annual Report, from information providers.	State Chancellery	2023-2024	Functional mechanism by category of information providers
1.7.9 Assess the appropriateness of creating an AIS Register of requests for access to information, for all authorities subject to reporting.	State Chancellery, P.I. E-Governance Agency	2023-2024	Assessment conducted  Where appropriate, identifying resources for development of AIS
1.7.10 Development and publication by the State Chancellery, on its official webpage, of the report on the examination and resolution of requests for the release of information of public interest by public authorities.	State Chancellery	2025	Report prepared and published  Data collected from 100% of authorities subject to reporting
1.7.11 Awareness raising campaign, at local level, for citizens, for informing on their rights regarding access to information, responsibilities and the importance of active involvement at local level.	Congress of Local Authorities from Moldova, State Chancellery, Partners	2024-2025	
1.8 Other relevant information			
1.9 Commitment budget, by	State budget, within the allocated budget - 129		

identified funding sources	thousand Lei External financial means - 2.1 million Lei
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2. Name of the commitment: **Improvement of mechanisms to ensure transparency, participation and consultation of civil society in the decision-making process.**

2.1 Scope of the commitment: <b>Open government institutions</b>		
2.2 Duration of the commitment: <b>2023-2025</b>		
2.3 Responsible institution: <b>State Chancellery</b>		
2.4 Partners	Public authorities	Central and local public authorities
	Civil society	A.O. "IDIS Viitorul"
	Development partner	Project "Strengthening dialogue and open and ethical local government in the Republic of Moldova", implemented by the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe
2.5 Problem description		<p>According to the Report on ensuring transparency of the decision-making process in the CPA, for 2022, in order to comply with the requirements of decision-making transparency, 579 announcements on the initiation of the decision drafting, 2 announcements on the withdrawal of projects from the drafting process, 566 announcements on the organisation of public consultations were published. Interventions with objections and proposals were registered for 339 drafts, 460 draft decisions were adopted.</p> <p>The rate of publication of notices initiating the preparation of decisions compared to adopted decisions was 80%. The rate of public consultations conducted on initiated drafts was also established at around 80%. Following the public consultations, the authorities published their results at a rate of 59%.</p> <p>The reporting of the number of public consultations for which certain results were published, to the number of decisions adopted shows an average rate of 74%, while for some acts repeated public consultations were held and for some no consultations were held.</p> <p>During 2022, the Government subordinated authorities received around 2054</p>

	<p>recommendations on the draft normative acts prepared.</p> <p>The average rate of examination and acceptance of the proposals received in the public consultations was around 57.1%, in the reference year.</p> <p>During the reporting period, draft Government decisions were publicly consulted at a rate of 78% , draft laws - 72% and draft RM presidential decrees - 50%.</p> <p>During 2022, around 335 public debates were organised, with the participation of about 1167 stakeholders, and around 968 participants met in 146 working groups.</p> <p>Some issues related to transparency in decision-making were also mentioned in the Transparency International report on the implementation of the Open Government Action Plan (OGAP) for 2019-2020.</p>
2.6 Description of the commitment:	
a) what the commitment entails	<p>On 28 June 2023 by amending the Government Decision No. 967/2016 on the mechanism for public consultation with civil society in the decision-making process, the Regulation on the organisation of the activity of the permanent consultative platform within the central public authority was approved.</p> <p>In fact, the permanent consultative platforms within the central public authorities are to be that space for dialogue where draft decisions/regulatory acts and policy documents with an impact of public interest will be discussed, and in which representatives of civil society, the academic environment, social partners and other interested parties will be able to participate. Stakeholders' contributions, consulted within the platforms, will be included in the Summary of objections and proposals which is part of the legislative act file submitted to the Government for approval.</p> <p>By correctly organising the activity of the CPA consultative platforms, it will be possible to</p>

	<p>improve the transparency, responsibility and participation of civil society in the decision-making process</p> <p>To conduct a complex of actions, from needs assessment to monitoring the implementation of the best and most effective mechanisms, procedures and practices to ensure transparency in decision-making.</p> <p>Ensuring the effective functioning of the Permanent Consultative Platforms within the specialised central public authorities, in accordance with GD No 967/2016, as subsequently amended.</p> <p>Thus, coordinated interventions on the following dimensions are proposed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- assessment of the regulatory framework and existing instruments for civil society participation in the decision-making process of the authorities at different levels;</li> <li>- ensuring the work of the permanent consultative platforms of the CPA through which dialogue between public institutions and civil society and citizen participation in the act of government will be conducted;</li> <li>- ensuring that civil society's views on draft decisions are examined and the results of consultations are published;</li> <li>- the compliance by the authorities of all the stages of transparency in the decision-making process..</li> </ul>
b) what are the expected results	<p>Publication rate for notices of initiation of normative acts - 90%</p> <p>Rate of public consultation of draft normative acts - 90%</p> <p>Rate of public consultations regarding normative acts adopted by central public authorities: 95%</p> <p>Publication of the results of public consultations (summary of proposals and objections to the draft decision) - 100%</p> <p>Share of comments and proposals received via the particip.gov.md portal in the total number of</p>

	<p>accesses - 20% (from 0.7% currently)  Response rate to comments on particip.gov.md - not less than 90%.  Rate of publication of notices on withdrawal of projects from the drafting process - 100%;  Functioning of permanent consultative platforms in all ministries.</p>		
c) major objective	<p>Ensuring, at all stages of the decision-making process, the information of society, the dialogue with its representatives, the broad participation of stakeholders, as well as the mutual responsibility and trust in this partnership.</p>		
2.7 Activities	Responsible PA/Partner	Duration of action	Indicator
2.7.1. Conducting a study to assess the regulatory framework on transparency in the decision-making process	State Chancellery, Development Partner	2024	Study conducted
2.7.2. Assessing the effectiveness of existing digital solutions, tools, mechanisms and public consultation platforms.	State Chancellery, Development Partner	2024	Assessment conducted
2.7.3. Consultation with civil society organisations on study results and recommendations	State Chancellery	2024	Consultation event held
2.7.4. Amendment of the existing regulatory framework on transparency in decision-making process following the evaluations conducted	State Chancellery	2025	Normative act approved
2.7.5. Activities to promote and increase the attractiveness and level of use by central and local public authorities and civil society of the online public consultation platform particip.gov.md.	State Chancellery, Congress of Local Authorities from Moldova, Civil Society Organisations, Development Partners	2024-2025	4 promotion activities completed
2.7.6. Consultation with civil society organisations on	State Chancellery	2024	Consultation event held



options and proposals for improving the online public consultation platform particip.gov.md			
2.7.7. Development of the functionality of the online public consultation platform particip.gov.md, according to the identified needs (ensuring the integration of all stages of legislation, as well as specific aspects of ensuring transparency, consultation and monitoring of the platform's activity).	State Chancellery, Development Partners	2024	Improved particip.gov.md platform
2.7.8. Mapping and organisation of the activity of permanent consultative platforms in central public authorities according to the provisions of GD No 967/2016	State Chancellery, Central Public Authorities	2023	Assessment conducted of Process of creating platforms initiated
2.7.9. Workshops with the persons designated in the central public authorities for the organisation, monitoring and reporting of the activity of the permanent consultative platforms of authorities	State Chancellery, Central Public Authorities, Development Partners, Civil Society Organisations	2023-2024	4 workshops held 20 participating CPAs/ workshop
2.7.10. Establishing and ensuring the activity of a permanent mechanism for dialogue between central public authorities on the functioning of permanent consultative platforms	State Chancellery, Central Public Authorities, Development Partners, Civil Society Organisations	2023-2025	Inter-institutional group established and operational
2.7.11. Development of guidelines to ensure the functionality of the permanent consultative platforms of central authorities	State Chancellery, Central Public Authorities	2024	Guide developed, disseminated and published on the official websites of the

			authorities
2.7.12. Establishing the operating indicators for the permanent consultative platforms of the central public authorities and monitoring the efficiency of their activity	State Chancellery, Central Public Authorities	2023-2025	Annual report prepared and published
2.7.13. Workshops with local public authorities on decision-making transparency and citizen involvement in the process of decision-making at local level	Congress of Local Authorities from Moldova, State Chancellery, Partners	2024-2025	4 workshops held
2.7.14. Training of local public authorities officials on open government	A.O. IDIS Viitorul	2024-2025	4 trainings conducted Number of officials trained - 120
2.8 Other relevant information			
2.9 Commitment budget, by identified funding sources	State budget, within the allocated budget - 246 thousand Lei External financial means - 1.16 million Lei		

### 3. Name of the commitment: **Digitization of correctional services and adoption of decisions based on data and analyses**

3.1 Scope of the commitment: <b>Open government institutions</b>		
3.2 Duration of the commitment: <b>2024-2025</b>		
3.3 Responsible institution: <b>Ministry of Justice</b>		
3.4 Partners	Public authorities	Ministry of Internal Affairs National Bureau of Statistics Electronic Governance Agency
	Civil society	A.O. Promo-LEX, Association for Participatory Criminal Justice (APCJ)
	External partners	UNDP Moldova INL Department of the US Embassy in the Republic of Moldova
3.5 Problem description:		<p>The aim of correctional services is to guarantee the safety of society through the rehabilitation and social reintegration of convicted persons. This goal can only be achieved if state intervention is efficient and convicted persons learn to be able to lead an independent and honest law-abiding life. Both the penitentiary system and the probation system work with people that pose various risks, and interventions should often be prompt, efficient and individualised.</p> <p>Currently, the National Administration of Penitentiaries (NAP), subordinated to the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) operates with the Register of detained, arrested and convicted persons (SIA RPRAC) imported from Estonia, in 2008, institutionalised in 2013. It is a database with the electronic records of prisoners. Currently, primary data is collected manually, by prison the employee/employees of the penitentiary institution, based on paper documents issued by state institutions in the field of justice. The proportion of time occupied for this activity is approximately 30% - 40% of the effort. In a penitentiary</p>

institution, for example, 132 paper Registers are filled in, containing information that have to also be entered into the database. A simple process such as granting a phone call requires the countersignature of the convicted person's application by at least 4 services (only in Rusca Penitentiary, applications are filed for 1000 signatures, every week, to ensure a right guaranteed by law).

After 10 years of operation, the SIA RPRAC requires updating/replacement. This database does not generate reports or statistical data that could be promptly used in interventions or analysed for the adoption of evidence-based policy. Thus, although the penitentiary system has the mission of correcting and resocialising convicts, the financial and human resources currently invested are used irrationally.

The National Probation Inspectorate (NPI) does not have its own information system. Processes, document flow and file management are paper-based. Probation counsellors enter data on probation subjects into the "Casper" information system belonging to the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Suggestions by the NPI on the creation of new filters or functions to enable the generation of statistical data have not been realised so far. The NPI, with a limited workforce of 325 employees, manages to date a number of approximately 9-10 thousand subjects. Currently, the exchange of documents with the courts is conducted through the postal service. The Chişinău Probation Office alone, which employs 45 staff (daily workload of approximately 1,600 files), has managed in 2022 over 10,825 incoming documents and 11,937 outgoing documents. In the absence of an information system or digital work tools, it is difficult to

	<p>raise the quality of probation services. The record and supervision of convicted persons prevails to the detriment of resocialization interventions.</p>
<p><b>3.6 Description of the commitment:</b></p>	
<p>(a) what the commitment entails</p>	<p>Recognising the importance of digital transformation to ensure effective, secure and transparent management in correctional systems, the commitment involves creating the enabling preconditions for the introduction of an electronic offender management system for penitentiaries and probation.</p> <p>The electronic offender management system can contribute to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Respect for human rights, prevention of abuses;</li> <li>(b) Streamlining the resources management and the speed of document processing;</li> <li>(c) Increasing citizens' confidence in justice by making correctional systems more transparent and accountable.</li> </ul> <p>Thus the actions in this commitment are aligned with a project implemented by UNDP with funding from INL for the period 2024-2026.</p> <p>The object of efficient and modern administration of the justice sector is anchored in the Strategy on Ensuring the Independence and Integrity of the Justice Sector for 2022-2025 and the Action Plan for its implementation, approved by Law No 211/2021.</p>
<p>b) what are the expected results</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The level of digitization in justice increases from score 1 to score 2, according to World Bank estimates (where score 5 assumes the use of artificial intelligence in the institution)</li> <li>2. Reducing the time dedicated to entering of primary data in penitentiaries, from 30% to</li> </ol>

	<p>20%, by the end of 2025.</p> <p>3. Number of paper registers in penitentiaries reduced by half, by the end of 2025.</p> <p>4. Report on analysis and re-engineering of probation processes, by the end of 2024.</p> <p>5. Matrix with indicators for performance monitoring and evaluation in the prison system (KPIs) approved.</p>	
c) major objective	Digital transformation of correctional systems for better government of these institutions and respect for human rights.	
3.7 Activities	Responsible PA/Partner	Duration of action
3.7.1. Mapping of registers, identification of those to be repealed with duplicate information.	Ministry of Justice, National Administration of Penitentiaries and National Probation Inspectorate, in partnership with Promo-lex (on the dimension of torture prevention)	2024
3.7.2. Mapping processes in NAP and NPI, prioritizing those that can be automated.	Ministry of Justice, National Administration of Penitentiaries and National Probation Inspectorate in partnership with the Association for Participatory Criminal Justice (for probation)	2024
3.7.3. Defining outcome indicators for performance evaluation in penitentiaries and probation.	Ministry of Justice, National Administration of Penitentiaries and National Probation Inspectorate in partnership with the National Bureau of Statistics	2024
3.7.4. Defining the information that should be interoperable with the police, the Prosecutor's Office, the courts.	Ministry of Justice with subordinate entities: NAP, NPI ACA, LIRA in partnership with the Ministry of Internal Affairs, General Prosecutor's Office, etc.	2024
3.7.5. Designing a mechanism for automated reporting of cases of violence, injuries, suicide attempts, deaths and suicides to the Prosecutor's Office.	Ministry of Justice and National Administration of Penitentiaries in partnership with the General Prosecutor's Office and the A.O. Promo-LEX.	2024
3.7.6. Evaluation of work processes in probation and	Ministry of Justice and National Probation Inspectorate in	2024

development of a business analysis report.	partnership with the Association for Participatory Criminal Justice	
3.8 Other relevant information		
3.9 Commitment budget, by identified funding sources	External financial means - 4.6 million Lei	

4. Name of the commitment: **Transparency of the reporting and evaluation mechanism regarding the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC)**

4.1 Scope of the commitment: <b>Open government institutions</b>		
4.2 Duration of the commitment: <b>Permanent</b>		
4.3 Responsible institutions		<b>National Anticorruption Centre Ministry of Justice General Prosecutor's Office</b>
4.4 Partners	Public authorities	Reporting institutions based on the convention, development partners (UNODC), civil society (especially Transparency International Moldova, UNCAC Coalition).
	Civil society	
4.5 Problem description		<p>The transparency of the UNCAC implementation assessment mechanism is an ongoing process, which requires the involvement of public authorities, civil society, as well as development partners alike. A transparent and inclusive process is essential to ensure a strong evaluation mechanism, thus strengthening the implementation of UNCAC.</p> <p>Most countries have completed their country reviews for the first review cycle. Considerable reporting delays have been recorded in this one. Moreover, the second review cycle experienced even more serious delays, leading to the extension of the duration of the second review cycle by another three years, to June 2024. Delays occur at each review stage, extending the average review period to 32 months, instead of 6 months.</p> <p>UNCAC recognises the important role of non-governmental organisations in efforts to</p>

	<p>prevent corruption. Article 13 of the Convention requires States Parties to promote the active participation of individuals and groups outside the public sector, such as civil society, NGOs and community-based organisations, in the fight against corruption and to raise public awareness of the existence, causes, seriousness and threat posed by corruption.</p> <p>Therefore, undertaking a commitment to ensuring transparency of the evaluation process, accessibility and quality of reports, and consultation of civil society will contribute to the opening of institutions to citizens</p>
4.6 Description of the commitment:	
a) what the commitment entails	<p>The commitment involves compliance with six basic transparency principles<sup>1</sup>:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Publishing and updating information on the review cycles for the Republic of Moldova;</li> <li>2. Publishing and updating information on the institution coordinating the evaluation of UNCAC implementation (focal point);</li> <li>3. Public announcement of the completion of the review cycle with indication of the page where the report is published;</li> <li>4. Prompt online posting of self-evaluation reports and the full country report in one of the UN languages together with the executive summary in the local language;</li> <li>5. Organising briefings and public debates on the findings of the report;</li> <li>6. Publicly supporting the participation of civil society observers in UNCAC subsidiary bodies.</li> </ol>
b) what are the expected results	- Increasing the level of transparency and involvement of civil society in the reporting processes and evaluation mechanisms for

<sup>1</sup> <https://uncaccoalition.org/uncac-review/transparency-pledge/>



	UNCAC implementation;  Increasing the degree of implementation of the provisions of the UNCAC Convention through transparency of the reporting process and evaluation of the implementation level.		
c) major objective	The main objective is to promptly inform society and stakeholders as regards the Republic of Moldova's progress in implementing the UNCAC. In the long term, achieving this commitment will have the effect of increasing the quality of reporting and raising the effectiveness of UNCAC implementation.		
4.7 Activities	Responsible PA/Partner	Deadline	Indicator
4.7.1. Signing of the joint declaration (transparency plea) by COSP10 Conference	The Government National Anticorruption Centre	November 2023	Declaration signed
4.7.2. Publication of country reports	National Anticorruption Centre	After completion of the evaluation cycle	Evaluation report published
4.7.3. Publishing/updating the information on the institution coordinating the evaluation of UNCAC implementation.	National Anticorruption Centre	Permanent	Information updated
4.7.4. Coordinating draft self-evaluation reports with the civil society.	National Anticorruption Centre	During the course of the evaluation cycle	Coordination mechanism operational
4.7.5. Publication of alternative evaluation reports.	National Anticorruption Centre, Ministry of Justice	Depending on the completion of the evaluation cycle	Alternative reports published on the official NAC website

4.7.6. Encouraging civil society participation in all stages of the UNCAC implementation evaluation process.	National Anticorruption Centre, Ministry of Justice	Permanent	Mechanisms for cooperating with civil society established
4.8 Other relevant information			
4.9 Commitment budget, by identified funding sources	State budget, within the allocated budget - 60 thousand Lei		

5. Name of the commitment: **Resilient Civil Society Organisations + Responsible Budgeting = Accelerated implementation of the Association Agenda between the European Union and the Republic of Moldova**

5.1 Scope of the commitment: <b>Open budgets</b>	
5.2 Duration of the commitment: <b>2023-2025</b>	
5.3 Responsible institution:	Expert-Group Independent Analytical Centre Institute for European Policy and Reform (IPRE) AO Institutum Virtutes Civilis (IVC) „Friedrich-Ebert” Foundation
5.4 Partners	Public authorities Civil society
5.5 Problem description	<p>Over the period 2014-2022, the dynamics of the relationship between civil society and public authorities fluctuated quite a lot. There have been periods when there has been an acceptable level of collaboration and cooperation, but there have also been periods of sometimes aggressive rhetoric from political actors towards civil society organisations. As a result, civil society representatives drew attention to the danger of restricting the work of civil society organisations, such as blocking access to public information. At the same time, the ex-post evaluation report of the Civil Society Development Strategy 2018-2020 found that the progress achieved was reduced for the generation of a dynamic, durable and sustainable civil society.</p> <p>Insufficient involvement of CSOs remains a significant challenge, both at national and, especially, at local level. The data recorded in recent years are uneven, with no sustainable increase in CSO involvement in public policy development, implementation and monitoring being observed. If, in 2019, there were 1319 contributions registered from the associative sector (CSOs, citizens, employers' associations and trade unions), then, in 2021,</p>

	<p>the indicator dropped to 603. Currently, data on the level of civil society participation at local level is not systematically generated and analysed. But the overall level of transparency at local level is low. For example, according to data from the EU Roadmap for Engagement with Civil Society in the Republic of Moldova for the period 2021-2027, in 2020, the level of transparency, at local level, was approximately 38%.</p> <p>Thus, the pace of implementation of actions contributing to the development of a dynamic and innovative civil society, both at national and local level, is to be accelerated.</p>
5.6 Description of the commitment:	
<p>a) what the commitment entails</p>	<p>For the implementation of the objectives of the commitment, the target group will be represented by 15 community CSOs in 5 development regions of the country: North, Centre, South, ATU Gagauzia which will benefit from capacity building trainings, and will receive grants to conduct budget monitoring and advocacy activities. Thus, an estimated 45 CSO members will be trained to obtain the necessary expertise and be able to engage constructively in budget processes: analysis of local and state budgets, monitoring of budget planning and execution, focusing mainly on budget monitoring in the context of the implementation of the Association Agreement, of the Agenda.</p> <p>The target group will be represented by the three CSO platforms: (i) The National Platform of the Eastern Partnership Civil Society Forum (ii) The EU-Moldova Civil Society Platform” and (iii) The EU-Moldova Internal Consultative Group for Trade and Sustainable Development, which will benefit from training and financial support. It is planned that approximately 75 CSOs who are active members of these platforms will benefit from training on management and organisational development, fundraising,</p>

	<p>financial reporting, advocacy and other important aspects for the sustainable development of CSOs. The financial support offered in the form of a grant will be oriented towards the creation of a joint secretariat of these three platforms.</p>
<p>b) what are the expected results</p>	<p>Improving capacities, ensuring resilience and increasing the participation of CSOs in the process of monitoring budgets and performing the function of advocacy, at the central and local level, with a priority focus on budget analysis in the context of the implementation of the AA and the accession process of the Republic of Moldova to the EU .</p> <p>Strengthening the capacities and increasing the degree of involvement of the members of the 3 platforms of the civil society, in order to act in a reinforced manner and support the implementation of the AA and the conditions related to the accession process of the Republic of Moldova to the EU.</p> <p>Monitoring the process for the planning of local budgets and the State Budget, including the financial resources received from development partners, with a special focus on local and regional infrastructure projects, social services, public services;</p> <p>Monitoring of expenditures from the State Budget for projects in: the justice sector and anti-corruption reform; employment policies; social services; energy efficiency and renewable energy; public services; and human rights, including gender equality.</p> <p>Participation in visibility and advocacy activities, at the local level;</p>
<p>c) major objective</p>	<p>Increasing and strengthening the capacities of civil society organisations to support the</p>

	implementation of the conditions related to the accession process of the Republic of Moldova to the EU and the agenda of the Association Agreement, at the national and local levels.	
5.7 Activities	Responsible PA/Development partners	Duration of action
5.7.1. Development of a training programme and, respectively, the training of CSOs benefiting from the project regarding budget monitoring, in order to increase their involvement in monitoring budget expenditures and in advocacy activities, at central and local levels;	Expert-Group Independent Analytical Centre Institute for European Policy and Reform (IPRE) AO Institutum Virtutes Civilis (IVC) „Friedrich-Ebert Foundation	2023-2025
5.7.2. Organising visibility and advocacy events on budget monitoring, at the local and central levels;	Expert-Group Independent Analytical Centre Institute for European Policy and Reform (IPRE) AO Institutum Virtutes Civilis (IVC) „Friedrich-Ebert Foundation	2023-2025
5.7.3. Creating a common secretariat for the three platforms of CSOs, which ensures that the members of the platforms act in a reinforced manner in terms of the implementation of the AA and Europeanization agenda;	Expert-Group Independent Analytical Centre Institute for European Policy and Reform (IPRE) AO Institutum Virtutes Civilis (IVC) „Friedrich-Ebert Foundation	2023-2025
5.7.4. Training the members of the 3 platforms of the CSO on the aspects related to the consolidation of governance and their competences in the context of the implementation of the AA	Expert-Group Independent Analytical Centre Institute for European Policy and Reform (IPRE)	2023-2025

and the Europeanization agenda;	AO Institutum Virtutes Civilis (IVC) „Friedrich-Ebert Foundation	
5.7.5. Launching and conducting a visibility and information campaign among CSOs regarding the importance of civic engagement in promoting AA and the Europeanization agenda;	Expert-Group Independent Analytical Centre Institute for European Policy and Reform (IPRE) AO Institutum Virtutes Civilis (IVC) „Friedrich-Ebert Foundation	2023-2025
5.7.6. Conducting an advocacy campaign at national and European level, with the aim of informing the national and international public with regards to the progress in carrying out the reforms on the Europeanization agenda;	Expert-Group Independent Analytical Centre Institute for European Policy and Reform (IPRE) AO Institutum Virtutes Civilis (IVC) „Friedrich-Ebert Foundation	2023- 2024
5.7.7. Drafting of the independent monitoring reports of budget expenditures	Expert-Group Independent Analytical Centre Institute for European Policy and Reform (IPRE) AO Institutum Virtutes Civilis (IVC) „Friedrich-Ebert Foundation	2023- 2024
5.8 Other relevant information		
5.9 Commitment budget, by identified funding sources	External financial means - 21 million Lei	

6. Name of the commitment: **Ensuring access to open data on the entire cycle of a public procurement, from planning to contract execution stage**

6.1 Scope of the commitment: <b>Open public procurement</b>	
6.2 Duration of the commitment: <b>2023-2025</b>	
6.3 Responsible institution: Ministry of Finance	
6.4 Partners	Public authorities
	Civil society
6.5 Problem description	
<p>Over the last few years, transparency and access to public procurement data have improved over the last few years, mainly due to the development of the new MTender e-procurement system. However, not all public procurement data is currently accessible to the general public and civil society for monitoring and tracking how authorities spend public money. At the same time, the lack of detailed open data at all stages of the procurement process, and, in particular, at the contract implementation stage, prevents the development of evidence-based public policies.</p> <p>According to the MAPS report for the assessment of the World Bank's procurement system, one of the main problems lies in the limited availability of detailed and reliable data that would allow civil society and competent authorities to take action to analyse how public procurement is conducted and, therefore, to determine ways to improve the economy, efficiency and effectiveness of procurement procedures.</p> <p>Currently, the public has access to limited data regarding the contracting stage. Thus, there is no data on the contracting stage, including invoices, payments and data that would allow the evaluation of the effectiveness of the</p>	



	<p>procurement process by comparing the planned value with the contracted value and the value actually paid from public budgets. The electronic procurement system is not fully developed, which does not allow accessing data on procurement contracts. The only available data (contract value, contracting parties, additional agreements) regarding procurement contracts are reported by the authorities to the Public Procurement Agency which processes them manually and publishes them on the institutional web page.</p> <p>Although a number of data and documents are available in the electronic procurement system in automatically processable formats, not all of them are usable and reusable data.</p>		
<b>6.6 Description of the commitment:</b>			
(a) what the commitment entails	<p>Evaluation and/or monitoring of the implementation of the actions from Objective 2 of the plan on implementing the Programme on Development of Public Procurements System 2023-2026, approved by Government Decision no. 625/2023, in order to ensure the opening of open data for the entire procurement cycle.</p>		
b) what are the expected results	<p>Ensuring the opening of essential data from the public procurement process, especially at the stage of execution of procurement contracts, a fact that would allow the evaluation of the effectiveness of the use of public money by the contracting authorities.</p>		
c) major objective	<p>Ensuring citizens' open access to complete and current data on goods, services and works procured through the public procurement system.</p>		
<b>6.7 Activities</b>	<b>Responsible PA/Partner</b>	<b>Duration of action</b>	<b>Indicator</b>

6.7.1. Ensuring public access to open data on low-value procurement and inclusion thereof in official procurement statistics.	Ministry of Finance, Public Procurement Agency	2023-2025	Official statistics contain the data on purchases of low value
6.7.2. Organisation of training sessions for procurement specialists and members of working groups within contracting authorities on the need to ensure open access to procurement data, publishing and reporting of data on procurements conducted and contracts executed.	Public Procurement Agency, Civil society (A.O. IDIS Viitorul, A.O. AGER)	2023-2025	4 trainings conducted
6.8 Other relevant information			
6.9 Commitment budget, by identified funding sources	State budget, within the allocated budget - 20 thousand Lei External financial means - 140 million Lei		