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EUROPEAN COMMISSION FOR DEMOCRACY THROUGH LAW

DRAFT CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA¹



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¹ *Translation provided by the Moldovan authorities.*

P R E A M B L E

Being aware of the Decree of sovereignty and the Declaration of Independence of the Republic of Moldova; taking into consideration the irreversible processes of democratization, the assertion of freedom, independence and national unity, of the creation of states with the Rule of Law in Europe and in the world; reaffirming the equality of rights of nations and their right to self determination; in conformity to the Charter of the United Nations , the Helsinki Final Act and the norms of the International Law; we, the people of the Republic of Moldova assert the text of the Constitution of the Republic of Moldova as follows:

T I T L E I

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Article 1. The state the Republic of Moldova

(1) The Republic of Moldova is a sovereign, independent, unitary and indivisible state;

(2) The Governing mode of the state is a republic.

(3) The Republic of Moldova is a democratic, law-governed state where the dignity of a citizen, his rights and liberties, free development of a human being, the justice and the political pluralism represent the supreme values and are guaranteed to everybody.

Article 2. Sovereignty and State Power

(1) The national sovereignty belongs to the people of the Republic of Moldova and shall be exercised directly (by a referendum inclusively) and through its representative bodies in the ways established by this Constitution.

(2) No social groups, no political parties nor other social organizations, neither a certain person can exercise the state power on behalf of themselves. The usurpation of the state power constitutes the most grave crime against the people.

Article 3. The Territory

(1) The territory of the Republic of Moldova is inalienable.

(2) The frontiers of the country are sanctioned by an organic Law with the observance of the unanimously recognized principles and norms of the International Law.

(3) No foreign population shall be displaced or colonized on the territory of the Republic of Moldova.

Article 4. Equality of Citizens before Law

(1) The respect and the protection of a person constitutes one of the primary duties of the State.

(2) All citizens in the Republic of Moldova are equal before Law indifferently of their race, nationality, ethnic origin, language, religion, sex, politics, property or social origine.

Article 5. Democracy and Political Pluralism

(1) The Democracy in the Republic of Moldova is exercised in conditions of political pluralism, incompatible with dictatorship and totalitarism.

(2) No ideology shall be pronounced as an official ideology of the State.

(3) The parties and the socio-political organizations shall be founded and carry out their activity in legal conditions.

Article 6. Separation and Collaboration of powers

The Legislative, the Executive and the Judicial Powers are separated and shall collaborate in the exercise of their prerogatives in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution.

Article 7. The Constitution as the Fundamental Law

The Constitution of the Republic of Moldova is the Fundamental Law of the country. No laws or other juridical documents in controversy with the provisions of the Constitution shall have any juridical power.

Article 8. Observance of International Law and International Treaties

(1) The Republic of Moldova assumes the obligation to respect the Charter of the United Nations and the treaties to which she is a party, to observe in her relations with other states the unanimously recognized principles and norms of International Law.

(2) The coming into force of an international treaty containing provisions which contradict with the Constitution shall be preceded by a revision of the latter.

Article 9. The Fundamental Principles regarding Property

(1) The goods can be either public or private property.

(2) No property shall be used to the detriment of a person's rights, liberty or dignity.

(3) The economy shall be regulated by such main factors as the market, free economic initiative and loyal competition. The State

shall participate in the regulation of the economic activity within the limits foreseen by Law.

Article 10. The Unity of the Nation and the Right to Identity

(1) The unity of the nation of the Republic of Moldova constitutes the basis of the State. The Republic of Moldova is a common, indivisible Motherland for all her citizens.

(2) The State recognizes and guarantees the right to preserve, develop and express the ethnic, cultural, linguistic and religious identity to all the citizens.

Article 11. The Republic of Moldova as a Neutral State

(1) The Republic of Moldova proclaims itself permanently neutral.

(2) The Republic of Moldova shall not admit the displacement of any foreign military bases on its territory. The Republic of Moldova shall not create other military forces except those meant for the maintenance of public order and for national defence.

Article 12. The State Symbols

(1) The Republic of Moldova has its own flag, emblem and anthem.

(2) The state flag of the Republic of Moldova is a tricolour: the colours are arranged vertically as follows: blue, yellow, red.

(3) The emblem and the anthem of the Republic of Moldova is proved by Law?

(4) The flag, the emblem and the anthem are the state symbols of the Republic of Moldova and are protected by Law.

Article 13. The Official Language; Use of other Languages

(1) The State official language of the Republic of Moldova is Romanian (Moldovan)?

(2) The use of the languages on the territory of the Republic of Moldova is regulated by Law.

Article 14. The Capital

The city Chişinău is the capital of the Republic of Moldova.

T I T L E I I

THE MEN, THE STATE, THE SOCIETY

CHAPTER I

GENERAL STATEMENTS

ARTICLE 15.

Human rights and liberties

(1) The constitutional indications regarding the rights and liberties of citizens are interpreted and treated in conformity to the Universal Declaration of Human rights, to the Pacts and other treaties to which Moldova is a Party.

(2) Certain restrictions can be applied to a citizen only when these restrictions are established by Law and are meant to ensure the rights and liberties of other people or when the application of certain restrictions demanded by some society necessity or the necessity to secure the public order and the general prosperity.

ARTICLE 16

Citizenship of the Republic of Moldova

(1) Citizenship of the Republic of Moldova can be conferred, kept or denied only in cases foreseen by the respective Law

(2) The citizenship of the Republic of Moldova cannot be taken back from the individual who obtained it by birth.

(3) Nobody can be denied the citizenship of the Republic of Moldova or deprived of the right to renounce it in an arbitrary way.

(4) Citizens of the Republic of Moldova can not be extradited or expelled from the country.

(5) Foreign citizens and the apatrizi (people without citizenship) can be extradited only in conformity to an international convention or in conditions of reciprocity.

ARTICLE 17

Restrictions in respect to a double citizenship and the protection of the citizens

(1) The citizens of the Republic of Moldova can not be simultaneously citizens of other states except in cases foreseen by international treaties to which the Republic of Moldova is a Party.

(2) The citizens of the Republic of Moldova will benefit from the protection of the state both within the country and abroad.

ARTICLE 18

The rights and duties of foreign citizens and apatrizi

(1) The foreign citizens and the apatrizi have rights and duties similar to the citizens of the Republic of Moldova with the exceptions established by Law.

(2) A right to an asylum will be granted and denied in conformity to Law provided the international treaties (conventions) to which Moldova is Party are observed.

ARTICLE 19

Access to justice

(I) Each person has the right to an effective satisfaction from the part of the competent juridical institutions against facts that violate his legal rights, liberties and interests.

ARTICLE 20

The right of each individual to know his rights and duties

The state guarantees each individual the right to know his rights and duties. On this purpose the state will publish and make accessible all the laws and other authoritative norms.

CHAPTER II

THE FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES

ARTICLE 21

The right to life and to a physical and psychological integrity

(I) The state guarantees a person the right to life and to a physical and psychological integrity.

(2) No citizen can be subjected to tortures or some other punishment or to inhuman, degrading treatments.

(3) The capital punishment as an exception until its complete annulment, can be applied in conformity to Law after the adoption of a juridical verdict.

ARTICLE 22

Freedom and the personal security of an individual

(I) The freedom and the personal security of an individual are inviolable.

(2) The search, the seizure or the arrest of a person are allowed only in cases foreseen by Law and provided the legal procedure is observed.

(3) The seizure cannot surpass 24 hours.

(4) The arrest is done on bases of a warrant for the duration of 30 days at the most. The arrested person shall have the right to complain the legality of the warrant to the judge, who is obliged to pronounce himself with motivated decisions. The prolongation of the arrest is sanctioned only by the court.

(5) The seized or the arrested individual is immediately informed about the reasons of his seizure or arrest. The accusation is presented to him in the shortest possible term. The accusation is pronounced only in a solicitor's presence, chosen or appointed by the office.

(6) The release of the seized or arrested person is obligatory when reasons of such measures are missing.

ARTICLE 23

The presumption of innocence

A person charged with a perpetration of an act with criminal character will have the right to be considered innocent up to the moment his guiltiness is established in a trial, in which all the necessary defence guarantees were ensured.

ARTICLE 24

The principle of punishment

No one will be condemned for actions or omissions, whi

were not considered as having criminal character at the time they were committed.

A more severe penalty, than the one was applicable at the time the crime was committed will not be carried out either.

ARTICLE 25

(1) The right to defence is guaranteed.

(2) Every person has the right to act independently by the means of Law, in case when his rights and liberties were violated.

(3) During the trial both sides have the right to be assisted by a solicitor, chosen or named by law.

(4) Interference into the activity of persons carrying out the defence within the foreseen limits is punished in conformity to Law.

ARTICLE 26

The right to free traveling

(1) The right to a free movement around the country and abroad is guaranteed. The common Law will establish the conditions of the implementation of this right.

(2) Each citizen of the Republic of Moldova has the right to settle his house or residence in whatever community of the country he chooses. Each citizen will benefit from the right to emigrate and return back to the country.

ARTICLE 27

Inviolability of housing

(1) A citizen's housing and residence are inviolable. Nobody will have the right to penetrate or stay in a person's dwelling or residence without his consent.

(2) The instructions of the paragraph 1 may be broken according to Law in the following cases.

a) for the execution of an warrant for arrest or of a judicial decision.

b) forestalling the danger concerning the life,,the physical integrity and good of one person.

c) to defend the national security or public order.

d) to prevent from spreading an epidemy.

(3) A search of somebody's house can be carried out only when authorized by a mandate issued in conformity to Law.

(4) A search of somebody's house at nighttime is forbidden, except the case of flagrante dicto.

ARTICLE 28

Inviolability of correspondence

The privacy of letters, telegrams, other mail, of the telephone conversations as well as of the other legal means of communication is inviolable with the exception of cases foreseen by the Law.

Article 29. Freedom to an opinion

(1) Every citizen is guaranteed the freedom of thought, of an opinion as well as the freedom to express himself in the society by speech, image or other possible means.

(2) The freedom of expression will in no case be directed to harm ^{somebody's} honour, the personal life of some other person or infringe on right to a personal vision.

(3) The defamation of the country and its people, instigations to war or aggression, to national hatred, racial or religious hatred, incitement to discrimination, to territorial separatism, to violence in public as well as obscene actions are forbidden and punished by the Law.

Article 30. Freedom of creation

(1) A right to an artistic or scientific creation is guaranteed indifferently of the way of expression. The creation will not be subjected to any censorship.

(2) The state will contribute to the development and propagation of both national and international cultural and scientific achievements.

(3) The right of the citizen to the intellectual property, their material and moral interests which occur from different kind of intellectual creative work are defended by Law

Article 31. The freedom of consciousness

(1) The freedom of consciousness is guaranteed; it should manifest itself in tolerance and mutual respect.

(2) The religious faiths are free and organize themselves in conformity to their own statutes within the framework of the Law in action.

(3) Actions aimed at feud between religious faiths are forbidden.

(4) The religious faiths are autonomous in respect to the state and benefit of its support. The state facilitate the

religious activity in the army, in hospitals, in penitentiaries, asylums and orphanages.

Article 32. Freedom of Assembly

(1) The rallies, the demonstrations, all other kinds of processions or meetings are free and shall be organized and carried out in a peaceful manner with no use of arms.

(2) The bodies responsible for the maintenance of public order shall have to be informed about the goal, place and time of the intended rallies.

(3) The public authorities shall change the place of rallies for reasons of security or maintenance of public order.

Article 33. Freedom of Parties and other social-political organizations.

(1) Citizens have the freedom to join the parties and other social-political organizations, trade unions or other kinds of associations.

(2) The parties or the organizations, the goals or the activity of which are against principles of a law-governed state, are anticonstitutional.

(3) The political parties and the social-political organizations are equal before Law.

(4) The state ensures the observance of the rights and legitimate interests of the political parties and of the social-political organizations.

(5) Interference of public authorities and of official persons into the activity of the political parties and of the social-political organizations shall be admitted only in cases foreseen by Law. The same is true regarding the interference of the political parties and socio-political organizations into the

ARTICLE 34

Trade unions

(1) Every employee will have the right to found and affiliate with trade unions for the defence of his interests.

(2) The trade unions are founded and function according to their statutes within the conditions determined by the Law. They contribute to the defence of the professional, economic and social interests of the employees.

ARTICLE 35

The right to information

(1) A person's right to have an access to all kinds of information can not be infringed upon.

(2) The public authorities are obliged within the limits of their competence to ensure a correct information of the people about the public affairs and about the problems of personal interest.

(3) The right to information will not prejudice the protection measures in respect to the citizens or the national security.

(4) The means of public information are free from any censorship.

(5) The means of public information, state or private, are obliged to ensure a correct information of the public opinion.

ARTICLE 36

The right to participate in administration

(1) Citizens of the Republic of Moldova have the right to directly participate to the administration of the state and of

the society or through their representatives.

(2) Each citizen is ensured a free access to a public post.

ARTICLE 37

The right to submit petitions

(I) The citizens have the right to submit petitions to public authorities exclusively on behalf of those who sign the

(2) The legally created organizations dispose of a right to submit petitions exclusively on behalf of the personnel they represent.

ARTICLE 38

The right of a person infringed by a public authority

(I) A person whose right was infringed on by a public authority through an administrative instrument or by neglecting the solution of an application in due legal terms is in right to obtain the recognitions of the claimed right, the annulment of the instrument and the repair of the damage.

(2) In conformity to the Law the state bears patrimonial responsibility for the prejudices caused by the juridical errors committed during the lawsuits.

ARTICLE 39

The right to vote and the right to be elected

(I) People's will constitutes the basis of the state power. The will is expressed by free elections which take place periodically, by universal, equal, direct, secret and freely cast vote.

(2) Citizens of the Republic of Moldova who by the day of elections have attained the age of 18 years acquire the right to vote. Exception shall make those kept under interdiction in the mode established by law.

(3) The right to be elected is guaranteed to the citizens of the Republic of Moldova who possess a right to vote.

(4) The age limit of a citizen who stands as a candidate for different public functions will be determined by the organ Law.

ARTICLE 40

Protection of the private property

(1) The right to property as well as the claims of the creditors to the state are guaranteed.

(2) The private property is protected by Law indifferently on the position of a person.

(3) No person can be expropriated except in cases when the social welfare is in question which is to be determined legally and when a proper indemnity is paid in advance.

(4) The right to ownership imposes the observance of all assignments regarding the protection of the environment and the guaranteed to a good neighbourhood as well as the observance of all tasks incumbent on him in conformity to Law.

(5) The property acquired licitly can not be confiscated. The licit character of the acquisition shall be presumed.

(6) The goods designated for the accomplishment of an offence or used for such purposes as well as those which have been acquired in result of a committed crime shall be confiscated.

only in conformity with the provisions of the Law.

(7) The right to inheritance of the private property is guaranteed.

ARTICLE 41

The right to education

(1) The right to education is materialised in the general compulsory education, in high school and vocational school education, in the higher education as well as in other forms of training and improvement.

(2) The state education is free of charge.

(3) The educational institutions inclusively the private ones are created and carry out their activity in conditions of Law.

(4) The institutions of higher education enjoy the right to an autonomy. The higher state education is equally accessible for everyone, on the basis of merit.

(5) The state will ensure within the limits foreseen by Law the freedom of the religious education in conformity to the requests specific for a certain faith.

(6) Parents have a priority in choosing the sphere of education of their children.

ARTICLE 42

Labour and social protection of labour

(1) The right to labour shall not be infringed upon. Citizens dispose of freedom to choose a profession and a job.

(2) The employees have the right to social protection of labour. The protection measures concern the security and hygiene of labour, the labour regime of women and young people, the set-up of a minimum wage, the weekly rest, the paid leave, the remuneration of labour done in hard conditions and other specific situations.

(3) The duration of a working week shall not exceed 40 hours.

(4) The right to joint negotiations concerning the labour questions, as well as the compulsory character of collective conventions shall be guaranteed.

ARTICLE 43

Interdiction of forced labour

(I) The forced labour is forbidden.

(2) The activities enumerated below shall not be considered forced labour.

a) military service or the work carried out instead of the compulsory service by those who, in conformity to Law, do not carry out the compulsory military service;

b) the labour of a convict performed in normal conditions during his detention or in conditions of a restricted freedom;

c) the labour imposed by the necessity to repair the damages caused by calamities or other disasters as well as the labour classified by Law as a normal civil duty.

ARTICLE 44

The right to a strike

(I) The right to a strike is admitted.

A strike can be started only for reasons of protection of the professional, economic and social interests of the employees.

(2) The employees engaged in the public order maintenance bodies and in juridical institutions, the service men, shall be deprived of a right to strikes.

(3) The law will determine the conditions of the exertion a right to a strike as well as the responsibility for an illegitimate start of a strike.

ARTICLE 45

The right to an assistance and to the social protection

(I) The State is obliged to take the necessary measures in order to guarantee the citizens a decent level of life, which will insure the health and the welfare of their families, including food, clothes, dwelling, health protection, as well as other social services.

(2) The citizens have the right for insurance in case of unemployment, illness, disablement, widowhood, old age or, in other cases, loss of means of sustenance, as a result of some circumstances independent of their will.

ARTICLE 46

The right to the health protection

(I) The right to the health protection is guaranteed.

(2) The structure of the national system of health protection

tion and measures for the protection of the physical and mental health of citizens are determined by Law.

ARTICLE 47

The right to a healthy environment.

(1) Each person has the right to a healthy environment, safe for life and health from the ecological point of view as well as to safe food and household equipment.

(2) The state guarantees each person the right to a free access and to the spreading of veridic information about the state of the environment, the conditions of life and work, the quality of food and household equipment.

(3) Physical or juridical individuals are responsible for damages caused to the health and to the wealth of a person as a result of an ecologic damage.

(4) The hiding and the falsification of information about the factors that are to the prejudice of people's health is forbidden by Law.

ARTICLE 48

Social services for children and young people
people

(1) The children and the young benefit of a special assistance for the realisation of their rights.

(2) The state makes allocations for children and allowances for care of sick children and handicapped. Other forms of social assistance of children and young people are determined by Law.

(3) The exploitation of the child labour, the use of mine in activities harmful for their health or morality which can endanger their life or normal development are forbidden.

(4) The public authorities have the duty to create conditions for the young generation to freely participate in the political, social, economic, cultural and sports life of the country.

ARTICLE 49

Protection of the handicapped individuals

(2) The handicapped individuals will benefit of a special protection ensured by the whole society. The state will ensure normal conditions of treatment, readjustment, education, training and social integration for such individuals.

(2) No individual can be subjected to a forced medical treatment except for the cases foreseen by Law.

ARTICLE 50

Family and private life

(1) The State respects and protects the family and the private life.

(2) The physical individual has the right to dispose of his own personality if he doesn't encroach upon the rights and the liberties of others, public order or good morals.

ARTICLE 51

The family

(1) The family is created on basis of a marriage, freely consented between spouses on basis of their equality of rights and on the right and duty of parents to ensure the upbringing

education and training of children.

(2) The conditions of a marriage set-up, its break or annulment are determined by Law.

ARTICLE 52

The protection of the family and of the orphans

(I) Through economic measures and other means the state facilitates the creation of families and the fulfilment of their corresponding duties.

(2) The state will protect the maternity, the children and the young people stimulating the development of the necessary institutions.

(3) The state and the society will assume all the assignments regarding the support, training and the education of orphans and abandoned children. The state will stimulate and encourage the charity activities for the sake of such children.

ARTICLE 53

Restrictions set on the exertion of certain rights and liberties

(I) The exertion of certain rights or liberties can be restricted only by Law when it is done for the following purposes : for the defence of the national security, of order, for the protection of the public health or morality, for the protection of rights and liberties of the citizens, for the performance of a penal inquiry, for prevention of the consequences of a calamity or of a severe catastrophe.

(2) The restriction should be made by taking into consideration the situation which generated it and will not infringe on the existence of the right or liberty altogether.

CHAPTER III

FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

ARTICLE 54

Fidelity to the country

(1) The fidelity to the country is sacred.

(2) The citizens holding public functions as well as the service men bear responsibility for a faithful fulfilment of their duties and in cases requested by Law will swear an oath of loyalty.

ARTICLE 55

The defence of the country

(1) The defence of the country is a right and a sacred duty of every citizen.

(2) The military service will be done in conformity to Law following the set terms and regulations.

ARTICLE 56

Exercition of the rights and duties in a system

(1) Every citizen has certain duties in respect to the state and society which directly derive from the guaranteed rights and liberties.

(2) The observance of the rights and legitimate interest and the dignity of other citizens is obligatory.

ARTICLE 57

Financial contributions

(1) The citizens are obliged to contribute to the coverage of the public spendings by paying certain taxes and charges.

(2) A legal system of taxation shall have to ensure a proper set of fiscal charges.

(3) Any other charges except the ones set by the Law shall be forbidden.

ARTICLE 58

The protection of the environment and of the monuments

Each person is obliged to protect the environment, to contribute to the conservation and preservation of the monuments of history and culture.

TITLE III

THE PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

CHAPTER IV

Section I

Organizing and functioning

ARTICLE 59

The Parliament as the supreme representative body with legislative power.

(1) The Parliament is the supreme representative body of the Republic of Moldova and shall be the only legislative authority of the state.

(2) The Parliament shall include 95 deputies.

ARTICLE 60 Elections in the Parliament

(1) The Parliament shall be elected by an universal, equal, direct and secret vote, freely expressed.

(2) The organic Law shall regulate the nomination of the candidates to deputies, the organization and the run of the elections

Article 61. The Duration of a Mandate

(1) The Parliament is elected for a four years mandate which shall be prolonged by organic Law in case of war or a catastrophe.

(2) The election of the deputies to the Parliament shall be held in a three months period, after the expiration of the mandate or after the dismissal of the body of previous legislature.

(3) The newly elected Parliament is convened by the chairman of the Parliament of former legislature within at least 30 days since the elections.

(4) The mandate of the Parliament shall be prolonged up to a legal convocation of its new composition. In this period, the Constitution shall not be revised and no organic laws shall be adopted, modified and abrogated.

(5) The bills of the legislative proposals on the agenda of the former Parliament shall be examined by the Parliament of the new legislature.

Article 62. The Internal Structure

(1) The structure and functioning of the Parliament are settled by its regulations. The financial resources of the Parliament are foreseen in the budget approved by the Parliament.

(2) The Parliament shall create a permanent bureau, commissions and parliamentary groups respecting its political configuration.

(3) The Chairman of the Parliament is elected for ^{the} period his mandate is valid, the other members of the permanent bureau are elected at the proposal of the Chairman of the Parliament.

(4) The Chairman and the other members of the permanent bureau shall be revoked before the expiration of the mandate they were elected for.

Article 63. The Public Character of the Sitzings

(1) The sittings of the Parliament are public?

(2) The Parliament has the right to pass a decision to hold certain sittings behind closed doors.

Article 64. Acknowledgement of the Members of Parliament Powers

At the proposal of the Central Electoral Committee the Constitutional Court decides to acknowledge the powers of the Members of Parliament or not, in case the electoral legislation has been violated.

Article 65. Fundamental Functions

The Parliament shall carry out the following fundamental functions:

- (a) adopt laws, resolutions and motions;
- (b) announce and run legislative referendums;
- (c) ensure the unity of the legislative regulations over the entire territory of the country;
- (d) exert parliamentary control over the executive power and over the administrative public authorities in the ways and within the limits foreseen by the present Constitution;
- (e) ratify, denounce, suspend and annul the effect of the international treaties signed by the Republic of Moldova;
- (f) approve the budget of the State and exert control over it;
- (g) exert control over the allocation of the state loans, the economic assistance and other aids to foreign states, over the signing of agreements regarding the state loans and credits from foreign sources;
- (h) select and nominate state officials in cases foreseen by Law;
- (i) approve the awards of the Republic of Moldova;
- (j) declare a partial or a general mobilization;
- (k) declare the state of war;
- (l) initiate the investigation and the examination of each question concerning the interests of the society;
- (m) suspend the activity of local public administration bodies in cases foreseen by Law.
- (n) perform other functions set by the Constitution and Law.

Article 66. The Sessions

(1) The Parliament assembles for two ordinary sessions per year. The first session begins in February and can't surpass the end of July.

The second session begins in September and cannot surpass the end of December.

(2) The Parliament can assemble for extraordinary sessions at the request of the President of the Republic of Moldova or of the Chairman of the Parliament, or at the request of one third of its members.

Section 2

The Statute of a Member of Parliament

Article 67. The Representative Mandate

(1) In exercising their mandate, the Members of Parliament are at the service of the people.

(2) Any imperative mandate shall be considered null.

Article 68. A Mandate of a Member of Parliament

(1) A member of Parliament shall begin to exercise his/her functions since the date of legal convocation of the Parliament, in case his/her mandate was validated.

(2) A mandate shall expire at the date of the legal convocation of the newly elected Parliament or in case of dismissal, loss of the electoral rights, of incompatibility or demise.

Article 69. Incompatibility and Immunity

(1) A member of Parliament function is incompatible with the exertion of any other remunerated function.

(2) An organic Law shall determine other incompatibilities.

(3) With the exception of cases of a flagrant breach of justice, a member of Parliament cannot be restrained, arrested or searched. Neither can he/she be sued in a law court without the approval of the Parliament after he/she was listened to.

Article 70. Independence of Opinions §

A member of Parliament shall not be persecuted or sued for his/her votes or his/her political opinions while he/she is exercising the mandate.

LEGISLATION

Article 71. The Categories of Laws

(1) The Parliament shall adopt constitutional laws, organic laws and ordinary laws.

(2) The constitutional laws are those laws which revise the Constitution.

(3) An organic law shall regulate as follows:

- a) the electoral system;
- b) the organization and performance of a referendum;
- c) the organization and the activity of the Constitutional Court, of the Supreme Council of Magistrates, of the juridical bodies, of the administrative solicitor's office;
- d) the organization of the Government;
- e) the organization of the local administration, the territorial administration, as well as the organization of a general regime concerning the local autonomy;
- f) the organization and the activity of the political parties;
- g) the procedure of an exclusive economic zone settlement;
- h) the general juridical regime regarding the property and the inheritance;
- i) the general regime regarding the labour relations, the trade unions and the social protection;
- j) the general organization of education;
- k) the general regime of beliefs;
- l) the curfew regime, the state of emergency and the state of war;
- m) the offences, punishments and the regime of their execution;
- n) the declaration of amnesty or of a collective reprieve.

o) other spheres in respect to which the Constitution foresees the adoption of organic laws.

(4) No organic laws shall be adopted during a state of siege, emergency, war and in other cases determined by the Constitution.

Article 72. A legislative initiative.

The deputies of the Parliament, the Government, will enjoy the right a legislative initiative.

Article 73. Adoption of laws and resolutions.

(1) The organic laws will be adopted with a majority vote of deputies.

(2) The ordinary laws and the resolutions will be adopted by a majority of votes of all deputies present at the session.

(3) The laws are submitted to the President of the Republic of Moldova for the promulgation.

Article 74. Enforcement of a Law.

The law is published in the official monitor of the Republic of Moldova and it is enforced the date it is published or the date it is stipulated in its text.

Chapter V

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Article 75. The President of the Republic of Moldova - the head of the state.

(1) The President of the Republic of Moldova is the head of the state.

(2) The President of Republic of Moldova shall represent the state and will be the guarantee of the national independence, of the unity and the territorial integrity of the state.

Article 76. The election of the President.

(1) The President of the Republic of Moldova is elected by a universal, equal, secret and freely cast vote.

(2) Candidates to the post of the President of the Republic of Moldova can be the persons who by birth have obtained the citizenship of the Republic, have attained the age of 35 years and have been or are residents within this country for at least 10 years and speak the Romanian language. The way of the nomination of the candidates will be determined by the Law.

(3) That candidate is declared to be elected who has obtained not less than half of the electors' votes that have taken part in the elections.

(4) If no candidate obtains such a majority, the second ballot is organized, between the first two candidates that have achieved the highest number of votes in the first ballot, the candidate who obtains more votes shall then be elected.

(5) No person can exercise the function of the President of Republic of Moldova more than two mandates.

Article 77. Validation of the mandate and the oath swearing.

(1) The Constitutional Court will validate the result of the elections for the function of the President of the Republic of Moldova.

(2) The candidate whose election has been validated swears an oath in front of the Parliament and Constitutional Court no later than 45 days after the elections with the contents as follows:

"I swear to faithfully serve the people of the Republic of Moldova, to respect the Constitution and the laws of the country, to protect the democracy, the human rights and liberties, the sovereignty, independence, the unity and territorial integrity of Moldova".

Article 78. The duration of the mandate.

(1) The mandate of the President of the Republic of Moldova durates 4 years and the President shall assume office since the date when he was sworn in.

(2) The President of the Republic of Moldova will exercise his mandate up to the moment when the new President is sworn in.

(3) In case of war or a catastrophe the mandate of the President of the Republic of Moldova can be prolonged by an organic Law.

Article 79. Incompatibilities and immunities.

(1) The post of President of Republic of Moldova shall be incompatible with the exertion of any other positions in the state activity.

(2) The post of the President of Republic of Moldova benefits of an immunity. He shall not be sued in Court for his political views expressed while exercising his mandate.

Article 80. Dismissal ³¹ -

(1) The President of the Republic of Moldova can be dismissed by the Parliament, in case of committing some grave actions that encroach upon the Constitutional stipulations, by gathering two thirds of deputies' votes.

(2) The proposal of dismissal can be initiated by at least one third of deputies and the President has to be informed without delay. The President can give the Parliament the explanations as for the actions that are imputed to him.

(3) If the proposal of dismissal is approved, a referendum is organized in at the most thirty days, for determining the President.

Article 81. Nomination of the Government.

(1) After having consulted the Parliament majority, the President of the Republic of Moldova nominates a candidate for the function of the prime minister and appoints the Government in conformity to the vote of confidence granted to him by the Parliament.

(2) In case of a reshuffle of posts in the government or a vacancy the President shall revoke and nominate certain members of the Government proposed by the prime minister .

Article 82. Attendance of the sittings of the Government.

Delivery of consultations to the Government.

(1) The President of the Republic of Moldova can attend the sittings of the Government when questions of foreign policy, defence of the country, maintenance of public order or other problems of national importance are debated.

(2) The President of the Republic of Moldova shall preside the sittings of the Government he attends.

(3) The President of the Republic of Moldova can consult the Government in urgent questions and in questions of major importance.

Article 83. Messages, reports, informations

The President of the Republic of Moldova addresses the Parliament messages regarding the major political problems of the nation.

Article 84. Dissolution of the Parliament.

(1) In case of impossibility to form the Government within the period of 30 days or case the procedure of law endorsement is blocked for more than three months, the President of the Republic of Moldova has the right to dissolve the Parliament, after having consulted the permanent Bureau and the leaders of the parliamentary groups.

(2) The Parliament can be dissolved only once per year.

(3) The Parliament shall not be dissolved during the last six months of the mandate of the President of the Republic of Moldova and neither during a siege, an emergency situation or war.

Article 85. Referendum.

The President of the Republic of Moldova has the right to demand the people to express their will concerning the problem of national interest, in the referendum, after having consulted the Parliament.

Article 86. Functions to be fulfilled in the sphere
of the foreign policy

(1) The President of the Republic of Moldova shall carry out talks and take part in negotiations, sign international treaties on behalf of the Republic of Moldova and in a settled manner and in due terms determined by the Law submit them for ratification by the Parliament.

(2) The President at the proposal of the Government shall accredit and recall the diplomatic representatives of the Republic of Moldova and approve the creation, the dissolution or the change of ranks of the diplomatic mission.

(3) The President shall receive the credentials of the diplomatic representatives of other states in the Republic of Moldova.

Article 87. Functions to be fulfilled in the sphere of
the defence.

(1) The President of the Republic of Moldova is the Commander - in - chief of the armed forces.

(2) Having previously got the approval of the Parliament the President can declare a partial or a general mobilization.

(3) The President of the Republic of Moldova can take other to ensure the security of the state and the public order, according to the law and its conditions.

(4) In case of an armed aggression against the country the President of the Republic of Moldova shall take measures aimed to reject the aggression which he will immediately communicate to the Parliament. When out of session the Parliament will be convoked within 24 hours since the start of the aggression.

Article 88. Other functions

(1) The President of the Republic of Moldova will also carry out the following:

- a) confer decorations and titles of honour;
- b) confer supreme military ranks, in accordance with Law and its conditions;
- c) confer citizenship of the Republic of Moldova and political asylum;
- d) assign public functions under the conditions provided by the law.

(2) The President also exercises other functions set by the Constitution and the Laws in action.

Article 89. The vacancy of the post

(1) The post of the President of the Republic of Moldova turns out vacant in case of resignation, dismissal from the post, a total impossibility to fulfil his functions or, in case of demise

(2) Within a three months period of time since the post of the President of the Republic of Moldova turned out vacant the elections of a new President will be organized in conformity to the Law.

Article 90. The Interim Post.

Should the post of the President of the Republic of Moldova become vacant or should the President temporarily be unable to exercise his functions the chairman of the Parliament or the prime minister will respectively take the interim post.

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Article 91. The Responsibility of the Interim President

Should the person ensuring the interim position of the President of the Republic of Moldova commit grave mistakes which violate the provisions of the Constitution, the provisions foreseen in items of article 80 and 89 shall be applied.

Article 92. Signing of the laws

(1) The President of the Republic of Moldova shall promulgate laws of the Republic .

(2) In case the President shall have objections in respect to a certain law he will have the right to return it back to the Parliament within two weeks period of time for re-examination, discussion and its revocation. Should the Parliament stick to the previously adopted resolution, the President shall have to promulgate the law

Article 93. The documents issued by the President.

(1) Exercising his functions, the President of the Republic of Moldova shall issue decrees that will be published in the official Monitor of the Republic of Moldova. Unpublished decrees shall be considered as non-existing.

(2) The decrees issued by the President exercising his functions provided article 86 items (1) and (2), the article 87 items (2); (3); and (4) and in the article 88 letters a); b); c); e) shall be signed by the prime-minister well.

Chapter VI

THE GOVERNMENT

Article 94 The role of the Government

(1) The Government shall ensure the realization of the internal and external policy of the state and shall exercise a general control over the public administration.

(2) In fulfilling its functions the Government will follow a programme accepted by the Parliament.

Article 95. The Structure

The Government will include the Prime Minister, the ministers and other members appointed by an organic Law.

Article 96. Authorization

(1) The President of the Republic of Moldova will nominate a candidate for the prime minister.

(2) In a 10 days period of time the candidate for the function of prime minister will request the vote of confidence of the Parliament in respect to the programme of activity of the whole list of the Government.

(3) The programme of activity and the list of the Government will be debated at a sitting of the Parliament. The latter will give its vote of confidence to the Government by a majority of votes.

Article 97. Incompatibilities

(1) The position of a member of Government will be incompatible with the exercising of other authoritative public positions. It will also be incompatible with other remunerated positions in the sphere of trade.

(2) An organic Law will determine other incompatibilities.

Article 98. Termination of the Government membership

The function of a member of Government terminates in result of a resignation, of a revocation loss of electoral rights, in result of incompatibility and other cases foreseen by the Law.

Article 99. The prime minister

(1) The prime minister will lead the Government and will coordinate the activity of its members showing respect to their functions.

(2) Should the prime minister turn out to be in one of the situations foreseen in article 95, or should he be unable to exercise his functions, the President of the Republic of Moldova will nominate another member of the Government as an interim prime minister to carry out the functions of the prime minister up to the creation of a new Government. The interim activity can be terminated if the prime minister ^{will} be able to resume his activity earlier.

(3) The resignation of the prim-minister will be accompanied by the resignation of the whole Government.

Article 100. The documents adopted by the Government

(1) The Government can adopt resolutions and instructions.

(2) The resolutions are adopted in order to facilitate the application of the Law.

(3) Orders are issued on the basis of a special abilitation Law, in the limits and the conditions forseen by the above mentioned

(4) The resolutions and the instructions passed by the Government are signed by the prime minister and respectively by the ministers who are entitled to implement them and are published in the official Monitor of the Republic of Moldova.

Article 101. Termination of a mandate

(1) The Government will exercise its mandate up to the moment when the elections for the Parliament are validated.

(2) The Government, the mandate of which has terminated in conformity to paragraph (1) will fulfil only the activity referring to the administration of the public affairs up to the moment when the members of the new Government will be sworn.

CHAPTER VII

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE PARLIAMENT AND THE
GOVERNMENT

ARTICLE I02

Delivery of information to the Parliament

(1) The Government will be responsible before the Parliament and presents all the information and the documents requested by it and its commissions.

(2) The members of the Government will have an access to the works of the Parliament. Their presence will be obligatory should they be requested to attend the sittings of the Parliament.

ARTICLE I03

Questions and interpellations

(1) The Government and each of its members are obliged to answer the questions or the interpellations addressed by the deputies.

(2) The Parliament can adopt a motion which will express its position in respect to the problem which constituted the object of the interpellation.

ARTICLE I04

Expression of non-confidence

(1) The Parliament can express non-confidence to the Government at the proposal of at least of one fourth of the deputies, with the vote of their majority.

(2) The initiative of expressing non-confidence will be examined three days later, after it was presented to the Parliament

ARTICLE I05

The legislative delegation

(1) The Parliament can adopt a special abilitation law of the Government for issuing orders in domains that don't make the subject of organic laws.

(2) The abilitation law will establish the domain and the final date orders can be issued.

Chapter VIII

THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Article 106. Central and Specialized Public Administration

(1) The ministries constitute the central bodies of state power. On basis of Laws, these bodies implement the policy of the Government its resolutions and instructions and ensure the leadership of the sectors they are in charge of.

(2) In order to guide, coordinate and control the sectors of the organization of the economy and other areas which are not under direct subordination of ministries, administrative authorities shall be created by Law.

Article 107. Local Public Administration

(1) Administrative territorial organizing of the Republic of Moldova is foreseen by the organic Law.

(2) The administrative territorial administration and the status of the communities located on the left side of the river Nistru, and the status of certain communities in the South of the Republic of Moldova shall be set by organic laws.

Chapter IX

THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

Section 1

The Judicial Institutions

Article 108. Realization of Justice

(1) Justice is being realized on behalf of Law.

(2) The judges are independent, impartial and shall obey only the Law.

Article 109. The Judicial Institutions

(1) Justice is realized through the Supreme Court of Justice, The Appeal Court, the Courts of inquiry and the Law-courts.

(2) For certain categories of causes, specialized institutions can function in conformity to Law.

(3) The creation of the extraordinary institutions shall be forbidden.

(4) The creation of the judicial institutions, their competence

and the trial procedure shall be determined by the organic Law.

Article 110 The Status of Judges

(1) The judges engaged in the judicial institutions are appointed by the President of the Republic of Moldova at the proposal of the Superior Council of Magistrates and in conformity to Law they shall be immovable.

(2) The President and the members of the Supreme Court of Justice are appointed by the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova at the proposal of the Superior Council of Magistrates.

(3) The promotion and the transfer of the judges shall be made according to their agreement.

(4) The sanctioning of judges shall be made in conformity to law.

(5) A post of a judge is incompatible with any other public or private function with the exception of the teaching activity in the sphere of higher education.

Article 111. The Public Character of the Judicial Debates

In all judicial institutions, the judicial processes are public. The sittings of the Court behind close doors are admitted only in cases foreseen by Law with the observance of all the regulations of the procedure.

Article 112. The Language used in the Judicial processes and the Right to an Interpreter

(1) The judicial processes are carried out in Romanian.

(2) Persons who do not speak Romanian have the right to use an interpreter in order to make themselves familiar with all the instruments and proceedings of their dossiers, as well as to speak or make conclusions.

Article 113. Modes of Contesting a Verdict

The interested sides and the competent state institutions can subject the judicial verdicts to a contest in conditions foreseen by Law.

Article 114. The Obligatory Character of the Sentences and
of other final Juridical Decisions

The honouring of the sentences and of other final decisions of the juridical institutions, the collaboration in accordance with their will during the trial, the execution of the sentence and of other final juridical decisions is obligatory.

Section 2

THE SUPERIOR COUNCIL OF MAGISTRACY

Article 115. The Composition

(1) The Superior Council of Magistrates shall include the magistrates elected by the Parliament for a 5 year period.

(2) The Law determines the organizing procedure and the mode of activity of the Superior Council of Magistrates.

Article 116. The Functions

(1) The Superior Council of Magistrates shall propose to the President of the Republic of Moldova the appointment of judges with the exception of those on probation in conditions foreseen by Law.

(2) The Superior Council of Magistrates shall perform the role of a council of discipline of judges. Other functions of the Superior Council of Magistrates are determined by Law.

Section 3

THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE

Article 117. The Place and the Role of Public Prosecutor's
Office

(1) The body system of the Public Prosecutor's Office consists of the General Prosecutor's Office, the territorial Prosecutor's Office and specialized ones.

(2) The General Prosecutor of the Republic of Moldova is appointed by the Parliament at the proposal of the President of the Republic of Moldova.

(3) The subordinated Prosecutors are appointed by the General Prosecutor of the Republic of Moldova and shall be subordinated to him.

(4) The duration of a prosecutor's mandate shall be 5 years.

(5) A prosecutor's post shall be incompatible with any other public or private job with the exception of the teaching and scientific activity.

(6) The subordination of the judicial procedure shall be determined by the organic Law.

TITLE IV
ECONOMY AND THE PUBLIC FINANCES

Article 118. The Economy

(1) The economy of the Republic of Moldova is a market economy based on the private or public property.

(2) The state will have to ensure

a) the freedom of trade and of the entrepreneur activity, the protection of a loyal competition, the creation of a favourable framework for the development of all producing factors;

b) the protection of the national interests in the economic, financial and currency activity;

c) the stimulation of the scientific research;

d) the exploitation of raw materials to the benefit of the nation;

e) the restoration and the protection of the environment and preservation of the ecological balance;

f) increasing the number of jobs, the creation of necessary conditions for the rise of the living standards;

g) the inviolability of the investments of foreign physical and juridical persons.

Article 119. The Property

(1) The state protects all types of ownership.

(2) The state guarantees the realization of the right to ownership in all forms required by its holders which do not contradict the interests of the society;

(3) The public property belongs to the state or to the administrative territorial units:

(4) The mineral wealth of all natures, the ways of communication, the air space, the waters which can be used in the public interests, the natural resources of the economic zone and of the continental plateau as well as other goods established by the Law are the exclusive object of the public property.

Article 120. The Property of Foreign Citizens and of the
Apatrizi

(1) The property of other states, of the international organizations as well as the property of foreign citizens and apatrizi is guaranteed in the the Republic of Moldova.

(2) The Law will regulate the mode and the conditions of exercising the right to ownership of foreign physical and juridical persons as well as of apatrizi on the territory of the Republic of Moldova.

Article 121. The external economic activity

(1) The Parliament will confirm the main directions of external economic activity, the principles of utilization of the foreign loans and credits.

(2) The government ensures the protection of the national interests in the external economic activity, promotes a flexible and protectionist policy proceeding from the national interests.

(3) The Republic of Moldova guarantees the inviolability of the investments of foreign physical and juridical persons.

Article 122. The financial-credit system

(1) The state will exercise control of the creation, administration and use of the public finances.

(2) " Leul " will be the national currency of the Republic of Moldova.

(3) The National Bank of the Republic of Moldova will have the exclusive right to issue money and will be carried out in conformity with the decision of the Parliament.

Article 123. The National Public Budget

(1) The national public budget includes the state budget, the social insurance budgets and the local budgets of the communities, towns and regions.

(2) The Government will annually work out the draft of the state budget and the budgets of the social state insurance which will be submitted to the Parliament for their approval.

(3) Should the Law for the State budget and the Law for the budget of the social state insurance be adopted at least three days before the expiration of the budget exercise, the state budget and the budget of the social state insurance of the precedent year are applied subsequently until the adoption of the new budgets.

(4) The local budgets are worked out, approved and executed in condition of the Law.

(5) No budget spendings can be approved without establishing the source of its financing.

Article 124. Taxes and charges

(1) The taxes and charges and all the other republican and local revenues will be determined exclusively by the respective representative bodies within and in conditions of the Law.

(2) All other are forbidden

THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT

Article 125. The status

(1) The Constitutional Court is the unique authority of the constitutional jurisdiction in the Republic of Moldova.

(2) The Constitutional Court is independent on every other public authority and subordinates only to the Constitution.

(3) The Constitutional Court guarantees the supremacy of the Constitution, ensures the realization of the principles of the separation of the state power into the legislative, executive and juridical powers.

Article 126. Objectives and duties

(1) The Constitutional Court

a) Controls on request or on its initiative whether the laws, regulation and decision of the Parliament, the decrees of the President of the Republic of Moldova, ordinances and decisions of the Government, the International Treaties to which the Republic of Moldova is a Party are in compliance with the Constitution;

b) express its attitude in respect of the initiatives of revision of the Constitution;

c) see that the procedure of the organization and the run of a referendum be respected and confirm the result of the referendum.

d) interpret the Constitution;

e) see to it that the procedure for the parliamentary elections, the elections of the President of the Republic of Moldova be respected, confirms the result of the suffrage;

f) state the existence of the circumstances justifying the dissolution of the Parliament, suspension from office of the President of the Republic of Moldova or the interim in function of the President of Moldova;

g) settle the exceptions of the juridical acts which are not in compliance with the Constitution at the request of the juridical instances or citizens;

h) take the decisions concerning the compliance of certain political parties with the Constitution.

(2) The Constitutional Court will carry out its activity both on its own initiative and on the initiative of other bodies foreseen by the Law regarding the Constitutional Court.

Article 127. The structure

(1) The constitutional Court will include nine judges who in conformity to the law will be irremovable.

(2) Six judges will be appointed by the Parliament, the other three will be appointed by the President of the Republic of Moldova.

(3) The judges included in the Constitutional Court will elect by secret vote the chairman of this body.

Article 128. Condition to be observed in the process of nomination of judges

The Constitutional Court will include judges possessing a higher juridical education who are of high professional competence, their juridical activity being no less than 15 years, the scientific activity and the activity as a lecturer of jurisprudence included.

Article 129. Incompatibility

The post of a judge of the Constitutional Court will be incompatible with every other public or private function with the exception of a post of a lecturer in higher education institutions and of the scientific activity.

Article 130. Independence

The judges included in the Constitutional Court are independent in exercising their mandate and subordinate exclusively to the Law.

Article 131. The Resolutions of the Constitutional Court

(1) The laws and other normative instruments or certain parts of the latter will become null since the moment of the adoption of a corresponding decision of the Constitutional Court

(2) The resolution of the Constitutional Court are definitive and can not be contested.

TITLE VI

REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION

Article 132. The initiative for a revision

(1) The revision of the Constitution can be initiated by:

a) a number of no less than 250 000 citizens of the Republic of Moldova with a right to vote.

b) by a number of at least 1/3 of deputies of the Parliament.

(2) The citizens initiating the revision of the Constitution will have to originate from at least half of the regions and cities of the country where at least 15000 signaturers in favour of such an initiative have been obtained.

(3) The drafts of the constitutional laws will be submitted to the Parliament only along with the resolution of the Constitutional Court adopted in a plenary sitting with a vote of at least six judges.

Article 133. The Limits of a revision

(1) The statements of the Constitution concerning the independent, sovereign and indivisible character of the state, as well as those concerning the territory, its administrative organization, permanent neutrality of the state can be subjected to revision only when approved by the referendum, with a majority vote of the citizens included in the electoral lists.

(2) No revision will be made should it lead to the violation of the fundamental human rights and liberties of citizens or the guarantee of such.

(3) The Constitution will not be subjected to any revision in a state of siege, during a state of emergency, in war time, nor when the territorial integrity of the country is endangered.

Article 134. The Law regarding the modification
of the Constitution

(1) The Parliament will have the right to adopt a law regarding the modification of the Constitution within a period of time of at least 6 months since the day the corresponding initiative has been submitted. The Law will be adopted with a majority of two thirds of deputies.

(2) Should the Parliament adopt no corresponding Constitutional Law within a year period of time since the submission of the initiative regarding the modification of the Constitution the proposal will be considered null.

TITLE VII

FINAL AND TRANSITIONAL STATEMENTS

(to be specified on basis of the proposals submitted
by the deputies of the Parliament of the Republic of
Moldova)

The draft of the Constitution of the Republic of Moldova was finalized by the Committee for the editing and finalization of the draft of the Constitution.

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COMMISSION FOR SETTING UP THE DRAFT
CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

PRESIDENT

Petru LUCINSCHI - President of the Parliament

MEMBERS:

Gheorghe AMIHALACHIOAIE	- member of parliament
Nicolae ANDRONIC	- member of parliament
Dumitru BRAȘOVEANU	- member of parliament
Nadejda BRÎNZAN	- member of parliament
Alexandru BURIAN	- member of parliament
Valentin CRÎLOV	- member of parliament
Mihai GHIMPU	- member of parliament
Ion MIȚCUL	- member of parliament
Petru MUNTEN	- member of parliament
Vasile NEDELCIUC	- member of parliament
Mihai PLASICIUC	- member of parliament
Andrei RUSNAC	- member of parliament
Vladimir SOLONARI	- member of parliament
Ion ȚURCANU	- member of parliament
Vasila VARTIC	- member of parliament

EXPERTS:

Ceslav CIOBANU	- doctor in Economy
Gheorghe CUȘCO	- doctor in Law
Boris NEGRU	- doctor in Law
Nicolae OSMOCHESCU	- doctor in Law
Mihai PETRACHI	- Chief of the Department on Law and order problems of rights P.R.M. Secretariat
Andrei SMOCHINĂ	- doctor in Law