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EUROPEAN COMMISSION FOR DEMOCRACY THROUGH LAW
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REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

**RELEVANT EXTRACTS FROM THE LAW NO. 294 OF 21.12.2007
ON POLITICAL PARTIES**

Table of Contents

I. Article 3. Restrictions on the activity of political parties.....	3
II. Article 21. Limitation of the activity of political parties	4
III. Article 22. Termination of the activity of political parties.....	6

Relevant extracts from the Law on Political Parties

PARLIAMENT
Republic of Moldova
LAW No. 294 of 21-12-2007 on political parties

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AMENDED by LP100 of 13.06.25, MO317-319/14.06.25 art.345; in force 14.06.25

[...]

I. Article 3. Restrictions on the activity of political parties

(1) Political parties that, through their statute, program and/or activity, militate against the sovereignty, territorial integrity of the country, democratic values and the rule of law of the Republic of Moldova, use, to achieve their goals, illegal or violent means incompatible with the fundamental principles of democracy, are prohibited.

(1¹) It is prohibited, as being considered a fraudulent exercise of the right to political association, to create and register a new political party and to use a registered political party to continue or resume, as a successor political party, the activity of a political party declared unconstitutional.

[Art.3 par. (1¹) introduced by LP100 of 13.06.25. MO317-319/14.06.25 art.345; in force 14.06.25]

(1²) The determination of the status of a successor political party of a political party declared unconstitutional shall be made by the court, taking into account the connections and substantial similarities between the respective political parties, if it is proven, through evidence, that the political party that was created and is to be registered or the registered political party seeks to continue or resume the activity of a political party declared unconstitutional. In this regard, the following circumstances shall be taken into account:

1) the president, vice-president of the political party, members of the central executive bodies of the political party, the person who administers or represents the party at the central level, regardless of the name they have according to the party's statutes:

a) they had a role or active participation in the actions or in the decision-making that led to the declaration of the unconstitutionality of the respective political party;

b) at the time of the commission of the acts for which the political party was declared unconstitutional, they held the position of president, vice-president, member of the central executive bodies and, without supporting or participating in the decision-making or the commission of the acts that led to the declaration of unconstitutionality of the political party, did not publicly dissociate themselves from those respective decisions or acts;

c) have close ties, actively and repeatedly collaborate with the political party declared unconstitutional, providing an image of support at the political party level;

2) the central-level governing body of the political party at central level, according to the statute, or the de facto leadership of the political party has established objectives or approved the conduct of activities together with the political party declared unconstitutional;

3) the political party was established, is led or is represented at central level by persons who promote the objectives, programs or ideology of the political party declared unconstitutional;

4) the acts and speeches attributable to the political party form a whole that provides a clear image of joint activity with the political party declared unconstitutional;

5) there are similarities between the structures of the political party, their organization or functioning with those of the political party declared unconstitutional;

6) origin of financial resources, material goods, logistical support or media;

7) any other relevant circumstances, such as the willingness to support vote buying, illegal financing of political parties or the use of other undemocratic methods, circumstances that allow the court to establish the continuity or succession of the political party declared

unconstitutional, comparing the respective actions or information with those that were the basis for declaring the political party unconstitutional.

[Art.3 par. (1²) introduced by LP100 of 13.06.25, MO317-319/14.06.25 art.345; in force 14.06.25]

(1³) The provisions of paragraphs (1¹) and (1²) shall apply:

a) in relation to the relations between a political party and the persons provided for in paragraph (1²) point 1) letter a) – for a period of 5 years from the date of the Constitutional Court's decision declaring the political party unconstitutional;

b) in relation to the relations between a political party and the persons provided for in paragraph (1²) point 1) letter b) – for a period of 4 years from the date of the Constitutional Court's decision declaring the political party unconstitutional;

c) in relation to the relations between a political party and the persons, facts or circumstances provided for in paragraph (1²) point 1) letter c) and points 2)–7) – at the time when the premises for the application of the provisions in question arise, but no later than 3 years from the commission of the act or the occurrence of the respective circumstances.

[Art. 3 par. (1³) introduced by LP100 of 13.06.25, MO317-319/14.06.25 art.345; in force 14.06.25]

(2) It is prohibited for political parties to affiliate with international political organizations whose purposes or activities contravene the provisions of paragraph (1).

(3) Political parties may not organize act of charity or sponsorship, may not practice commercial activities with consumer or basic necessities, including advertising them, may not organize and carry out military, paramilitary activities, as well as other activities prohibited by law.

(4) Any interference in the internal activities of political parties is prohibited, with the exceptions provided for by law.

(5) In the Republic of Moldova, the establishment and activity of parties, other political organizations of foreign states, as well as their branches and structures, is prohibited if they lead to contestation and defamation of the state and the people, incitement to war of aggression, national, racial or religious hatred, incitement to discrimination, territorial separatism, public violence, as well as other manifestations that undermine the constitutional regime.

(6) The establishment and activity of political parties based on discrimination on the basis of race, nationality, ethnic origin, language, religion, sex, wealth or social origin shall be prohibited.

[...]

II. Article 21. Limitation of the activity of political parties

(1) The activity of a political party may be restricted if its actions cause serious harm to political pluralism or fundamental democratic principles.

(1¹) The activity of a political party may be limited if the party has not submitted the report on financial management or has not presented the information necessary for the supervision and control of the financing of the political party, or if it has not presented the data from the register of party members, within the terms and in the form established by the Central Electoral Commission or the Public Services Agency.

[Art.21 par. (1¹) amended by LP100 of 13.06.25, MO317-319/14.06.25 art.345; in force 14.06.25]

(2) In the event of the actions or inactions referred to in paragraphs (1) and (1¹), the Ministry of Justice, *ex officio* or upon notification, shall request the management body of the respective political party, within a set period of up to 30 days, to take measures to cease these acts and to inform the Ministry about the measures taken and about the elimination of the respective violations.

[Art.21 par. (2) in the wording of LP100 of 13.06.25, MO317-319/14.06.25 art.345; in force 14.06.25]

(3) If the governing body of the political party has not complied with the request of the Ministry of Justice within the established term, the activity of the political party may be limited for a period of up to 12 months by court decision, at the request of the Ministry of Justice, which shall be submitted within 5 days after the expiry of the term established in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (2). The examination of the request to limit the activity of the political party falls within the competence of the Central Court of Appeal and shall be carried out within a term that shall not exceed two months.

[Art.21 par. (3) in the wording of LP100 of 13.06.25, MO317-319/14.06.25 art.345; in force on 14.06.25]

(3¹) The Ministry of Justice may apply directly to the court, without going through the preliminary procedure indicated in paragraph (2), requesting the limitation of the activity of the political party for a period of up to 12 months, in the case of the actions or inactions referred to in paragraphs (1) and (1¹) that threaten sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, national security, public order and safety, accompanied by:

- a) actions to undermine electoral processes;
- b) disinformation campaigns, incitement to hatred, propaganda of military aggression, messages with extremist content, with terrorist content or which otherwise pose a threat to national security;
- c) acts of large-scale voter corruption;
- d) illegal financing or illegal provision of services or material values to the political party or its electoral competitors;
- e) money laundering actions or the systematic and illegal introduction into the country of financial means for current or electoral activities of the political party;
- f) actions of planning, coordinating, or supporting violent actions.

[Art.21 par. (3¹) introduced by LP100 of 13.06.25, MO317-319/14.06.25 art.345; in force 14.06.25]

(3²) Taking into account the seriousness of the violations committed by the political party, the existence of a real and imminent danger of irremediable consequences for the democratic values and the rule of law of the Republic of Moldova through the continuation of the illegal activities of the political party, the Ministry of Justice may request the court to order, as a precautionary measure, the limitation of the activity of the political party during the examination of the case, until the ruling on the merits, presenting, in this regard, the arguments and evidence attesting to the respective situations.

[Art.21 par. (3²) introduced by LP100 of 13.06.25, MO317-319/14.06.25 art.345; in force 14.06.25]

(3³) When examining the application for the imposition, as a precautionary measure, of the limitation of the activity of the political party, the court shall summon the participants in the proceedings and, within 3 days from the submission of the activity the application for the application of the precautionary measure regarding the limitation of the activity of the political party, shall decide, by an enforceable decision, on the limitation of the activity of the political party as a precautionary measure. The parties to the proceedings are obliged to appear before the court.

[Art.21 par. (3³) introduced by LP100 of 13.06.25, MO317-319/14.06.25 art.345; in force 14.06.25]

(3⁴) The decision on the application or rejection of the application of the precautionary measure regarding the limitation of the activity of the political party may be appealed separately from the merits of the case. The appeal shall be examined by the Supreme Court of Justice within 5 days.

[Art.21 par. (3⁴) introduced by LP100 of 13.06.25, MO317-319/14.06.25 art.345; in force 14.06.25]

(3⁵) The elimination of violations admitted by the political party after the submission of the application to limit its activity does not exempt the respective party from legal liability, but may be taken into account when establishing the term for limiting the activity.

[Art 21 par. (3⁵) introduced by LP100 of 13.06.25, MO317-319/14.06.25 art.345; in force 14.06.25]

(4) The court decision on the limitation of the activity of the political party is final and enforceable, but may be appealed within 10 days. The appeal shall be examined by the Supreme Court of Justice within 15 days. In the event of the limitation of the activity of the political party by court decision, the Ministry of Justice shall request the Public Services Agency to note this fact in the State Register of Legal Entities.

[Art. 21 par. (4) in the wording of LP100 of 13.06.25, MO317-319/14.06.25 art. 345; in force 14.06.25]

(5) During the period of limitation of the political party's activity, it is prohibited from participating individually or jointly in elections and referendums, producing, providing, distributing and broadcasting political advertising, founding mass media, organizing meetings, rallies, demonstrations, pickets and other public actions, using all types of bank deposits, except for cases when settlements with contractors, settlements related to the fulfilment of individual employment contracts, settlements for repairing damages caused by the political party's actions, settlements for the payment of taxes, fees and fines are necessary.

(5¹) When applying the precautionary measure regarding the limitation of the activity of the political party, the prohibitions provided for in paragraph (5) shall apply.

[Art.21 par. (5¹) introduced by LP100 of 13.06.25, MO317-319/14.06.25 art.345; in force 14.06.25]

(5²) The decision and the conclusion ordering the limitation of the activity of the political party shall be sent by the court, within 24 hours at the latest from the moment of its pronouncement, to the parties to the trial and to the competent authorities for enforcement, and these, in turn, shall notify the court and the Ministry of Justice of the results of the enforcement.

[Art.21 par. (5²) introduced by LP100 of 13.06.25, MO317-319/14.06.25 art.345; in force 14.06.25]

(6) After eliminating the irregularities for which the activity of the political was limited, the party shall inform the Ministry of Justice thereof, which, within 5 days, shall authorize the resumption of the party's activity.

(7) If, during the period of limitation of the political party's activity, the actions for which the party's activity was limited are repeated or if, during the first year from the date of the last limitation of the party's activity, it commits similar violations, the Ministry of Justice shall request the court to dissolve the respective party.

[Art.21 par. (7) amended by LP100 of 13.06.25, MO317-319/14.06.25 art.345; in force 14.06.25]

(8) The activity of a political party may not be limited during the electoral campaign in which it participates, except in cases where the limitation of the activity of the political party is required for committing serious violations of the law, as provided for in Art. 3 and in par. (3¹) of this article. The activity of a political party may not be limited for minor violations.

[Art.21 par. (8) amended by LP100 of 13.06.25, MO317-319/14.06.25 art.345; in force 14.06.25]

III. Article 22. Termination of the activity of political parties

(1) The political party ceases its activity by:

a) reorganization, according to the provisions of this law, and loss, following the reorganization, of legal personality;

b) self-dissolution, by decision of its supreme body;

c) dissolution by final decision of the Central Court of Appeal, at the request of the Ministry of Justice;

[Art.22 par. (1), letter (c) amended by LP100 of 13.06.25, MO317-319/14.06.25 art. 345; in force 14.06.25]

d) declaration of the party's unconstitutionality by decision of the Constitutional Court;

e) - *repealed*;

f) *ex officio* deletion from the State Register of Legal Entities.

(2) The Ministry of Justice, *ex officio* or upon notification by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Prosecutor General's Office, the Central Electoral Commission or the Public

Services Agency, shall submit to the Central Court of Appeal an action requesting the dissolution of the political party if at least one of the following grounds exists:

[Art.22 par. (2) in the wording of LP100 of 13.06.25, MO317-319/14.06.25 art. 345; in force 14.06.25]

a) the party operates based on its statute and program with amendments and additions that have not been registered in the manner established by law;

b) within one year from the date on which the decision of the Central Court of Appeal regarding the limitation of the political party's activity became enforceable, it committed actions similar to those for which the party's activity was limited;

[Art.22 par. (2), letter (b) in the wording of LP100 of 13.06.25, MO317-319/14.06.25 art.345; in force 14.06.25]

c) - *repealed*;

d) the party's activity is carried out through illegal means or by committing acts of violence;

e) - *repealed*;

f) the activity of the political party falls under the scope of art. 3 paragraphs (1¹) and (1²).

[Art.22 par. (2), letter f) introduced by LP100 of 13.06.25, MO317-319/14.06.25 art. 345; in force on 14.06.25]

(2¹) If the dissolution of the political party is requested for the reasons provided for in paragraph (2) letters b), d) and f) of this article, the Ministry of Justice may request the court to order, as a precautionary measure, the limitation of the activity of the political party during the examination of the case, until the ruling on the merits, according to the provisions of art. 21, which shall apply accordingly.

[Art.22 par. (2¹) introduced by LP100 of 13.06.25, MO317-319/14.06.25 art.345; in force 14.06.25]

(2²) The request of the Ministry of Justice requesting the dissolution of the political party shall be examined by the Central Court of Appeal within two months. The court decision on the limitation of the activity of the political party shall be final and enforceable, but may be appealed within 10 days. The appeal shall be examined by the Supreme Court of Justice within 15 days.

[Art.22 par. (2²) introduced by LP100 of 13.06.25, MO317-319/14.06.25 art.345; in force 14.06.25]

(2³) In the context of examining the action of the Ministry of Justice regarding the dissolution of the political party, the court, if it finds that the violations invoked in the action are not serious enough to justify the dissolution of the political party, may order, as an alternative measure, the limitation of the activity of the respective political party.

[Art.22 par. (2³) introduced by LP100 of 13.06.25, MO317-319/14.06.25 art.345; in force 14.06.25]

(3) The final decision of the court on the dissolution of the political party and the decision of the Constitutional Court declaring a political party unconstitutional shall be submitted to the Ministry of Justice.

(3¹) In the event of the dissolution of the political party by court decision, the Ministry of Justice shall request the Public Services Agency to note in the State Register of Legal Entities the initiation of the liquidation procedure of the respective political party. In the event of the declaration of unconstitutionality of a political party, after receiving the decision of the Constitutional Court, but no later than 3 days from this date, the Ministry of Justice shall request the Public Services Agency to note in the State Register of Legal Entities the fact of the declaration of unconstitutionality of the respective party.

(4) For the liquidation of a political party, the Ministry of Justice, for the purpose of executing the final decision of the court or the decision of the Constitutional Court on the declaration of the unconstitutionality of a political party, shall create a party liquidation commission. The existence of a political party shall cease only after the completion of the liquidation procedure and the removal of the party from the State Register of Legal Entities.

(4¹) The liquidation commission of the political party declared unconstitutional, established in accordance to paragraph (4), requests the Public Services Agency to note in the State Register of Legal Entities the initiation of the liquidation procedure of the respective party.

(5) After the cessation of the activity of the political party, its assets shall be transferred, free of charge, to the property of the state to be used for philanthropic (charitable) purposes.

[...]