

Law on prevention and combating money laundering and terrorism financing

The Parliament approves this organic law

Chapter I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1. Objective of the law

The following law establishes measures on prevention and combating money laundering and terrorism financing, having as objective the protection of natural and legal persons' legitimate rights and interests, as well as those of the state.

Article 2. Domain of application of the law

The provisions of this law cover actions of prevention and combating money laundering and terrorism financing, committed, directly or indirectly, by the citizens of Republic of Moldova, foreigners, stateless persons, resident and non-resident legal persons on the territory of the Republic of Moldova, as well as the actions committed outside the Republic of Moldova, in accordance with international treaties.

Article 3. Main notions

For the purpose of this Law the following main notions signify (mean):

money laundering – actions, stipulated in art.243 of the Criminal Code oriented towards legalization of both the source and provenience of illicit proceeds or towards concealing of the origin of or affiliation with such proceeds;

terrorism financing – actions, stipulated in art.279 of the Criminal Code oriented towards the directly or indirectly making available or intentional collection by any natural or legal person by any means of property of any nature, obtained by any means for providing welfare or financial support of any nature for the purpose of using this property or services or in the knowledge that they will be used partly or wholly in terrorist activities;

property – financial assets, assets of every kind, whether corporeal or incorporeal, movable or immovable, tangible or intangible, documents or legal instruments in every form, including electronic or digital form, certifying a title or a right, inclusively every share (interest) regarding these assets;

illicit proceeds–property, designed, used or resulted directly or indirectly, from the perpetration of a crime, every benefits from these property as well as every property converted or transformed, partially or integrally from property designed, used or resulted from the perpetration of a crime and benefits from these property;

beneficial owner– natural person who ultimately controls a natural or a legal person or the person on whose behalf a transaction is being conducted or an activity is being carried out and /or holds direct or indirect proprietary right or controls at least 25% of shares or of the right to vote of the legal person;

politically exposed persons – natural persons, who are or have been entrusted with prominent public functions at the national and international level, as well as their direct family members and persons known as close associates;

„natural persons that are entrusted with important public functions at the international level” – head of states, of government, senior government members, members of parliament, senior politicians, judicial or military officials, senior executives of the state owned corporations, royal family members;

„ natural persons, who are or have been entrusted with prominent public functions at the national level” - natural persons, who are or have been entrusted with prominent public functions in accordance with the provisions of the Law nr. 199 from 16.07.10 on the statute of the persons entrusted with public function, inclusively senior executives of the state owned corporations; „Direct members of the families of political exposed persons *are the* wife/husband, children and their husband/wife and parents.

„close associates of the political exposed persons – natural persons known as beneficiary owners of a legal person together with the natural persons that are or have been entrusted with prominent public functions at the national and international level or about whom is known that have close business relations with those persons, as well as the natural persons known as being the single beneficial owner of a legal person about which is known that was established on behalf of a natural person that are or have been entrusted with prominent public functions at the national and international level.”; „ *suspect transaction or activity* - a suspicious activity or transactions arises when a reporting entity knows suspects, or has reasonable grounds to suspect that money laundering or terrorist financing is being or has been committed or attempted”.

business relationship – business management, representation or every professional or commercial relationships, which were expected, at the time when the contact is established, to have an element of duration;

freezing – temporary prohibition of the transfer, liquidation, conversion, placement or movement of property or temporary assuming of custody or control over the property;

shell bank – financial institution, having no physical presence, not exercising an actual management and not being unaffiliated to any regulated financial group.

Chapter II

PREVENTION OF MONEY LAUNDERING AND FINANCING TERRORISM

Article 4. Reporting entities

(1)The provisions of this law shall be applied to all legal and natural persons (hereinafter - *reporting entities*):

- a. financial institutions;
- b. foreign exchange offices (other than banks);
- c. professional participants on the financial non banking market, with the exceptions of associate of economies and borrowing that detained a license of category;
- d. institutions that legitimate or register the ownership right;
- e. casinos (inclusively internet-casinos);
- f. places of rest, equipped with gambling devices, institutions organizing and carrying out lotteries or gambling;
- g. real estate agents;
- h. dealers in precious metals or precious stones

i. lawyers, notaries, independent accounts and other legal independent professionals, during the preparation, the carrying out or the realization of the transactions, on behalf of the natural or the legal person, related to the: - purchasing and selling of real estate; - natural or legal persons business management; - creation, functioning or management of a legal persons;

j. auditors, independent accountants and financial banking or non banking consultants;

k. persons who provide investment or fiduciary assistance;

l. organizations that have the right of rendering services related to the exchange of postal money orders and telegraphic or transfers of property.

m. natural or legal persons that practice entrepreneurial activity and submit in the conditions of the leasing agreement, to the borrower based on its request for a certain period the right of possession and use of a good the power of whom is with or without the submitting of the property or use right on the good at the expiration of the term of the contract.

(2) Customs Service, at least at the 15 of the next month will inform the Office for prevention and fight against Money Laundering all the information on the amounts of currency (with the exception of banking cards) declared by natural and legal persons in accordance with the provision of the art. 33 and 34 from Law nr.62/XVI from 21.03.2008 on the currency regulation. The mentioned provisions are not applied in cases of amounts declared by the National bank of Moldova, licensed banks and nonresident banks.

(3) The Customs service will inform the Office for prevention and fight against money laundering, but not later than during 24 hours of the information linked to identified cases of introduction of foreign currency or/and illegal expedition of currency.

Article 5. The identification requirements of the natural and legal persons and of the beneficiary owner

(1) The reporting entities apply security measures regarding the natural or legal persons, as well as beneficiary owner, in the following cases:

a. before the establishment of business relationships;

b. while carrying out occasional transactions amounting at least 50 000 lei as well as electronic transactions amounting at least 15 000 lei, regardless of the fact that transaction is carried out in a single operation or in several operations;

c. there is a suspicion of money laundering or terrorism financing, regardless of any derogation, exemption or set thresholds;

d. there are doubts on the authenticity and the accuracy of the obtained identification data.

(2) The identification measures include:

a. identification and verification of the identity of natural or legal person, of the beneficiary owner on the basis of the identity documents, as well as, data or information obtained from a reliable and independent source for the possibility to report the activity or transaction in accordance with art.8. It will require presentation of the identity document, while opening every account or business relation concluding, in case when opening account or transaction is carrying out by the entrusted person, the proxy legalized in the established order will be required;

b. identification of the beneficiary owner and the adoption of adequate measures and based on risk for verifying his identity, in order that reporting entity to be convinced of the identity of the

beneficiary owner, inclusively as far as the natural and legal person are concerned, for a better understanding of their structure of ownership and control of these persons;

c. obtaining of information on the purpose and the nature of the business relationship or of the complex and unusual transaction;

d. ongoing monitoring of the transaction or of the business relationship, including the examination of transactions concluded throughout the course of the respective relationship, to ensure that the transactions being conducted are complied with the information provided by the reporting entity on the legal or the natural persons, the business and type of risk, including, when necessary, the source of funds and ensuring that the documents, data or information held are updated.

(3) Deviation from paragraph (1), item a), b), d) and paragraph (2), identification measures according to the established criteria of the supervising authority do not apply when:

a. carrying out of service operations of the public authorities with the State Treasury;

b. obtaining a life insurance policy on condition that premium for the insurance or annual payment rates are below 15 000 lei, or on condition that a single paid premium not exceed 30 000 lei;

c. subscribing to insurance policies issued by pension fund, based on an employment contract or by virtue of activity, on condition that that such a policy cannot be compensated before the expiration of the term and cannot be used as a guarantee or caution for obtaining a credit.

Article 6. Enhanced due diligence measures

(1) Reporting entities apply identification measures established their scale in accordance with the risk associated to each type of client, business relation, property or transaction. Reporting entities have to be able to demonstrate to competent authorities, including supervising authority, the fact that the scale of enhanced due diligence measures is adequate, taking into account money laundering and terrorism financing risks.

(2) Reporting entities apply enhanced due diligence measures above those stipulated in art.5, in cases when according to their nature they represent enhanced money laundering and terrorism financing risk, at least according to paragraph (3) – (6) of this article, as well as in other cases, according to the criteria established by supervising authority.

(3) In case when natural or legal person is not present personally at the identification procedure, reporting entities undertake one or more type of measures:

a. guaranteeing that the identification of the person is established by documents, data or additional information;

b. additional checking and certification of submitted documents or their confirmation by a financial institution;

c. guaranteeing that the first payment regarding the operation is carried out via an opened account on behalf of the person with the financial institution.

(4) In relation to cross-border banking, financial institutions undertake one or more of the following measure:

a. accumulation of sufficient information regarding a correspondent institution in order to fully understanding the nature of its activity and ascertainment out of available public information its reputation and supervising quality;

b. evaluation of the policy on prevention and combating money laundering and terrorism financing applied by the correspondent institution;

c. obtaining of the approval by management bodies before setting new relations with correspondent banks;

d. establishing by document the responsibility of each institution;

e. ascertainment of the fact that, regarding correspondent accounts, the correspondent institution has checked the identity of the clients, whose operations are carried out via its accounts; has applied permanent due diligence measures and is able to provide, at request, relevant data regarding due diligence.

(5) In transaction or business relationship with politically exposed persons, reporting entities ensure:

a. corresponding procedures, in accordance with the risk, for politically exposed persons determination;

b. obtaining of the approval by management bodies for establishing or continuation of business relations with such persons;

c. adoption of the adequate measures in order to determine the source of the funds implied in business relation or transaction;

d. enhanced and permanent monitoring of business relation

(6) Reporting entities shall adopt enhanced due diligence measures when:

a. natural or legal persons receive or send funds from /to the countries that lack norms regarding money laundering and financing of terrorism or have inadequate norms regarding this subject or represent enhanced offence and corruption risks and /or are implied in terrorist activities;

b. carrying out wire transfers, if there is lack of sufficient information about identification of the sender as well as during transactions encouraging anonymity.

(7) Financial institutions are not allowed to keep anonymous accounts or those on fictive names, to establish or continue business relations with shell banks or with a bank that is known as allowing shell banks to use its accounts.

(8) Reporting entities are obliged to abstain from account opening, establishing business relations, to stop or refuse transaction carrying out in case that haven't been respected the provision of the art.5 p2 letter a, b, c from the present law. But in case of business relation already established, the reporting entities in case of establishing that the information and data obtained at the identification and verification of the client are not precise in accordance with the legislation in force and normative acts of the supervisory authorities, finish the business relation. In accordance with art.8, reporting entities are obliged to report such circumstances to the Office for Prevention and fight against money laundering.

Article 7. Keeping of the records regarding the activities and the transactions of the natural or legal persons and of the beneficial owner

(1) The reporting entities keep the accounting of the information and the documents of the natural and legal persons, of the beneficial owner, the register of identified natural and legal persons, the archive of accounts and primary documents, including business correspondence, for a period at least 5 years, after the business relationship ending or bank account closing. The reporting entities keep the

accounting of all the transactions for at least 5 years after the transactions are ended, but at the request of the supervisory authorities prolong the record keeping period.

(2)The reporting entities respond completely and promptly to the requests of the Office for Prevention and fight against money laundering and other empowered authorities, on the existence of business relations and their nature, between these entities and certain natural and legal persons.

Article 8. The reporting of the activities or transactions falls under this law:

(1)The reporting entities are obliged to inform immediately the Office for Prevention and fight against money laundering about any suspect transaction, which is being prepared, carried out or finalized. The data on suspect transaction are reflected in a special form, which is sent to the Office for Prevention and fight against money laundering within 24 hours from the moment when the request was received.

(2)The data of transactions effectuated in cash by a single transaction exceeding equivalent of 100000 lei or it equivalent, or by many cash transactions that seems to be correlated, are reflected in special forms which are submitted to the Office for Prevention and fight against money laundering during 10 days.

(3)The data of transactions effectuated electronically through a transactions with a total value exceeding 500.000 lei, are indicated in special blanket are reflected in a special form which are submitted to the Office for Prevention and fight against money laundering not later that the 15 of the month immediately following the operational month.

(4)The transactions between the financial institutions, between the financial institution and National Bank of Moldova, between the financial institutions and National Treasury as well as the commission payment of the account maintenance and banking fees are not subject of reporting regime.

(5)In the special form on the activities or transactions that fall under this law, containing their data, confirmed by the signature of the person who fulfilled it or by any other identification manner, at least the following information shall be provided:

- a. the series, the number and the date of issue of the identity document, address and other data necessary for the identification of the person who carried out the respective transaction;
- b. the address and other data necessary for the identification of the person in whose name the transaction was carried out;
- c. the legal identification data and the accounts of the customers participating to the transaction;
- d. the type of the transaction;
- e. data about the reporting entity which carried out the transaction;
- f. the date, the time and the value of the transaction;
- g. the name and the position of the person who registered the transaction;
- h. the reasons of suspicion.

(6)The reporting entities and their employees are obliged to refrain themselves from communicating to natural and legal persons who carry out the activity or transaction, or to third parties about the transmission of the information to the Office for Prevention and fight against money laundering

(7)The reporting entities ensure the protection of their employees against any threats or hostile action regarding the reporting of suspect activities and other transactions.

Article 9. Internal control procedures

(1)The reporting entities establish due-diligence policies and methods regarding the clients, in the area of evidences keeping, internal control, risk assessment and management, compliance and communication management in order to prevent and counter activities and transactions linked to money laundering or terrorist financing.

(2)The reporting entities appoint the persons invested with functions related to the execution of this law, whose names will be communicated to the Office for Prevention and Fight against Money Laundering and to other supervising authorities, along with the nature and the limits of their responsibility.

(3)The reporting entities approve proper programs on prevention and combating money laundering and financing terrorism, according to the recommendations and normative acts approved by the supervising authorities, including at least the following:

a. methods, procedures and internal control measures, inclusively proper programs on receiving information from the empowered authorities in the purpose of verifying natural and legal persons;

b. names of managerial employees responsible for ensuring the compliance of the policies and procedures to legal requirements on anti-money laundering and terrorism financing;

c. “know-your-customer” rules, with the aim of promoting ethical and professional standards in this area and preventing the institution from being used, intentionally or unintentionally, by organized criminal groups or their associates;

d. an ongoing personnel training program, strict selection of employees, so as to ensure their high professional profile;

e. auditing, with a view to exercise internal system control.

Chapter III

THE COMPETENCE OF THE AUTHORITIES EMPOWERED TO EXECUTE THE LAW

Article10. The authorities empowered to supervise the reporting entities

(1)The regulation and control of the manner of execution of this law is insured by the following public institutions empowered to supervise the reporting entities, according to the competence established by law:

a. Office for Prevention and Fight against Money Laundering;

b. National Bank of Moldova;

c. National Financial Market Commission;

d. Ministry of Justice;

e. Ministry of Information Technology and Communications;

f. Ministry of Finance;

g. Licensing Chamber;

(2)The bodies empowered to supervise the reporting entities, within their powers

a. to execute this law and international recommendations: a) issue orders, decisions, recommendations and other normative acts;

b. approve the Guide on suspicious activities or transactions, instructions on how to fill out and transmit special forms on reported activities or transactions, the special form for reporting entities, the Guidance for the identification of transactions suspected of financing of terrorism, Guide on the identification of politically exposed persons, instructions for preventing the use of domestic banking and non-banking system in the legalization of illicit proceeds and terrorism financing, and other instructions to implement the policies on recovery of illicit proceeds and terrorism financing;

c. verify and monitor the implementation of this law relating to compliance requirements towards collection, recording, storage, identification and disclosure of transactions and the implementation of internal control measures and procedures.

(3) In case of non-observance by reporting entities of the obligations stipulated in this law, the authorities empowered to supervise the reporting entities can apply the remedial measures and sanctions established by the legislation, and upon the identification of sum of money laundering or financing of terrorism, inform and submit immediately the respective materials to the Office for Prevention and Fight against Money Laundering. The application of the mentioned actions does not exclude the possibility of realization, according to the legislation in force, of other measures for the purpose of combating money laundering and financing of terrorism.

(4) For the purpose of preventing and combating of money laundering and terrorism financing the authorities empowered to supervise the reporting entities, are obliged:

a. to confirm whether the reporting entities apply written policies, practices and procedures, including strict “know-your-customer” rules, with the aim of promoting high ethical and professional standards in the respective area and preventing this from being used, intentionally or unintentionally, by organized criminal groups or their associates;

b. to determine whether reporting entities comply with their own policies, practices and procedures targeted towards the detection of the activity of money laundering and terrorism financing;

c. to inform reporting entities on money laundering and terrorism financing activities, including new methods and trends in this area;

d. to identify the possibilities of money laundering and terrorism financing of the reporting entities, to undertake, as necessary, proper measures to prevent the illegal usage of these and to inform the reporting entities about the possible abuses.

(5) The Public Administration authorities, according to the competence established by the legislation, shall undertake proper measures in order to prevent the institution of the control over the reporting entity or the obtaining of the control stock and /or of controlling parts, by organized criminal groups or their associates.

Article 12. Limitation of the effect of secrets defended by law

(1) The information received from the reporting entities, in cases provided by this law, can be used only for the purpose of prevention and combating money laundering and terrorism financing.

(2) The transmission by the reporting entities of information (documents, materials, other data) to the Office for Prevention and Fight against Money Laundering, to criminal investigation authorities, prosecutors’ offices, courts and other competent authorities, in cases provided by this law, shall not be qualified as disclosure of the commercial, banking or professional secret.

(3)The legislative provisions on commercial, banking or professional secret, cannot impede the agencies mentioned under paragraph (2) of this article, with the scope to execute this law, from receiving or withdrawing the information (documents, materials, other data) about financial and economic activities and transactions of natural or legal persons.

Article 13. International cooperation and assistance

(1)For the purpose of this law, the international cooperation in area of combating money laundering and financing terrorism is carried out based on the principles of mutual assistance according to the legislation of the Republic of Moldova, as well as on the basis of international treaties.

(2)The Center for Office for Prevention and Fight against Money Laundering, from the office or on a request basis, can perform the sending, receiving or exchange of information and documents with foreign services having similar functions, on a mutual basis and provided the observance of the similar requirements regarding the confidentiality, on the basis of cooperation agreements

Chapter IV

OFFICE FOR PREVENTION AND FIGHT AGAINST MONEY LAUNDERING

Article 13¹. Office for prevention and fight against money laundering

(1)Office for prevention and fight against money laundering functions as a specialized, independent division within the Center for Combating Economic Crimes and Corruption under the provisions of the present Law and its activity Regulation.

(2)The Office has the following attributions in preventing and combating money laundering and terrorist financing:

- a. receive, analyze, process and transmit information on suspicious activities and transactions, submitted by reporting entities under the provisions of this Law;
- b. transmission of information and documents to criminal investigation authorities and to other competent authorities, when there are reasonable suspicions on money laundering and financing of terrorism or other crimes that generate illicit income;
- c. issue regulations, guidelines and normative acts to bring in line the national legislation with international legal acts in the field;
- d. requesting and receiving of information and necessary documents from the reporting entities, public authorities for assessing the suspect nature of the transactions;
- e. issue postponement orders to stop suspicious activities or transactions;
- f. communicate to the reporting entities, as frequently as possible, about the results of the examination of the provided information, publishing periodically activity reports;
- g. provide methodological supplies for reporting entities in the area of prevention countering money laundering and terrorism financing
- h. cooperate and exchange information with similar foreign authorities, international organizations dealing with money laundering and financing terrorism issues;
- i. create and ensure the good functioning of the information system, in its area of activity;
- j. at the request of other authorities empowered to supervise the reporting entities to fulfill the control and the verification of the observance of this law by the reporting entities;

k. collect and analyze statistic material regarding the efficiency of the prevention and combating money laundering and terrorism financing system, including the number of suspect transactions declaration, number of criminal cases and convicted persons, data on transactions freezing, seizure and confiscation of the proceeds obtained from money laundering and terrorism financing;

l. Elaborate the National strategy of preventing and combating of money laundering and terrorism financing and coordinate the activity of the national authorities responsible for implementation;

m. Identify law infringements in the field of prevention and fight against money laundering and terrorism financing and sanction in the limit of its competencies;

n. Exercise other functions, according to the tasks provided by the legislation.

(3)The Office for prevention and fight against money laundering coordinates the activity of the authorities empowered to execute this law in the area of money laundering and terrorism financing.

(4)The Office participates in the activity of specialized international organizations and can be a member thereof.

(5)To carry out its duties, the Office has established an own unit, which staff limit and structure within the Center for Combating Economic Crimes and Corruption is approved by the Government.

(6)The Office is led by a head, appointed by CCECC director and dismissed in accordance with the procedure established by the law.

Article 14. Insurance measures

(1)The reporting entities are obliged to freeze, at the decision of the Office for prevention and fight against money laundering, the carrying out of the suspect transaction, for the period specified in the decision, but for not more than five working days. If the mentioned period is not sufficient, the Office for prevention and fight against money laundering can request, on motivated grounds, before the expiration of the term, from instruction judge, to extend the term of freezing or seizing the property. At the expiration of the term of 30 working days from the date of approving the decision that is considered null.

(1¹) The instruction judge by a resolution , decide on the prolongation of the time of freezing decision of a suspect transaction or activity based on the motivated report of the Office for prevention and fight against money laundering at least one day before the expiration of the term of freezing. About the resolution of the instruction judge on the prolongation of the term of freezing of the suspect transaction or activity the natural or legal person the subject of the freezing decision are informed in accordance with the legislation in force.

(1²)The freezing decision of suspicious transaction or activity of the Office for Prevention and fight against money laundering and the the resolution of the instruction judge of the prolongation of the term of freeing decision can be attacked by the person considered frigid in rights in accordance with the legislation in force.

(2)The reporting entities freeze transactions with property for two working days, excepting the account supplying transactions of the persons and entities implied in terrorist activities, in financing and supporting of this in other ways, depending or directly controlled legal entities by this kind of persons and entities, of the natural and legal persons which act in the name or at the indication of this kind of persons and entities, including the means derived or generated by the property owned by the mentioned

persons or directly or indirectly controlled, as well as natural and legal entities associated to them, by immediately informing the Office for Prevention and Fight against Money Laundering, but not later than 24 hours from the receiving of the request. If in the mentioned term of 2 days they do not receive the decision of freezing of the transaction from the Office for Prevention and Fight against Money Laundering, the reporting entities perform the transaction.

(3) After the receiving and verification of the information mentioned in paragraph (2), the Office for Prevention and Fight against Money Laundering dispose, in dependence of the case, the freezing of suspect transactions on term till 5 working days, execute by emergency necessary actions for the examination of the discovered case, by notifying the reporting entity about the decision that was taken.

(4) The list of persons and entities implied in terrorist activities are elaborated, actualized and published by the Service of Intelligence and Security in the Official Monitor of the Republic of Moldova.

(5) The reason for including a person or organization in the list mentioned at the paragraph (4) serve:

a. lists elaborated by the international organizations to which the Republic of Moldova is a party and by the authorities of the European Union regarding the persons and entities implied in the terrorist activities;

b. definitive decision of a court from the Republic of Moldova on the declaration of the organization from the Republic of Moldova or from other state as being terrorist;

c. definitive decision of a court on the cessation or suspension of the activity of the organization implied in terrorist or extremist activities;

d. definitive decision of a court on the person's condemnation for the committing terrorist act or other crime with terrorist character;

e. ordinance of beginning criminal investigation in respect to a person that committed terrorist act or other crime with terrorist character.

f. definitive criminal decision pronounced by a foreign court recognized, in the established manner, by the national courts, in respect to the persons and entities implied in terrorist activities.

Article 15. The liability for violation the provisions of this law

(1) The violation of the provisions of this law refers to the disciplinary, administrative, civil or penal liability, in accordance with the legislation in force.

(2) Office for Prevention and Fight against Money Laundering, other public authorities empowered to ensure the execution of this law, as well as officials within these, are obliged to ensure the commercial, banking or professional secret. Its disclosure, in violation of the established provisions, is held liable, in accordance with the legislation in force, for the damage caused by the illegal disclosure of the data obtained while on duty. Submitting of the information to the similar foreign authorities in the established way cannot be considered disclosure of the secrets defended by the law.

(3) The reporting entities and their employees are exempted from disciplinary, administrative, civil and penal liability for submitting the information to the competent authorities for the purpose of executing the provisions of this law, even if this caused material or moral damages.

Chapter V

Final and transit provisions

Article 16.

(1)The provisions of this law are applied to all the new clients of reporting entity. For the existent business relations, the new duties have to be accomplished during 6 months, starting with the highest risk clients. (2) To abrogate the Law nr. 633-XV din 15.11.2001 on prevention and combating of money laundering (Official Monitor of the Republic of Moldova, 2001, nr.139-140, art.1084).

Article 17.

The Government, within 2 months:

- shall present to the Parliament proposals for harmonizing the legislation in force with the provision of this law;
- shall harmonize its normative acts with the provision of this law;
- shall ensure the revision by ministers and central public authorities of their normative acts;

Chairman of the Parliament

Marian Lupu

Chisinau, 26th of July 2007 Nr. 190 - XVI