



DECLARATION AS PER ART. 12 PARA. (3) OF LAW NO. 252/2023

I. “of wealth and personal interests”

II. “concerning the list of close persons in the judiciary, prosecution and public service”

The Prosecutor Vetting Commission (hereinafter “Commission”) adopted this form according to art. 12 para. (3) lit. a of Law No. 252/2023 on the external evaluation of judges and prosecutors and amendments of some regulatory acts (hereinafter “Law No. 252/2023”). The Declaration “concerning the list of close persons in the judiciary, prosecution and public service” (art. 12 para. (3) lit. c of Law No. 252/2023) is contained in below Section 14; the Declaration “of wealth and personal interests” (art. 12 para. (3) lit. a of Law No. 252/2023) is covered by all other sections of this form (hereinafter: “declaration”), and extends in Section 17 to tax irregularities as per Article 11 para (3) lit. b of Law No. 252/2023.

Important – general instructions

- Please **read** all instructions carefully, including the ones for each of the 18 following sections.
- In principle, this one-time declaration asks you for information **not** (explicitly) already **included** in the wealth and personal interests’ declaration (hereinafter: annual declaration) form as per Annex 1 to Law No. 133/2016 on declaration of wealth and personal interests (hereinafter “Law No. 133/2016”). So, the guiding principle for this declaration is to avoid duplications to the annual declarations as much as possible. In other words: You do not need to declare anything again in this declaration, if you declared it in your annual declarations previously submitted to the National Integrity Authority (hereinafter “NIA”).
- Please add as many **additional lines** as you need (move the cursor into the last right field of the last line of any table in this form with numbered lines and press the tabulator key ( or ): a new line will open with an automatically added number); repeat as necessary.
- Should any **data not** be available, please insert “not known” and explain the reasons in Section 18 “Comments”.
- An **example** of this declaration is emailed to all candidates filled out with fictitious data, which might help you as an illustration. It is also available on the Commission’s website www.vettingmd.org.
- Please email any **questions** to office@vettingmd.org or call at (061) 294 499; please follow developments regarding the Commission’s work on its website.
- **After** completing this declaration on a computer, please save it as MS-Word doc-file, then convert the doc-file to a pdf-file (e.g., use “save as” command), electronically sign the respective pdf-file (the same for any other form) and send it as attachment via **email** to office@vettingmd.org. If you need to complete any annual declaration as per Section 7 of this declaration, please use the same procedure

(save it as MS-Word doc-file, convert the doc-file to a pdf-file, electronically sign and email as attachment in the same email as this declaration).

- **Family members:** Family member is defined in art. 2 of Law No. 133/2016: “husband/wife, minor child, including adopted child or dependant on the subject of the declaration”. You will have to declare for your family members for each calendar year in which for at least one day they had the status (*for example, if you married or divorced in March 2019, you still have to declare for your spouse for the entire calendar year of 2019*).
- **Deadline for return of completed declaration:**
 - a. The completed declaration shall be submitted within 20 working days and signed with an electronic signature. See Article 25 (3) of the Rules of Procedure of the Commission. This deadline is calculated starting the day after the request for filling out this declaration form was sent to the candidate. The deadline is considered met, if the email with the pdf-file arrives before midnight of the day it is due.
 - b. The Secretariat of the Commission will **confirm receipt** of the email with the pdf-file within 2 working days.
- **Corrections:** As per art. 12 para. (5) of Law No. 252/2023, it is your responsibility to ensure that the information is accurate and complete when this declaration is submitted. If, after submission, you need to make any corrections, please submit them by sending an updated declaration as described above by email with e-signature, additionally explaining the change in the field “18. Comments”. Please keep in mind that corrections may have a **negative impact** on the evaluation procedure.
- As per art. 11 para. (3) lit. a of Law No. 252/2023 the Commission is mandated to review “the difference between wealth, expenses, and income, for the last 12 years”, thus this declaration asks for information as far back as 12 calendar years in some instances (**2011-2022**).
- The **Rules of Procedure** of the Commission are available on the Commission’s website www.vettingmd.org.

1. Candidate

Surname, name	Patronymic	ID-number

2. New family members since 01.01.2023

Do you have any new family members since 01.01.2023 (up to the day of signing this declaration), which have not been declared already in your annual declaration for 2022?

Please check (mouse-click on the box): Yes No

If yes, please list them in the following box with: Surname, name, patronymic, date of birth, identification number and family status (spouse/cohabitant/minor child/dependent) – the box will expand as more text and lines are added:

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3. Date of birth of family member

As Section I.5 of Annex 1 of Law No. 133/2016 misses out on this information, and as this unique identifier is important for requesting data from databases, please provide the date of birth of all your family members declared during the last five years.

No.	Surname, name of family member	Birth date DD.MM.YYYY
1.		
2.		

4. Other citizenships

Did you or any of your family members hold citizenships other than Moldovan since 01.01.2011?

Please check (mouse-click on the box): Yes No

If yes, please list as follows:

No.	Surname, name,	Country	Citizenship held from to (dates)	Document type (passport or ID card, if available) and no.	Foreign ID number if available
1.					
2.					

In case of **multiple** citizenships other than Moldovan, please fill in a new line for each citizenship.

5. Domiciles/temporary residencies abroad

Did you or any of your family members maintain addresses or residencies abroad since 01.01.2011?

(Excluding foreign real estate already declared in past annual declarations as per Law No. 133/2016; the information on other domiciles is relevant in particular in light of possible foreign income or assets.)

Please check (mouse-click on the box): Yes No

If yes, please list as follows:

No.	Surname, name	Country	Address	Duration (from mm/yyyy to mm/yyyy)
1.				
2.				

In case of **multiple** addresses/residencies, please fill in a new line for each. Domicile and temporary residence are defined in the Civil Code, art. 38. For any case of doubt regarding the definition of temporary residence, the Commission provides the following guidance: Temporary residence means a place where the person abides, lodges, or resides, including, but not limited to, vacation, business, or personal travel destinations, for a period of 60 or more days in the aggregate during any calendar year and which is not the person’s permanent address.

6. a. Travel abroad

Did you or any of your family members travel abroad since 01.01.2018?

Please check (mouse-click on the box): Yes No

If yes, please list as follows with most recent travel first:

No.	Surname, name	City, Country	Month and year (mm/yyyy)	Purpose (vacation, private visit, professional visit, etc.)	Donor (if applicable) (name, street, number, city, zip-code, country if not Moldova)
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					

Donor: If any entity or person, other than you or a family member, paid in full or any part of the travel, that person or entity should be disclosed in the “donor” column. If there was no donor related to your travel you still need to fill out this Section 6.a, except for the “donor” column.

Travel: Please list each travel trip in a separate line. A travel is counted as one trip for the time span when you left the country until you return to the country. If you visited more than one country in one trip, please list all countries in the respective field (for example: “Berlin, Germany; Zurich, Switzerland”).

Month and year: Month and year of the travel. If the travel dates span more than one month, indicate both (or more), for example “03-04/2019”, even if the travel was only from 20.03.2019 until 05.04.2019. You may also provide exact dates of the travel but you are not obliged to (for example: 20.03.2019-05.04.2019).

Routine travel: If you routinely travelled to one or more places, instead of listing all travels individually, you may describe the pattern of the routine instead. For example, please indicate in one line in Section 6.a above in the column “month and year” the period and that it is routine travel, e.g. “routine travel in 2018-2020”. Then, please use the comment section 18 to briefly explain the nature of the travel (e.g., “routine visits to parents living in Bucharest” etc.). The Commission may still request details on each travel after receiving the declaration. However, if you transported declarable cash on any travel (see next Section 6.b), you must provide the details of this travel.

Please provide a copy of all pages of all valid and expired passports in your possession. You shall transmit the copy as scan-file, electronically signed, together with this asset declaration. Please list the passports concerned as follows:

Passport number	Valid from DD.MM.YYYY	Valid until DD.MM.YYYY	Issuing country

6. b. Cross-border cash-transfers

For any of the above travels declared under Section 6.a, did you or any of your family members carry cash with you above 5,000 EUR (or equivalent; per person/trip) when leaving Moldova or when re-entering Moldova?

Please check (mouse-click on the box): Yes No

If yes, please fill out for each relevant travel the additional details:

Line number in Section 6.a	Amount exported abroad (MDL/XXX)	Amount imported to Moldova (MDL/XXX)	Source of cash (background description)	Did you declare to customs? (yes/no)

Line number in Section 6.a: Please fill in the number of the corresponding line of Section 6.a that lists the travel you are referring to for declaring the cross-border cash transfer. You fill in Table 6.b only for those travels on which you transferred cash in- or out of Moldova. *Thus, for example, you might have reported a total of 7 travels under Section 6.a. However, only the travel in line 5 involved a cash-transfer. In this example you would fill in only one line in the table of Section 6.b with the number "5" in the first column/field, indicating that the cash you are reporting in Section 6.b concerns the travel listed on line 5 of Section 6.a.*

Amount exported abroad: This is the total amount of cash transported out of Moldova (and not the amount above the threshold of 5,000 EUR). In case of different currencies transferred at one time, their value is combined for purposes of the threshold (please use the official exchange rate of that date; historic exchange rates are available online on the website <https://www.curs.md/en/convertor>).

Amount imported to Moldova: This is the total amount of cash transported into Moldova (and not the amount above the threshold of 5,000 EUR). In case of different currencies transferred at the same time, their value is combined for purposes of the threshold (please use the official exchange rate of that date; historic exchange rates are available online on the website <https://www.curs.md/en/convertor>).

Foreign currency: In case of foreign currency, you may indicate that currency or the equivalent in MDL, EUR, or another currency using the respective three-letter code (for example EUR, USD, UAH, etc.), whatever is easier for you.

Different currencies: In case of different currencies transferred at the same time, you may list the equivalent in MDL or EUR in one total, or you may list them all in the respective field (and in their respective currency), for example as follows:

Amount exported abroad (MDL/XXX)
1,000 EUR
3,000 USD
100,000 MDL

One travel might relate only to exported cash, or only to imported cash, or both (if on the way out you took cash above the threshold with you, and on the way back again as well).

Source of cash: Please provide a precise and concise description of where the cash came from. *For example: "I withdrew it from my bank account no. ... on 3. April 2020 before leaving Moldova"; "My father, who lives in Bucharest, gave me 20,000 € in cash, when I visited him"; "I sold my car in Romania to a private buyer (Tomislav Rudu) and brought back the selling price in cash"; etc.*

Did you declare to customs? Please put "Yes" or "No" in this field. If "No", please explain the reasons for not declaring the cash transfer to customs.

7. Annual declarations under Law No. 133/2016

Did you submit annual declarations under Law No. 133/2016 for the declaration years 2018-2022 (whether or not you were previously obliged to declare as per Law No. 133/2016)?

Please check (mouse-click on the box): Yes No

If yes, there is nothing for you to fill out under this Section 7 – please go directly to the next Section 8.

If no, please identify which years/time periods are absent and fill out the annual declarations for any of the past five years for which an annual declaration has not been submitted. As a general principle, you should fill out each declaration in accordance with the requirements and instructions contained in Annex 1 of Law No. 133/2016, **except** as to the directions set forth below.

Please include any annual declarations that you prepare for absent years as electronically signed pdf-files together with this five-year declaration into the email sent to the Secretariat of the Commission (see “General Instructions – Filing” above).

The absent annual declarations are for the following years/time periods:

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For filling out the declarations for absent years, please take into account the following **exceptional directions**:

Assets as of which date: In annual declarations only assets “held on the date of the declaration submission” are required to be disclosed. If you are submitting some or all annual declarations for 2018-2022 now, please declare all assets held on 31 December of the calendar year to which the annual declaration corresponds and you are required to declare **only** the assets held as of that date, meaning 31 December of that year.

Cash: You might not know the exact amount of cash held on 31 December in any of the past years 2018-2022. In that case, please provide a good faith estimate (but declare it only if the total amount exceeds 15 average national salaries, as indicated in Annex 1 of Law No. 133/2016).

Service expenditures: Annex 1 of Law No. 133/2016 requires in Section VII¹ the disclosure of service expenditures. You do not need to fill out this section in any annual declaration for the calendar years 2018-2022, since Section 10 (below) requires disclosure of expenditures for the entire time period in this five-year declaration.

Average national salary: In Annex 1 of Law No. 133/2016, thresholds are indicated in “average national salaries”. For simplification purposes, you may uniformly use the value set for any of the years for which you are submitting a declaration. *For example, you submit an annual declaration for 2019-2021. You may use one and the same average national salary of any of these three years when calculating whether the thresholds for declaring were met or not.*

Comments: If necessary, you may provide comments in Section 18 of this declaration form related to items in your annual declaration forms. Please indicate which annual declaration the comment is referred to (so they can be distinguished from comments related to this declaration form).

For any **other question** that goes beyond above exceptional directions and which are related to filling out Annex 1 of Law No. 133/2016 please refer to the **National Integrity Authority**, which is the authority in charge of advising on this form in a coherent manner for all declarants under Law No. 133/2016.

8. Assets not included in annual declarations under Law No. 133/2016

In the annual declarations that you filed for 2018-2022 under art. 6 para. (1) of Law No. 133/2016 you were required only to declare assets “held on the date of the declaration submission.” The date of the declaration submission was usually a few weeks or months after the calendar year for which you were declaring, for example March 2021 for the declaration year 2020. *Thus, for example, if you bought a car in November 2020, and it was stolen or you sold it in December 2020, under art. 6 para. (1) of Law No. 133/2016 you would not have had to declare it in March 2021 when submitting your declaration for the calendar year 2020, because you were not “holding the asset on the date of the declaration.”*

Section 8 of this declaration seeks information about assets owned by you and your family members **at any time** during the 2018-2022 calendar years. Thus, please declare under this Section 8 all assets which you/your family members owned during each of the calendar years 2018-2022, but which you did not declare in the annual declarations for those years. Please do not declare assets which you declared already in your annual declarations.

Do you have any such assets to declare?

Please check (mouse-click on the box): Yes No

If yes, please declare the undeclared assets with all information as required as per Annex 1 to Law No. 133/2016. In doing so, please fill in all undeclared assets using a **single form** of Annex 1 for **all five years** 2018-2022. In Section I, please fill in only your surname and name, and write “Section 8 of Declaration as per art. 12 of Law 252/2023” behind your name. The other lines of Section I you do not need to fill in. You do not need to fill in Section II, VII, VII¹ or VIII either. Please sign the Annex 1 electronically as foreseen for this declaration in the general instructions (*An example of Annex 1 to Law No. 133 completed according to Section 8 of this declaration* is emailed to all candidates filled out with fictitious data, which might help you as an illustration. It is also available on the Commission’s website www.vettingmd.org).

Asset: All items required under Sections III, IV, V and VI of Annex 1 of Law No. 133/2016, are to be declared, except for Section V lit. C of Annex 1 (“monetary amount in the national currency and/or a foreign currency”). Under Section V lit. A, if you have to declare an additional bank account not yet declared, you do not have to fill in the field “amount and currency”. The bank accounts you have already declared in your annual declarations for 2018-2022 do not have to be declared again.

Declaration period: 01.01.2018 – 31.12.2022 – please declare all relevant assets that you did not declare yet in the annual declarations.

9. Donors of assets

Did you or any of your family members receive any of the assets which you declared in your annual declarations for the years 2018-2022, including the assets declared under Section 8 of this declaration, for free or for less than the actual value of the asset?

Please check (mouse-click on the box): Yes No

If yes, please list as follows:

No.	Description of asset	Declared first for calendar year (yyyy)	Surname (donor)	Name (donor)	ID-number of donor (if known)	Address of donor (street, number, city, zip-code, country if not Moldova)
1.						
2.						

Asset: All items to be declared as per Sections III, IV, and VI of Annex 1 of Law No. 133/2016.

Received for free or for less than the actual value of the asset: Assets, which you obtained by gift, winning, inheritance, find, or similar. If the asset was partly obtained for free, please also indicate the donor (for example, a candidate buys a car from her parents for two thirds of the market value. The remaining one third is a gift and thus her parents need to be declared as donors).

Description of asset: Use an excerpt from the original wording you used in the annual declaration, which uniquely identifies the asset, such as "BMW 7", "Omega gold watch", "2-room apartment Bălți", or "shares Tiraspoltransgaz-Pridnestrove".

"Declared first for calendar year": The year, for which you submitted the annual declaration (for example "2019" for the annual declaration covering 2019 and the date of submitting the annual declaration). Please indicate here only the year, when you declared the asset for the first time.

10. Expenditures > 25,000 MDL

Did you or any of your family members had expenditures > 25,000 MDL between 01.01.2018 and 31.12.2022?

Please check (mouse-click on the box): Yes No

If yes, please list as follows with most recent expenditure first:

No.	Surname and name of payer (you or family member)	Description of expenditure	Recipient of the expenditure (name, city, street, number)	Date or period of payment (DD.MM.YYYY)	Amount (MDL)
1.					
2.					

Declaration period: 01.01.2018 – 31.12.2022 – please declare all relevant expenditures that occurred during this declaration period.

Expenditure: You need to declare expenditures here that are **not** related to the **purchase of assets**, but rather to payments for services, goods, and other undertakings. Examples are:

- *A public official pays 140,000 MLD on child support (based on court decision/family law).*
- *A public official pays damages of 100,000 MLD for causing a car accident (based on court decision/tort law).*
- *A public official loses 30,000 MLD in cash, as her briefcase is stolen.*
- *A public official donates 40,000 MLD to a political party.*
- *A public official pays 120,000 MLD for a vacation for his family.*
- *A public official pays 200,000 MDL for construction work at a house/apartment.*
- *A public official pays 100,000 MDL for renovation of a house/apartment/summer residence.*
- *A public official celebrates her birthday or his wedding and spent 30,000 MDL on the restaurant bill or for renting a party space.*

Threshold: The threshold of 25,000 MLD was determined by and large with reference to the net monthly salary of a Supreme Court judge in Moldova. Spending an entire monthly net salary on just one service expenditure prima facie triggers an initial need for review and legitimizes disclosure. The threshold is somewhat higher than the respective threshold in other countries, for example in the Georgian asset declaration system for “other expenditures”.

Expenditures **declared already** in your annual declarations for the years 2018-2022, or in any other section of this declaration, are **not declared** in this Section 10 **again**. For example:

- *A public official paid 1,000,000 MLD on real estate purchased in 2019 (and declared for the year of 2019 under “real estate”). These expenditures for real estate are not declared in Section “10. Expenditures” of this declaration again.*
- *A public official provides a loan of 1,000,000 MLD to a third party in 2020 declared already in the annual declaration for 2020 under Section V lit. B of Annex 1 of Law No. 133/2016. It would not need to be declared again in Section “10. Expenditures” of this declaration.*

Recurring payments: If a contract foresees periodic payments, such as rent, the threshold counts for all actual payments during the calendar year. For example: 1. A public official rents an apartment as a tenant. The official pays 2,600 MLD as rent per month. The annual total is above the threshold of 25,000 MLD. Hence, this expenditure needs to be declared in Section 10 of this declaration. 2. A public official leases a car for 1,800 MLD per month. The annual total is below the threshold of 25,000 MLD. Hence, this expenditure does not need to be declared.

Instalments: If a service or similar contract foresees the total price to be paid in instalments, the total service price counts for the threshold, not the individual installments (indicate the last instalment as date of payment in this case). *For example: A public official purchases a vacation. The total amount of 50,000 MLD is paid in 5 instalments of 10,000 MLD each. This needs to be declared as the total is above 25,000 MLD.*

One set of expenditures = one expenditure: There are cases where an expenditure can be broken down into several contractual items. The value of one single expenditure will be below the value threshold, but several expenditures together will be above the value threshold. Several expenditures will be counted as one in the following case: They constitute a single set from the trade point of view, e.g. one vacation, one private school service, one wedding party, etc. An indicator for a combined set of items is if they are ordered at one time (even if two separate contracts), or if they are listed on one invoice, or if they are paid in one transaction or at the same time. In case of doubt choose the option leading to the higher (combined) value. *For example: A public official books a vacation of 60,000 MLD for his family. The expenditure consists of purchasing tickets, ordering shuttle services, renting a hotel, travel insurance, etc. Theoretically, all these aspects could be viewed as different small expenditures below 25,000 MLD each. However, they count as one since they are contracted at one time, will be invoiced together, and/or are paid in one go. The public official will have to declare this vacation as an expenditure.*

Payments in foreign currencies: Please convert to MDL as per official exchange rate of the day of payment (historic exchange rates are available online on the website <https://www.curs.md/en/convertor>).

Recipient: Any domestic or foreign natural or legal person to whom the payment was made.

11. Virtual currencies (Bitcoins etc.) > 25,000 MDL

Did you or any of your family members own virtual currencies > 25,000 MDL between 01.01.2018 and 31.12.2022?

Please check (mouse-click on the box): Yes No

If yes, please list as follows:

No.	Surname and name of owner (you or family member)	Name of virtual currency	Units	Acquisition date (DD.MM.YYYY)	Form of acquisition	Acquisition value (MLD)	Public key	Previous owner (name, address)

1.								
2.								

Declaration period: 01.01.2018 – 31.12.2022 – please declare all relevant acquisitions that occurred during this declaration period.

Please note: Virtual currencies are to be **declared** as per amended Section V. lit. D of Annex 1 to Law No. 133/2016.

If you declared your virtual currencies already in **past annual declarations** as per Annex 1 of Law No. 133/2016 (for example as movable property) with all the information as above, you do not need to declare them here again.

Threshold: Only if the total of virtual currencies valued more than 25,000 MLD at any time during the declaration period, this Section 11 needs to be filled out.

Form of acquisition: Please specify “purchase”, “gift”, “inheritance”, etc. in the appropriate field.

Acquisition value: In case of purchase, this is the purchase price paid. Otherwise, use data from the relevant contract. If there is no contract (e.g., in case of informal gifts, inheritance), please specify data from the tax authority’s decision. If such is not available, specify your estimate of the value based on data taken from trading/market value websites on virtual currencies (i.e., market value).

Public key: A public key allows you to receive cryptocurrency transactions. It is a cryptographic code that is paired to a private key. While anyone can send transactions to the public key, you need the private key to “unlock” them and prove that you are the owner of the cryptocurrency received in the transaction. Please declare the public key at the time of acquisition. If the public key has changed since, please provide in addition also the public key on which the unit “was held” last time. If different units of the same currency have a different public key, provide the different public keys. Please note: A digital wallet number is not the same as the public key. A digital wallet is a service offered by third parties outside the cryptocurrency system; it is the place where you can store your keys from different cryptocurrencies, including the public keys.

Payments in foreign currencies: Please convert to MDL as per official exchange rate of the day of payment (historic exchange rates are available online on the website <https://www.curs.md/en/convertor>).

12. Foreign legal entities holding real estate/vehicles/bank accounts

This Section is only applicable if you own shares in a foreign legal entity that are not publicly traded stock. If you own shares in a foreign legal entity, this foreign legal entity might own real estate or a vehicle, or hold a bank account. Under Annex 1 of Law No. 133/2016 this indirect ownership of real estate, vehicles, or bank account will not be disclosed, only the shares you declare. This Section 12 of this declaration asks you to disclose certain assets owned by the foreign entity. Therefore, please declare under this section real estate, vehicles, or bank accounts held by **foreign** legal entities as declared under “VI. Shares/Equity Interests in the Share Capital of an Economic Agent” of the annual declaration form (Annex 1 to Law No. 133/2016), unless the shares/equity are publicly traded (such as on stock markets). If the real estate or vehicles are held indirectly through further sub-layers of legal entities, they must also be declared. The legal entity is foreign, if it is founded under foreign law. *For example: 1. You might own 50% of a company in Romania. This company is owner of an apartment in Bucharest. You have to declare the apartment under Section 12 of this declaration. 2. You might own – through an investment deposit of your bank – a few stocks of the German company Volkswagen. Even though Volkswagen owns real estate and vehicles, its stocks are publicly tradeable and hence you do not need to declare the real estate and vehicles.*

I have data to declare under this section – please check (mouse-click on the box): Yes No

If yes, please declare the real estate, vehicles, or bank account with all information as required for real estate or vehicles or bank accounts as per Sections III, IV lit. A, and V lit. A of Annex 1 to Law No. 133/2016. Fill in the information into the following field (the box will expand the more text and lines are added). Please indicate as “beneficial owners” the foreign legal entity in which you hold shares. Please indicate as “Holder” the legal person or entity directly owning the asset, if this legal person or entity is not the same as the one indicated as “beneficial owner”.

Declaration period: 01.01.2018 – 31.12.2022. Please declare all relevant ownerships that occurred during this declaration period.

13. De facto ownership of real estate

Do you or your family members occupy or otherwise use real estate in a way comparable to an owner, without owning it (de facto ownership)? This section is only relevant if you have not already declared the de facto ownership in any of your past annual declarations (for example as beneficial ownership).

I have data to declare under this section – please check (mouse-click on the box): Yes No

If yes, please declare the real estate with all information as required for real estate as per Section III of Annex 1 to Law No. 133/2016. Fill in the information into the following field (the box will expand the more text and lines are added).

Declaration period: 01.01.2018 – 31.12.2022. Please declare all relevant ownerships that occurred during this declaration period.

De facto ownership: The real estate is formally owned by a third party, but you or family members use it for free and as if you were the owners, in particular because you are the primary decision-maker on whether anybody else uses the real estate. If you use real estate in exchange for money or a similar countervalue, it is not de facto ownership. If you are a guest for a limited timeframe, and the owner could make you leave anytime, you are not a de facto owner. *Example: A public official lives in a house owned by his parents-in-law (who live somewhere else). She does not pay any rent. She is the de facto owner of the real estate.* In case of doubt, please explain in this section why you have doubts declaring the item. Again, if you declared the de facto ownership of this real estate already in your past annual declarations, you do not need to declare it in this section here again.

14. Close persons working in the judiciary, the public prosecutor’s office and public service

List of “persons close” to you, “as defined in Law No. 133/2016 on the declaration of assets and personal interests, who have been working or having worked for the last 5 years in the judiciary, prosecution and public service” (art. 12 para. (3) lit. c of Law No. 252/2023).

Close persons as per art. 2 of Law No. 133/2016 are: “husband/wife, child, cohabitant of the subject of the declaration, the person supported by the subject of the declaration, as well as any person related through blood or adoption to the subject of the declaration (parent, brother/sister, grandparent, nephew/niece, uncle/aunt) and any person related by affinity with the subject of the declaration (brother-in-law/sister-in-law, father-in-law/mother-in-law, son-in-law/daughter-in-law)”. If any law prohibits the disclosure of this person, you do not have to declare the person or information about the person under this Section.

Please keep in mind that the term “close persons” includes **adult** children.

I have data to declare under this section – please check (mouse-click on the box): Yes No

Please declare all relevant persons that had the respective relationship to you on **any day** during the declaration period of **01.01.2018 – 31.12.2022**:

No.	Surname, name, ID-number, birth date (DD.MM.YYYY)	Type of relationship	Place of work	Function	Beginning of work (DD.MM.YYYY)	End of work (DD.MM.YYYY)
1.						
2.						

Please start a new line for each new relevant **place of work and new function at that place**, even if for the same person.

15. Other close persons

As per art. 11 para. (5) of Law No. 252/2023, the assets of all close persons shall be checked, up to **12 years back** as per art. 11 para. (3) lit. a) of Law No. 252/2023.

Close persons as per art. 2 of Law No. 133/2016 are: “husband/wife, child, cohabitant of the subject of the declaration, the person supported by the subject of the declaration, as well as any person related through blood or adoption to the subject of the declaration (parent, brother/sister, grandparent, nephew/niece, uncle/aunt) and any person related by affinity with the subject of the declaration (brother-in-law/sister-in-law, father-in-law/mother-in-law, son-in-law/daughter-in-law)”.

Please keep in mind that the term “close persons” includes **adult** children (see also art. 11 para. (5) of Law No. 252/2023, art. 33 para. (4) of Law No. 132/2016 on National Integrity Authority (hereinafter “Law No. 132/2016”)).

I have data to declare under this section – please check (mouse-click on the box): Yes No

Please declare all relevant persons that had the respective relationship to you on **any day** during the declaration period of **01.01.2011 – 31.12.2022**:

No.	Surname	Name	ID-Number (if known)	Birth date DD.MM.YYYY (if known)	Type of relation (father, niece, etc.)	Place of work
1.						
2.						

Any person already listed under the previous **Section 14** (“close persons working in the justice system”) or **Section 2** of this declaration does not need to be listed here under Section 15 again.

If you are **missing data** on any of the close and third persons, because, for example, you are out of touch with them, please provide all data that about them that you are able to obtain using reasonable diligence and provide in Section 18 an explanation on what **reasonable effort** you made to obtain requested information that you are unable to provide.

16. Third persons

As per art. 11 para. (5) of Law No. 252/2023, the assets of all third persons described in art. 33 para. (5) of Law No. 132/2016 shall be checked, up to 12 years back as per art. 11 para. (3) lit. a) of Law No. 252/2023.

Art. 33 para. (5) of Law No. 132/2016 states on certain third persons: “If there is an appearance that the goods of the person subject to control have been **registered in the name of other persons**, the control will be extended to these goods and persons. If the subject of the declaration has indicated income and goods obtained from donations or holds goods on loan, the control will extend to the **donor** and the **lender**. They may be required to clarify the origin of the proceeds used for the acquisition and maintenance of such goods. To clarify these issues, the Secretariat of the Commission may request relevant information from any natural or legal person” (emphasis added).

I have data to declare under this section – please check (mouse-click on the box): Yes No

Please list **all third persons** fulfilling the criteria of art. 33 para. (5) of Law No. 132/2016 on any day during the period of **01.01.2011 – 31.12.2022**. You do not need to declare them here again, if you declared them already in other parts of this declaration or in a past annual declaration, for example as source of income or as formal owners of assets, and you do not know any more information about them than indicated there. However, if you know in addition to the name the ID number and/or address then please declare the names here again together with all other information as indicated in the table below.

No.	Surname	Name	ID/Registration-Number (if known)	Address (street, number, city, zip-code, country if not Moldova)	Indicate the type: Formal owner, donor, creditor
1.					
2.					

17. Taxes

a. Have you filed all **tax declarations** required of you by legislation (any tax declaration (still) due on any of the days falling into the 10-year-period)?

Yes No

If no, please provide an explanation, including the amount at issue, the date and the resolution of the issue (eg the decision of the tax authority).

b. Have you been the subject of a tax verification at any time of the 10-year-period, which you are aware of?

Yes No

If yes, please provide a brief description, including the amount at issue, the date and the outcome of the verification/decision of the tax authority.

c. Have tax authorities ever confronted you with an allegation that you did not fully comply with tax regulations at any time of the 10-year-period?

Yes No

If yes, please provide a brief description, including the amount at issue, the date and the outcome of this confrontation.

c. Have you ever been subjected to any penalties/sanctions at any time of the 10-year-period for violating tax regulations?

Yes No

If yes, please provide a brief description, including the amount at issue and the date of the penalty-/sanction-decision.

18. Comments

In case you would like to provide any additional explanation, you can do so here. For example, if you would like to further explain one of the transactions, and there is no field foreseen in the form to fill in this additional information, you may provide it here. Please make sure to exactly reference the Section (1-17) of this declaration and line number (if any) you are explaining. The textbox will expand, the more text is added.

After filling out this form on a computer, please save this MS-Word doc-file, then convert the doc-file to a pdf-file, electronically sign this pdf-file, and send it as attachment via **email** to office@vettingmd.org.

As per art. 12 para. (5) of Law No. 252/2023, I declare on my own responsibility that the information is accurate and complete.

Place and date of signature: _____