Evaluation Report No. 42 of 2 July 2026
on Armen OGANESEAN, prosecutor at the Prosecutor's Office of the Chisinau Municipality,
subject of evaluation under Law No. 252/2023 in his former capacity of delegated prosecutor within the Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office

Evaluation Panel B ("the Panel") of the Prosecutor Vetting Commission ("the Commission") established by Law No. 252/2023 on the external evaluation of judges and prosecutors and amending some normative acts ("Law No. 252/2023"), discharging the powers under the same Law, deliberated in private on 29 May 2026 and approved this report on 2 July 2026.

The members participating in the approval of the evaluation report were:

Virginia MORARU – Chair of the Panel
Cornel LEBEDINSCHI
Irmantas MIKELIONIS

Based on its work in collecting and reviewing the information, and subsequent deliberations, the Panel B prepared the following evaluation report.

I. Introduction

1. This report concerns the subject of evaluation Armen OGANESEAN, prosecutor at the Prosecutor's Office of the Chisinau Municipality.

2. The Panel evaluated the subject of evaluation ("the subject") according to the procedure and criteria regulated by Law No. 252/2023, and according to the Rules of Procedure of the Prosecutor Vetting Commission ("the Commission Rules") approved by the Commission pursuant to art. 5 para. (4) of Law No. 252/2023.

3. The Panel unanimously concluded that Armen OGANESEAN meets the ethical and financial integrity criteria identified in Law No. 252/2023.

II. Subject of the Evaluation

4. Armen OGANESEAN ("the subject") was appointed as a prosecutor at the Buiucani Sector Prosecutor's Office, Municipality of Chisinau on 12 November 2015. Between 16 December 2019 and 18 October 2021, he served as prosecutor in the Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office. Between 1 March 2023 and 29 February 2024, he was delegated to the

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Non-criminal proceedings and ECvHR implementation section of the Prosecutor's General Office. He currently serves as prosecutor in the Prosecutor's Office of the Municipality of Chișinău. The subject holds the title of PhD in Law and is a trainer at the National Institute of Justice.

III. Evaluation Criteria

5. Under art. 11 para. (1) of Law No. 252/2023, the Commission evaluates the subject's ethical and financial integrity.

6. Art. 11 para. (2) of Law No. 252/2023 provides that a subject is deemed not to meet the requirements of ethical integrity if the Commission has determined that:

   a) over the last 5 years, the subject has seriously violated the rules of ethics and professional conduct of judges or, as the case may be, of prosecutors, as well as if the subject acted arbitrarily or issued arbitrary acts, over the last 10 years, contrary to the imperative rules of law, and the European Court of Human Rights has established, before the adoption of the act, that a similar decision was contrary to the European Convention on Human Rights.

   b) over the last 10 years, the subject has admitted in his/her activity incompatibilities and conflicts of interest that affect the position held.

7. Art. 11 para. (3) of Law No. 252/2023 provides that the subject shall be deemed not to meet the criterion of financial integrity if the Commission has serious doubts determined by the fact that:

   a) the difference between assets, expenses, and income, for the last 12 years, exceeds 20 average salaries per economy, in the amount as set by the Government for the year 2023.

   b) over the last 10 years, the subject admitted tax irregularities as a result of which the amount of unpaid tax exceeded, in total, 5 average salaries per economy, in the amount as set by the Government for the year 2023.

8. The average salary per economy for 2023 was 11,700 MDL.[1] Thus, the threshold of 20 average salaries is 234,000 MDL, and the threshold of five average salaries is 58,500 MDL.

9. Art. 11 para. (4) of Law No. 252/2023 allows the Commission to verify various things in evaluating the subject's financial integrity, including payment of taxes, compliance with the legal regime for declaring assets and personal interests, the sources of funds of the subject's wealth.

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[1] Government decision No. 936/2022 on the approval of the amount of the average monthly salary per economy, forecast for 2023.

10. Art. 11 para. (5) of Law No. 252/2023 provides that in evaluating compliance with the criteria set out in para. (3) of this article, the Commission shall also take into account the wealth, expenses, and income of close persons, as defined in Law No. 133/2016 on the declaration of assets and personal interests, as well as of the persons referred to in art. 33 para. (4) and (5) of Law No 132/2016 on the National Integrity Authority.

11. Art. 11 para. (6) of Law No. 252/2023 provides that in assessing compliance with the criteria set out in art. 11 paras (2) and (3), the legal provisions in force when the relevant acts occurred are applied. The documents or findings of other entities with competence in the areas concerned shall have no predetermined value for the Commission. Findings in final judgments shall be taken into account by the Commission, except for judgments that the Commission considers to be arbitrary or manifestly unreasonable. The Commission may rule only on breaches of the rules of ethics and professional conduct, without ruling on the legality of the decisions in question.

12. In applying art. 11 para. (3) of Law No. 252/2023, the Commission cannot apply the term "serious doubts" without considering the accompanying phrase "determined by the fact that". This phrase suggests that the Commission must identify as a "fact" that the specified conduct has occurred.

13. Regarding the standard of "serious doubts" in the context of the vetting exercise, the Constitutional Court noted with reference to its previous decisions that the definition of standards of proof inevitably involves using flexible texts. The Court also said that the Superior Council of Prosecutors can only decide not to promote a subject if the report examined contains "confirming evidence" regarding the non-compliance with the integrity criteria. The word "confirms" suggests a certainty that the subject does not meet the legal criteria. Thus, comparing the wording "serious doubts" with the text "confirming evidence", the Court considered that the former implies a high probability, without rising to the level of certainty (Constitutional Court Judgement No. 2 of 16 January 2025, §§ 99, 101).

14. The Commission notes that the Venice Commission underlined that in "a system of prior integrity checks, the decision not to recruit a subject can be justified in case of mere doubt, on the basis of a risk assessment. However, the decision to negatively assess a current post holder should be linked to an indication of impropriety, for instance unjustified wealth, even if it cannot be proven beyond doubt that this wealth does come from illegal sources" (Opinion No. 1064/2021 of 20 June 2022, CDL-AD (2022)011-e, para. 10; Joint Opinion of 14 March 2023, CDL-AD(2023)005, para. 69).

15. Shifting the burden of proof to the subject, once the evaluating body has identified integrity issues, has been found permissible by the European Court of Human Rights ("ECtHR"), even in the vetting of sitting judges who may lose their positions or otherwise be sanctioned as a consequence of the evaluation. In *Xhoxhaj v. Albania,* no. 15227/19, 31 May 2021, § 352, the Court stated that "it is not per se arbitrary, for the purposes of the 'civil' limb of Article 6 § 1 of the Convention, that the burden of proof shifted onto the applicant in the vetting proceedings after the IQC [Independent Qualification Commission] had made

available the preliminary findings resulting from the conclusion of the investigation and had given access to the evidence in the case file" (confirmed for the vetting of prosecutors in *Sevdari v. Albania*, no. 40662/19, 13 December 2022, § 130).

16. Once the Commission establishes substantiated doubts based on particular facts that could lead to failure of evaluation, the subject will be afforded the opportunity to oppose those findings and to submit arguments in defense, as provided by art. 16 para. (1) of Law No. 252/2023. After weighing all the evidence and information gathered during the proceedings, the Commission makes its determination.

IV. Evaluation Procedure

17. Armen OGANESEAN was on the list of subjects submitted by the Superior Council of Prosecutors ("SCP") to the Commission on 23 May 2024 for evaluation, pursuant to art. 12 para. (1) of Law No. 252/2023.

18. The subject was evaluated based on provisions of art. 3 para. (1) lit. e) and para. (3) of Law no. 252/2023.

19. On 24 May 2024, the Commission notified the subject of its initiation of evaluation and requested that he completes and returns the declaration of assets and personal interests for the last five years ("five-year declaration"), which includes the list of close persons in the judiciary, prosecution and public service, and an ethics questionnaire within 20 days, as provided in art. 25 para. (3) of the Commission Rules, consistent with art. 12 para. (4) of Law No. 252/2023. The subject returned the completed five-year declaration and ethics questionnaire within the deadline, on 5 June 2024.

20. Pursuant to art. 15 para. (2) of Law No. 252/2023 and art. 17 of the Commission Rules, the file in this matter was randomly assigned to Panel B.

21. On 16 August 2024, the Commission notified by email the subject that his evaluation file had been randomly assigned to Panel B with members Virginia MORARU (Chair of the Panel), Cornel LEBEDINSCHI, Irmantas MIKELIONIS. The subject was informed that he may request, in writing and at the earliest possible time, the recusal of members from their evaluation.

22. Because the law sets different evaluation periods for the ethical and financial integrity criteria cited above, the Panel evaluated compliance with these criteria over the past 5, 10 and 12 years, respectively. Due to the end-of-the-year availability of the tax declarations and declarations on assets and personal interests, the financial criteria evaluation included 2012 – 2023 (*unjustified wealth*) and 2014 – 2023 (*tax irregularities*). The evaluation period for the ethical criterion includes the past 5 or 10 years calculated as per art. 24 para. (3) lit. b) of the Commission Rules.

23. During the last 12 years of the evaluation period, the subject was required to file declarations, both under Law No. 133/2016 on the declaration of assets and personal interests ("Law No. 133/2016"), and under the previous Law No. 1264/2002 on the declaration and control of income and property of persons with public dignity positions, judges, prosecutors, civil servants and some persons with managing positions ("Law No. 1264/2002").

24. As part of the evaluation of the ethical and financial integrity of the subjects, the Commission obtained information from numerous sources. The sources generally included the General Prosecutors Office ("GPO"), specialized Prosecutors Offices, SCP, National Integrity Authority ("NIA"), National Anti-Corruption Center ("NAC"), Office for Prevention and Fight Against Money Laundering ("AML"), Ministry of Internal Affairs ("MIA"), Customs Service ("CS"), State Tax Service ("STS"), General Inspectorate of Border Police, the National Office of Social Insurance ("CNAS"), Public Services Agency ("PSA"), Governmental Agent within the Ministry of Justice, banks, financial institutions etc. Information was also sought, and where applicable obtained, from other public and private entities, as well as open sources, such as social media and investigative journalism reports. No complaints or information was received from members of civil society. All information received was carefully screened for accuracy and relevance.

25. To the extent that issues were raised from the subject's five-year declaration, and ethics questionnaire and collected information, those issues were raised in written questions with the subject.

26. On 9 March 2026, the Panel asked the subject to provide additional information by 19 March 2026 to clarify certain matters (hereinafter the "first round of questions"). The subject provided answers and documents within the set deadlines, on 18 March 2026.

27. On 21 April 2026, the Panel asked the subject to provide additional information by 28 April 2026 to clarify certain matters (hereinafter the "second round of questions"). The subject provided answers and documents within the sed deadlines, on 28 April 2026.

28. On 11 May 2026, the Panel asked the subject to provide additional information by 18 May 2026 to clarify certain matters (hereinafter the "third round of questions"). The subject provided answers and documents within the sed deadlines, on 14 May 2026.

29. On 18 May 2026, the Panel notified the subject that it had not identified areas of doubt about the subject's compliance with the financial and/or ethical criteria and invited the subject to attend a public hearing on 29 May 2026 pursuant to art. 16 para. (2) of Law No. 252/2023. The subject was informed about his rights under art. 16 para. (5) and that he could request access to the evaluation materials.

30. Following the subject's request, on 25 May 2026, he was granted to the evaluation materials in accordance with art. 16 para. (5) lit. c) of Law No. 252/2023.

31. On 29 May 2026, the subject took part in a public hearing of the Panel.

32. At the hearing, the subject reaffirmed the accuracy of his answers in the five-year declaration and ethics questionnaire and stated that he did not have any corrections or additions to the answers he had previously provided to the Commission's requests for information.

V. Analysis

33. This section discusses the relevant facts and reasons for the Panel's conclusion.

34. Based on the information it collected, the Panel did not find any issues that raised doubts as to the subject's compliance with ethical and financial integrity criteria as per art. 11 of Law no. 252/2023. The subject clarified all questions the Panel had within the rounds of written questions. The Panel analyzed and sought further clarifications from the subject on the following matter:

- **Potential difference between the assets, expenses and income (unjustified wealth) for the years 2022 and 2023**

35. The issue of unjustified wealth for the years 2022 and 2023 was mitigated before the hearing.

Issues that raised certain doubts during the evaluation but do not lead to failure under the thresholds set by Law No. 252/2023:

36. The Annex of the Commission Rules sets forth the formula for calculating unjustified wealth. As per art. 3 para. (1) of the Commission Rules, a period is defined first for each calculation; the fiscal year is the default period.

37. Based on the available information, the Panel calculated the income and expenses of the subject and his family for the evaluation period and established a negative balance for years 2022 and 2023 amounts to **114,758 MDL**, which is below the threshold of **234,000 MDL** under art. 11 para. (3) lit. a) of Law No. 252/2023.

38. **Unjustified wealth for the year 2022.** According to the information available to the Panel, the total net income of the subject's household for the year 2022 amounted to **886,169 MDL,** whereas the total expenditure amounted to **989,336 MDL. Thus,** the subject's household's outgoing financial flow exceeded the incoming financial flows by **103,166 MDL.**

39. The incoming financial flow includes the net salary income received by the subject from the General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Moldova - the amount of **154,967 MDL**, from the National Institute of Justice - the amount of **139,595 MDL**, and from the HS Foundation Representative Office in the Republic of Moldova - the amount of **2,844 MDL,** according to the information available to the Panel from the STS database, in the fiscal year 2022. Total salary income of the subject: **297,406 MDL.**

40. In addition, the incoming financial flow includes cash savings as presented by the subject as being held by him at the end of 2021[2] in reply to the first round of questions (R1 – Q7), of **300,000 MDL**, as well as bank savings / balances as identified by the Panel based on the analysis of the bank accounts held by the subject and his wife, in total amount of **9,292 MDL.**

41. According to the information included in the annual declaration of personal assets and interests ("annual declaration") for 2022, the subject's wife also benefited from a scholarship in the amount of **9,408 MDL**. The subject submitted in reply to the third round of questions documents confirming total income from scholarship in the amount of 10,028 MDL, this is included in the subject's household incoming financial flow. The subject's wife also obtained net income from leasing the property located in mun. Chisinau, street C, ap. 14 to "P.T.", the net income from this lease constituting **105,112 MDL.**

42. According to information communicated by the National Social Insurance House (NSIH), in 2022, the subject's family benefited from state allowances for raising and caring for the child in a total amount of **154,831 MDL**.

43. The subject also stated (R1 – Q1) that part of the per diem allowances and amounts received in connection with his involvement in activities organized by the Council of Europe, United Nations Development Program ("UNDP") and European Judicial Training Network ("EJTN") during same year were not fully spent. Thus, he estimated that approximately **3,500 MDL** remained from the **253 EUR** per diem received from the Council of Europe, and that approximately **300 – 325 EUR**, equivalent to around **6,000 MDL**, remained unspent from the **906.45 EUR** received in connection with the THEMIS/EJTN/UNDP competition, after accommodation and current expenses were covered. The subject argued that a distinction should be made between reimbursable expenses, generally relating to accommodation and travel costs, and per diem allowances. He further stated that meals had been partially or fully covered by the organizers of the professional trips, allowing him to spend only approximately one-third of the per diem allowances and to retain the remainder as savings available to the household. In reply to the third round of questions (R3 – Q1) the subject drew the Panel's attention to the card payments made during these trips, which indicate a consistent pattern of low daily food expenses.

44. The Panel notes that the subject's explanation is consistent with the purpose of per diem allowances, which are intended to cover daily subsistence expenses but do not require the recipient to spend the full amount provided. It is common for participants in internationally funded professional events to retain part of a per diem where meals are provided or actual daily expenses are lower than the allowance. In the present case, the subject's explanation is corroborated by documentary evidence showing low-value card transactions during the relevant trips, while the amounts claimed as unspent are proportionate to the total allowances received and do not appear excessive. Considering all the above, the Panel

[2] According to the European Court of Human Rights, savings (both cash and bank savings) have a dual nature: at the beginning of the year, they are considered to be the inflow of funds; and at the end of the year, they are considered to be the outflow of funds. The outflow of savings at the end of the previous period is equal to the inflow of savings at the beginning of the following period. *See for details Xhoxhaj v. Albania, No. 15227/19, 9 February 2021, § 31.*

considers it reasonable to accept the income / savings from the unspent per diems in 2022 in amount of **3,500 MDL** and **6,000 MDL** accordingly.

45. It follows that, for the calendar year 2022, the total income of the subject's household was **886,169 MDL.**

46. The outgoing financial flow includes cash savings in the amount of 700,000 MDL, according to the subject's answers to first round of questions (R1 – Q8) as being available at the end of 2022. Also, by examining the official bank statements, the Panel identified bank savings of **91,888.84** MDL. Thus, based on the available information, the Panel assigned at the end of 2022 the amount of **791,888 MDL** as bank and cash savings.

47. The outgoing financial flow includes also living expenses estimated as per of the Consumer Expenditure for Population ("CEP")[3] for the subject's family, consisting of three members, in the urban area, for the year 2022 was **182,448 MDL**. The Panel also included in the family's financial outflow the expenses related to the vacation spent in Thasos, Greece, in the amount of 15,000 MDL.

48. It follows that the total outgoing financial flow of the subject's household in 2022 was of **989,336 MDL**.

49. Considering all the above, the negative difference between wealth, expenses and income (unjustified wealth) in 2022 was in amount of **112,667 MDL.**

Table 1. Incoming and outgoing financial flows for the 2022 calendar year

Incoming financial flows (MDL)		**Outgoing financial flows (MDL)**	
Cash and bank savings at the beginning of 2022	309,292	Cash and bank savings at the end of 2022	791,888
Subject's net salary	297,407	CEP	182,448
Income from lease of the property located in mun. Chișinău, str. C, to "PT"	105,112	Vacation in Thasos, Greece, in the period of 29 June – 12 July 2022	15,000
Allowances	154,831		
Scholarship subject's wife	10,028		

[3] The consumption expenditures for Population (CEP) are determined and published on annual basis by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). The exact amount per subject of evaluation is calculated by the Commission using the NBS data, taking into account the number of family members, residence area (rural or urban).
The CEP for any year between 2019-2023 is calculated based on NBS methodology and the method available on the NBS site (ENG). In this case, the indicator of Consumption expenditures by population according to purpose of expenditures, number of children and area 2019-2022 is chosen with the following variables: Year - Consumption expenditures total – Area (Urban/Rural) – Number of children (if no children, without children is chosen) – Lei, average monthly per capita for one person. The generated result is multiplied by the number of family members and 12 calendar months.

Income from per diems	9,500		
Total income	**886,169**	**Total expenses**	**989,336**
Difference -103,166 MDL			

50. In the reply to the third round of questions (R1 – Q1), the subject disagreed with the negative balance of **-131,819 MDL** (as preliminarily established during the evaluation) for the year of 2022.

51. The subject explained that the amount of cash savings in amount of 700,000 MDL which he had indicated in reply to the first round of questions as cash savings available at the end of 2022, actually represented the amount of savings available at the date of submitting the 2022 annual declaration. According to the subject this amount included also the bank balances available in the family's bank accounts as of 31 December 2022, which were subsequently withdrawn in the period January – March 2023. He submitted bank statements showing the withdrawal of a total amount of **109,500 MDL** for the same period. In his opinion this shows that the funds held in the bank accounts at the end of 2022 were not separate bank savings but were converted into cash and included in the cash savings declared in the declaration of assets and interests. He claims that this resulted in double counting of the same funds.

52. The Panel verified his financial situation for 2022 using the official bank statements and the balances recorded in the family's bank accounts as of 31 December 2022. The evidence submitted by the subject shows that the funds remaining in those accounts at year-end were subsequently withdrawn in cash between January and March 2023, before the submission of the annual declaration. These withdrawals support the subject's explanation that the funds credited to the bank accounts during 2022 were not maintained as separate bank savings but were later converted into cash and included in the declared cash savings.

53. Thus, it appears that the subject declared the amount of cash available to him at the time of submitting the declaration, including funds withdrawn from bank accounts after the end of the reporting period, rather than limiting the declaration to the cash physically held on 31 December 2022.

54. While the Panel acknowledges that there may have been certain inconsistencies in the manner in which the amount of cash savings available at the end of the year was presented, it notes though that the subject was asked in the first round of questions on the savings available specifically at the end of the year, with emphasis on the savings held in cash compared to the bank balances.

55. Overall, the subject considered that the negative balance was covered by adjustments totaling **110,342.69 MDL**, consisting of the bank balance of **91,888 MDL**, his wife's scholarship difference of **8,953.85 MDL** (confirmed by supporting documents), and estimated savings from per diem allowances of approximately **9,500 MDL**.

56. As regards the remaining amount, the subject invoked his family's lower actual living expenses. He stated that he spent more than 30 days outside the Republic of Moldova in 2022 during official trips and international activities, during which part of the

accommodation, meals and transportation expenses were covered by the organizers. He also stated that the family regularly received food and agricultural products from parents, grandparents and close relatives, as well as ongoing family support, which, in his view, reduced the family's actual consumption expenses.

57. In support of this claim the subject submitted certificates confirming ownership of agricultural lands by his parents and grandparents. The Panel notes that the mere ownership of agricultural land does not enable it to form an opinion as to the quantity of agricultural produce generated from those plots and, even less so, as to the quantity of agricultural products allegedly provided in kind to the subject.

58. The Panel accepted and included for subject's household incoming financial flow the total scholarship amount to **10,028 MDL** on the basis of the confirming documents submitted by the subject. Further, the Panel considered that payments related to taxes (3,642 MDL), non-client payments (1,140 MDL) and Internal / External Auto Liability (5,416 MDL), totaling **10,198 MDL**, are part of the CEP and excluded it from the outgoing financial flows, provided there are no elements indicating that the expenditures for the relevant CEP categories were exceeding the category. Thus, the initial amount of 131,819 (the difference between assets, income, and expenses for 20122) was **reduced to 103,166 MDL**.

59. **Unjustified wealth for the year 2023.** According to the information available to the Panel, the total net income of the subject's household for the year 2023 amounted to **1,676,468** MDL, whereas the total expenditure amounted to **1,678,560 MDL.** Thus, the subject's household' outgoing financial flow exceeded the incoming financial flows by **2,092 MDL.**

60. The incoming financial flow includes cash savings as informed by the subject in reply to the first round of questions as being available at the end of 2022, in amount of **700,000 MDL**, as well as bank savings / balances as identified by the Panel based on the analysis of the bank accounts held both by the subject and his wife, in total amount of **91,888 MDL.**

61. According to the information available to the Panel from the STS database, in the fiscal year 2023, the net salary income received by the subject amounted to **366,015 MDL** and consisted of the following: from the General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Moldova – the amount of **271,250.91 MDL**, from the National Institute of Justice – the amount of **92,403.27 MDL**, and from the USM – the amount of **2,360.60 MDL**.

62. Also, according to information from NHIS, the subject benefited from state allowances related to raising and caring for the child in a total amount of **251,017 MDL**. The subject's wife benefited from social allowances related to maternity and childbirth, in a total amount of **148,214 MDL**. This amount includes the maternity allowances and the single allowance upon the birth of a child. In reply to the third round of questions, the subject argued that the total amount of social benefits to be included in the incoming financial flow should amount to **419,038 MDL**, relying on an excerpt from the NSIH database. The Panel notes that the information contained in the NSIH excerpt submitted by the subject reflects the amounts of social benefits payable in 2023, whereas the amounts included by the Panel in the incoming financial flow correspond to the amounts effectively paid. Accordingly, the Panel maintained the amounts previously included in the financial analysis.

63. At the same time, according to the answers to first round of questions (R1 – Q16), the subject's wife obtained net income in 2023 from leasing the property located in the municipality of Chisinau, street C, to "PT" LLC, in the amount of **96,845 MDL**. His wife also received as a scholarship, the amount of 12,252 MDL, to be taken into account as part of the family's incoming financial flow for 2023.

64. Based on the information provided by the subject in first round of questions (R1 – Q11), the amount of **529 EUR** was included in the income related to the year 2023, representing the reimbursement of the expenses of participation in the European Network of Prosecutors for the Environment workshop ("ENPE"), the equivalent of **10,237 MDL**.

65. It follows that, for the calendar year 2023, the incoming financial flow of the subject's household constituted **1,676,468 MDL**.

66. According to the response in first round of questions (R1 – Q9), at the end of 2023, the subject had cash savings in the amount of **1,375,185 MDL (70,000 EUR)**. The Panel also identified bank savings / balances of **66,227 MDL** at the end of 2023 in the subject's and his spouse's bank accounts. Thus, based on the available information, the Panel assigned at the end of 2023 the amount of **1,441,412 MDL** as bank and cash savings.

67. The outgoing financial flow includes also estimated living expenses as per CEP for the subject's family consisting of four members (two adults and two children), in the urban area, in amount of **214,667 MDL**. Based on the information provided in Round 1, the outgoing financial flow includes also the amount of **12,000 MDL**, paid in advance to "I.L.", for the purchase of tickets for a business trip abroad.

68. Based on the information provided by the subject in first round of questions (R1 – Q11), the outgoing financial flow for the year 2023 included the expenses for airline tickets incurred in connection with the participation in the workshop organized by ENPE, in a total amount of **10,481 MDL**.

69. It follows that, for the calendar year 2023, the outgoing financial flows of the subject's family amounted to **1,678,559 MDL**.

70. Considering all the above, the negative difference between wealth, expenses and income (unjustified wealth) in 2023 was in the amount of **2,092 MDL.**

Table 2. Incoming and outgoing financial flows for the 2023 calendar year

Incoming financial flows (MDL)		**Outgoing financial flows (MDL)**	
Cash and bank balances at the beginning of 2023	791,888	Cash and bank balances at the end of 2023	1,441,412
Net salary of the subject	366,015	CEP	214,667

Lease of the property located in Chisinau, XX C. St., apt. 14, to "PT"	96,845		
Allowances	399,230		
Reimbursement for Participation in EPNE Workshop	10,238	ENPE Airfare	**10,481**
Subject's wife Scholarship	12,252		
		Advance payment for tickets to Syracuse, Italy	**12,000**
Total income	**1,676,468**	**Total expenses**	**1,678,560**
Difference: -2,092 MDL			

71. The Panel notes that, considering the modest lifestyle of the subject's family, the Panel admits that the established the total negative balance of **105,258 MDL** could be reduced. Even if negative financial balances for these years can be treated as potential unjustified wealth, their cumulative value does not exceed the threshold of 234,000 MDL under art. 11 para. (3) lit. a) of Law No. 252/2023.

72. Since the difference does not exceed the threshold established by law, this does not lead to the subject's failure of the evaluation under financial integrity criterion established in art. 11 para. (3) lit. a) of the mentioned law.

VI. Conclusion

73. Based on the information it obtained and that was presented by the subject, the Panel proposes that Armen OGANESSEAN passes the external evaluation made according to the criteria set in art. 11 of Law No. 252/2023.

VII. Further Action and Publication

74. According to art. 17 para. (5) of Law No. 252/2023, this evaluation report shall be sent by e-mail to the subject and the SCP within three days of its approval, and on the same day the Commission will publish on its official website the information on the result of the evaluation.

75. Under art. 17 para. (6) of Law No. 252/2023, the Commission will submit to the SCP, within three days of approval of the evaluation report, a hard copy of that evaluation report, along with an electronic copy of the evaluation file of the subject.

76. Under art. 17 para. (8) of Law No. 252/2023 the evaluation report, in full, will be published on the Commission's official website, with appropriate precautions to protect the privacy of the subject and other people, within three days from the expiry of the deadline for

appealing the SCP's decision (pursuant to art. 18 para. (3) lit. a) and c) of Law No. 252/2023) or from the date of issuance of the Supreme Court of Justice's decision (pursuant to art. 19 para. (5) point 1) and point 2) lit. c) of Law No. 252/2023).

77. Pursuant to art. 17 para (2) of Law No. 252/2023, this evaluation report was approved unanimously by the evaluation panel on 2 July 2026 and signed by the Vice-Chairperson of the Commission.

78. Done in English and Romanian.

Signature:

Digitally signed by Moraru Virginia
Date: 2026.07.06 11:29:10 EEST
Reason: MoldSign Signature
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MOLDOVA EUROPEANĂ

Virginia MORARU
Vice-Chairperson
Prosecutor Vetting Commission