

# Anti-corruption expertise of draft legislative and regulatory acts



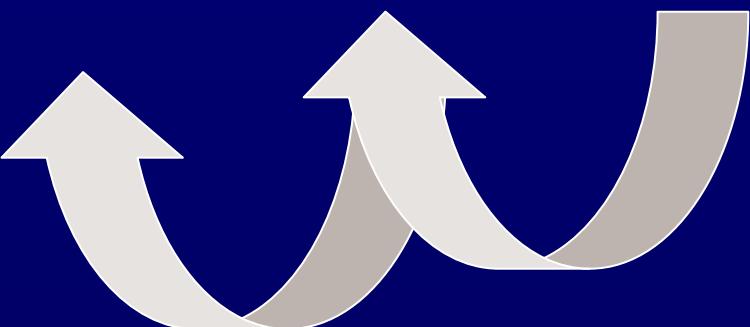
Republic of Moldova

## Advantages of corruption prevention

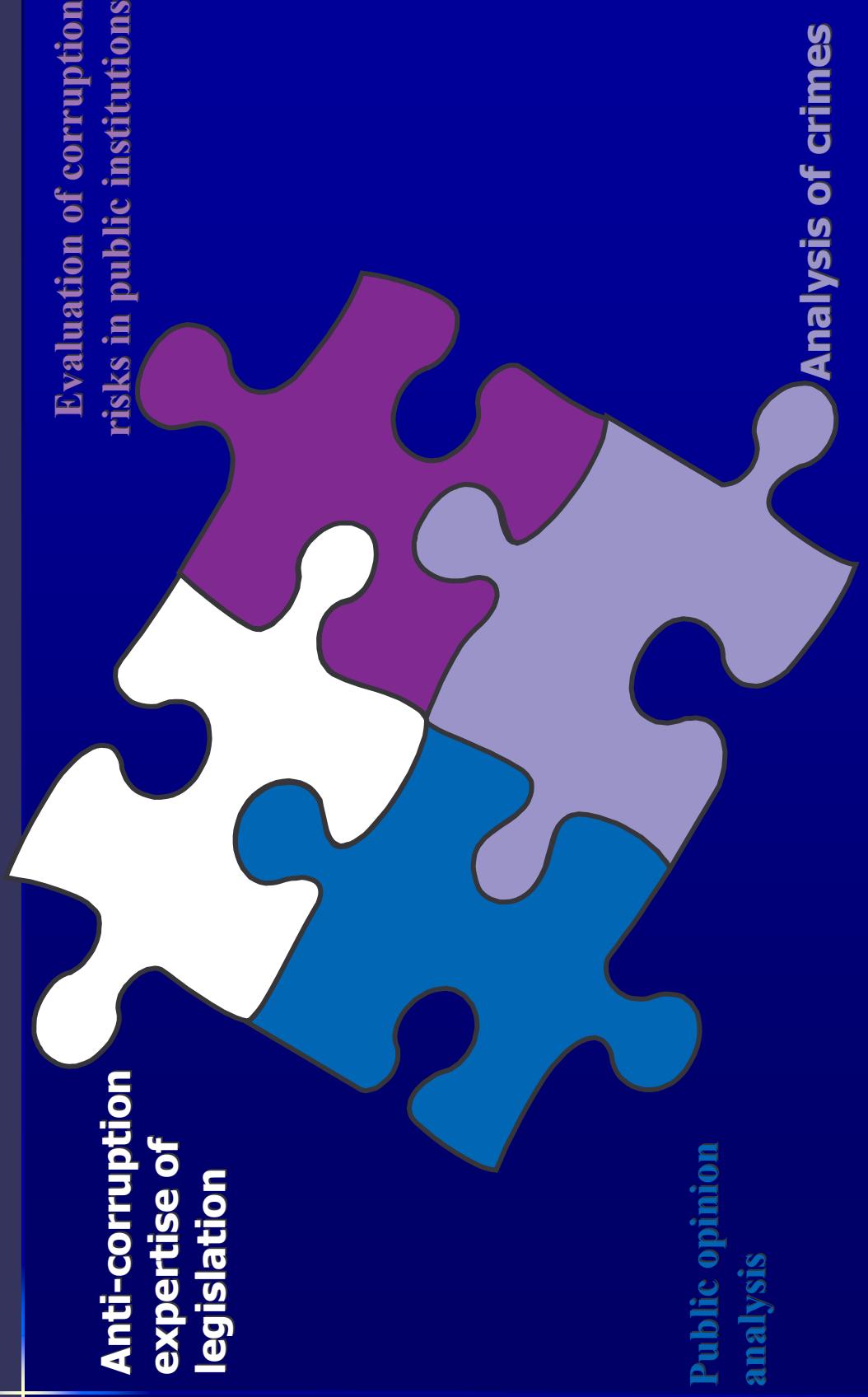
**Effects at all levels (individual, sectorial, general)**

**Enjoys public trust and support**

**Demands less expenses**



# Tools of the sectorial corruption prevention



# Relevant legislative framework:

- Law no. 780-XV from 27.12.2001 on legislative acts;
- Law no. 317-XV from 18.07.2003 on the regulatory acts of the Government and other central and local administrative bodies;
- Law no. 1104-XV from 06.06.2002 on Centre for Combating Economic Crimes and Corruption;
- Regulatory act of The Government no. 977 from 23.08.2006 on anti-corruption expertise of draft legislative and regulatory acts;
- Methodology on conducting anti-corruption expertise of draft legislative and regulatory acts.

# Used terms:

Anti-corruption expertise of draft legislative and regulatory acts: the process of assessing the compliance of the draft legislative and regulatory acts contents with national and international anti-corruption standards, in order to identify the corruptibility factors and to draw up recommendations for excluding them or reducing their effects.

Corruptibility of legal provisions: the eventual capacity of the legal provisions to generate or favor corruption acts after its enforcement.

Factors of corruptibility: the legal constructions and solutions which, upon enforcement, generate or enhance the risk or corruption manifestations' occurrence.

# The objectives of expertise:

- to identify provisions which contradict or do not adequately fulfill national and international anti-corruption standards;
- to identify provisions which are likely to generate or favor manifestations of corruption;
- to provide recommendations for excluding or reducing eventual effects of the legal provisions corruptibility.

# **Stages of the expertise:**

## General evaluation:

**Justification of the Draft**

The compatibility  
of the draft with  
national  
and  
international  
anti-corruption  
standards

## Substantive evaluation:

**Factors of corruptibility  
of the legal provisions**

Conclusions and  
recommendations on  
removing or  
reducing the effects  
of the corruptibility  
factors

## Report drawing up

# Typology of the corruptibility factors:

- ambiguous linguistic formulation;
- conflict of legal provisions;
- inside and outside reference provisions;
- excessive discretion of the public authorities;
- excessive requirements for persons to fulfill their rights;
- limited access to information and lack of transparency;
- lack/insufficiency of control mechanisms;
- inadequate responsibility and sanctions for violations.

# Expertise report

## Formal conditions:

To be written in a coherent and consequent manner;

To be written in an accessible language;  
To ensure the correctness and clarity of legal expressions;

To observe the uniformity of the terminology used.

## Substantive conditions:

To contain the date and place of its drawing up, the name of the author;

To contain conclusions on both general and substantive evaluations of the corruptibility of the draft provisions;

To contain concrete recommendations on removal or reduction of factors of corruptibility effects as well as recommendations, if the case is, on supplementing the draft with corruption prevention norms.

# Organizational process of expertise

Public institution –  
the author of the project

Interested public  
institutions

The Centre for Combating  
Economic Crimes  
and Corruption

**The Coordination  
Commission**

The Ministry of Justice

The Government

Parliament



# Our resources and advantages:

- support of the Joint Project of the European Commission and the Council of Europe against Corruption, Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing in the Republic of Moldova (MOLICO);
- specialized division in expertise realization (12 experts);
- possibility to involve in expertise realization of operative investigators;
- possibility to involve in expertise realization of national experts from NGO-s, educational and academic sector;
- our expertise is obligatory.

# The Centre for Combating Economic Crimes and Corruption



[www.cccec.md](http://www.cccec.md)