

**LAW
ON POLITICAL PARTIES**

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The Parliament adopts the present organic law.

**Chapter 1
GENERAL PROVISIONS AND PRINCIPLES**

ARTICLE 1. Political Parties

(1) Political Parties are voluntary associations, with the status of a legal entity, of the citizens of the Republic of Moldova who have the right to vote, who, due to their joint activities and according to the principle of free participation, contribute to the conception, expression and accomplishment of their political will.

(2) Political parties, as democratic institutions of the rule of law state, promote democratic values and political pluralism, contribute to the formation of public opinion, participate in elections, by putting forward and supporting candidates and in setting up public authorities, encourage citizens' participation in elections, participate, through their representatives, in the legal exercising of the state power, perform other activities according to the legislation.

(3) Political parties may found structures that will address particular problems of some social and professional groups.

(4) In order to implement their political will, parties may affiliate to some international political organizations.

ARTICLE 2. Territorial Principle for the Organization of the Political Parties

(1) Political parties are organized according to the principle of territorial-administrative organization of the Republic of Moldova.

(2) Political parties' governing bodies, branches and structures shall have their headquarters on the territory under jurisdiction of the Republic of Moldova.

(3) Political parties cannot set up their structures and bodies within institutions, organizations and enterprises.

ARTICLE 3. Restrictions on Political Parties' Activity

(1) Political parties, which according to their statute, program and/or their activity, opt against sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state, democratic values and legal order of the Republic of Moldova, use, for the accomplishing of their goals, illegal and violent means, incompatible with fundamental principles of democracy, are prohibited.

(2) Affiliation of political parties to international political organizations which goals and activities are contrary to the provisions of paragraph (1), is prohibited.

(3) Political parties are not allowed to practice military, paramilitary as well as other activities forbidden by law.

(4) Any interference with the internal activity of political parties is prohibited, with exceptions stipulated by law.

(5) Constitution and activity of the parties, other political organizations of foreign states, as well as their branches and structures is prohibited in the Republic of Moldova.

(6) Constitution and activity of political parties on the basis of discrimination on criteria of race, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion, sex, wealth or social origin is prohibited.

ARTICLE 4. Political Parties' Symbols

- (1) Each political party has a full name, an abbreviation and unique symbols.
- (2) Full name, abbreviation and symbols of political parties shall be clearly distinguished from those of parties previously registered in the Republic of Moldova. Parties are prohibited from using the same graphic symbols, regardless of the geometric shape they are placed in.
- (3) The symbols mentioned in paragraph (1) may not reproduce or be combined with the state symbols of the Republic of Moldova or those of other states, international organizations, religious cults, and shall not propagate the goals and the directions set forth in article 3, paragraphs (1) and (2).
- (4) Political parties may use directly or in a specific combination, the symbols of international political parties they are part of.

ARTICLE 5. State Support of Political Parties

- (1) In order to favor efficient exercise of the governing act, state supports the development of political parties. For this purpose, through this law and other normative acts, legal mechanisms for the functioning of political parties and their structures, as well as for the financing of political parties and their structures from private means and from the state budget are created.
- (2) Discrimination of political parties in providing state assistance is prohibited.
- (3) State assistance of political parties is carried out in compliance with the law.

Chapter 2

MEMBERS OF POLITICAL PARTIES

ARTICLE 6. Right of citizens of the Republic of Moldova to political affiliation

- (1) Members of political parties may become citizens of the Republic of Moldova who, according to legal norms, have the right to vote. Members of political parties receive membership cards, which are issued according to provisions of the party's statute.
- (2) Citizens of the Republic of Moldova have the right to freely associate in political parties, to participate in their activities and to step out from political parties. No one may be coerced to join or not to join a political party.
- (3) Each person who becomes member of a political party is required to make a written declaration, on his/her own responsibility, confirming that he or she is or is not member of any other political party.
- (4) Persons that, according to legal provisions are prohibited to participate in political activities, cannot be members of political parties.

ARTICLE 7. Joining a political party. Acquiring and losing the party's membership

- (1) To become member of a political party, citizen of the Republic of Moldova shall submit a written request to the party he/she wants to be a member of. Party's body, authorized to accept new members in accordance with its statute shall decide to accept or reject the request of joining the party.
- (2) A citizen of the Republic of Moldova cannot be simultaneously a member of two or more political parties. By joining another political party, the person automatically loses the membership of the party he/she was a member of.
- (3) Joining political party, as well as losing its membership, cannot be regarded as a ground for granting privileges or for restricting fundamental rights and duties.
- (4) Any member of a political party may renounce his/her membership by submitting a written request.
- (5) Acquiring and losing of the political party membership is regulated by internal norms of the party, stipulated by the party's statute.

Chapter 3

REGISTRATION AND RECORD OF POLITICAL PARTIES

ARTICLE 8. Submission of documents for registration of a political party

(1) The following documents should be submitted to the Ministry of Justice for registration of a political party:

- a) request for registration;
- b) statute of the political party;
- c) program of the political party;
- d) documents on constitution accompanied by the list of members of the political party, whose number shall not be less than 4,000, documents on constitution of party's territorial organizations, list of delegates participating in the Constitutional Congress. At the moment of parties' constitution, its members shall reside in at least half of second level administrative-territorial units of the Republic of Moldova, but not less than 120 members in each of the above-mentioned administrative-territorial units. The list of party members, drawn up on the basis of requests for joining the party, shall consist of: name, surname, date of birth, residence, number and series of identity card and member's signature;
- e) declaration on the legal address of the party;
- f) proof of opening bank account.

(2) Documents mentioned in paragraph (1) letter b), c) and d) shall be submitted together with their copies in electronic form.

(3) The Ministry of Justice, within a month after the submission of documents provided in paragraph (1), shall adopt a decision on political party's registration or, if the party did not respect the requirements of the present law, decision on rejecting the party's registration.

(4) Decision of the Ministry of Justice on rejecting registration of a political party may be appealed in Chisinau Court of Appeal within 10 days after its adoption.

(5) A state fee of 200 lei shall be paid for the registration of political party's statute, as well as of its amendments and completions.

(6) Representative of the party's governing body shall participate in the process of party's registration.

(7) Political party becomes legal entity on the date of registration of its statute and is entered into the Register of Political Parties.

ARTICLE 9. Declaring the Decision on the Registration of a Political Party null

Decision on the political party's registration may be declared null by a decision of the competent law court.

ARTICLE 10. Registration of Amendments and Completions to the Political Party's Statute and Program

(1) Amendment or completion of political party's statute and program shall be made in compliance with the procedure set forth in the political party's statute.

(2) The Ministry of Justice is informed of any amendments to the political party's statute or program within a period not longer than 30 days from the date of its adoption.

(3) Registration of amendments and completions to the political party's statute or program is performed by the Ministry of Justice in compliance with provisions of article 8, paragraph (3)-(6), applied correspondingly.

ARTICLE 11. Political Parties' Record

(1) The Ministry of Justice holds the Register of Political Parties, which is a legal instrument for keeping record of political parties in the Republic of Moldova.

(2) The Ministry of Justice is the only institution authorized to introduce amendments in the Register of Political Parties.

(3) Information from the Register of Political Parties is available to the public.

(4) Information on registration of political parties or their deletion from the Register of Political Parties, on amendments and completions to their statutes is published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Moldova and on the Ministry of Justice's web site. The Ministry of Justice is responsible for publishing this information.

Chapter 4

ORGANISATION AND ACTIVITY OF POLITICAL PARTIES

SECTION 1: Organization of political parties

ARTICLE 12. Grounds for organization and activity of political parties

(1) Every political party is founded and acts on the basis of its statute and program.

(2) The political party's statute and program is approved by its bodies authorized by the statute.

ARTICLE 13. Statute of a Political Party

(1) The statute of a political party shall include the following:

- a) the party's full name and abbreviation;
- b) description of permanent symbols;
- c) the white-black and colored permanent symbol in a graphic form, as annex;
- d) a short statement on the objectives pursued by carrying out political activity;
- e) terms and procedure for appointing delegates to the general assembly.
- f) members' rights and obligations;
- g) disciplinary sanctions, procedures for applying them to the members of the party, as well as the competent body to apply sanctions;
- h) executive bodies, procedure for their election, their mandate and tasks;
- i) the competent body to initiate party's reorganization or determine its affiliation to a political alliance or another form of parties' association;
- j) the competent body to designate candidates for elections to local public administration authorities and to Parliament, procedure of candidates' designation, as well as procedure of amending the candidates' list;
- k) the way of ceasing party's activity;
- l) party's sources of financing and the way its property is managed, in accordance with the law;
- m) parties' structures responsible for bookkeeping;
- n) the way of carrying out the internal financial control;
- o) the body authorized to represent the party in relations with public authorities and other individuals and legal entities;
- p) other compulsory provisions according to the present law.

(2) The statute of a political party shall clearly stipulate its organizational-legal form – political party.

ARTICLE 14. Structure of a Political Party

(1) Political party has central bodies and territorial organizations.

(2) The governing bodies, such as the General Assembly of the party's members or delegates, and the executive body, are compulsory for each political party, regardless of the name set forth in the party's statute. They function both at the central level of party's administration and at the level of its territorial organizations.

(3) Political parties' territorial organizations are instituted according to the principle of administrative – territorial organization of the Republic of Moldova.

ARTICLE 15. The Party's General Assembly

(1) At the national level, the General Assembly of the members of the party or its delegates is the party's supreme decision-making body. It may have another name, pursuant to the party' statute. The procedure and the sequence of convening this body are defined in political party's statute.

(2) Only members of the party may participate as delegates at the sessions of the General Assembly of the respective party.

SECTION 2: Activity of the Political Party

ARTICLE 16. Rights of Political Parties

(1) All political parties have equal rights to participate in the elections of Parliament and of local public administration authorities.

(2) During election campaign, all political parties participating in election campaign and their candidates running for elective positions are offered free and fair airtime, as established by law, on public TV and radio channels.

(3) Political parties are entitled to hold meetings, demonstrations and other activities, as established by law.

ARTICLE 17. Activity of political parties

(1) Parties function in order to fulfill their political will, which is expressed in their statutes and programs, registered in the established way in compliance with the law.

(2) To achieve their goals and tasks set forth in their statutes and programs, political parties are entitled to:

- a) disseminate freely, through the available means, information about their activities;
- b) participate by putting forward their candidates to elections held according to the electoral legislation;
- c) set up and have at their disposal their own mass-media, and to carry out editorial activities pursuant to the law;
- d) carry out any other activities not prohibited by law.

ARTICLE 18. Duties and Liability of Political Parties

(1) Political parties are obliged to observe the legislation of the Republic of Moldova and provisions of their statute.

(2) In case of legislative amendments, or in case of revealing that statutes or programs of the parties are not in compliance with the legal provisions, parties will adjust their documents to the legal norms, by amending and completing them in accordance with the established procedure.

(3) Political parties are liable for the assumed obligations with their own patrimony.

(4) Political parties are not liable for the obligations of their members, and the members of political parties are not liable for the obligations of the respective parties.

ARTICLE 19. Decisions of the Political Parties

Decisions of the political parties and their territorial organizations are adopted by majority of votes, as stipulated by the statute.

Chapter 5

REORGANIZATION AND TERMINATION OF POLITICAL PARTY'S ACTIVITY

ARTICLE 20. Reorganization of Political Parties

Political parties, according to the decision of their supreme bodies, may be reorganized by merging (fusion and absorption), by breaking up (division and separation) and by transformation, in compliance with the law.

ARTICLE 21. Limitation of political party activities

(1) Activity of a political party can be limited if its actions bring serious prejudices to political pluralism or fundamental democratic principles.

(2) In case of revealing actions mentioned in the first paragraph, the Ministry of Justice will request, in written form, the governing body of the respective political party to take measures to terminate such actions within maximum a month and to inform the Ministry about the results.

(3) If the governing body of the political party will not fulfill the requirement of the Ministry of Justice, the activity of the political party will be limited for a period of up to six months, through a decision of the Chisinau Court of Appeal, at the request of the Ministry of Justice, which shall be submitted within 5 days after the term set according to the provisions of paragraph (2) expires.

(4) Decision of the Court of Appeal can be challenged to the Supreme Court of Justice with appeal in cassation, within 10 days. The appeal in cassation will be examined within 15 days.

(5) During the period of limitation of its activity, the political party is not allowed to found mass-media outlets, to hold assemblies, meetings, demonstrations, pickets and other public actions, to use different types of bank deposits, except cases when clearing with the contracting parties is necessary, due clearing for carrying out individual labor contracts, clearing of the repair of damages caused by the activities of the political party, clearing of taxes, fees and fines.

(6) After eliminating inconsistencies, which led to limitation of political party's activity, the party will inform in this sense the Ministry of Justice, which will authorize the resumption of the party's activities within 5 days.

(7) If, during the period of limitation of the political party's activity, the actions which led to the limitation of the parties' activity are repeated, or if, during the first year after the last limitation of the party's activity, the party commits similar infringements; the Ministry of Justice will request Chisinau Court of Appeal to dissolve the respective party.

(8) Political party's activity cannot be limited one month prior to the parliamentary elections or general local elections, as well as during these elections.

ARTICLE 22. Termination of the political parties' activity

(1) Political party shall terminate its activity through:

- a) reorganization, according to the provisions of the present law, and losing of the legal status as a result of reorganization;
- b) self-dissolution, by decision of its supreme body;
- c) dissolution by decision of the Chisinau Court of Appeal, at the request of the Ministry of Justice;
- d) declaration of the party's unconstitutionality by the decision of the Constitutional Court.

(2) Ministry of Justice shall initiate legal proceedings at the Chisinau Court of Appeal, in order to dissolve political party, in case if at least one of the following reasons is present:

- a) the party is acting according to its statute and program, when the amendments and completions to these documents were not registered in compliance with the law;

b) within one year, since the decision of the Chisinau Court of Appeal on the limitation of the party's activity became final, the party carries out actions similar to those which led to the limitation of the parties' activity;

c) the party did not participate with its list of candidates in two consecutive electoral campaigns for election of parliament or has accumulated in each of these elections a smaller number of votes than the number of members necessary for registration of a political party;

d) party's activity is carried out through illicit ways or means or by committing some acts of violence;

e) the party was declared unconstitutional by the decision of the Constitutional Court.

(3) The final decision of the Chisinau Court of Appeal on the political parties' dissolution is sent to the Ministry of Justice, which shall record the beginning of the party's liquidation in the Register of Political Parties.

(4) To dissolve a political party, the Ministry of Justice, in order to execute the final decision of the Chisinau Court of Appeal, shall set up a commission for liquidation of the political party. A political party ceases its existence only after the liquidation procedure ends and party is deleted from the Register of Political Parties.

(5) After the termination of the political party's activity, its assets are transferred, free of charge, to the state property in order to be used for charity purposes.

ARTICLE 23. Liquidation Procedure of a Political Party

(1) Dissolution of a political party, pursuant to article 22 paragraph (1) letter b), is done, with participation of the Ministry of Justice, by its collegial governing body or by other persons assigned by the General Assembly of the party.

(2) The decision on liquidation of the political party, adopted by the General Assembly of the party, sets the procedure and period of liquidation, destination of assets which remain after liquidation, as well as deadline for creditors to present their claims. This period shall last at least 30 days and starts with the date of publication of this decision in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Moldova.

(3) In case liquidation of a political party is carried out pursuant to article 22 paragraph (1) letters c) and d), the liquidators shall be appointed by a decision on liquidation adopted by the respective court.

(4) Once the liquidators are appointed, the mandate of the political parties' bodies is terminated. The liquidators shall carry out all the requirements set forth by the present law regarding the publication of the notice on the party's liquidation. The notice shall include:

a) name of liquidators and headquarters of the party;

b) procedure and period of carrying out the liquidation process, deadline for submitting the claims by the creditors;

c) invitation of the creditors to submit evidence on their claims. Known creditors will be invited via individual notifications.

(5) After their appointment, liquidators shall draw up an inventory of political party's goods without delay, indicating precisely party's assets and debts. Inventory will be signed by liquidators and leaders of the party's permanent governing body.

(6) Liquidators are obliged to pursue the ongoing operations, to satisfy the creditors' claims, and, if cash is insufficient to clear all the debts, they are entitled to sell political party's goods. For the damages caused by the liquidators' fault, they are liable to both political party in the process of liquidation and to third parties.

(7) After terminating the liquidation procedure of the political party, the liquidators must draw up the liquidation balance and submit it for approval of the Ministry of Justice and Fiscal Inspectorate, as well as publish it in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Moldova. The assets remaining after satisfying all the creditors' claims become state property and are used for charity purposes.

(8) In all cases of political party's liquidation, liquidators shall submit the following documents to the Ministry of Justice, in order for political parties to be deleted from the Register of Political Parties:

- a) request on deletion of the political party from the Register of Political Parties;
 - b) registration certificate (original);
 - c) document that confirms payment of all due payments to the state budget, issued by the Fiscal Inspectorate;
 - d) documents on the party's constitution (original);
 - e) document on handing over the stamps to be destroyed, issued by the authorized police body;
 - f) copy of the notification on the political party's liquidation, published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Moldova.
- (9) Duties of the liquidators cease when all financial-banking operations are terminated.

Chapter 7

PATRIMONY OF POLITICAL PARTIES

ARTICLE 24. Patrimony of political parties

(1) Political parties are entitled to own, as property, buildings, equipment, publishing and printing houses, transport means, and other assets not prohibited by law. Political parties' assets may not be used for other goals than for fulfilling the tasks set forth in their statutes.

(2) The right to ownership of the political parties is regulated by the norms of civil legislation, with exceptions stipulated by the present law.

(3) Political party is entitled to carry out editorial activities, activities directly related to the management of its property, as well as other economic activities that directly result from the purpose defined by the statute.

(4) Political parties cannot have in their possession, at their disposal or in use, weapons, explosives or other materials dangerous for life and health of the population, nor can they accept them for depositing or holding.

(5) Political parties' patrimony, including its revenue, cannot be distributed among their members.

ARTICLE 25. Financial Sources of the Political Parties

(1) Political Parties may have the following financial sources:

- a) membership dues;
- b) donations, including those collected during the entertainment, cultural, sport and other mass activities organized by the party;
- c) subsidies from the state budget, according to the provisions of the present law and annual budget law;
- d) other revenues legally obtained according to article 24, paragraph (3).

(2) Political parties shall not use other financial sources than those stipulated in paragraph (1).

(3) The amount and the way of paying the membership dues is set by the statute of the political party.

(4) Payment and cash operations of the political parties are carried out in Moldovan lei and foreign currency, via accounts opened in the banks based in the Republic of Moldova.

(5) Revenues provided in paragraph (1) are exempted from taxes or are taxed according to the provisions of Fiscal Code.

(6) Public or private financing of the political parties shall not have as a purpose limitation of their independence.

(7) Violation of legal provisions concerning financing of political parties and the way these financial means and material resources are used by the political parties is sanctioned according to the law.

(8) Political parties are not entitled to open bank accounts abroad.

ARTICLE 26. Donations

(1) Donation is the patrimony transmitted free of charge and unconditionally to a political party and accepted by it.

(2) Annual income of a political party resulted from donations cannot exceed the equivalent of 0,1% from the income, foreseen in the state budget for the respective year.

(3) An individual may grant donations to one or more political parties. Donations granted by an individual to one or more political parties during one budgetary year may not exceed the amount of 500 average monthly salaries on the national economy set for the respective year. If the individual is a member of the party, this sum also includes the party membership dues paid by him/her during a year.

(4) Donations granted by a legal entity to one or more parties during a budgetary year cannot exceed the amount of 1000 average monthly salaries on the national economy set for the respective year.

(5) Direct or indirect financing, any form of financial support granted to political parties by other states and international organizations, by enterprises, institutions and state-financed organizations or those with state capital or foreign capital, by noncommercial organizations, trade unions, charity organizations or religious cults, by the citizens of the Republic of Moldova who are minors or are abroad, by individuals who are not citizens of the Republic of Moldova, by anonymous persons, as well as on behalf of third parties, are prohibited.

(6) The share of the donations' value, received by a political party, which exceeds the established limit, as well as amounts received with violation of paragraph (5) are transferred to the state budget on the basis of a court decision.

ARTICLE 27. Public Nature of Donations to Political Parties

(1) Each political party keeps the register of received donations, where the donor's name, residence (headquarters) and the donated amount are mentioned.

(2) Political parties shall not receive anonymous donations or donations that exceed the limit set by the present law.

(3) In case when receiving of anonymous donations or donations that exceed the limit set by the present law is established, political party must transfer the respective amounts in the state budget within 10 days.

ARTICLE 28. Financing of Political Parties from the State Budget

(1) Annual allocations from the state budget for financing of political parties constitute 0, 2% from the incomes foreseen in the state budget for the respective year and are distributed as follows:

a) 50% - to political parties proportionally to the number of mandates obtained during parliamentary elections and validated at the moment of setting up the new legislature of the Parliament;

b) 50% - to political parties proportionally to the number of votes accumulated at the general local elections, if they received not less than 50 mandates in the representative bodies of the second level territorial-administrative units.

(2) Political parties lose the right to allocations from the state budget in case if:

a) their activity was limited - for the whole period of activity limitation;

b) lose their legal status;

c) violate regulations on parties' financing or provisions stipulated in paragraph (3);

d) are in the process of liquidation.

(3) Political parties that during election campaign exceeded the maximum limit of expenditures provided by law, as well as parties, which were financed with violation of legal provisions, lose their right to receive financial allocations from the state budget.

(4) Political party which lost the right to receive financing from the state budget, due to exceeding the limit of expenditures for the election campaign or due to the violation of legal provisions on financing election campaigns, may be reestablished in this right after the next elections, under the conditions of paragraph (1).

(5) Political party that lost the right to receive financing from the state budget, due to violation of the procedure of income collection, is reestablished in this right after remedying the violation that served as ground for suspending the financing.

(6) The means allocated for financing the political parties are transferred on their accounts by the Central Election Commission, under conditions and in amounts provided in paragraph (1), on the basis of data on the number of votes accumulated by the political parties.

(7) Allocations from the state budget are monthly transferred to the political parties' accounts, in equal amounts, during the whole year.

(8) In case the political party loses the right to receive funds from the state budget, under conditions of the present law, the transfer of the respective amounts is ceased starting with the next month after the political party lost this right.

(9) In case of reorganization of some political parties entitled to receive financing from the state budget, under the conditions of paragraph (1), the mentioned right is transferred to the legal successors – reorganized political parties.

ARTICLE 29. Use of Allocations from the State Budget

(1) Political parties shall use state budget allocations, at the decision of their governing bodies, for the following purposes:

- a) maintenance of premises;
- b) expenditures for personnel;
- c) expenditures for media and promotion materials;
- d) expenditures for trips in the country or abroad;
- e) expenditures for telecommunications;
- f) expenditures for organizing political activities;
- g) expenditures for receiving foreign delegations;
- h) payment of membership dues to international organizations, the party is member to;
- i) investments in securities and real estate, necessary for the activity of the respective party;
- j) protocol expenditures;
- k) stationery expenditures;
- l) expenditures for election campaign.

(2) Allocations from the state budget used for other purposes than those stipulated in paragraph (1) are returned to the state budget on the basis of the final decision of the Chisinau Court of Appeal.

(3) Use of allocations from the state budget is reflected separately in the bookkeeping of the political parties.

(4) Control of using allocations from the state budget shall be carried out by the competent bodies, according to the law.

Article 30. Financial Reports

(1) Political parties, according to the regulation approved by the Ministry of Justice, shall annually submit financial reports to the Court of Accounts, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Justice, until March 31.

(2) Reports mentioned in paragraph (1) on subsidies received from the state budget shall be verified by the Court of Accounts, and reports on other income shall be verified by the Ministry of Finance, through its subordinated structures.

(3) Violation of provisions regarding financing of political parties or the use of assets in their possession leads to their liability according to the law.

ARTICLE 31. Public Nature of the Information on Financing Election Campaign

(1) The expenditures borne by the political parties during the election campaigns represent information of public interest.

(2) On the date of registration of an electoral competitor, and later on every two weeks until the end of elections, according to the regulation approved by the Central Election Commission, every political party that participates in elections shall submit to it the reports on the parties' financial resources, including the expenditures borne during the respective election campaign and the sources of these means. Further on, similar reports for the entire election period shall be submitted to the Central Election Commission within a month after publication of election results.

(3) In case when during the control carried out by the competent bodies at the request of the Central Election Commission, it is established that the political party registered as electoral competitor received or used financial means with violation of provisions of the present law, the Central Election Commission shall address the Supreme Court of Justice with a request of cancellation of its registration as electoral competitor. The Supreme Court of Justice shall examine the request and adopt a decision within 5 days, but not later than the day prior to elections.

(4) In case the information submitted by a political party under the terms of paragraph (2) is incomplete, the Central Election Commission is entitled to request the respective party to provide additional data on each amount received on the party's account and on the origin of these funds.

(5) Within two months after holding the elections, the Central Electoral Commission shall publish on its web page the invoice for the election campaign of each political party, on the basis of information submitted by the political parties.

FINAL AND TRANSITORY PROVISIONS

Article 32

(1) The present law comes into force on the date of its publication, except article 28, which shall apply starting with 1 July 2009 for Parliamentary elections and 1 July 2011 for the general local elections.

(2) On the date when the present law comes into force, the Law on Parties and other Social-Political Organization of the Republic of Moldova, No. 718-XII of 17 September 1991 shall be abrogated.

Article 33

(1) Regulations on political parties are also applied to social-political organizations with the status of legal entity of the citizens of the Republic of Moldova with the right to vote.

(2) Legal provisions that regulate the activity of non-commercial organizations are applied to political parties and socio-political organizations, unless the present law stipulates otherwise.

Article 34

(1) Government:

a) within 3 months:

shall elaborate and present to the Parliament, in the established way, the proposals on the detailed procedure of declaring political parties unconstitutional;

shall submit to the Parliament proposals on adjusting legislation in force to the present law;

b) shall foresee in the draft law on state budget for the year 2009 allocations for financing political parties in accordance with the regulations of the present law.

(2) Until 1 October 2008, political parties and socio-political organizations shall adjust the documents that are at the basis of their constitution and functioning, as well as their entire activity, in accordance with the present law.

THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE PARLIAMENT

Marian Lupu