



RDCT BULLETIN

No. 8, JULY 2007

FOREWORD

In this issue of RDCT bulletin, we draw your attention, first of all, to some materials from correspondence with our beneficiaries from the left bank of Nistru river and to problems from the region presented in the bulletin as these are seen and perceived by those who face them.

In Note column is presented a case examined by Promo-Lex and RDCT experts which, in our opinion, proves one more time that there are still lots of problems in regard to insurance of fundamental rights and freedoms for citizens who live in the eastern regions of Moldova.

Not least relevant are the materials that regard activities of RDCT team, code of ethics and conduct for NGOs, conference on Transnistrian conflict from July 19th, modifications to the law on public associations.

We remind that Your comments and suggestions regarding materials presented and bulletin in general, are welcome.

With respect,
RDCT Team

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RESOURCE AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER FOR TRANSNISTRIA

MEETING ON PARCANI LAND

Partnership relations of “Rodoliubetz” Bulgarian Culture Community” with “Promo-Lex” Association were being built slowly and carefully: several partnership projects, meetings on neutral territory, invitation to Donors Fair – and finally the first meeting on Parcani land.

“Project development and writing” - topic of the first seminar that we had at home! It was very actual because six out of fifteen initiative groups created in 2006 (Bulgarians from the entire Transnistria joined us) decided to participate to the call for project proposals announced by “People in Need” in support of third sector in Transnistria.

Every group had its own field of work, its own drafts.

“Poisk” (“Search”) group, for example, administered by deputy director of Parcani main school No.2, Dobrova L.D., gathered a whole lot of materials for creation of village museum.

“Slaveiche” group, administered by director of music school for children, Denova O.M., prepared her youth for recording of old songs and recitatives that are carefully preserved by elderly performers from “Kushmiiki” Ensemble. This link between the still not crushed by poverty and gathered hundreds of years Bulgarian folklore – and young talents, “Parcani nightingales” - is the mainstream of this group's activity.

The initiative group from Tiraspol, administered by grammar school No.6 teacher, Gratilova N.P., prepared very interesting material on family education.

“Beginning Journalists Union” (headed by Chmili L.P. - teacher at Bender grammar school No.1) plans to publish their own newspaper for youth.

Children from Local Youth Congresses (administered by Vladova T. G. - deputy chief of village administration, teacher, a person who shares all our expectations and worries) are still dreaming to earn a computer for their work.

By the way, I shall mention. Please excuse the philologist... I cannot without lyrical digressions. At the seminar in Vadul lui Voda, Mr. Zabunov Ivan Danilovich, president of “Vzrajdane” Bulgarian organization, promised these children an used computer. Or maybe he just wanted to show off in front of Mr. V. Sova.

And I, with my dream to create an Information and Consultancy Center, warm, cosy, with landing places, where children from the only Bulgarian village of “Independent Transnistria” would be able to study democracy, not on their knees like now, but seated on chairs, be it even old.

And again, 6 groups – and one week till the deadline.

I did not believe that Promo-Lex was going to manage it...

It was such a blitz-tournament!

The seminar reminded a session of simultaneous game on 6 chessboards. And, consultants have warned, that they will consider each stage of work from the point of view of captious donors... The elated Parcans did their best to prove with as many details and arguments as possible the importance of their projects and how serious the issues they want to solve are and how donors cannot do without the “vital work” for which support is requested.

Consultants easily and judiciously parried each phrase, showing us how naive we were...

And it was not insulting at all... Because we felt that these are friends next to us. They very much wanted to teach us to competently elaborate and write projects. And we did not doubt that with such instructors, the success is ours.

It happened exactly so. The project of “Beginning Journalists Union” won the grant! Children will have a computer!

Do not worry Mr. Zabunov! With such “compatriots like you, Bulgarian children from Parcani village will not learn democracy... Since only CITIZEN is able to make a CITIZEN!

“Native among foreigners– foreigner among natives” indeed...! But what kind of foreigner “Promo-Lex” is to us... They are not only our partners, they are OUR TEACHERS, OUR FRIENDS!

Nicolaeva L. F.
“Rodoliubetz” President

LEGAL EDUCATION

We often hear about human fundamental rights and freedoms – TV and radio shows, articles in mass media, reports, meetings, seminars etc. Lawyers are used to it, but what do these mean to a simple citizen and how does he realize them, do these represent supreme values that are respected or are these part of unknown?

From the experience of RDCT legal assistance department, I am able to state that our citizens do not know their rights and even more, sometimes do not even want to know them. Only when facing a problem, their attitude appear, but many times, because of lack of legal knowledge, this attitude is often wrong.

The exaggerated confidence that everything will get solved by itself later leads to longer period of time and bigger resources spent to solve the problem.

Example:

The person wanted to purchase a house, of course he met with the seller, agreed on the price, the first one passed the money the second received it – and this is all. From buyer's point of view, he fulfilled all the legal requirements, passed the money, lives in the house and everything is fine. Yes, but until a certain day when surprise comes – the good is pledged, and the seller was not the house's owner, he was only taking care of it until the real owner returns.

Only then our buyer understood that he made a mistake.

When consulting a lawyer he was very surprised by the fact that he had to request a document that would confirm the seller's right to property, or at least appeal to a notary office to legalize the transaction and the notary would had detected the fact that the good could not be sold.

With much effort and during a long period of time, he returned his money, now having the possibility to make a truly legal transaction.

The conclusion is evident. There are also lots of sayings in this regard, one of them being: Measure twice, cut once!!!

Teodora Gheorghita
RDCT Legal Assistance Department Coordinator

CORRESPONDENCE: HELLO FROM SLOBOZIA

Very few SEE and HEAR objective information about life from left and right bank of Nistru river. Information, more information, every day, and not only when OSCE and USA delegation arrive, and radio broadcasts only fun and greetings.

We are astonished when the so called “opposition” from Tiraspol is shown instead of us, inhabitants of the region, we know very well these activists – nobody and

nothing is forgotten – nowadays they are trying to impose an ordinary trick – change the leadership but keep the entire parasitic apparatus and the so called moldovan dnestrrian republic, the game with cheaters is dangerous and indecent, and why do we need another “moldovan” republic in Moldova? Many questions, many activities among people... 20 years have been lost already!!!

But what we have today – odd declarations of different politicians, this is only little information that reaches us despite the MISINFOMRATION in Russian media.

Many years in a row I tried to open a radio station in Copanca village, I did not succeed. Now I live under the view of MGB. They made me sign a document stating that I will not criticize the regime and its leaders. My friends had problems too. We believe that an agreement has to be reached with Moscow, not with the Smirnov regime.

To our big disappointment, we see that Ukraine is not a neighbor, but a very interested marketer, everything in the region is from Ukraine, our inhabitants, observers and smugglers, all mixed together, everything can be bought and sold... Life is harder and harder, quality of life worsens, and the regime's propaganda does its thing without any anti-propaganda.

There were many discussions in this regard, we are tired of so many words, concrete deeds are needed, programs, means, not only noble intentions.

I want to believe that country reunification will happen. But belief without deeds is dead... At the moment, without any means, we work with people everywhere and any time. This is our contribution to our common cause, and we continue to search for sponsors and allies. I was approached by employees of customs, prosecutor's office, ministry of the interior, and asked – but what do we get from this? We are not the guilty ones... I was surprised – where from such information? Such things were said at the ministry of internal affairs, and by employees with high rank. Interesting thing. Here is another one – after an ordinary provocation, I was let free, from his office, by chief of militia Snejinskii himself. He ordered the essay he was conveyed, to be destroyed. Earlier such thing was impossible.

Everybody waits changes and I pray to reach those times. I wrote a lot and confusing, I apologize, but this is the reality.

Ghenadii

NGO IN DETAILS

CODE OF ETHICS AND CONDUCT FOR NGOS

In recent years, we have witnessed a dramatic increase in the number and diversity

of non-governmental organizations, a fact that proves increase of their importance. NGOs now impact policies and advance initiatives that once were nearly exclusively the domain of governments and for-profit corporations, and their humanitarian service has become vital to the well-being of individuals and societies throughout the globe. In many cases, NGOs have proved more adept than governments in responding to particular needs.

However, with their increased importance comes increased responsibility. NGOs have the responsibility to be transparent, honest, accountable, and ethical, to give out accurate information, and to not manipulate situations for the personal benefit of their boards and staff. NGOs have a calling to get beyond the boundaries of race, religion, ethnicity, culture and politics. They have the obligation to respect each person's fundamental human rights.

NGOs are to have a system of proper governance. They must be careful to treat all public monies with utmost seriousness as a public trust and not to misuse public money for selfish purpose. NGOs have the responsibility to dedicate themselves for the sake of others and do so according to the highest code of ethical conduct.

With this in mind, under the auspices of the World Association of Non-Governmental Organizations (WANGO), the Code of Ethics and Conduct for NGOs was produced. The Code is a set of fundamental principles, operational principles, and standards to guide the actions and management of non-governmental organizations.

Numerous standards and codes of conduct and ethics from NGOs and NGOs associations worldwide were consulted in formulating this code. The adoption and internal enforcement of a suitable code not only provides an ethical check for an NGO; it also serves as a statement to beneficiaries, donors and the public that the NGO takes seriously the importance of maintaining high standards.

The Code is designed to be broadly applicable to the worldwide NGO community. It applies whether the organization is a mutual benefit NGO, or a public benefit NGO, which is working for the improvement of conditions of society as a whole or of a segment of society. The Code's standards are applicable regardless of an NGO's focus, whether it be humanitarian relief, advocacy, conflict prevention, research, education, human rights monitoring, health care, or environmental action.

The Code's fundamental principles are: responsibility, service and public mindedness; cooperation beyond boundaries; human rights and dignity; transparency and accountability; truthfulness and legality.

According to the Code, fundamental to the very character of each NGO is that it be not-for-profit (organized and operated as a not-for-profit organization), nongovernmental (not to be part of, or controlled by government or an intergovernmental agency), organized (have an organizing document, an executive board), independent (its policies, vision, and activities shall not be determined by any for-profit corporations, donor, government, government official, political party, or other NGO), self-governing (it shall be equipped to control its own activities) and voluntary (those who are part of the NGO's governing body are to serve in a

voluntary capacity, for nor pay). While these general criteria may appear self-evident, particularly for those NGOs whose national law codifies and requires such standards, they remain basic for the integrity and conduct of an NGO.

An NGO's mission is its *raison d'etre* – the reason or purpose why the NGO exists and what it hopes to accomplish. NGOs have an obligation to clearly identify and articulate their mission. This well-defined mission should serve as the foundation and frame of reference for all activities and organizational planning of the NGO. An NGO has an obligation to utilize its resources in an effective and efficient manner toward accomplishment of its stated purpose.

An effective governance structure and a strong, active, and committed governing body is crucial to the soundness of an organization and its ability to achieve its mission and objectives. The plan of governance of an NGO should reflect the core values, mission, and cultural standards of the organization. Democratic principles should be used where applicable.

The governing board shall approve a code of ethics and/or conduct for the NGO, and assure that the organization is in compliance with this code.

A committed, capable and responsible staff is vital for the success of an NGO. The foundation for this is effective human resource policies. For most NGOs, these should address both paid employees and unpaid volunteers. They have to be offered proper training and supervision, treated with fairness and equity. On the other hand, the NGO should expect employees and volunteers to maintain the highest standards of professional and personal conduct, use information and resources responsibly, and avoid conflicts of interest.

As a result of its efforts, the NGO gains public trust – trust by the public, trust by the media, trust by the government, trust by corporations, trust by donors, trust by other NGOs, trust by beneficiaries, and trust by its employees and those who volunteer their time. To develop and maintain trust, each NGO should exhibit genuine public accountability and transparency, and should be honest in the information that it makes available to the public.

When appropriate, NGOs may find that cooperation with other civil society organizations, government and intergovernmental agencies, and for-profit corporations may be beneficial in advancing their mission-related objectives. Such collaboration for common good may reduce duplication of services and eliminate using resources for competitive purposes rather than serving constituencies. Collaboration may allow pairing diverse strengths and resources and promote effectiveness in tackling priorities.

In such cases, the NGO must take in account the general principles of partnerships and collaboration – mission consistency, shared values, mutual benefit, transparency and adaptability to change.

FOR MORE INFORMATION AND FULL VERSION OF THE CODE – WWW.WANGO.ORG

ACTUAL

FOREIGNERS BUY IT, WE SELL IT

In the sombre corridor could be heard sad but full of hopes voices. - Where shall we go? ...With what shall I come home to my kids?... Many times now the local "administrators" put their hand on "what I like and what I want". Insulted, chased away, depressed and humiliated, they shouted many days before the serious "Mister" came from abroad (the country of origin being a secret), and made order and made the workers' hearts happy. He created an atmosphere of friendship and good understanding, the language not being an obstacle in communication. Full of money, he bought the canned factory from Camenca town, opened a new sweat corn processing line with a capacity of 5000 tones per season – good income for the factory and good wages for workers. Medals, congratulations from behalf of republic's president, big success and suddenly "the old lady stays with the broken trough". The serious "Mister" finds its way home. They want to sell and destroy everything. But what happens with the people who were sure in the day of tomorrow? Because only 10 or 20 of them, the "big administrators" still have some business there... cause there is still something left to sell...

Berghii Eugenia

TRANSNISTRIAN "PASSPORTIZATION"

Unfortunately, it is being little talked about the "democratic" system of forced passportization and naturalization, but those who had to deal with the Transnistrian bureaucracy will remember it forever.

I also had a chance to deal with it. I enrolled to driving classes. After I payed the fee and studied for a while, I was asked for my passport's copy. My identity card with registration from Rezina town passport office proved to be invalid. I was told that in the ID annex had to be applied, mandatory, local stamp with address written in Russian, since without it I cannot be allowed to take the graduation exams of driving classes and cannot obtain the driving license.

Wanting it or not, I had to appeal to the passport office from Rabnita town. I could talk a lot about the conditions in which this institution activates and about the enormous lines from there, but it is not the appropriate case. At the same time, I was astonished by the fact that they work on mechanic typing stations which I had not seen for a long time. After several hours of waiting, it was my turn to meet the official. After I explained her my problem she rudely answered me that I had to receive Transnistrian citizenship and obtain the passport. To my explanation that I did not need it and that I was leaving for studies in Chisinau I was replied that it

was the requirements of their law and that there was no other way. It meant that until I do not receive Transnistrian passport (which costs approximately 50 Moldovan lei), they cannot apply the stamp with Russian language registration on my ID annex. Even more, when checking my documents, the official mentioned that the copy of my birth certificate issued by Chisinau was not valid. With this certificate I had to go to an authorized translator who would make the Romanian-Russian translation and then legalize it at a notary. Of course these procedures require additional expenditures.

This is the enforcement procedure for “voluntary” Transnistrian citizenship. Such cases are very frequent. At any appeal to local bodies, when issuing any certificates, they request citizenship. In such circumstances, people have no other choice but to silently accept this humiliation.

This is how the real Transnistrian “democracy” looks like.

Elena Catan
Liceul Teoretic “Evrika”
or. Râbnîța

MOLDOVAN-RUSSIAN CEASEFIRE AGREEMENT FROM 1992 – 15 YEARS LATER

July 21st marks 15 years since presidents of Russian Federation and Republic of Moldova, at that time Boris Eltin and respectively Mircea Snegur, signed the Agreement on „Peaceful settlement of the armed conflict from Transnistrian region of the Republic of Moldova”.

In this regard, on July 19th 2007, at “Onisifor Ghibu” public Library took place a conference with the topic “Transnistrian conflict: fifteen years since Moldovan-Russian ceasefire agreement was signed. Ways to solve the Transnistrian conflict. Position of the Ministry of the Exterior.”

To the conference participated several persons who were directly involved with the events from Nistru river: Ion Costas, former minister of defense, Nicolae Tiu, former minister of the exterior, Mircea Snegur, first president of the Republic of Moldova, Victor Catana, former minister of the interior, Anatol Taranu, former ambassador in Russian Federation at that time. The meeting was moderated by Andrei Covrig (president of the Association for Humanitarian Law from the Republic of Moldova) and Anatol Petrencu (president of the European Action Movement).

Historians, politicians and participants to the war from Nistru river concluded that the agreement stopped the military actions but did not put an end on the Transnistrian conflict, Chisinau and Tiraspol still being in conflict. Deputy Anatol

Taranu mentioned that what happened on July 21st was actually an enforcement of some conditions of a party that won the war to another party that lost the war. "Russia dictated us the conditions as to a party that lost the war. Besides it, those who were present stated that the events from 1992 were cataloged as aggression against Moldova, and the "Transnistrian conflict" syntagm is not appropriate to describe those events.

Through a resolution project, the participants to the conference established that the Agreement's text was edited with ambiguity and big yields from behalf of Moldovan officials. For example, article 1 mentions that "parties in conflict assume the commitment...", without clearly specifying the "parties": Russian Federation and Moldova or Moldova and self declared Transnistrian republic.

First president of the Republic of Moldova, Mircea Snegur, recognized, as signatory to the Agreement, that through signing the document, Moldova "made several yields but was in no case humiliated as a result of political inconsequence. I believe that ceasefire cannot be called national humiliation. We were in fact in war directly with Russia, and it is a fact. What could we do then against a monster, as general Catana said? We, a state without power, experience, strategy and tactics?"

Contrarily to some opinions, A. Taranu is convinced that this conflict had also a strong ethnic connotation, because the two parties were speaking two different languages. In this regard, Iliascu group was not part of prisoners exchange, this group being very important for incitement of Romanian phobia in Transnistria.

In the end A. Covrig spoke about the importance of ECHR decision in Iliascu case and about the importance of this precedent. He believes that the positions from Iliascu case at ECHR must be used by Moldova as these are strong arguments at negotiations of Moldova with Russian Federation.

Referring to the implications of this Agreement for inhabitants from vicinity of Transnistria, a combatant from Copanca village who was at the conference showed himself discontented by actions of Moldovan authorities in regard to insurance of order in Copanca, Cremenciug and Ghitcani villages. He mentioned that in fact, the Transnistrian militia freely move in these settlements and perform illegalities without being punished by Moldovan authorities.

At the end of the conference, the participants approved two resolutions: Conference Resolution "Historical and political appreciation of "Eltin – Snegur" Agreement from July 21st 1992 and of its impact on evolution of the Republic of Moldova", as well as an appeal resolution towards Moldovan authorities for investigation of the situation from Copanca and other villages.

<http://www.europa.md/rom/sbmen/114>
<http://garda.com.md/139/index.php?action=fullnews&id=426>

PARLIAMENT APPROVES MODIFICATIONS TO THE LAW ON PUBLIC

ASSOCIATIONS

On Friday, July 20th 2007, Parliament of the Republic of Moldova approved the Law on modification and completion of the Law on public associations no.837-XIII from May 17th 1996. Earlier, RDCT bulletin informed you that after modifications to this document were approved in first reading by Parliament on August 23rd 2006, there followed a series of critical reactions and initiatives launched by civil society to Parliament for improvement of this law draft.

Although, at the last meeting of this kind, the parties agreed that Parliament does not force the voting of the law in second reading, but generalizes all the proposals of civil society so as to adopt “a qualitative and functional document”, on July 20th of this year, Parliament approved the Law on Public Associations. We invite you to make your comments in this regard. The electronic version of the Law may be found at: <http://ong.md/index.php?mod=home&hmod=postbyid&id=666>

NOTE

HOW AND TO WHOM DO WE PAY FINES?

Every person that does not feel guilty has the right and can appeal to court where he can prove himself not guilty. It seems that there are situations in Moldova in which people are simply deprived from any justice. For example, how can I prove that I am right in case my residency is in Rabnita for instance but, de facto, I rent a place and live in Chisinau or Orhei, when my driver's license is taken by road police for a supposed violation of traffic rules in these settlements?

An extraordinary case amused and alerted Promo-Lex lawyers because it proved one more time that there are still lots of problems in regard to insurance of fundamental rights and freedoms for citizens who live in the eastern regions of Moldova. The case enforces Promo-Lex Association's position that constitutional authorities have no strategy for solution of situations in which human rights are violated, especially of country's eastern region inhabitants. Even more, sometimes the officials and employees of law bodies have no idea what so ever that through their actions/inactions seriously violate not only the Constitution but also stipulations of the European Convention for Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

This what it is about:

Citizen R.C. was taken away his driver's license by road police from Chisinau municipality for a supposed violation of traffic rules (as R.C. said, his license was taken away because he refused to pay a fine of 200 lei at the spot, i.e. to the policeman). Since R.C.'s residence is in Rabnita, the police sent the driver's license

and the administrative minute, according to the principle of territorial competence in examination of administrative cases, to the appropriate bodies from Rabnita town, where, in fact, the constitutional bodies do not have police offices, and the control is held by the separatist bodies.

We remind in this regard about the problems of region's inhabitants, holders of driver's license issued by constitutional authorities (Promo-Lex registered cases when such documents were simply destroyed by the Transnistrian militia as they do not recognize it, making this way the inhabitants of Transnistrian region receive these documents in Tiraspol), and of owners of cars registered by constitutional law bodies (they are forced to pay, every 60 days, an illegal fee for "temporary import" or their cars are sequestered in case of late payment of these illegal fees). It must be mentioned the fact that the documents and license plates from Tiraspol are not recognized in European states (except some CIS states), a fact that seriously violates the right to free circulation of owners.

We also mention the fact that every time the constitutional authorities "examine" different complaints very easy, fast and "efficiently" - telling the addressers, victims of different abuses in Transnistria, that **"solution of Your problem is a political one and is not in the competence of law bodies"** or **"examination of reclamations from your petition regarding legality of actions and acts of some decision factors is not possible because in present the representatives of local bodies from the left bank of Nistru river do not obey the constitutional authorities of the Republic of Moldova"**, or **"at the moment, the Prosecutor's Office does not have tools for examination of this case"** and the list of such "pearls" can be continued, and the Moldovan citizens ask themselves "why do we need such bodies, what is their role, or is their role to gather "fines" of 200 lei on the spot plus the numerous taxes?

This way, R.C. was put into a difficult situation in which the constitutional "law" bodies (road police) auto-eliminated itself from exertion of function duties and sent the case for examination to some bodies that are declared anti-constitutional. We are wandering what will be the decision of these bodies and how legal will it be, or how legal are the actions of policemen, or how efficient is our legislation, or how much effort is made by representatives of state law bodies in order to overcome such cases? The list of rhetoric questions of this kind can be continued to infinite...

This way, logical questions of a tax payer appear: Will R.C. be able to prove himself not guilty or is it more simple and sure to pay the money asked for by policemen in case of another violation? Is it guaranteed that militia from Rabnita will return the license once the fine is payed? Is it guaranteed that militia will not destroy the driver's license of "offender" - this is one; two – How will the parties be able to prove "in court" the circumstances in which R.C. was fined, if the constitutional bodies do not recognize the bodies from Rabnita and these do not collaborate between them?, how efficient will be the defense in this case or how efficient will be the ways of decision's appeal?; three – If R.C. wins the case and proves not guilty, whom he should ask for damages cover?; four – How competent and legal are the "courts" from Transnistrian region to judge such cases?; five – how correct

are the actions of law bodies in regard to its citizens?

As taxpayers, we ask ourselves how efficient are the state bodies and institutions in regard to respect of state's positive obligations towards citizens, we ask ourselves why do we need and what is the role of the Ministry of Reintegration, for instance? What is the role of Parliament, the only body able to modify the stipulations of the Administrative Code in the section regarding territorial competence for examination of administrative violations, especially in such situations? All these bodies together, through violation of citizens' rights, contribute to the budget of a regime condemned by the Moldovan authorities themselves.

Promo-Lex will offer legal assistance to R.C., as well as at the European Court (we are sure, just like in other cases, the bureaucratic apparatus from Chisinau will stay powerless in front of such problems and this conclusion comes from the answers received from law bodies some of which are stated above). At the same time, we will continue to offer such assistance to all persons who appeal to our help.

On the other hand, we were and still are ready to consult the authorities towards solution and overcoming of such situations in case our assistance is requested and taken into consideration.

Legal Department
Promo-Lex

ANNOUNCEMENTS/FINANCING

PUBLIC ASSOCIATIONS FOLLOW TO GO THROUGH RE-REGISTRATION PROCESS

According to some legislative stipulations that were approved by Parliament on Friday, public associations follow to re-register till the end of the next year.

The new legislative stipulations foresee that public associations, that can be re-registered free of charge, will be able to perform economic activity exclusively for achievement of statute goals and objectives. At the same time, these will not have the right to purchase patrimonial complexes, and income gained will not be able to be distributed among its members. At the same time, income can be used for philanthropy.

Public associations follow to be re-registered by Government within a year and a half since validation of the modification law. At the same time, the organizations that do not re-register will lose their status of legal entity.

To be mentioned that the stipulations do not foresee re-registration of parties and other social-political organizations, trade unions, patronages, foundations, religious

organizations, cooperative organizations and organizations created by public authorities.

Source: <http://www.reporter.md>

GOVERNMENT LAUNCHED CONSULTATION THROUGH PUBLIC PRESENTATION OF THE PROJECT NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2008-2011

Public discussions begun at national level through organization of a launch conference after which 24 consultative sittings at national and regional level follow.

At the same time, the Ministry of Education and Youth will perform its own public consultations with youth from republic, the schedule of which will be announced later, but at the same time recommends direct participation of youth representative institutions, as well as of representatives of national, regional and youth NGOs to public discussions within the participation process developed by Government.

This is possible through a preventive notification of the Participation Council secretariat and registration of solicitants (name, last name, organization or institution represented) by phone: 25 03 60, 25 03 94. Contact person: Igor Grosu.

Full version of the project National Development Plan 2008-2001 and more details about public discussions regarding the document may be accessed at www.pnd.md.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S CLUB FROM MOLDOVA ANNOUNCES SMALL GRANT PROGRAM

International Women's Club from Moldova (IWCM) announces small grants program for projects that will benefit needy citizens of Moldova. The Club will give preference to projects that focus on children and women.

Interested organizations must fill out the Form and send it via email to the address that appears in the form.

Deal line: The forms are accepted till October 1st 2007. Projects received later will be considered only if funds are available.

For application form and additional information contact IWCM:
iwcmgrants@yahoo.com

FRIENDLY YOUTH SUMMER SCHOOL

"FEMIDA" Public Association announces call for applications to Friendly Youth Summer School (FYSS), which will take place between 26th - 30th of August, in

summer camp Saptebani village, Riscani district.

FYSS is organized for youth aged 18 to 25 living in RM and Transnistria.

200 participants will be selected (150 from RM and 50 from Transnistria).

Goals of the project:

1. development of leadership abilities.
2. better understanding of democracy among youth.
3. building of friendship relations among youth from right and left bank of Nistru river.

Some of the best country's public leaders will be invited as moderators.

FYSS participants will have to cover their transport expenses to and from Balti. Travel from Balti to and from FYSS place, meals and living will be covered by FYSS.

Application deadline: 15.08.2007, 17:00

Application forms must be sent to "FEMIDA" Public Association at the following address: Stefan cel Mare 6/2 str., Balti municipality, between 14:30 and 17:00 or via email: alina_lex@mail.ru

For additional information: 067172322, 023160822.

RECOMMENDATIONS

WWW.IRFFMD.NET

IRFF ONLUS Moldova (founded from the inspiration of IRFF Italy) is a non-governmental, public, non-profit agency working to eliminate poverty, malnutrition, and disease. Founded in June 2001, IRFF ONLUS Moldova has sought to accomplish this goal by creating and sponsoring development projects that stimulate an exchange of knowledge, skills, and service between developed and developing countries. Overall, our projects focus within three major categories:

1. Educational - including literacy programs, basic educational projects, vocational training, agricultural programs and service-learning programs.
2. Health-care - involving shipment of medical supplies, equipment, and pharmaceuticals; health and nutritional programs and seminars. HIV/AIDS prevention projects.
3. Basic disaster and immediate short-term relief projects - which include both the provision of relief items and also our youth, volunteer activities.

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