Justice

Metadata

National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova (NBS)

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2. Metadata Update

2.1. Last certification of metadata

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2.2. Last update of metadata

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3. Statistical Presentation

3.1. General description

Justice statistics refer to data on the level of crime (offenses and perpetrators), including juvenile delinquency, convicted and detained persons, road accidents and the justice system (cases brought to the courts and legal professionals). The data comes from different sources such as criminal investigation bodies, courts, penitentiary institutions, etc. and are intended for representatives of central and local public administration, involved in decision-making in the field of justice and human rights, as well as non-governmental organizations, representatives of academia, media, which monitors and analyzes the level of crime and respect for human rights and the general public.

3.2. Concepts and definitions

3.2.1. Definitions

Registered crime (offence) - a deed (action or inaction) prejudicial, provided by the criminal law, committed with guilt and punishable by criminal punishment.

Contravention - the action or inaction - illicit, with a lower degree of social danger than the crime, committed with guilt, which violates the social values protected by law and is subject to contraventional penalty.

Exceptionally serious crime - is considered the crime committed with intent for which the criminal law provides life imprisonment.

Particularly serious crime - is considered the crime committed with intent for which the criminal law provides for a maximum punishment in imprisonment for a term exceeding 12 years.

Serious crime - is considered the deed for which the criminal law provides for a maximum sentence in imprisonment up to 12 years inclusive.

Less serious crime - is considered the deed for which the criminal law provides for a maximum sentence of imprisonment up to 5 years inclusive.

Minor crime - is considered the act for which the criminal law provides as a maximum sentence the imprisonment up to 2 years inclusive.

Criminal antecedent - the legal status of the person, which appears from the moment the conviction

sentence becomes final, generating unfavorable legal consequences for the convict until the moment of extinguishing the criminal record or rehabilitation.

Recidivism - the intentional commission of one or more offenses by a person with a criminal record for an intentional offense.

A motive of prejudice - refers to preconceived ideas of the perpetrator based on considerations of race, color, ethnic, national, or social origin, citizenship, sex, gender, language, religion or religious beliefs, political opinions, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, health status, age, marital status, regardless of whether the act is committed against the person who possesses such protected characteristics, regarding their property or in association with them, or against a person who provides support to individuals with such protected characteristics or associates with them, whether this association is real or perceived to be real.

Homicide *(art. 145-147 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Moldova)* **-** the action that leads to the loss of life of a person.

Serious intentional injury to bodily integrity or health *(art. 151 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Moldova)* is a life-threatening action that has caused loss of sight, hearing, speech or other organ or cessation of its functioning, a mental illness or other damage to health, accompanied by the stable loss of at least one third of work capacity, or which has led to termination of pregnancy or irreparable disfigurement of the face and / or adjacent regions.

Medium intentional injury to bodily integrity or health *(art. 152 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Moldova)* **-** the action that is not dangerous for life and did not cause the consequences provided in art. 151 of the Criminal Code, but which was followed either by long-term disorder of a considerable and stable loss of less than one-third of the working capacity.

Rape *(art. 171 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Moldova)* **-** non-consensual sexual act.

Sexual act with a person under the age of 16 *(art. 174 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Moldova)* **-** consensual sexual act, committed knowingly with a person under the age of 16.

Sexual actions committed with a person under the age of 16 *(art. 175 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Moldova)* - consensual sexual actions knowingly committed with a person under the age of 16, consisting of display, indecent touching, obscene or cynical discussions with the victim regarding sexual intercourse, the determination of the victim to participate in or attend pornographic performances, the provision of pornographic materials to the victim, as well as other sexual acts.

Violation of domicile *(art. 179 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Moldova)* - illegal entry or stay in the home or residence of a person without his consent or refusal to leave them at his request, as well as illegal searches and investigations, the same actions committed with the application of violence or the threat of its application.

Theft *(art. 186 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Moldova)* - the stealthily of another person's property.

Burglary *(art. 187 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Moldova)* - the open theft of another person's property.

Robbery *(art. 188 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Moldova)* - the attack committed on a person for the purpose of stealing property, accompanied by violence dangerous to the life or health of the aggressed person or the threat of such violence.

Blackmail *(art. 189 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Moldova)* - the request to transfer the goods to the owner, possessor or holder or the right over them or to commit other patrimonial actions, violently threatening the person, his relatives with the spread of defamatory news about them, with the damage or destruction of the property of the owner, possessor, holder or with the abduction of the owner, possessor, holder or their relatives.

Scam *(art. 190 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Moldova)* - theft of another person's property through abuse of trust, deception, or misleading.

Embezzlement of foreign property *(art. 191 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Moldova)* - theft, disposal, or illegal use of another person's or others' property by the person to whom it was entrusted based on a title and for a specific purpose, or the refusal to return it.

Larceny (*art. 192 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Moldova)* - the action for the purpose of stealing another person's property from pockets, bags or other objects of the person.

Domestic violence *(art. 2011 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Moldova)* - intentional action or inaction committed by a family member against another family member, manifested by: i) abuse, other violent actions, resulting in minor bodily injury or of health, ii) isolation, intimidation for the purpose of imposing the will or personal control over the victim, iii) deprivation of economic means, including lack of primary means of subsistence, neglect, if they caused the victim minor harm to bodily integrity or health .

Child trafficking *(art. 206 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Moldova)* - is the act of recruiting, transporting, transferring, housing or receiving a child, as well as giving or receiving payments or benefits for obtaining the consent of a person in control of the child, in the purpose of commercial or non-commercial sexual exploitation, exploitation through forced labor or services, the practice of begging or other vile purposes, appropriation of aid, allowances or social benefits, illegal use in medical or scientific tests or experiments, exploitation in slavery or in conditions similar to slavery, use in armed conflict, use in criminal activity, collection of human organs, tissues and / or cells, sale or purchase, use as a surrogate mother or for reproductive purposes, illegal adoption.

Crimes related to the illicit circulation of drugs *(art. 217 - art. 219 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Moldova)* illegal activities regarding:

- Illegal sowing or cultivation of plants containing drugs or ethnobotanicals, processing or use of such plants,

- Production, preparation, experimentation, extraction, processing, processing, procurement, storage, dispatch, transportation of drugs, ethnobotanicals or analogs,

- Theft or extortion of drugs or ethnobotanicals,

- Illegal use of drugs, ethnobotanicals or their analogues, committed publicly or on the territory of educational institutions, social rehabilitation institutions, penitentiaries, military units, in places of leisure, in places of education, training of minors or youth, other cultural or sporting activities or in their immediate vicinity

- Intentional unlawful introduction, in any way, into another person's body, against his will, of drugs, ethnobotanicals or their analogues,

- Unnecessary prescription of drugs, falsification of prescription or other documents that allow obtaining drugs

- Organizing or maintaining caves for drug or ethnobotanical consumption, as well as making the premises available for these purposes.

Manufacture or circulation of counterfeit currency signs or false titles *(art. 236 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Moldova)* **-** manufacture for the purpose of putting into circulation or putting into circulation currency signs (banknotes and coins, including jubilee and commemorative issued by the National Bank of Moldova or by the authorized body of a foreign state or of a monetary union of foreign states), of state securities or other false titles, used to make payments.

Smuggling *(art. 248 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Moldova)* - the introduction or removal from the territory of the Republic of Moldova of goods, cultural values, goods subject to excise duty, drugs, precursors, ethnobotanicals or their analogues, toxic and noxious substances, weapons and ammunition prohibited in the civil circuit or subject to authorization, essential components of firearms, strategic goods, military devices, explosive, nuclear or radioactive materials, through places established for customs control or other places than those established for customs control, by concealment of customs control, by hiding in places specially prepared or adapted for this purpose, or by fraudulent use of

documents or means of customs identification, or by non-declaration or inauthentic declaration in customs documents or in other documents crossing the border. Alienation or release for free circulation, without payment of import duties, of goods under customs supervision. Removal of goods from the territory of the Republic of Moldova by non-authentic declaration of the origin of the goods as being obtained entirely in the Republic of Moldova.

Hooliganism *(art. 287 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Moldova)* - intentional actions that grossly violate public order, accompanied by the application of violence against persons or the threat of such violence, the opposition of violent resistance to representatives of authorities or other persons who end hooliganism as well as actions which, by their content, are distinguished by a special cynicism or impudence.

Non-execution of the protection order issued for a victim of domestic violence *(art. 320^1 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Moldova)* - intentional failure to comply or evasion from executing the measures established by the court in the protection order for the victim of domestic violence.

Illegal transmission of prohibited objects or substances to persons held in penitentiary institutions, possession or use of such objects or substances by detainees within the penitentiary *(art. 322^1 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Moldova)* - secretive transmission, by any means, to detainees in penitentiary institutions of mobile phones, SIM cards, and other communication devices (radiophones, radio stations, computers, tablets), as well as components or accessories for them.

Passive corruption *(art. 324 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Moldova)* - claiming, accepting or receiving, personally or through an intermediary, by a public person or by a foreign public person of goods, services, privileges or advantages in any form, which is not he is entitled, for himself or for another person, or to accept their offer or promise to fulfill or not to perform or to delay or hasten the performance of an action in the exercise of his function or contrary to it.

Active corruption *(art. 325 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Moldova)* - the promise, offering or giving, personally or through an intermediary, to a public person or a foreign public person of goods, services, privileges or advantages in any form, which are not due to him, for this or another person, to perform or not to perform or to delay or hasten the performance of an action in the exercise of his function or contrary to it.

Trafficking in influence *(art. 326 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Moldova)* - claiming, accepting or receiving, personally or through intermediaries, money, securities, services, privileges, other goods or advantages, for himself or for another person, by a person who has influence or claims to have influence over a public person, persons with a position of public dignity, foreign public persons, international civil servant, to make him fulfill or not to hasten the performance of an action in the exercise of his function, whether or not such actions have been committed.

Abuse of power or abuse of functions *(art. 327 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Moldova)* - intentional fulfillment or non-fulfillment, in the exercise of office, by a public official, of an action in violation of the law, committed for material gain, for other personal interests, or in the interest of a third party, if this has caused significant harm to the rights and interests protected by law of natural or legal persons.

Forgery, possession, or use of official documents, prints, stamps, or seals *(art. 361 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Moldova)* - the forging, possession, or use of false official documents, including false electronic documents, which grant rights or relieve obligations, the forging of false prints, stamps, or seals of enterprises, institutions, or organizations, regardless of ownership type and legal organizational form.

Organization of illegal migration *(art. 362^1 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Moldova)* - organizing, for the purpose of obtaining, directly or indirectly, financial or material gain, the illegal entry, stay, transit through the territory of the state, or exit from this territory of a person who is neither a citizen nor a resident of the state.

Road accident or traffic accident - an event, produced as a result of the violation of traffic rules, in which one or more vehicles in traffic on the public road were involved, resulting in injury to health,

bodily integrity, death of one or more persons or material damage has been caused.

Note: The statistical data disseminated by the NBS do not include road accidents that caused only material damage.

Drunkenness - the state of psycho-functional disorder of the body caused by the consumption of alcohol, drugs and / or other substances with similar effects.

Deceased person - the person who died at the scene of the accident or during a period of up to 30 days after the accident, as a result of bodily injury or complications following the accident.

Injured person - a person who has suffered serious, moderate or minor injury to bodily integrity or health, or who has died after the 30th day from the date of the accident, or bodily injury that does not cause harm to health, but who was entitled following a temporary incapacity for work or the need for hospitalization for a period of not less than 24 hours, or outpatient treatment after first aid.

Criminal punishment is a measure of state coercion and a means of correcting and re-educating the convict applied by the courts, in the name of the law, to persons who have committed crimes, causing certain shortcomings and restrictions on their rights.

The fine is a pecuniary sanction that is applied by the court in the cases and within the limits provided by the legislation in force. The fine is set in conventional units. The conventional unit of fine is equal to 50 MDL.

Unpaid work for the benefit of the community consists in involvement of the convict, outside the time of basic or study service, to work, determined by the local public administration authorities.

Prison consists in the deprivation of liberty of the person guilty of committing a crime by isolating him from the normal living environment and placing him, based on the decision of the court, for a certain period, in a penitentiary.

Life imprisonment consists in depriving the convict of his liberty for the rest of his life. Life imprisonment is established only for exceptionally serious crimes. Life imprisonment cannot be applied to minors.

Detention - any form of institutional deprivation of liberty, ordered on the basis of a final or enforceable decision of the court (investigating judge), issued under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Detainee - a person deprived of liberty under the law, who is detained in penitentiaries, regardless of his status (sentenced or unsentenced).

Unsentenced - the person against whom the measure of pre-trial detention (does not include persons under contraventional arrest) is applied, under the conditions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, awaiting the decision of the first instance court regarding the conviction or acquittal.

Convicted after the first instance - the person in respect of whom, after the trial in the first instance, the conviction was decided.

Sentenced - the person in respect of whom the decision of the court remained final, by which it was sentenced to a criminal punishment deprived of liberty.

Penitentiary institutions - institutions subordinated to the National Administration of Penitentiaries in which, according to the court decision, the persons sentenced to imprisonment and life imprisonment, serve their custodial sentence as well as the temporary detention places for persons to whom the measure of pre-trial detention was applied. Penitentiary institutions are: closed, semi-closed, open type penitentiaries, juvenile penitentiaries, women's penitentiaries, criminal investigation isolators and penitentiary hospitals.

Minor - a person who has not reached the age of 18.

Judge - the person constitutionally invested with attributions of administration of justice, which he executes based on the law.

Lawyer - the person who has obtained a license according to the law and who has the right to participate

in criminal prosecution and judicial processes, to rule and act on behalf of his clients and / or to represent and consult his clients in the field of law.

Notary - the person authorized by the state to provide public services on his behalf by carrying out the notarial activity based on the license issued by the Ministry of Justice under the conditions of the legislation in force.

Court executor - a natural person who obtained the license and was invested by the state with the competence to carry out activities of public interest in order to carry out the forced execution provided by the legislation in force.

Judicial expert - a person qualified and empowered, according to the law, to carry out expertise and draw conclusions in the specialty in which he is authorized, regarding certain facts, circumstances, material objects, phenomena and processes, body and human psyche, and which is included in State Register of Judicial Experts.

Mediator - third party, certified under the conditions of the legislation in force, which ensures the development of the mediation process in order to resolve the dispute between the parties.

Authorized administrator - natural person invested according to the law with attributions of supervision and / or administration of the legal persons of private law or of the individual entrepreneurs in the process of insolvency or dissolution.

3.2.2. Unit of measurement

Indicators expressed in absolute values:

Number of registered crimes, number of contraventions, number of criminals, civil, administrative cases, number of road accidents, number of registered fires - cases.

Fines applied and collected - thousand lei.

Material damage from fires - millions of lei.

Persons who have committed crimes, victims of crimes, sentenced persons, detainees, legal professionals, persons who have died and been injured as a result of road accidents - persons.

Relative indicators related to 1000/10000/100 000 inhabitants:

Crime rate, rate of persons who committed crimes, sentenced persons, detainees.

Relative indicators, expressed in %:

The share of crimes committed by minors, the share of convicted / detained minors, the share of fines collected.

3.2.3. Formula of calculation

I. *Crimes*

1. Crime rate per 100 thousand inhabitants:

$$NI = \frac{I}{P} * 100000$$

where:

NI – crime rate of registered crimes per 100 thousand inhabitants during the reference year;

I – total number of registered crimes during the reference year;

P – number of population during the reference year;

2. Juvenile crime rate per 100 thousand children

$$MI = \frac{M_{\inf}}{P} * 100000$$

where:

MI - number of registered crimes committed by minors (0-17 years old) per 100 thousand children of the

respective age

M_{inf} – total number of registered crimes committed by minors (0-17 years old);

P – number of children population (0-17 years old) during the reference year;

II. ***Persons who committed crimes***

3. Offender rate per 100 thousand inhabitants:

$$NP = \frac{N_{\text{inf}}}{P} * 100000$$

where:

NP - number of perpetrators per 100 thousand inhabitants

N_{inf} – total number of perpetrators;

P – number of population during the reference year;

4. Minor offender rate per 100 thousand children

$$\boldsymbol{MP = \frac{M_{inf}}{P} * 100000}$$

where:

MP - number of minors (0-17 years old) perpetrators per 100 thousand children of the respective age

M_{inf} - total number of minors (0-17 years old) perpetrators

P - number of children population (0-17 years old) during the reference year;

5. Conviction rate per 100 thousand inhabitants

$$NC = \frac{N_{cond}}{P} * 100000$$

where:

NC - number of sentenced persons per 100 thousand inhabitants

N_{cond} – total number of sentenced persons;

P – number of population during the reference year;

6. Minor conviction rate per 100 thousand children

$$MC = \frac{M_{cond}}{P} * 100000$$

where:

MC - number of minors (0-17 years old) sentenced per 100 thousand children

M_{cond} – total number of minors (0-17 years old) sentenced;

P – number of children population (0-17 years old) during the reference year;

7. Prison rate per 100 thousand inhabitants

$$ND = \frac{N_{\text{det}}}{P} * 100000$$

where:

ND - number of prisoners per 100 thousand inhabitants

N_{det} – total number of prisoners in penitentiaries;

P – number of population during the reference year;

8. Minor prison rate per 100 thousand children

$$MD = \frac{M_{\text{det}}}{P} * 100000$$

where:

MD - number of minors (0-17 years old) prisoners per 100 thousand children

M_{det} – total number of minors (0-17 years old) prisoners in penitentiary institutions;

P – number of children population (0-17 years old) during the reference year;

9. The number of cases per judge - the ratio between the number of cases to be resolved by judges and the number of judges.

3.3 Used classifications

Administrative-territorial units:

Classifier of Administrative-Territorial Units of the Republic of Moldova (CUATM - *Clasificatorul unităților administrativ-teritoriale al Republicii Moldova in Romanian*), approved via Moldova-Standard department Decision No. 1398-ST dated 03.09.2003.

Order no. 121/254/286-0/95 dated July 18, 2008 “On unique evidence of crimes, criminal cases, and persons who committed crimes”. (Joint decision of General Prosecutor office, Ministry of Internal Affairs, National Anticorruption Center and Customs Service). The Order was reviewed and completed on January 01, 2013 with victim file (F2).

Crimes are classified based on the following legislative acts:

- Criminal Code of the RM (Code No. 985-XV dated 18.04.2002)
- Criminal Procedure Code of the RM (Code No. 122-XV dated 14.03.2003)

Contraventions are classified based on:

- Contravention Code of the RM (Code No. 218-XVI dated 24.10.2008)

3.4 Scope

3.4.1 Sector coverage

The statistical evidence in the field of justice includes all units with legal personality, regardless of the form of ownership, which according to the Classifier of Activities in the Economy of Moldova (CAEM) carries out activity 84.23 "Justice activities", activity 69.10 "Legal activities" (legal representation activities in lawsuits and litigation) and activity 86.10 “Hospital care activities” (penitentiary hospitals).

3.4.2 Statistical population

Administrative statistical data in the field of justice cover, by data set, all records of:
- the criminal bodies, which according to the criminal code (General Prosecutor's Office, Ministry of Internal Affairs, National Anticorruption Center, State Tax Service and Customs Service) have the right to prosecute and the authorities with the right to ascertain and apply sanctions according to the Contravention Code.
- courts providing data on criminal, civil, administrative cases and data on persons convicted at first instance.
- penitentiary institutions and detainees.
- the records of the Ministry of Justice regarding the authorization of the representatives of the legal professions to operate in accordance with the legislation in force.

3.4.3 Geographical coverage

The information collected and disseminated in the field of justice does not include the localities from the left side of the river Nistru. Exceptions are the Police Commissariats subordinated to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Moldova located in Bender Municipality.

3.4.4 Time coverage

Time series are available since 1995.

3.5 Level of disaggregation

Registered crimes are disaggregated by:

- type and category of crime
- area of residence
- region and district

Contraventions are disaggregated by:

- category of contravention
- type of penalty
- body entitled to find and apply penalties

Perpetrators are disaggregated by:

- type of crime
- age group
- sex
- area of residence
- region and district

Victims are disaggregated by:

- type of crime
- age group
- sex
- perpetrator

Persons who have suffered as a result of road accidents are disaggregated by:

- category of person (deceased/injured)
- age group
- region and district

Persons convicted **after the first instance** are disaggregated by:

- type of crime (main offence rule)
- type of punishment
- age group
- sex

Persons in pre-trial detention are disaggregated by:

- age group
- sex
- detention period

Persons **definitively convicted** (sentenced) are disaggregated by:

- type of crime (main offence rule)
- punishment applied (main punishment rule)
- age group
- sex
- term of sentence
- recidive

If disaggregated data contain confidential information, they are not disseminated; they are aggregated at the minimum available level to ensure data confidentiality.

3.6 Periodicity of dissemination

Quarterly –the number of registered crimes and people who suffered as a result of road accidents.

Annually

3.7 Timeliness

Quarterly - the 20th day after the end of the reporting quarter.

Annually - February (crimes, detainees / convicted persons) and April (contraventions).

3.8 Revision

The absolute annual data are final at the first dissemination while the quarterly data can be adjusted at the stage of finalizing the annual data.

Relative indicators depending on the number of the population with usual residence are recalculated for the previous year using the final number of the population with usual residence.

In case of identification of certain unforeseen technical errors and changes operated by the administrative data sources, the errors are corrected as soon as possible in the data disseminated by the NBS.

The data revision policy is in accordance with the Data Revision Policy, approved by NBS order no. 35 of 30.08.2022:

https://statistica.gov.md/files/files/despre/planuri/Politici/Politica_revizuire_2022_en.pdf.

3.9 Period of reference

Quarterly data - reference quarter.

Annual data - reference year.

4 Data Collecting and Processing

4.1 Data source

4.1.1 Statistical surveys

Statistical report no.1 cc "Detected contraventions" provides the following primary indicators:

- number of detected contraventions;
- number of adopted decisions;
- sanctions applied: warning, fine, confiscation, deprivation of some rights, community non-remunerate work, contravention arrest.
- amount of the applied fines and charged.

4.1.2 Administrative sources

Ministry of Internal Affairs through the Information Technology Service submits information regarding the number of crimes registered by the following bodies:

- Rayon/municipal police sections,
- Rayon/municipal prosecutor's offices,
- National Anticorruption Center,
- Customs Service,
- State Fiscal Service

based on the form of detected offenses (No. 1), the form regarding the criminal prosecution and its results (No. 1.1), the form of the victim of the crime (No. 2.0), the form of the perpetrator (2.1) and the form of the legal entity which perpetrated the crime (2.2).

Data are processed and generalized by the **Ministry of Internal Affairs**.

Agency for Digitization in Justice and Court Administration/Ministry of Justice submits information on the number of cases entered in the courts during the year and the number of convicted persons after the decision of the first instance based on the information presented by the rayon/municipality courts. Information is processed and generalized by the ADJCA. The primary records of data is performed based on the statistical file of the defendant, as well as the court activity forms.

National Administration of Penitentiaries submits information regarding the number of prisoners within penitentiary institutions. The primary records of statistical data is carried out based on the arrested person file. The penitentiary institutions present information according to the following forms (NAP Order from 14.06.2018):

- the form of statistical data regarding the dynamics of persons deprived of liberty - form no. 1;
- the form of statistical data on the release of detainees from penitentiary institutions of the Republic of Moldova - form no. 2;
- the form of statistical data on convicted persons serving prison sentences in penitentiary institutions in the Republic of Moldova - form no. 3;
- the form of statistical data on minors in penitentiary institutions in the Republic of Moldova -

form no. 4.

The **Ministry of Justice** presents the information on the number of legal professionals.

The **General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations** presents the data regarding the fires, the registered material damages and the persons who suffered as a result.

4.1.3 Estimations

Not applicable

4.2 Characteristics of the statistical survey/administrative sources

4.2.1 Objective and background

Statistical data on justice statistics area disseminated by NBS are available since 1995.

4.2.2 Statistical unit

Statistical unit for:
- registered crimes - the crime.
- contraventions - contravention.
- road accidents - accident.
- the perpetrators, the victims of the crimes, the detained and sentenced persons, legal professionals - person.

4.2.3 Circle of units covered in the survey

The circle of units recording statistical data includes all municipal sections, district police, district / municipal prosecutor's offices, courts, penitentiary institutions and bodies with the right to ascertain and sanction according to the Contravention Code.

4.2.4 Survey periodicity

Annually - indicators on the number of contraventions, cases entered in the courts, the number of convicted persons and in pre-trial, registered fires and material damages, legal professionals.

Quarterly - indicators on crime, people who have committed crimes, indicators on road accidents and people who have suffered in road accidents.

4.2.5 Data collection

NBS:

Statistical Report 1cc “Detected contraventions” is carried out through statistical territorial offices, which subsequently send the statistical reports to the social services statistics Division of NBS for processing and generalization.

4.3 Processing and compilation of data

4.3.1 Validation of data

Logical control conditions at the statistical report level aim: to follow and verify the logical flow in the report; to observe the correlation between the data in different chapters; to verify if data correspond to normal limits of certain indicators; and to eliminate some illogical data.

Integrity verification conditions aim to follow the correlation and to verify the identification data of reporting units from the nomenclature (list) with those filled in with data, to ensure the coverage of all reporting units, etc. Data confidentiality is ensured at all stages of statistical survey.

4.3.2 Quality assurance

The quality of statistical data is assured by observing the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics adopted by the UN General Assembly on 29 January 2014, as well as those set forth in the national Law on Official Statistics no. 93 of 26 May 2017.

In its activity of producing statistical information, NBS pays huge importance to ensuring high quality of data. In this respect, a number of measures for quality assurance are carried out at every stage of the statistical process: organization of statistical surveys, collection, processing, and development of statistical information.

Errors, inconsistencies, and suspicious data are brought to light so as to be verified and corrected.

The primary data are verified and analyzed from internal coherence point of view (within the questionnaire/statistical form), temporal coherence (with data from previous periods), with data of other similar units, as well as with data available from other statistical surveys and administrative data sources.

5 Comparability and Coherence

5.1 International comparability

The statistical indicators in the field of justice are collected and classified according to the national legislation. In the Republic of Moldova, the International Classification of Crimes for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) is not implemented, which ensures the comparability of crimes at international level according to the standards of the United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime (UNDOC).

5.2 Comparability over the time

Data on crimes by level of severity are comparable since 2003, when the Criminal Code in its edition from 18.04.2002 was enforced.

Data regarding contraventions are comparable since 2009, due to the enforcement of a new Contravention Code (entered into force on 31.05.2009) and respectively due to the modification of articles' content, as well as of the bodies entitled to apply sanctions.

Since 2018, the relative indicators related to the number of population are calculated based on the number of usual resident population (until 2018 they were calculated on the number of resident population). The data have been revised since 2014.

As of 1 January 2024, relative indicators have been calculated based on the usual resident population, estimated using data from the 2024 Population and Housing Census.

Usual residence is defined as the place at which the person has lived continuously for most of the last 12 months, not including temporary absences for recreation, holidays, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage.

6 Institutional Mandate (normative-legal basis)

The NBS activity is based on respecting the Republic of Moldova Constitution, the Law on Official Statistics No. 93 dated 26.05.2017, other legislative and normative acts, NBS management decisions and orders.

The Law on Official Statistics regulates the organization and functioning of the system of official statistics and sets the legal framework for the development, production, dissemination and coordination of official statistics (art.1).

Art. 5 of the Law provides that the production of statistical information is based on respecting the following principles: impartiality and objectivity, relevance, transparency, confidentiality, cost-efficiency etc.

The National Bureau of Statistics as a central authority in the field of statistics, is an independent institutional and professional administrative authority, created by the Government in order to coordinate the national statistical system on the development and production of official statistics.

According to Government Decision 306 of 11.06.2026 on the organization and operation of the NBS, the Bureau exercises the following tasks:

1) coordination of activities related to the development, production, and dissemination of official statistics within the national statistical system;
2) development, production, and dissemination of official statistics pertaining to its areas of activity, in accordance with the fundamental principles of official statistics, European Union requirements, and annual and multiannual statistical work programs;
3) harmonization, jointly with the specialised central public authorities of national legislation of national legislation (through transposition and implementation), indicators, and statistical methods and methodologies with the provisions of the EU acquis, for the purpose of fulfilling the requirements for the Republic of Moldova's accession to the European Union;

4) continuous monitoring and periodic reporting on the progress made in implementation of the actions planned in the National Program for the Accession of the Republic of Moldova to the European Union, in the multiannual programs for the development of national statistics, and in the National Regulatory Plan, as well as the implementation of the European Commission's recommendations including those set out in the annual enlargement report and the recommendations/operational conclusions of the Council/Association Committees;
5) participation in the implementation of the Association Agreement between the Republic of Moldova, on the one hand, and the European Union, the European Atomic Energy Community, and their Member States, on the other;
6) providing formal opinions on draft normative acts developed by other public administration authorities.

The legislative and normative acts ruling the activity of the NBS are available on its official page https://statistica.gov.md/en, under *About* (https://statistica.gov.md/en/normative-acts-56.html).

7 Confidentiality

7.1 Principles

According to art. 19 of the Law on Official Statistics No. 93 dated 26.05.2017, producers of official statistics shall take all regulatory, administrative, technical and organizational measures to protect confidential data and prevent their disclosure.

Chapter VII of the above-mentioned law stipulates that the data collected, processed and stored for the production of statistical information are confidential if they allow the direct or indirect identification of the respondents. The following shall not be considered confidential:

a) data that can be obtained from publicly accessible sources according to the legislation;
b) individual data referring to address, telephone, name, type of activity, number of employees of legal entities and individual entrepreneurs;
c) data referring to public enterprises, institutions and organizations funded from the budget, submitted at the request of the public administration authorities.

According to the Law on Official Statistics, art. 20, access to confidential information is granted to the persons who, according to their official functions, participate in the production of statistical information having access to the extent that individual data is required to produce this information.

The same article stipulates that the access to individual data, which do not allow the direct identification of respondents, can be offered for scientific survey projects, whose expected results do not refer to identifiable individual units, under the regulation approved by the central statistical authority.

Art. 23 (5) of the Law stipulates that the statistical information cannot be disseminated to users if it refers to 1-3 statistical units.

7.2 Practical assurance of the confidentiality rules

To ensure the protection of confidential statistical data in compliance with the Law on Official Statistics No. 93 dated 26.05.2017, the National Bureau of Statistics undertakes all regulatory, administrative, technical, and organizational measures to protect the confidential statistical information and prevent its disclosure.

In compliance with the above-mentioned law, the employees of producers of official statistics, including temporary employees who, according to their official functions, have direct access to confidential data are obliged to respect the confidentiality of these data during and after leaving the respective position.

Before dissemination, the statistical data are verified if they meet the protection requirements for confidential data. If the statistical data contain confidential information (see p. 7.1), they are not disseminated, but aggregated at the minimum available level which ensures the protection of data confidentiality.

8 Access to Information and Dissemination Format

8.1 Access to information

8.1.1 Data Release Calendar

Annually the **Release calendar** is developed by NBS.

8.1.2 Access to the calendar of data dissemination

The release calendar is posted on the NBS official page https://statistica.gov.md/en.

8.1.3 Access to statistical data

According to the Law on Official Statistics No. 93 dated 26.05.2017, art. 23:

a) Producers of official statistics are obliged to disseminate the statistical information within the deadlines specified in the programme of statistical works and in the data dissemination calendar.
b) The dissemination of statistical information according to the programme of statistical works to all categories of users shall be made free of charge and under equal access conditions in terms of volume, quality and time of dissemination.

The program of statistical work may be accessed on the web page https://statistica.gov.md/en**,** under About / Normative acts **(** https://statistica.gov.md/en/normative-acts-56.html**).**
The NBS web page https://statistica.gov.md/en represents the most important information source for ensuring users' access to different statistical information and transparency about the NBS activity.
All news releases, analytical reports, time series, as well as the statistical publications developed by NBS are placed on official web site.

8.2 Dissemination format

8.2.1 News releases / Analytical reports

News releases and analytical reports are published on the NBS official web site: https://statistica.gov.md/en under *Media / News Releases*, according to the *Release Calendar*.

8.2.2 Publications

Publications developed by NBS which contain statistical data on justice:

- Publication *"Criminality in the Republic of Moldova"* contains tables with annual data, as well as information regarding the evolution over the time of the main crime indicators;
- other statistical publications: Statistical Yearbook; Statistical pocket-book "Moldova in figures"; Territorial statistics.

Access to publications in electronic format, on NBS official page https://statistica.gov.md/en, under *Products and services / Publications* https://statistica.gov.md/ro/publications.

8.2.3 Database/time series

- **Statistical databank** http://statbank.statistica.md, under *Social statistics / Justice and crime*
- NBS **official page**: http://www.statistica.gov.md under:

  - *Media / News Releases*
  - *Statistics by themes / Society and social conditions / Justice and crime*
  - *Products and services / Publications*

8.2.4 Questionnaires/data sent upon request from international organizations

UNODC international questionnaires are completed annually by the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Questionnaires completed by the NBS:

- International Road Federation Questionnaire - quarterly

- International Transport Forum Questionnaire - annually

- UNECE questionnaire on road accidents (every 2 years)

- Questionnaire of the Statistical Committee of the Community of Independent States (CIS):

  - 23.1 Registered crimes – quarterly
  - 23.2 Crimes and criminal antecedents – annually

- 23.3 Number of prisoners – annually
- 23.4 Sequestration of narcotic substances – annually
- 23.5 Material damage caused as a result of crimes - annually

8.2.5 Request for additional data

NBS makes available for users' additional statistical information beyond the data presented in the statistical publications, news releases, analytical reports placed on the official website, in the limits of available information, in line with the Law on Official Statistics. Request can be sent personally, by post, by e-mail moldstat@statistica.gov.md or via online web form – https://statistica.gov.md/en under: Products and services / Statistical data request: https://statistica.gov.md/ro/information_request.

Besides this, NBS can grant access to microdata for scientific research projects in accordance with the Regulation on access to microdata for scientific purposes, approved by NBS Order no. 51 of 31.12.2021. The Regulation and the Annexes to the Regulation can be accessed online - https://statistica.gov.md/en under: Products and services / Request for access to microdata: https://statistica.gov.md/en/request-for-access-to-microdata-205.html.

9 Useful References (links)

9.1 Accessibility of documentation on methodology

The Methodology is available on the official website https://statistica.gov.md/ro, under *Metadata and classifications / Reference metadata (https://statistica.gov.md/en/metadata)*.

9.2 Accessibility of documentation on Evaluation Reports

The NBS assessment reports are available on the official page https://statistica.gov.md/en, under *About / External assessments and user surveys / Assessment reports* (https://statistica.gov.md/en/assessment-reports-9930.html).

9.3 Accessibility of information on user surveys

User surveys are available on the official page https://statistica.gov.md/en, under *About / External assessments and user surveys / User surveys* (https://statistica.gov.md/en/user-surveys-9933.html).

9.4 Other useful references

UNData database	http://data.un.org/Browse.aspx
UNECE database	https://w3.unece.org/PXWeb2015/pxweb/en/STAT/STAT__30-GE__07-CV
Eurostat	http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database
UNODC	http://www.unodc.org/
Global database on UN Sustainable Development Goals indicators	https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/