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EVALUATION REPORT

approved according to Article 40
of the Rules of Organization and Functioning
DORIN DULGHIERU
judge of the Central Court of Appeal
subject of evaluation under Article 3 para. (1) Law No. 252/2023

15 April 2025

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Evaluation Panel B of the Commission (hereinafter the “Commission”) established by Law No. 65/2023 on the External Evaluation of Judges and Candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court of Justice and discharging the powers under Law No. 252/2023 on the external evaluation of judges and prosecutors and amending some normative acts (hereinafter “Law No. 252/2023”) deliberated on the matter on 6 February 2025 and approved the following report on 15 April 2025. The members participating in the approval of the report were:

1. Scott BALES
2. Willem BROUWER
3. Iurie GĂTCAN

Based on its work in collecting and reviewing the information, the subject’s explanations and its subsequent deliberations, the Commission prepared the following evaluation report.

I. Introduction

1. This report concerns Mr. Dorin Dulghieru (hereinafter the “subject”), a judge at the Central Court of Appeal.
2. The Commission conducted its evaluation pursuant to Law No. 252/2023 and the Commission’s Rules of Organization and Functioning (hereinafter “Rules”).
3. The Commission concluded that the subject does not meet the criteria identified in Law No. 252/2023 for financial integrity.

II. Subject of the Evaluation

4. The subject has been a judge at the Central Court of Appeal judge since 2020. This court was known as the Chișinău Court of Appeal until it was renamed on 27 December 2024.
5. Before being appointed to the Central Court of Appeal, the subject was a judge of the Chisinau District Court and the Buiucani District Court. In 2017-2020 he was the Vice-president of the Chisinau District Court. From 2014 to 2017 the subject was the President of the Buiucani District Court.
6. The subject received a bachelor’s degree in law in 1998 from the Free International University of Moldova. In 2016, he obtained his master’s degree from the same university.

III. Evaluation Criteria

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

8. Under Article 11 para. (2), a subject:

"[...] does not meet ethical integrity requirements if the Evaluation Commission has determined that:

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

b) in the last 10 years, has admitted in his/her work incompatibilities and conflicts of interest that affect the office held."

9. Under Article 11 para. (3), a subject:

"[...] does not meet the criterion for financial integrity if the Evaluation Commission has serious doubts determined by the fact that:

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

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

10. The applicable rules of ethics and professional conduct for judges in the relevant period were regulated by the:

- a. Law No. 544 of 20 July 1995 on Status of Judge;
- b. Law No. 178 of 25 July 2014 on Disciplinary Liability of Judges;
- c. Judge's Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct No. 8 of 11 September 2015 approved by the Decision of the General Assembly of Judge;
- d. Judge's Code of Ethics approved by the decision of the Superior Council of Magistracy no. 366/15 of 29 November 2007;
- e. Guide on the integrity of judges No. 318/16 of 3 July 2018 approved by the Superior Council of Magistracy.

11. The average salary per economy for 2023 was 11,700 MDL. Thus, the threshold of 20 average salaries is 234,000 MDL and the threshold of five average salaries is 58,500 MDL.
12. Article 11 para. (4) of Law No. 252/2023 allows the Commission to verify various things in evaluating the subject's financial integrity, including payment of taxes, compliance with the legal regime for declaring assets and personal interests, and the origins of the subject's wealth.
13. In evaluating the subject's financial integrity, Article 11 para. (5) of Law No. 252/2023 directs the Commission also to consider the wealth, expenses, and income of close persons, as defined in Law No. 133/2016 on the declaration of wealth and personal interests, as well as of persons referred to in Article 33 paras. (4) and (5) of Law No. 132/2016 on the National Integrity Authority.
14. In assessing a subject's compliance with the ethical and financial integrity criteria, the Commission applies the rules and legal regime that were in effect when relevant acts occurred.
15. According to Article 11 para. (2) of Law No. 252/2023 a subject shall be deemed not to meet the ethical integrity criterion if the Commission has determined the existence of the situations provided for by that paragraph. Under Article 11 para. (3) of Law No. 252/2023, the Commission determines that a subject does not meet the financial integrity criterion if it establishes serious doubts determined by the facts considered breaches of the evaluation criteria. The Commission cannot apply the term "serious doubts" without considering the accompanying phrase "determined by the fact that". This phrase suggests that the Commission must identify as a "fact" that the specified conduct has occurred.
16. Regarding the standard of "serious doubts" in the context of the vetting exercise, the Constitutional Court noted that the definition of standards of proof inevitably involves using flexible texts. The Court also said that the Superior Council of Magistracy can only decide not to promote a subject if the report examined contains "confirming evidence" regarding the non-compliance with the integrity criteria. The word "confirms" suggests a certainty that the subject does not meet the legal criteria. Thus, comparing the wording "serious doubts" with the text "confirming evidence", the Court considered that the former implies a high probability, without rising to the level of certainty (Constitutional Court Judgement No. 2 of 16 January 2025, §§ 99, 101).
17. Once the Commission establishes substantiated doubts regarding particular facts that could lead to failure of evaluation, the subject will be given the

opportunity to oppose those findings and to submit arguments in defense, as provided by Article 16 para. (1) of Law No. 252/2023. After weighing all the evidence and information gathered during the proceedings, the Commission makes its determination.

IV. Evaluation Procedure

18. On 5 April 2024, the Commission received the information from the Superior Council of Magistracy pursuant to Article 12 para. (1) of Law No. 252/2023. The information included the subject as a judge of the Central Court of Appeal.
19. On 11 April 2024, the Commission notified the subject and requested that he complete and return an ethics questionnaire and the declarations as provided in Article 12 para. (3) of Law No. 252/2023 within 20 days from the date of notification (hereinafter, both declarations referred together as the "five-year declaration"). The subject returned the completed five-year declaration and questionnaire on 30 April 2024.
20. On 13 August 2024, the Commission notified the subject that his evaluation file had been randomly assigned to Panel B with members Scott Bales, Iurie Gaçcan and Willem Brouwer. He was also informed that subjects may request, in writing and at the earliest possible time, the recusals of members from their evaluation.
21. Because the law sets different evaluation periods for the ethical and financial integrity criteria cited above, the Commission evaluated compliance with these criteria respectively over the past five, ten, and 12 years, respectively. Due to the end-of-the-year availability of the tax declarations and declarations on wealth and personal interests, the financial criteria evaluation period included 2012-2023 and 2014-2023. The evaluation period for the ethical criterion includes the past five or ten years calculated backwards from the date of the notification.
22. In the last 12 years of the evaluation period, the subject had an obligation to submit declarations, both under Law No. 133/2016 on the Declaration of Wealth and Personal Interests, and under Law No. 1264/2002 on the Declaration and Income and Property Control for persons with positions of Public Dignity, Judges, Prosecutors, Civil Servants, positions of Management.
23. The Commission sought and obtained information from numerous sources. No source advised the Commission of later developments or any corrections regarding the information provided. The sources asked to provide

information on the subject included the General Prosecutor's Office, the Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office, the Prosecutor's Office for Combating Organized Crime and Special Cases, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the National Anticorruption Center, the National Integrity Authority (hereinafter "NIA"), the State Fiscal Service (hereinafter "SFS"), the National Office of Social Insurance (in Romanian: *Casa Națională de Asigurări Sociale*, hence hereinafter – "CNAS"), the General Inspectorate of Border Police, banks (Banca Sociala JSC, Banca de Economii JSC, Energbank JSC, Eximbank JSC, Fincombank JSC, Moldinconbank JSC, MAIB JSC, Victoriabank JSC, OTP Bank JSC), and the Public Service Agency (hereinafter "PSA"). Information was also obtained from other public institutions and private entities, open sources such as social media and investigative journalism reports. Several petitions were received from members of civil society, individuals and other entities. These were included in the evaluation file. All information received was carefully screened for accuracy and relevance.

24. On 21 October 2024, the Commission asked the subject to provide additional information by 3 November 2024 to clarify certain matters (hereinafter the "first round of questions"). On 1 November 2024, the subject requested extensions to respond, which the Commission partially granted. The subject provided answers and documents within the extended deadline.
25. On 6 December 2024, the Commission asked the subject to provide additional information by 15 December 2024 to clarify certain matters (hereinafter the "second round of questions"). On 13 December 2024, the subject requested an extension to respond, which the Commission partially granted. The subject provided answers and documents within the extended deadline.
26. On 31 December 2024, the Commission asked the subject to provide additional information by 12 January 2025 to clarify certain matters (hereinafter the "third round of questions"). On 2 January 2025, the subject requested an extension to respond, which the Commission partially granted. The subject provided answers and documents within the extended deadline.
27. On 30 January 2025, the Commission notified the subject that it had identified some areas of doubt about the subject's compliance with the financial criteria and invited him to attend a public hearing on 10 February 2025. The subject was also informed that the evaluation report may refer to other issues that were considered during the evaluation.
28. As provided in Article 39 para. (4) of the Rules, the subject sought and was provided access to all the materials in her evaluation file on 5 February 2025.

29. On 31 January 2025 the subject requested that part of the hearing concerning the health of a child and the use of the vehicles registered to his parents be conducted in closed session. Pursuant to the subject's request under Article 16 para. (3) of Law No. 252/2023, the Commission determined to allow the subject to discuss matters relating to the health of his child in closed session.
30. On 9 February 2025 the subject submitted additional explanations. The Commission included them in the evaluation file and discussed their relevance in the Analysis section.
31. On 10 February 2025, the Commission held a hearing. At the hearing, the subject reaffirmed the accuracy of his answers in the five-year declaration and the ethics questionnaire. The subject also stated that he did not have any corrections or additions to the answers previously provided to the Commission's requests for information.

V. Analysis

32. This section discusses the relevant facts and reasons for the Commission's conclusion.
33. Based on the information it collected, the Commission analyzed and, where necessary, requested further clarifications from the subject on the matters which, upon initial review, raised doubts as to compliance with the criteria established by law:
 - a. involvement in a case examined by the European Court of Human Rights;
 - b. difference between the assets, expenses and income (hereinafter "unjustified or inexplicable wealth") for 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2021, 2022 and 2023.

A. Involvement in a case examined by the ECtHR

34. According to the information provided by the Government Agent, the subject has been involved in *Falun Dafa and others v. Republic Moldova*, 29 June 2021, that was the subject of application before the ECtHR.
35. Under Article 11 para. (2) lit. a) of Law No. 252/2023, a subject does not meet the criterion of ethical integrity if the Commission determined that he or she issued arbitrary acts, over the last 10 years, contrary to the imperative rules of the law, and the ECtHR had established, before the adoption of the act, that a similar decision was contrary to the Convention.

36. On 20 January 2014, the subject granted a lawsuit brought by a nongovernmental organization and ordered the Ministry of Justice to include the symbol used by "Falun Dafa" in the register of extremist materials, although there was a final judgement from 2010 that referred to a heraldic experts' opinion that the Falun symbol is different from the Nazi swastika, and it is not an extremist symbol.
37. The subject's judgment caused concerns for the respect for human rights and the principle of *res judicata*. However, since he was notified of the evaluation initiation in April 2024, the judgement falls outside the 10-year time-limit provided in Article 11 para. (2) lit. (a) of Law No. 252.

B. Inexplicable wealth (2012-2018, 2021-2023)

38. The analysis of the subject's household financial flows identified a difference between the income and the expenses as follows: -17,210 MDL in 2012; -223,719 MDL in 2013; -85,186 MDL in 2014; -887,841 MDL in 2015; -633,563 MDL in 2016; -1,055,523 MDL in 2017; -226,566 MDL in 2018; -117,922 MDL in 2021; -93,118 MDL in 2022 and -116,218 MDL in 2023, thus forming a total inexplicable wealth of -3,340,764 MDL.
39. This resulted due to, among other things, the attribution to the subject's financial outflows of the prices of several vehicles that were formally registered to his mother, but for which the Commission identified elements of beneficial ownership of the subject's family.
40. The Commission has also identified several factors that raise doubts as to the alleged contribution of the subject's mother to finance the acquisition of vehicles via leasing agreements by the subject. Below are the circumstances and the Commission's conclusions in relation to these issues.

1. With respect to the alleged mother's financial contribution to the subject's purchase of vehicles through lease agreements

41. Throughout the evaluation period, the subject acquired seven vehicles. All of these were through leasing contracts in 2013, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2019 and 2021. Under these contracts, the lessor purchased the vehicle, the lessee gained its use, and possibility of ownership transfer upon full payment of the lease installments.
42. The subject declared that his mother financially contributed to the payment of the leasing agreements for five vehicles. The table below lists these vehicles and the portion that the subject's mother would have contributed, as stated in his statements submitted on 9 February 2025, prior to the hearing.

No.	Vehicle (make, m/y)	Alleged payments made for leasing by the subject's mother per year	Net income received by the subject's parents per year (salaries and pensions, MDL)	Parent's household Consumption Expenditures for Population (CEP, MDL)	Percentage of alleged leasing expenditures in relation to established income (excluding CEP)
1.	Skoda Octavia, m/y 2013	2013 - 205,433 MDL	2013 - 365,124	55,666	66%
2.	Skoda Superb, m/y 2014	2014 – 122,307 MDL (4,183.33 EUR first instalment and 43,358 MDL monthly instalments)	2014 - 339,148	56,198	43%
		2015 – 83,495 MDL	2015 - 271,123	63,864	40 %
		2016 – 196,898 MDL (80,458 MDL monthly instalments and 116,440 MDL as last instalment)	2016 - 331,376	67,658	75%
3.	Skoda Superb, m/y 2016	2017 – 88,231 MDL	2017 - 291,134	70,747	40%
		2018 – 9,697 MDL	2018 - 305,660	71,618	7%
4.	Skoda Superb, m/y 2018	2018 – 6,106 MDL			
		2019 – 31,071 MDL	2019 - 438,184	91,925	9% <i>*In 2019, the parents purchased a vacation house for 185,825 MDL, which further increased their financial burden.</i>
5.		2021 – 112,893 MDL (86,522 MDL first	2021 – 447,964	102,295	32%

	Skoda Superb, m/y 2021	instalment and 26,371 MDL instalments)			
		2022 – 12,577 MDL	2022 – 720,163	127,454	2%

43. The Commission's doubts regarding the contribution of the subject's mother to the payment of the above-mentioned leasing agreements arise from the significant financial strain such contributions would place on her household in several years. The subject's mother, throughout the above relevant period, incurred, apart from CEP, expenses of her own. For example, in 2019, she acquired a vacation house in Sângera for 185,825 MDL. In 2020, she spent 391,048 MDL on the construction of another vacation house—circumstances that could justify the use of some savings accumulated in previous years. The financial burden in question becomes even greater if the subject's argument is considered, namely, that his parents purchased, between 2012 and 2023, seven vehicles used by the subject's family (see the table below at § 48), with purchase prices ranging from 11,500 EUR to 37,000 EUR.

44. The subject did not provide amounts of cash savings available to the subject's parents that would alleviate the financial burden supposedly incurred by the subject's parents in their financing of his lease payments.

45. From the table, it does indeed appear that for some years the alleged financial support from the mother did not substantially affect the household of the subject's parents. However, the subject did not declare any such financial benefit to the NIA or CNI for any year in which the mother allegedly contributed to the lease payments:

a. Both under Law No. 133/2016 on the Declaration of Wealth and Personal Interests and under Law No. 1264/2002 on the Declaration and Income and Property Control for persons with positions of Public Dignity, Judges, Prosecutors, Civil Servants, positions of Management, the subject had the obligation to declare his income. The term "income" as defined in Article 2 of Law No. 133/2016 includes any financial benefit, regardless of the source of origin, obtained by the subject of the declaration and by the members of his/her family. A similar definition was contained in Law No. 1264/2002, *i.e.* "income" represents any increase, addition to or growth in assets, irrespective of their source, expressed in pecuniary rights or in any other patrimonial benefit, obtained by the subject of the declaration or by the members of his family.

- b. If the mother made payments on behalf of the subject, this constitutes a patrimonial benefit because it relieved him of financial obligations. Such payments resulted in a material gain for the subject, like a donation, which is required to be declared. Both laws emphasized that the source does not matter—whether it is employment income, inheritance, donations or a family's financial assistance.
- c. Law No. 133/2016 provides an exception, stating that "gifts received free of charge by the subject of the declaration from family members, parents, brothers, sisters or children, the individual value of which does not exceed 10 average wages in the economy, shall be exempted from the declaration. According to ANI's response to the Commission's inquiry, monetary gifts do not qualify for this exemption. This means that the exemption applies primarily to tangible gifts (e.g. furniture, electronics) and not to direct cash transfers or financial assistance. Because the alleged lease payments made by the mother were direct transfers of money to cover a financial obligation of the subject, they do not qualify for the exception.
- d. The subject claimed that these financial benefits were not donations, but payments for the benefit of a third party, and he was not obliged to declare them. However, both laws do not distinguish between the form in which the benefit is received—whether it is classified as a donation or a payment in favor of a third party, it still qualifies as income. If someone pays an obligation on behalf of a judge, it has the same financial effect as if the judge received the money and paid the expense himself. The declaration forms, both under Law No. 1264/2002 and Law No. 133/2016, had separate sections for "income from donations" or "other income". Therefore, regardless of the legal classification made by the subject, if he received financial benefits, they had to be declared.

46. Considering the heavy financial burden that such a financial benefit would have placed on the subject's mother's household in certain years, coupled with the subject's failure to declare any income from such benefits, the Commission cannot accept the mother's support as a plausible source of income for the payment of the lease installments.

47. The Commission's doubts are reinforced by a recurring pattern of acquiring expensive vehicles, which does not align with the subject's declared income.

Typically, the acquisition of new large cars¹ would not necessitate pooling available resources from an individual's extended family. Such acquisitions, given the modest available means, suggest a lifestyle exceeding the subject's financial capabilities and that the real source of funding may have been undisclosed income rather than parental support.

2. Regarding the beneficial ownership of the vehicles purchased by the subject's mother

48. Within the evaluation period, the subject's mother also acquired seven vehicles via sale-purchase contracts in 2012, 2013, 2015, 2016, 2018 and 2023. The subject stated that all these vehicles were independently purchased by the subject's mother and stepfather, being fully owned by his mother.

No.	Vehicle (make, m/y)	Year of acquisition and price	Year of sale and price	Registered owner
1.	Skoda Octavia, m/y 2010	2012, 11,500 EUR (172,524 MDL)	2013, 11,500 EUR (188,681 MDL)	E.D. (mother)
2.	BMW 520D, m/y 2008	2013, 13,500 EUR (220,797 MDL)	2013, 13,000 EUR (188,681 MDL)	E.D. (mother)
3.	Honda CRV, m/y 2010	2015, 15,000 EUR (309,491 MDL)	2015, 15,000 EUR (309,491 MDL)	E.D. (mother)
4.	Hyundai Tucson, m/y 2015	2015, 17,000 EUR (359,020 MDL)	2016, 16,000 EUR (358,037 MDL)	E.D. (mother)
5.	Hyundai Santa Fe, m/y 2016	2016, 31,000 EUR (693,696 MDL)	2018, 25,000 EUR (506,400 MDL)	E.D. (mother)
6.	Skoda Kodiaq, m/y 2018	2018, 33,000 EUR (668,448 MDL)	2023, 32,000 EUR (640,323 MDL)	E.D. (mother)

¹During the evaluation period, the subject purchased new vehicles such as Skoda Superb, Volkswagen Passat, and Toyota Camry. All these models fall into the D-segment "large cars" of the European classification of passenger cars. See here: [D-segment - Wikipedia](#)

7.	Skoda Kodiaq, m/y 2023	2023, 37,000 EUR (739,373 MDL)	-	E.D. (mother)
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49. In the first round of questions, the subject declared that the Skoda Octavia m/y 2010 was acquired in 2012 by his mother for 11,500 EUR (178,940 MDL, or 67% of total income) and sold in 2013 at the same value. The subject stated that his parents financed the purchase of this vehicle through the sale of an older Mercedes E220 CDI m/y 2006.
50. In 2013, the subject's mother bought a BMW 520D m/y 2008 for 13,500 EUR and sold it in the same year for 13,000 EUR. The Commission's analysis of the parents' finances indicated that, in general, they could have afforded the purchase.
51. In 2015, the subject's mother acquired a Honda CRV m/y 2010 for approximately 309,000 MDL and sold it in the same year for the same amount.
52. The Commission identified doubts as regards the beneficial ownership of these three vehicles stemming from the following:
 - a) The subject's mother, the formal owner of these vehicles, did not have a valid driver's license when each vehicle was acquired.
 - b) According to the PSA, the subject and his wife had registered usage rights over these vehicles.
 - c) The subject's wife was registered as the primary beneficiary of the compulsory internal motor third party liability insurance (hereinafter "RCAI") for Skoda Octavia m/y 2010 and the subject was registered as the primary beneficiary of the RCAI for BMW 520D m/y 2008. In the same period, the subject's stepfather was registered as the secondary beneficiary. For the Honda CR-V, the Commission identified a compulsory external motor third party liability insurance (hereinafter "RCAE") insurance policy issued in the name of the subject's wife.
53. While the Commission retains some concerns, these are not sufficient to consider that the subject or his wife were beneficial owners of the vehicles mentioned in sections 49-51. In contrast, with respect to the vehicles described below, the Commission has identified several elements indicating that they, on a balance of probabilities, were beneficially owned by the subject's family.
54. In 2015, the subject's mother acquired a Hyundai Tucson m/y 2015 for 17,000 EUR (approximately 359,020 MDL). In the first round of questions, the

subject stated that the beneficial owners of this vehicle were the subject's mother and stepfather. The subject also stated that he and his wife occasionally used the vehicle free of charge, based on an informal arrangement. However, the Commission identified the following indicators supporting the conclusion that the subject's family was most likely the beneficial owner of this vehicle:

- a) The subject's mother and stepfather could not acquire this vehicle with the financial resources they had in 2015. They had an annual income of about 270,000 MDL, and they managed to make deposits of 120,000 MDL (30,000 and 40,000 at "Eximbank" and 50,000 at "Victoriabank"). In 2015 they also acquired a Honda CRV m/y 2010 for approximately 309,000 MDL and sold it in the same year for the same amount. Considering CEP expenditures for two adults in 2015, amounting to 63,884 MDL (2.661 MDL x 2 persons x 12 months), the Hyundai Tucson acquisition would exceed the parents' income in 2015 by approximately 270,000 MDL. The subject did not identify any cash savings his parents had in previous financial years that would allow them to afford this purchase, he only referred to sources of income.

Table of parents` financial flows 2015

Income, MDL		Expenses, MDL	
Mother` salary	80,492 MDL	CEP	63,864 MDL
Mother` pension	1,728 MDL	Deposits	120,000 MDL
Stepfather`s total salary from two sources	162,787 MDL	Purchase of Honda CRV	309,491 MDL
Stepfather`s pension	26,115 MDL	Alleged purchase of Hyundai Tucson, m/y 2015	359,020 MDL
Sale of Honda CRV	309,491 MDL		
Total, MDL	580,613 MDL	852,375 MDL	
Difference, MDL	-271,762 MDL		

- b) According to the PSA, in the period December 2015 – September 2016, the subject's wife had registered usage rights over this vehicle.

- c) In August 2016, the subject's wife used this vehicle to go abroad, as confirmed by the RCAE policy over this vehicle for the period 14 – 28 August 2016.
- d) The subject signed the purchase contract. During the hearings, the subject stated that his mother had forgotten her glasses, and he signed it for her. Regarding this argument, the Commission notes that the subject also signed the purchase contract for another Hyundai in 2016. Signing for one car might be an unusual circumstance—but doing it twice in two years suggests intent. The likelihood that his mother forgot her glasses twice at two different major purchases seems very low.
- e) The Commission considered that the subject's mother was registered as the primary beneficiary of the sole RCAI policy over this vehicle (with an unlimited number of users). However, she did not possess a valid driver's license and was therefore legally unable to drive the vehicles. RCAI is designed to cover liability for a vehicle's actual driver. Since she could not legally drive, there was no practical reason for her to be the primary RCAI beneficiary. This suggests that her identification as the primary beneficiary was purely formal and inaccurately identified the actual driver of the car.

55. The Hyundai Tucson m/y 2015 was sold within one year (*i.e.* in 2016) and the subject's mother registered ownership rights over a new Hyundai Santa Fe m/y 2016. The contractual price of the newly acquired car was 31,000 EUR (693,696 MDL). In the first round of questions, the subject stated that the beneficial owners of this vehicle were his mother and stepfather. The subject also stated that he and his wife occasionally used the vehicle free of charge, based on an informal arrangement. However, the Commission identified the following indicators supporting the conclusion that the subject's family was most likely the beneficial owner of this vehicle:

- a) The subject's mother and stepfather could not acquire this vehicle using the financial resources they had in 2016. They had an annual income of about 331,000 MDL. Considering CEP expenditures for two adults in 2016, amounting to 67,658 MDL (2.819,1 MDL x 2 persons x 12 months), such an acquisition would exceed the parents' income in 2016 by approximately 70,000 MDL. This is the case considering the income of approximately 358,037 MDL from the sale of previous Hyundai Tucson m/y 2015. The subject did not identify any cash savings his parents had in previous financial years that would allow them to afford this purchase, he only referred to sources of income.

Table of parents` financial flows 2016

Income, MDL		Expenses, MDL	
Mother`s salary	82,687 MDL	CEP	67,658 MDL
Mother` pension	22,311 MDL	Alleged purchase of Hyundai Santa Fe m/y 2016	693,696 MDL
Stepfather`s total salary from two sources	152,583 MDL		
Stepfather`s pension	68,796MDL		
Alleged sale of Hyundai Tucson, m/y 2015	358,037 MDL		
Total, MDL	689,413 MDL	761,354 MDL	
Difference, MDL	-71,942 MDL		

- b) According to the PSA, in the period August 2016 – April 2018, the subject's wife had registered usage rights over this vehicle.
- c) Throughout the above period, the subject's wife used this vehicle to go abroad on five occasions, as is confirmed by the RCAE policies over this vehicle, in which the subject's wife was the sole and primary beneficiaries of the policies, for the periods: 15.10.2016-29.10.2016, 6.05.2017-20.05.2017, 23.07.2017-6.08.2017, 6.10.2017-20.10.2017 and 1.01.2018-15.01.2018.
- d) As with the previous Hyundai, the Commission provides due regard to the fact that the subject's mother was registered as primary beneficiary of all the RCAI policies over this vehicle. However, since she lacked a driver's license, the registration in insurance was a formality, not evidence of actual use.
- e) The subject signed the sale-purchase agreement of the vehicle. This indicates that for the second year in a row, the subject went to the Hyundai showroom where the cars were purchased and participated in the process of purchasing the cars used by his family.

f) The quick resale of vehicles does not suggest genuine purchases for his mother's independent use. The Hyundai Tucson m/y 2015 was purchased and sold within one year, while the Hyundai Santa Fe m/y 2016 was sold after two years.

56. The Commission has identified strong indications that the subject's family was the true beneficial owner of the two Hyundai vehicles, rather than his mother, despite the formal registration in her name. The financial, contractual, and usage patterns surrounding these vehicles suggest that their purchase and sale should be considered as inflows and outflows from the subject's household. The parents' reported income and expenses did not support their ability to afford these vehicles. The subject personally signed both purchase agreements (in 2015 and 2016), and his explanation that "mother forgot her glasses" is not credible, especially since this happened twice in consecutive years. The subject's wife had continuous and documented use of both vehicles by traveling abroad, while the mother had no documented use.

57. In 2018, the subject's mother acquired a Skoda Kodiaq, m/y 2018 for a contractual price of 33,000 EUR (668,448 MDL). In the first round of questions, the subject stated that the owners of this vehicle were his mother and stepfather. The subject also stated that he and his wife occasionally used the vehicle free of charge, based on an informal arrangement. However, the Commission identified the following indicators supporting the conclusion that the subject's family was most likely the beneficial owner of this vehicle:

- a) The subject's mother was registered as the primary beneficiary of the RCAI policies over this vehicle in the period April 2018 – June 2021. However, since she lacked a driver's license, the registration in insurance was a formality, not evidence of actual use.
- b) The subject's wife was registered as the primary beneficiary of the RCAI policies over this vehicle in the period June 2021 until its sale, alongside the subject and his stepfather as secondary beneficiaries. Moreover, the subject's wife also had four RCAE policies over this vehicle.
- c) The subject's wife paid six separate fines for violations that occurred while she was driving this vehicle in the period 2021 – 2023. Multiple fines strongly suggest frequent use.
- d) The Commission's doubts are reinforced by the fact that, since 2017, the subject's stepfather has been using a vehicle model Ford Focus m/y 2017 on a free of charge basis. This vehicle was registered under the name of the subject's father-in-law. The car technical inspections and RCAI

insurances from 2018 until 2023 were issued under the name of the subject's stepfather. The registered owner, the subject's father-in-law, was not included in the RCAI insurance. Throughout the rounds of questioning, the subject explained that the vehicle was purchased by the subject's brother-in-law for the subject's father-in-law. No arguments were given why the subject's stepfather would need to have the right of use and/or an official registration over a vehicle owned by the subject's father-in-law when the subject's mother was formally registered as owner of a large SUV like the Skoda Kodiaq.

58. In 2023, the subject's mother purchased a newer Skoda Kodiaq, m/y 2023, for 739,373 MDL. The Commission notes the following points regarding the beneficial ownership of this vehicle:

a) The subject's wife was registered as the sole and primary beneficiary of the RCAI policy over this vehicle for the period March 2023 until the present day. The subject's wife registered four RCAE policies over this vehicle and subsequently went abroad on four occasions using this vehicle since its acquisition. No other policy holders were registered as beneficiaries over any insurance policies over this vehicle.

b) The Commission reiterates the doubts expressed in relation to the previous Kodiaq as regards the fact that the family of the subject's mother used a Ford Focus m/y 2017. The Commission has not found any explanation as to why a household that allegedly owns a large SUV needs to rely on a different family member's car. This further suggests that the Kodiaq was not purchased for the mother and stepfather but for the subject's family.

59. Considering the above arguments, it is most likely that the subject's family is the actual beneficiary of the Skoda Kodiaq, m/y 2018 and Skoda Kodiaq, m/y 2023, and these assets were not independently purchased by his parents. Therefore, the expenses for their purchase and the proceeds from their sale will be included in the calculation of the inexplicable wealth.

3. Inexplicable wealth per year

60. **Inexplicable wealth in 2012.** According to the SFS database, the subject received 54,530 MDL as salary from Chisinau District Court.

61. In the first round of questions, the subject declared savings of 15,000 MDL at the end of 2011. The Commission identified a further 2,733 MDL in bank savings at the end of 2011. Pursuant to the Annex of the Rules, these sums are considered incoming cash flow for 2012, as savings from the previous

year. For brevity, in future years the Commission will no longer refer to the Annex to the Rules when dealing with the previous year's savings.

62. In the explanations submitted on 9 February 2025, the subject noted that in 2012 his family celebrated his son's birthday and they received as gifts 5000 MDL from the grandparents and 200 EUR from the godparents. The Commission cannot accept these amounts in the calculation of inexplicable wealth because they were not been declared in the rounds of questions and, most importantly, they were not declared to the NIC in accordance with Law No. 1264/2002 which required judges to declare all income of their family irrespective of their source.
63. Thus, the subject's household total incoming financial flows for 2012 was 72,263 MDL.
64. According to the Commission's calculations based on the National Bureau of Statistics (hereinafter "NBS") methodology, in 2012, the consumption expenditures per population (hereinafter "CEP")² of the subject's family (household) constituted 69,116 MDL ($1.919 \times 3 \text{ persons} \times 12 \text{ months}$).
65. In the first round of questions, the subject declared cash savings of 8,000 MDL at the end of 2012, whereas the Commission identified bank savings of

² The CEP for any year between 2006 - 2018 is calculated based on NBS methodology, available on the NBS website [here](#): Consumption expenditures average monthly per capita by Years, Expenditure group, Area, Children in household and Unit. PxWeb (statistica.md). This link is reached from the home page of the NBS website following these steps (tabs): - Statistics by theme - Society and social conditions - Living standard of population - Stat bank - Population expenditure - Discontinued series - Household expenditures (2006 - 2018, based on resident population) - Consumption expenditures of population by purpose of expenditures, number of children in household and area, 2006 - 2018.

On the above [link](#), the following variables were selected: Year - Consumption expenditures total - Area (Urban/Rural) - Number of children (if no children, without children is chosen) - Lei, average monthly per capita for one person. The generated result was multiplied by the number of family members and then was further multiplied by 12 calendar months.

The CEP for any year between 2019 - 2023 is calculated based on NBS methodology, available on the NBS website [here](#): Consumption expenditures average monthly per capita by Years, Expenditure group, Area, Children in household and Unit. PxWeb (statistica.md). This link is reached from the home page of the NBS website following these steps (tabs): - Statistics by theme - Society and social conditions - Living standard of population - Stat bank - Population expenditure - Consumption expenditures of population by purpose of expenditures, number of children in household and area, 2019 - 2023.

On the above [link](#), the following variables were selected: Year - Consumption expenditures total - Area (Urban/Rural) - Number of children (if no children, without children is chosen) - Lei, average monthly per capita for one person. The generated result was multiplied by the number of family members and then was further multiplied by 12 calendar months.

12,357 MDL at the end of the same year on the subject's BEM account No. ****1895.

66. Subsequently, the subject's total outgoing financial flow for 2012 amounted to 89,473 MDL.
67. It follows that, for 2012, the subject's household's total outgoing financial flow exceeded incoming financial flows by 17,210 MDL.

Table of financial flows 2012

Income, MDL	Expenses, MDL		
Salary (Chisinau District Court, Buiucani Office)	54,530	CEP	69,116
Cash and bank savings at the beginning of the year	17,733	Cash and bank savings at the end of the year	20,357
Total, MDL	72,263		89,473
Difference, MDL	-17,210		

68. **Inexplicable wealth in 2013.** According to the SFS database, the subject received 89,198 MDL as salary from Chisinau District Court.
69. In the first round of questions, the subject declared cash savings of 8,000 MDL at the end of 2012. The Commission identified a further 12,357 MDL at the end of the same year on the subject's BEM account No. ****1895.
70. Thus, the subject's total incoming financial flows for 2013 amounted to 109,555 MDL.
71. The CEP in a household of two adults and two children amounted to 86,563 MDL in 2013 (1.803,4 MDL x 4 persons x 12 months).
72. For the reasons set forth in §§ 41-47, the subject's outgoing financial flow for 2013 includes all expenditures incurred in accordance with the instalment schedule of the Leasing Agreement No. 541/2013/VL of 20 November 2013 for vehicle model Skoda Octavia, m/y 2013. In accordance with this agreement, the subject paid the first installment of 205,433 MDL (including administration fees and vehicle insurance "CASCO" for the first year). In the same year, the subject paid a second installment of 3,943 MDL.
73. Subsequently, the subject's total outgoing financial flows for 2013 amounted to 333,274 MDL.

74. It follows that, for 2013, the subject's household's total outgoing financial flow exceeded incoming financial flows by 223,719 MDL.

Table of financial flows 2013

Income, MDL		Expenses, MDL	
Salary (Chisinau District Court, Buiucani Office)	89,198	First installment for the purchase of the Skoda Octavia m/y 2013	205,433
Cash and bank savings at the beginning of the year	20,357	Leasing instalments for Skoda Octavia m/y 2013	3,943
		CEP	86,563
		Cash and bank savings at the end of the year	37,335
Total, MDL	109,555		333,274
Difference, MDL	-223,719		

75. **Inexplicable wealth in 2014.** According to the SFS, in 2014 the subject received net income of 118,440 MDL from the Chisinau District Court, 2,362 MDL from the National Institute of Justice and 1,230 MDL from the rent of agricultural property.

76. In the first round of questions, the subject declared cash savings of 25,000 MDL at the end of 2013. Furthermore, the Commission identified bank savings of 12,335 MDL at the end of the same year on the subject's BEM account No. ****1895.

77. In 2014, the subject also sold vehicle model Skoda Octavia m/y 2013 for 188,527 MDL, which is attributed to the subject's incoming financial flow for this year.

78. The subject household received 120,081 MDL (*6,300 EUR, according to the national bank average exchange rate of 19.0605 MDL*) in a loan granted by S.T. and a further 190,605 MDL (*10,000 EUR, according to the national bank average exchange rate of 19.0605 MDL*) from a loan granted to the subject's wife by T.T., who is S.T.'s mother. The subject provided signed contracts. He stated that the T.S. was a friend of their family and provided evidence supporting that T.T. worked in Italy and earned and remitted money to Moldova in individual transactions between 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2017. These transfers

ranged from 500 EUR to 8,000 EUR. It seems that part of these funds was deposited by S.T. in her bank account, which cumulatively reached approximately 31,000 EUR by 2015.

79. Despite the Commission's initial doubts about the genuineness of these loans, given the potential financial capacity of the lenders, the Commission included them in the calculation of the inexplicable wealth.
80. Thus, the subject's total incoming financial flows for 2014 amounted to at most 658,580 MDL.
81. The CEP in a household of two adults and two children amounted to 78,781 MDL in 2014 (1.662,1 MDL x 4 persons x 12 months).
82. For the reasons set forth in §§ 41-47, the subject's outgoing financial flow includes all expenditures incurred in accordance with the instalment schedule of Leasing Agreement No. 541/2013/VL of 20 November 2013 for vehicle model Skoda Octavia, m/y 2013. In accordance with this agreement, the subject incurred expenses of 19,715 MDL in 2014.
83. The outgoing financial flow for 2014 further includes all expenditures incurred associated with his acquisition of vehicle model Skoda Superb m/y 2014, as well as the subsequent instalment schedule of Leasing Agreement No. 622/2014/VL of 28 May 2014. Hence, in 2014, the subject paid 267,671 MDL for the initial acquisition of this vehicle and a further 43,303 MDL for the subsequent instalment schedule for the remaining value.
84. According to the information available to the Commission and based on the subject's answers to the second and third round of questions, in 2014 the subject purchased an apartment located in Chisinau, Romana Street and paid two installments in total amount of 293,227 MDL (9,450 EUR + 6,300 EUR according to the national bank average exchange rate of 19.0605 MDL).
85. Additionally, the subject declared cash savings of 25,000 MDL at the end of 2014, whereas 15,069 MDL were identified in bank savings.
86. Subsequently, the subject's total outgoing financial flow for 2014 amounted to 743,766 MDL.
87. It follows that, for 2014, the subject's household's total outgoing financial flow exceeded incoming financial flows by 85,186 MDL.

Table of financial flows 2014

Income, MDL		Expenses, MDL	
Salary (Chisinau District Court, National Institute of Justice)	120,802	CEP	79,781
Rent of agricultural lands	1,230	First 2 instalments for the Romana Street apartment purchase	293,227
		Instalments for the leasing of Skoda Octavia m/y 2013	19,715
Vehicle sale (Skoda Octavia/2013)	188,527	First installment for the purchase of Skoda Superb m/y 2014	267,671
		Installments for the leasing of Skoda Superb m/y 2014	43,303
Loan from S.T.	120,081		
Loan from T.T	190,605		
Cash and bank savings at the beginning of the year	37,335	Cash and bank savings at the end of the year	40,069
Total, MDL	658,580		743,766
Difference, MDL	-85,186		

88. **Inexplicable wealth in 2015.** According to the SFS database, the subject received net income of 134,805 MDL as salary from the Chisinau District Court, 910 MDL from the National Institute of Justice, 749 MDL as social security and 1,385 MDL from the rent of agricultural property.
89. In the first round of questions, the subject declared cash savings of 25,000 MDL at the end of 2014. The Commission identified a further 15,069 MDL in bank savings at the end of the same year.
90. According to the subject, in 2015 the subject's wife received a donation of 30,000 EUR (approximately 628,851 MDL) from I.M, the subject's brother-in-law. The subject declared this donation to the NIC in his 2015 annual declaration; however, neither in the 2015 declaration nor in subsequent declarations did he report this amount as cash savings.

- a) The subject provided a written, unauthenticated, conditional donation contract dated 19 August 2015. Under the provisions of the contract, the donated money was transmitted upon signature by the parties (Article 1.2). The subject's wife was to retain custody of the funds on behalf of her two minor children until they turn 18 (Article 1.1 and 1.3). No investment should have been made in perishable assets (Article 3.1) An investment should have been separated from the common property of the spouses (Article 3.3). And if invested in such property, the spouses should have signed a declaration on the exclusion of part of the proportion share belonging to the children (Article 3.6).
- b) The subject stated that these funds were donated on the condition that the money would be used to purchase goods that would serve the interests of the minors and improve their living conditions. The subject further stated that I.M. is a citizen of Spain, where he has resided since 2001.
- c) The subject presented the statements of the brother-in-law's family's bank accounts issued by "Banco Santander SA". According to these documents, the brother-in-law had won 200,000 EUR in the Spanish national lottery in 2003. The money seemed to have been wired in two transfers of around 100,000 EUR, one to I.M. and another to his wife. However, the Commission notes that the bank statements only confirm the receipt of the lottery prize and do not illustrate the brother-in-law's financial situation during the period 2003-2015.
- d) The subject stated that the money was transferred in cash by his mother-in-law. This was not reflected in the above-mentioned written contract. Between 2004 and 2008, I.M. made bank transfers totaling 42,490 EUR to his mother. In the first round of questions, the subject stated that this sum was transferred to his mother-in-law for safekeeping. The subject further stated that his brother-in-law would also bring funds in cash on, presumably several, trips to the Republic of Moldova.
- e) In the second round of questions, the subject further stated that his brother-in-law owns four vehicles and real estate. The subject provided registration certificates of a Citroen Saxo m/y not indicated, a Peugeot "Part CBESP" m/y not indicated, an AUDI A4 m/y 2003 and a Peugeot Partner m/y not indicated.
- f) The subject described the real estate as "an individual [two-story] residential house with a garage...total area of 308.55 sq. m." located in

the Velez Rubio region of Almeria City, Southern Spain. The subject further stated that the house was built in 2004-2006.

91. As regards the I.M.'s financial capacity, the documents submitted by the subject only show that the lottery winnings were indeed deposited into the bank accounts. However, to assess the brother-in-law's financial capacity to make the donation twelve years after the lottery win, it was necessary to establish: (1) I.M.'s and his wife official income; (2) use of said income; (3) any indication of lifestyle expenditures.

- a) The subject did not submit any documents reflecting the lifestyle of the brother-in-law's family in Spain, such as confirmation from the Spanish Cadaster authorities as regards properties held in the period 2003 – 2015 or confirmation from the Spanish Department of Vehicle Registration of vehicle ownership the same period.
- b) A two-story residential house with a garage, totaling 308.55 sq.m., located in the Vélez-Rubio region of Almería, Southern Spain, most likely exceeded the price of 200,000 EUR in 2006. According to open sources, the Spanish property bubble, peaking in 2006–2008, saw significant price increases. According to analyses, house prices in Spain rose about 150% in nominal terms from 1997 to 2006³. Nationally, statistics show an average price of 1,900 EUR/sq.m. for existing homes in 2006⁴. For a 308.55 sq. m. house, this suggests a baseline of 586,245 EUR ($308.55 \times 1,900$ EUR), well above 200,000 EUR. However, since Vélez-Rubio is a rural area, prices are likely to be lower than the national average but may still be higher than lottery winnings. Therefore, the expenses involved with the subject's brother-in-law's ownership of a home in the South of Spain, ownership of at least four vehicles and 12 years of residence in Spain suggests that the 2003 lottery winnings could not have financed the 2015 donation. Moreover, the subject provided no other confirmation of I.M.'s finances.
- c) The subject did not provide evidence of transfer of funds for the purpose of financing the declared donation or withdrawal of funds prior to entry into the Republic of Moldova.

³ [Spanish property bubble - Wikipedia](#)

⁴ [Spain: average house price per square meter 2006-2023 | Statista](#)

92. The subject merely pointed to his brother-in-law's desire to secure better living conditions for the subject's two minor children and strong familial relationships.

- a) However, I.M. has a family of his own and is established abroad. According to data from the State Population Register, I.M. has a minor child born in 2009.
- b) At the time of this alleged donation, the subject's family had already secured adequate living conditions, a 74.5 square meter apartment on Mihail Sadoveanu Street in Chisinau. Moreover, the subject's household shows an apparently lavish lifestyle, as evidenced by the subject's almost annual acquisition of new large cars. In other words, the subject did not point to a specific need for these sums, nor did he detail the exceptional circumstances which would cause his brother-in-law to provide the subject's household with such an amount.
- c) The subject did not identify how the donated money was transferred to Moldova and then delivered to his wife on the day the conditional donation contract was signed. It remains unclear how the donated funds were transferred by the subject's mother-in-law (from her previous receipt of 200 and 500 EUR monthly and only a few transfers ranging between 1,000 and 2,500 EUR, between 2004 and 2008, amounting to a total of 42,490 EUR). Additional uncertainty surrounds the portion of the funds allegedly brought in cash by the subject's brother-in-law during, presumably, several trips to Moldova. Even assuming the funds were retained, doing so would have led to notable erosion. Over seven years had elapsed since the 2008 bank transfers, during which the Euro area's cumulative inflation reached roughly 12% by 2015.
- d) The subject did not explain how the money was being kept by his wife until the minor children turn 18 years of age. The subject's eldest child turned 18 years in May 2023. The second child will do so after 2030. It remains uncertain whether the money was invested and, if so, whether the investment was separated from the common ownership of the subject and his wife. Under Article 3.6 of the contract, they should have signed a declaration on the exclusion of the proportional share belonging to the children. No such declaration was provided.

93. For the reasons outlined above, the Commission considers that the subject's family most likely did not receive the donation from the brother-in-law.

94. Therefore, the subject's total incoming financial flows for 2015 amounted to 177,918 MDL.

95. The CEP in a household of two adults and two children amounted to 105,941 MDL in 2015 (2.207,1 MDL x 4 persons x 12 months).

96. The subject's outgoing financial flow for 2015 includes all expenses related to payment of instalments for Romana Street apartment, *i.e.* 131,657 MDL according to installment schedule.

97. For the reasons set forth in §§ 41-47, the subject's outgoing flow includes all expenditures incurred associated with the subject's acquisition of vehicle model Skoda Superb m/y 2014, as well as the subsequent instalment schedule of Leasing Agreement No. 622/2014/VL of 28 May 2014. According to this document, in 2015, the subject incurred expenses of 83,495 MDL.

98. In view of the reasons mentioned in §§ 54, 56, the Commission included in the calculations the acquisition price of 359,020 MDL for the Hyundai Tucson, m/y 2015.

99. The subject declared that he reimbursed the loans taken from S.T. and T.T. Accordingly, the subject would incur expenses of 16,300 EUR (310,686 MDL for the reimbursement).

100. Additionally, the subject declared cash savings of 60,000 MDL at the end of 2015 and the Commission identified a further 14,960 MDL at the end of the same year on the subject's bank accounts.

101. Subsequently, the subject's total outgoing financial flows for 2015 may have amounted to 1,065,759 MDL.

102. It follows that, for 2015, the subject's household's total outgoing financial flow exceeded incoming financial flows by 887,841 MDL.

Table of financial flows 2015

Income, MDL		Expenses, MDL	
Salaries (Chisinau District Court, National Institute of Justice and USEM)	136,464	Instalments for Romana Street apartment	131,657
Bank savings	15,069	Second installment for the purchase of the Skoda Superb m/y 2014	83,495

Cash savings	25,000	Acquisition of the Hyundai Tucson m/y 2015 (17,000 EUR)	359,020
		Loan repayment to S.T and T.T. (16,300 EUR)	310,686
Rent of agricultural property	1,385	CEP	105,941
		Cash savings	60,000
		Bank savings	14,960
Total, MDL	177,918		1,065,759
Difference, MDL	-887,841		

103. Even if the Commission accepted the alleged donation from the brother-in-law, the subject would have had a negative balance between financial flows of 258,990 MDL.
104. **Inexplicable wealth in 2016.** According to the SFS database, in 2016, the subject received a net income of 156,604 MDL from the Chisinau District Court, 749 MDL from the National Institute of Justice and 1,265 MDL from the rent of agricultural property.
105. In the first round of questions, the subject declared cash savings of 60,000 MDL at the end of 2015. The Commission identified a further 14,960 MDL in bank savings at the end of the same year.
106. In 2016 the subject sold the Skoda Superb m/y 2014 for 414,000 MDL, which is attributed to the incoming financial flow for this year.
107. For the reasons set forth in §§ 54, 56, the Commission included in the calculations 16,000 EUR (approximately 358,037 MDL) as income obtained from the sale of Hyundai Tucson m/y 2015.
108. Thus, the subject's total incoming financial flows for 2016 amounted to 1,005,615 MDL.
109. The CEP in a household of two adults and two children amounted to 102,139 MDL in 2016 (2.127,9 MDL x 4 persons x 12 months).
110. For the reasons set forth in §§ 41-47, the subject's outgoing financial flow includes all expenditures incurred in accordance with the instalment schedule of Leasing Agreement No. 622/2014/VL of 28 May 2014 for vehicle

model Skoda Superb m/y 2014. In accordance with this agreement, in 2016, the subject incurred expenses of 196,898 MDL.

111. For the same reasons provided in §§ 41-47, the subject's outgoing financial flow includes all expenditures incurred associated with his acquisition of vehicle model Skoda Superb m/y 2016, as well as the subsequent instalment schedule of Leasing Agreement No. 966/2016/VL of 28 December 2016. Hence, in 2016, the subject paid 427,321 MDL (24,700 EUR) for the initial acquisition of this vehicle.
112. In view of the reasons mentioned in §§ 55, 56, the Commission included in the calculations the acquisition price of 693,696 MDL for the Hyundai Santa Fe, m/y 2016.
113. According to the information available to the Commission and based on the subject's answers, in 2016 the subject paid the installments for Romana Street apartment in the amount of 138,955 MDL (6,300 EUR according to the national bank average exchange rate of 22.0564 MDL).
114. The subject declared cash savings in the equivalent of 66,164 MDL (3,000 EUR) and 13,947 MDL (700 USD) at the end of 2016. The Commission also identified a further 58 MDL at the end of the same year on the subject's bank accounts.
115. Subsequently, the subject's total outgoing financial flows for 2016 amounted to 1,639,178 MDL.
116. It follows that, for 2016, the subject's household's total outgoing financial flow exceeded incoming financial flows by 633,563 MDL.

Table of financial flows 2016

Income, MDL		Expenses, MDL	
Salary (Chisinau Court, Buiucani Office, National Institute of Justice)	157,353	CEP	102,139
Rent of agricultural lands	1,265	Instalments for the Romana Street apartment	138,955
		Leasing instalments for Skoda Superb m/y 2014	196,898

Sale of Skoda Superb m/y 2014	414,000	First installment for Skoda Superb m/y 2016	427,321
Sale of Hyundai Tucson (16,000 EUR)	358,037	Purchase of Hyundai Santa Fe m/y /2016	693,696
Cash and bank savings at the beginning of the year	74,960	Cash and bank savings at the end of the year	80,169
Total, MDL	1,005,615		1,639,178
Difference, MDL	-633,563		

117. **Inexplicable wealth in 2017.** According to the SFS database, the subject received 142,955 MDL from the Chisinau District Court, 3,119 MDL from the National Institute of Justice, 1,590 MDL from USEM. The subject also received 1,680 MDL as income from the rent of agricultural plots of land.

118. In the first round of questions, the subject declared cash savings of 80,169 MDL at the end of 2016.

119. The subject also received 414,183 MDL as income from the sale of the Mihail Sadoveanu Street apartment.

120. Also, in 2017 the subject's wife allegedly received an income of 800,000 MDL from the loan granted by S.T. The subject provided a written but unauthenticated agreement.

- The Commission analyzed the financial circumstances of the lender's family. On 3 January 2025, it requested additional information from S.T. regarding her financial capacity, confirmation of the loans she granted to the subject's family and her relationship with them.
- According to S.T.'s answers she had been an old friend of the subject. This seems to be contradictory to the subject's answers in the first round of questions when he stated that S.T. is a friend of his spouse and based on that the loans were granted.

- c) The loan was allegedly secured by a guarantee that S.T. would have the option to purchase the subject's property. However, it is not clear how this provision of the contract could protect the creditor. In the event of the subject's bankruptcy, such a contractual guarantee would not give the lender priority over other potential creditors.

121. Despite the Commission's initial doubts as to the genuineness of this loan, the Commission noted that S.T. is the founder of two companies with substantial revenues and could have had the financial capacity to make the loan. The Commission included the loan in the calculation of the inexplicable wealth.

122. Thus, the subject's total incoming financial flows for 2017 could amount to 1,443,696 MDL.

123. The CEP in a household of two adults and two children amounted to 106,949 MDL (2,228,1 MDL x 4 persons x 12 months).

124. According to the information available to the Commission and based on the subject's answers during the second round of questions, in 2017 the subject paid 65,609 MDL (3,150 EUR according to the national bank average exchange rate of 20,8282 MDL) as instalments for Romana Street apartment.

125. For the reasons set forth in §§ 41-47, the subject's outgoing financial flow includes all expenditures incurred in accordance with the instalment schedule of Leasing Agreement no. 966/2016/VL for Skoda Superb, m/y 2016. In accordance with this agreement, in 2017, the subject incurred expenses of 88,231 MDL.

126. In January 2017, the subject purchased an apartment of 168.6 sq.m. located on Miron Costin Street in Chisinau. According to the subject's answers in the first round of questions, he paid 1,127,740 MDL. During the same round of questions, the subject mentioned that the purchase price reflected the real value of the property and was conditioned by the financial situation of the seller, who at the time of the sale had a debt and a mortgage with the financial institution "ProCreditBank", which also arranged the sale. However, the Commission found serious doubts as to the veracity of the contractual price for this property:

- a) According to the information provided by "ProCreditBank", a valuation company was engaged to value this property and on 20 October 2016 estimated its market value at 2,923,070 MDL, while the liquidation value of the property was estimated at 2,183,177 MDL. The latter value represents the minimum value of the underlying mortgage agreement,

which is the value that the Bank could expect as security for its investment. Furthermore, in accordance with point 5 of the Provisional Regulations on the Valuation of Real Estate, approved by Government Decision No. 958 of August 4, 2003, **the market value** is the estimated amount for which a valued property could be exchanged on the date of valuation between a willing buyer and a willing seller, after proper marketing, in an arm's length transaction in which each party acts competently, prudently and without any constraint. **The liquidation value** or distress sale value, represents the amount the property would fetch if sold within a very short timeframe under conditions that do not allow for obtaining the best market price.

- b) According to the publicly information available on the website of the real estate company "LARA", the average price per square meter of four rooms apartments in Chisinau Municipality, Râscani district, for the period of December 2016-April 2017, ranged from 10,510 MDL (497 EUR)⁵ to 12,582 MDL (595 EUR)⁶. Based on this range, a 168.6 sq.m. apartment in the Râscani district would be valued at a minimum of 1,771,986 MDL at the time of acquisition.
- c) The subject registered ownership of the apartment in January 2017, followed by its registration as his official residence in April 2017. The relatively short interval between acquisition and occupancy suggests that the apartment may have already been in a habitable condition. These circumstances suggest that the price was most likely above the lower end of the market range.
- d) The subject's explanation—that the seller was in a rush to sell the property—appears inconsistent. Financially, it would have been more advantageous for the seller to allow the banking institution to auction the property to settle his debt. Pursuant to Article 493 of the Civil Code, which governs enforcement and the distribution of proceeds, any surplus from the sale of the property—after fully covering the creditor's claims, including interest, penalties, and enforcement-related expenses—must be returned to the debtor or the property owner. Similarly, Article 34 of Law No. 142/2008 on mortgages (in force at that time) states that when a mortgaged property is sold through auction, any remaining amount after settling all claims must be returned to the

⁵ <https://lara.md/ro/blog/26>

⁶ <https://lara.md/ro/blog/61>

debtor or, if the property belonged to someone other than the debtor, to that person. Additionally, Article 144 of the Code of Enforcement outlines the distribution of proceeds from the sale of a debtor's property, ensuring that any surplus—after satisfying creditors' claims and covering enforcement expenses—is returned to the debtor or other entitled persons. Thus, had the seller allowed the bank to handle the sale, he might have generated additional revenue rather than merely repaying his debt, which he presumably did with the funds received from the subject.

- e) A judge acquiring an apartment for less than half its appraised value raises serious concerns of *quid pro quo*, as it suggests the possibility of an undisclosed benefit. Even if no explicit favor was exchanged, the mere appearance of impropriety is sufficient to undermine public confidence in judiciary.
- f) In light of these circumstances, the Commission will consider the asset's liquidation value in its calculations, reflecting the amount that could have been obtained under forced sale conditions within a short timeframe. Although the Commission considers it unlikely that the apartment was purchased for the price stated in the contract, it will present an alternative calculation illustrating the negative balance that would have resulted if this amount had been accepted.

127. The Commission identified that on 12 July 2017 the subject transferred 9,585 MDL to Italy, via Western Union, to a T.R., attributable to his outgoing financial flow.

128. The subject stated that they used cash withdrawals for minor repair work at the Miron Costin Street apartment, estimating the cost at approximately 5,000–10,000 MDL. The Commission incorporated an average of 7,500 MDL in its calculations. The subject did not contest the inclusion of these expenditures alongside the housing maintenance expenses included in CEP. In this regard, the Commission emphasizes that, according to the description provided in the NBS methodology⁷, housing maintenance expenses represent the total expenditures incurred for rent, energy, water, and other communal services, as well as expenses related to the furnishing and repair of the dwelling. Thus, housing maintenance expenditures, defined by the

⁷ [Structura metadatelor](#)

NBS methodology, encompass not only repairs but also utilities and furnishing.

129. Considering the above, the Commission decided to keep the respective category from the CEP. The same reasoning applies to the subsequent years in which the Commission identified expenditures related to housing repairs.
130. The subject also declared cash savings of 40,000 MDL at the end of 2017, whereas 668 MDL were identified in bank savings on VICB account no. ****1217.
131. Subsequently, the subject's total outgoing financial flow for 2017 amounted to 2,499,219 MDL.
132. It follows that, for 2017, the subject's household's total outgoing financial flow may have exceeded incoming financial flows by 1,055,523 MDL.

Table of financial flows 2017

Income, MDL		Expenses, MDL	
Cash savings	80,111	Final instalment for Romana Street apartment	65,609
Bank savings	58	Leasing instalments for Skoda Superb m/y 2016	88,231
Chisinau District Court	142,955	Purchase of Miron Costin apartment	2,183,177
National Institute of Justice	3,119	Transfer to T.R.	9,585
USEM	1,590	CEP	106,949
Rent of agricultural property	1,680	Repair work at Miron Costin apartment	7,500
Sale of M. Sadoveanu St. apartment	414,183	Cash savings	40,000

Loan from S.T.	800,000	Bank savings (VICB account no. ****1217)	668
Total	1,443,696		2,501,719
Difference	-1,058,023		

133. If the Commission were to accept the contract price as the actual amount paid for the acquisition of the apartment on Miron Costin Street, the negative balance would be reduced to only 2,586 MDL.
134. **Inexplicable wealth in 2018.** According to the SFS database, the subject received 207,987 MDL from the Chisinau District Court, 3,790 MDL from the National Institute of Justice and 1,498 MDL from the rent of agricultural property.
135. In the first round of questions, the subject declared cash savings of 40,000 MDL at the end of 2017. The Commission identified a further 418 MDL in bank savings at the end of the same year.
136. The subject's incoming financial flow includes 833,391 MDL as income from the sale of Romana Street apartment.
137. The incoming financial flow includes all income from the sale of vehicles. On 12 June 2018, the subject sold the Skoda Superb m/y 2016 for 415,178 MDL. According to the subject's answer to the second round of questions, on 18 October 2018, the subject also sold the Toyota Camry m/y 2018, acquired on 12 June 2018, for 509,774 MDL.
138. In 2018, the subject's wife allegedly received a donation of 5,000 EUR (approximately 99,221 MDL) from her brother, I.M. For the same reasons mentioned in §§ 90-93 regarding another alleged donation in 2015 from I.M., the Commission cannot accept this donation as a plausible source of income. In addition to the conclusions set out in the cited paragraphs, the balance of probabilities leans even more strongly toward the conclusion that the donation did not, in fact, take place. This is reinforced by the pattern of the subject's family acquiring new vehicles almost annually, making significant purchases such as apartments, while simultaneously receiving donations from the subject's brother-in-law residing abroad.
139. For the reasons set forth in § 55 and 56, the Commission included in the calculations 506,400 MDL as income obtained from the sale of Hyundai Santa Fe m/y 2016.

140. Thus, the subject's total incoming financial flows for 2018 amounted to 2,520,186.
141. CEP in a household of two adults and two children amounted to 121,469 MDL in 2018 (2,530.6 MDL x 4 persons x 12 months).
142. For the reasons set forth in §§ 41-47, the subject's outgoing financial flow includes all expenditures incurred in accordance with the instalment schedule of Leasing Agreement No. 966/2016/VL of 28 December 2016 regarding Skoda Superb m/y 2016. Hence, in 2018, the subject paid 19,197 MDL in accordance with this agreement.
143. The subject also acquired a Toyota Camry m/y 2018 for 507,885 MDL according to Leasing Agreement No. 1284-CES/2018.
144. The subject's outgoing financial flow also includes all expenditures incurred in accordance with the instalment schedule of Leasing Agreement No. 1378 of 18 October 2018 for vehicle model Skoda Superb m/y 2018. In accordance with this agreement, the subject incurred expenses of 588,201 MDL for the first instalment and a further 11,606 MDL as part of the subsequent instalment schedule.
145. In view of the reasons mentioned in §§ 57 and 59, the Commission included in the calculations the acquisition price of 33,000 EUR (668,448 MDL) for the Skoda Kodiaq m/y 2018.
146. In the first round of questions, the subject declared that in 2018 he reimbursed the 800,000 MDL loan taken from S.T.
147. In the second round of questions, the subject declared having used cash withdrawn for minor repair works at the Miron Costin St. apartment of approximately 10,000 MDL.
148. The subject also declared cash savings of 15,000 MDL at the end of 2018 and the Commission identified a further 4,946 MDL at the end of the same year on the subject's bank accounts.
149. Subsequently, the subject's total outgoing financial flows for 2018 may have amounted to 2,746,752 MDL.
150. It follows that, for 2018, the subject's household's total outgoing financial flow exceeded incoming financial flows by 226,566 MDL.

Table of financial flows 2018

Income, MDL		Expenses, MDL	
Cash savings	40,000	Instalment for vehicle model Skoda Superb m/y 2016	19,197
Bank savings	668	Purchase of Toyota Camry m/y 2018	507,885
Chisinau District Court	207,987	Purchase of Skoda Superb m/y 2018	588,201
National Institute of Justice	3,790	Instalment for Skoda Superb m/y 2018	11,606
USEM	1,498	Purchase of Skoda Kodiaq m/y 2018	668,448
Rent of agricultural property	1,500	Reimbursement of 2017 loan to S.T.	800,000
Sale of Skoda Superb m/y 2016	415,178	CEP	121,469
Sale of Toyota Camry m/y 2018	509,774	Repair work at Miron Costin apartment	10,000
Sale of Romana Street apartment	833,391	Cash savings	15,000
Sale of Hyundai Santa Fe m/y 2016	506,400	Bank savings (VICB account no. ****1217)	4,946
Total	2,520,186		2,746,752
Difference	-226,566		

151. However, if the Commission accepts that the subject received a donation of 5,000 EUR in 2018 from his brother-in-law, the subject's household would incur a negative balance between financial flows of 127,345 MDL.

152. **Inexplicable wealth in 2021.** According to the SFS database, in 2021 the subject received net income of 257,048 MDL from the Chisinau Court of Appeal, 8,197 MDL from the National Institute of Justice and 1,950 MDL from the rent of agricultural property.

153. In the first round of questions, the subject declared cash savings of 25,000 MDL at the end of 2020. The Commission further identified bank savings of 2,107 MDL in bank savings on VICB account ****1217 at the end of 2020.
154. The subject received 420,000 MDL from the sale of a Volkswagen Passat m/y 2018.
155. The subject declared 33,271 MDL as child allowances from the Romanian Government.
156. Accordingly, in 2021, the subject had incoming financial flows of 747,573 MDL.
157. The CEP in a household of two adults and two children amounted to 162,163 MDL in 2021 (3.378,4 MDL x 4 persons x 12 months).
158. For the reasons set forth in §§ 41-47, the subject's outgoing financial flow includes all expenditures incurred in accordance with the instalment schedule of Leasing agreement No. 1578/2019 regarding Volkswagen Passat m/y 2018. Hence, in 2021, the subject paid 12,252 MDL in accordance with this agreement.
159. For the same reason, the subject's outgoing financial flow includes all expenditures incurred associated with the subject's acquisition of vehicle model Skoda Superb m/y 2021, as well as the subsequent instalment schedule of Leasing Agreement No. 1870 of 2 March 2021. Hence, in 2021, the subject paid 521,790 MDL (29,000 EUR) as first instalment and a further 56,371 MDL as part of the subsequent instalment schedule for the remaining value.
160. In the five-year declaration, the subject declared a total of 30,000 MDL in various vacation expenses. The subject did not contest the inclusion of these expenditures alongside the leisure-related expenses included in the CEP. In this regard, the Commission emphasizes that according to the description of leisure expenses in the NBS methodology represents the total expenditures incurred for the purchase of goods intended for social and cultural purposes, recreation, and sports; printed materials, as well as payments for various cultural activities and tourism services. Thus, leisure expenditures defined by the NBS methodology, encompasses not only vacations expenditures but also a wide range of other cultural, recreational, and social expenses.
161. In the explanations submitted on 9 February 2025, the subject specified that his household paid 37,257 MDL and 39,737 for tuition at two private schools, totaling 76,994 MDL. The subject did not contest the inclusion of these expenditures alongside the education-related expenses included in the CEP.

162. The study expenses, as defined in the NBS methodology, include the purchase of textbooks, and school supplies, as well as payments for the payment of education services, including extracurricular activities and tutoring sessions. Also, the amount attributed to these expenses by NBS indicates that they refer to public education costs typically incurred by the average individual in the Republic of Moldova. For example, in 2021, the average monthly education expenditure for one child in an urban area was 78 MDL, resulting in a total annual expense of 1,872 MDL for two children.

163. Considering the above, the Commission decided to keep the leisure expenditures and study expenses categories from the CEP. The same reasoning applies to the subsequent years in which the Commission identified expenditures related to tuition fees and vacations.

164. The subject did not declare cash savings at the end of 2021. The Commission identified 5,925 MDL on the subject's bank accounts.

165. Subsequently, the subject's total outgoing financial flow for 2021 amounted to -865,495 MDL.

166. It follows that, for 2021, the subject's household's total outgoing financial flow may have exceeded incoming financial flows by -155,160 MDL.

Table of financial flows 2021

Income, MDL		Expenses, MDL	
Cash savings	25,000	Leasing payments for VW Passat m/y 2018	12,252
Bank savings	2,107	Purchase of Skoda Superb m/y 2021 (29,000 EUR)	521,790
Chisinau Court of Appeal	257,048	Leasing payments for Skoda Superb m/y 2021	56,371
National Institute of Justice	8,197	Vacation expenses	30,000
Rent of agricultural property	1,950	CEP	162,163
Sale of VW Passat	420,000	Tuition fees	76,994

Child allowance Romania	33,271	Bank savings	5,925
Total	747,573		865,495
Difference	-117,922		

167. **Inexplicable wealth in 2022.** According to the SFS database, the subject received 246,475 MDL from the Chisinau Court of Appeal, 14,641 MDL from the National Institute of Justice, 24,829 MDL as social security, 12,030 MDL from rent of agricultural property.
168. The subject did not declare cash saving at the end of 2021. The Commission identified bank savings of 5,925 MDL.
169. The subject declared 23,298 MDL as child allowances from the Romanian Government.
170. Accordingly, in 2022, the subject's total incoming financial flow amounted to 327,200 MDL.
171. The CEP in a household of two adults and two children amounted to 197,098 MDL in 2022 ($4.106,2 \text{ MDL} \times 4 \text{ persons} \times 12 \text{ months}$).
172. For the reasons set forth in §§ 41-47, the subject's outgoing financial flow includes all expenditures incurred in accordance with the instalment schedule of Leasing Agreement No. 1870 of 2 March 2021 regarding Skoda Superb m/y 2021. Hence, in 2022, the subject paid 71,536 MDL in accordance with this agreement.
173. The Commission identified vehicle insurance expenses amounting to 25,051 MDL, paid to an insurance company, attributable to the subject's outgoing financial flow for 2022.
174. In the five-year declaration, the subject declared a total of 33,000 MDL in various vacation expenses. A further 40,000 MDL was identified as having been spent on a travel package to Greece through a tourism agency.
175. The Commission also identified 53,449 MDL as tuition expenditures at a private school.
176. The subject did not declare cash saving at the end of 2022. The Commission further identified 184 MDL on the subject's bank accounts.
177. Subsequently, the subject's total outgoing financial flow for 2022 may have amounted to -420,318 MDL.

178. It follows that, for 2022, the subject's household's total outgoing financial flow may have exceeded incoming financial flows by 93,118 MDL.

Table of financial flows 2022

Income, MDL		Expenses, MDL	
Bank savings	5,925	CEP	197,098
Chisinau Court of Appeal	246,475	Leasing payments for Skoda Superb m/y 2021	71,536
National Institute of Justice	14,641	Vehicle insurance premium	25,051
Social security	24,829	Tuition fees	53,449
Rent of agricultural property	12,030	Vacation expenses	73,000
Child allowance Romania	23,298	Bank savings	184
Total	327,198		420,318
Difference	-93,120		

179. **Inexplicable wealth in 2023.** The subject received net income of 288,570 MDL from the Chisinau Court of Appeal, 12,045 MDL from the National Institute of Justice, 9,276 MDL in social security and 13,350 MDL from the rent of agricultural property.

180. The subject did not declare cash saving at the end of 2022. The Commission identified bank savings of 184 MDL.

181. The subject declared 17,284 MDL as child allowances from the Romanian Government.

182. Additionally, the Commission identified an RIA transfer from a T.R. in the amount of 2,913 MDL.

183. For the reasons set forth in §§ 57 and 59, the Commission included in the calculations 640,323 MDL as income obtained from the sale of Skoda Kodiaq m/y 2018.

184. Accordingly, in 2023, the subject's total incoming financial flow amounted to 983,945 MDL.

185. The CEP in a household of two adults and two children amounted to 220,018 MDL in 2023 (4.583,7 MDL x 4 persons x 12 months).

186. The subject also incurred expenses of 1,500 MDL in accordance with the instalment schedule of Leasing Agreement No. 1870 of 2 March 2021 for vehicle model Skoda Superb m/y 2021.

187. In view of the reasons mentioned in §§ 58 and 59, the Commission included in the calculations the acquisition price of 739,373 MDL for the Skoda Kodiaq m/y 2023.

188. In the five-year declaration, the subject declared a total of 34,500 MDL in various vacation expenses.

189. The Commission also identified 58,569 MDL in tuition expenditures for the subject's son at a private school.

190. The subject declared cash savings 45,000 MDL at the end of 2023. The Commission further identified 1,203 MDL on bank accounts.

191. Subsequently, the subject's total outgoing financial flow for 2023 may have amounted to -1,100,163 MDL.

192. It follows that, for 2023, the subject's household's total outgoing financial flow may have exceeded incoming financial flows by 116,218 MDL.

Table of financial flows 2023

Income, MDL		Expenses, MDL	
Bank savings	184	Leasing payments for Skoda Superb m/y 2021	1,500
Chisinau Court of Appeal	288,570	Purchase of Skoda Kodiaq m/y 2023	739,373
National Institute of Justice	12,045		
Social security	9,276	Vacation expenses	34,500
Rent of agricultural property	13,350	Tuition fees	58,569

Child allowance Romania	17,284	CEP	220,018
Transfer from T.R.	2,913	Cash savings	45,000
Sale of Skoda Kodiaq m/y 2018	640,323	Bank savings	1,203
Total	983,945		
Difference	-116,218		1,100,163

Conclusion regarding inexplicable wealth

193. The Commission has identified that the subject's household accumulated negative financial balance of 3,343,266 MDL which is above the threshold of 20 average salaries (234,000 MDL) required by Article 11, para. (3), lit. a) of Law 252/2023 to establish a subject's lack of financial integrity.
194. If the Commission had considered the alleged donations of 30,000 EUR in 2015 and 5,000 EUR in 2018 from the subject's brother-in-law, the total inexplicable wealth would amount to 2,731,296 MDL.
195. Alternatively, if the Commission were to accept that the subject paid the contractual price to acquire the Miron Costin Street apartment in 2017, the total inexplicable wealth would amount to 2,287,657 MDL.
196. If the Commission accepts both the alleged donations and that the subject paid the contractual price for the apartment purchased in 2017, the total inexplicable wealth would be 1,675,687 MDL.
197. For the reasons stated, the Commission concludes that the subject's inexplicable wealth is most likely 3,343,266 MDL. Even under the alternative scenarios noted in sections – above, the inexplicable wealth far exceeds the threshold.

VI. Conclusion

198. Based on the information it obtained and the subject's explanations, the Commission proposes that the subject does not promote the external evaluation on the grounds of non-compliance with the criteria set in Article 11 para. (3) lit. a) of Law No. 252/2023.

VII. Further actions and publication

199. As provided in Article 40 para. (4) of the Rules, this evaluation report will be sent by e-mail to the subject and the Superior Council of Magistracy. The Commission will publish the evaluation's result on its official website on the same day.
200. No later than three days after the approval, a printed paper copy of the report, electronically signed by the Chairperson, will be submitted to the Superior Council of Magistracy, along with the original electronic copy of the evaluation file containing all the evaluation materials gathered by the Commission.
201. This report will be published on the Commission's official website, with appropriate precautions to protect the privacy of the subject and other persons, within three days after the expiry of the appeal period against the decision of the Superior Council of Magistracy or after the Supreme Court of Justice issues its decision rejecting the appeal or ordering the promotion or non-promotion of the evaluation.
202. This evaluation report was approved by a unanimous vote of the Panel members on 15 April 2025 and signed pursuant to Articles 33 point (2) and 40 point (5) of the Rules.
203. Done in English and Romanian.

Scott Bales

Chairperson of the Commission

Chair of Panel B