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Republic of Moldova

The present report is a compilation of the information contained in the reports of treaty bodies, special procedures, including observations and comments by the State concerned, and other relevant official United Nations documents. It does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), other than those contained in public reports issued by OHCHR. It follows the structure of the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council. Information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the four-year periodicity of the first cycle of the review. In the absence of recent information, the latest available reports and documents have been taken into consideration, unless they are outdated. Since this report only compiles information contained in official United Nations documents, lack of information or focus on specific issues may be due to non-ratification of a treaty and/or to a low level of interaction or cooperation with international human rights mechanisms.

I. Background and framework

A. Scope of international obligations¹

<i>Universal human rights treaties²</i>	<i>Date of ratification, accession or succession</i>	<i>Declarations/reservations</i>	<i>Recognition of specific competences of treaty bodies</i>
ICERD	26 January 1993	None	Individual complaints (art. 14): No
ICESCR	26 January 1993	None	–
ICCPR	26 January 1993	None	Inter-State complaints (art. 41): No
ICCPR-OP 1	23 January 2008	Declaration (general), Reservation (Art. 5)	–
ICCPR-OP 2	20 September 2006	Declaration (general)	–
CEDAW	1 July 1994	None	–
OP-CEDAW	28 February 2006	None	Inquiry procedure (arts. 8 and 9): Yes
CAT	28 November 1995	None	Inter-State complaints (art. 21): No Individual complaints (art. 22): No Inquiry procedure (art. 20): Yes
OP-CAT	24 July 2006	None	–
CRC	26 January 1993	None	–
OP-CRC-AC	7 April 2004	Binding declaration under art. 3: 18 years	–
OP-CRC-SC	12 April 2007	Declaration (general)	–
CRPD	21 September 2010		–

Treaties to which the Republic of Moldova is not a party: OP-ICESCR³, ICRMW, OP-CRPD and CED (signature only, 2007).

<i>Other main relevant international instruments</i>	<i>Ratification, accession or succession</i>
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide	Yes
Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court	Yes
Palermo Protocol ⁴	Yes
Refugees and stateless persons ⁵	Yes, except conventions on stateless persons
Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Additional Protocols thereto ⁶	Yes
ILO fundamental conventions ⁷	Yes
UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education	Yes

1. The Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC),⁸ the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD),⁹ the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW),¹⁰ the Committee against Torture (CAT)¹¹ and the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences,¹² invited the Republic of Moldova to ratify ICRMW. CRC¹³ and CAT¹⁴ encouraged the Government to ratify CED.

2. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) encouraged the Government to ratify OP-CESCR.¹⁵

3. UNHCR and CAT recommended that the Government accede to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.¹⁶

4. CERD encouraged the Republic of Moldova to make the optional declaration provided for in article 14 of the Convention.¹⁷ CAT recommended that the Government consider making the declarations under articles 21 and 22 of the Convention.¹⁸

B. Constitutional and legislative framework

5. UNCT indicated that the provisions of the Constitution appeared to limit equality to the citizens of the Republic of Moldova.¹⁹

6. In 2009, the Human Rights Committee (HR Committee) was concerned that the Republic of Moldova had not adopted comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation.²⁰ In 2011, CERD recommended that the Government adopt the Law on Preventing and Combating Discrimination and bring its provisions into conformity with relevant international standards.²¹ CESCR made similar recommendations.²²

7. UNCT referred to the amendments that had been made to a number of laws in 2010 to heighten the efficacy of the legal framework for combating domestic violence, including by criminalizing domestic violence.²³

C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure

8. The Centre for Human Rights of Moldova was accredited with “B” status by the International Coordinating Committee of National Human Rights Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC) in 2009.²⁴

9. The HR Committee was concerned that the Centre for Human Rights of Moldova was inadequately funded and that the majority of complaints addressed to it were not investigated.²⁵ CERD recommended that the Government consider establishing an independent national human rights institution fully compliant with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (Paris Principles).²⁶

10. While welcoming the appointment of the ombudsman of children (the Child’s Advocate), CRC recommended that the Republic of Moldova ensure that the Advocate had adequate resources to exercise his or her mandate effectively.²⁷

11. In 2010, CAT recommended that the Government clarify what constituted the national preventative mechanism on torture, and strengthen the independence and capacity of parliamentary advocates and the national preventative mechanism to carry out regular and unannounced visits to all detention places.²⁸ The HR Committee made similar recommendations.²⁹

12. The Special Rapporteur on violence against women recommended that the Government strengthen the national machinery for the advancement of women with financial and human capacity and political authority.³⁰ CEDAW made a similar recommendation.³¹

D. Policy measures

13. UNCT noted the National Human Rights Action Plan for 2004–2008 and the specific sector plans and strategies that existed in a number of areas, including concerning persons with disabilities, Roma and gender equality.³²

14. The Republic of Moldova adopted the Plan of Action (2005–2009) for the World Programme for Human Rights Education focusing on the national school system.³³ A national implementation strategy for human rights education was in the process of adoption.³⁴

II. Promotion and protection of human rights on the ground

A. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

1. Cooperation with treaty bodies

<i>Treaty body</i> ³⁵	<i>Latest report submitted and considered</i>	<i>Latest concluding observations</i>	<i>Follow-up response</i>	<i>Reporting status</i>
CERD	2010	March 2011	Due in 2012	Tenth and eleventh reports due in 2014
CESCR	2008	May 2011	–	Third report due

<i>Treaty body³⁵</i>	<i>Latest report submitted and considered</i>	<i>Latest concluding observations</i>	<i>Follow-up response</i>	<i>Reporting status</i>
				in 2016
HR Committee	2007	October 2009	January 2011	Third report due in 2013
CEDAW	2004	August 2006	–	Combined fourth and fifth reports due in 2011
CAT	2007	November 2009	February 2011	Third report due in 2013
CRC	2007	January 2009	–	Combined fourth and fifth reports due in 2015
OP-CRC-AC	2008	January 2009	–	–
OP-CRC-SC	–	–	–	Initial report received in 2010
CRPD				Initial report due in 2012

2. Cooperation with special procedures

<i>Standing invitation issued</i>	Yes
<i>Latest visits or mission reports</i>	Joint visit of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and the Special Rapporteur on violence against women from 4 to 11 July, 2008. ³⁶
<i>Visits agreed upon in principle</i>	Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief in September 2011.
<i>Facilitation/cooperation during missions</i>	The Special Rapporteurs on the question of torture and on violence against women thanked the Government for its excellent cooperation. ³⁷
<i>Responses to letters of allegations and urgent appeals</i>	During the period under review, 18 communications were sent. The Government replied to 15 communications.
<i>Responses to questionnaires on thematic issues</i>	The Republic of Moldova responded to 14 of the 24 questionnaires sent by special procedures mandate holders. ³⁸

15. In March 2011, the Republic of Moldova invited the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially in women and children, to visit the country.³⁹

3. Cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

16. The Republic of Moldova contributed financially to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture in 2008.⁴⁰

17. A human rights adviser was deployed to UNCT in 2008.⁴¹

B. Implementation of international human rights obligations

1. Equality and non-discrimination

18. CEDAW was concerned about the persistence of patriarchal attitudes and deep-rooted stereotypes regarding the roles and responsibilities of women and men, which adversely affected the situation of women.⁴² The Special Rapporteur on violence against women noted that in practice women's subordination was exacerbated by high levels of unemployment and low paid jobs and that patriarchal and discriminatory attitudes were increasing women's vulnerability to violence and abuse.⁴³

19. The Special Rapporteur on violence against women noted that the Law on ensuring equal opportunities for women and men lacked enforcement mechanisms and did not provide for complaint procedures or for legal remedies in cases of gender-based discrimination.⁴⁴ CEDAW recommended that the Government implement temporary special measures to accelerate the realization of women's equality with men in all areas.⁴⁵

20. CESCR welcomed the inclusion of sexual harassment as a crime in the Criminal Code.⁴⁶

21. CAT noted with concern reports of violence and hatred towards minorities, including alleged recent manifestations of hate speech and intolerance against homosexuals. The Republic of Moldova should incorporate in its Criminal Code an offence to punish hate crimes as acts of intolerance and incitation to hatred.⁴⁷

22. CERD regretted the persistence of negative societal attitudes and stereotypes against Roma and persons belonging to other ethnic minorities.⁴⁸ The Committee remained concerned at the discrimination against Roma, including in education, housing, health and employment.⁴⁹ UNCT⁵⁰ and CRC⁵¹ expressed similar concerns.

23. CERD was concerned at the reported cases of discrimination and intimidation against religious minority groups and non-citizens and the inadequate responses by the authorities to anti-Semitic hate speech and vandalism of religious sites.⁵² UNCT reported on similar problems.⁵³

24. CERD remained concerned that migrant workers from Africa and Asia faced discrimination.⁵⁴

25. The HR Committee was concerned that people with HIV/AIDS faced discrimination and stigmatization.⁵⁵

26. The HR Committee was concerned about widespread discrimination based on sexual orientation.⁵⁶ In 2011, CESCR was concerned about public statements against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons made by high-level politicians.⁵⁷

27. CRC was concerned that the principle of non-discrimination was not fully respected in practice and that children from socially disadvantaged families, children with disabilities, children with HIV/AIDS or children belonging to a different ethnic group or holding different religious views might face discrimination.⁵⁸

28. UNCT stated that persons with disabilities faced discrimination, social exclusion, poverty, unemployment, low quality education and lack of access to social protection.⁵⁹

2. Right to life, liberty and security of the person

29. The Special Rapporteur on the question of torture⁶⁰ and CAT⁶¹ expressed concern about the numerous and consistent allegations of the widespread use of torture and ill-treatment in police custody and about allegations of torture and ill-treatment being used to extract confessions or information as evidence in criminal proceedings. The HR Committee expressed similar concerns.⁶²

30. CAT recommended that the Government announce that no forms of torture and ill-treatment would be tolerated and transfer the responsibility for temporary detention facilities from the Ministry of Internal Affairs to the Ministry of Justice as a prevention measure.⁶³ The Special Rapporteur on the question of torture recommended that the Government abolish the statute of limitations for crimes of torture.⁶⁴

31. CAT was concerned about reports on the excessive use of force by law enforcement officers, with particular reference to the post-election demonstrations in April 2009.⁶⁵ The HR Committee had expressed similar concerns.⁶⁶ In its follow-up replies to CAT, the Republic of Moldova indicated that prosecutors had investigated 108 complaints against police agents relating to the events of April 2009.⁶⁷

32. CAT remained concerned at the persistence of cases of torture and ill-treatment in the armed forces. It recommended that the Government eradicate hazing in the armed forces and ensure prompt, impartial and effective investigation and prosecution of such abuses.⁶⁸

33. CESCR recommended that the Government incorporate into law the abolition of violent and discriminatory practices against people with disabilities in the medical setting, including the deprivation of liberty, the use of restraints and the enforced administration of intrusive and irreversible treatments.⁶⁹

34. CERD was concerned at reported cases of harassment of Muslims by the police.⁷⁰

35. The HR Committee was concerned that the legally prescribed maximum duration of police custody subsequent to arrest was 72 hours and that the maximum was frequently exceeded.⁷¹ The Special Rapporteur on the question of torture recommended that the Government reduce the length of police custody to a maximum of 48 hours.⁷²

36. CAT was concerned about allegations that fundamental legal safeguards for persons detained by the police, such as unrestricted access to lawyers and independent doctors, were not being observed and that, in practice, detainees were not always registered in police stations.⁷³

37. The HR Committee was concerned that persons with tuberculosis might be subjected to forcible detention in circumstances where they were deemed to have “avoided treatment”.⁷⁴ CAT made recommendations on this matter.⁷⁵

38. UNCT stated that in cases of deprivation of legal capacity based on mental health, there was no procedure for regaining the legal capacity, and that orders for periodic hospitalization were not always medically established.⁷⁶ CESCR called on the Government to ensure full respect for human rights of patients and an effective judicial control of psychiatric confinement.⁷⁷

39. The HR Committee and CAT were concerned at overcrowding in certain detention facilities and that conditions remained harsh, for example in terms of poor sanitation and hygiene facilities and inadequate access to health care.⁷⁸ CAT was also concerned about reports of inter-prisoner violence in places of detention.⁷⁹ The Special Rapporteur on the

question of torture made similar observations.⁸⁰ CAT and the HR Committee made recommendations on this matter.⁸¹

40. CESCR,⁸² CAT,⁸³ CEDAW⁸⁴ and the Special Rapporteur on violence against women⁸⁵ reported on the widespread domestic violence against women and children. The Special Rapporteur mentioned that the incidence of violence against women and girls remained largely underreported because of a fear of social stigma and lack of confidence in the system.⁸⁶ CAT and the HR Committee were concerned at reports that domestic violence was deemed to warrant the intervention of the police only in cases resulting in serious injury.⁸⁷ CESCR was also concerned about the insufficiency of police protection for victims.⁸⁸ CESCR,⁸⁹ CAT⁹⁰ and the HR Committee⁹¹ were concerned about the limited number and capacity of shelters for victims of domestic violence.⁹²

41. UNCT reported on the first protection orders issued by courts to victims under the 2008 Law on domestic violence since September 2009.⁹³ CESCR was concerned about the protracted procedure for the issuing of court protection orders. It recommended that court protection orders be issued within the legally defined time limit.⁹⁴

42. The Special Rapporteur on violence against women recommended that the Government address the root causes of domestic violence and conduct awareness-raising campaigns on violence against women and women's rights, particularly in rural areas.⁹⁵

43. The Special Rapporteur on violence against women,⁹⁶ CAT,⁹⁷ UNCT⁹⁸ and the HR Committee⁹⁹ remained concerned that the Republic of Moldova continued to be a country of origin and transit for human trafficking. CRC was concerned about the prevalence of trafficking of children.¹⁰⁰ While noting an increase in the number of prosecutions and convictions in the past years, the Special Rapporteur noted some obstacles in prosecutions of trafficking cases, including lack of training of law enforcement officers on victim identification and violations of procedures regarding witness protection and confidentiality during in-court proceedings.¹⁰¹

44. CESCR recommended that the Government ensure prosecution for traffickers and protection for victims of human trafficking in criminal proceedings, and adequate support for victims through recovery and counselling measures.¹⁰² CEDAW recommended that the Government improve the social and economic situation of women, in particular in rural areas, so as to eliminate their vulnerability to traffickers.¹⁰³

45. UNCT stated that the Republic of Moldova was affected by the worst forms of child labour, including sexual and labour exploitation. It reported that the majority of working children were engaged in agriculture, most carrying out unpaid work for their households.¹⁰⁴ A 2010 United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) report mentioned that extreme poverty among Roma forced many children to start working at the age of 9 or 10 years old.¹⁰⁵

46. CRC remained concerned about the widespread abuse and neglect of children.¹⁰⁶ CRC was also concerned at reports that corporal punishment was a common phenomenon at home and was used to discipline children at school. It recommended that the Government enforce the legislative prohibition of corporal punishment in all settings.¹⁰⁷

47. CRC recommended that the Government ensure that children living or working in the streets have equal access to social services and that it develop effective strategies to address the root causes of the problem.¹⁰⁸

3. Administration of justice, including impunity and the rule of law

48. CAT remained concerned at the dysfunction of the judiciary and the criminal justice system because of the lack of independence of the judiciary and the lack of security of

tenure for judges.¹⁰⁹ The HR Committee was concerned that judges were initially appointed for five years and that, only after that period, their appointment might become permanent.¹¹⁰

49. The HR Committee expressed concern at the non-execution of court decisions, inefficiency and limited professionalism in the court administration, the lack of adequate courtrooms and the high levels of corruption.¹¹¹

50. The HR Committee was concerned that the fair trial guarantees were frequently violated; particularly the rights to legal counsel and to a public hearing were not accorded in legal proceedings.¹¹²

51. The HR Committee was concerned that pretrial detention might be extended by 6 to 12 months, was subject to judicial review only at quarterly intervals and might be prolonged at the discretion of the General Prosecutor.¹¹³ CAT recommended that the Government ensure that pretrial detention is used as an exceptional measure for a limited period of time. It also encouraged the Government to apply non-custodial measures as an alternative to pretrial detention.¹¹⁴

52. UNCT noted the decreased number of children in detention and the improvements of physical conditions in some facilities where children were detained. However, it stated that legislation regarding children under the minimum age of criminal responsibility remained poorly defined and that community- or school-based programmes aimed at the prevention of juvenile delinquency were weak or non-existent.¹¹⁵

53. In 2009, CRC reiterated its recommendation that the Government establish a separate system of juvenile justice in line with the Convention and consider deprivation of liberty only as a measure of last resort and introduce alternatives to it.¹¹⁶

54. UNCT considered that the judicial machinery remained inactive in the face of widespread discrimination against women.¹¹⁷

55. CAT was concerned about the inadequacy of the penalties applicable to torture and the low rates of convictions and disciplinary measures imposed on law enforcement officers.¹¹⁸ The Special Rapporteur on the question of torture found that the complaints mechanisms were not effective.¹¹⁹ UNCT stated that efforts to prosecute torture and related acts had remained unsuccessful. Even in the cases related to the April 2009 events, where high-level political will to bring perpetrators to justice had been pledged, only a handful of perpetrators were being tried, with no final court sentence issued in any case.¹²⁰

56. The HR Committee and CAT recommended that the Republic of Moldova investigate all complaints of torture and prosecute and punish those responsible.¹²¹ CAT recommended that the Government ensure inadmissibility in court of confessions obtained under torture and ill-treatment.¹²²

57. The Special Rapporteur on the question of torture recommended that the Government incorporate the right to reparation for victims of torture and ill-treatment into the domestic law together with clearly set-out enforcement mechanisms.¹²³ CAT stated that the Government should ensure that adequate compensation is provided to all victims of torture and ill-treatment that took place in connection with the post-election demonstrations in April 2009, irrespective of the outcome of criminal prosecutions against the perpetrators, and that adequate medical and psychological rehabilitation is given to victims.¹²⁴

58. In 2009, the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture referred to the insufficient remuneration of lawyers and the ineffectiveness of the legal aid system.¹²⁵

4. Right to privacy and family life

59. CESCR,¹²⁶ UNCT¹²⁷ and the HR Committee¹²⁸ were concerned that the confidentiality of patients infected with HIV/AIDS was not always respected by health-care professionals.

60. UNCT stated that while the number of children in residential institutions had decreased, the rate of child institutionalization remained high.¹²⁹ CRC expressed concern at the large number of children placed in institutions, many of whom were not orphans, and that children in those institutions were not provided with proper care and basic services.¹³⁰

61. UNCT reported that children with disabilities continued to account for over half of the population of institutionalized children, and that services to reintegrate those children into families, schools and communities were lacking.¹³¹ UNCT noted insufficient progress in the efforts to reintegrate children with disabilities into family environments.¹³² CESCR recommended that the Government ensure the full implementation of the reform of the residential care system for children, focusing especially on the re-integration of children with disabilities.¹³³

5. Freedom of religion or belief, expression, association and peaceful assembly, and right to participate in public and political life

62. In 2011, CERD was concerned that the right to freedom of religion continued to be restricted. In particular, it was concerned at the persistent registration difficulties faced by some religious groups, including Muslims, and administrative sanctions applied to individuals belonging to unregistered religious organizations.¹³⁴ The HR Committee expressed similar concerns.¹³⁵ CERD urged the Government to respect the right of members of registered and unregistered religions to freely exercise their freedom of religion, and register religious groups who wish to be registered.¹³⁶

63. UNESCO stated that freedom of expression was limited. Print media depended on the State's printing houses for publication. The Organization also reported that following the elections in 2009, members of the press had been attacked and international media had been prevented from entering the country.¹³⁷

64. The HR Committee was concerned at reports of the use of civil defamation laws against independent journalists. It also noted with concern reports of the prosecution of independent television broadcasters.¹³⁸

65. UNCT reported difficulties with the registration of some human rights NGOs and that the legal framework for the protection of human rights defenders remained inadequate.¹³⁹

66. UNCT stated that peaceful assembly had been arbitrarily limited in many cases, including via circumvention of the applicable domestic law.¹⁴⁰ It noted that all announced public gatherings by lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons had been banned or thwarted with violence.¹⁴¹

67. CESCR expressed concern at the low representation of women in decision-making positions in the public and private sectors.¹⁴² UNCT,¹⁴³ the HR Committee¹⁴⁴ and CEDAW¹⁴⁵ expressed similar concerns. CESCR recommended that the Government introduce temporary special measures to promote the representation of women in decision-making positions.¹⁴⁶

6. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

68. CESCR was concerned about the high level of unemployment and about the large proportion of the population employed in the informal sector. It recommended that the

Government reduce the unemployment rate, with a special focus on Roma, persons with disabilities, persons released from penitentiary institutions, and women, in particular those who lived in rural areas.¹⁴⁷

69. CESCR urged the Republic of Moldova to guarantee that the minimum wage is sufficient to ensure an adequate standard of living for workers and their families. It reiterated its recommendations that the Government introduce a mechanism to determine and regularly adjust the minimum wage in proportion to the cost of living.¹⁴⁸

70. In 2011, the ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations noted the persistence of occupational segregation in the labour market, with women being overrepresented in services sectors and agriculture.¹⁴⁹ CESCR remained concerned about the significant gender disparities in wages and the large number of women in low-paid jobs.¹⁵⁰ The HR Committee, in 2009,¹⁵¹ and CEDAW, in 2006,¹⁵² expressed similar concerns. The HR Committee recommended that the Government strengthen the implementation of the existing legal and policy framework to ensure that women enjoy equal access to the labour market and receive equal pay for work of equal value.¹⁵³

7. Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living

71. CESCR¹⁵⁴ and CRC¹⁵⁵ were concerned at the high level of poverty. UNCT stated that the poverty rate in rural areas continued to grow in 2009, widening the gap between rural and urban areas. The most vulnerable social groups affected by absolute poverty were the elderly, families with many children, Roma, and persons experiencing long-term unemployment.¹⁵⁶ A 2007 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) report affirmed that one third of the Roma population belonged to the poorest 20 per cent of the general population.¹⁵⁷ In 2006, CEDAW was concerned about the increased feminization of poverty.¹⁵⁸

72. CESCR remained concerned that the average contributory pension was below the minimum subsistence level, and that non-contributory social assistance benefits were even lower. It recommended that pension levels be increased to a level that allows for an adequate standard of living and that social aid benefits be calculated based on an accurate poverty assessment.¹⁵⁹

73. CESCR was concerned that a significant segment of the population was not insured under the compulsory health insurance scheme and that nearly a quarter of Roma households did not have a medical insurance policy.¹⁶⁰ It also expressed concern about reports that emergency ambulance services had routinely not responded to calls from Roma living in excluded settlements and from older persons.¹⁶¹ UNCT expressed similar concerns.¹⁶² CESCR recommended that the Republic of Moldova take urgent measures to ensure universal access to affordable primary health care.¹⁶³

74. CESCR remained concerned about the high rate of infant mortality, particularly as a result of the failure to provide urgent medical assistance, especially in rural areas.¹⁶⁴

75. In 2006, CEDAW expressed concern about the high abortion rates.¹⁶⁵ In 2009, the HR Committee recommended that the Government eliminate the use of abortion as a method of contraception by ensuring the provision of affordable contraception and introducing reproductive and sexual health education in schools and for the broader public.¹⁶⁶

76. CRC recommended that the Government urgently implement a comprehensive strategy for the prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted infections, particularly HIV/AIDS.¹⁶⁷

77. CESCR remained concerned that social housing was not sufficiently provided for the most disadvantaged and marginalized individuals and groups, but rather for young

professionals and certain professional categories.¹⁶⁸ UNCT made similar observations.¹⁶⁹ CESCR encouraged the Republic of Moldova to ensure that sufficient resources are allocated for the provision of social housing, especially for the most disadvantaged and vulnerable groups, including Roma.¹⁷⁰

78. UNCT stated that the proportion of the population with sustainable access to sewerage was 47.9 per cent in 2009, and only about 55 per cent of the population had access to adequate drinking water.¹⁷¹ CESCR made similar observations.¹⁷²

8. Right to education

79. CESCR was concerned that enrolment rates in primary and secondary education were decreasing. It was also concerned about the quality of education, and that efforts were lacking to alleviate the negative impact of indirect and informal costs for the access to education, especially in rural areas.¹⁷³ CRC recommended that the Government address the root causes of the decrease in enrolment rates in schools and ensure access to education for all children, irrespective of their economic situation.¹⁷⁴

80. CESCR was concerned that children with disabilities often did not attend mainstream schools.¹⁷⁵ UNCT made similar observations.¹⁷⁶

81. A 2010 UNICEF report mentioned that less than 70 per cent of Roma children were covered by the primary education system, and less than 50 per cent attended secondary school.¹⁷⁷ CRC¹⁷⁸ and a 2007 UNDP report¹⁷⁹ made similar observations. CESCR was concerned about the limited availability and accessibility of schooling for Roma children living in remote rural settlements. It recommended that the Government ensure the availability and accessibility of schooling for Roma children, including through the provision of financial and material support targeted at Roma parents.¹⁸⁰

9. Minorities and indigenous peoples

82. CERD expressed concern at: the persistent difficulties that persons belonging to ethnic minorities faced in the labour market and in participation in public administration; the very low level of participation in political life and the limited representation in Parliament of certain minorities; and the absence of a mechanism for the implementation of the legal provisions that entitled ethnic minorities to approximately proportional representation at all levels of the executive and the judiciary.¹⁸¹

83. CESCR recommended that the Government guarantee the recognition of the rights of ethnic minorities to express their own culture and identity.¹⁸²

84. CERD remained concerned about the marginalization and precarious socio-economic situation of members of the Roma population.¹⁸³ The HR Committee¹⁸⁴ and CESCR¹⁸⁵ expressed similar concerns. CESCR recommended that the Republic of Moldova address the socio-economic issues facing Roma, including through effective implementation and adequate resourcing of the Action Plan for the Support of the Roma People for 2011-2015.¹⁸⁶

85. UNCT noted that there were reportedly no Roma in any positions of elected representation in any public body.¹⁸⁷ CRC expressed concern at the limited possibilities for instruction in the Roma language.¹⁸⁸ CESCR recommended the development of the school curriculum in the Roma language.¹⁸⁹

10. Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers

86. The Special Rapporteur on violence against women noted the increasing number of the population of the Republic of Moldova migrating to find work as temporary or permanent migrants.¹⁹⁰ CESCR was concerned about the absence of measures taken to

mitigate the effects of migration of parents on children staying behind and to ensure social and psychological assistance for such families.¹⁹¹ CRC expressed similar concerns.¹⁹²

87. UNCT expressed concern at issues regarding the treatment of migrants, including the arbitrary detention of migrant children and excessive periods of detention of migrants.¹⁹³ Furthermore, CESCR was concerned that children accompanying their parents and placed in the Migrants Accommodation Centre in Chisinau did not have access to education.¹⁹⁴

88. UNHCR stated that the asylum legislation required further amendments to its non-refoulement and exclusion provisions, which currently permitted refoulement or exclusion of persons on broader grounds than the 1951 Convention allowed.¹⁹⁵

89. UNHCR recommended that the Government adopt an integration law and thereby assume greater responsibility for the local integration of refugees and beneficiaries of humanitarian protection, including in the areas of housing and medical care.¹⁹⁶

90. UNHCR stated that the Republic of Moldova had no legislation on statelessness and no statelessness identification mechanism.¹⁹⁷

11. Situation in or in relation to specific regions or territories

91. The HR Committee noted the inability of the Republic of Moldova to exercise effective control over the territory of Transnistria.¹⁹⁸ However, it stated that the State should renew its efforts to resolve the impediments to the implementation of the Covenant in that territory.¹⁹⁹ CAT reiterated that the Republic of Moldova had an ongoing obligation to ensure that acts of torture and other forms of ill-treatment are prohibited in all parts of its territory.²⁰⁰

92. The Special Rapporteur on the question of torture was concerned that many human rights violations flowed from the legislation in force in the Transnistrian region. The Special Rapporteur noted that the conditions in custody of the militia in Tiraspol were in violation of international standards; use of ill-treatment by police to extract confessions was widespread; and no effective monitoring and complaint mechanisms were in place in the Transnistrian region. The Special Rapporteur reported that the death penalty was still enshrined in the legislation.²⁰¹

93. UNESCO stated that, in the Transnistrian region, the media environment was restrictive, that media outlets were controlled by the authorities and that journalists practiced self-censorship.²⁰² UNESCO recommended that the Republic of Moldova continue to promote media pluralism and encourage opening of the media market in the Transnistrian region.²⁰³

94. UNCT stated, *inter alia*, that, in the Transnistrian region, a number of cases of torture and arbitrary detention had been reported; civil society and non-Orthodox church groups continued to operate under severe constraints; human rights NGOs for the most part operated from Chisinau; and the proportion of children in the justice system was high.²⁰⁴

III. Achievements, best practices, challenges and constraints

95. In 2009, CRC noted that the Republic of Moldova had faced serious economic and social challenges during the past years, including increased unemployment, poverty and corruption.²⁰⁵

IV. Key national priorities, initiatives and commitments

A. Pledges by the State

96. For the election to the Human Rights Council, the Republic of Moldova made pledges, including:

- (a) To continue its cooperation in human rights with United Nations agencies;
- (b) To support the effective involvement of non-governmental human rights organizations in the promotion and protection of human rights;
- (c) To cooperate in a constructive manner with international human rights bodies;
- (d) To ensure the effective protection of the persons belonging to national minorities;
- (e) To protect against and prevent discrimination in all its forms, both in law and in practice;
- (f) To promote human rights education, including in the Transnistrian region.²⁰⁶

B. Specific recommendations for follow-up

97. In 2011, CERD requested the Republic of Moldova to provide information, within one year, on its follow-up to the recommendations related to the draft law on preventing and combating discrimination; human rights training for police, prosecutors and judges; a national human rights institution; and freedom of religion.²⁰⁷

98. In 2010, CAT requested the Republic of Moldova to provide, within one year, information in response to recommendations related to the national preventive mechanism, excessive use of force, the post-elections demonstrations of 2009, right to redress and forcible detention of people with tuberculosis.²⁰⁸ A response was received in 2011.²⁰⁹

99. In 2009, the HR Committee requested the Republic of Moldova to provide, within one year, information on the implementation of the recommendations related to the post-election demonstrations of 2009, torture in detention, domestic violence and trafficking.²¹⁰ A response was received in 2011.²¹¹

V. Capacity-building and technical assistance

100. CRC recommended that the Republic of Moldova seek technical assistance from various United Nations bodies as well as NGO partners for the implementation of the recommendations contained in the United Nations Study on violence against children.²¹² CRC recommended that the Government establish, if necessary, cooperation with the ILO International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour and UNICEF regarding combating child labour.²¹³

Notes

¹ Unless indicated otherwise, the status of ratifications of instruments listed in the table may be found in *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General: Status as at 1 April 2009* (ST/LEG/SER.E/26), supplemented by the official website of the United Nations Treaty Collection

database, Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, <http://treaties.un.org/>.

² The following abbreviations have been used for this document:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD
CED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

³ Adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 63/117 of 10 December 2008. Article 17, paragraph 1, of OP-ICESCR states that “The present Protocol is open for signature by any State that has signed, ratified or acceded to the Covenant”.

⁴ Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

⁵ 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

⁶ Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (First Convention); Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea (Second Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (Third Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Convention); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem (Protocol III). For the official status of ratifications, see Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland, at www.eda.admin.ch/eda/fr/home/topics/intla/intrea/chdep/warvic.html.

⁷ International Labour Organization Convention No. 29 concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour; Convention No. 105 concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour; Convention No. 87 concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise; Convention No. 98 concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively; Convention No. 100 concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value; Convention No. 111 concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation; Convention No. 138 concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment; Convention No. 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour.

⁸ Concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC/C/MDA/CO/3), para. 74.

⁹ Concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD/C/MDA/CO/8-9), para. 18.

- ¹⁰ Concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW/C/MDA/CO/3), para. 38.
- ¹¹ Concluding observations of the Committee against Torture (CAT/C/MDA/CO/2), para. 30.
- ¹² A/HRC/11/6/Add.4, para. 90 (a).
- ¹³ CRC/C/MDA/CO/3, para. 74.
- ¹⁴ CAT/C/MDA/CO/2, para. 30.
- ¹⁵ Concluding observations of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (E/C.12/MDA/CO/2), para. 31.
- ¹⁶ UNHCR submission to the UPR on the Republic of Moldova, p. 5, and CAT/C/MDA/CO/2, para. 30.
- ¹⁷ CERD/C/MDA/CO/8-9, para. 5.
- ¹⁸ CAT/C/MDA/CO/2, para. 29.
- ¹⁹ UNCT submission to the UPR on the Republic of Moldova, para. 7.
- ²⁰ Concluding observations of the Human Rights Committee (CCPR/C/MDA/CO/2), para. 7.
- ²¹ CERD/C/MDA/CO/8-9, para. 9.
- ²² E/C.12/MDA/CO/2, para. 7.
- ²³ UNCT submission to the UPR on the Republic of Moldova, para. 13. See also E/C.12/MDA/CO/2, para. 3.
- ²⁴ For the list of national human rights institutions with accreditation status granted by the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC), see A/HRC/16/77 of 3 February 2011, annex.
- ²⁵ CCPR/C/MDA/CO/2, para. 11.
- ²⁶ CERD/C/MDA/CO/8-9, para. 12.
- ²⁷ CRC/C/MDA/CO/3, paras. 15-16.
- ²⁸ CAT/C/MDA/CO/2, para. 13.
- ²⁹ CCPR/C/MDA/CO/2, para. 10. See also A/HRC/10/44/Add.3, para. 90 (b).
- ³⁰ A/HRC/11/6/Add.4, para. 89 (a).
- ³¹ CEDAW/C/MDA/CO/3, para. 13.
- ³² UNCT submission to the UPR on the Republic of Moldova, para. 5; see also paras. 8-10 and E/C.12/MDA/CO/2, para. 3.
- ³³ See General Assembly resolution 59/113B and Human Rights Council resolutions 6/24, 10/3 and 12/4. See also letters from the High Commissioner for Human Rights dated 9 January 2006 and 10 December 2007 at <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/issues/education/training/Summary-national-initiatives2005-2009.htm>.
- ³⁴ See the evaluation questionnaire from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Moldova to the United Nations Office in Geneva, dated 6 August 2010. Available from <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/issues/education/training/evaluationWPHRE.htm>.
- ³⁵ The following abbreviations have been used for this document:
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|--------------|--|
| CERD | Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination |
| CESCR | Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights |
| HR Committee | Human Rights Committee |
| CEDAW | Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women |
| CAT | Committee against Torture |
| CRC | Committee on the Rights of the Child |
| CRPD | Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. |
- ³⁶ A/HRC/10/44/Add.3 and A/HRC/11/6/Add.4.
- ³⁷ A/HRC/10/44/Add.3, para. 3; A/HRC/11/6/Add.4, para. 4.
- ³⁸ The questionnaires referred to are those reflected in an official report by a special procedures mandate holder issued between 1 January 2007 and 1 June 2011. Responses counted for the purposes of this section are those received within the relevant deadlines, and referred to in the following documents: (a) A/HRC/6/15, para. 7; (b) A/HRC/7/6, annex; (c) A/HRC/7/8, para. 35; (d) A/HRC/8/10, para. 120, footnote 48; (e) A/62/301, paras. 27, 32, 38, 44 and 51; (f) A/HRC/10/16 and Corr.1, footnote 29; (g) A/HRC/11/6, annex; (h) A/HRC/11/8, para. 56; (i) A/HRC/11/9, para. 8, footnote 1; (j) A/HRC/12/21, para. 2, footnote 1; (k) A/HRC/12/23, para. 12; (l) A/HRC/12/31, para. 1, footnote 2; (m) A/HRC/13/22/Add.4; (n) A/HRC/13/30, para. 49; (o) A/HRC/13/42, annex I; (p) A/HRC/14/25, para. 6, footnote 1; (q) A/HRC/14/31, para. 5, footnote 2; (r) A/HRC/14/46/Add.1; (s) A/HRC/15/31/Add.1, para. 6 – for list of responding States, see

- www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/WaterAndSanitation/SRWater/Pages/ContributionsPSP.aspx; (t) A/HRC/15/32, para. 5; (u) A/HRC/16/44/Add.3; (v) A/HRC/16/48/Add.3, para. 5, endnote 2; (w) A/HRC/16/51/Add.4; (x) A/HRC/17/38, see annex I.
- ³⁹ See <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/chr/special/countryvisitsf-m.htm>.
- ⁴⁰ OHCHR, *2008 Report: Activities and Results*, pp. 174 and 198.
- ⁴¹ OHCHR, *2009 Report: Activities and Results*, p. 153.
- ⁴² CEDAW/C/MDA/CO/3, para. 18.
- ⁴³ A/HRC/11/6/Add.4, p. 2.
- ⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 45.
- ⁴⁵ CEDAW/C/MDA/CO/3, para. 15.
- ⁴⁶ E/C.12/MDA/CO/2, para. 3 (b). See also the UNCT submission to the UPR on the Republic of Moldova, para. 21.
- ⁴⁷ CAT/C/MDA/CO/2, para. 27.
- ⁴⁸ CERD/C/MDA/CO/8-9, para. 17.
- ⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 15.
- ⁵⁰ UNCT submission to the UPR on the Republic of Moldova, para. 9.
- ⁵¹ CRC/C/MDA/CO/3, para. 25.
- ⁵² CERD/C/MDA/CO/8-9, para. 14 (a) and (f).
- ⁵³ UNCT submission to the UPR on the Republic of Moldova, para. 18.
- ⁵⁴ CERD/C/MDA/CO/8-9, para. 13.
- ⁵⁵ CCPR/C/MDA/CO/2, para. 12. See also UNCT submission to the UPR on the Republic of Moldova, paras. 9 and 20.
- ⁵⁶ CCPR/C/MDA/CO/2, para. 14. See also UNCT submission to the UPR on the Republic of Moldova, para. 9.
- ⁵⁷ E/C.12/MDA/CO/2, para. 7.
- ⁵⁸ CRC/C/MDA/CO/3, para. 25.
- ⁵⁹ UNCT submission to the UPR on the Republic of Moldova, para. 10. See also CRC/C/MDA/CO/3, paras. 25 and 50.
- ⁶⁰ A/HRC/10/44/Add.3, para. 82.
- ⁶¹ CAT/C/MDA/CO/2 para. 8.
- ⁶² CCPR/C/MDA/CO/2 para. 9. See also UNCT submission to the UPR on the Republic of Moldova, para. 11.
- ⁶³ CAT/C/MDA/CO/2 paras. 8-9.
- ⁶⁴ A/HRC/10/44/Add.3, para. 90 (a).
- ⁶⁵ CAT/C/MDA/CO/2, para. 15.
- ⁶⁶ CCPR/C/MDA/CO/2/Add.2, para. 8.
- ⁶⁷ CAT/C/MDA/CO/2/Add.1, para. 18.
- ⁶⁸ CAT/C/MDA/CO/2, para. 25.
- ⁶⁹ E/C.12/MDA/CO/2, para. 24.
- ⁷⁰ CERD/C/MDA/CO/8-9, para. 14 (e).
- ⁷¹ CCPR/C/MDA/CO/2, para. 19.
- ⁷² A/HRC/10/44/Add.3, para. 90 (b).
- ⁷³ CAT/C/MDA/CO/2, para. 10.
- ⁷⁴ CCPR/C/MDA/CO/2, para. 13. See also CAT/C/MDA/CO/2, para. 24.
- ⁷⁵ CAT/C/MDA/CO/2, para. 24.
- ⁷⁶ UNCT submission to the UPR on the Republic of Moldova, para. 15.
- ⁷⁷ E/C.12/MDA/CO/2, para. 24. See also A/HRC/10/44/Add.3, paras. 42-43.
- ⁷⁸ CCPR/C/MDA/CO/2, para. 21 and CAT/C/MDA/CO/2, para. 18.
- ⁷⁹ CAT/C/MDA/CO/2, para. 18.
- ⁸⁰ A/HRC/10/44/Add.3, paras. 30, 32, 38, 39 and 84.
- ⁸¹ CAT/C/MDA/CO/2, para. 18 (a) and CCPR/C/MDA/CO/2, para. 21.
- ⁸² E/C.12/MDA/CO/2, para. 14.
- ⁸³ CAT/C/MDA/CO/2, para. 23. See also CCPR/C/MDA/CO/2, para. 16.
- ⁸⁴ CEDAW/C/MDA/CO/3, para. 22.
- ⁸⁵ A/HRC/11/6/Add.4, para. 20.
- ⁸⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 67.

- ⁸⁷ CAT/C/MDA/CO/2, para. 23 and CCPR/C/MDA/CO/2, para. 16. See also A/HRC/11/6/Add.4, para. 21.
- ⁸⁸ E/C.12/MDA/CO/2, para. 14.
- ⁸⁹ Ibid.
- ⁹⁰ CAT/C/MDA/CO/2, para. 23.
- ⁹¹ CCPR/C/MDA/CO/2, para. 16.
- ⁹² See also UNCT submission to the UPR on the Republic of Moldova, para. 13, A/HRC/11/6/Add.4, para. 75 and CRC/C/MDA/CO/3, para. 48.
- ⁹³ UNCT submission to the UPR on the Republic of Moldova, para. 13.
- ⁹⁴ E/C.12/MDA/CO/2, para. 14.
- ⁹⁵ A/HRC/11/6/Add.4, paras. 86 (g) and 87 (d).
- ⁹⁶ Ibid., para. 30.
- ⁹⁷ CAT/C/MDA/CO/2, para. 22.
- ⁹⁸ UNCT submission to the UPR on the Republic of Moldova, para. 14.
- ⁹⁹ CCPR/C/MDA/CO/2, para. 18.
- ¹⁰⁰ CRC/C/MDA/CO/3, para. 68.
- ¹⁰¹ A/HRC/11/6/Add.4, paras. 70 and 72.
- ¹⁰² E/C.12/MDA/CO/2, para. 13. See also A/HRC/11/6/Add.4, para. 86 (h), CAT/C/MDA/CO/2, para. 22 and CRC/C/MDA/CO/3, para. 69.
- ¹⁰³ CEDAW/C/MDA/CO/3, para. 25.
- ¹⁰⁴ UNCT submission to the UPR on the Republic of Moldova, para. 16. See also E/C.12/MDA/CO/2, para. 17.
- ¹⁰⁵ UNICEF, “The situation of Roma children in Moldova” (Chisinau, 2010), p. 16. Available from www.unicef.org/moldova/2008_001_Eng_Roma_Children.pdf.
- ¹⁰⁶ CRC/C/MDA/CO/3, para. 48.
- ¹⁰⁷ Ibid., paras. 37-38.
- ¹⁰⁸ Ibid., para. 67.
- ¹⁰⁹ CAT/C/MDA/CO/2, para. 11. See also A/HRC/10/44/Add.3, para. 67 (3).
- ¹¹⁰ CCPR/C/MDA/CO/2, para. 24.
- ¹¹¹ Ibid., para. 23.
- ¹¹² Ibid., para. 22.
- ¹¹³ Ibid., para. 19. See also UNCT submission to the UPR on the Republic of Moldova, para. 11.
- ¹¹⁴ CAT/C/MDA/CO/2, para. 12.
- ¹¹⁵ UNCT submission to the UPR on the Republic of Moldova, para. 33.
- ¹¹⁶ CRC/C/MDA/CO/3, para. 73. See also CCPR/C/MDA/CO/2, para. 20.
- ¹¹⁷ UNCT submission to the UPR on the Republic of Moldova, para. 8.
- ¹¹⁸ CAT/C/MDA/CO/2, para. 14.
- ¹¹⁹ A/HRC/10/44/Add.3, para. 85.
- ¹²⁰ UNCT submission to the UPR on the Republic of Moldova, para. 11.
- ¹²¹ CCPR/C/MDA/CO/2, para. 9 and CAT/C/MDA/CO/2, para. 19. See also UNCT submission to the UPR on the Republic of Moldova, para. 11.
- ¹²² CAT/C/MDA/CO/2, para. 21. See also A/HRC/10/44/Add.3, para. 90 (b).
- ¹²³ A/HRC/10/44/Add.3, para. 90 (d).
- ¹²⁴ CAT/C/MDA/CO/2, para. 15.
- ¹²⁵ A/HRC/10/44/Add.3, para. 67 (3).
- ¹²⁶ E/C.12/MDA/CO/2, para. 23.
- ¹²⁷ UNCT submission to the UPR on the Republic of Moldova, para. 20.
- ¹²⁸ CCPR/C/MDA/CO/2, para. 12.
- ¹²⁹ UNCT submission to the UPR on the Republic of Moldova, para. 32.
- ¹³⁰ CRC/C/MDA/CO/3, para. 44.
- ¹³¹ UNCT submission to the UPR on the Republic of Moldova, para. 32.
- ¹³² Ibid., para. 10.
- ¹³³ E/C.12/MDA/CO/2, para. 15.
- ¹³⁴ CERD/C/MDA/CO/8-9, para. 14. See also UNCT submission to the UPR on the Republic of Moldova, para. 18.
- ¹³⁵ CCPR/C/MDA/CO/2, para. 25.

- 136 CERD/C/MDA/CO/8-9, para. 14 (b) and (c).
- 137 UNESCO submission to the UPR on the Republic of Moldova, p. 5.
- 138 CCPR/C/MDA/CO/2, para. 26.
- 139 UNCT submission to the UPR on the Republic of Moldova, para. 29.
- 140 Ibid., para. 17.
- 141 Ibid., para. 9.
- 142 E/C.12/MDA/CO/2, para. 9.
- 143 UNCT submission to the UPR on the Republic of Moldova, para. 8.
- 144 CCPR/C/MDA/CO/2, para. 15.
- 145 CEDAW/C/MDA/CO/3, para. 26.
- 146 E/C.12/MDA/CO/2, para. 9. See also CEDAW/C/MDA/CO/3, para. 27.
- 147 E/C.12/MDA/CO/2, para. 10.
- 148 Ibid., para. 11.
- 149 ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Individual Direct Request concerning Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100), 2011, Geneva, doc. No. (ILOLEX) 092011MDA100, first paragraph. See also UNCT submission to the UPR on the Republic of Moldova, para. 8.
- 150 E/C.12/MDA/CO/2, para. 9.
- 151 CCPR/C/MDA/CO/2, para. 15.
- 152 CEDAW/C/MDA/CO/3, para. 28.
- 153 CCPR/C/MDA/CO/2, para. 15.
- 154 E/C.12/MDA/CO/2, para. 19.
- 155 CRC/C/MDA/CO/3, para. 58.
- 156 UNCT submission to the UPR on the Republic of Moldova, para. 25.
- 157 UNDP Moldova, *Roma in the Republic of Moldova* (Chisinau, 2007), pp. 9-10, available from www.undp.md/publications/roma%20_report/Roma%20in%20the%20Republic%20of%20Moldova.pdf. See also UNICEF, “The situation of Roma children” (note 105 above), p. 13.
- 158 CEDAW/C/MDA/CO/3, para. 20.
- 159 E/C.12/MDA/CO/2, para. 12.
- 160 Ibid., para. 22. See also UNICEF, “The situation of Roma children” (note 105 above), p. 16.
- 161 E/C.12/MDA/CO/2, para. 22.
- 162 UNCT submission to the UPR on the Republic of Moldova, para. 20.
- 163 E/C.12/MDA/CO/2, para. 22.
- 164 Ibid., para. 26.
- 165 CEDAW/C/MDA/CO/3, para. 30.
- 166 CCPR/C/MDA/CO/2, para. 17. See also CEDAW/C/MDA/CO/3, para. 31.
- 167 CRC/C/MDA/CO/3, para. 57.
- 168 E/C.12/MDA/CO/2, para. 20.
- 169 UNCT submission to the UPR on the Republic of Moldova, para. 26.
- 170 E/C.12/MDA/CO/2, para. 20.
- 171 UNCT submission to the UPR on the Republic of Moldova, para. 24.
- 172 E/C.12/MDA/CO/2, para. 21.
- 173 Ibid., para. 28.
- 174 CRC/C/MDA/CO/3, para. 61.
- 175 E/C.12/MDA/CO/2, para. 28.
- 176 UNCT submission to the UPR on the Republic of Moldova, para. 23.
- 177 UNICEF, “The situation of Roma children” (note 105 above), pp. 22-23.
- 178 CRC/C/MDA/CO/3, para. 62.
- 179 UNDP Moldova, *Roma* (note 157 above), p. 11.
- 180 E/C.12/MDA/CO/2, para. 29.
- 181 CERD/C/MDA/CO/8-9, para. 16.
- 182 E/C.12/MDA/CO/2, para. 30.
- 183 CERD/C/MDA/CO/8-9, para. 15.
- 184 CCPR/C/MDA/CO/2, para. 27.
- 185 E/C.12/MDA/CO/2, para. 8.
- 186 Ibid., para. 8.

- ¹⁸⁷ UNCT submission to the UPR on the Republic of Moldova, para. 9.
¹⁸⁸ CRC/C/MDA/CO/3, para. 62.
¹⁸⁹ E/C.12/MDA/CO/2, para. 29.
¹⁹⁰ A/HRC/11/6/Add.4, para. 13.
¹⁹¹ E/C.12/MDA/CO/2, para. 16.
¹⁹² CRC/C/MDA/CO/3, para. 42.
¹⁹³ UNCT submission to the UPR on the Republic of Moldova, para. 27.
¹⁹⁴ E/C.12/MDA/CO/2, para. 28.
¹⁹⁵ UNHCR submission to the UPR on the Republic of Moldova, p. 3.
¹⁹⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 4.
¹⁹⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 3-4.
¹⁹⁸ In the present report the names “Transdnistria” and “Transnistria” refer to the same region.
¹⁹⁹ CCPR/C/MDA/CO/2, para. 5.
²⁰⁰ CAT/C/MDA/CO/2, para. 4.
²⁰¹ A/HRC/10/44/Add.3, paras. 46, 47, 88 and 89.
²⁰² UNESCO submission to the UPR on the Republic of Moldova, p. 5.
²⁰³ *Ibid.*, p. 6.
²⁰⁴ UNCT submission to the UPR on the Republic of Moldova, para. 30.
²⁰⁵ CRC/C/MDA/CO/3, para. 6.
²⁰⁶ Letter dated 10 March 2010 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Moldova to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/64/729), annex, pp. 4 and 5.
²⁰⁷ CERD/C/MDA/CO/8-9, para. 25.
²⁰⁸ CAT/C/MDA/CO/2, para. 33.
²⁰⁹ CAT/C/MDA/CO/2/Add.1.
²¹⁰ CCPR/C/MDA/CO/2, para. 30.
²¹¹ CCPR/C/MDA/CO/2/Add.1.
²¹² CRC/C/MDA/CO/3, para. 39.
²¹³ *Ibid.*, para. 65 (b).
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