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on the National Bank of Moldova
The Parliament of the Republic of Moldova has adopted the following Law

CHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1. Legal Status of the National Bank of Moldova

(1) The National Bank of Moldova (hereinafter – the *National Bank*) is the central bank of the Republic of Moldova.

(2) The National Bank of Moldova is an autonomous public legal entity and is responsible to the Parliament.

(3) The National Bank is not subject to registration in the state Register of enterprises and in the State register of organizations.

(4) The National Bank may establish branches and representative offices at places or in countries where it deems necessary.

Article 2. Definitions used

The following definitions shall be used in this Law:

“Bank” means a financial institution engaged in the business of accepting from natural or legal persons deposits or the functional equivalents, that are transferable by different payment means and using such funds in whole or in part to make loans or investments for the account of and at the risk of the person carrying on the business.

“Claim” means a claim for assets or for any other values, submitted by a person to another person and presenting the commitment to make the payment for reimbursement of the debt or of any other forms of payment of liabilities.

“Debt security” means any negotiable instrument of indebtedness and any other instrument equivalent to such instrument of indebtedness, and any negotiable instrument giving the right to acquire another negotiable debt security by subscription or exchange. Negotiable debt securities may be in form of certificates or in a book-entry form.

“Financial institution” means a juridical person engaged in the business of accepting deposits or the functional equivalent, that are not transferable by different payment means and using such funds in whole or in part to make loans or investments for the account of and at the risk of the person carrying on the business.

“Monetary liabilities” means all liabilities reflected in the balance sheet of the National Bank, except the commitments to the Government and to the International Monetary Fund.

“Order” means an obligatory directive issued by the National Bank in implementation of the current Law to one or more financial institutions that constitute less than a class of financial institutions.

“Basic rate” means the monetary policy interest rate set out by the Council of administration and published periodically by the National Bank.

“Recommendation” means an instruction submitted by the National Bank without obligatory power.

“Regulation” means a general obligatory directive issued by the National bank in implementation of this Law to one or more classes of financial institutions and to other natural or legal persons.

Article 3. Capacity of the National Bank

The National Bank shall have the capacity to:

- a. enter into contracts and issue obligations;
- b. for the purpose of its business, acquire and dispose of property, whether movable or immovable;
- c. institute legal proceedings and be subject to such proceedings.

Article 4. Primary Objective

(1) The primary objective of the National Bank is to achieve and maintain price stability.

(2) Without prejudice to the primary objective, the National Bank shall foster and maintain a stable market-based financial system and support the general economic policy of the State.

Article 5. General Functions

The National Bank shall have the following general functions:

- a. to formulate and to implement the state monetary and foreign exchange policy;
- b. to act as banker and fiscal agent of the Republic;
- c. to conduct economic and monetary analysis and submit proposals to the Government on the basis of such analysis, and publish the results of such analysis;
- d. to license, supervise and regulate the activity of financial institutions;
- e. to provide credit facilities to banks;
- f. to supervise the system of payments of the Republic and to facilitate efficient functioning of inter bank system of payments.
- g. to act as the sole issuer of domestic currency in the Republic;
- h. to establish the exchange rate regime of the national currency in consultation with the Government;
- i. to hold and manage foreign exchange reserves of the Republic;
- j. to undertake, in the name of the Republic, responsibilities and perform transactions resulting from the participation of the Republic of Moldova in the activity of international public institutions in the banking, credit and monetary spheres pursuant to conditions of international agreements;
- k. to settle the balance of payments of the Republic;
- l. to perform foreign exchange regulation in the territory of the Republic of Moldova.

Article 6. Cooperation with Governmental Bodies

- (1) The National Bank seeks to cooperate with the Government in pursuing its objectives and shall, in accordance with Law, take such actions as it deems necessary to promote such a cooperation.
- (2) The National Bank shall provide information as requested by economic and financial entities of the Government with respect to monetary and financial matters. Such entities shall provide information to the National Bank as the National Bank may request concerning macroeconomic, monetary and financial matters.
- (3) All draft normative acts issued by central public authorities with reference to domains within which the National Bank performs vested attributions shall be adopted after relevant prior notice of the National Bank. The notice shall be made within 30 days from relevant request date.
- (4) The National Bank shall be independent in exercising the attributions vested by this Law and shall not request, nor shall be instructed by public authorities or any other authority.

Article 7. Cooperation with International Bodies

- (1) The National Bank shall represent the Republic of Moldova in all intergovernmental meetings, councils and organizations concerning monetary policy, bank licensing and supervision, and the other matters that are within its fields of competence.
- (2) The National Bank may provide banking services for the benefit of foreign governmental, financial and banking institutions and for the benefit of public international organizations in which it or the Republic participates.
- (3) The National Bank may participate in international organizations that pursue financial and economic stability through international cooperation.
- (4) The National Bank, as agent of the Republic of Moldova may, within its powers, undertake responsibilities and perform transactions concerning the Republic's participation in international organizations.

Article 8. Communication with the Public, Government and Parliament

- (1) The National Bank shall inform the public on a regular and timely basis of its analysis on macroeconomic and financial market developments and on statistical information, including with respect to monetary supply, credit expansion, balance of payments and foreign exchange market.
- (2) The National Bank shall communicate with the Government on financial and budgetary matters:
 - (a) The Governor of the National Bank:
 - may attend and may address meetings of the Government, his speech being recorded in the minutes of meetings;
 - may issue a written opinion on matters which were before the meeting.

(b) The ministers responsible for economic and financial matters may attend meetings of the Council of Administration of the National Bank.

(3) The Governor of the National Bank or members of the Council of Administration shall appear before the Parliament or standing committees thereof to explain the policies of the National Bank or to comment on proposed legislation, at the request of the Parliament.

Article 9. Head Office

The head office of the National Bank shall be in Chisinau.

Article 10. Accounts

The National Bank may open accounts in its books only on behalf of the state and its agencies and instrumentalities to banks licensed by the National Bank, foreign central banks and international public financial institutions. The National Bank may not open accounts for local public administration or for enterprises, including those owned by the Republic.

Article 11. Normative Acts

In order to implement its authority, the National Bank shall have the right to issue decisions, regulations, instructions and directives. The National Bank's normative acts that are obligatory for financial institutions and other natural and legal persons shall be published in the Official Monitor of the Republic of Moldova and shall take effect on the date of their publication or on another date provided in the Act, the public shall be informed about this decision.

CHAPTER II MONETARY AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE POLICY

Article 13. Annual Statement

(1) Annually, no later than February 1st, the National Bank shall deliver to the Parliament and to the Government and shall publish a statement that shall contain:

- a. an assessment of the economic and financial conditions of the Republic and a description and an explanation of the reasons therefore, the monetary and foreign exchange policies that the National Bank intends to follow during the next year and for such longer period of time as the National Bank may decide;
- b. a review and assessment of the monetary and foreign exchange policies during the previous year;

(2) The National Bank, in collaboration with the Government, shall submit to the Parliament the forecast of executing the state balance of payments for the current and the following years.

Article 14. Monetary Policy Instruments

In implementation of its monetary and foreign exchange policy responsibilities, the National Bank shall employ measures including those described in this Chapter.

Article 15. Open Market Operations

The National Bank may deal in financial markets in debt securities issued by the Republic, debt securities issued by it or any other debt securities by purchasing, holding and selling outright (spot and forward).

Article 16. Dealing in Foreign Exchange

The National Bank shall have the right to:

- a. buy, sell, and deal in gold coins or bullion or other precious metals;
- b. buy, sell and deal in foreign exchange, using for these purposes assets as described in Article 53 (1);
- c. purchase and sell treasury bills and other securities issued or guaranteed by foreign governments and international public financial institutions;
- d. determine the rate at which it will buy, sell or deal in foreign currencies.

Article 17. Required Reserves of Banks

(1) The National Bank shall prescribe to financial institutions, the maintenance of required reserves against deposit and other similar liabilities that may be specified for this purpose. Such reserves shall be maintained by way of cash holdings or by way of balances in current accounts by financial institutions with the National Bank.

(2) The National Bank shall prescribe the same reserve ratios for similar liabilities and shall prescribe the method of their computation; provided that any such prescription of, or increase in required reserves shall be effective only after not less than ten days' notice has been communicated to affected financial institutions.

(3) The National Bank shall remunerate the portion of required reserve balances that exceeds 5 per cent of the liabilities on which required reserves are based, or such greater amount as the National Bank may prescribe by regulation.

(4) The National Bank may impose on any financial institution that fails to maintain required reserves a charge at a rate equal with the basic rate per day on the deficiency plus 0.2 per cent multiplied with the deficiency for the entire period the deficiency continues. The charge shall be paid to the state budget in deduction from the account of the financial institution with the National Bank.

Article 18. Credit to banks

(1) The National Bank may grant to banks extensions of credit on such terms and conditions as it may from time to time determine, that are secured by:

a. securities issued by the Government forming part of the public issue and maturing within one year from the date of their acquisition by the National Bank;

b. securities issued by the National Bank;

c. bills of exchange or promissory notes drawn and made for bona fide commercial, industrial, or agricultural purposes, bearing two or more signatures, at least one of which must be that of a bank, and maturing within nine months from the date of their acquisition by the National Bank;

d. documents of title issued in respect of staple commodities or other goods duly insured against risk or loss damages at the level set by the National Bank;

e. deposits and other accounts with the National Bank or with any other financial institution acceptable to the National Bank of any assets that the National Bank is permitted to buy, sell or deal in.

(2) The extensions of credit described in paragraph (1) may take the form of advances, loans, or purchases, sales, discount or rediscount of negotiable instruments, either on a competitive or noncompetitive basis.

(3) The National Bank may grant extensions of credit that are not secured, but only in exceptional cases, when such extension of credit is needed in order to protect the integrity of the banking system.

(4) The National Bank shall fix and publicly announce from time to time:

a) the minimum rates for extensions of credit to banks;

b) the objective criteria by which banks will be eligible to bid competitively for credit.

(5) The National Bank may establish differential rates and ceilings for different classes of such transactions and maturities.

CHAPTER III FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

Article 19. Capital

(1) The capital of the National Bank includes the statutory capital, reserve accounts constituted in accordance with the provisions of Article 66 and reserve accounts of undistributed profits.

(2) The statutory capital shall represent the sum of the authorized capital and of the general reserve fund. The authorized capital shall be subscribed and shall be held exclusively by the state; the capital shall not be transferable or subject to encumbrance.

(3) The statutory capital is dynamic and shall be created from the year's profit available for distribution and /or from the Government's contributions, until the capital reaches the value of 10% of total monetary liabilities of the National Bank and shall have the structure as follows:

a) 1/3 – authorized capital

b) 2/3 – general reserve fund

(4) None of the reductions in the monetary liabilities level, both during and at the end of the financial year, shall imply the reduction of the previously created statutory capital.

(5) The general reserve fund shall be exclusively used for covering registered losses in accordance with the results of the accounting period as at the end of the financial year.

(6) In the event that at the end of the financial year the balance of the general reserve fund is in debit, the Government, in the person of the Ministry of Finance, shall, within 60 days after the receipt of the external auditor's report on the financial statement of the National Bank, transfer to the National Bank, as a capital contribution, state securities bearing interest at market-related rates in such amounts as is necessary to cover the debit balance.

Article 20. Allocation of incomes and losses coverage

(1) The net income of the National Bank for each financial year shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of Article 66.

(2) The profit available for distribution shall represent the net income derived after allowing:

- (a) for the deduction of all undistributed profits in the corresponding reserve accounts of undistributed profits;
- (b) for the coverage of all losses unrealized from the sources of corresponding reserve accounts of undistributed profits until the balance thereof is equal to zero.

(3) Account reserves of undistributed profits shall be separately created for each source generating these profits and shall be used for covering the undistributed losses of further periods, generated by sources creating these reserves.

(4) In the event that the deduction of undistributed profits and /or coverage of undistributed losses provided for under para (2) letter a) and b) exceeds the net profit, this overrun shall be covered from the general reserve fund in accordance with Article 19 para (5).

(5) As at the end of the financial year, the profit available for distribution shall be allocated at the rate of 50% for the increase of the statutory capital within the limits provided for under Article 19 para (3).

(6) The balance of the profit available for distribution shall be transferred to the state budget within 15 days following the receipt of the external auditor's report on the financial statement of the National Bank."

Article 21. Annual Budget

(1) All expenditures of the National Bank shall be reported in the annual budget to be approved by the Council of Administration in accordance with a regulation coordinated with the Budget and Finance Committee of the Parliament.

(2) The legality and regularity of expenditure estimates of the National Bank shall be heard by the Court of Accounts. External audit of the Court of Accounts will be limited to the examination of the efficient operational decisions taken by the National Bank's management, excluding the ones related to items of expenditure related to monetary and foreign exchange policy of the National and foreign exchange reserves management.

CHAPTER IV ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

Article 22. Organization

The National Bank shall be formed of departments, divisions, services and other subdivisions and shall be managed by the Council of Administration.

Article 23. The Governor of the National Bank and Members of the Council of Administration

(1) The Council of Administration shall be composed of five members:

- Governor of the National Bank - Chairman of the Council;
- First Vice-Governor of the National Bank - Vice-Chairman of the Council;
- three vice-governors of the National Bank.

(2) The Governor of the National Bank shall be nominated by the Parliament at the proposal of the Chairman of the Parliament.

(3) The First Vice-Governor and the Vice-Governors of the National Bank shall be nominated by the

Parliament at the proposal of the Governor of the National Bank.

(4) One candidate may be proposed to the Parliament for nomination, in case of rejection not more than two times.

(5) Candidates for membership on the Council of Administration may be citizens of the Republic of Moldova; they must be persons of recognized integrity and professional experience in monetary and financial matters, have ten years of, to whom no ground for removal under Article 27 applies.

(6) The term of each member of the Council of Administration shall be 7 years provided, that the completion dates of the terms of individual members of the Council as far as practicable shall be spread evenly over each seven year period. Members of the Council of Administration shall be eligible for reappointment, unless a ground for removal under Article 27 applies.

(7) Upon being taken on the staff and each consequent year, the members of the Council of Administration shall be obliged to enter, within law provisions, the declaration on incomes and ownership.

(8) Members of the Council of Administration of the National Bank of Moldova shall not be arrested, confined or sued on penal or contravention grounds unless there is a relevant request of the General Prosecutor.

Article 24. Responsibilities of the Governor

(1) The Governor shall be responsible for formulating monetary and foreign exchange policy initiatives for presentation to the Council of Administration and for execution of its decisions. The Governor shall represent the National Bank in its relations with external institutions.

(2) All powers that are not specifically reserved for the Council of Administrative shall be vested in the Governor. In the event that the Governor is absent or is otherwise unable to act, such powers shall be vested in the First Vice-Governor, or, in the event that the First Vice-Governor is absent, in one of the Vice-Governors. The Governor may delegate some of his powers to Department Chiefs of the National Bank.

Article 25. Functions of the Council of Administration

(1) The Council of Administration shall establish the operation of the National Bank.

(2) In carrying out its functions, the Council of Administration shall examine statements on the monetary and economic condition of the Republic. To that end, the Vice-Chairman of the Council shall be responsible for ensuring that the departments, divisions and sections shall periodically submit statements on:

- a) the administration and operations of the National Bank;
- b) the realization and conduct of the monetary policy;
- c) the soundness of the financial system, including the banking system;
- d) the condition of the financial and foreign exchange market;
- e) any other statements, as the Council may deem necessary.

Article 26. Powers of the Council of Administration

The Council of Administration shall have the following powers:

a) to establish the monetary policy of the Republic, including the limits of interest rates on monetary policy instruments, extensions of credit by the National Bank, and the types and levels of reserves that banks are required to maintain with the National Bank;

b) to establish the foreign exchange policy of the Republic, including the arrangements for determining the foreign exchange value of the domestic currency;

c) to adopt all regulations of general application that are to be issued by the National Bank;

d) to approve all reports and recommendations that the National Bank is to make to the Government and to the Parliament;

e) to decide on the National Bank's participation in international organizations;

f) to determine the face value and design of banknotes and coins, and the conditions of any currency issuance and recall;

g) to approve, with the consent of at least of two-thirds of the Council of Administration members present, each of the National Bank's extensions of credit or the use of any other financial instruments, for the benefit of a bank or financial institution pursuant to Article 18 (3);

h) to decide on the issuance procedure of licenses, permissions, approvals provided in the Law on Financial Institutions no. 550-XIII of 21.07.95;

- i) to examine, when required, the results of relevant controls at banks and exchange offices, to approve decisions on thereof;
- j) to propose increases in the capital of the National Bank;
- k) to approve the annual reports and financial statements of the National Bank;
- l) to determine whether and in what amount and maturities to issue the National Bank's debt securities;
- m) to determine the debt securities that shall be suitable for investment by the National Bank;
- n) to approve the by-laws of the National Bank and to determine the policies applicable to the administration and operations of the National Bank;
- o) to determine the structure of the National Bank;
- p) to determine terms and conditions of employment of the National Bank employees;
- r) to establish and dissolve branches and representation offices of the National Bank;
- s) to determine the annual budget of the National Bank.

Article 27. Disqualification and Removal of Council Members

(1) The Governor and other members of the Council shall be removed from office following the proposal of the Chairman of the Parliament if they:

- a) become ineligible to serve on the Council of Administration pursuant to paragraph (2);
- b) have been convicted of a criminal offense;
- c) have become insolvent or have been declared bankrupt and their debts have not been discharged;
- d) have, on grounds of personal misconduct, been disqualified or suspended by a competent authority from practicing a profession.

(2) Members of the Council of Administration shall be removed from office following the proposal of the Governor if they:

- a) have been absent from three or more successive meetings of the Council without good cause;
- b) are unable to perform the functions of such office because of an infirmity of body or mind;
- c) have engaged in serious misconduct in the office, substantially prejudicing the interests of the National Bank.

(3) The Governor shall be removed from office by the Parliament with the vote of two thirds of the total number of deputies. The members of the Council of Administration shall be removed from office by the Parliament with the simple majority of votes cast (50% +1) of the total number of deputies.

Article 28. Resignation of Council members

The members of the Council of Administration may resign from office on giving not less than three months notice to the Parliament.

Article 29. Subsequent Service

The members of the Council of Administration shall not serve another financial institution during a period of one year immediately following their departure from the National Bank.

Article 30. Vacancies on the Council of Administration

Any vacancy on the Council of Administration shall be filled by the appointment of new members pursuant to Article 23.

Article 31. Meetings of the Council of Administration

(1) The Governor, or in his absence, the First Vice Governor shall chair the meetings of the Council of Administration.

(2) The meetings of the Council of Administration shall be convened by the Governor not less frequently than once each calendar month. Meetings may also be convened at the written request of any three members of the Council.

(3) The meetings of the Council of Administration shall be convened by effectively communicating the time, venue and agenda of the meeting to all members of the Council of Administration at least five working days before the date set for the meeting, except that, in the event of an emergency, meetings of the Council of Administration may be so convened at shorter notice.

(4) Each member of the Council of Administration shall have one vote. A quorum at any meeting of the Council of Administration shall consist of the presence of more than half of the members of the Council of Administration then serving, including the presence of the Governor or the First Vice Governor.

(5) The proceedings of the meetings of the Council shall be confidential. The Council of Administration may decide to make the outcome of all or part of its deliberations public in accordance with the Law on Commercial Secret.

(6) Except as otherwise provided by this Law or the National Bank's By-laws, decisions of the Council of Administration shall be adopted by a simple majority of the votes cast by the members of the Council who are present at the meeting. Only members of the Council who are present in person shall have the right to vote. In the event of a tie, the chairman of the meeting shall have the deciding vote.

(7) Decisions of the Council shall be issued over the signature of the Chairman of the Meeting.

(8) No decision of the Council shall be invalidated merely by reason of the existence of a vacancy or vacancies on the Council.

(9) The decisions of the Council of Administration shall remain valid notwithstanding that some defect in the Council member's appointment, eligibility, or qualification be afterwards discovered.

(10) There shall be minutes of each Council meeting signed by the chairman of the meeting and by the Secretary of the Council.

Article 32. Personal interests of the Council members

(1) Upon joining the Council of Administration and annually thereafter, members of the Council of Administration shall disclose to the Council in full their significant pecuniary interests that they or members of their household may have, directly or indirectly; such disclosures shall comply with guidelines adopted by the Council.

(2) Whenever any matter related to such interests comes up for discussion by the Council, the member concerned shall disclose his or her interest at the beginning of the discussion and shall not participate in the discussion and decision on such matter; however, their presence shall be counted for the purpose of constituting a quorum.

Article 33. Internal Audit

(1) The National Bank shall have an internal Audit Department, composed of persons trained and qualified in accounting, finance and information technologies and that shall be headed by the Comptroller General.

(2) The Comptroller General of the National Bank shall be appointed for a term of five years by the Council of Administration. The candidate shall be a citizen of the Republic of Moldova to whom none of the disabilities described in Article 27 applies. He shall be eligible for reappointment.

(3) The Comptroller General shall be removed from office only by a decision of the Council of Administration that is supported by one or more of the disabilities described in Article 27. The Comptroller General may resign from office on giving not less than three months' notice to the Governor of the National Bank.

(4) The Comptroller General and auditors of the Audit Department shall have the duty:

a) to establish procedures of internal audit;

b) to examine and evaluate activity processes, including the quality of control and risk management methods, used information systems, other subjects, with the view to ensuring due observance of effective legislative provisions and internal norms;

c) to examine the correctness of account registers and procedures, to verify financial statements and relevant documents, to issue relevant confirmations;

d) to submit to the Council of Administration relevant reports and recommendations resulted from the audit activity.

Article 34. Staff of the National Bank

(1) The Council of Administration shall adopt the Regulation on the staff of the National Bank.

(2) The Governor shall appoint and terminate the appointment of the staff of the National Bank in accordance with the general terms and conditions of employment prescribed by the Council of Administration.

(3) The Council of Administration shall decide upon the remuneration of the staff of the National Bank in accordance with the legislation.

(4) No member of the staff of the National Bank shall simultaneously have other employment and shall not accept any remuneration from natural or legal persons (except honours for publications and payments for lecturing at educational institutions).

(5) Any credit, other than from the National Bank, received by National Bank staff shall be reported by the staff member to the Audit Department, which shall maintain a record thereof. The Council of Administration may place limits on credit received from financial institutions by National Bank staff.

Article 35. Conflicts of interest

No member of the Council of Administration or staff of the National Bank shall act as a delegate of any commercial, financial or other business interest, or otherwise put himself in a position where his personal interest conflicts with his duties to the National Bank.

Article 36. Secrecy

(1) No person who serves or has served as a member of the Council of Administration or staff, shall, in a manner unauthorized by Law:

a) permit access to, disclose, or publicize non-public material information which he or she obtained in the performance of his or her National Bank duties;

b) use such information, or allow such information to be used, for personal gain.

(2) Persons described in paragraph (1) may disclose non-public material information outside the National Bank but only if:

a) in accordance with the express or implied consent of the person about whom the information relates;

b) in performance of a duty to the public to make disclosure, including on the order of a court or other person of competent authority if provided by the Law;

c) to the external auditors;

d) to the demand of the Court of Accounts;

e) to foreign financial institution supervisory authorities;

f) where the interest of the National Bank itself in legal proceedings requires disclosure.

CHAPTER V FINANCIAL RELATIONS WITH GOVERNMENTAL BODIES

Article 37. Banker and Fiscal Agent

(1) The National Bank shall act as banker and fiscal agent of the Republic and its agencies and instrumentalities. No transaction carried out by the National Bank shall serve to extend financial assistance to or for the benefit of the Republic or its agencies and instrumentalities.

(2) The National Bank shall have the duty to render advice to the Government on all significant monetary and financial matters that are within its fields of competence and the Government shall have the duty to render advice to the National Bank on matters that are within its fields of competence.

(3) Each year, the National Bank shall be consulted by the Government on the occasion of the preparation of the state budget and shall submit a written report on financial and economic matters pertinent thereto.

Article 38. Consultation and Reporting on Public Sector Borrowing

Each year, the Government shall consult the National Bank on its objectives. For domestic and external public sector borrowing during the next financial year, including the amounts to be contracted and the terms and conditions of such borrowings. All borrowing transactions by the Republic and its agencies and instrumentalities shall be reported to the National Bank in such detail as the National Bank may reasonably request by regulation. All such borrowing shall be subject to the legislation.

Article 39. Depository and Cashier

(1) The National Bank shall accept deposits from the Ministry of Finance and other agencies and instrumentalities of the Republic on the basis of an approach of the Government. As depository, the National Bank shall receive and disburse moneys and keep account thereof and provide other financial services related

thereto. The National Bank shall pay to the limits of the deposited amounts against orders to pay from such accounts.

(2) The National Bank may authorize banks to receive such deposits in compliance with conditions that may be mutually agreed.

(3) Fees, taxes and other compulsory payments by tax payers to state budget accounts and special accounts of serving banks shall be transferred to the treasury sole account (CUT) in the National Bank of Moldova or the relevant accounts of the administrative-territorial units' budgets not later than the end of the day following the day when amounts were paid. Banks shall pay a fine of 5% of delayed transferred amounts for each day of delay.

Article 40. Fiscal Agency Function

The National Bank shall, on such terms and conditions as it shall agree upon with the Government, act as fiscal agent of the Republic in servicing dematerialized state securities in the following matters:

a) organization and marketing of state securities in the primary market on the basis of relevant agreement concluded with the Ministry of Finance;

b) input of entries in the Book Entry System of securities of the National Bank;

c) marketing of debt securities issued by the Republic and its instrumentalities;

d) payment of principal of, and interest and other charges on, such securities;

e) such other matters as shall be consistent with the objectives and the basic responsibilities of the National Bank.

Article 41. Interdiction of Credit to the Republic

The National Bank shall not extend credit and warranties in any form to the Republic or its instrumentalities, including through acquisition in the primary market of securities issued by the Republic.

Article 42. Purchases of Government Securities

Nothing in this Chapter shall prohibit the National Bank from purchasing and selling debt securities issued by the Republic:

a) with the condition that the National Bank shall purchase only through open market operations securities maturing within 180 days that have been publicly issued;

b) in connection with extensions of credit to banks.

Article 43. Information to be Provided to the National Bank

The National Bank shall receive from the Republic and its instrumentalities all such economic and financial information and documents as the National Bank shall reasonably request for the carrying out of its functions.

CHAPTER VI RELATIONS WITH FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Article 44. Supervision and Regulation of Financial Institutions activity

The National Bank is exclusively responsible for the licensing, supervision, and regulation of financial institutions activity. To that end, the National Bank shall be empowered:

a) to issue necessary regulations and to take actions in order to execute its powers and duties under this Law, through proper licensing and supervision standards and to establish the procedure of application of regulations and actions mentioned above;

b) to cause an inspection to be made, at its discretion, by any of its officers or by any other qualified person appointed to that effect, of any financial institution and to examine its books, documents and accounts, the conditions of its affairs and whether it is in compliance with the Law and regulations;

c) to require any officer or employee of the financial institution to furnish to the National Bank such information as requested for the purpose of enabling the National Bank to supervise and regulate financial institutions;

d) to cause any financial institution to take remedial actions or to enforce penalties provided in the Law on Financial Institutions if the financial institution or its employees:

- have violated the provision of the Law on Financial Institutions or a regulation of the National Bank;
- have violated a fiduciary duty;
- have begun the unsafe or unsound operations of the financial institution or any of its subsidiaries.

Article 45. Depository Services

The National Bank may open accounts for and accept deposits from banks doing business in the Republic under such conditions, including the payment of interest and the establishment of charges as it may from time to time determine.

Article 46. Prudential Regulations

Each financial institution shall comply with the requirement of the regulations of the National Bank, concerning:

- a) balance sheet accounts, off - balance - sheet commitments, and income and expense statement items with respect to ratios among accounts;
- b) restrictions or conditions concerning specific types or forms of credit or investments that exceed an established amount; forms of commitments of a risk-bearing nature; matching as to maturity of assets and liabilities and off-balance – sheet items; open foreign currency, swap, option or similar positions; or access to the payments system.

Article 47. Submission of Information

(1) Financial Institutions are obliged to furnish to the National Bank any information and data as the National Bank may require for the discharge of its functions and responsibilities.

(2) The National Bank may publish such information and data in whole or in part in aggregate form for classes of financial institutions determined in accordance with the nature of their business.

Article 48. Clearing and Inter bank Settlements

The National Bank may assist banks in organizing facilities for the clearing and settlement of inter bank payments, including payments by check and other payment instruments, and may establish such procedures and issue such regulations relating thereto as it shall deem appropriate.

Article 49. Information Network for Banks

The National Bank may establish and maintain an information network for necessities of the banking system.

CHAPTER VII FOREIGN EXCHANGE REGULATION AND OPERATIONS

Article 50. Foreign Exchange Controls

The National Bank acts as a state agent in the application of legislation on foreign exchange controls. Reports, information on control, and other information required by the provisions of any such law may be transmitted through the National Bank.

Article 51. Foreign Exchange Regulation

The National Bank shall have the power (pursuant to foreign exchange regulation), to:

- a) issue normative acts on regulation (including authorization and reporting) of foreign exchange transactions of individuals and legal entities, including financial institutions and Government agencies;
- b) license, revoke the licenses of, supervise and regulate foreign exchange dealers, including banks;
- c) set limits on foreign exchange positions of foreign exchange dealers, including banks;
- d) establish the method for determining the value of Moldovan Leu in relation to other currencies.

Article 52. Reporting of Foreign Exchange Transactions

Licensed foreign exchange dealers, including banks, are obliged to report periodically to the National Bank on their operations, including their open foreign exchange positions, on a currency by- currency basis, the National Bank shall prescribe the reporting forms and supporting documents that must be submitted.

Article 53. International Reserve

(1) The National Bank holds on its balance sheet the international reserves of the state, which consist of the following assets:

- a) gold;
- b) foreign exchange in the form of notes and coins or bank balances held abroad in foreign currencies;
- c) any other internationally recognized reserve assets;
- d) bills of exchange payable in foreign currencies;
- e) promissory notes issued and/or guaranteed by, as well as forward purchase agreements concluded with or guaranteed by, foreign states, their central banks or public international financial organizations, expressed and payable in foreign, currencies.

(2) The primary objectives in selecting reserve assets shall be safety of principal and liquidity.

(3) The National Bank shall use its best endeavours to maintain the international reserve at the level which, in the National Bank's opinion, shall be adequate for the execution of the monetary and foreign exchange policies of the state.

(4) If the international reserve has declined or, in the opinion of the National Bank, is in danger of declining to such an extent as to jeopardize the execution of the monetary or foreign exchange policies or achievement of the international transactions in time, the National Bank shall submit to the Parliament and Government a report on the international reserve position and the causes which have led or may lead to such a decline. The report shall contain recommendations to remedy the situation.

(5) The National Bank shall make further such reports and recommendations, until, in its opinion, the situation has been rectified.

Article 55. International Clearing and Payments Agreements

The National Bank may, either for its own account or for the account and by order of the State, enter into clearing and payments agreements or any other contracts for the same purpose with public and private central clearing institutions domiciled abroad.

CHAPTER VIII CURRENCY

Article 56. Monetary Unit

(1) The monetary unit of the Republic shall be the leu, consisting of one hundred bani.

(2) The leu shall be the only legal tender within the territory of the Republic of Moldova.

Article 57. Authority to issue banknotes and coins

The National Bank shall have the exclusive right to issue banknotes and coins as legal tender within the territory of the Republic.

Article 58. Legal tender

Banknotes and coins issued as legal tender by the National Bank and not withdrawn from circulation shall be accepted, at their face value, in payment of all public and private debts within the territory of the Republic of Moldova.

Article 59. Currency features

The National Bank shall determine by regulation the face value, measures, weights, designs, and other features of the banknotes and coins that are legal tender in the Republic of Moldova.

Article 60. Currency production and safekeeping

The National Bank shall organize the printing of banknotes and the minting of coins and shall take measures for the safekeeping of unused banknotes and coins, for the withdrawal and destruction of the retired banknotes and coins.

Article 61. Currency exchange

(1) The National Bank may exchange the national currency that is legal tender in the Republic of Moldova.

(2) Unfit banknotes and coins shall be withdrawn, destroyed, and replaced with banknotes and coins by the National Bank.

(3) The National Bank may decline to exchange banknotes and coins, if their designs do not correspond to the set standards.

Article 62. Currency provision

The National Bank shall ensure the regular supply of banknotes and coins, in order to meet the currency requirements of the national economy.

Article 63. Accounting of currency issued

The aggregate amount of circulating banknotes and coins shall be noted in the accounts of the National Bank as a liability of the National Bank and such liability shall not include banknotes and coins in the currency reserve inventory.

Article 64. Currency withdrawal from circulation

(1) On the decision of the Council of Administration, the National Bank may withdraw from circulation any banknotes or coins that issued by, and issue in exchange therefore other banknotes and coins in equivalent amounts.

(2) At the end of the exchange period referred to in paragraph 1, banknotes and coins called in for exchange shall cease to be legal tender.

CHAPTER IX FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, AUDIT, AND REPORTS

Article 65. Financial year

The financial year of the National Bank shall begin with the first of January and end on the 31 of December.

Article 66. Accounting Procedures

The National Bank shall maintain at all times accounts and records adequate to reflect, in accordance with sound internationally accepted accounting practices, its operations and financial condition.

Article 67. Annual financial statement

The National Bank shall prepare financial statements at the end of each financial year which shall include a balance sheet, a profit and loss statement, and related statements.

Article 68. External audit of accounts

The annual financial statements, accounts and records of the National Bank shall be subject to annual external audit in accordance with international standards on auditing conducted by a reputable independent external audit firm with recognized experience in the auditing of central banks and major international financial institutions selected by the National Bank on tender basis. The external auditor Report shall be published together with the annual financial statements of the National Bank. No external audit firm shall be appointed consecutively for a cumulative period exceeding five years.

Article 69. Transmittal and publication of statements and reports

(1) The National Bank shall, within four months after the close of each of its financial years, submit to the Parliament:

- a) a copy of its financial statements certified by external auditors;
- b) a report of its operations and affairs during that year;
- c) a report on the situation of the state economy.

(2) The National Bank shall submit to the Parliament and the Government, a summary financial statement for the previous month, by the 25th day of each following month.

(3) The National Bank shall publish the financial statements and reports referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2), as well as any other financial and economic reports and studies.

CHAPTER X MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article 70. Preferential right

(1) The National Bank shall have the preferential and unconditional right to satisfy each of its claims that becomes due and payable from any banking accounts or from other assets that it holds:

- a) on its own balance;
- b) on the balance of the debtor concerned;
- c) as collateral to secure its claims;
- d) otherwise.

(2) The National Bank shall exercise the right mentioned above by withdrawing the debts from bank accounts and selling other assets against a reasonable price, covering the claims from the net revenue received from sale. Exercising this right in conformity with the present article shall not require any justice action. No competition between claims, including between the claims based on the property right, shall not impede to exercise this preferential right, except cases when there are certain proofs that the staff of the National Bank knew or should have known that at the time when these assets, except for the monetary assets, came into possession of the National Bank the assets did not belong to the debtor concerned.

Article 71. Prohibited Activities

(1) Except for the cases provided by this Law, the National Bank shall not:

- a) grant any financial assistance, whether in the form of a direct or indirect loan, or by purchasing a loan, a loan participation or utilization of any instrument of indebtedness, assumption of a debt or in any other form;
- b) engage in commerce, purchase the shares of commercial companies including the shares of financial institutions, or acquisition of an ownership interest in any financial, commercial, agricultural, industrial undertaking.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1), the National Bank may:

- a) invest not more than 20 per cent from its capital and reserve in the institutions engaged to offer only to the National Bank and to other financial institutions services on: appraising collateral administration and storage, printing of the financial instruments, clearing operations, courier services and property sale;
- b) invest its financial resources in liquid debt securities issued by reliable institutions;
- c) acquire, in the course of debts due to it, any rights referred to in paragraph (1) (b) above; provided that all such rights so acquired shall be disposed of at the earliest suitable opportunity;
- e) grant credit to any of its employees on the basis of the regulation approved by Administrative Council.

Article 72. Collection of statistical information

(1) The National Bank shall collect the primary statistical information that is required for the achievement of its objectives and carrying out of its tasks, from the competent authorities of the state, financial institutions and from other legal entities and individuals.

(2) The National Bank shall contribute to the harmonization of the rules and practices governing the collection, compilation and distribution of statistics within its fields of competence.

(3) Notwithstanding Article 5 (1) (2) of the Law on Commercial Secrets, the National Bank shall define by regulation the types of primary statistical information so required and the form in which such information is to be provided, the persons that are to provide such information to the National Bank, and the confidentiality regime that shall apply to statistical information provided to the National Bank.

(4) In fulfilling its responsibilities under Article 8 (1), the National Bank may publish information and data that it collects, in whole or in part, in aggregate form.

(5) Provisions of this article shall also refer to the working out and publishing of state balance of payments.

Article 74. Standards of good administration

(1) The National Bank shall use the powers given it under this Law equitably and uniformly and in accordance with sound administrative practices. The Bank shall not use its powers to serve an objective for which the powers was not given.

(2) The decisions of the National Bank taken pursuant to this Law shall be impartial and shall be motivated only by objective and rational considerations they shall be executed with fairness and restraint.

Article 75. Sanctions

The National Bank, in case of exposure of violation of Law or of its normative acts, shall take the following measures:

- a) shall make a written notice;
- b) shall conclude an arrangement with the institution violating the legislation, providing for measures on elimination of violations;
- c) shall incontestably impose and charge penalties three times the amount of the received income or caused prejudice, but it should be not lower than the amount of the average monthly salary multiplied by the number of the days when the violation continued, plus the cost of expenses incurred by the National Bank in the process of examination of the violations, relevant for the benefit of third person;
- d) shall temporarily suspend the activity, partially or totally;
- e) shall withdraw the license.

Article 76. Dispute Settlement

The disputes arising between the National Bank and other subjects are examined by a competent court.

CHAPTER XI FINAL AND TRANSITORY PROVISIONS

Article 76/1

(1) The Government and the National Bank shall, on an annual basis and for the relevant budgetary year, agree upon the balance of the State debt previously contracted from the National Bank.

(2) In derogation of provisions of Article 41 of this Law, the Council of Administration shall approve the re-conclusion of loans in Moldovan Lei previously extended to the Republic and the approval of re-issuance of state securities issued in result of conversion of previously contracted loans.

(3) Re-concluded loans shall be warranted with negotiable debt securities that bear interest at market related rates that have maturities corresponding to the maturities of loans that they certificate and that are issued and delivered by the Republic to the National Bank. For each re-concluded loan and for each trance of re-issued state securities, there must be an agreement concluded between the Government in the name of the Ministry of Finance and the National Bank. The agreement shall specify the principal amount of the re-concluded loan, its maturity, interest and other charges.

Article 77

(1) The hereby law shall enter into force from the date of publication.

(2) As on the date of coming into force of the hereby law the following are abrogated:

- The law No 599-XII dated June 11, 1991 on State National Bank of Moldova (the National Bank of Moldova);
- Parliament decree No 600-XII dated June 11, 1991 on the implementation of the Republic of Moldova Law on the State National Bank of Moldova;
- Parliament decree No 667-XII dated July 24, 1991 on approval of the Statute of the National Bank of Moldova;
- Law No 884-XII dated January 23, 1992 on the introduction of a modification in the Law on the State National Bank of Moldova;
- Parliament Decree No 976-XII dated March 19, 1992, on the assignment of Mr. Leonid Talmaci in the position of the Governor of the State National Bank of Moldova;

- Article 4 (1) from the Parliament decree No 1201-XII dated November 19, 1992 on the solution of the socio-economic problems exposed in the Prime-minister's report;

- Law No 1202-XII dated November 19, 1992 on modification of the Law on the State National Bank of Moldova (the National Bank of Moldova);

- Law No 1234-XII from December 18, 1992 for the modification and completion of the Law on the State National Bank of Moldova;

- Parliament decree No 1235-XII dated December 15, 1992, on modification of the Article 19 from the State National Bank of Moldova Statute;

- Law No 125-XIII dated May 27, 1994 for the modification and completion of the Law on the State National Bank of Moldova (the National Bank of Moldova);

- Parliament decree No 125a-XIII dated May 27, 1994 on implementation of the Law for the modification and completion of the Law on the State National Bank of Moldova (the National Bank of Moldova);

- Parliament decree No 128a-XIII dated May 27, 1994 for the modification of the paragraph 5 from the Parliament decree on implementation of the Law on the State National Bank of Moldova;

- Parliament decree No 281-XIII dated November 11, 1994 on modification and completion of the State National Bank of Moldova Statute (the National Bank of Moldova).

(3) It is suggested to the President of the Republic of Moldova to abrogate the Decree dated June 4, 1991 on the National Bank of Moldova.

[Para 4 Art. 77 abrogated following law. 378 XIV dated 30.04.99]

[The Article 77 Para (4) is declared non-constitutional following the Decision of the Constitutional Court no. 9 dated 18.02.99]

Chairman of the Parliament

Petru LUCINSCHI

Chisinau, July 21, 1995

No 548-XIII

Note:

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