



THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE



Summary of the
2024 ACTIVITY REPORT

Bucharest
2025

The report has been submitted to
the President of the Chamber of Deputies and
the President of the Senate
to be discussed in the Parliament session,
according to art. 60 of the Romanian Constitution

Brief presentation of the activity of the People's Advocate institution in 2024

The activity of the People's Advocate institution in 2024 was extremely varied. Although it is an Ombudsman-type institution, that is, a mediator, with the role of defending the rights of individuals in relation to local and central public administration, in reality, the People's Advocate institution has, compared to other similar institutions in the world, much more powers, perhaps even the most. And that is precisely why it is good to clarify what our powers are, but also the limits of the powers we have, trying once again to clarify to the public that we do not have the right to intervene in many of the situations in which we are asked to do so, starting from the pretentious name of People's Advocate, a name that is misleading and creates false expectations.

Therefore, our main activity consists of receiving and resolving complaints submitted by any individual, regardless of their citizenship, who considers that their rights have been violated by the central and local public administration. In 2024, over 12,000 complaints were received. To resolve the complaints, we have at our disposal several procedures, typical of a mediator, exchanges of letters with the respective authorities, telephone discussions, investigations to clarify certain aspects and the issuance of Recommendations. We do not have the possibility to decide ourselves in place of the respective administrative authority nor to sanction anyone, not even when the authorities ignore our requests and simply do not respond to us (unlike other similar institutions in the world that have the right to sanction the institutions that don't cooperate, e.g. the case of the Spanish Ombudsman, Defensor del Pueblo, from where we borrowed the name). However, it is fair to recognize that in the vast majority of cases, the relationship with public administration, especially local administration, is good and very good, and the intervention and presence of our institution helps many in the public administration understand how to proceed so that the rights of individuals are respected.

At the same time, we can proceed ex officio, both on individual cases or cases that target a category of people or systemic issues. Last year, there were over 3,600 such ex officio proceedings at the level of the entire institution, that is, at the headquarters and the 15 territorial offices. In order to proceed ex officio, it is necessary to find out about a certain situation, which most often happens following a report in the central or local press, less often from social networks and very rarely following reports from a non-governmental organization. As for the method of resolving these ex officio cases, it is the same as in the case of complaints. We specify once again that we are not allowed to substitute ourselves for other authorities that are obliged by law to investigate and possibly sanction. Our institution only has the possibility to verify whether those authorities have acted according to their competences and it has often happened that they have fulfilled their duties only following notifications from the People's Advocate. But we do not decide and we do not sanction.

At the same time, the Ombudsperson has the right to refer a matter to the Constitutional Court when she/he considers that a law or a Government Ordinance infringes constitutional provisions in whole or in part. The referral may concern laws that have already entered into force (exception of unconstitutionality), or laws before promulgation (objection of unconstitutionality). In the case of Government ordinances, whether Emergency Ordinances or issued on the basis of an enabling law, this distinction no longer exists, the ordinances entering into force on the date of publication in the Official Gazette. We emphasize that we have the right and not the obligation to refer a matter to the Constitutional Court. We receive

approximately 1,200-1,300 complaints annually requesting us to address the Constitutional Court on various legal texts, very often without arguments, or against judgments of the courts, which is categorically impossible and some of those who address us launch all kinds of accusations, as harsh as they are unfounded. Unfortunately, there are also politicians and journalists or analysts who accuse us of political partisanship, although it is obvious that any decision we make, whether or not to refer the matter to the Constitutional Court, will displease some and satisfy others, and interpreting such a decision in a political key is actually a form of undermining the independence and authority of the institution. The decision to refer a matter to the Constitutional Court or not is not an arbitrary measure of the Ombudsperson, but is the result of a thorough analysis of the respective normative act, by reference to the constitutional norms and the jurisprudence of both the Constitutional Court and the European Court of Human Rights and the European Court of Justice.

Some of the people who request our referral to the Court sue us, asking the courts to oblige us to follow up on their complaints as they wish, or even file criminal complaints against us. Obviously, the courts have consistently rejected such actions and complaints because there is no obligation for the Ombudsperson to do anything in particular, but only the right, the possibility of referral following a serious and objective analysis. The Constitutional Court has also ruled in this regard in numerous decisions. In addition, it has emphasized that no one can compel the Ombudsperson to act in one way or another or in a specific manner. In 2024, two objections and four exceptions of unconstitutionality were formulated.

We insist on the fact that the possibility of referring a case to the Constitutional Court refers exclusively to the unconstitutionality of certain laws or ordinances and cannot have as its object generic dissatisfaction regarding the political and economic situation in the country. We have no competences in electoral matters, nor in matters of the Parliament, the President or the Government. And neither in matters of justice. The name of the People's Advocate can mislead even people of good faith who seem to have difficulty understanding that there is a legal framework that we are obliged to respect.

Also, our institution has the right to refer appeals in the interest of the law to the High Court of Cassation and Justice, a competence that is not found in the mandate of any other Ombudsman-type institution, but which we have achieved precisely in order to defend certain rights of individuals, last year formulating two such appeals in the interest of the law, both admitted by the High Court of Cassation and Justice.

Starting in 2023, we initiated a program of actions in administrative courts, *strategic litigation*, that is, those cases that, even if they concern individual persons, are of public interest and have an impact on certain categories of people, most often belonging to vulnerable groups.

During 2024, a number of 17 administrative litigation actions were filed in courts across the country. It must be said that we cannot initiate such actions *ex officio*, there must always be a complainant whose rights are affected and who must continue the action we are taking before the court. It is worth emphasizing that we have been fully or partially successful in all these cases, and the consequences have even led to legislative changes.

It should also be mentioned the over 10,000 hearings granted in 2024, both at the headquarters and in all counties of the country through our territorial offices.

Reducing the activity of the People's Advocate institution to the notification or non-notification of the Constitutional Court is not only a big mistake, but it is unfair in relation to the thousands of cases (in fact, we are talking about tens and tens of thousands of cases over time) resolved in favor of the complainants, the ordinary people of this country whose rights were respected following the intervention of the People's Advocate, i.e. the fulfillment of the purpose for which the institution was created by the Constitution of Romania. We offer you below just a few examples of cases from our activity, with the mention that the Report itself is limited to briefly highlighting the most important aspects of the work carried out in 2024, the entire activity of the institution being much more laborious.

The main conclusion we drew from the complaints received in 2024 concerns dissatisfaction with the standard of living, working conditions, education, health, recognition of property rights, respect for pension rights or other social insurance. At the same time, we also note from some complainants an attitude of non-recognition of the authorities and of the decisions taken by them, generated, most likely, firstly, by the lack of trust in state services and its officials, and secondly, by the lack of transparency or poor communication on the part of state authorities, who have not found the best way to transmit to citizens not only information of public interest but also information with direct consequences on their rights and freedoms.

The People's Advocate institution has not been spared criticism or accusations of biased attitude, although, objectively looking at the institution's activity, in addition to the multiple competences and the results obtained (both in individual and systemic cases), difficulties are also noticeable that lead to delays or even non-resolution of the analyzed cases.

What we want to emphasize once again, for citizens, who are the main beneficiaries of our services, is the fact that the People's Advocate institution, in its capacity as mediator, can only act through the legal instruments recognized by its law on organization and operation, has no decision-making power, of a binding or sanctioning nature, and does not substitute itself for other authorities, which are obliged to fulfill their own legal powers.

In order to form an overall opinion on the institution's activity, we will present several situations analyzed, worked on and resolved at the institution level in various fields, which are not specific only to individual cases, but may be of a general nature. We emphasize that these cases and many other aspects are presented in more detail in this report.

1. Off-label prescribed medicines, outside of therapeutic indications, cannot be received by patients in a compensated regime, the only way to obtain access to the necessary treatment in a compensated regime being by court decision. The checks carried out show that reimbursement for usage outside the indications in the package leaflet, based only on the doctor's recommendation, is almost impossible in the absence of legislation that clearly regulates the prescription and reimbursement of medicines outside the indications in the package leaflet (off-label). In this regard, a recommendation was issued, which theoretically was adopted by the Ministry of Health, in the sense that we were informed that work is being done to create the legal framework in order to regulate the conditions for prescribing, financing and reimbursement of off-label medicines in Romania. In reality, however, we still do not have such a normative act, despite the multiple steps taken by our institution. For this reason, the file thus opened is still under work, with the People's Advocate following up with the Ministry of Health to request information about the proposals for organizing the legal framework, namely what is the concrete procedure for prescribing, financing and reimbursement in the case of off-label drugs in Romania.

2. Lack of legal and procedural framework aimed at notifying relatives of victims of serious road accidents, resulting in deaths or serious injuries.

During the period 2022-2024, the People's Advocate reported that there was no regulation that sets out and defines the steps a police officer follows when he or she is required to notify a family of the death or serious bodily injury of a person, therefore, police officers do not have this duty, and in cases where they do, they notify the family for humanitarian, moral reasons or out of "habit". Initially, we were informed that professional training of police officers will be carried out on how to notify these categories of people, also taking into account the psychological impact that such events generate. However, more than two years have passed since that date (August 2022) without this professional training taking place, so the People's Advocate requested, through a recommendation, the Ministry of Internal Affairs to take the necessary legal measures to expedite the adoption of the procedure for notifying family members and legal representatives of victims, as well as legal entities that ensure protection or protect various individuals who are victims of road crimes/accidents.

3. The refusal of some parents to send their children at school because of a bully student.

Following the intervention of the People's Advocate and the involvement of several authorities in resolving this situation, the situation was de-escalated and the children were able to return to classes.

Mainly, the following were carried out: the development of a Support Measures Plan for the school's students, with the respective student also being included in an individual counseling program; prevention activities targeting school violence by the School Safety Office within the County Police Inspectorate and by the school counselor at the level of the respective class; the school's violence committee analyzed the incident, proposing support measures at the class level, counseling for the students involved (aggressor, victim), but also measures to be taken by the classroom teachers to de-escalate the climate; specific assessments, with the student's legal representatives receiving recommendations for drafting the necessary documents for the complex assessment and for ensuring increased attention to his supervision to prevent situations of violence, but also for his inclusion in specific programs; collaboration was carried out with both the family and the school to find appropriate ways to avoid, overcome and resolve the child's conflict situation in his relationships with other classmates at school; informing and counseling the parents on parental duties to ensure optimal conditions for their son's growth and development, the need to collaborate with specialists, and presenting them with a plan of recommendations regarding the child's complex and educational assessment; permanent contact was maintained with the child's family, supporting the parents in the steps they had to take; discussions were held with the principal and the teacher, addressing issues related to managing crisis situations and finding appropriate solutions to resolve and overcome conflicts at the class level; at the school level, a program of activities was established with children and teachers aimed at informing and preventing violence. Following these steps, as well as benefiting from the services of a support teacher, the child's behavioral situation improved, with no more physical aggression reported.

4. Lack of support for disadvantaged preschoolers and students who benefit from educational support based on electronic social vouchers granted from non-reimbursable external funds and taking measures in the field of education.

A complainant, mother of two students from a secondary school, expressed her dissatisfaction with the fact that, although she submitted to the school, within the legally prescribed deadline, a request that her two children be issued with electronic social vouchers,

she found that they did not receive them, although such social vouchers were distributed to other beneficiaries from the same educational unit.

Given that, from the analyzed situation, the People's Advocate noted that the two children meet the eligibility conditions provided for by the legislation in force, we took steps to clarify the case. Following the action of our institution, the two students were registered in the S.I.I.R. platform, as eligible beneficiaries of social vouchers on electronic support for educational support. The distribution of the vouchers was confirmed by the declaration given by the mother of the two students at the time of submission of the two cards.

5. Favorable resolution in a case of disappearance of a minor

Following the reporting in the local press of a case of disappearance of a minor and the steps taken, it emerged that prior to her voluntary departure from home, the minor referred to in the press was in the care of her grandmother, without the delegation of parental authority, her mother having been working abroad for approximately 9 years. She did not contribute financially to the child's upbringing and education and never returned to the country during this period. The risk identification sheet was completed by the social assistance department of the town hall only on the date of the minor's disappearance, although the situation had been known prior to this date. Based on the results of the assessment of the minor's situation, since no relatives/resource persons were identified at the local community level who could take on the responsibilities for her upbringing, education and careful supervision, a special protection measure was established for the minor in question. During the special protection measure, the minor registered a favorable evolution both in the family of the professional maternal assistant and in the school environment. At the same time, she was included in a personalized counseling program. The mayor of the locality adopted the recommendation issued by the People's Advocate, in the sense that following the nominal lists received from the educational unit within the commune, other children with a single parent or with both parents working abroad were identified, and following home visits, relatives were designated to take care of the maintenance and supervision of the children during the parents' absence and risk identification sheets were completed. As a result, currently, the identified cases are monitored and benefit from primary services (counseling, information, guidance), as well as social benefits.

6. Verification of compliance with the right to education of minors under house arrest, including in relation to insufficient legal regulation (invoked by the authorities).

At the time of initiating the proceedings, the People's Advocate considered that the legal provision applicable in such cases lacks predictability, does not expressly, clearly and precisely provide for the method of schooling of minors under house arrest, the procedure and the manner in which students can benefit from access to education in a hybrid/online system, and imposes an excessive burden on the student or legal representative who should address a court of law (without specifying which court specifically issues such a decision). The People's Advocate institution began extensive correspondence with state institutions and requested information, including from some educational units - where there were minors under house arrest, who were approved to attend school courses, in an online system - in order to verify the respect of the right to education of these students, as well as the manner in which this measure was ordered.

As a result of the information received and the findings, the People's Advocate issued a recommendation to the Minister of Education, who informed us, mainly, that, in the methodology regarding the conduct of online or hybrid activities in educational institutions, the manner of conducting online and hybrid teaching activities is regulated. Regarding the concrete manner of collaboration of the Ministry of Education with the Ministry of Justice,

respectively with the National Administration of Penitentiaries, we were informed that two collaboration protocols were concluded at the end of 2022, valid for a period of five years.

7. The refusal of some local municipalities to hire a personal assistant for people with severe disabilities with need of a personal assistant, to issue a holiday card/ticket, respectively to pay the amounts related to vacation leave.

Although there are cases, as can be seen from the content of the report, in which some municipalities responded to the requests of the People's Advocate and approved the employment of the complainants as personal assistants, concluding individual employment contracts or paying salary rights in this regard, in practice there are also situations where the authority refuses to proceed legally, citing various reasons, including the lack of financial resources.

Following such a case, the People's Advocate issued a recommendation to the mayor complained of, urging him to take the necessary steps to hire the complainant as a personal assistant to the child classified as severely disabled with need of a personal assistant and to include in the local budget the necessary amounts from which the salary and transportation of the personal assistants are supported, according to the law. The recommendation was not adopted, the local public administration authority maintaining its point of view regarding the refusal to hire the legal representative of the minor as a personal assistant, but continuing the payment of the monthly allowance, the latter being considered an efficient way of resolving the problem. However, the town hall in question stated that it would analyze the problem in question and order legal measures, taking into account both the recommendation and the budgetary availability in this regard. Given that the complainant's situation was not resolved favorably, the People's Advocate filed an administrative litigation action in the case.

In another case, in which the complainant returned to our institution, two years after her legally due rights were recognized also with the help of the People's Advocate, she informed us that although she had addressed the town hall in order to grant her the rights provided by law, each time the representatives of the administrative-territorial unit invoked problems related to the local budget as well as the lack of funds.

Following the steps taken by our institution, the complainant was directed to go to the administrative-territorial unit's headquarters to complete her application for vacation leave and request vacation vouchers for the year 2023. Subsequently, she was given a salary, food allowance and a work schedule that would not exceed an average of 8 hours per day and 40 hours per week. At the same time, steps were taken to issue the vacation card/voucher, which was purchased and handed over, and she will benefit from compensation for vacation leave for the year 2023. The complainant informed us that the situation reported had been remedied, while also thanking the institution.

8. Recommendation adopted by the Ministry of Labor and Social Solidarity regarding the resolution of requests for child-raising allowance, cases in which both national and international legislation provisions are applicable.

A woman sent us a complaint informing us of the situation she was facing as a mother whose application for parental leave and allowance was rejected by the County Agency for Payments and Social Inspection, although the person in question had submitted documents showing that she had worked in Romania and Austria, earning income from wages, for a period of more than 12 months prior to the date of the child's birth. Our institution considered that the complainant was disadvantaged after exercising her freedom of movement by going to work in Austria, because upon her return to Romania she no longer had a job, therefore she found herself in a situation where she was not entitled to parental leave and allowance, which is likely to constitute a restriction on the free movement of workers.

As a result of the identified problems, the People's Advocate issued a recommendation requesting the Ministry of Labor and Social Solidarity to re-examine the complainant's application, and submit the application for granting leave and child-raising allowance to the competent Member State, Austria. The Ministry of Labor informed us that the County Agency for Payments and Social Inspection had fulfilled the Recommendation of the People's Advocate, and subsequently, through the EESSI-JINA platform, form H065 was transmitted regarding the transfer of the complainant's application/file.

9. Proposal for legislative amendment, in order to establish a single electronic registry at national level, in which all involuntary admissions would be recorded.

During a visit to a psychiatric hospital, its representatives informed the NPM team (National Preventive Mechanism within the People's Advocate institution) of the case of an involuntary hospitalized patient who had disappeared from the hospital and had not been found by the police. In order to resolve his legal situation, the court was notified, which upheld the measure of involuntary hospitalization, considering that the hospital had the necessary methods to return the patient to the unit. Consequently, he was listed in their records as an involuntary hospitalized patient (the records stated "runaway patient"). During all this time, as they later learned, the patient (drug user) was hospitalized in a psychiatric hospital. At their request, the patient returned to the hospital, in order to end the involuntary hospitalization.

In order to avoid such situations (double hospitalization), it is necessary to establish a single electronic registry at national level, in which all involuntary hospitalizations would be recorded, to which only the courts notified in the case of involuntary hospitalization procedures would have access (to respect the patient's right to privacy).

10. Proposal to amend the legislation on health services, regarding medico-social cases. This is the situation of people with disabilities with serious mental illnesses, in residential services or in the community with repeated admissions to acute psychiatric wards, in order to provide medical services for an indefinite period in specialized chronic psychiatric wards and expand the existing wards for permanent patients, given that these people, although they are social cases, are not subject to social services, and they are in need of medical treatment and permanent supervision by specialized medical personnel.

11. Admission by the Constitutional Court, in 2024, of an exception and an objection of unconstitutionality.

The first notification admitted referred to a legislative amendment made regarding expropriation for public utility reasons, necessary to achieve objectives of national, county and local interest. The Constitutional Court admitted the exception of unconstitutionality, holding in essence that the criticized legal provisions constitute a violation of the constitutional provisions relating to the principle of legal certainty and the right to private property, as they are equivalent to a *sui generis* expropriation - decision in the drafting phase.

A second notification admitted referred to the phrase "*general assembly*" and other provisions of *the Youth Law*. The Constitutional Court admitted the objection of unconstitutionality formulated by the People's Advocate, holding mainly that the regulation of a normative act, such as the Youth Law, must provide a clear normative framework through which young people can concretely and effectively enjoy their rights. To this end, the law must clearly and predictably establish the reasons for which the current youth sports facilities will be dismantled or their destination partially modified and provide the same guarantees or additional guarantees for the fulfillment of the correlative obligation of the state in relation to the constitutional law.

12. Admission by the High Court of Cassation and Justice of two appeals in the interest of the law promoted by the People's Advocate.

A first approach referred to the method of calculating the notice period in labor law. The High Court of Cassation and Justice admitted the appeal in the interest of the law and decided in principle that *the notice period begins to run on the day following the communication of the notice notification and is completed on the last day of the term.*

The second approach referred to the method of establishing the percentage of 30% of the amount as a contravention fine. The High Court of Cassation and Justice admitted the appeal in the interest of the law and decided in essence that *the percentage of the amount collected as a contravention fine represents a budgetary claim that is enforced through tax executors.*

13. Amendment of the Local Council Decision on access to social housing. Although the law clearly provides the criteria for granting social housing, a local council added to the law, establishing an additional criterion, namely not owning or using a car or a motorcycle newer than 10 years old. Following the steps taken in this case by the People's Advocate institution, were exempted from the condition of not owning a car/motorcycle less than 10 years old those adapted for people with disabilities or intended for their transportation.

14. Administrative litigation action regarding the annulment of the provisions of the Regulation on the procedure for certifying individuals for the purpose of acquiring the status of condominium administrator and the obligation of the mayor of the municipality to issue a condominium administrator certificate. The action was admitted on the merits of the case, the court finding the illegality of the contested provisions, and ordering in this regard the partial annulment of the aforementioned administrative acts issued by the local authority, with reference to the added condition, namely, that the applicant's domicile be within the city. The mayor of the city was obliged to issue the condominium administrator certificate to the complainant.

15. In terms of analyzing normative acts, the People's Advocate expressed its opinion on a draft emergency ordinance regarding the installation of audio-video surveillance systems in order to ensure the security and protection of persons, property and valuables, as well as to prevent acts of physical and/or psychological violence that may occur in school premises.

In particular, it showed that the legal rules governing the processing of personal data in the case of children/young people must respect the principle of data minimization; must take into account the fact that the mere recording of data relating to private life constitutes an interference within the meaning of Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights; the disclosure of information regarding the identity of children/young people (even accidental) endangers their dignity and well-being in an extremely serious manner given their high vulnerability; the state has a positive obligation to take into account the specific vulnerability of children and young people and to establish the necessary, reasonable and effective measures for the protection and respect of their fundamental rights and freedoms.

Following the arguments presented in our point of view and after participating in the debate organized by the Ministry of Education, some of the criticized provisions were amended or eliminated, in the sense that it was regulated that the consent of a simple majority of the parents (or legal representatives of minor students) and of adult students and employees of the educational unit is required, respectively, the spaces where audio-video surveillance systems can be installed and the exemptions to this surveillance were specified.

The cases presented above constitute a small part of the institution's activity, the content of the report itself, being only a brief presentation of the work within the institution. We have highlight, in addition to the resolved cases, issues that have been and remain in the attention of the People's Advocate, such as: bullying cases; the situations and living conditions of vulnerable persons; lack of staff in institutions that care for vulnerable persons and in

prisons; payment of pension rights and other social insurance of those who work or have worked abroad, etc.

In conclusion, the information presented shows that the activity carried out within the institution is extremely varied, given the general mandate of the People's Advocate and is carried out only in support of citizens, so that any discussion/alignment/identification of the institution towards or with the political class is likely to hinder the mission of the People's Advocate and, consequently, to disadvantage the citizens who need the support of our institution.

The entire Activity Report for 2024 can be found on the institution's website, <https://avp.ro/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/RAPORT-2024.pdf>, where numerous summaries of resolved cases can also be found.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE INSTITUTION

Department for human rights, equal opportunities between men and women, religious cults and national minorities

Department for rights of family, youth, pensioners, people with disabilities

Department for defense, protection, and promotion of children's rights

Department for army, judiciary, police, penitentiaries

Department for property, labor, social protection, taxes, and duties

Department for the prevention of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in places of detention (National Preventive Mechanism): Bucharest Zonal Center, Alba Zonal Center, Bacău Zonal Center, Craiova Zonal Center

Territorial offices:
Alba-Iulia, Bacău, Braşov, Cluj-Napoca, Constanţa, Craiova, Galaţi, Iaşi, Oradea, Piteşti, Ploieşti, Slobozia, Suceava, Târgu-Mureş, Timişoara

Finance, Payroll and Human Resources Office,
Administrative Office

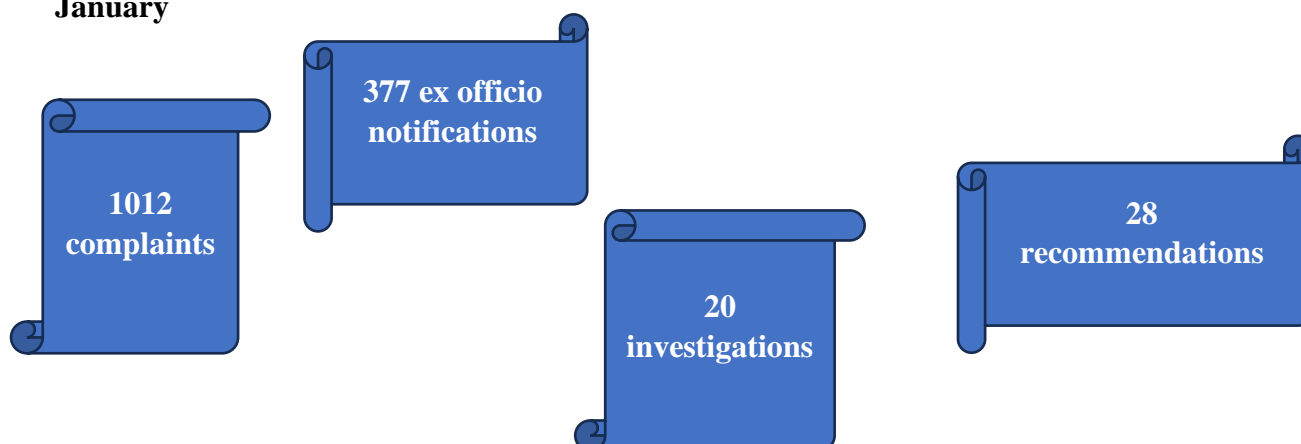
Internal Public Audit

Constitutional Litigation, Appeal in the Interest of the Law, Administrative and Legal Litigation, Legal Affairs, External Relations, and Communication Service:

- the Constitutional Litigation and Appeal in the Interest of the Law Office;
- the Administrative and Legal Litigation Office;
- the Legal Affairs, External Relations, and Communication Office.

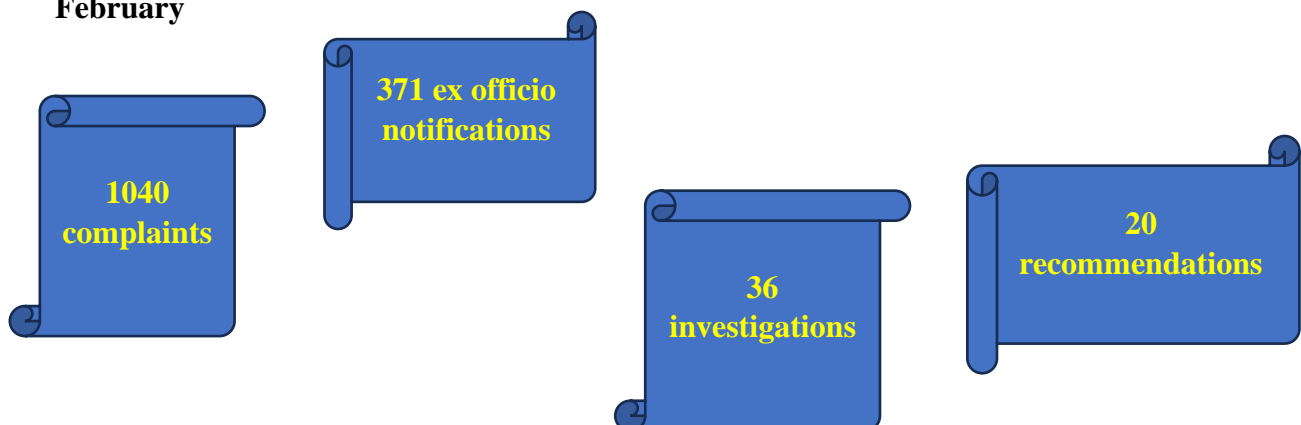
The year 2024, in a nutshell

January



The launch of *the Special Report on monitoring the implementation of ECHR decisions in the case of involuntary admissions to psychiatric hospitals*, submitted to the Prime Minister, the Presidents of the two chambers of Parliament, the Minister of Health, the Minister of Internal Affairs, the Minister of Justice, the President of the Health and Family Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, the President of the Health Committee of the Senate

February



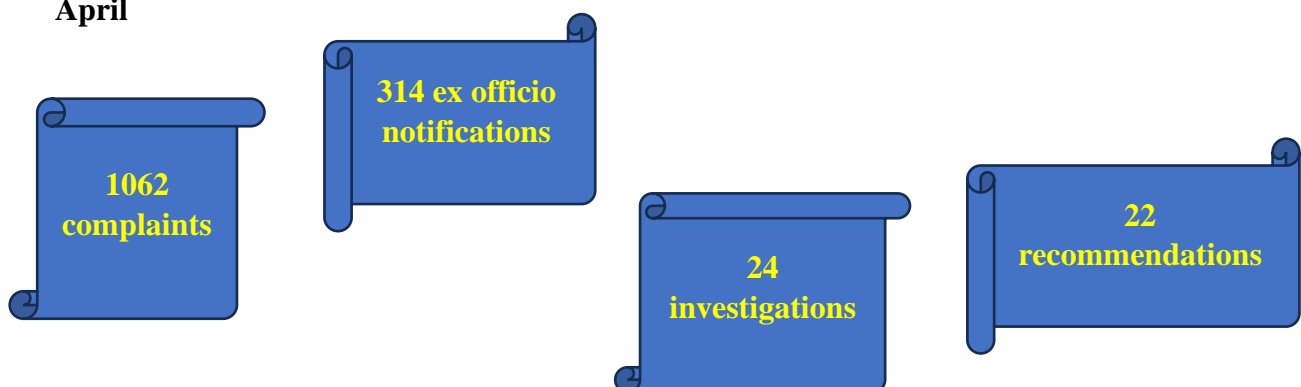
Appeal in the interest of the law regarding the non-uniform interpretation and application of the provisions of art. 75 paragraph (1) and art. 278 paragraph (1) of the Labor Code, in relation to the provisions of art. 2553 paragraph (1) of the Civil Code and of art. 181 paragraph (1) point 2 and paragraph (2) of the Code of Civil Procedure, having as object the method of calculating the notice period, respectively whether or not it includes the day on which the notification regarding the termination of the individual employment contract was communicated, respectively the day on which the term expired.

March



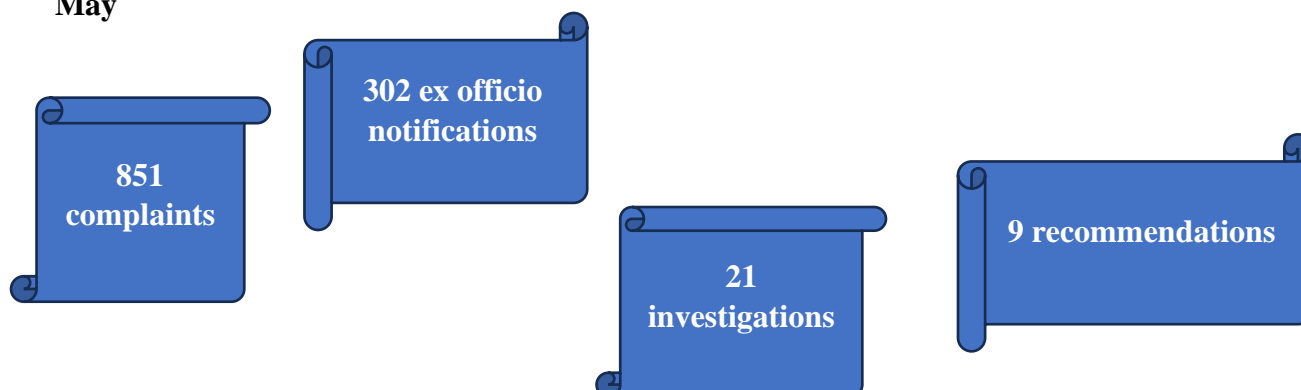
Launch of *the Special Report on the difficulties faced by people with disabilities, namely patients whose social situation determines the extension of hospitalization*, submitted to the Prime Minister, the presidents of the two chambers of Parliament, the Minister of Health, the Minister of Labor and Social Solidarity and the President of the National Authority for the Protection of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

April



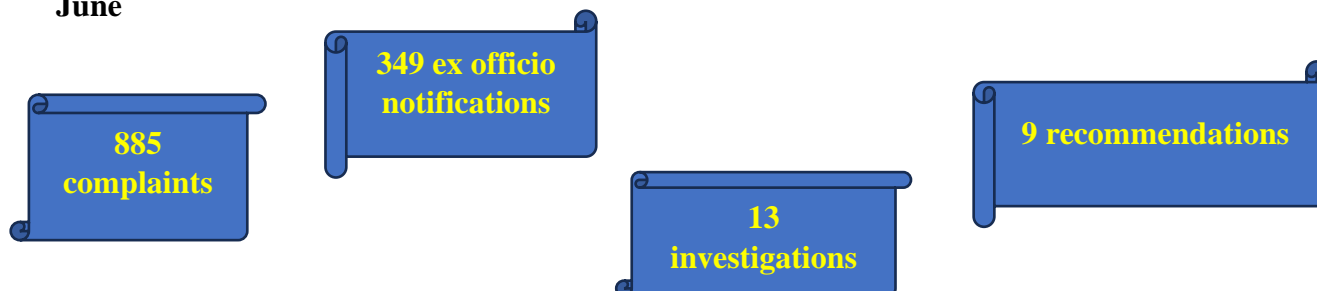
Administrative litigation action, at the Buzău Court - Second Civil Section, for administrative and fiscal litigation, for annulling a provision of the mayor of Costești commune, Buzău county and obliging the Administrative Territorial unit of Costești commune to pay the personal assistant allowance to a complainant with a certificate of seriously disabled person with the need of personal assistant.

May



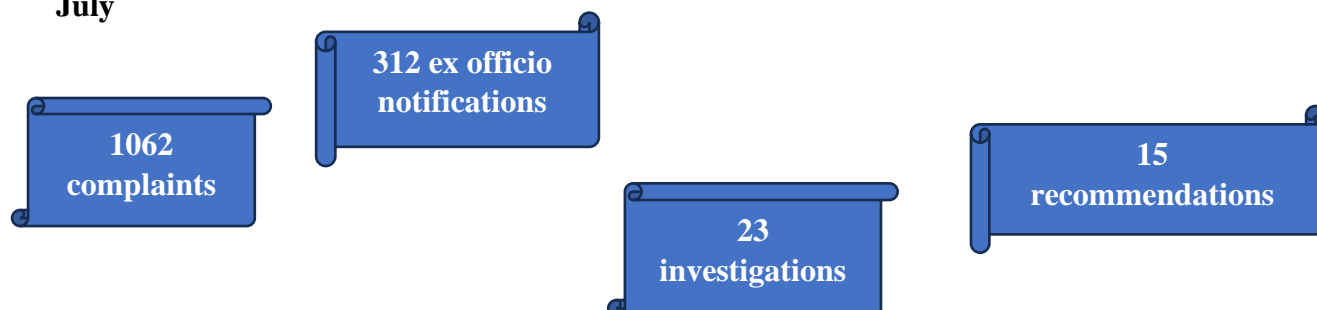
Joint visit for monitoring the observance of the rights and freedoms of both national minorities (communities), namely the Romanian minority in Ukraine and the Ukrainian minority in Romania; the monitoring visit took place at the initiative of Dr. Dmytro Lubinets, the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights (Ombudsman). The first visit took place in the city of Chernivtsi, on May 28, 2024, where meetings were held with members of the Romanian community, and on May 29, 2024, the joint Romanian-Ukrainian delegation traveled to Sighetul Marmăției, where meetings were held with members of the Ukrainian community.

June



Completing a 6-year effort to improve legislation in the field of protection of persons and property in the event of interactions with bears which have become in recent years a real danger to the life and physical integrity of the people they come into contact with. Throughout the process, the institution campaigned for the protection of people and the development of a legislative framework that harmonizes this aspect with the regulations on protected species.

July



Administrative litigation action, at the Galați Court - Administrative and Fiscal Litigation Section, regarding the annulment of a decision of the Local Council of Tecuci city, Galați County, regarding the payment of sanitation fees charged for uninhabited buildings located in Tecuci city.

August



Appeal in the interest of the law on the interpretation and application of the provisions of art. 3 letter (c) of Government Ordinance no. 26/2011 on the establishment of the State Inspectorate for Road Transport Control (ISCTR), amended and supplemented, in order to establish whether the percentage of 30% of the amounts collected as contravention fines represents income to the ISCTR budget and can be executed through court bailiffs or it represents income to the general consolidated budget and is executed through tax bailiffs.

September



Administrative litigation action, at the Giurgiu Court, to oblige the Administrative Territorial Unit of Ghimpati commune, Giurgiu county, to hire a personal assistant for a child classified as severely disabled with need of personal assistant.

October



Administrative litigation action, at the Suceava Court - Litigation Section, for obliging the Administrative Territorial Unit of Dumbrăveni commune, Suceava county, to compensate in cash the due and unused vacation leave for the entire period worked by the employee until the termination of the individual employment contract (obligation due upon termination of the individual employment contract).

November



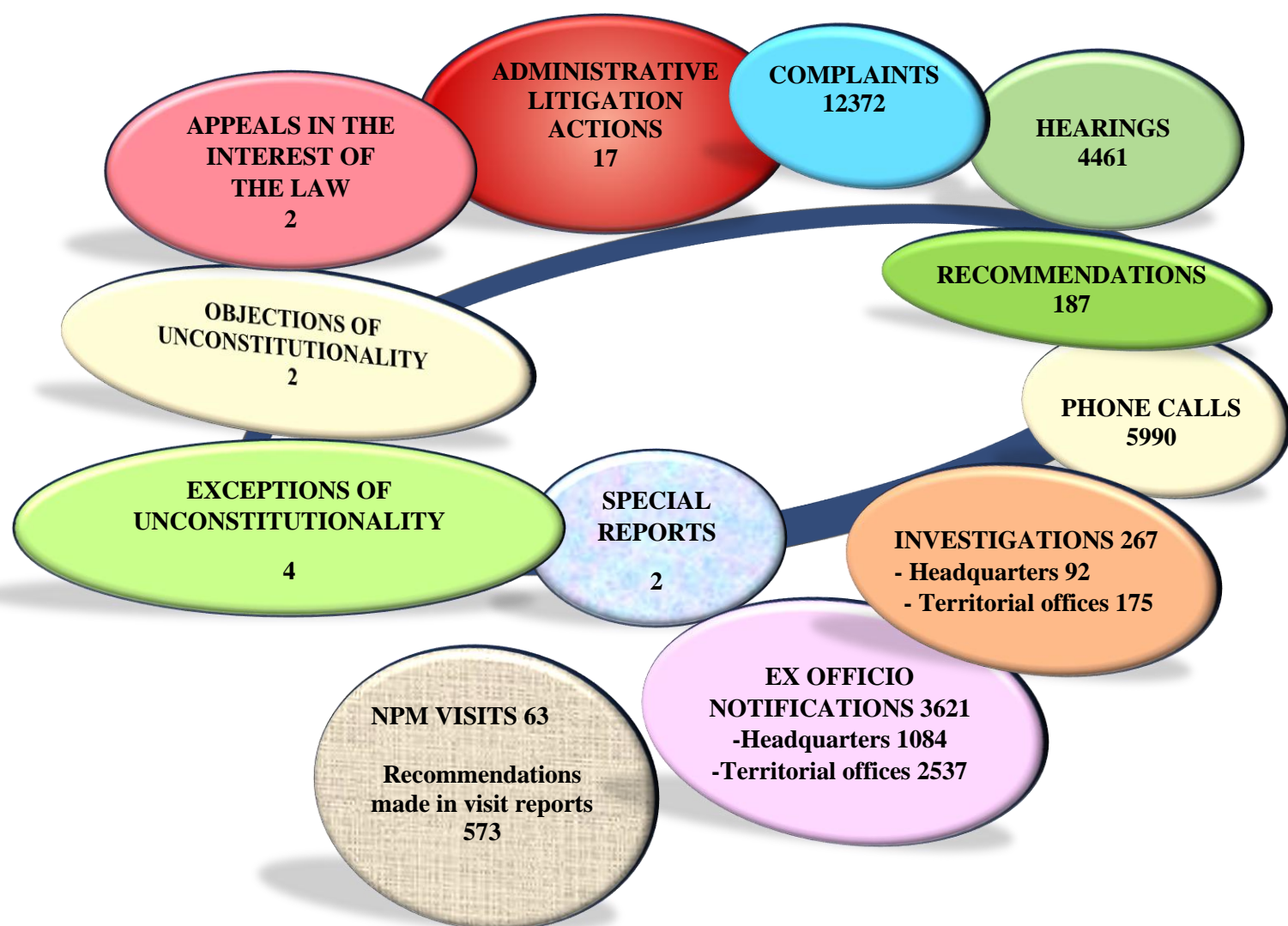
Objection of unconstitutionality on the Law supplementing Law No. 223/2015 on state military pensions (PL-x No. 540/2024).

December



The exception of unconstitutionality of the provisions of art. 3 paragraph (1) final sentence of Law no. 349/2002 on the prevention and combating of the effects of tobacco product consumption, with subsequent amendments and supplements.

OVERALL VOLUME OF ACTIVITY



COMPLAINTS REGISTERED IN RELATION TO VIOLATED RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

No.	Constitutional rights	No. of complaints
1.	Citizenship (art.5)	2
2.	Equality in rights (art. 16)	160
3.	Aliens and stateless persons (art. 18)	6
4.	Right to asylum, extradition, expulsion (art. 19)	3
5.	Free access to justice (art. 21)	1837
6.	The right to life and to physical and mental integrity (art. 22)	242
7.	Individual freedom (art. 23)	1
8.	Right to defense (art. 24)	5
9.	The right to free movement (art. 25)	35
10.	The right to intimate, family and private life (art. 26)	442
11.	Secrecy of correspondence (art. 28)	3
12.	Freedom of conscience (art. 29)	3
13.	Freedom of expression (art. 30)	10
14.	The right to information (art. 31)	896
15.	The right to education (art. 32)	95
16.	The right to health protection (art. 34)	291
17.	The right to a healthy environment (art. 35)	123
18.	The right to vote (art. 36)	149
19.	The right to be elected (art. 37)	34
20.	The right to be elected to the European Parliament (art. 38)	11
21.	Freedom of assembly (art. 39)	1
22.	The right to association (art. 40)	8
23.	The right to work and social protection of work (art. 41)	514
24.	The right to strike (art. 43)	1
25.	The right to private property (art. 44)	1240
26.	Economic freedom (art. 45)	44
27.	The right to inheritance (art. 46)	20
28.	The right to a decent standard of living (art. 47)	1264
29.	Family and the right to marriage (art. 48)	8
30.	Protection of children and young people (art. 49)	657
31.	Protection of persons with disabilities (art. 50)	270
32.	The right to petition (art. 51)	1745
33.	The right of the person aggrieved by a public authority (art. 52)	744
34.	Restriction of the exercise of certain rights or freedoms (art. 53)	24
35.	Fair distribution of tax burdens (art. 56)	118
36.	The right to a fair trial (Article 6 of the ECHR)	10
37.	Other rights	1356
GRAND TOTAL:		12372

To the total of **12372 complaints**, **53 requests** are added **formulated pursuant to Law No. 544/2001** on free access to information of public interest, with subsequent amendments and supplements.

