

**Monitoring report concerning the compliance with human rights:**

**Residential Care and Assistance Home for Dependent Persons  
"Casa Cora", Voluntari Locality, Ilfov County**

proiect derulat de:

1. Representatives of the Centre for Legal Resources (CLR) organized in the period September - November 2022 several unannounced monitoring visits in three of the private (NGO and SRL) but also publicly funded residential social care homes for persons with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities in Ilfov County.
2. **The institutions that were monitored were: Care and Assistance Social Care Home for Adults with Disabilities "Sf. Gabriel cel Viteaz", 38 Ștefan cel Mare Street, Voluntari City, Ilfov County. The Villa, Care and Assistance Home for Adults with Disabilities "Armonia" located at the exit of Afumati Locality, Ilfov County, on 36A Bucharest-Urziceni Road and the Residential Care and Assistance Home for Dependent Persons "Casa Cora" is located in an adjacent area of Voluntari City, 5-7 Camil Petrescu Street, Ilfov County.**
3. **The visit to "Casa Cora" was made with difficulty** because, initially, the representative of House Grandma Anastasia`s S.R.L. refused access to the CLR monitors on the grounds that the administrator of the S.R.L. was not present and that the Directorate of Public Health, Ilfov did not allow visitors access to the social care home. The representatives of the CLR presented the legal documents, on the basis of which they have access to this type of institution. However, the representatives of the CLR did not have access to any documents, did not meet any social worker, psychologist or physician, and the coordinator of the social care home did not allow the residents to be interviewed. Therefore, despite the suspicions raised by members of the CLR team, the documentation could not be carried out according to CLR standards. The CLR reiterates the obligation of local and central public authorities to ensure that the right to life in the community and to protection from ill-treatment, inhuman and degrading treatment is guaranteed for every person with a disability, regardless of age, degree and type of disability and county of residence.
4. **The "Casa Cora" Social Care Home** is established by a private provider, "House Grandma's Anastasia SRL" and operates under a provisional operating license and an accreditation certificate issued between May and June 2022 by the Ministry of Labor and Social Solidarity<sup>1</sup>. In May 2022, the Ilfov Public Health Department<sup>2</sup> also issued a health permit for operation, but for the "old people's home", which is located at the same address as "Casa Cora".
5. **Accreditation of social service providers and licensing of social services**  
 The procedure for the accreditation of social service providers and licensing of social services is established by Law No 197/2012 on quality assurance in the field of social services, as well as the Implementing Rules of this law, adopted by the Government Decision No 118/2014. According to them, in order to be able to provide social services, a private entity must go through an **accreditation procedure**, which is completed by the issuance of the accreditation certificate.

According to Article 9, para. (2) of Law no. 197/2012, "the criteria used for the accreditation of providers mainly concern the following: a) identification data on the provider; b) information on knowledge in social services management; c) conditions provided for by Law No 292/2011, mandatory for the establishment, management, operation and financing of social services."

The assessment of the supplier consists of verifying the fulfilment of the criteria on the basis of supporting documents. If these criteria are found to be met, an accreditation certificate will be issued for an indefinite period. Accreditation of the provider is granted upon application and only if, at the time of application, the provider undertakes that, within a maximum of 3 years from the date

<sup>1</sup> Provisional operating license No 5506 of 08.07.2022 (signed by the Minister of Labour, Mr Marius Constantin Budai), Social Service Code 8790 CR-CD-I, and Accreditation Certificate AF Series No 008064 of May 17th, 2022

<sup>2</sup> Health authorisation to operate DSP Ilfov County on the basis of assessment report No 109/05.09.2022

of obtaining the accreditation certificate, it will have at least one licensed social service. The application for accreditation shall be submitted to the Registrar of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security and shall be dealt with accordingly.

**Licensing of social services** can only be done by an accredited provider and consists of assessing the requested social service on the basis of the minimum quality standards approved and developed under Law No 197/2012, referred to as minimum standards, and certifying compliance with them by means of an operating license.

According to Article 16 of the Methodological Norms for the implementation of Law no. 197/2012, the initial licensing of a social service is carried out in two stages, as follows:

- a) the verification by the accreditation department of the supporting documents and the self-assessment form completed in accordance with Art. 9 para. (5) of the Law, as well as the data and information in the application for accreditation of the social service, on the basis of which the provisional operating license, hereinafter referred to as provisional license or, where appropriate, the decision to reject its granting is issued;
- b) the verification on the spot by social inspectors of compliance with the minimum standards on the basis of which the operating license is issued or, where appropriate, the decision to refuse to grant it. The social inspectors shall verify that the legal conditions of operation are met and that the data presented in the supporting documents and in the self-assessment form are consistent with the reality on the ground.

As such, the provisional license shall be issued following a procedure carried out exclusively in writing, **without any on-the-spot verification**, and the provisional license may be issued with a validity of up to 1 year (according to Art. 11, para. (6) of Law no. 197/2012).

According to Art. 23 et seq. of the Methodological Norms for the implementation of Law no. 197/2012, the second stage of the licensing procedure shall be started within a maximum of 7 days from the date of issuance of the provisional license. The accreditation department of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security sends by e-mail to the territorial agency in whose administrative-territorial district the social service is based or operates a copy of the provisional license and the self-assessment form of the social service in question. Within a maximum of 30 days of receiving the documents, the territorial agency plans to carry out an on-site assessment to be carried out at the premises of the social service by a team of 2 social inspectors, without giving prior notice to the social service provider of the date of the visit.

The field assessment is completed with an assessment report, which will be submitted with the social service licensing application.

It is worrying how, for the period of 1 year, while the social care home is operating under the provisional license nobody actually checks the living conditions of the people in the care home.

In the Bucharest - Ilfov region<sup>3</sup> there are 402 social service providers operating under an accreditation. Out of these, 144 are SRL economic operators and only 23 are public social service operators (operating within the DGASPC/DAS).

In view of the above information, it is worrying that there are very few public entities, i.e. that the State is not involved in setting up social services with a housing component for persons with intellectual and/or psychosocial disabilities and/or the elderly, or for persons coming from psychiatric hospitals who have nowhere to live.

In this context, pursuant to the provisions of Law 197/2012 and the Methodological Rules of February 19<sup>th</sup>, 2014 on the application of the provisions of Law 197/2012 on quality assurance in

<sup>3</sup> [https://www.mmuncii.ro/j33/images/Documente/Familie/11012023\\_Furnizori\\_acreditati.pdf](https://www.mmuncii.ro/j33/images/Documente/Familie/11012023_Furnizori_acreditati.pdf)

the field of social services, in order to obtain a 5-year license, a preliminary procedure is initially carried out, during which a provisional license may be issued for a maximum period of one year:

Art. 11 (1) The licensing of the social service involves the following steps: [...] c) issuance of the provisional operating license/operating license or, where applicable, of the notification of rejection of the application for licensing;

And (6) Initial licensing of the social service involves: a) verification of the supporting documents and the self-assessment form submitted by the provider and granting of the provisional operating license for a maximum period of one year;

b) carrying out, at least three months before the expiry date of the provisional operating license, an on-site visit/assessment visit to check that the data submitted in the supporting documents and in the self-assessment sheet are consistent with the reality on the ground; if it is found that the minimum standards are met and that the data submitted in the supporting documents are consistent with the reality on the ground, the operating license is issued;

At the same time, the legislative framework clearly states that evaluation visits must be carried out no later than three months before the expiry of the period of provisional operation in order to verify that the data in the accreditation documents are consistent with the information on the ground.

However, in view of the situation provided for by the relevant legislation, we address to the authorities the most legitimate question: **What is happening, in this extremely long period of one year, when persons with disabilities could be living in more than precarious, even miserable conditions, in outbreaks of infection, surrounded by vermin and without adequate food...?** This question is being asked in the context of the non-compliance observed on the ground in many social care homes for persons with disabilities.

Thus, we believe that the one-year period should be amended to a much shorter period so that non-compliances can be detected and remedied as quickly as possible. This measure is necessary in order to protect the extremely vulnerable individuals whose interests should be protected by the very people responsible for verifying and accrediting the social care homes.

In view of the above, we do not know on the basis of which documents and checks the provider of social services was accredited and subsequently licensed, especially since, following the monitoring visit, the representatives of the CLR observed a number of obvious violations of the relevant legislation, as we will present below.

We also draw attention to the procedure and purpose of issuing operating licenses for licensed social service providers, thus, pursuant to the relevant legal provisions (both the provisions of Law 197/2012 and the Methodological Rules of 19 February 2014 for the implementation of the provisions of Law No. 197/2012 on quality assurance in the field of social services, as presented above but also of Law 448/2006 on the protection and promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities – Articles 51 and 53, under which persons with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities must benefit from the guarantee of **quality services** that ensure that **their specific needs are met** and that, **as far as possible, remove the vulnerabilities inherent to the disabilities** to which they are subject and **provide them with a minimum level of security in order to live in dignity**.

Art. 51: (1) The disabled person can benefit from social services provided in day-care social care homes and residential social care homes of different types, public, public-private or private. (2) Day-cares social care homes and residential social care homes are social services provided to adults with disabilities, with qualified staff and appropriate infrastructure; residential social care homes are social services where the disabled person is accommodated for at least 24 hours. (4) The capacity of residential social care homes for adults with disabilities may not exceed 50 places. (8) Public and private day-care social care homes and residential social care homes for adults with disabilities operate in accordance with specific quality standards.

Art. 53: (1) In a day-care or residential social care home social services may be provided in an integrated system with medical, education, housing, employment and other services. (2) Persons with disabilities in day or residential social care homes shall be provided with medical services from the basic medical services package which shall be supported from the budget of the Single National Health Insurance Fund, according to the Framework Contract on the conditions for the provision of health care within the social health insurance system."

In the same sense, all the social care homes for persons with disabilities should operate taking into account the provisions of Article 7 of Law 7/2023, in order to prepare the beneficiaries in the social care homes for the process of deinstitutionalization, encourage independent living and intensify social-community administration activities.

Art. 7 (1) The process of deinstitutionalization and prevention of institutionalization of adults with disabilities aims to ensure the exercise of the right to independent living of adults with disabilities. (1) includes: a) increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of policies for the protection and support of persons with disabilities;

b) promoting collaboration and cooperation between local public administration and central public administration and between local public administrations and enhancing social-community administration activities for the benefit of adults with disabilities;

c) strengthening the case management approach within the protection system for adults with disabilities and the role of the case manager, ensuring adequate training of the case manager, incorporating the person-oriented planning approach; d) developing, diversifying and strengthening community services;

e) providing quality, person-oriented services that provide appropriate and integrated support for adults with disabilities to live independently and integrated in the community through a properly trained staff;

(f) promoting the employability of adults with disabilities through anti-bias actions;

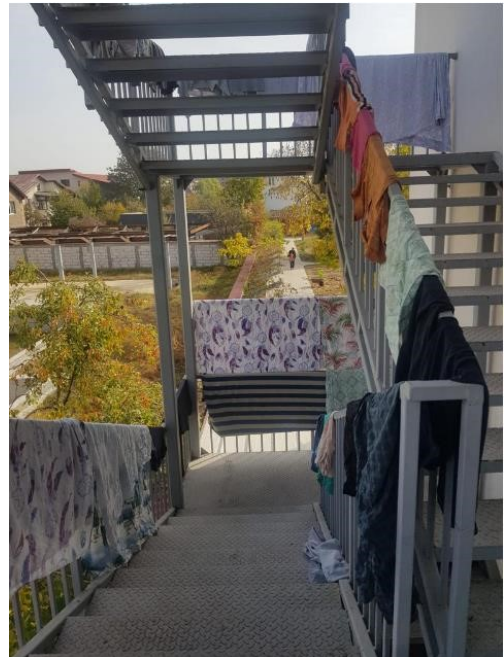
g) improving access to education and health systems for persons with disabilities in residential social care homes and in the community;

(h) diversifying and coordinating actions to raise awareness, sensitise and combat disability-related prejudice in order to increase public confidence in the potential of persons with disabilities and the value they can bring to the community.

6. The coordinator of the "Casa Cora" Centre refused to provide the requested information. Representatives of the CLR visited the social care home and interacted with the coordinator of the Cora House on several occasions between September and October. On each visit, access was difficult, communication with the company representative was difficult, and she avoided answering the CLR's requests with answers such as *"I don't know data about the residents"*, *"I don't have access to the beneficiaries' files"*, *"all the documents are locked in a cupboard and I don't have a key"*. The representatives of the CLR presented the legal framework and partnership agreements in force which stipulate the right to unrestricted access to documents and communication with all residents. Apparently, the social care home coordinator after SMS/WhatsApp discussions with the management did not give the impression that she understood the legal basis and the importance of monitoring visits.
7. **The Residential Care and Nursing Home for Persons with Dependencies "Casa Cora"** is located in an area adjacent to the city of Voluntari City, on 5-7 Camil Petrescu Street, Ilfov County. The social care home is surrounded by an untended plot of land on which stands the ruin of a

neglected building. There is no easy access to public transport in the immediate vicinity of the social care home.

8. The building is not accessible to meet the needs of persons with disabilities and elderly persons with mobility difficulties. "Casa Cora" operates in a tall building (13 m) with rooms arranged on the ground, first and second floors; the dining room is located in the basement of the building; the ground floor also includes a very large hallway - "like a ballroom" - furnished only with two plastic chairs, radiators used as chairs by some people and a TV mounted on a wall. It is surrounded by a large, unkempt courtyard. It is surrounded by a large, unkempt courtyard. Access to the floors is either from inside the building by two different staircases ("to get to the 1<sup>st</sup> floor, one staircase, to get to the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor, another staircase") or by metal staircase outside the building. On the occasion of each visit, the representatives of the CLR were invited into the social care home on the outside metal staircase - located on the left side of the building, from where they entered an untidy administrative office, which looked like a warehouse for documents, sanitary materials, notices stuck on the walls, almost totally unlit. Both on the outside and inside stairs, bed linen and clothes were spread out to dry.



9. **The number of residents** does not meet the legal requirements. Although officially there were 48 places, at the time of the visit there were around 60 adult residents with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities and elderly persons staying in the social care home (none of the staff could provide the exact number of people staying in the institution at the time of the visit). Many of the residents had urinary incontinence, were bedridden, moved around with a frame or could not move around at all by themselves due to the lack of specific devices (lift, chair, frame, etc.) In September, the coordinator of the social care home indicated that they had received indications to reduce the capacity of the social care home but by the time of the CLR visits, no action had been taken.
10. **Origin of residents.** On the date of the visit, the Casa Cora representative replied that they had signed contracts with the Social Assistance Department of the Pantelimon City Hall, families and were going to sign the contracts with DGASPC Ilfov and the Social Assistance Department of the Voluntary City Hall. No other information was provided about the type of services contracted, the contractual obligations of the supplier or the persons responsible for monitoring these contracts within the local public administration authorities. The discussions with the residents revealed that most of them apparently come from Balaceanca, from the psychiatric hospital or did not have shelter or a person to take care of them.
11. **Transfer and trans-institutionalization.** Several residents reported that they arrived in this space in Casa Cora without giving their informed consent. Some were accommodated in "Casa Gherbera" from where they were moved to another social care home in Stefanestii de Jos or de Sus. Many residents reported being moved overnight in multiple cars or buses without any prior notice. Some residents also described a location in Afumati, without knowing the name of the social care home. Apparently, the management of House Grandma's Anastasia SRL has 52 or 60 people with disabilities and / or elderly persons and no state authority has noticed that these people are "moved" according to the interest of the owner of the SRL.



12. Residents' living spaces and toilets/hygiene bathrooms do not meet their needs. Overcrowded rooms with 7 beds, clothes thrown all over the floor in almost every room due to lack of wardrobes and storage spaces, people lying on mattresses covered with plastic film, no pillows, insufficient bathrooms for the large number of tenants (a sanitary group / floor). The windows had no blinds or curtains so the sun bothered everyone who wanted to rest. The smell of urine was present on both floors; in some spaces, dirty clothes or used materials (pampers, paper, rags) were thrown on the floor. Most of the residents were elderly, with mobility difficulties and/or with psychosocial or neurological disabilities. Their were-hair was cut short, with a machine, dressed scantily.

13. In one of the upstairs rooms - 5 or 6 residents were accommodated in a space without windows or natural lighting or ventilation; five or six beds, a table, a chair, and a pile of clothes thrown in a

corner of the room. The reason given by the "accredited social service provider" was a lack of cupboards and storage space.

14. Doubts about the quality and quantity of food received by residents. Most of the residents were thin, "skin and bones". The coordinator of the social care home presented the dining room and the kitchen, both located in the basement of the building, but specified that during the respective period, the food is brought by a catering company from Afumati. No contract, no menu was presented for any of the residents, nor if any of them have intolerances or diagnoses that would justify following a special regimen.

15. Seized in the social care home or on the upper floors. Most of the residents have mobility and balance difficulties. I met people who cried because they couldn't get up from bed, they were tired of going down or up the stairs or they didn't have an armchair to move around. CLR representatives saw a single armchair on one floor. A resident was crying and asking the nurse to help him get to the hospital because he was not feeling well. Another resident complained to the CLR team that she is being held in the social care home at her daughter's request (although she has no protective measures in place) and that she wants to go home. On the 2nd floor, in a common hallway, behind a dresser there was a bed with a lady who was around 55 years old, the lady was immovable "my legs can't hold" - we don't know the diagnosis. The lady says that to get to the bathroom, she moves by herself, but she crawls on foetthe floor. She also went down the stairs on her own - a week ago to go outside - the lady does not have a wheelchair and as I have previously shown, in the social care home there are several persons with disabilities "housed" on the upper floors. No information was provided on how these people are helped to reach the yard.

16. **Specific activities for persons with disabilities and/or elderly persons.** There were no age-specific activities, the residents say they are bored, two of the residents say they help the nurses change and feed the immobile persons "I also do something, the time passes easier, the nurses can't do it alone, there is a nurse on every floor". At each visit to Casa Cora, 3 employees were observed: the coordinator and one nurse/floor. The SRL representative specified that they have collaboration contracts with several specialists (social worker, psychologist, doctor), but none of the residents could provide information that they carry out activities or interact with residents according to the legal norms in force.



17. Residents cannot be visited and cannot leave the premises when they want. On the date of the visit, the visiting schedule was displayed on the street gate, from Monday to Sunday between 10-12 and 15-17. However, on a paper stuck to the gate, visitors learned that they were forbidden to visit the lodgers in this social care home - due to the Covid pandemic. Although the home is located on a closed, non-trafficked street, residents are not allowed access to the community (shopping, park, walks, etc.).

18. On the second floor, a female resident lived in the hallway. From the information received from her, she is retired for medical reasons, she was an electrician. She does not know if she has relatives or friends, no one visits her, she does not know if she has income. ~~Sh~~He has no personal belongings, no bedside table or no wardrobe to be assigned to him. Her bed is placed behind a cabinet locked with chains. The mattress is wrapped in cellophane, and only a sheet is placed on top of it, I did not see a pillow on the bed or any blanket. She has no activity all day, she would like a book. She cannot move and does not benefit from a wheelchair, she ~~crawls~~ ~~moves~~—everywhere (to the bathroom and downstairs), since ~~s~~he arrived at this social care home ~~s~~he has not gone out into the yard. A month later, on the occasion of the visit in October, I found that the same resident lived in the same place, but this time a PVC wall had been installed separating the respective hall from the rest of the space, so a room had been improvised for the said resident, ~~with~~—although the only change was that it was now separated from the rest of the floor by a PVC wall.



19. We draw the attention of the authorities with control and sanctioning powers in the matter, that such behaviors, such as those practiced at Casa Cora (Grandma's House Anastasia) cannot be accepted, that they fuel abuses and instead of defending the interests of persons with disabilities, they do nothing but further harm their situation.

20. On October 25<sup>th</sup>, 2022, the second visit of the Casa Cora Social care home took place, at the request of a resident who asked for the support of CLR representatives because her daughter wanted to move her against her will, to another social care home that the resident knew nothing about. Although she was not banned, the resident still had a guardian appointed by the court and claimed that he kept her identity documents, bank card and for this reason she could not leave the social care home or return to her home. Although the resident was given the opportunity to sign a legal assistance contract with a lawyer, in order to be able to exercise her rights, according to the law, and complain about the abuses she suffered, she refused.

21. On the occasion of this visit, the representatives of the CLR visited the social care home again, to check if any action had been taken or if the situation observed during the first monitoring visit in September had changed, until that moment.

22. **Resident claiming unlawful seizure and deprivation of liberty.** During the first visit (September), one of the residents accused that she was being held against her will at the request of one of her daughters. Although she had told staff at the social care home that she no longer wanted to live there, and the second daughter's lawyer had notified the social care home that they had no basis to keep the resident at the social care home against her will, the social care home's representatives took no action to solve the situation, maintaining the situation of deprivation of liberty without any basis.



Regarding the on-site findings of the CLR representatives, it can be concluded that by referring to the situation of the resident in question, it is nothing more than a concrete translation of the material element from the objective side of the crime provided for and punished by the provisions of art. 205 of the Penal Code which regulates "illegal deprivation of liberty", all the more so as, on occasion, we can also discuss "persons unable to express their will or defend themselves". The provisions of the Penal Code in force must be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of the Romanian Constitution - art. 23, which guarantees the inviolability of a person's freedom.

On the occasion of the second visit, organized at the express request of the resident in question, although she initially requested to be able to leave the social care home, she informed us that she wants to stay in there until her legal situation is clarified and she manages to take steps for to return home and that he does not want to report the situation in which he is at that time. The resident's situation changed after her daughter, who initiated the institutionalization procedure, took steps to transfer her mother, against her will, to another social care home. It is important to mention that the manager of the Casa Cora social care home (Grandma's House Anastasia) informed us that based on the provisions given by the family of the resident in question, she would no longer have the right to make contact with any kind of visitor. We reiterate the fact that **no definitive measure limiting the exercise capacity was instituted** on the resident in question. The situation of the resident in question is a concrete case of involuntary, groundless and illegal hospitalization that occurred following a short hospitalization in a psychiatric hospital, (probably) to satisfy a series of material interests of her family. CLR representatives informed the lady's family about the illegality of the measures taken. CLR requested the help of the police at 112 following the threats of the elderly's son-in-law and daughter, who threatened to transfer her to another place in Ilfov county on the same day. A police team attended the scene and informed the family that the lady in question could not be transferred against her will.

23. The Casa Cora social care home offered simple and rather empty living conditions, without storage spaces for personal belongings. In some of the bedrooms on the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor, the residents were lying on beds, on mattresses, some directly on plastic-covered mattresses, without sheets or pillows, in a room with no natural light. In none of the rooms was there a wardrobe or a space for storing personal things and clothes. These were on the floor, thrown in the corners of the rooms. With no staff to comfort them, many elderly residents were left there - some in silence, others talking to themselves or crying - surrounded by a disgusting smell of urine that permeated everywhere. Such repulsive hygienic conditions are unbecoming of a care facility and can only be described as inhumane and degrading.

From the information received from the social care home's employees, there are only 2 nurses who take care of the residents, and due to the lack of staff, two residents also contribute to the care of the residents and cleaning, who apparently want to help, in order to have an activity, without being involved in other activities (as previously detailed).

24. Also in this social care home, the main objective seemed to be isolation, order and trying to meet at a minimal level only the basic needs of the residents. The situation was aggravated by the fact that, although there were no restrictions on daily outdoor exercise inside the premises, the possibilities of going out to the market, shop, on the street, in parks or on recreational trips outside the social care home did not exist. Most of the residents spent much of their days in a rigid regime that had them sitting on radiators in the building's large hall on the ground floor or sitting in windowless or unventilated rooms with no means of protection from the sun, crowded, noisy, rather than engaging in any meaningful activity.
25. In the social care homes visited, there were no multidisciplinary teams that had drawn up for each resident an assessment of individual needs and individual support plans to facilitate inclusion in the community. No information was provided about how, who and when they carry out the evaluation and monitoring of the quality of the services provided in Casa Cora. There is no data relating to the provision of personal assistant or professional personal assistant services or any other home care and therapy services. Contrary to national and international legal requirements that prohibit

arbitrary deprivation of liberty and institutionalization on the grounds of disability or difficulties caused by age, local public authorities contribute to the overt institutionalization of some of the people or apparently ignore the lack of services in the community for those people left alone or to whom the family cannot provide support in the community.

26. Arbitrary deprivation of liberty in Casa Cora is serious and illegal. The lack of any interest in obtaining informed consent to treatment and accommodation in this social care home is worrying. The overnight transfer of residents on the route Gherbera - Stefanesti and Casa Cora must be carefully investigated by the competent authorities.
27. The existing arrangements for contact with the outside world were generally unsatisfactory in Casa Cora. Residents cannot keep in touch with people from outside, most of them being unable to access mobile phones or the Internet.
28. Complaints mechanisms and the provision of information on residents' rights were also lacking in Casa Cora. The residents told us that they do not have access to paper and writing instruments to make complaints/complaints, we have not identified registers in which the complaints made by the residents were documented. They also told us that they are not given a phone to use as needed.

### **Requests addressed to institutions that have competence in the matter:**

1. We request the **Minister of Labor - Mr. Marius-Constantin Budai** to clarify in writing the reasons that led to the institutionalization of persons with intellectual and/or psychosocial disabilities and/or elderly, homeless from social assistance or psychiatric centers and the reasons why social services were not provided in the community according to the legal provisions in the matter;
2. We request the **Minister of Health - Mr. Alexandru Rafila** to verify if and how the procedure for maintaining involuntary hospitalization is respected for persons hospitalized in the Balaceanca Psychiatric Hospital;
3. We request the President of ANPDPD and the director of ANPIS to verify the legality of the transfer procedures and the presence of persons with intellectual/psychosocial disabilities in the **"Casa Cora" Residential Care and Assistance Home for Dependent Persons**;
4. We request the Director of DGASPC Ilfov to verify the way in which the residents of the **Residential Care and Assistance Home for Dependent Persons "Casa Cora"** are institutionalized - considering the suspicions of arbitrary institutionalization and taking into account Romania's conviction in [the case of N. against Romania](#);
5. We request the Ministry of Labor and ANPDPD to make public and transparent the procedures for the transfer of beneficiaries from one social care home to another, the number of beneficiaries in each social care home (including homes that operate on the basis of a provisional license), the place of origin of the beneficiaries and who is responsible for the services made available to them. We also request the Ministry of Labor and the Monitoring Council to publish data on deaths registered in private social care homes financed by public and/or private funds (number, causes) but also data on the number of persons with disabilities institutionalized in social care homes for the elderly;
6. Which are the central and/or local public authorities that should have carried out the legal provisions regarding the evaluation and monitoring of the social services provided in Casa Cora and which is the authority responsible for notifying the competent courts in case of any violations.

Material developed within the AdaptJust project - Accessible justice for persons with disabilities, implemented by the Center for Legal Resources in partnership with the Public Ministry - the Prosecutor's Office attached to the High Court of Cassation and Justice, a project that benefits from a grant worth €1,324,994, offered by Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway through the EEA Grants 2014-2021, within the Local Development Program. The material is made available free of charge and may be distributed only by mentioning the source. Any modification, sale or commercial use of the content is strictly prohibited. Its content does not reflect the official opinion of the Program Operator, the National Contact Point or the Office of the Financial Mechanism. The information and opinions expressed are the sole responsibility of the author(s). We work together for an inclusive Europe.