



Roadmap for Cooperation between the EUAA and the Republic of Moldova (2026-2029)





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Strengthening the asylum and reception systems in line with the Common European Asylum System and EU standards

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Ministry of Internal Affairs

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I. Introduction and Background

The overall objective of the *‘Roadmap for cooperation between the European Union Agency for Asylum (EUAA) and the Republic of Moldova: strengthening the asylum and reception systems in line with the Common European Asylum System (CEAS) and European Union (EU) standards’* (hereinafter: EUAA – Moldova Roadmap) is to enhance the protection space for applicants for and beneficiaries of international protection by strengthening the asylum and reception system in Moldova in line with the Common European Asylum System (CEAS) and European Union Member States’ practices.

The EUAA – Moldova Roadmap identifies priority areas where the EUAA support to the Moldovan authorities has an added value and, where relevant, has a direct impact on the implementation of the recommendations outlined in the European Commission annual Moldova Report ¹ and in the framework of the accession negotiations related to *Chapter 24: “Justice, Freedom and Security”*. Furthermore, the EUAA-Moldova Roadmap contributes to an increased harmonisation of asylum and reception systems, while allowing sufficient flexibility to respond to evolving needs, developments in the accession process, changes in migration and asylum patterns, legislative developments, emerging operational challenges and lessons learned during implementation, sharing best practices of Member States.

The implementation period of the EUAA – Moldova Roadmap is 36 months from its endorsement by both sides.

The development and implementation of the EUAA – Moldova Roadmap is co-financed under the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument – Global Europe (NDICI-GE) through the EU funded project EU-MD4Asylum, to primarily cover the cost of expertise and the implementation of one specific activity per year. This funding will be complemented by resources from the EUAA core budget, which will be used to finance the implementation of all other activities foreseen under the EUAA-Moldova Roadmap.

The EUAA-Moldova Roadmap takes into account the EU Pact on Migration and Asylum, which entered into application in the EU on 12 June 2026, and the developments arising from its implementation. As the Pact means a considerable reform of the CEAS, and as the EU Member States will gain experience with its implementation, the implementation of the EUAA-Moldova Roadmap will take into account these developments and experience arising from the implementation of the Pact, including lessons learned and emerging good practices from EU Member States. This forward-looking approach will allow the cooperation to remain relevant to Moldova's European integration process and to anticipate, where appropriate, future requirements, adjustments and operational standards.

¹ European Commission Moldova Report 2025 [Moldova Report 2025 - Enlargement and Eastern Neighbourhood](#)





II. Needs Assessment and Rationale for the Intervention

The development of the EUAA – Moldova Roadmap, is a collaborative effort between the relevant Moldovan authorities and the EUAA, building upon discussions on priorities and needs during technical meetings in January-February and June-August 2026. The Moldovan authorities and the EUAA were involved in identifying the areas for cooperation, in line with their responsibilities within the asylum and reception systems in Moldova. Implementation is likewise planned in cooperation with all relevant institutions, according to their responsibilities. Some activities include the possibility of having a broader scope in terms of stakeholders.

The EUAA-Moldova Roadmap determines the anticipated outcomes and outputs to be realised during its implementation period. It also presents a set of indicative activities designed to contribute to the achievement of the agreed-upon outcomes and outputs.

The identification and prioritisation of activities under the EUAA-Moldova Roadmap is based on a joint and needs-driven approach. Activities may originate from, and will be prioritised with reference to, the following:

- identified institutional and operational needs of the Moldovan asylum and reception system, including management of cases involving persons with special needs;
- priorities established under relevant national policy documents and roadmaps;
- Moldova's EU accession process and the requirements arising from the screening and accession negotiations under Chapter 24 and other chapters with relevance to asylum;
- relevant recommendations and priorities identified by the European Commission;
- EUAA strategic and operational priorities and available areas of Agency expertise;
- lessons learned from previous and ongoing EUAA, and other international support provided to Moldovan authorities by the Member States, as well as regional and international organizations through different projects;
- developments in EU asylum and reception policies and practices, including relevant experience arising from implementation of the EU Pact on Migration and Asylum;
- changes in migration flows, emerging vulnerabilities and operational pressures;
- identified gaps in institutional capacity, legislation, procedures, guidance, quality assurance and preparedness; and
- opportunities for complementarity and synergies with other EU, Member State and international partners.

This approach is intended to ensure that the EUAA-Moldova Roadmap remains strategically aligned while operationally flexible, avoiding a situation where activities are determined exclusively by the findings of a single annual assessment or report. The priorities and indicative activities may therefore be revised during implementation when new evidence, operational experience or emerging needs demonstrate that a different sequencing, additional expertise or an adjustment of the planned intervention would provide greater impact.

The EUAA-Moldova Roadmap contributes to the EU accession process and accession negotiations, aiming to develop comprehensive asylum and reception systems in accordance with international and European standards. Considerations have been made regarding issues highlighted in the EU screening report and recommendations outlined in the European





Commission's annual Moldova Report for *Chapter 24: "Justice, Freedom, and Security."* It contributes to addressing elements that require attention as the country progresses on its European integration path.

The EUAA-Moldova Roadmap will aim at:

- **further strengthening alignment with the CEAS through improved procedures and operational guidance:** Moldova is to progressively align its legislation, procedures, and practices with the CEAS, including on asylum procedures, reception conditions, vulnerability assessment, and quality of decision-making. Targeted technical assistance and capacity building will be designed to help translate policy commitments and legal approximation into effective, sustainable and rights-based implementation practices;
- **enhancing institutional, operational capacity and inter-institutional cooperation of the authorities responsible for asylum and reception:** Frontline institutions responsible for asylum and reception continue to face constraints related to human resources, specialised expertise, operational tools, and standard operating procedures. Strengthening institutional capacity is essential to ensure consistent, efficient, and fair processing of asylum claims, as well as humane and dignified reception conditions. Cooperation is essential in reaching common goals;
- **reinforcing preparedness and resilience of the asylum system, including contingency planning, to manage fluctuations in migratory flows:** Recent crisis responses have demonstrated the importance of a system that is resilient to sudden increases in arrivals. The EUAA-Moldova Roadmap aims to support Moldova in anchoring its response towards a structured, predictable, and sustainable asylum and reception framework, in line with EU best practices.
- **Strengthening quality, sustainability and institutional ownership:** EUAA support will seek, where appropriate, to strengthen national ownership, institutional knowledge and sustainable capacity rather than relying solely on external expertise. Activities will therefore promote the development of national procedures, guidance, training capacity, quality mechanisms and institutional development that can be maintained beyond the duration of individual interventions.

The EUAA-Moldova Roadmap provides strong EU added value by:

- Directly supporting Moldova's accession-related obligations;
- Promoting harmonisation with EU policies, standards, and operational practices;
- Reinforcing protection standards in line with international and European law;
- Contributing to regional stability and effective migration governance.

Efforts have been invested in coordinating with the European Union Delegation to the Republic of Moldova and international stakeholders to identify synergies and prevent overlap with existing initiatives in Moldova by UNHCR, IOM, the Council of Europe, and others. These exchanges, complemented by inputs from EU Member States gathered through the EUAA Third Country Cooperation Network, have helped shape the Agency's cooperation priorities and ensure complementarity of actions. Where opportunities for synergies were identified, a collaborative approach with national authorities and international stakeholders has been agreed upon to enhance the outcomes of the EUAA-Moldova Roadmap.

Beyond bilateral support, the EUAA-Moldova Roadmap will consider opportunities for Moldova to participate in joint activities with Ukraine and/or the Western Balkans, where this provides





added value compared to a bilateral activity, for example where Moldova and Ukraine/Western Balkan partner share relevant priorities, challenges or capacity-building needs in relation to the implementation of the CEAS. The Roadmap will also support Moldova's participation in relevant international events, conferences and professional fora, enabling Moldovan counterparts to share practical experience, lessons learned and resilience-building practices, while strengthening international peer networks and access to emerging approaches in asylum and reception management. The selection of joint activities will be agreed together with the Moldovan partners, based on priorities identified in this EUAA-Moldova Roadmap, as well as the Roadmaps agreed with the other partners. This approach will foster regional peer learning and promote a coherent, resource-efficient approach to asylum management among EU candidate countries.

III. Summary

The overall objective of the *“Roadmap for cooperation between the EUAA and the Republic of Moldova: strengthening the asylum and reception systems in line with the CEAS and European Union standards”* is to enhance the protection space for applicants for and beneficiaries of international protection in Moldova in line with the CEAS and EU standards and relevant Member States' practices.

Based on a joint prioritised needs assessment and technical formulation efforts, and with commitment secured from the EUAA and the Moldovan authorities, the EUAA-Moldova Roadmap will pursue the following high-level outcomes:

- (I) Contributing to the strengthening of asylum related legislation, institutions, and systems in line with the CEAS and EU standards;
- (II) Contributing to effective asylum procedures in line with the CEAS; and
- (III) Contributing to an effective reception system.

The EUAA-Moldova Roadmap is designed as a strategic cooperation framework combined with an adaptive implementation mechanism. It provides a common direction for the 36-month cooperation period while allowing the parties to adjust the sequencing, scope or prioritisation of indicative activities where implementation experience, emerging needs, changes in migration patterns, developments in the EU accession process or evolving EU asylum standards require such adjustments.

The selection and implementation of activities will therefore be guided not only by existing recommendations and needs assessments but also by continuous dialogue, monitoring, lessons learned and emerging developments. In particular, relevant experience arising from the implementation of the EU Pact on Migration and Asylum will be taken into consideration, where appropriate, as part of Moldova's progressive alignment with the evolving European asylum framework.

The intervention logic is summarised through a diagram tree and further elaborated in the relevant section of the EUAA-Moldova Roadmap with a description of indicative activities that will contribute to the achievement of the agreed outcomes and outputs.





IV. Implementation Framework, Governance and Modalities for cooperation

A. Implementation Framework

The EUAA – Moldova Roadmap constitutes the common strategic and operational framework for implementing the cooperation between the Parties in the field of asylum and reception.

The EUAA-Moldova Roadmap is intended to provide a flexible and needs-driven framework, allowing activities to be adjusted, complemented or reprioritised in response to evolving needs, migration and asylum developments, EU accession priorities, lessons learned and available resources.

The development and implementation of the EUAA – Moldova Roadmap is envisaged to be supported partially through EU-MD4Asylum, a project funded by the European Union. This funding will be complemented by resources from the EUAA core budget.

B. Governance

1. Strategic steering and Operational coordination

The representatives of the Agency and the Moldovan authorities will meet twice a year, preferably at approximately six-month intervals, for '*Strategic Consultations*', at the level of middle/senior management representatives to provide a structured mechanism for policy and strategic direction, coordination, joint review and informed decision-making concerning the implementation of the Roadmap. The Ministry of Internal Affairs acts as the main institutional coordination counterpart through the General Inspectorate for Migration on the Moldovan side.

Additional meetings may be convened, when required, where significant developments or emerging needs require strategic discussion and guidance. Meetings may take place in person or remotely, as mutually agreed by the parties.

Representatives of other relevant Moldovan authorities and stakeholders may be invited to the meetings as appropriate to the topics under discussion.

These meetings will ensure the main joint governance mechanism through which the EUAA-Moldova Roadmap will be translated into periodic implementation plans, activity calendars and agreed priorities. Where appropriate, matters may also be considered and agreed through written exchanges between meetings, without prejudice to the possibility of convening an additional meeting where necessary. Decisions and agreements reached between meetings through written exchanges will be recorded and reflected in the relevant implementation plans, activity calendars or other appropriate documentation.

During the Strategic Consultations, the representatives will:

- review progress in the implementation of the EUAA-Moldova Roadmap and achievement of agreed outcomes;
- review and approve the list of activities proposed for the respective implementation period;





- approve the implementation plan and calendar of activities, including sequencing and indicative timing;
- approve the prioritisation of activities, taking into account identified needs, strategic priorities, available resources and institutional capacity;
- assess the continued relevance and feasibility of planned activities;
- consider emerging migration and asylum developments and lessons learned from implementation;
- take into account relevant developments in the EU accession process, including Chapter 24;
- consider relevant developments and lessons emerging from the implementation of the EU Pact on Migration and Asylum, where relevant;
- identify opportunities for synergies and complementarity with other EUAA, EU and international cooperation initiatives;
- provide guidance on adjustments, sequencing or reprioritisation of activities where necessary.

The EUAA and the Moldovan national authorities will also take part in the twice yearly meetings of the National Steering Committee (SC) established under the envisaged EU-MD4Asylum project, which will provide overall guidance and oversee the implementation of the EU-funded project. The activities planned for the respective implementation period included in the Work Plan will also be presented to this SC for information and discussion.

The implementation of the Roadmap is coordinated at an operational level by the designated contact points at EUAA and the Moldovan authorities.

Prior to each implementation period, the designated contact points of the EUAA and the relevant Moldovan authorities, and in close consultation with the EU Delegation to the Republic of Moldova, will jointly prepare a proposed list of activities, implementation plan and calendar, including proposed priorities, which will be submitted for review and approval at the Strategic Consultations.

2. Monitoring and Evaluation

In order to ensure that the progress in the implementation of the EUAA – Moldova Roadmap is adequately monitored and that the agreed outputs are reached, the EUAA and the Moldovan authorities will systematically collect data and information throughout the implementation period of the EUAA – Moldova Roadmap. Monitoring will be understood as an ongoing process and will not be limited to the preparation of annual progress reports. It will support the continuous review of implementation, identify emerging challenges or changing needs, and enable timely corrective measures and adjustments where required.

The Project team will draw-up reports on the progress of the EUAA-Moldova Roadmap implementation at the end of each year. The reports will complement the continuous monitoring and coordination efforts and will allow the relevant Moldova authorities and the EUAA to assess the progress towards the specified outcomes, identify areas requiring further attention, and agree, where necessary, on adjustments to activities, timelines, approaches or levels of expert involvement. These reports will be subject of discussion at the Strategic Consultations.

Regular updates, exchanges of information and coordination meetings between the Moldovan authorities and the EUAA will facilitate the ongoing review of implementation.





At the conclusion or towards the end of the implementation period of the EUAA – Moldova Roadmap, an evaluation of the EUAA's implementation of the EUAA-Moldova Roadmap may be conducted. In such a case, the Moldovan authorities will be required to cooperate with the evaluators by sharing, amongst others, monitoring data and information, and by participating in interviews, workshops or other means for collecting feedback. The final evaluation report will be shared with the national authorities and will be made publicly available by the EUAA, subject to the prior agreement of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Moldova.

3. Review and adaptation

Where monitoring identifies delays, emerging needs, implementation challenges or a need for additional or more targeted support, the EUAA and the Moldovan authorities may jointly consider appropriate adjustments to the EUAA-Moldova Roadmap activities and their implementation in order to maintain progress towards the agreed results and impact.

The list of activities in the EUAA-Moldova Roadmap and Work Plan and their sequencing or timeline are indicative and may be adjusted, as required. The EUAA-Moldova Roadmap will function as a living and responsive cooperation framework, allowing the parties to jointly review priorities and, where necessary, adjust, complement or reprioritise activities in response to identified needs or changing circumstances.

Adjustments to indicative activities that do not affect the overall objectives, agreed outcomes or implementation period may be agreed within the established governance and coordination arrangements and reflected in the relevant implementation or progress documentation.

Any changes to the EUAA-Moldova Roadmap's overall Objectives, Outcomes, Outputs or implementation period can be made provided that such changes remain within the overall objectives and scope of the EUAA-Moldova Roadmap. Such changes, however, shall be subject of discussion at the Strategic Consultations and at the meetings of the Steering Committee of the EU-MD4Asylum project. They will be subject to written agreement between EUAA and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Moldova.

An updated needs assessment exercise may be conducted at the end of the implementation period of the EUAA – Moldova Roadmap, to assess evolving and revised needs, with a view of informing possible areas for further cooperation, where appropriate.

The findings from monitoring, coordination, evaluation and the updated needs assessment will collectively support evidence-based decisions on the continued implementation and potential future cooperation between the EUAA and the Moldovan authorities.

C. General Pre-conditions and Assumptions

- All relevant stakeholders from both EUAA and Moldova are committed to participating actively in the agreed activities and to implement the agreed commitments in line with the agreed timeline, therefore ensuring sufficient absorption capacity;
- The EUAA and Moldova are committed to adjusting the implementation to leverage the experience and knowledge gained from the activities carried out;
- The EUAA and Moldova maintain a constructive two-way communication at technical level;
- The EU4MD-Asylum project's and the EUAA financial and human resources are available for effective and timely implementation;





- Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine and its destabilization efforts does not escalate or have a negative impact on Moldova and does not adversely affect the ability of the partners to meet Roadmap commitments;
- Internal circumstances, including political stability and willingness to continue its path towards EU accession remain unaltered;
- No cases of serious violations of fundamental rights are reported, and Moldovan beneficiary institutions demonstrate a strong commitment to promoting, protecting and respecting human rights.
- The relevant Moldovan institutions maintain sufficient institutional ownership and capacity to absorb, institutionalise and sustain the knowledge, procedures and tools developed through the cooperation.

D. Responsibilities of the Parties

EUAA and the relevant Moldovan authorities will cooperate in good faith and, within their respective mandates and available resources, facilitate the implementation of activities agreed under the EUAA-Moldova Roadmap.

Each Party will designate in writing, appropriate contact points for day-to-day coordination and communication.

E. Information Exchange and Confidentiality

The Parties may exchange relevant information and expertise necessary for the implementation of the cooperation, in accordance with applicable rules on confidentiality, data protection and information security.

Upon endorsement by both parties, this EUAA-Moldova Roadmap will be made publicly available on the EUAA website.

Signed in Malta on 28 September 2026, in two originals in the English language.

**For the European Union Agency
for Asylum (EUAA)**

**For the Ministry of Internal Affairs
of the Republic of Moldova**

[Signed]

[Signed]

Nina GREGORI
Executive Director

Daniella MISAIL-NICHITIN
Minister





V. Acronyms

Term	Definition
AMMR	Asylum and Migration Management Regulation
CCTHB	Centre for Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings
CEAS	Common European Asylum System
CEPOL	European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training
CoE	Council of Europe
COI	Country of Origin Information
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
EAC	European Asylum Curriculum
EMN	European Migration Network
EMP	European Migration Profile
EPS	Early Warning and Preparedness System
ESQF	European Sectoral Qualifications Framework
EU	European Union
EU+	EU Member States and Associated Countries
EUAA	European Union Agency for Asylum
EUDEL	EU Delegation
EU MS	EU Member States
GIBP	General Inspectorate of Border Police
GIM	General Inspectorate for Migration
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
IPSN	Identification of Persons with Special Needs
LGBTIQ+	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex and queer
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MLSP	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NDICI-GE	Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument – Global Europe
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NIJ	National Institute of Justice





OSCE	Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe
PTSI	Temporary Protection Information System
RAC	Refugee Accommodation Centre
SC	Steering Committee
SNVA	Special Needs and Vulnerability Assessment
SOGIESC	Sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, and sex characteristics
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
TAC	Temporary Accommodation Centre
THB	Trafficking in Human Beings
UAM	Unaccompanied Minors
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees





VI. Areas of priority and indicative activities

Impact

Enhanced protection space for asylum seekers and beneficiaries of international protection and temporary protection in Moldova

High-level Outcome I

Contributing to the strengthening of asylum related legislation, institutions and systems, in line with the CEAS and EU standards

Outcome 1: Asylum-related legislation and policies aligned with CEAS and EU standards

Output 1.1 Support provided for aligning asylum legislation with CEAS and EU standards

Output 1.2 Authorities acquire knowledge and information on the EUAA and EU+ countries' policies and practices

Output 1.3 The EUAA supports the competent authorities in aligning with EU asylum data standards and in further preparing them to share and exchange harmonised asylum data and statistics

Outcome 2: Institutional capacities and change management of competent authorities strengthened to better plan, manage, and sustain CEAS-aligned reforms

Output 2.1 Competent authorities benefit from EUAA and EU+ country support on organisational development and change management processes necessary to sustain institutional reforms

High-level Outcome II

Contributing to effective asylum procedures in line with the CEAS

Outcome 5: Timely access to the asylum procedure is ensured for applicants for international protection

Output 5.1 The competent authorities are better placed to identify and refer applicants for international protection to the asylum procedure in a timely manner and in line with EU standards

Output 5.2 Interventions to identify the identity and country of origin and/or habitual residence of applicants for international protection are strengthened and frontloaded in the asylum process

Outcome 6: Asylum decisions are concluded in a timely manner and comply with defined legal quality standards ensuring uniform procedures and outcomes

Output 6.1 The competent authority receive support to strengthen implementation of national asylum law, policies and standards, including on temporary protection

Output 6.2 Enhanced Country of Origin (COI) knowledge and skills

High-level Outcome III

Contributing to an effective reception system

Outcome 8: Strengthened reception system aligned with EU standards

Output 8.1 Enhanced understanding of competent authorities regarding EU standards and good practices for the reception of asylum seekers, leading to improved capacity to ensure safe, dignified, and appropriate reception conditions, including access to age-appropriate services and safeguards

Outcome 9: Applicants with special needs are identified and referred to appropriate services in accordance with EU standards and operational practices, ensuring timely and tailored support that addresses their specific vulnerabilities

Output 9.1 Competent authorities are familiarized with EUAA and EU+ country best practices on the prevention, risk mitigation and response to gender-based violence in the asylum and reception processes





Outcome 3: Competencies of the authorities strengthened through training in the European Asylum Curriculum, in line with needs

Output 3.1 The EUAA supports the competent authorities with a training plan based on identified needs

Output 3.2 Staff members benefitted from access to the European Asylum Curriculum

Outcome 4: Moldova's contingency planning and crisis preparedness and response capacities strengthened in line with EU standards and EU MS practices

Output 4.1 The competent authorities are acquainted with standards and best practices related to EUAA and EU+ countries' contingency planning

Output 6.3 The competent authorities benefit from exchanges on rights-based practices relating to procedural rights, national security interests, and the use of classified information in the context of asylum adjudication and appeals

Output 6.4 Enhanced capacities of the authorities relating to data governance and digitalization

Output 6.5 Strengthened interpretation capacity of the competent authority

Output 6.6 Harmonisation of examination methodology and outcome is promoted through exchanges on Country Guidance

Outcome 7: Appeal procedures are conducted in a fair, timely and effective way, in line with EU standards

Output 7.1 A mapping of competent courts and tribunals and a professional development plan were completed

Output 7.2 Review and appeal systems were strengthened through EUAA and EU+ country peer exchanges and tools for members of courts and tribunals

Output 9.2 Competent authorities were familiarized with procedures and safeguards to ensure safe reception and accommodation of LGBTIQ+ applicants

Output 9.3 Competent authorities strengthened their capacity to identify children, assess their specific needs, and refer them to appropriate child-sensitive services in line with EU standards and practices, ensuring the protection of their rights and that their best interests are upheld throughout the asylum and reception procedures

Output 9.4 Competent authorities were familiarized with EU standards and good practices regarding the role and responsibilities of legal guardians for asylum-seeking children, including safeguarding their rights, ensuring their best interests are upheld, and supporting their effective participation throughout the asylum procedure

Output 9.5 Competent authorities enhanced capacity to identify indicators of trafficking in human beings (THB) among applicants for international protection and strengthened referral pathways in line with EU standards





I. Contributing to the strengthening of the asylum related legislation, institutions and systems, in line with the CEAS and EU standards

1. Asylum-related legislation and policies aligned with CEAS and EU standards	
Outputs (expected results)	Output 1.1. Support provided for aligning asylum legislation with the CEAS and EU standards. Output 1.2. Authorities acquire knowledge and information on the EUAA and EU+ countries' policies and practices Output 1.3. The EUAA supports the competent authorities in aligning with EU asylum data standards and in further preparing them to share and exchange harmonised asylum data and statistics
Responsible Authorities/Target groups	Ministry of Internal Affairs General Inspectorate for Migration General Inspectorate of Border Police Ministry of Labour and Social Protection Ministry of Justice National Bureau of Statistics
Description and assessment of the situation/ EUAA added value	Moldova's legal framework on asylum is only partially aligned with the EU <i>acquis</i>. Recent reform efforts were undertaken by the Moldovan authorities, include amendments to the Asylum Law which entered into force in January 2025 and in January 2026, reflecting the ongoing national target to meet EU standards in the field of asylum. The EUAA will provide targeted technical guidance to assist partners in aligning asylum- and reception-related frameworks with CEAS requirements. This can include: Supporting the assessment of the impact of EU Pact implementation on the national asylum system and supporting the design and implementation of a response plan (based on the assessment) to adjust the national asylum system; Facilitating exchanges with EU MS on how to prepare for the Pact implementation and to share experience regarding their implementation challenges; Supporting the development of a national implementation plan inspired by the EU MS National Implementation Plans for the Pact, in complementarity with efforts





	by other actors; Supporting the Commission/ EUDEL in assessing the alignment of Moldova's legislation with EU norms and standards, and by reviewing and providing legal feedback on Moldova's asylum legislation. Support will include expert legal review, targeted policy and technical advice, facilitating exchanges with EU MS, dedicated webinars on the Pact, and dissemination of EUAA guidance materials, ensuring coherence with evolving EU acquis, notably the EU Pact on Migration and Asylum. EUAA support will be provided in line with the applicable legal framework at the time of implementation and will focus - in a first phase - on consolidating implementation under the current legal framework, alongside measured preparatory support for future EU requirements, informed by implementation experience gained within EU Member States. The roadmap will therefore support alignment of the asylum legal and policy framework with regard to remaining gaps, inconsistencies, and areas requiring further adjustment, with particular attention to effective implementation. It will ensure continuity with previous EU-supported reform efforts in the asylum field, including work focusing on strengthening safeguards for vulnerable applicants and persons with special procedural needs. Particular consideration will be given to the clarity and consistency of legal provisions, including the definition and treatment of persons in a vulnerable situation, and the consolidation of provisions related to unaccompanied minors. Currently, the GIM collects and processes statistical data mainly by generating reports from institutional information systems, including the Migration Information System and the Temporary Protection Information System (PTSI). At the current stage, the Migration Information System does not ensure the full generation of statistical reports with all the disaggregations necessary for reporting according to the requirements of Eurostat, EMN and other institutional partners. The Migration Information System is in the process of development, the deadline for completing the current stage is September 30, 2026. The component intended for generating statistical reports and disaggregations necessary for national and international reporting is to be developed and implemented later. Regarding the methodological framework, with the support of a national consultant contracted by the IOM Mission in Moldova, draft methodologies for producing statistics in three areas were developed: asylum, admission and residence permits. At the current stage, the projects are subject to consultation with the GIM and follow to be approved by order of the GIM.
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	In terms of reporting statistics to Eurostat, the established mechanism assumes the participation of the GIM and the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). The GIM, as a provider of administrative data in the field of migration and asylum, completes the appropriate statistical templates and submits them to the NBS, and the NBS ensures their submission to Eurostat through European reporting systems. The implementation of this reporting mechanism is also provided for in the national documents related to the accession process of the Republic of Moldova to the European Union. Currently, there is no joint GIM-NBS order that would separately regulate this process, cooperation being carried out on the basis of the regulatory framework and existing institutional reporting mechanisms, thus there are opportunities to be explored in the future activities. At the same time, the GIM submits statistical data to the NBS quarterly in accordance with Government Decision No. 758 of December 3, 2025, on the approval of the Statistical Work Program for 2026. The Statistical Work Program is approved annually by Government Decision and also establishes the statistical information to be provided by public authorities. In accordance with Government Decision No. 634/2012, the GIM develops the Extended Migration Profile of the Republic of Moldova (EMP). In this context, the Statistical Compendium of the Extended Migration Profile is developed annually, and once every five years – the Extended Migration Profile of the Republic of Moldova. These products integrate data and information from several public authorities and include over 200 approved indicators, including an extensive set of indicators in the field of migration and asylum under the responsibility of the GIM. Moldova needs to strengthen its national situational awareness, forecasting of trends, and international information exchange. In addition, it still needs to align its data collection and indicators with the EU's, in view of future EU membership. National situational awareness, information exchange and contingency planning all depend on timely, reliable and disaggregated data collection. This output will share best practices for designing, collecting and analysing standardized indicators. After a small needs assessment which will look into existing practices of data collections, indicators and definitions and level of alignment with EUAA/Eurostat, authorities will be supported to enhance the collection, management, and analysis of asylum-related data in line with EU standards, improving accuracy, comparability, and use for policy and operational purposes. Through tailored technical assistance, Moldovan partners will progressively align their asylum data practices with EU
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	requirements and strengthen their preparedness to exchange harmonised statistics within the EU's Early Warning and Preparedness System (EPS).
Pre-condition(s)/ Assumptions	All relevant authorities and stakeholders are open and committed to developing effective communication channels and cooperation mechanisms.
Deliverables	• Expert technical advice on the CEAS, and support the review of national legislative proposals, with consideration for possible amendments in line with the EU Pact on Migration and Asylum. In particular, legal review of: ○ Law No. 270/2008 on Asylum in the Republic of Moldova; ○ Government decision No. 720/2025 approving the mechanisms and methodology applicable in the asylum procedure (the mechanism for granting the material reception conditions provided to asylum seekers, the methodology for estimating the costs of material reception conditions, as well as the mechanism for applying the concept of country of origin/safe third country); ○ Government Decision No. 21/ 2023 on granting temporary protection to persons displaced from Ukraine; ○ Some articles from Law No. 198/2007 on state-guaranteed legal aid (Article 20. Provision of Qualified Legal Assistance Regardless of Income Level) and Law No. 1585/1998 on compulsory health insurance (Article 9. Compulsory Health Insurance of Foreigners); ○ Some articles from Law No. 28/2024 on the State Border of the Republic of Moldova. • At least 40 participations in online, self-paced training sessions on the current CEAS, in English or in Romanian. The modules are: The Asylum Procedure in the Pact on Migration and Asylum; The new Asylum and Migration Management Regulation (AMMR); The Reception Conditions Directive in the Pact on Migration and Asylum; and the Vulnerability in the Pact on Migration and Asylum; • Peer learning exchanges with EU+ states facilitated, including the sharing of implementation experiences, challenges, and good practices, with a view to identifying required institutional and procedural adjustments and developing a national EU Pact implementation plan, based on EU MS implementation planning experience.





	• Needs assessment of national asylum data collection systems completed, including review of existing practices, indicators, definitions and level of alignment with EUAA and Eurostat standards; • Tailored technical assistance provided to support progressive alignment of asylum data practices with EU best practice and Eurostat, including an improved asylum data collection and management methodology, quality assurance and analytical capacity, ensuring readiness for exchange of harmonised statistics within the EU Early Warning and Preparedness System (EPS).
Description of the activities	Output 1.1. Support provided for aligning asylum legislation with the CEAS and EU standards <i>Activity 1.1.1.</i> Legal and compliance review of national asylum legislation against the EU CEAS acquis, including providing feedback on alignment gaps and recommendations for approximation to EU standards, completed and submitted to the competent authorities <i>Activity 1.1.2.</i> Peer-to-peer exchange / study visit to EU MS on the operational, organisational and resource-related implications of the EU Pact / EU Pact preparation and implementation challenges Output 1.2. Authorities acquire knowledge and information on the EUAA and EU+ countries' policies and practices <i>Activity 1.2.1.</i> Presentation of the EUAA Database on International Protection <i>Activity 1.2.2.</i> Peer-to-peer exchange with EU+ states on a specific thematic Output 1.3. The EUAA supports the competent authorities in aligning with EU asylum data standards and in further preparing them to share and exchange harmonised asylum data and statistics. <i>Activity 1.3.1.</i> Needs assessment <i>Activity 1.3.2.</i> Workshop on to support setting of Early-warning and Preparedness System indicators in the areas of first instance determination, accommodation and reception / harmonization of EU asylum data standards / support with development of methodology.
Synergies	Complementarity and synergies will be sought with efforts by other actors including UNHCR and the EU4LEA top-up project, implemented by CIVIPOL and CPMA.





	EUAA will maintain close coordination with IOM in developing a data collection methodology, in view of avoiding duplication of efforts.
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2. Institutional capacities and change management of competent authorities strengthened to better plan, manage, and sustain CEAS-aligned reforms

Outputs (expected results)	Output 2.1. Competent authorities benefit from EUAA and EU+ country support on organisational development and change management processes necessary to sustain institutional reforms
Responsible Authorities/Target groups	Ministry of Internal Affairs General Inspectorate for Migration
Description and assessment of the situation/ EUAA added value	For Moldova, CEAS alignment involves complex and far-reaching reforms affecting several institutions. Without adequate change management, reforms risk remaining formal on paper, or creating operational bottlenecks. This outcome supports the strengthening of institutional capacity of competent Moldovan authorities to plan, manage, and sustain CEAS-aligned reforms, with a focus on organisational development and change management, at national but also regional level. This area of cooperation aims at supporting the development or strengthening of the efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of the management frameworks on asylum and reception. Furthermore, the design, planning and implementation of a human resources strategy and structure will facilitate the transition to the newly identified or revised strategies and the quality of the processes. Strengthening institutional capacities and change management through peer learning with EU+ countries will help Moldovan authorities absorb EU standards progressively, maintain operational continuity, and ensure that reforms are realistic, coordinated, and resilient, particularly important in a context of EU approximation, evolving legislation, and heightened migratory challenges. Through targeted and structured coaching sessions, strategic advisory support, and peer learning with EU+ administrations through practical exercises and simulations, senior management will be supported in strengthening leadership, coordination, and reform planning, drawing on practical experience from EU+ countries to ensure sustainable implementation.





	This may include the facilitation of senior management exchanges between the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Moldova and EU+ countries.
Pre-condition(s)/ Assumptions	All relevant authorities and stakeholders are open and committed to developing effective communication channels and cooperation mechanisms.
Deliverables	Facilitation of at least 1 senior management exchanges between the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Moldova and EU+ country resulting in a strengthened institutional capacity of competent Moldovan authorities to plan, manage, and sustain CEAS-aligned reforms, with a focus on organisational development and change management
Description of the activities	Output 2.1. Competent authorities benefit from EUAA and EU+ country support on organisational development and change management processes necessary to sustain institutional reforms <i>Activity 2.1.1.</i> Study visit to an EU+ state to exchange on change management
Synergies	Coordination with relevant EU-funded and international initiatives will be ensured, where appropriate, to avoid duplication and maximise complementarity

3. Competencies of the authorities strengthened through training in the European Asylum Curriculum, in line with needs

Outputs (expected results)	Output 3.1. The EUAA supports the competent authorities with a training plan based on identified needs Output 3.2. Staff members benefitted from access to the European Asylum Curriculum
Responsible Authorities/Target groups	General Inspectorate for Migration General Inspectorate for Border Police General Inspectorate for Police “Stefan cel Mare” Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs Ministry of Internal Affairs (central apparatus including Integrated Border Management, Migration and Asylum Policy Unit of the Ministry of Internal Affairs) Operational Management Inspectorate (on massive influx subjects)





	National Penitentiary Administration Ministry of Labour and Social Protection Children's Rights Protection Department (local authority) Ministry of Health Ministry of Justice Ministry of Education and Research National Health Insurance Company National Employment Agency Office of the People's Advocate: Ombudsman National Institute of Justice National Legal Aid Council Superior Council of Magistracy General Prosecutor Office Security and Intelligence Service NGO Law Centre for Advocates
Description and assessment of the situation/ EUAA added value	Moldova continues structured and targeted training across institutions, taking into account recent reforms, staff turnover and involving requirements under the CEAS. This includes, in a prospective manner, eventual identified challenges related to the end of the temporary protection mechanism and the country's future participation in the CEAS. Further strengthening of a coordinated and structured training approach would support the sustainability and institutionalisation of capacity development across the asylum and reception system. This outcome focuses on reinforcing the professional competencies of Moldovan authorities through training, ensuring that staff have the knowledge and skills required to implement law and procedures effectively, thereby ensuring harmonised, sustainable, high-quality asylum and reception practices. The action will support the development and implementation of a structured national training plan aimed at enhancing institutional capacity. Targeted training will include access to selected modules of the European Asylum Curriculum in the English or Romanian language. The EAC covers a broad range of topics, including foundational concepts, vulnerability, case processing, and reception. In addition,





	self-paced online modules covering the Pact on Migration and Asylum are available. Training priorities will be informed by a training needs assessment ensuring that learning is aligned with the tasks and responsibilities of officials across the asylum and reception system. In order to ensure that training support is sustainable in the long term, selected participants will have the opportunity to follow – in addition to content modules - a didactical module, in order to become part of a national pool of trainers. The training support will, where relevant, take into account former participations in EUAA training sessions, such as under the QIEE project (2013 – 2019) and under the cooperation with the Prague Process (2024 – 2025).
Pre-condition(s)/ Assumptions	All relevant authorities and stakeholders are open and committed to developing effective communication channels and cooperation mechanisms.
Deliverables	• Development of a Training Plan based on training needs assessment findings; • Selected modules of the European Asylum Curriculum will have been made available in the English or Romanian language for the target groups described above
Description of the activities	Output 3.1. The EUAA supports the competent authorities with a training plan based on identified needs <i>Activity 3.1.1.</i> Training needs assessment conducted, and comprehensive Training Plan developed in coordination with the competent authorities Output 3.2. Staff members benefitted from access to the European Asylum Curriculum <i>Activity 3.2.1.</i> Delivery of training programme based on the European Asylum Curriculum to staff of the competent authorities ensured
Synergies	EUAA will maintain close coordination with UNHCR, IOM, CoE and CEPOL on the availability and roll out of selected modules in view of preventing duplication of training activities.





4. Moldova's contingency planning and crisis preparedness and response capacities strengthened in line with EU standards and EU MS practices

Outputs (expected results)	Output 4.1. The competent authorities are acquainted with standards and best practices related to EUAA and EU+ countries' contingency planning
Responsible Authorities/Target groups	Ministry of Internal Affairs General Inspectorate for Migration Operational Management Inspectorate National Management Crisis Centre General Inspectorate of Border Police Ministry of Labour and Social Protection
Description and assessment of the situation/ EUAA added value	At the national level, there is an institutional framework for managing situations of massive influx of people, including for situations that may affect the capacity of the asylum, reception and accommodation system. An important element is Government Decision no. 245/2026, which approved the national mechanism for the unitary and coherent management of the situation in the event of a massive influx. The mechanism establishes the risks and monitoring indicators, the responsibilities of the institutions and the escalation mechanisms. At the MIA level, according to the provisions of the Contingency Plan approved by Government Decision no. 245/2026, the situational plan for managing the situation in the event of an increased influx of people is in the process of being developed, which details the roles and contribution of each administrative authority subordinate to the MIA. Although Moldova has operational experience in managing flows of displaced persons from Ukraine, there are mechanisms for monitoring the migration situation and reporting, there are capacities for receiving, documenting and managing asylum seekers, but these are limited in the event of a rapid and simultaneous increase in the flow. The main vulnerability is not necessarily the lack of a response mechanism, but the ability to quickly scale it up, pressure on infrastructure, staff, logistics, accommodation of asylum seekers. It is important to distinguish between strategic coordination and operational management.





	At the national level, the coordination of crisis situations is carried out within the mechanisms established by the Government and the national crisis management structures. The Ministry of Internal Affairs has the role of institutional coordination and ensuring interaction with subordinate structures and other relevant authorities. GIBP is essential for the border component, namely the early identification and reporting of increased flows, the orientation of people and ensuring interaction at crossing points. GIM has the main operational role in the segment of asylum, temporary protection, reception and accommodation of asylum seekers, within the limits of available capacities, documentation and monitoring the situation of foreigners. Reception and accommodation capacity constitutes a structural vulnerability. In the event of a rapid increase in the number of asylum seekers, the existing capacity may become insufficient. It is necessary to move from a fixed to a scalable capacity. For a large-scale crisis, the GIM would need a mobile capacity that can be moved to where the pressure arises. This would reduce dependence on permanent infrastructure and would allow for a response in the north, centre or south, depending on the evolution of the flow. In the context of displaced persons from Ukraine, additional infrastructure was identified and used through the country, involving different stakeholders, including setting up temporary centres at the border like Palanca and Calaraseuca. In the context of the Twinning Migration EU-MD Project, several activities were organized, including: 1) an assessment of contingency planning in cases of increased influx of migrants, asylum seekers and refugees; 2) a workshop on reception and asylum for the development of an Action plan for an Early Warning & Crisis Preparedness System in Migration; 3) the development of measures to improve preparedness of the General Inspectorate for Migration transposed in a draft SOP; 4) the presentation of Member States good practices on crisis management. Moldova faces an urgent need to strengthen its contingency planning and crisis preparedness as part of broader efforts to align asylum-related institutions and systems with CEAS and EU standards. Uncertainty regarding the future of the temporary protection mechanism may generate significant pressure on the asylum system, exposing gaps in data management, and operational readiness. For instance, under Temporary Protection, authorities collect only basic data to grant quick protection, but when a Temporary Protection beneficiary applies for asylum, they often lack full documentation, requiring re-registration and detailed verification, which can significantly delay the process.
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	Existing contingency arrangements require reinforcement to ensure clear governance, effective interagency coordination, timely risk monitoring, and actionable response measures with clear and delineated responsibility and appropriate human and financial resources amongst key stakeholders. Interventions relating to contingency planning will be undertaken jointly with EUAA specialists and those of EU+ country competent authorities. EUAA will introduce the general EU policy framework and instruments on contingency planning, including EUAA existing tools. This includes the Contingency Planning Manual and Template, and the upcoming Practical Guide. The harmonized methodology consistent with EU standards will be presented, and recommendations provided on existing contingency plans. With the aim of enhancing operational readiness and staff capacity to prepare and respond to situations of disproportionate pressure or crisis on asylum and reception systems, activities such as trainings, workshops, or scenario building exercises based on situational awareness can be organised. Authorities will be supported in establishing clear governance structures, communication flows, coordination mechanisms, and preparedness and response measures. EUAA will build on the work undertaken under the Twinning project, including the developed SOPs.
Pre-condition(s)/ Assumptions	All relevant authorities and stakeholders are open and committed to developing effective communication channels and cooperation mechanisms.
Deliverables	• Best practice shared from EU+ country relating to preparedness and contingency planning, including on governance structures, communication flows, coordination mechanisms and preparedness and response measures; • Translation into Romanian of the (upcoming) Practical Guide on Contingency planning methodology; • Tailored technical assistance provided to support the nationally-led review or/and further development of preparedness and contingency planning arrangements, in line with EUAA methodology and relevant EU practices.
Description of the activities	Output 4.1. The competent authorities are acquainted with standards and best practices related to EUAA and EU+ countries' contingency planning <i>Activity 4.1.1.</i> Presentation of the EUAA contingency planning framework, tools and methodology to the competent authorities, including the Contingency planning Practical Guide, manual, and template;



	<i>Activity 4.1.2.</i> Targeted workshop / exchanges on contingency planning and preparedness elements identified by the Moldovan authorities, based on EU best practices and EUAA methodology; <i>Activity 4.1.3.</i> Structured peer-to-peer exchange activity with EU+ Member States facilitated on best practices on preparedness and contingency planning. <i>Activity 4.1.4.</i> Technical support and expertise, complemented by exchanges with EU countries to plan for increased reception capacities to address potential migration pressures
Synergies	Complementarity of action and synergies will be sought with UNHCR and with Frontex, where relevant.

II. Contributing to effective asylum procedures in line with the CEAS

5. Timely access to the asylum procedure is ensured for applicants for international protection	
Expected results (outputs)	Output 5.1. The competent authorities are better placed to identify and refer applicants for international protection to the asylum procedure in a timely manner and in line with EU standards Output 5.2. Interventions to identify the identity and country of origin and/or habitual residence of applicants for international protection are strengthened and frontloaded in the asylum process
Responsible Authorities/Target Groups	Ministry of Internal Affairs General Inspectorate for Migration General Inspectorate of Border Police General Police Inspectorate National Penitentiary Administration Ministry of Labour and Social Protection Ministry of Justice Ombudsman NGOs (legal aid and representation)
Description and assessment of the	Access to the asylum procedure in Moldova is to be harmonised, particularly for persons in a vulnerable situation and applicants with





situation/ EUAA added value	special needs. There remains room for improvement with both identification of vulnerabilities during first contact and registration and subsequent referral. In practice, border police and other first-contact authorities often rely on the presence and expertise of non-governmental organisations to identify vulnerable applicants and to refer them to appropriate services and protection mechanisms. One of the prominent challenges faced by Moldova is staff turnover, impeding efficiency and undermining the development of a stable, institutionalised asylum workforce. Moreover, it also hinders any sustainable capacity development efforts if the knowledge and expertise remain concentrated among staff who are not retained in the system for the long term. This is exacerbated by the absence of standardised procedures at the level of all authorities involved and tools which occasionally results in delays in access to the procedure, inconsistent registration practices, and gaps in safeguards, especially for children, unaccompanied minors, and other applicants requiring special procedural guarantees. Therefore, EUAA's support aims at developing capacity at institutional rather than individual officer level, by supporting, if requested, nationally-led reviews of standard operating procedures, embedding common standards directly into the daily work and making processes systematic. EUAA support under this outcome will strengthen the capacity of competent authorities to improve first-contact mechanisms, referral procedures, registration and lodging processes, to ensure timely, rights-compliant access to the asylum procedure in line with EU standards, particularly for persons in vulnerable situations. This will include workshops and practical guidance on access to procedure, registration, referral mechanisms, and the identification of vulnerabilities, supported by the development or review of standard operating procedures and decision-support tools for relevant authorities. Under this outcome, relevant EUAA Practical guides and tools relating to access to procedure will be shared. This may include also support to Border Police with the implementation of the Joint Order No. 59/19 (GIBP-GIM), establishing responsibilities, cooperation mechanisms, and ensuring non-discriminatory access for all asylum seekers at the borders, if requested. Targeted support will also enhance capacities to establish identity and determine country of origin or habitual residence, including through improved interview techniques, document verification, and age assessment procedures in line with child-protection standards. Through peer exchanges with EU Member States and tailored support, the action will reinforce the ability of first-contact and registration authorities to apply consistent, high-quality procedures
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	from the earliest stage of the asylum process and throughout the whole process.
Pre-conditions(s)	National authorities committed to enhancing access to asylum; National authorities committed to the development/review of SOPs; Knowledge transferred to GIM by EUAA and EU Member State experts is integrated systematically in the daily system/work of the GIM officers.
Deliverables	• Tailored technical advice provided on access to procedure and supporting nationally-led reviews of Standard Operating Procedures on the asylum procedure at first instance (Access to procedure: making, registration, lodging); • Capacities to establish identity and determine country of origin or habitual residence were enhanced; • At least 15 participations in each EUAA workshop.
Description of the activities	Output 5.1. The competent authorities are better placed to identify and refer applicants for international protection to the asylum procedure in a timely manner and in line with EU standards <i>Activity 5.1.1.</i> Technical advice workshop on EU standards and best practices on access to procedure and supporting the nationally-led review of SOPs on asylum procedures at first instance Output 5.2. Interventions to identify the identity and country of origin and/or habitual residence of applicants for international protection are strengthened and frontloaded in the asylum process <i>Activity 5.2.1.</i> Workshop on establishing the identity and country of origin and/or habitual residence of applicants, including during the interview, social media research, and document verification
Synergies	EUAA will maintain close coordination with UNHCR and other local actors, including NGOs in provision of asylum capacity building activities to ensure no overlap in the planned activities. Synergies are sought with the Ombudsman who monitors rights at borders.

6. Asylum decisions are concluded in a timely manner and comply with defined legal quality standards ensuring uniform procedures and outcomes

Expected results (outputs)	Output 6.1. The competent authority receives support to strengthen implementation of national asylum law, policies and standards, including on temporary protection
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	Output 6.2. Enhanced Country of Origin (COI) knowledge and skills Output 6.3. The competent authorities benefit from exchanges on rights-based practices relating to procedural rights, national security interests, and the use of classified information in the context of asylum adjudication and appeals Output 6.4. Enhanced capacities of the authorities relating to data governance and digitalization Output 6.5. Strengthened interpretation capacity of the competent authority Output 6.6. Harmonisation of examination methodology and outcome is promoted through exchanges on Country Guidance
Responsible Authorities	Ministry of Internal Affairs General Inspectorate for Migration
Description and assessment of the situation/ EUAA added value	Moldova's asylum and reception systems have faced significant and sustained pressure in recent years, particularly in the context of regional instability and large-scale displacement caused by Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine. Hosting one of Europe's highest refugee-to-host population ratios (5%), Moldova hosts some of the most vulnerable refugees in the region. The country has seen a tremendous increase and unprecedented amounts of requests for asylum in recent years (from 75 in 2021; 11 218 in 2022; 4101 in 2023; and 8,153 in 2024; with a further decreasing trend in 2025). In 2025, 2,587 persons applied for international protection, out of which 4 were granted refugee status, 66 persons were granted subsidiary (humanitarian) protection and 161 individual applications were rejected on merit. At the same time, 2,590 cases were closed as the applicants withdrew the pending asylum application, left or attempted to leave the country, or failed to show up for an interview. From 2023 to 31 January 2026, 88,355 Ukrainians were granted Temporary Protection, of which 19,430 children. Beneficiaries of temporary protection who have applied for an extension of temporary protection (as of February 1, 2026) - 47,640. As of 21 September 2026, 59,133 beneficiaries of temporary protection with valid documents are registered. The General Inspectorate for Migration of the Ministry of Internal Affairs has limited human resources and operational capacity, although most of its positions are filled. It has 30 positions across the Asylum and Statelessness Directorate, the Directorate for





	Foreigners' Integration, and the Regional Directorates "North", "Centre" and "South": the Asylum and Statelessness Directorate (7), the Directorate for Foreigners Integration (5), Regional Directorates "North" (3), "Centre" (6) and "South" (3) and its Integration Centres for Foreigners (6). GIM does not currently have a dedicated full-time COI officer/function, and further strengthening of institutional capacity for COI research and its systematic use in asylum decision-making would be beneficial. At the moment, 3 persons work in resp. the Asylum and Statelessness Service of the North and South Regional Directorates, of which only 1 person examines asylum applications. 6 people work in the Asylum and Statelessness Unit of the Centre Regional Directorate, of which only 3 people examine asylum applications. According to the provisions of Law No. 270/2008 on asylum in the Republic of Moldova, the heads of the Regional Directorates issue decisions on asylum applications. The Asylum and Statelessness Directorate of GIM (at the central level) currently does not receive asylum applications and does not examine them. In case of need, they can come to the support of the Regional Directorates. There are 2 employees within the Asylum and Statelessness Directorate at an executive function with experience in the field of asylum. While the asylum claims are many for a small administration, their number has increased dramatically since 2021 but are again on a downward trend. The claims are often complex and officers and managers alike acknowledged challenges in assessing complex cases. The effective implementation of asylum procedures in line with the CEAS remains a key challenge for Moldova, particularly at the operational level. While the legal framework has evolved, operational procedures and decision-making practices need to be strengthened and harmonised, giving special attention to the management of vulnerable applicants and persons with special procedural needs. Limited standardisation of procedures may lead to the risk of uneven application of legal safeguards, as well as gaps in quality assurance, with regard to country of origin information (COI), on the interpretation of procedures and data management, with the possibility of affecting both the timeliness and consistency of asylum decisions. These challenges are likely to be exacerbated by increased caseloads and more complex profiles. EUAA support under this specific objective will help address these gaps with a view to ensuring timely, consistent, and legally sound asylum decisions by strengthening the practical application of asylum law, policies and standards through targeted capacity
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	building support, complementing the training in the European Asylum Curriculum. To enhance technical skills in case examination and support both decision-making officers and managers and enhance further the quality of the asylum procedures, the EUAA will provide thematic workshops, peer-to-peer exchanges with EU MS, and practical guidance addressing key legal and procedural aspects of asylum adjudication. The support will aim to enhance case examination skills, quality assurance mechanisms, and the consistent application of procedural safeguards, including rights-compliant age assessment procedures, and decision-making based on the five Convention grounds. This may also include, for instance, supporting, if requested, nationally-led reviews of Standard Operating Procedures on case examination. SOPs standardise practice and become institutional tools that remain within the organisation and guide practice over time. As a result, the support provided will have a longer-term effect on organisational capacity, beyond the individual level. COI support will contribute to evidence-based decision-making in the international protection procedure and is important in making a fact-based assessment of international protection needs and greater consistency of outcomes. COI support will include convening relevant country-specific briefings/workshop to enhance knowledge and skills on relevant country-specific information on the socio-economic, legal, political, human rights, conflict, and humanitarian situation, and to ensure high-quality decisions. Additional activities will address procedural rights, national security considerations, and the use of classified information in asylum procedures and appeals through dedicated workshops. Those will help authorities balance fundamental rights with security interests in line with EU standards, including at appeal level. Supporting capacities related to data governance, digitalisation, and interpretation in the asylum procedure, will aim at contributing to efficiency, traceability, and procedural fairness. Exchanges on EUAA Country Guidance methodology will promote greater uniformity of procedures and outcomes by familiarising Moldovan authorities with structured approaches to assessing protection needs, aligned with CEAS standards and EU best practices, supporting them to deliver timely, high-quality decisions.
Pre-conditions(s)	National authorities committed to enhancing the decision-making process at first instance and their COI system. National authorities committed to the development/review of SOPs, legal guidance and other tools.





	Knowledge transferred to the GIM by EUAA and EU+ State experts is integrated systematically in the daily system/work of the GIM officers.
Deliverables	• Review of SOPs on Examination supported; • Development of Legal guidance on the five Convention grounds to support case officers in their daily tasks; • Enhanced interpretation capacity; • At least 1 technical advice workshop organised on selected topics in view of the Asylum Procedures Regulation, Qualification Regulation, the Reception Conditions Directive (2024) and AMMR; • Enhanced capacity to deal with SOGIESC cases; • Enhanced age assessment procedure; • Enhanced quality assurance mechanism; • Enhanced COI knowledge and skills; • Enhanced knowledge of digitalisation in asylum; • At least 30 participations in EUAA workshops and 6 participations in 2 COI briefings per year.
Description of the activities	Output 6.1. The competent authority receives support to strengthen implementation of national asylum law, policies and standards, including on temporary protection <i>Activity 6.1.1.</i> Thematic workshops on specific legal or procedural aspects to achieve high quality in asylum examination - topics of workshops can include, among others, quality assurance mechanism, and SOPs on Examination. <i>Activity 6.1.2.</i> Technical advice workshop organised on selected topics in view of the Asylum Procedures Regulation, Qualification Regulation, the Reception Conditions Directive (2024) and AMMR; <i>Activity 6.1.3.</i> Workshop to establish a rights-compliant age assessment procedure; Output 6.2. Enhanced Country of Origin (COI) knowledge and skills <i>Activity 6.2.1.</i> Online COI Country-specific briefings convened with simultaneous interpretation, where relevant, with accompanying COI report translated and shared in digital format <i>Activity 6.2.2</i> Technical assistance to enhance the practical use of COI in the asylum procedure Output 6.3. The competent authorities benefit from exchanges on rights-based practices relating to procedural rights, national





	security interests, and the use of classified information in the context of asylum adjudication and appeals <i>Activity 6.3.1.</i> Workshop with EU+ states on procedural rights, national security interests, and the use of classified information in the context of asylum adjudication and appeals Output 6.4. Enhanced capacities of the authorities relating to data governance and digitalization <i>Activity 6.4.1.</i> Participation in EUAA capacity building event on digitalization Output 6.5. Strengthened interpretation capacity of the competent authority <i>Activity 6.5.1.</i> Workshop on standards and best practices relating to interpretation in the asylum procedure Output 6.6. Harmonisation of examination methodology and outcome is promoted through exchanges on Country Guidance <i>Activity 6.6.1</i> EUAA workshop of Country Guidance methodology and standards
Synergies	EUAA will maintain close coordination with UNHCR, in planning and delivery of activities to ensure no overlap and effective synergies where relevant.

7. Appeal procedures are conducted in a fair, timely and effective way, in line with EU standards

Expected results (outputs)	Output 7.1. A mapping of competent courts and tribunals and a professional development plan were completed Output 7.2. Review and appeal systems were strengthened through EUAA and EU+ country peer exchanges and tools for members of courts and tribunals
Responsible Authorities	Administrative/Judicial Courts / Court of Appeal of Moldova National Institute of Justice Superior Council of Magistracy



Description and assessment of the situation/ EUAA added value	In the Republic of Moldova, appeals against decisions on asylum applications are examined by the competent courts, in accordance with Law No. 270/2008 and the provisions of the Administrative Code. Asylum seekers have the right to appeal in court against decisions issued by the GIM. Cases are examined by the courts of first instance, and their decisions may be appealed in the appeals channels provided for by law. The procedures for examining appeals aim to ensure effective judicial control of the legality and merits of decisions on asylum, while respecting procedural guarantees and the right to an effective remedy. The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) as judicial training institution provides training to judges and prosecutors which includes human rights law, European Court of Human Rights jurisprudence, and training on international and EU migration and asylum standards, hence contributing to professional capacity building of judges involved in asylum decisions. EUAA can complement with judicial capacity building support, which will be provided to strengthen the quality and consistency of asylum appeal procedures through targeted training and exchanges for members of courts and tribunals. Activities will enhance knowledge of the CEAS among members of courts and tribunals involved in hearing appeals, reviewing asylum decisions, or conducting/reviewing evidence and credibility assessments of international protection applications undertaken by the determining authority. Support will draw on EUAA guidance and peer-to-peer exchanges with EU+ countries to foster more convergency and consistency in the application of applicable law. A mapping of the second instance in Moldova will be conducted, including identification of rules of procedures and scope as well as the bodies responsible for judicial training in international protection law. In addition, a professional development needs assessment is necessary to guide the development of a training plan for members of courts and tribunals competent in asylum matters and to identify priority topics for judicial workshops as well as participation in EUAA judicial support activities. The EUAA may then organise tailored capacity building activities for Moldovan members of courts and tribunals working in the field of international protection, as well as judicial trainers working in this highly-specialised area of the law. In these judicial activities, it will share its judicial publications, which are specifically designed to
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	address the needs of members of courts and tribunals deciding international protection cases in EU+ countries. It can also include support on the use of COI in the judicial decision-making process, or on vulnerability in the context of applications for international protection. It also covers topics such as exclusion from international protection or the reception and detention of applicants.
Pre-conditions(s)	Contact point for coordination of cooperation with the EUAA appointed at the Court; Courts committed to strengthening appeal system.
Deliverables	• Mapping of competent courts at all levels of jurisdiction completed.; • Judicial training needs assessment and professional development plan completed; • At least 12 participations of judges and/or judicial associates in EUAA activities.
Description of the activities	Output 7.1. A mapping of competent courts and tribunals and a professional development plan were completed <i>Activity 7.1.1.</i> Mapping of competent courts at all levels of jurisdiction completed. <i>Activity 7.1.2.</i> Assessment of judicial professional development needs and development of a professional development plan for judges <i>Activity 7.1.3.</i> Introduction to the work of the EUAA Courts and Tribunals Output 7.2. Review and appeal systems were strengthened through EUAA and EU+ country peer exchanges and tools for members of courts and tribunals <i>Activity 7.2.1.</i> Judicial Workshop on international protection for judges from Moldova <i>Activity 7.2.2.</i> Participation of judges from Moldova in EUAA judicial support activities for EU+ members of courts and tribunals
Synergies	Coordination and synergies will be sought with other actors involved in professional development for courts and tribunals – including the National Institute for Justice of Moldova, UNHCR, Council of Europe, the Law Centre of Advocates, and National Legal Aid Council.



III. Contributing to an effective reception system

8. Strengthened reception system aligned with EU standards	
Output (Expected Result)	Output 8.1. Enhanced understanding of competent authorities regarding EU standards and good practices for the reception of asylum seekers, leading to improved capacity to ensure safe, dignified, and appropriate reception conditions, including access to age-appropriate services and safeguards
Responsible Authorities/ target group	Ministry of Internal Affairs General Inspectorate for Migration Ministry of Labour and Social Protection /National Social Assistance Agency
Description and assessment of the situation/ EUAA added value	In Moldova, there is only 1 specialised Accommodation Centre, managed by the General Inspectorate for Migration, which is intended for the temporary accommodation of asylum seekers and beneficiaries of international protection. It has a capacity at present of 126 of places which can be increased to a maximum capacity of 180 places. Staff have been increased from 6 to 18 persons during the last reorganization process. GIM still relies on external assistance from UNHCR and NGOs for various services. According to the staffing structure, the Accommodation Centre has 18 established positions, of which 17 are currently filled. The positions are distributed as follows: 1 management position; 4 positions within the Accommodation and Records Unit; 9 positions within the Security and Access Unit; and 4 auxiliary worker positions. The regulatory framework governing the reception and accommodation of asylum seekers was strengthened through the adoption and updating of the relevant legal framework, including Government Decision No. 1023, approving the Regulation of the Accommodation Centre, and Government Decision No. 720/2025, which approved the mechanisms and methodologies applicable to the asylum procedure, including: - the mechanism for granting material reception conditions to asylum seekers; - the methodology for estimating the costs of reception conditions; - the mechanism for applying the safe country of origin and third-country concepts; and - the mechanism for ensuring access to healthcare for asylum seekers, approved as a separate annex and entering into force in 2027.



	Within the Twinning project, technical support was provided for the development of practical tools and procedures to support the implementation, including an SOP on granting material reception conditions to asylum seekers; an SOP on the limitation and withdrawal of material reception conditions; an SOP on the identification and assessment of needs, assistance and referral of applicants with special needs; and Guidance on the accommodation of applicants with special needs at the GIM Accommodation Centre. Currently, the General Inspectorate for Migration continues to adapt its internal regulatory and procedural framework to the new provisions introduced by Government Decision No. 1023, as well as to the institutional reorganisation that has taken place. The capacity of the staff has been strengthened through different training/workshops organized with the support of implementing partners like UNHCR, IOM and Council of Europe. Emergency or mass arrival reception is managed by the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection / National Social Assistance Agency, including the operation of Refugee Accommodation Centres (RACs) which host refugees/displaced persons, including from Ukraine, and provides basic services and coordinates with humanitarian partners such as UNHCR. Regarding the capacity of RACs in 2026, there are 9 active centres with a total capacity of 650 places, of which 502 people are currently accommodated, representing an occupancy rate of 77.23%. Among those accommodated, there are 286 women and 216 men, including 200 people aged 60 and over. The centres also accommodate 130 children, with 12 aged 0–2 and 118 aged 3–18, as well as 67 people with disabilities. 48 people are employed in the RACs. Looking ahead to 2027, the plan is to have 8 RACs remaining active, with a total capacity of 550 places. In general, Moldova’s reception system continues to face structural and operational challenges that limit its ability to respond effectively to the needs of applicants for international protection, particularly persons in vulnerable situations and those with special needs. Existing reception facilities and procedures are not yet sufficiently adapted to diverse profiles, and staff often lack specialised training to identify vulnerabilities, manage complex cases, and respond appropriately to conflict situations. Gaps in internal organisation, workflows, and case management further constrain the system’s capacity and resilience, especially in situations of increased pressure. EUAA support can help address these challenges by strengthening reception-related practices, staff competencies, and organisational processes in line with CEAS standards. Guided by the EUAA Strategies on Reception and Vulnerability, as well as the Standards and Indicators on Reception including Vulnerability-related experts,
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	support will focus on improving centre management, developing self-assessment and monitoring systems, and standardising procedures and tools for identifying, assessing, and managing persons in vulnerable situations, including unaccompanied minors within the reception system. It may also include a focus on conflict management, as well as practical guidance on improving workflows and case management within reception facilities. Complementing the training envisaged under Objective 1, the roadmap aims to contribute to more effective, rights-based reception arrangements for persons in vulnerable situations and improved operational readiness of the reception system, in line with EU standards, through exchanges with EU Member States, and the application of EUAA tools and guidance. Support will focus on reviewing and strengthening Moldova's national reception system through an assessment of existing models and practices, followed by targeted improvements to procedures, workflows, and operational arrangements. EUAA assistance can include technical support for the development or revision of strategic and guidance documents, such as SOPs and protocols, capacity building for reception staff in the application of tools, data management, and provision of information to residents, as well as on-the-job coaching on reception conditions for unaccompanied minors. Activities may also include training on the EUAA Assessment of Reception Conditions tool, and study visits to EU+ countries.
Pre-conditions(s)/ Assumptions	The relevant authorities' staff is granted permission and are encouraged to take active part in EUAA trainings and workshops
Deliverables	At least 10 participations in each reception-related activity of the EUAA resulting in enhanced reception conditions, including access to age-appropriate services and safeguards
Description of the activities and indicative timeline	Output 8.1. Enhanced understanding of competent authorities regarding EU standards and good practices for the reception of asylum seekers, leading to improved capacity to ensure safe, dignified, and appropriate reception conditions, including access to age-appropriate services and safeguards <i>Activity 8.1.1.</i> Peer-to-peer support to align reception system with EU reception standards
Synergies	EUAA will maintain close coordination with UNHCR on the planned training activities to ensure that there is no overlap. Synergies are sought with the Ombudsman who monitors rights at reception centres.





9. Applicants with special needs are identified and referred to appropriate services in accordance with EU standards and operational practices, ensuring timely and tailored support that addresses their specific vulnerabilities

Output (Expected Result)	Output 9.1. Competent authorities were familiarized with EUAA and EU+ country best practices on the prevention, risk mitigation and response to gender-based violence in the asylum and reception processes Output 9.2. Competent authorities were familiarized with procedures and safeguards to ensure safe reception and accommodation of LGBTIQ+ applicants Output 9.3. Strengthened capacity of the competent authorities to identify children, assess their specific needs, and refer them to appropriate child-sensitive services in line with EU standards and practices, ensuring the protection of their rights and best interests throughout the asylum and reception procedures Output 9.4. Competent authorities were familiarized with EU standards and good practices regarding the role and responsibilities of legal guardians for asylum-seeking children, including safeguarding their rights, ensuring their best interests are upheld, and supporting their effective participation throughout the asylum procedure Output 9.5. Strengthened capacity of the competent authorities to identify indicators of trafficking in human beings (THB) among applicants for international protection and strengthened referral pathways in line with EU standards and the National Referral Mechanism
Responsible Authorities/ target group	Ministry of Internal Affairs General Inspectorate for Migration Ministry of Labour and Social Protection /National Social Assistance Agency
Description and assessment of the situation/ EUAA added value	According to the staffing structure, the Accommodation Centre has 18 established positions, of which 17 are currently filled. The positions are distributed as follows: 1 management position; 4 positions within the Accommodation and Records Unit; 9 positions within the Security and Access Unit; and 4 auxiliary worker positions. Within the framework of the Twinning project were developed SOP for the identification and assessment of needs, provision of





	assistance, and referral of asylum applicants with special needs and Guidelines on the accommodation of asylum applicants with special needs at the Accommodation Centre of the General Inspectorate for Migration. Although the internal framework for the identification and assessment of vulnerable persons has been developed, continuous training and capacity building of staff remain necessary, particularly in light of the limited knowledge regarding the specific needs and vulnerabilities of different groups and experience of newly recruited staff. Further efforts are also needed to strengthen interinstitutional cooperation and coordination in the identification, referral and provision of appropriate support to vulnerable persons The staff of the Accommodation Centre participates in specialised training/workshop, in person or online especially on managing cases of persons with special needs, THB, communication with beneficiaries etc. Still the need for strengthen capacity of the Centre according to EU standards is needed. Support may include assessing existing needs and frameworks, providing guidance on age assessment procedures, and developing or enhancing protocols, workflows, SOPs, and referral mechanisms. EUAA support may combine targeted training, workshops, on-the-job coaching, and thematic exchanges, including study visits to EU+ countries, to improve case management, the provision of procedural guarantees, guardianship schemes, and practical tools for staff.
Pre-conditions(s)/ Assumptions	Staff of the General Inspectorate for Migration and Ministry of Labour and Social Protection is granted permission and encouraged to take active part in EUAA activities
Deliverables	At least 20 participations in the vulnerability trainings of the EUAA.
<i>Description of the activities and indicative timeline</i>	Output 9.1. Competent authorities were familiarized with EUAA and EU+ country best practices on the prevention, risk mitigation and response to gender-based violence in the asylum and reception processes Output 9.2. Competent authorities were familiarized with procedures and safeguards to ensure safe reception and accommodation of LGBTIQ+ applicants Output 9.3. Strengthened capacity of the competent authorities to identify children, assess their specific needs, and refer them to appropriate child-sensitive services in line with EU standards and practices, ensuring the protection of their rights and best interests throughout the asylum and reception procedures Output 9.4. Competent authorities were familiarized with EU standards and good practices regarding the role and



	responsibilities of legal guardians for asylum-seeking children, including safeguarding their rights, ensuring their best interests are upheld, and supporting their effective participation throughout the asylum procedure Output 9.5. Strengthened capacity of the competent authorities to identify indicators of trafficking in human beings (THB) among applicants for international protection and strengthened referral pathways in line with EU standards and the National Referral Mechanism Based on concrete interest and request from the Moldovan authorities, activities 9.1.1-5 can entail one or several of the following formats: <i>Activities 9.1.1-5. Workshop on EUAA and EU+ country standards and best practices for the prevention, mitigation, and response to gender-based violence / Workshop on EUAA and EU+ country standards and best practices on the reception of LGBTIQ+ applicants, including peer-to-peer support for institutional capacity development / Workshop on EUAA and EU+ country standards and best practices related to the identification, protection, and support of asylum-seeking children. capacity in line with child protection principles and EU standards / Workshop on standards and practices relating to legal guardians and their role in the asylum process / Workshop on indicators of trafficking in human beings and referral pathways.</i>
Synergies	EUAA will maintain close coordination with UNHCR on the planned training activities to ensure that there is no overlap. Synergies are sought with the Ombudsman who monitors rights at reception centres.

Annex: Main National stakeholders

Organisation	Responsibilities
Ministry of Internal Affairs	The Ministry of Internal Affairs is responsible for the development of migration and asylum policies and legal framework in Moldova.
Ministry of Labour and Social Protection (MLSP)	The Ministry of Labour and Social Protection / National Social Assistance Agency manages the emergency or mass arrival reception system, including the operation of Refugee Accommodation Centres (RACs) which host refugees/displaced persons, including from Ukraine, and provides basic services and coordinates with humanitarian partners such as UNHCR. There were many such RACs established to host refugees/displaced persons. These RACs provided accommodation for a significant number of people, especially during peak inflows; but many RACs have been subject to consolidation/closure (or planned closure) over time. There are 9 RACs with 650 places, occupied being 77,23% as of September 2026. The MLSP / social-welfare authorities oversee these RACs, particularly in emergency situations, mass arrivals, or when state capacity in the GIM-managed Temporary Accommodation Centre (TAC) is insufficient.
Ministry of Justice	The Ministry of Justice develops and reviews legislation affecting asylum, migration and the rights of foreigners, and is involved through its links with the justice sector and access to judicial remedies.
General Inspectorate for Migration (GIM)	The General Inspectorate for Migration, within the Ministry of Internal Affairs, which is responsible for developing and implementing the public policy in the field of migration and asylum, integration, monitoring of the stay and the implementation of readmission agreements is the leading agency and working closely with other relevant state bodies. The GIM is responsible for receiving and examining asylum applications and granting international protection. The (only one) specialised official state-run Temporary Accommodation Centre (TAC), intended for the temporary accommodation of asylum seekers and beneficiaries of international protection, is managed by the General Inspectorate for Migration. The Asylum and Statelessness Directorate is responsible for managing the asylum and statelessness system, collecting and analysing relevant information, developing the SOPs, providing methodological support to the regional directorates. The GIM also issues documents for asylum seekers and beneficiaries. Three Regional Directorates of the GIM “North”, “Centre”, and “South” receive and process applications locally covering the three regions of the territory, including registration of beneficiaries of temporary protection.
General Inspectorate of Border Police (GIBP)	The General Inspectorate of Border Police, within the Ministry of Internal Affairs, is responsible for receiving asylum applications at the state border and referring them to the General Inspectorate for Migration for processing. They are first-contact at the border for identifying persons expressing intent to seek asylum. Coordinates with UNHCR and NGOs for persons in a vulnerable situation.



Organisation	Responsibilities
General Police Inspectorate	The General Police Inspectorate receives asylum applications in the territory and forwards them to the GIM for processing. The Centre for Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings (CCTHB) is a specialized subdivision subordinated to the national investigation inspectorate of the General Police Inspectorate. It has the mission of investigation, criminal prosecution and prevention of crimes of trafficking in human beings and those related with a cross-border character of a major complexity and increased risks. Besides combatting migrant smuggling – and more relevant in the context of this Action - the CCTHB also screens and identifies victims of Trafficking in Human Beings (THB), and refers them to protection services, and hence works alongside the migration authorities.
National Penitentiary Administration	The National Penitentiary Administration receives asylum applications from foreigners in detention and forwards them to the GIM for processing.
The National Institute of Justice (NIJ)	The NIJ as judicial training institution provides training to judges and prosecutors which includes human rights law, European Court of Human Rights jurisprudence, and training on international and EU migration and asylum standards, hence contributing to professional capacity building of judges involved in asylum decisions.
The courts	The courts examine decisions on asylum applications issued by the GIM and appealed by applicants.
The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)	The NBS is the central authority in the field of statistics and the main producer of official statistics of the country. It is responsible for coordinating the development and production of official statistics in the national and international statistics system, including statistics on population and migration, with the right to access and use sources of administrative data, including sources containing individual data.
Ombudsman	The Ombudsman is to protect the people against violation of rights, abuse of powers, unfair decisions and maladministration. It plays an increasingly important role in improving public administration while making the government's actions more open and its administration more accountable to the public. It considers individual complaints and correct injustices caused by any eventual maladministration and, in the context of the emergency situation, the Ombudsman produced regular monitoring reports on the Moldovan response
Superior Council of Magistracy	The Superior Council of Magistracy has a role in the governance and functioning of the judiciary, including matters concerning the capacity and professional development of judges who may hear appeals against decisions in asylum and migration cases.
National Management Crisis Centre	The National Management Crisis Centre is relevant to reception and contingency planning in the context of large-scale arrivals, including the coordination of national emergency-response measures and interinstitutional preparedness for situations that may put pressure on reception capacities.
Ștefan cel Mare Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs	The Ștefan cel Mare Academy offers training and professional development of personnel of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.
Ministry of Health	The Ministry of Health, among others, offers access to health services for asylum seekers, refugees and other persons under international or temporary





Organisation	Responsibilities
	protection, including the establishment of applicable health-care arrangements and standards.
Ministry of Education and Research	The Ministry of Education and Research is relevant to the integration and reception of refugees, particularly through ensuring access to education for refugee children and coordinating measures for their inclusion in the national education system. The Ministry cooperates with the GIM on referral procedures and data exchange.
National Health Insurance Company	The National Health Insurance Company, among others, administers compulsory health insurance arrangements and access to health-care coverage for beneficiaries of international protection and other foreign nationals; its role is particularly relevant to the practical access of persons granted protection to health services.
National Employment Agency	The National Employment Agency is relevant to the integration of beneficiaries of international protection and temporary protection through access to employment services, labour-market integration measures, vocational guidance and employment opportunities.
National Legal Aid Council	The National Legal Aid Council provides access to state-guaranteed legal assistance to asylum seekers, including legal advice and representation during administrative and judicial stages of the asylum procedure.
General Prosecutor Office	The General Prosecutor's Office, among others, ensures the criminal-justice response to offences linked to irregular migration, migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings, as well as through cooperation with law-enforcement and migration authorities in cases involving vulnerable migrants and asylum seekers.
Security and Intelligence Service	The Security and Intelligence Service, among others, assesses security-related risks associated with migration flows and cooperation with competent authorities on matters affecting national security and public safety.



