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Strasbourg, 13/07/2026

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Part 2

EUROPEAN COMMISSION FOR THE EFFICIENCY OF JUSTICE (CEPEJ)

Support for a better evaluation of the results of judicial reform efforts in the Eastern Partnership

Justice Dashboard EaP Action

Data collection: 2025

Report prepared by the CEPEJ for the attention of the European Commission

Part 2 - Beneficiary profile - Republic of Moldova

Executive Summary - Republic of Moldova in 2025

Population in 2025



GDP per capita in 2025



Average annual salary in 2025



€9 477

EaP Average: €8 113

Judicial Organisation

After a judicial map reform, the judiciary was organised in 14 first instance courts, 3 courts of appeal and one Supreme Court (in force as of 27 December 2024). Thus, the number of first instance courts was reduced from 15 in 2024. At the same time, the courts of appeal were reorganized by regions (North, Centre and South). There were no specialised courts in the Republic of Moldova in 2025. However, specialised anti-corruption panels have been introduced.

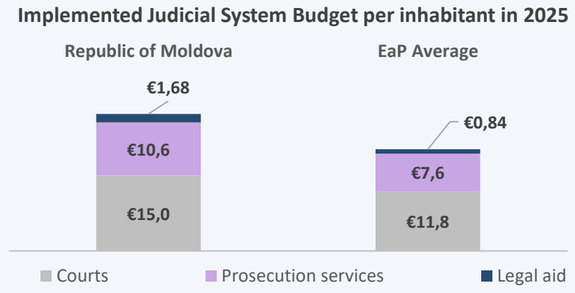
Budget

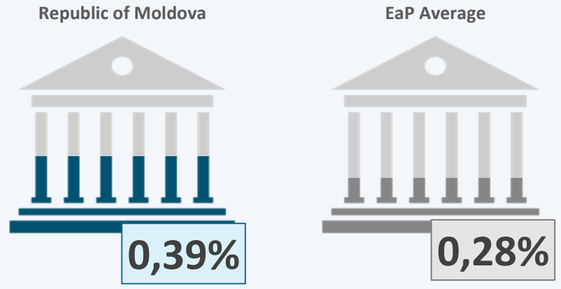
In 2025, the Republic of Moldova spent **€65 101 862** on the implemented judicial system budget, i.e. **€27,3 per inhabitant, which is significantly higher than the EaP Average (€20,3)**. **54,9% was spent for courts, 38,9% for prosecution services, 6,2% for legal aid.** Compared to 2024, the Republic of Moldova has spent, per inhabitant, **8,7% more for courts, 12,2% more for prosecution services, and 0,3% more for legal aid**. The budgets spent per inhabitant amounted to **15€ for courts, 10.6€ for prosecution services and 1,68€ for legal aid**, which are higher than the respective EaP Averages. As a share of the gross domestic product (**GDP**), the Republic of Moldova dedicated **0,39%** of its total economic output to the judicial system, which was higher than the EaP Average of 0,28%.

Legal Aid

In 2025, the implemented budget for legal aid spent by the Republic of Moldova was **€4 010 749**. Between 2020 and 2025, it increased **remarkably from €0,96 to €1,68 per inhabitant.** Compared to the EaP Average, which stood at €0,84 in 2025, the Republic of Moldova's value was significantly higher than the regional reference point. In 2025, the number of cases for which legal aid was granted was **65 066**, which was 62,2% more compared to 2020, due to expansion of eligibility. The total cases brought to court were 47 148, while the total cases not brought to court were 17 918. On average, the amount granted per legal aid case was 61,6€.

Budget of the Judicial System





Efficiency

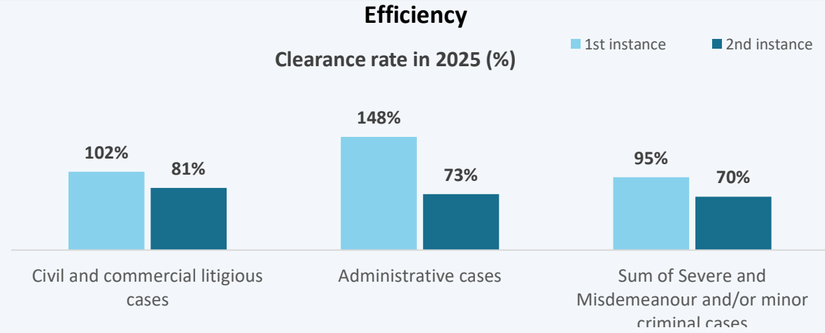
Courts efficiency

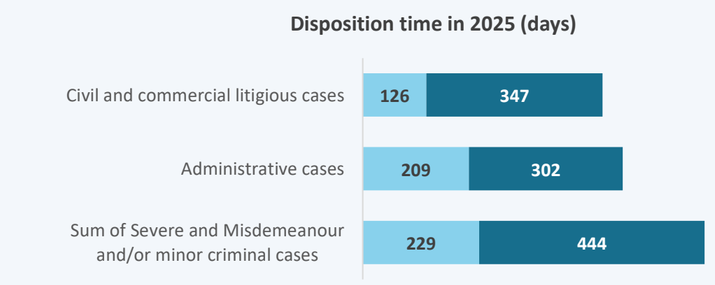
For the purpose of this Profile, the analysis focuses on the performance of 1st and 2nd instance courts.

In **first instance courts**, Clearance Rates (CR) were notably high, especially in administrative cases, which reached 148%—substantially above both the 2020 level (95%) and the EaP average (100%). Civil and commercial litigious cases in first instance saw a CR of 102%, and criminal cases reached 95%. The Disposition Time (DT) in 2025 for civil and commercial litigious cases in first instance was 126 days, which is significantly below the EaP average (190 days), while for administrative cases it was 209 days, also below the regional average (317 days). However, DT for criminal cases in first instance rose to 229 days—above the EaP average (214 days) —and increased by 18.8% compared to 2024. The number of incoming administrative cases slightly decreased (-0,9%) and civil and commercial litigious cases saw an increase (13%). Notably, pending cases at year-end declined for administrative (-365) and civil and commercial litigious cases (-5,8%) in first instance courts.

In contrast, performance in **second instance courts** remains an area of concern. Clearance Rates in 2025 were below 100% across all categories: civil and commercial litigious cases (81%), administrative cases (73%), and criminal cases (70%), each well under the EaP averages. Disposition Times continued to increase, reaching 347 days for civil and commercial cases, 302 days for administrative cases, and 444 days for criminal cases—all markedly above regional averages. The growth of pending cases in second instance, particularly in administrative (up 80.9%) and criminal cases (up 55.4%), signals ongoing negative efficiency trends.

The trends point to risks of further backlog accumulation and prolonged trial durations, especially as the system adjusts to the capacity impacts of external evaluation and judicial turnover.



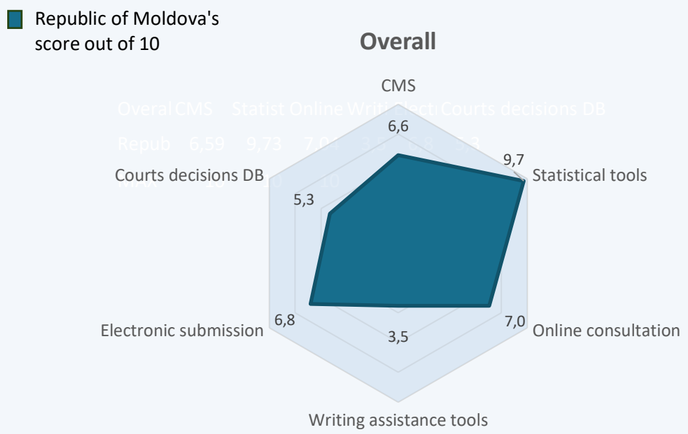


**The CEPEJ has developed two indicators to measure court's performance: clearance rate and disposition time.

Clearance Rate (CR) is the ratio obtained by dividing the number of resolved cases by the number of incoming cases in a given period, expressed as a percentage. It demonstrates how the court or the judicial system is coping with the in-flow of cases and allows comparison between systems regardless of their differences and individual characteristics. Its key value is 100%. A value below 100% means that the courts were not able to solve all the cases they received and, as a consequence, the number of pending cases increases. A CR above 100% means that the courts have resolved more cases than they received (they have resolved all the incoming cases and part of the pending cases) and, as a consequence, the number of pending cases decreases.

Disposition Time (DT) is the indicator that calculates time necessary for a pending case to be resolved and estimates the lengths of proceedings in days. It is a ratio between the pending cases at the end of the period and the resolved cases within the same period, multiplied by 365 days. More pending than resolved cases will lead to a DT higher than 365 days (one year) and vice versa.

ICT Deployment indices (scale 0-10)



The six ICT deployment indices (CMS, Courts decisions DB, Statistical tools, Writing assistance tools, electronic submission and online consultation) range from 0 to 10 points. Their calculation is based on the features and on deployment rates reported. The methodology for calculation provides points for each feature in each case matter. They are summarised and multiplied by the deployment rate as a weight. In this way, if the system is not fully deployed, the value is decreased even if all features are existing.

ICT indices

In the Republic of Moldova, the overall highest score among the there ICT indexes are achieved by the Statistical tools (9,7) and the online consultation (7). The electronic submission (6,8), the CMS (6,6) and the courts decisions DB (5,3) follow. The overall lowest scores was calculated for writing assistance tools (3,5). The judiciary has a CMS - "Integrated Case Management System, which was developed/major developments introduced between 2 and 5 years ago. In the Republic of Moldova, there is an overall information and communication technology (ICT) strategy in the judicial system, part of the 2022-2025 Strategy for Ensuring the Independence and Integrity in the Justice Sector and its Action Plan. In addition to courts, this includes the information systems owned by the Legal Aid Council, Prosecution authorities, and Enforcement system.

Trainings

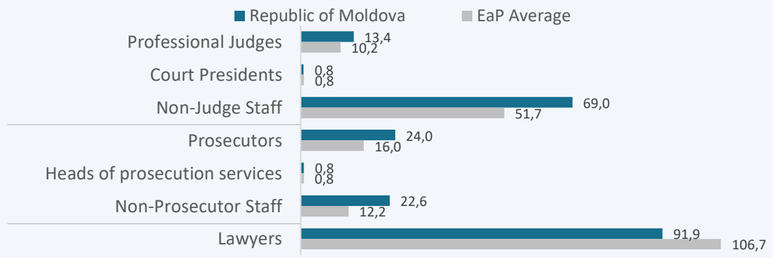
The **total budget** for justice professionals in the Republic of Moldova was **0,65€ per inhabitant**, substantially higher than the EaP Average of 0,33€ per inhabitant. In 2025, **6 976 participants** (of which 1 689 judges and 2 431 prosecutors) were trained in **569 live trainings** (in-person, hybrid or video conferences Regarding the internet-based trainings (not-live), 34 trainings were provided on the e-learning platform of the training institution for all four categories of staff, whereas 23 trainings was completed by justice professionals on other e-learning platforms such as HELP, EJTN, and the UN. The total number of participants was 1 121 for the institutional platform and 543 for the external platforms. This shows that the participation in live trainings is reportedly higher than the participation in internet-based trainings in 2025.

ADR (Alternative Dispute Resolution)

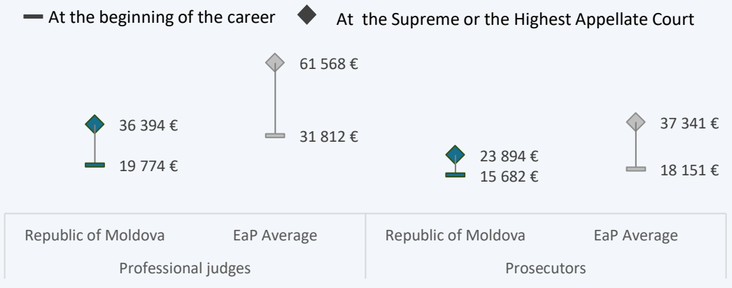
In the Republic of Moldova, **court-related mediation procedures are available**. **Legal aid** can be provided for court-related mediation. The judicial system does not provide for mandatory mediation though. Moreover, there are no mandatory informative sessions with a mediator. In 2025, the number of **registered mediators was 48 per 100 000** inhabitants, which was above the EaP Average (15,9 per 100 000 inhabitants). The majority of the mediators were **women (51,1%).** At the same time, the number of practicing mediators in 2025 was 173 (101 males, 72 females). The number of court-related mediation cases was reported as non-available in 2025 to enable an analysis thereof.

Professionals of Justice

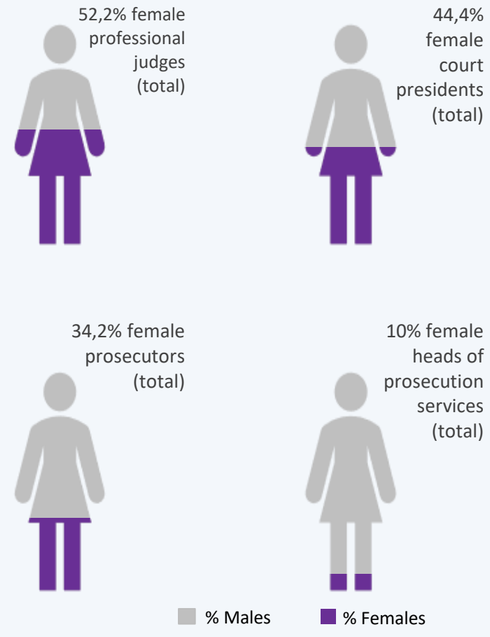
Total number of professionals per 100 000 inhabitants in 2025



Gross annual salaries of professional judges and prosecutors at the beginning of the career and at the Supreme or the Highest Appellate Court in 2025 (€)



Gender Balance



Professionals and Gender balance

In 2025, the Republic of Moldova had **13,4 professional judges** and **24 prosecutors per 100 000 inhabitants**. Both figures were above the EaP Average of 10,2 and 16, respectively. In 2025, there were **91.9 lawyers per 100 000 inhabitants** (which is below the EaP Average of 106,7).

In the Republic of Moldova there were **52,2% female professional judges** (vs. 44,6% EaP Average) and **34,2% female prosecutors** (vs 29,2% EaP Average). 44,4% of **court presidents** were women and there were only 10 % female **heads of prosecution offices**. These are still above the EaP Averages of 24% and 5.6%, respectively. In respect of **non-judge and non-prosecutor staff**: women make 82,6% of non-judge staff and 66,5% of non-prosecutor staff, which is above the Averages in the region (72.7% and 65.6% respectively).

ECHR

In 2025, there were **468 applications** allocated to a judicial formation for the Republic of Moldova (105 more than the previous year). There were **45 judgements** by the ECHR finding at least one violation for the Republic of Moldova; whereas they were 15 in 2024. The number of **cases considered as closed after a judgement of the ECHR and the execution of judgements process was 34** in 2025; whereas they were 20 in 2024.

Following the judgments delivered concerning the Republic of Moldova, several remedies have been adopted, offering the possibility to claim compensation at the national level either for unlawful detention or conviction, or for the excessive length of the examination of a civil or criminal case and the enforcement of a final judgment.

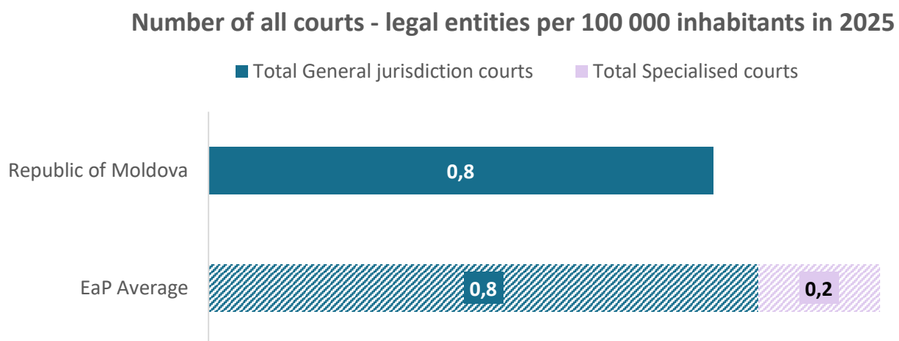
Judicial organisation in the Republic of Moldova in 2025 (Indicator 2.0)

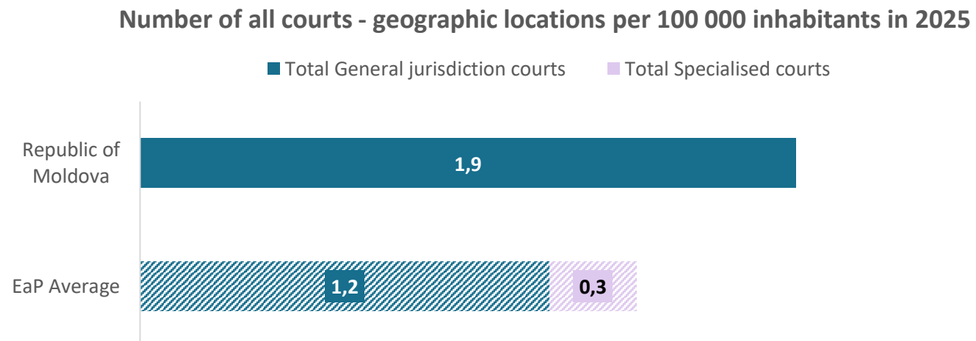
The legal framework on courts is provided for by the Law on the judicial organisation of 1995, the Law on the reorganisation of courts of 2016 (and their subsequent amendments) as well as other legal provisions aligned with the Strategy on ensuring the independence and integrity of the justice sector for 2022-2025. Throughout 2025, there was a three-tier system with 14 first instance courts, 3 courts of appeal and one Supreme Court, after the amendments to the Law on the reorganisation of courts which entered into force on 27 December 2024. Thus, the number of first instance courts was reduced from 15 in 2024 to 14 in 2025. The seats of the following first instance courts have been changed: Balti, Cimislia, Edinet, Cahul, Comrat, Drochia, Hancesti and Causeni, by reassignments to other courts. The courts of appeal were reorganized and renamed into Centre Court of Appeal, North Court of Appeal and South Court of Appeal, the latter having two seats - central in Cahul and secondary in Comrat.

There were no specialised courts in the Republic of Moldova in 2025. However, specialised anti-corruption panels have been introduced by the Law No. 192 of 10 July 2025 (see below).

• Number of courts - legal entities

		Number of courts - legal entities in 2025			Number of courts - geographic locations in 2025		
		Absolute number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	EaP Average per 100 000 inhabitants	Absolute number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	EaP Average per 100 000 inhabitants
Total number of all court (1 + 2)		18	0,8	0,9	46	1,9	1,4
General jurisdiction	Total General jurisdiction courts (1)	18	0,8	0,8	46	1,9	1,2
	1st instance	14	0,6	0,7	40	1,7	1,1
	2nd instance	3	0,1	0,1	4	0,2	0,1
	Highest instance	1	0,0	0,0	2	0,1	0,0
Specialised courts	Total Specialised courts (2)	NAP	NAP	0,2	NAP	NAP	0,3
	1st instance	NAP	NAP	0,1	NAP	NAP	0,2
	2nd instance	NAP	NAP	-	NAP	NAP	-
	Highest instance	NAP	NAP	-	NAP	NAP	-





In the Republic of Moldova, there is the same number of general jurisdiction courts - legal entities (0,8) as the EaP Average per 100 000 inhabitants in 2025. In terms of geographic locations, first instance courts - 40 geographic locations, Courts of appeal - 4 geographic locations, Supreme Court - 2 geographic locations. The number of courts - geographic locations per 100 000 inhabitants in the Republic of Moldova is higher than the EaP Average in respect of both total number and first instance courts (1,9 vs 1,2 and 1,7 vs 1,1 respectively).

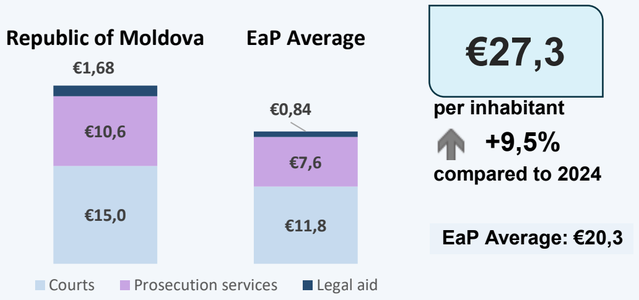
• Specialised courts

Areas of law concerned by the specialisation in 2025	Specialised courts (legal entities)	Specialised chambers and/or judges
Commercial and insolvency		
Labour		
Family		
Rent and tenancies		
Enforcement of criminal sanctions		
Administrative		
Juvenile		✅
Domestic violence		
Economic crime		
Corruption		✅
Organised crime/terrorism		
Cybercrime and internet related disputes		
Environment		
Immigration/asylum		
Other		

There were several developments communicated for the 2025 Country Profile:
1. The establishment of specialized anti-corruption panels was provided for by the Law No. 192 of 10 July 2025. The law sets the legal framework for the organization and functioning of the specialized anti-corruption panels, the selection of judges through competitive procedures, and other provisions regarding the effective examination of corruption and related cases.
2. At the same time, by an order of the president of the court, panels of judges may be created in certain types of cases, such as cases involving minors, however they examine other case categories at the same time (as judges of general jurisdiction).
3. Another specific for the Republic of Moldova is that the Chisinau first instance court operates in 5 geographic locations examining different types of cases (Botanica - insolvency cases, Centru - civil cases, Buiucani - criminal cases, Ciocana - misdemeanours and criminal investigation authorizations, Râscani - administrative cases.
4. Courts of Appeal and the Supreme Court of Justice have separate chambers with panels of judges set up every year by the court president for different types of civil cases and criminal cases.

Budget of the judicial system in the Republic of Moldova in 2025 (Indicator 1)

Implemented Judicial System Budget per inhabitant



€27,3

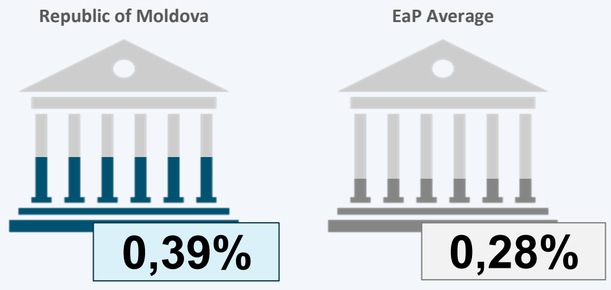
per inhabitant

+9,5%

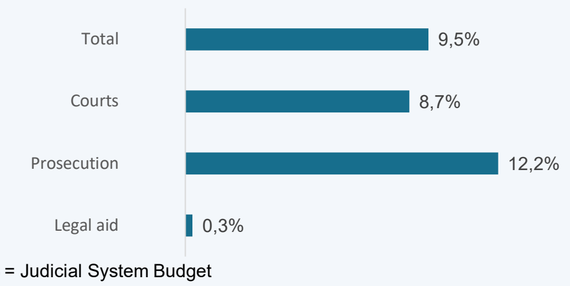
compared to 2024

EaP Average: €20,3

Implemented Judicial System Budget as % of GDP



Variation of the JSB per inhabitant between 2024 - 2025



JSB = Judicial System Budget

The Judicial System Budget (JSB) is composed by the budget for courts, public prosecution services and legal aid. In 2025, the implemented JSB for Republic of Moldova was €27,3 per inhabitant, which is significantly higher than the EaP Average (€20,3). This amount reflects a +9,5% increase compared to 2024. Within this budget, €15 was allocated to courts, €10,6 to prosecution services, and €1,68 to legal aid. For the EaP Average, the corresponding allocations were €11,8, €7,6, and €0,84 respectively. As a share of the gross domestic product (GDP), the Republic of Moldova dedicated 0,39% of its total economic output to the judicial system, which was higher than the EaP Average of 0,28%. These figures indicate that the Republic of Moldova invests more in its judicial system both per inhabitant and as a share of GPD compared to the EaP Average.

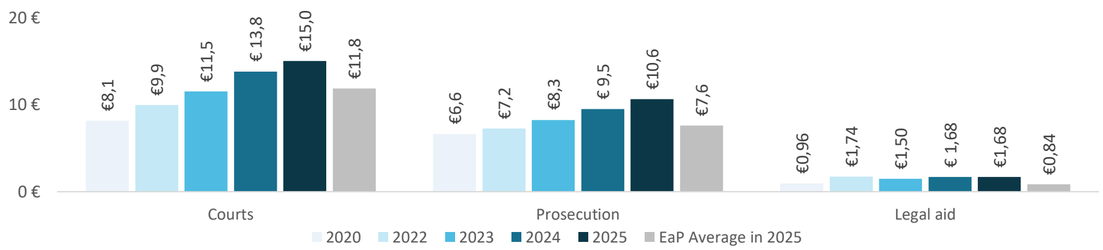
• Budget allocated to the judicial system (courts, prosecution services and legal aid)

In 2025 the implemented JSB was €65 101 862. Compared to 2020 it increased by 73,8% and compared to 2024 by 9,5% per inhabitant. As a proportion of GDP it decreased by -0,02 percentage points since 2020 and by -0,007 percentage points since 2024.
Looking more closely at the different components of the judicial system budget, in 2025 most of the judicial system budget was devoted to courts, which received 54,9% of the total, followed by prosecution services (38,9%) and legal aid (6,2%). The implemented budget for courts was €35 760 307, which represents per inhabitant spending of €15 compared with €11,8 for the EaP Average. The courts' budget per inhabitant grew by 84,7% since 2020 and by 8,7% from 2024. The courts' share of GDP was 0,21%, ahead of the regional average of 0,16%. At the same time, legal aid's implemented budget was €4 010 749, equivalent to €1,68 per inhabitant — substantially higher than the regional average. The legal aid budget increased considerably by 76,2% from 2020 (due to introduction of additional categories of beneficiaries in previous years). It grew marginally (by 0,3%) compared to 2024. Its GDP share was 0,024%, higher than the EaP Average of 0,012%.

Judicial System Budget	Judicial System Budget in 2025		Implemented Judicial System Budget per inhabitant				Implemented Judicial System Budget as % of GDP			
	Approved	Implemented	Per inhabitant in 2025	EaP Average in 2025	% Variation between 2020 - 2025	% Variation between 2024 - 2025	As % of GDP	EaP Average in 2025	Variation (in ppt) 2020 - 2025	Variation (in ppt) 2024 - 2025
Total	€63 214 982	€65 101 862	€27,3	€20,3	73,8%	9,5%	0,39%	0,28%	-0,02	-0,007
Courts	€35 859 795	€35 760 307	€15,0	€11,8	84,7%	8,7%	0,21%	0,16%	0,00	-0,005
Prosecution	€23 616 219	€25 330 806	€10,6	€7,6	60,2%	12,2%	0,15%	0,11%	-0,02	0,001
Legal aid	€3 738 968	€4 010 749	€1,68	€0,84	76,2%	0,3%	0,024%	0,012%	-0,001	-0,003

PPT = Percentage points

Evolution of the implemented judicial system budget per inhabitant between 2020 and 2025 (€)



• Budget allocated to the functioning of the courts - Categories

In 2025, the Republic of Moldova spent 35 760 307€ on the implemented budget for courts. The largest share of the implemented court budget (84,3%) was allocated to gross salaries, reflecting the significant proportion that staff costs occupy within the judiciary's expenditure. The next substantial category is maintenance and operation costs of court buildings, which accounted for 11,5% of the total courts budget, demonstrating continued investment in the upkeep and day-to-day functioning of court infrastructure.
Moreover, computerisation represented 3,3% of the budget, highlighting the courts' investment and ongoing support of their IT systems. Investment in new buildings was 0,9% while justice expenses was allocated 0,1% of the total budget. Finally, training was allocated 0,02% of the total budget.

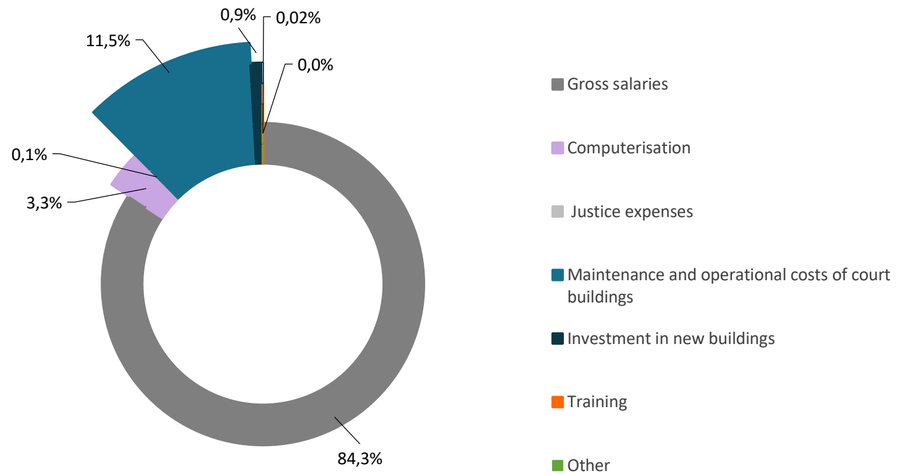
	2025		% Variation between 2020 and 2025		% Variation between 2024 and 2025	
	Approved budget	Implemented budget	Approved budget	Implemented budget	Approved budget	Implemented budget
Total (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7)	€35 859 795	€35 760 307	59,8%	67,5%	6,8%	6,9%
1. Gross salaries	€30 192 955	€30 137 305	63,8%	65,1%	4,5%	4,4%
1.1 Salaries of professional judges	NA	NA				
1.2 Salaries of non-judge staff	NA	NA				
1.3 Salaries/remunerations of other judges	NAP	NAP				
2. Computerisation (2.1 + 2.2)	€1 173 730	€1 170 080	88,2%	114,0%	131,9%	133,6%
3. Justice expenses	€21 106	€18 965	-92,9%	-93,6%	NAP	NAP
4. Maintenance and operational costs of court buildings	€4 139 697	€4 111 558	1174,9%	1544,0%	91,7%	94,9%
5. Investment in new buildings	€322 820	€313 635	NAP	NAP	-	-
6. Training	€9 487	€8 764	-99,3%	-99,3%	17,7%	14,7%
7. Other	€0	€0	-100,0%	-	-100,0%	-100,0%

The budget allocated to professional training includes the costs of training judges and court staff. It comprises only the amount allocated to judicial bodies for the training of new employees, excluding the budget of the National Institute of Justice (see Training).

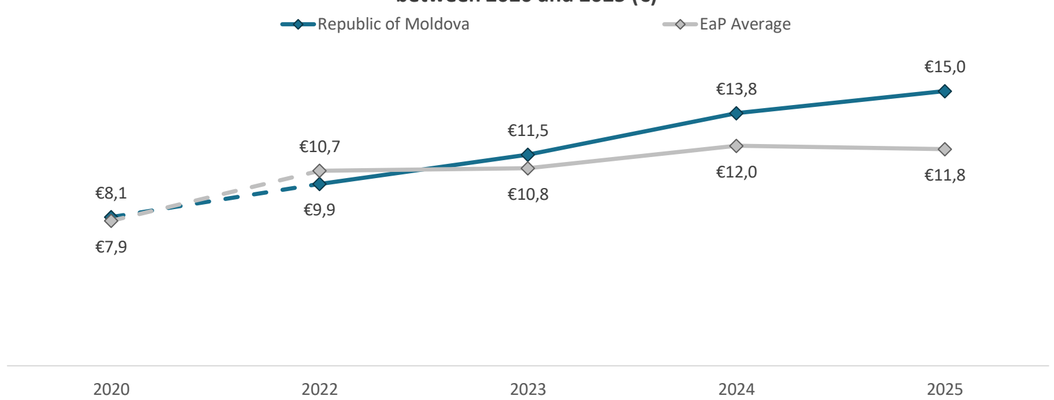
The amount for computerisation increased in 2025, due to higher courts' needs and due to termination of external assistance from USAID. All expenses related to postal, medical, financial services, transportation, periodicals, equipment, protocol expenses, etc included in previous exercise in category 7 (other) have been included in category 4 (maintenance and operational costs of court buildings). Amounts included in justice expenses reflect amounts for business trips and medical expertise. If the courts allocated and spend financial resources on interpretation/ translation this was included in the national budget line "other services" considered for category 4 (maintenance and operational costs of court buildings) as it is not possible to distinguish and include in category 3 (justice expenses). Staff employed by courts on a pay-roll basis provides among other tasks, interpretation from Russian to Romanian and from Romanian to Russian language, when requested by parties. Thus this is included in Salaries. Numbers reported under category 5 (investment in new court buildings) include investments in technical project documents for new court buildings and major renovations of existent court buildings in 2025.

The budget for courts per inhabitant was €8,1 in 2020 and attained €15 in 2025, representing a total growth of 84,7% over this period. Compared with the regional average trend, the budget for courts in the Republic of Moldova steadily rose over the years, reaching €3,2 difference with the EaP Average in 2025. The Republic of Moldova has increased its per inhabitant funding for courts over the recent years and this investment continues to be higher than its regional peers.

Distribution of the Implemented budget allocated to the courts in 2025 (%)



Implemented budget allocated to the courts per inhabitant between 2020 and 2025 (€)



• Budget allocated to the functioning of all public prosecution services - Categories

In 2025, the Republic of Moldova spent 25 330 806€ on the implemented budget for public prosecution services. The largest share of this budget (88,1%) was allocated to gross salaries, highlighting the substantial share of the expenditure dedicated to staff costs. The next substantial category is maintenance and operating costs of the premises, which accounted for 4,79% of the total, demonstrating continued investment in the upkeep and day-to-day functioning of public prosecution services' infrastructure. The investment in new buildings represented 3,7% of the implemented budget. Computerisation was 1,7% while prosecution expenses was allocated 1,6% of the total budget. Finally, the "other" category and training were allocated 0,06% and 0,02% of the total budget, respectively.

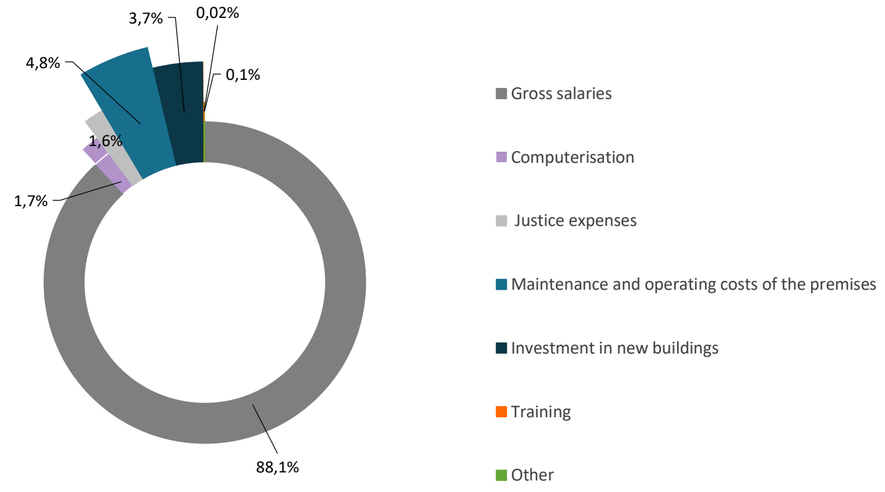
	2025		% Variation between 2020 and 2025		% Variation between 2024 and 2025	
	Approved budget	Implemented budget	Approved budget	Implemented budget	Approved budget	Implemented budget
Total (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7)	€23 616 219	€25 330 806	28,9%	45,2%	0,9%	10,3%
1. Gross salaries	€20 279 668	€22 321 877				
1.1 Salaries of public prosecutors	€13 891 573	€15 299 916				
1.2 Salaries of non-public prosecutor staff	€6 388 095	€7 021 961				
1.3 Salaries/remunerations of professionals with similar duties to those of public prosecutors	NAP	NAP				
2. Computerisation	€342 502	€438 430				
3. Prosecution expenses	€592 294	€407 823				
4. Maintenance and operating costs of the premises	€1 649 627	€1 213 196				
5. Investment in new buildings	€732 475	€928 245				
6. Training	€6 381	€5 420	-37,0%	-	566,8%	1140,3%
7. Other	€13 272	€15 815				

Other: expenses related to the participation fees of the Prosecutor General's Office in international organizations (implemented budget 1011 Euro); payments related to enforceable documents with voluntary enforcement (implemented budget 14801 Euro); taxes, fines, penalties, and other mandatory payments (implemented budget 3 Euro).

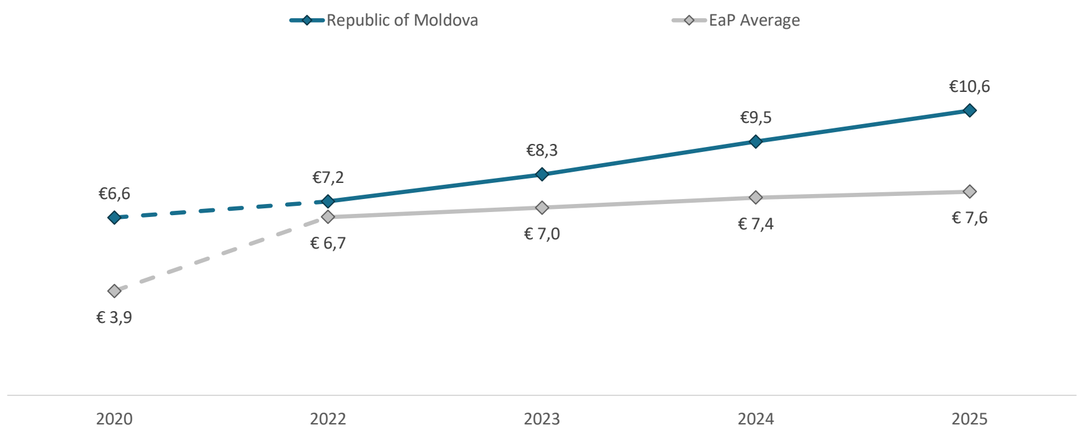
The increased approved and implemented budget for training is due to the increased needs for training to be covered by the Prosecution Service budget (437 Euro implemented in 2024). Prosecutors' training has been carried out mostly by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) which has a separate budget (see Training).

When looking at the trend through the years, the public prosecution services budget per inhabitant was €6,6 in 2020 and attained €10,6 in 2025, representing a total growth of 60,2% over this period. Each year, the prosecution services budget consistently remained above the EaP Average, which rose from €3,9 in 2020 to €7,6 by 2025. The gap between the Republic of Moldova and the regional average was most significant in 2025, reaching €3,0 more per inhabitant than the EaP Average. The data shows that the Republic of Moldova has increased its per inhabitant funding for public prosecution services over the recent years and this investment continues to be higher than its regional peers.

Distribution of the Implemented budget allocated to all public prosecution services in 2025 (%)



Implemented budget allocated to all public prosecution services per inhabitant between 2020 and 2025 (€)



• Budget received from external donors

Where available, the percentages represent an estimate of the ratio between external donations and respective budget. The percentage is calculated in relation to the total implemented budget of each category. However, this does not mean that the external funds cover a percentage of the budget, since donations are not included in the judicial system budget. Ratio of the external donors' funds and budget in 2025 (%).

	Absolute value	Calculated as %
Courts	NA	NA
Prosecution services	NA	NA
Legal aid	NA	NA

In 2025 external funds have been allocated by EU and CoE (CEPEJ) and other donors for implementing projects aimed at improving the functioning of judiciary (refining the JUSTAT Information System, strengthening the institutional capacities in using court performance indicators and reporting on court performance, designing a new strategy on human resources, communication, fighting backlog for the court system, etc.). The USAID projects have been terminated in 2025. Many additional trainings for court staff and judges have been organized by different cooperation projects with outsourced financial assistance. The General Prosecutor's Office benefited of EUR 686 162 used for procurement of fixed assets and materials, especially technical equipment donated by external partners GIZ, USAID, UNDP, etc. The amount does not include donations allocated in the form of expert consultancy. Most of the procurements linked to the external assistance were not a part of the national budget and were organized by the development partners. In this regard the national justice actors are not keeping a complete evidence on the implemented amount of the international donor assistance. Other justice sector actors did not report any external donor funds.

Professionals and Gender Balance in judiciary in the Republic of Moldova in 2025 (Indicators 2)

Professional Judges

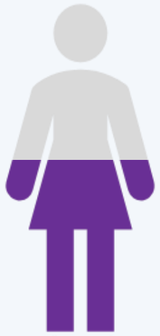
13,4

per 100 000 inhabitants

-23,4%

compared to 2020

EaP Average: 10,2



52,2% female judges (total)

Prosecutors

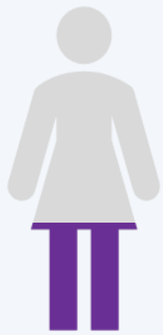
24,0

per 100 000 inhabitants

-1,3%

compared to 2020

EaP Average: 16



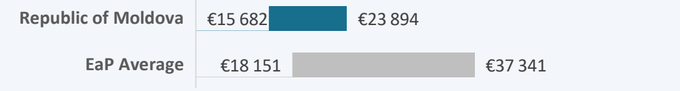
34,2% female prosecutors (total)

Salaries of judges and prosecutors

Professional judges - Gross annual salaries at the beginning of the career and at the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Court in 2025 (€)



Prosecutors - Gross annual salaries at the beginning of the career and at the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Court in 2025 (€)



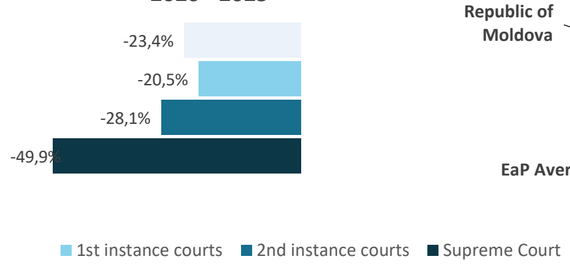
In 2025, the Republic of Moldova had 13,4 professional judges per 100 000 inhabitants and 24 prosecutors per 100 000 inhabitants. Both figures were above the EaP Average of 10,2 and 16, respectively. More than half of professional judges were women (EaP Average was 44,6%), whereas the percentage of female prosecutors was 34,2% (the EaP Average was 29,2%).

• Professional Judges

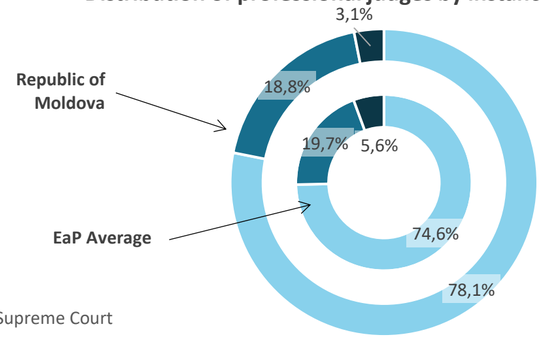
Professional judges in 2025				
	Absolute number	% of the total	Per 100 000 inhabitants	EaP Average per 100 000 inhabitants
Total	320	100,0%	13,4	10,2
1st instance courts	250	78,1%	10,5	7,6
2nd instance courts	60	18,8%	2,5	2,0
Supreme Court	10	3,1%	0,4	0,5

For reference only: the 2024 EU median is 23,4 judges per 100 000 inhabitants.

% Variation of no. of professional judges per 100 000 inh. 2020 - 2025



Distribution of professional judges by instance in 2025 (%)



In 2025, the total number of professional judges in the Republic of Moldova was 320. This number translated to a ratio of 13,4 judges per 100 000 inhabitants, which was higher than the EaP Average of 10,2.

When examining the trends over the past 5 cycles, there has been significant decrease in the number of professional judges by -23,4% since 2020.

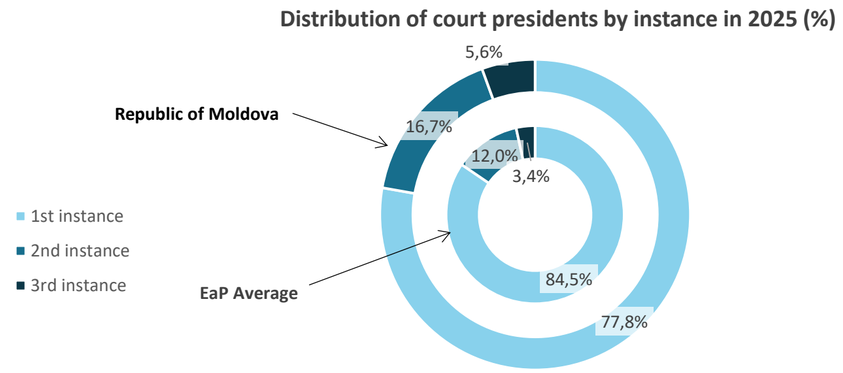
Looking at the distribution of the professional judges by instance, 78,1% of judges are assigned to the first instance courts. This is 3,5 percentage points higher than the EaP Average (74,6%).

Judges who are suspended have been excluded from the presented figures (Courts of Appeal – 1 and District Courts – 33). At the SCJ and the Courts of Appeal, judges who have been temporarily transferred have also been counted (SCJ – 4 and Courts of Appeal – 28), and they have been excluded from the figures for the district courts. At the district courts, three judges who were appointed to permanent positions based on the occupancy of vacant temporary judge posts, in accordance with Article 21 of the Law on the Organization of the Judiciary, have also been counted. The reasons behind include suspensions, transfers, appointments relate to on-going vetting, criminal investigations, maternity leave.

• Court presidents

	Court presidents in 2025			
	Absolute number	% of the total	Per 100 000 inhabitants	EaP Average per 100 000 inhabitants
Total	18	100,0%	0,8	0,8
1st instance courts	14	77,8%	0,6	0,7
2nd instance courts	3	16,7%	0,1	0,1
Supreme Court	1	5,6%	0,04	0,02

In 2025, the Republic of Moldova had a total of 18 court presidents. This figure corresponds to 0,8 per 100 000 inhabitants, on a par with the EaP Average.

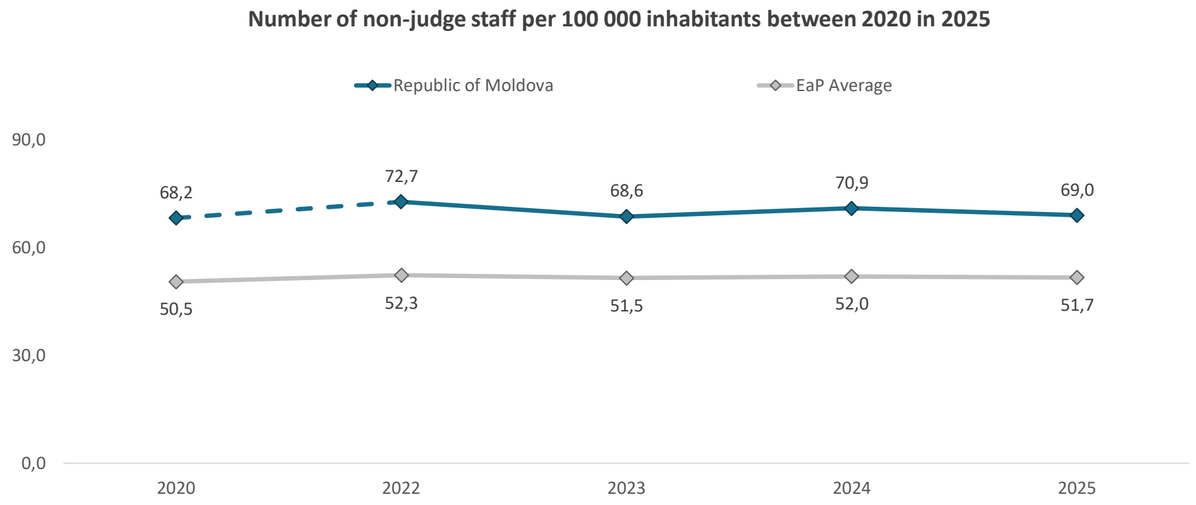


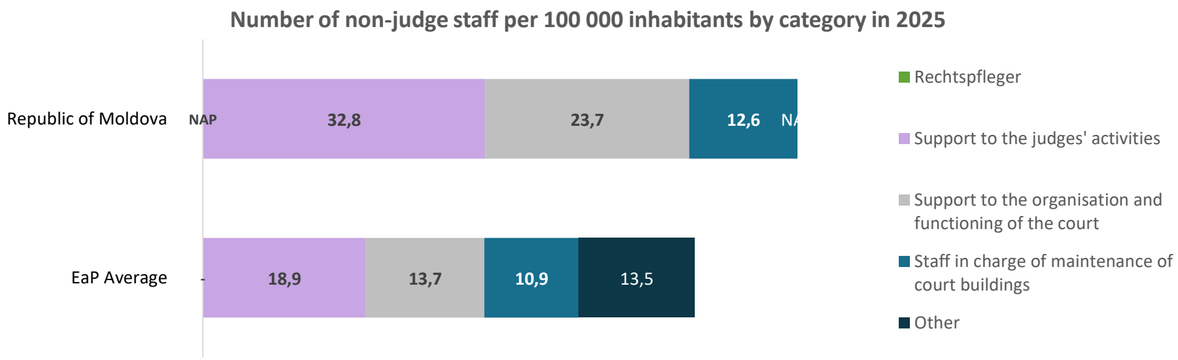
• Non-judge staff

	Number of non-judge staff by category in 2025			
	Absolute number	% of the total	Per 100 000 inhabitants	EaP Average per 100 000 inhabitants
Total	1 643	100,0%	69,0	51,7
Rechtspfleger	NAP	NAP	NAP	-
Support to the judges' activities	780	47,5%	32,8	18,9
Support to the organisation and functioning of the court	564	34,3%	23,7	13,7
Staff in charge of maintenance of court buildings	299	18,2%	12,6	10,9
Other	NAP	NAP	NAP	13,5

In 2025, the total number of non-judge staff was 1 643, which represents 69 per 100 000 inhabitants. This figure marks a -2,7% decrease compared to 2024, when non-judge staff totalled 70,9 per 100 000 inhabitants. Over the longer period from 2020 to 2025, the total number of non-judge staff per 100 000 inhabitants remained stable by 1%.
The largest group of non-judge staff were those supporting judges' activities, accounting for 47% of the total, followed by staff in charge to support to the organisation and functioning of the court, who represented 34%.

Per 100 000 inhabitants in the regional context, in the Republic of Moldova there are more non-judge staff in support of judges' activities (32.8 vs 18.9 EaP Average). Same is observed in relation to staff in charge of the organisation and functioning of courts: 23.7 in the Republic of Moldova vs 13.7 EaP Average.



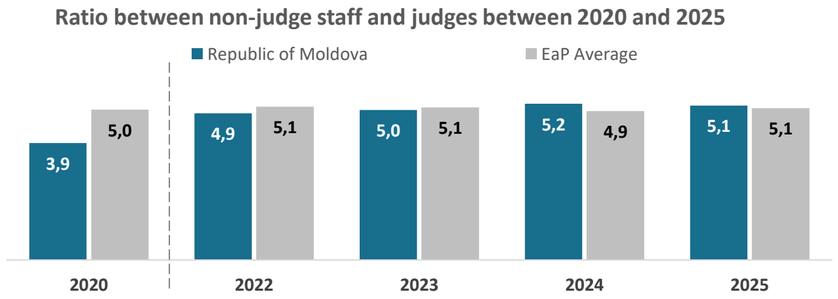


• Ratio between non-judge staff and professional judges

In the Republic of Moldova, the ratio of non-judge staff per professional judge was 5,1 in 2025, on a par with the EaP Average. This increased since 2020 by 32% in the Republic of Moldova.

	Ratio in 2025		% Variation 2020 - 2025
	Republic of Moldova	EaP Average	Republic of Moldova
Total	5,1	5,1	32,1%

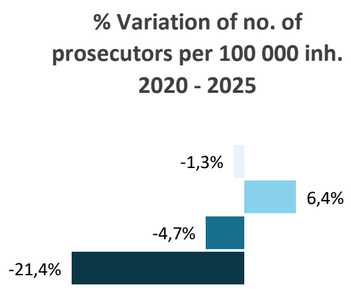
For reference only: the 2024 EU median ratio of non-judge staff per judge is 3,3.

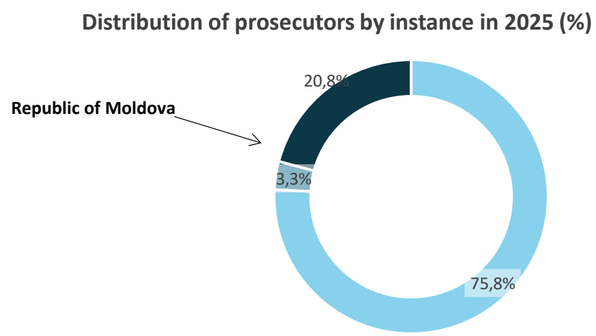


• Prosecutors

	Number of prosecutors by instance in 2025			
	Absolute number	% of the total	Per 100 000 inhabitants	EaP Average per 100 000 inhabitants
Total	571	100,0%	24,0	16,0
1st instance level	433	75,8%	18,2	-
2nd instance level	19	3,3%	0,8	-
Supreme Court level	119	20,8%	5,0	-

For reference only: the 2024 EU median is 11,4 prosecutors per 100 000 inhabitants.





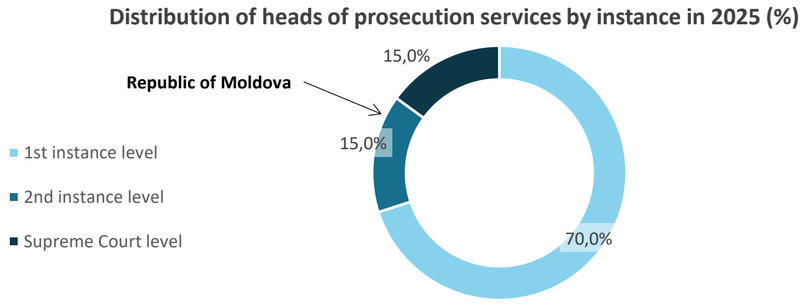
In 2025, the Republic of Moldova had 571 prosecutors in total, which equates to 24 per 100 000 inhabitants. This figure was significantly higher than the EaP Average of 16.

Over the period between 2020 and 2025, the total number of prosecutors per 100 000 inhabitants decreased slightly by -1,3% .

In the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Moldova, prosecutors representing the prosecution in second-level courts are considered at the same level as territorial prosecutors, and prosecutors in specialized prosecutors' offices are considered at the same level as prosecutors at the Supreme Court level. Respectively, they have been reflected as follows: 1. Prosecutors of territorial prosecutors' offices as first instance level public prosecutors; 2. Prosecutors of district prosecutors' offices (status as a territorial prosecutor's office) as second instance level public prosecutors; 3. Prosecutors within the General Prosecutor's Office (who are responsible for representing the prosecution mainly at the Supreme Court of Justice) and prosecutors of specialized prosecutors' offices, as highest instance level public prosecutors. The number of prosecutors by category is broken down according to the main instance in which they intervene.

• Heads of prosecution services

	Heads of prosecution services in 2025			
	Absolute number	% of the total	Per 100 000 inhabitants	EaP Average per 100 000 inhabitants
Total	20	100,0%	0,8	0,8
1st instance level	14	70,0%	0,6	-
2nd instance level	3	15,0%	0,1	-
Supreme Court level	3	15,0%	0,13	-

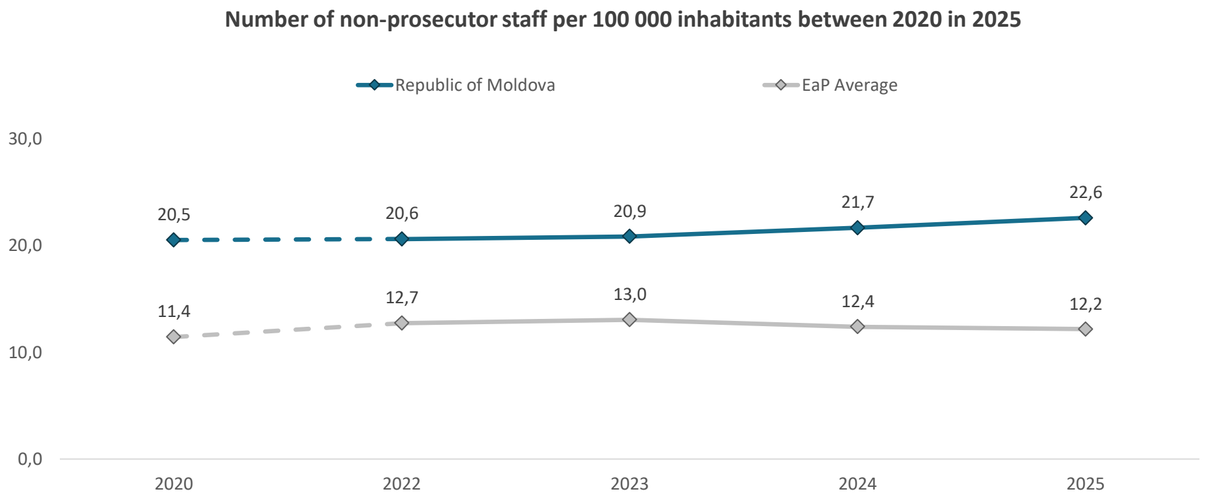


In 2025, the Republic of Moldova had a total of 20 heads of prosecution services, corresponding to 0,8 per 100 000 inhabitants, on a par with the EaP Average.

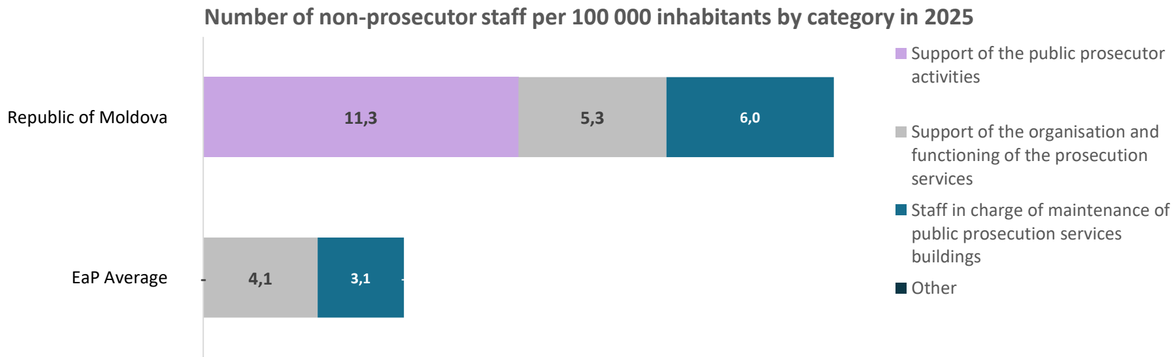
Row 3 includes the head of General Prosecutor's Office and 2 heads of specialized prosecutor's offices. The number of heads of office by category is broken down according to the main instance in which they intervene. The total number of heads of prosecution offices has decreased compared with data for previous years, as a result of the reorganization of territorial prosecutors' offices (as a legal entity), being reduced from 36 to 14, as of April 2025. Law No. 211 of December 6, 2021, approving the Strategy on Ensuring the Independence and Integrity of the Justice Sector for 2022–2025 and the Action Plan for its implementation, provided for the reorganization of the Prosecutor's Office in accordance with the structure of the court map.

• Non-prosecutor staff

	Number of non-prosecutor staff by category in 2025			
	Absolute number	% of the total	Per 100 000 inhabitants	EaP Average per 100 000 inhabitants
Total	538	100,0%	22,6	12,2
Support of the public prosecutor activities	269	50,0%	11,3	-
Support of the organisation and functioning of the prosecution services	126	23,4%	5,3	4,1
Staff in charge of maintenance of public prosecution services buildings	143	26,6%	6,0	3,1
Other	NAP	NAP	NAP	-



In 2025, the total number of non-prosecutor staff was 538, corresponding to 22,6 per 100 000 inhabitants. This figure represents a 4,3% increase compared to 2024, when non-prosecutor staff totalled 21,7 per 100 000 inhabitants. Over the longer term, from 2020 to 2025, the total number of non-prosecutor staff rose by 10%.
The largest category of non-prosecutor personnel consisted of those supporting the public prosecutor activities, accounting for 50% of the overall staff. This was followed by staff in charge of maintenance of public prosecution services buildings, who represented 27%.

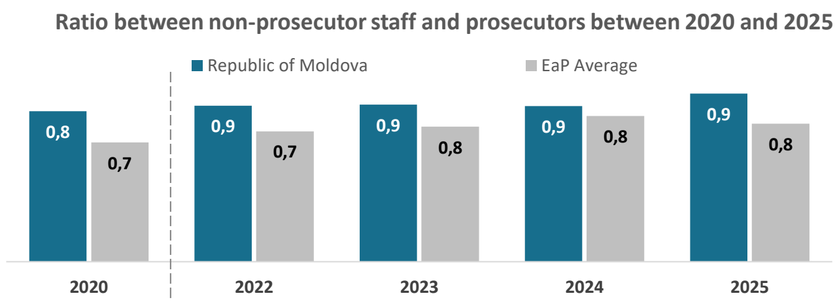


• Non-prosecutor staff and Ratio between non-prosecutor staff and prosecutors

In the Republic of Moldova, the ratio of non-prosecutor staff per prosecutor was 0,9 in 2025, whereas the EaP Average was 0,8. This increased since 2020 by 11,5%.

	Ratio in 2025		% Variation 2020 - 2025
	Republic of Moldova	EaP Average	Republic of Moldova
Total	0,9	0,8	11,5%

For reference only: the 2024 EU median ratio of non-prosecutor staff per prosecutor is 1,1.

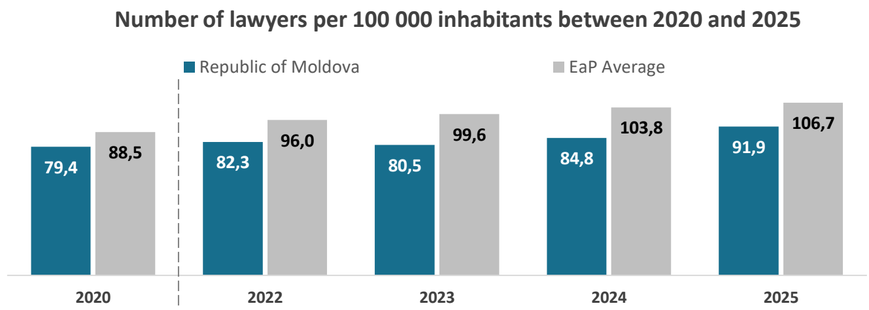


• Lawyers

	Number of lawyers in 2025			% Variation 2020 - 2025
	Absolute number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	EaP Average per 100 000 inhabitants	Republic of Moldova
Total	2 188	91,9	106,7	15,7%

For reference only: the 2024 EU median is 138,7 lawyers per 100 000 inhabitants.

In 2025, there were 91,9 lawyers per 100 000 inhabitants, a figure that was lower than the EaP Average of 106,7. The number of lawyers per 100 000 inhabitants increased by 15,7% between 2020 and 2025 in the Republic of Moldova.



Legal representation in courts exclusively exercised by lawyers in 2025

	First instance	Second instance	Third instance
Civil cases			
Dismissal cases			
Criminal cases – Defendant			
Criminal cases – Victim			
Administrative cases			

Yes, always
Yes, in some cases
No/NAP

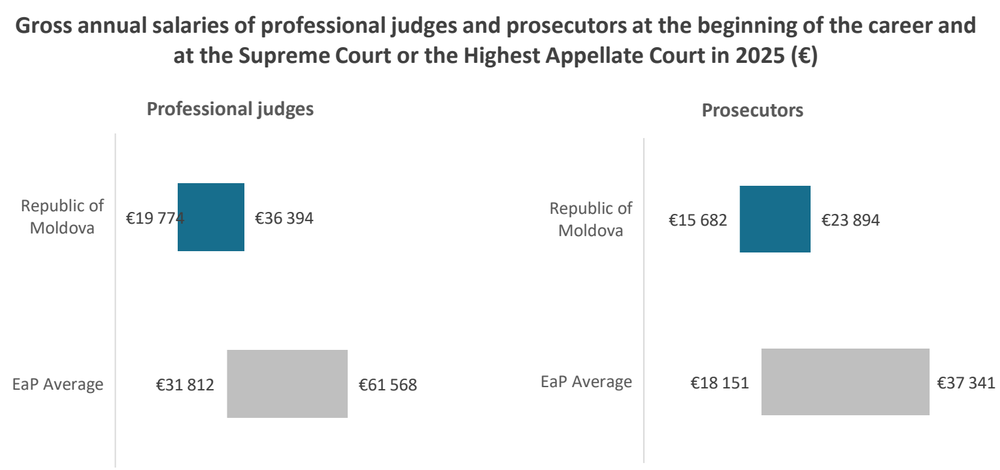
According to the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code in criminal cases the representation in courts is exercised by: 1) a lawyer; 2) other persons empowered by law with the attributions of defender; 3) a lawyer from abroad if he / she is assisted by a person indicated in point 1). For defendants and victims who are legal persons the representation in courts is exercised by their nominated representatives who can be lawyers or not. If they don't have a representative, the court has to nominate a legal aid lawyer.

• Salaries of professional judges and prosecutors

In 2025, the salary of a professional judge at the beginning of his/her career was €19 774, which is an increase of more than double (57,5%) since 2020. The ratio of the starting salary of professional judges to the annual gross average salary in Republic of Moldova was 2,1, which was remarkably lower than the EaP Average (4). At the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Court, judges in the Republic of Moldova earned 84% more than at the start of their careers (€36 394), which represents a smaller increase compared to the EaP Average of 96,3%.

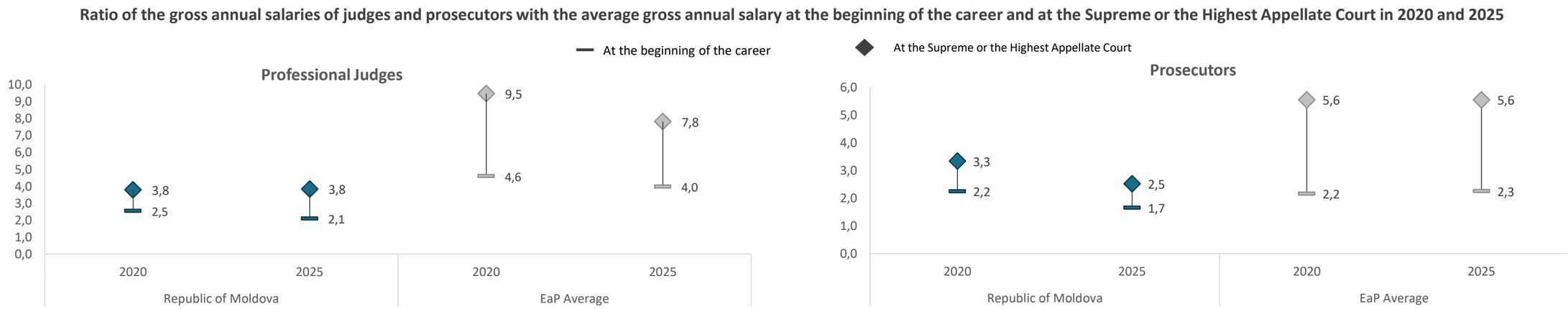
Similarly, the salary of a public prosecutor at the beginning of his/her career was €15 682 (and which increased by 41,5% since 2020). The ratio of the starting salary of prosecutors to the annual gross average salary in the Republic of Moldova was 1,7, which was lower than the EaP Average of 2,3. Prosecutors serving at the Supreme Court level earned salaries that were 52,4% higher than at the entry level (€23 894), a percentage increase that was remarkably lower than the EaP Average increase of 111%.

		Salaries in 2025 (absolute values)			Ratio with the average gross annual salary	
		Gross annual salary in €	% Variation 2020 - 2025	Net annual salary in €	Republic of Moldova	EaP Average ratio
Professional judge	At the beginning of his/her career	19 774	▲ 57,5%	15 622	2,1	4,0
	Of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Court	36 394	▲ 95,3%	28 751	3,8	7,8
Public prosecutor	At the beginning of his/her career	15 682	▲ 41,5%	12 558	1,7	2,3
	Of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Court	23 894	▲ 44,9%	19 134	2,5	4,8



For reference only: the 2024 EU median for the ratio of judges and prosecutors' salaries with average gross annual national salary is:

- professional judges' salary at the beginning of career: 1,8
- professional judges' salary at the Supreme or the Highest Appellate Court:
- prosecutors' salary at the beginning of career: 1,7
- prosecutors' salary at the Supreme or the Highest Appellate Court: 3,5



In 2025, there were a number of developments in relation to salaries of judges and prosecutors. Thus, 56 judges (17.5 % of total number of judges) and 38 prosecutors (6 % of total number of prosecutors) underwent the external evaluation procedure (vetting) and are getting higher salaries in 2025. The increased variations between a salary of a judge/prosecutor at the beginning of his/her career and a judge/prosecutor of the Supreme Court/Prosecutor's General Office in 2025 is due to the fact that the external evaluation procedure started with judges/prosecutors from the Supreme Court of Justice/Prosecutor's General Office and with candidates for SCP/SCM (e.g. all SCJ judges active in 2025 passed the vetting procedure and their salary has increased considering the special reference value approved by the Government for this issue).

In 2025 all reference values established by the Government for salaries of judges and prosecutors have increased, considering the inflation rate and considering the successful passing through the vetting (external evaluation) for a part of judges and prosecutors, which generated a general increase in salaries. These were not applied specific particularities of pay to judges on specialized panels introduced in 2025 as the nominated panels have become active as of 2026. For the calculation of judges' salaries in the specialized panels and the Anti-Corruption College, a reference value of 4,300 MDL (220 Euro) has been set for 2026, similar to that of judges who have passed the external evaluation.

In addition, judges within the Anti-Corruption College and those within the specialized anti-corruption panels of the Central Court of Appeal and their families will benefit from additional guarantees to ensure their security, personal safety, and that of their families and property. Judges of the Anti-Corruption College and those of the specialized anti-corruption panels of the Central Court of Appeal who do not have housing in the municipality of Chişinău shall be provided with official housing for the duration of their service. If housing is not provided, the judges in question shall be granted a monthly tax-exempt allowance for rent and transportation.

As of 2025 the SCM has approved and implements the Regulation on the procedure for reimbursing all judges for transportation expenses or housing rental costs. This does not apply to those working in Chisinau. Judges receive a special pension. Travel and housing allowances were introduced as of 2025 for prosecutors as well, but this does not apply to those working in Chisinau. In 2025, none of the benefits that judges and prosecutors enjoyed in 2024 were eliminated.

• Performance and evaluation of judges and public prosecutors

	Judges	Prosecutors
A mandatory formal evaluation system regulated by law	✓	✓
An optional formal evaluation system	✗	✗
An informal evaluation system (e.g., discussions with superiors, peer review)	✗	✗
Evaluation based on quantitative criteria	✓	✓
Evaluation based on qualitative criteria	✓	✓

Criteria for evaluating judges' performances: a) professional competence; b) organizational competence; c) integrity.

Professional competence is evaluated based on the following indicators: a) the percentage of upheld judgments/conclusions from contested ones, with the exception of overturned judgments for reasons not attributable to the judge; b) the number and percentage of annulled decisions/conclusions from those examined, with the presentation of the confirmatory extract from the Integrated File Management Program; c) the presence of violations of the European Convention for Human Rights, found by the European Court of Human Rights; d) clarity of verbal and written presentation; e) the quality of the reasoning of court decisions; f) the professional training of the judge; g) possession and application of IT knowledge.
Organizational competence is evaluated based on the following indicators: a) the resolution rate of files in relation to the number of files distributed for examination; b) compliance with reasonable deadlines in the process of administration of justice; c) the weight of the decisions drawn up in compliance with the term established by law; d) the average deadlines for examining files, depending on their complexity; e) the way of organizing the professional activity; f) the number of meetings in the evaluation period that were postponed for reasons attributable to the judge, relative to the total number of meetings; g) the number of judgments and court rulings published on the website of the court, relative to the total number of judgments or, as the case may be, court rulings issued; h) the average rate of the number of interrupted meetings in relation to the total number of meetings; i) fulfilment within legal terms of other duties established by law.
Integrity is evaluated based on the following indicators: a) compliance with professional ethics; b) the number of disciplinary sanctions applied during the period under evaluation; c) non-involvement in political activities; d) professional reputation; e) financial integrity.

Evaluation system of judges: According to Law No. 147 of 9 September 2023 on the selection and evaluation of judges' performance, the performance evaluation of judges is carried out in two forms: a) ordinary evaluation; b) extraordinary evaluation.
a) A judge undergoes ordinary performance evaluation every five years. The performance of a person appointed as a judge is evaluated after the first year of service. This is a mandatory formal evaluation.
Ordinary performance evaluation is initiated by the Board for the Selection and Evaluation of Judges on the basis of an evaluation plan approved by the Superior Council of Magistracy. Following the performance evaluation, judges are awarded the following ratings: a) excellent; b) very good; c) good; d) insufficient; e) failed.
b) The extraordinary evaluation of judges performance is carried out: at their request (in order to be promoted, transferred), but no more than once every two years (mandatory formal evaluation); if they received a rating of insufficient in the last evaluation (mandatory formal evaluation); if, following the examination of a disciplinary case, the circumstances and materials of the case demonstrate the need to evaluate their performance (mandatory formal evaluation); in the case of participation in a competition for the position of court president or deputy president (mandatory formal evaluation); if there are doubts about the failure to perform or the delayed or inadequate performance of the duties of court president or deputy president, without a reasonable justification (mandatory formal evaluation).

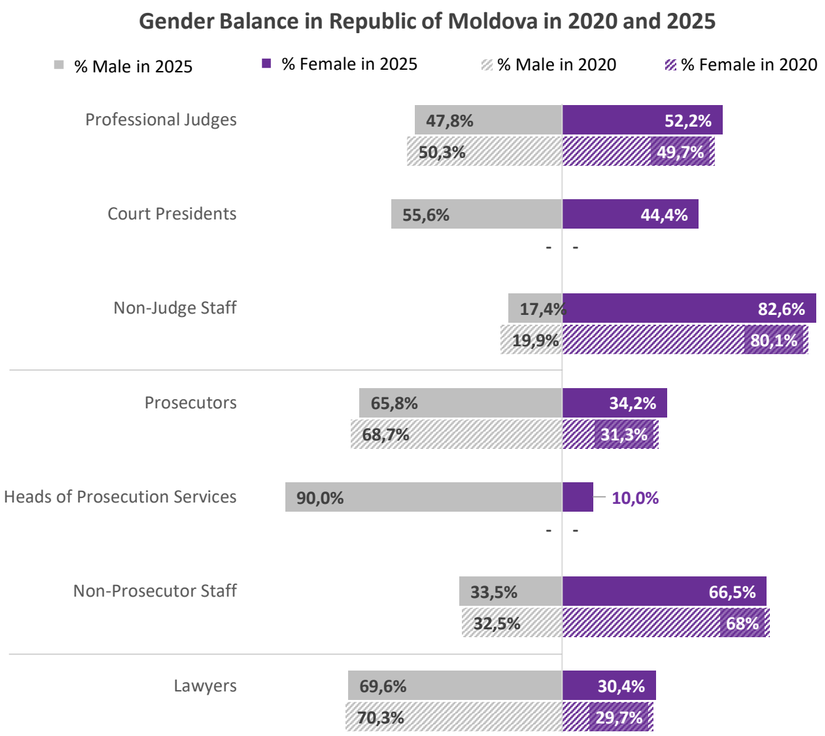
Evaluation system of prosecutors: 1. The performance of prosecutors is evaluated in the following ways: a) ordinary evaluation; Prosecutors in office are subject to an ordinary performance evaluation once every five years of service. The performance of persons appointed to the position of prosecutor is evaluated after the first year of service. This is a mandatory formal evaluation. b) extraordinary evaluation. The extraordinary evaluation of prosecutors performance is carried out: at their request (in order to be promoted, transferred), but no more than once every two years (mandatory formal evaluation); if they received a rating of unsatisfactory in the last evaluation (mandatory formal evaluation); if, following the examination of a disciplinary case, the circumstances and materials of the case demonstrate the need to evaluate their performance (mandatory formal evaluation); in the case of participation in a competition for the position of chief prosecutor or deputy chief prosecutor (mandatory formal evaluation); if there are doubts about the failure to perform or the delayed or inadequate performance of the duties of chief prosecutor or deputy chief prosecutor, without reasonable justification (mandatory formal evaluation) (Articles 29, 29/1 , and 30 of Law No. 3/2016 on the Prosecutors Office).

In addition to the ordinary/extraordinary evaluations, judges and prosecutors were subjected to vetting. According to Law No. 252 of 17 August 2023 on the external evaluation of judges and prosecutors and the amendment of certain normative acts, the following are subject to evaluation: a) judges who, from 1 January 2017 until the date of entry into force of this Law, have held the position of president and/or vice-president of district courts, including those who acted in an interim capacity in such positions for a period exceeding one year; a') judges of the Specialized Anti-Corruption Panel of the Chișinău Court and candidates for the position of judge within this panel, as well as judges of the Chișinău Court who, starting from 1 January 2017, have been and/or are members of panels specialized in corruption cases and cases related to corruption, in accordance with acts adopted pursuant to the law; b) judges of the courts of appeal who are in office on the date of entry into force of this Law; c) prosecutors who, from 1 January 2017 until the date of entry into force of this Law, have held the positions of Prosecutor General, Deputy Prosecutor General, or chief prosecutors of departments within the Prosecutor General's Office, including those who have held or acted in an interim capacity in such positions for a period exceeding one year; d) prosecutors who, from 1 January 2017 until the date of entry into force of this Law, have held the position of chief prosecutor of a prosecutor's office or deputy chief prosecutor of a prosecutor's office, including those who have held or acted in an interim capacity in such positions for a period exceeding one year; e) prosecutors of specialized prosecutor's offices, including those seconded thereto from 1 January 2017 until the entry into force of this Law, for a period exceeding one year; f) judges and prosecutors referred to in points a)–e) who are suspended from office; g) candidates who, by 31 August 2026, win competitions for appointment to the positions referred to in points b) and e); h) up to two candidates for the positions referred to in points a), c), and d) who have obtained the highest scores in competitions held by 31 August 2026.
The judges referred to are evaluated by the Judges' Evaluation Commission, which are not public authorities within the meaning of the provisions of the Administrative Code. Their activity is not public, except in the cases provided by this Law and by their organizational and operational regulations.

Gender Balance

	% Female in 2025		Variation of the % females between 2020 - 2025 (in ppt)
	Republic of Moldova	EaP Average	Republic of Moldova
Professional Judges	52,2%	44,6%	▲ 2,5
Court Presidents	44,4%	24,1%	
Non-Judge Staff	82,6%	72,7%	▲ 2,5
Prosecutors	34,2%	29,2%	▲ 2,8
Heads of Prosecution Services	10,0%	5,6%	
Non-Prosecutor Staff	66,5%	65,6%	▼ -1,0
Lawyers	30,4%	36,5%	▲ 0,8

PPT= Percentage points



For reference only: the 2024 EU medians on gender are among professionals are as follows: 63% women judges; 77% women non-judge staff; 63% women prosecutors; 79% women non-prosecutor staff; and 48% women lawyers.

In 2025, the percentage of female professional judges was 52,2%, which was higher than EaP Average (44,6%). With a presence of 44,4%, the number of female court presidents in the Republic of Moldova was significantly higher than the EaP Average of 24,1%. Moreover, the percentage of female non-judge staff was 82,6%.

Also, the percentage of female prosecutors was 34,2% (higher than the EaP Average of 29,2%).The number of female heads of prosecution services (10%) was slightly higher than the EaP Average (5,6%). Moreover, the percentage of female non-prosecutor staff was 66,5%.

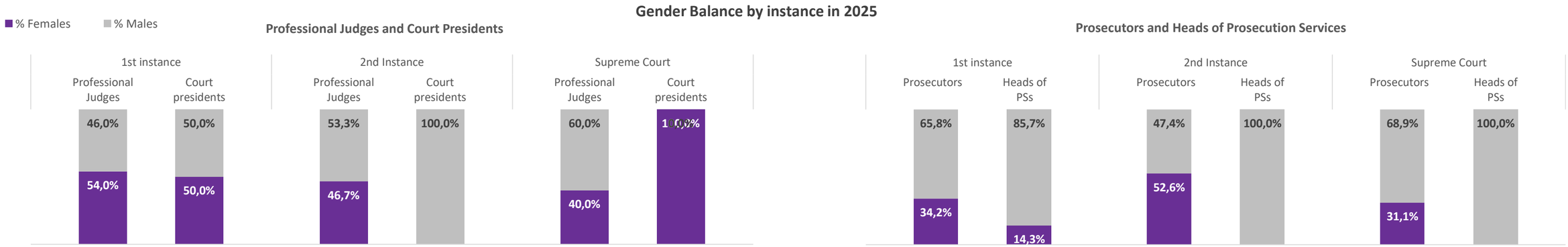
Finally, the percentage of female lawyers was 30,4%, which was lower than EaP Average (36,5%).

The court presidents, prosecutors, heads of prosecution services and lawyers were the categories with less than 50% of female presence.

	Professional Judges % Female		Court presidents % Female		Prosecutors % Female		Heads of Prosecution Services % Female	
	Republic of Moldova	EaP Average	Republic of Moldova	EaP Average	Republic of Moldova	EaP Average	Republic of Moldova	EaP Average
1st instance	54,0%	47,1%	50,0%	24,3%	34,2%	-	14,3%	-
2nd instance	46,7%	39,7%	0,0%	6,2%	52,6%	-	0,0%	-
Supreme Court	40,0%	29,5%	100,0%	60,0%	31,1%	-	0,0%	-

A decrease in the % of female judges can be observed from 1st instance (54%) to Supreme Court (40%). There are no female court presidents in 2nd instance, while there are 50% of female presidents in first instance courts.

A slight decrease from 34% of female prosecutors in first instance to 31% at highest level is observed among prosecutors. There were female heads of prosecution services only at 1st instance level.



• Gender Equality Policies

At the level of the judiciary, there are currently no specific measures or provisions dedicated exclusively to promoting gender equality in recruitment or promotion procedures for judges and prosecutors. The legal conditions for access to the professions of judge and prosecutor, as well as for career advancement, are formulated in a gender-neutral manner and do not contain restrictions that would limit equal opportunities for women and men to enter or advance within these professions.

Gender equality in the Republic of Moldova is regulated more broadly by Law No. 5 of 9 February 2006 on ensuring equal opportunities between women and men, as well as by the Programme for the Acceleration of Gender Equality in the Republic of Moldova for the years 2022–2027. These normative acts establish the general framework for promoting gender equality across public institutions, including the justice sector. However, they do not contain provisions specifically addressing recruitment or promotion procedures within the judiciary.

Law No. 5/2006 also establishes several national authorities with responsibilities in the field of gender equality, including the Parliament, the Government, the Governmental Commission for Gender Equality, the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection as the specialised body in this field, the State Labour Inspectorate, ministries and other central administrative authorities through gender coordination groups, local public administration authorities through gender units, the National Bureau of Statistics, and the Council for Prevention and Elimination of Discrimination and Ensuring Equality.

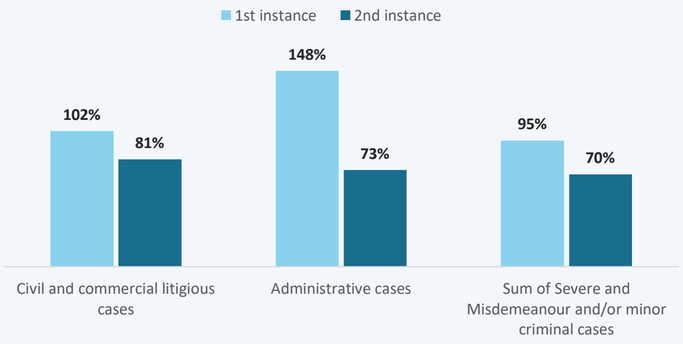
These bodies have general competences in monitoring and promoting gender equality at national level. However, there is currently no specific institutional body or designated officer within the judiciary responsible exclusively for gender equality issues in relation to recruitment, career development or promotion of judicial professionals.

At present, no quota system or other forms of positive measures aimed specifically at ensuring gender balance in the recruitment or promotion of judges, prosecutors, or court leadership positions have been introduced within the judicial system.

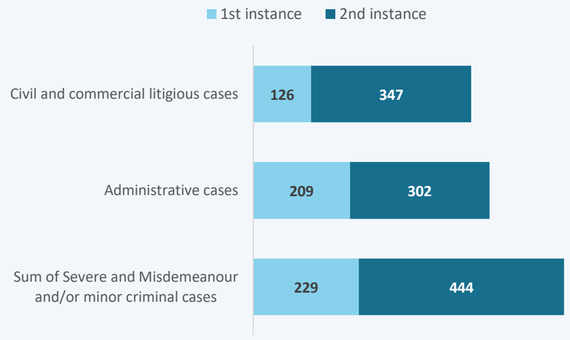
Specifically for court staff, according to Article 46 of Law No. 514 of 6 July 1995 on the organisation of the judiciary, the personnel of the registry and administrative services of the courts are civil servants and are subject to the provisions of Law No. 158-XVI of 4 July 2008 on the public function and the status of civil servants. On 22 December 2016, Article 14 of Law No. 158/2008 was supplemented with a new paragraph (in force since 6 January 2017), which guarantees civil servants equal opportunities and equal treatment of women and men with regard to recruitment, continuous professional development and promotion.

Efficiency in the Republic of Moldova in 2025 (Indicators 3.1 and 3.2)

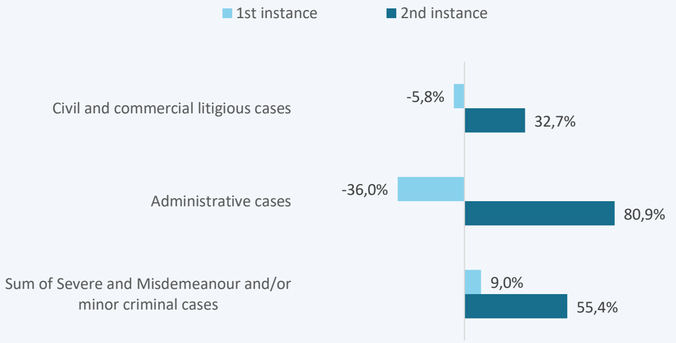
Clearance Rate in 2025



Disposition Time in 2025 (in days)



% Variation of pending cases at the end of year between 2024 and 2025



In 2025, the highest Clearance rate (CR) in the courts in the Republic of Moldova was calculated for the first instance Administrative cases, with a CR of 148%. However, it seems that the courts were not able to deal as efficiently with the second instance sum of the Severe and Misdemeanour and/or minor criminal cases in second instance (CR of 70%). With a Disposition Time of approximately 126 days, the first instance Civil and commercial litigious cases were resolved faster than any other type of cases. At the same time, the sum of severe and misdemeanour cases in second instance courts show a 444 days Disposition time.

Compared to 2024, the pending cases at the end of year increased for the second instance Administrative cases (80,9%), severe and misdemeanour cases (55%) and also civil and commercial litigious cases (32,7%), whereas they decreased for the first instance Administrative cases by -36%. The courts performance is to be seen in the context of the vetting procedures. As indicated in last year Country Profile, if the performance in particular in second instance courts across all categories of cases does not improve, this might lead to negative efficiency developments, such as further accumulation of pending cases (already noticeable), creation/accumulation of backlog and prolonged duration of trials.

First instance courts:

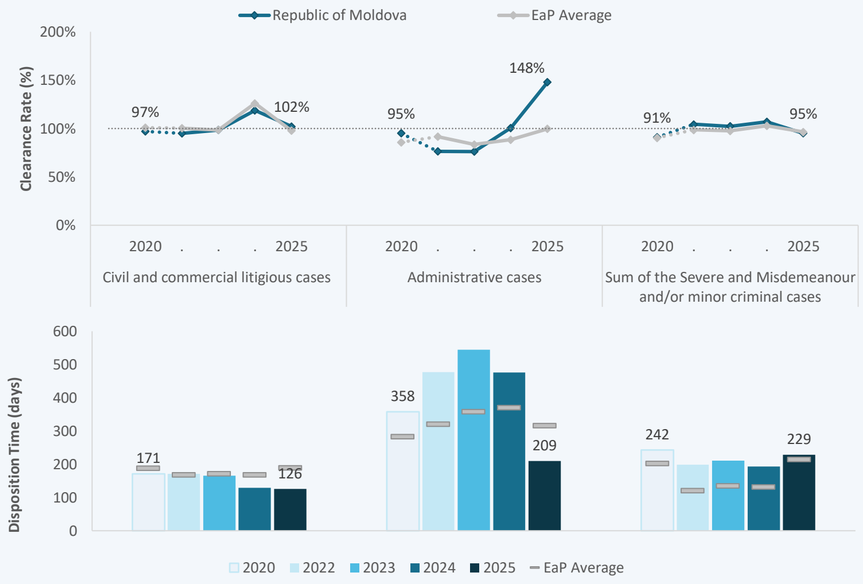
The CR increased most notably in administrative cases from 95% in 2020, reaching 148% in 2025. The CR increased in Severe and misdemeanour criminal cases from 91% in 2020 to 95% in 2025. The CR in civil and commercial litigious cases increased from 97% in 2020 to 102% in 2025. Regionally, the CR is considerably higher than the EaP Average in administrative cases in 2025. The DT decreased in 2025 in all categories of cases compared to 2020. The most notable decrease is in administrative cases from 358 days in 2020 to 209 days in 2025. The DT in severe and misdemeanour criminal cases decreased slightly from 242 days in 2020 to 229 days.

Second instance courts:

The CR is considerably below 100% in all categories of cases, showing a slight increase only in civil and commercial litigious cases compared to 2024. The CR is also below the EaP Averages for 2025 in all categories of cases. The DT is on increase in all categories of cases, with highest civil and commercial litigious cases (347 days up rom 116 days in 2020), as well as in severe and misdemeanour criminal cases (444 days), up from 113 days in 2020. Further consideration is to be given to the context of the vetting procedures and the efficiency in second instance courts in 2024 and 2025.

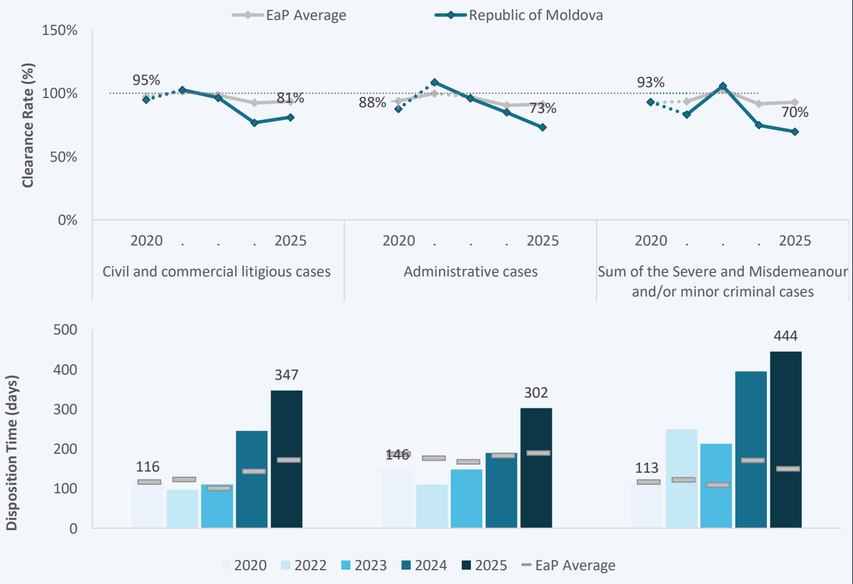
First instance cases

Clearance rate (%) and Disposition Time (days) for first instance cases from 2020 to 2025



Second instance cases

Clearance rate (%) and Disposition Time (days) for second instance cases from 2020 to 2025



• First instance cases - Other than criminal law cases

1st instance cases in 2025 (absolute values)		Republic of Moldova (2025)				% Variation between 2024 and 2025			
		Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases 31 Dec	Pending cases over 2 years	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases 31 Dec	Pending cases over 2 years
Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)		101 849	105 606	37 538	1 876	12,5%	-0,1%	-9,1%	-2,4%
1	Civil and commercial litigious cases	92 143	94 126	32 385	1 605	13,1%	-2,7%	-5,8%	5,0%
2	Non-litigious cases	5 286	5 061	1 436	0	13,4%	10,6%	18,8%	-
3	Administrative cases	4 237	6 260	3 590	271	-0,9%	45,5%	-36,0%	-31,2%
4	Other cases	183	159	127	0	76,0%	26,2%	23,3%	-

In 2025, the incoming civil and commercial litigious cases were 92 143 (3,87 per 100 inhabitants vs the EaP Average of 2,49).They increased by 13,1% between 2024 and 2025. The resolved cases were 94 126 (3,95 per 100 inhabitants) and they decreased by -2,7%, compared to the previous year. In 2025, the number of resolved cases was higher than the incoming cases. As a consequence, the civil and commercial litigious pending cases at the end of 2025 were less than in 2024. Indeed, the 2025 Clearance rate for this type of cases was 102% (above the EaP Average of 98%). This decreased by -16,6 percentage points compared to 2024.

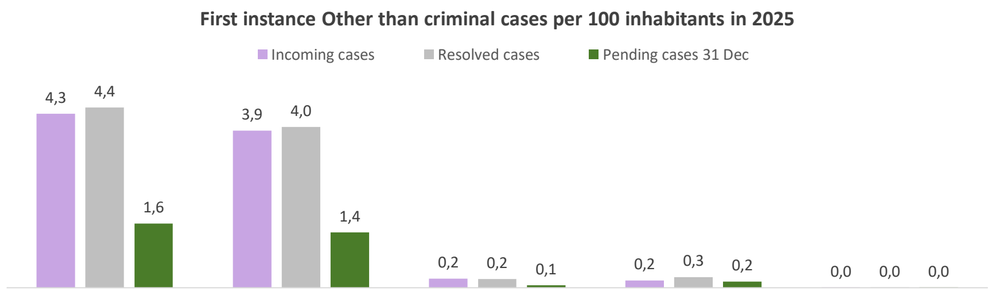
The Disposition Time for civil and commercial litigious cases was approximately 126 days in 2025 (below the EaP Average of 190 days). This decreased by -3,2% compared to 2024.

The incoming administrative cases were 4 237 in 2025 (i.e. 0,18 per 100 inhabitants vs the EaP Average of 0,67). They decreased by -0,9% compared to the previous year. In 2025, the resolved cases were 6 260 (0,26 per 100 inhabitants, below of the EaP Average of 0,62). Between 2024 and 2025, the number of resolved administrative increased by 45,5%. The number of incoming cases was thus lower than the resolved cases. As a consequence, the administrative pending cases at the end of 2025 were less than in 2024 and the Clearance rate for this type of cases was 148% (above the EaP Average (100%). The CR increased by 47,1 percentage points compared to the previous year.

Finally, the Disposition Time for administrative cases was approximately 209 days in 2025. This has decreased by -56% compared to 2024 and it was below the EaP Average (317 days).

1st instance cases in 2025 (per 100 inhabitants)		Incoming cases			Resolved cases			Pending cases 31 Dec			Pending cases over 2 years		
		Republic of Moldova		EaP Average	Republic of Moldova		EaP Average	Republic of Moldova		EaP Average	Republic of Moldova		EaP Average
Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)		4,3	>	4,2	4,4	>	4,0	1,6	<	1,9	0,08	<	0,40
1	Civil and commercial litigious cases	3,9	>	2,5	4,0	>	2,4	1,4	>	1,1	0,07	<	0,23
2	Non-litigious cases	0,2	<	0,4	0,2	<	0,4	0,1	<	0,1	0,00		-
3	Administrative cases	0,2	<	0,7	0,3	<	0,6	0,2	<	0,4	0,01	<	0,08
4	Other cases	0,0		-	0,0		-	0,0		-	0,00		-

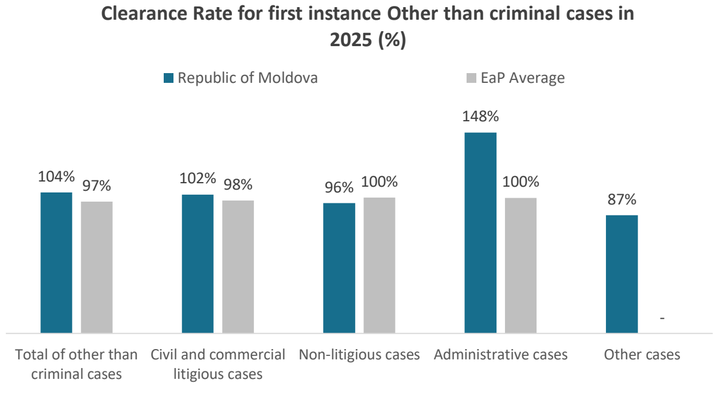
Key: > Higher than the EaP Average; = Equal to the EaP Average; < Lower than the EaP Average

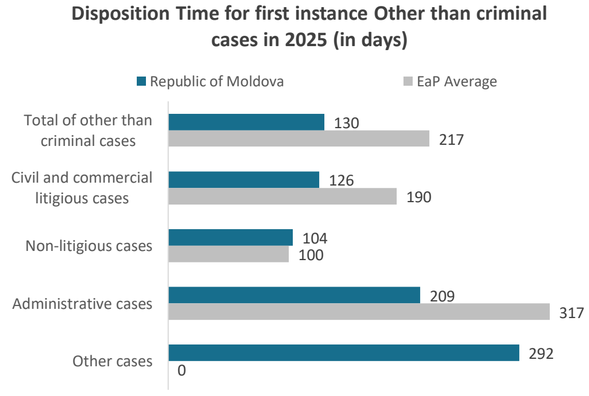


For reference only: the 2024 EU Median was as follows:
- Incoming first instance Civil and Commercial litigious cases per 100 inhabitants: 1,8;
- incoming first instance Administrative cases per 100 inhabitants: 0,4.

1st instance cases Clearance Rate (CR) and Disposition Time (DT) in 2025		CR (%)		DT (days)		% Variation 2024 - 2025	
		Republic of Moldova	EaP Average	Republic of Moldova	EaP Average	CR (PPT)	DT (%)
Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)		104%	97%	130	217	-13,1	-9,0%
1	Civil and commercial litigious cases	102%	98%	126	190	-16,6	-3,2%
2	Non-litigious cases	96%	100%	104	100	-2,4	7,3%
3	Administrative cases	148%	100%	209	317	47,1	-56,0%
4	Other cases	87%	-	292	-	-34,3	-2,3%

PPT = Percentage points





For reference only: the 2024 EU Median for the first instance Civil and Commercial litigious cases was as follows:
- Clearance rate: 97,8%; - Disposition time: 248 days.

For reference only: the 2024 EU Median for the first instance Administrative cases was as follows:
- Clearance rate: 96,5%; - Disposition time: 327 days.

• First instance cases - Criminal law cases

1st instance cases in 2025 (absolute values)		Republic of Moldova (2025)				% Variation between 2024 and 2025			
		Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases 31 Dec	Pending cases over 2 years	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases 31 Dec	Pending cases over 2 years
Total of criminal law cases (1+2+3)		27 391	26 048	16 345	874	3,1%	-8,3%	9,0%	-10,1%
Sum of Severe and Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases (1+2)		27 391	26 048	16 345	874	3,1%	-8,3%	9,0%	-10,1%
1	Severe criminal cases	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	Other cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP

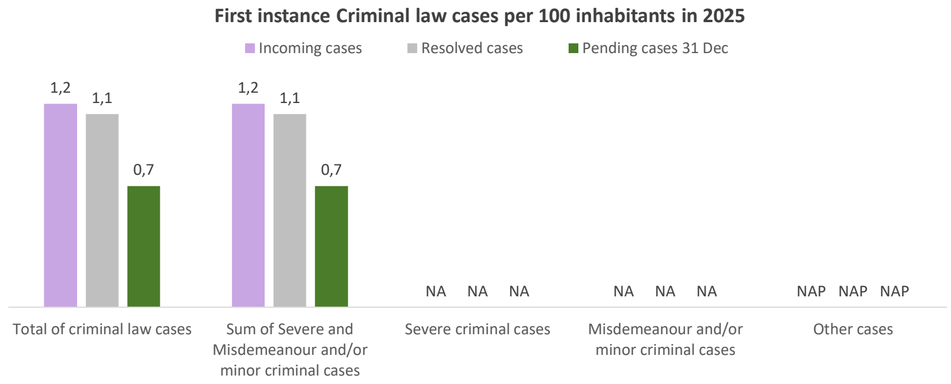
In 2025, the incoming severe and misdemeanour criminal cases were 27 391 (1,15 per 100 inhabitants vs the EaP Average of 0,64). They increased by 3,1% between 2024 and 2025. The resolved cases were 26 048 (1,09 per 100 inhabitants). Between 2024 and 2025, they decreased by -8,3%. The number of resolved cases was thus lower than the incoming cases. As a consequence, the severe and misdemeanour criminal pending cases at the end of 2025 were more than in 2024. Indeed, the 2025 Clearance rate for this type of cases was 95% (below the EaP Average of 96,3%). This decreased by -11,9 percentage points compared to 2024.

The Disposition Time for severe and misdemeanour criminal cases was approximately 229 days in 2025 (above the EaP Average of 214 days). This increased by 18,8% over the 2024-2025 period.

1st instance cases in 2025 (per 100 inhabitants)		Incoming cases		Resolved cases		Pending cases 31 Dec		Pending cases over 2 years	
		Republic of Moldova	EaP Average	Republic of Moldova	EaP Average	Republic of Moldova	EaP Average	Republic of Moldova	EaP Average
Total of criminal law cases (1+2+3)		1,2 >	0,6	1,1 >	0,6	0,7 >	0,3	0,04 >	0,03
Sum of Severe and Misdemeanour and/or minor criminal cases (1+2)		1,2 >	0,6	1,1 >	0,6	0,7 >	0,3	0,04 >	0,03
1	Severe criminal cases	NA	0,1	NA	0,1	NA	0,1	NA	-
2	Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases	NA	0,4	NA	0,4	NA	0,1	NA	-
3	Other cases	NAP	-	NAP	-	NAP	-	NAP	-

Key: > Higher than the EaP Average; = Equal to the EaP Average; < Lower than the EaP Average

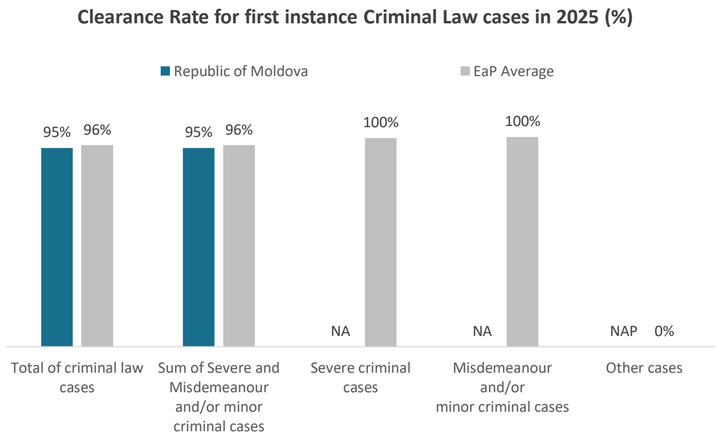
For reference only: for the first instance Total Criminal law cases, the 2024 EU Median was as follows:
- Incoming cases per 100 inhabitants: 1,7.

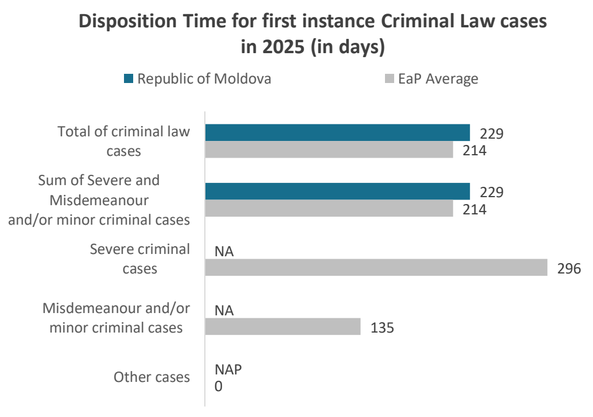


1st instance cases Clearance Rate (CR) and Disposition Time (DT) in 2025		CR (%)		DT (days)		% Variation 2024 - 2025	
		Republic of Moldova	EaP Average	Republic of Moldova	EaP Average	CR (PPT)	DT (%)
Total of criminal law cases (1+2+3)		95%	96%	229	214	-11,9	18,8%
Sum of Severe and Misdemeanour and/or minor criminal cases (1+2)		95%	96%	229	214	-11,9	18,8%
1	Severe criminal cases	NA	100%	NA	296	NA	NA
2	Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases	NA	100%	NA	135	NA	NA
3	Other cases	NAP	-	NAP	-	NAP	NAP

PPT = Percentage points

For reference only: for the first instance Total Criminal law cases, the 2024 EU Median was as follows:
- Clearance rate: 98,8%; - Disposition time: 128 days.





• Second instance cases - Other than criminal law cases

2nd instance cases in 2025 (absolute values)		Republic of Moldova (2025)				% Variation between 2024 and 2025			
		Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases 31 Dec	Pending cases over 2 years	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases 31 Dec	Pending cases over 2 years
Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)		16 501	13 005	11 855	0	-1,7%	-1,3%	41,8%	-
1	Civil and commercial litigious cases	11 457	9 286	8 820	0	-11,3%	-6,3%	32,7%	-
2	Non-litigious cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
3	Administrative cases	4 858	3 545	2 936	0	31,6%	13,2%	80,9%	-
4	Other cases	186	174	99	0	8,8%	34,9%	13,8%	-

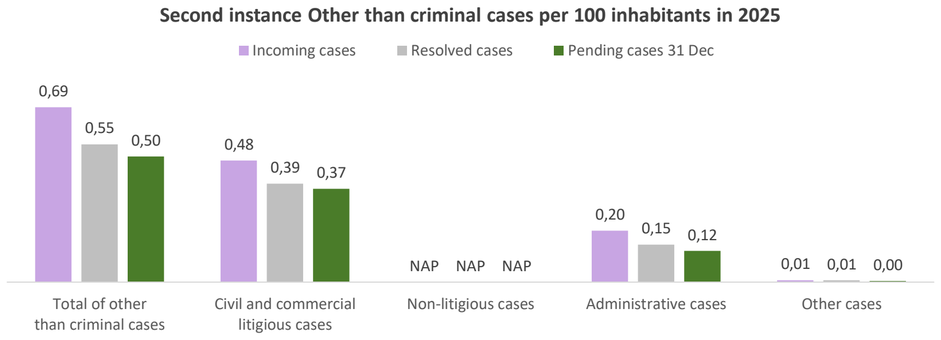
In 2025, the incoming civil and commercial litigious cases were 11 457 (0,48 per 100 inhabitants vs the EaP Average of 0,28). They decreased by -11,3% between 2024 and 2025. The resolved cases were 9 286 (0,39 per 100 inhabitants). Between 2024 and 2025, they decreased by -6,3%. The number of resolved cases was thus lower than the incoming cases. As a consequence, the civil and commercial litigious pending cases at the end of 2025 were more than in 2024. Indeed, the 2025 Clearance rate for this type of cases was 81% (below the EaP Average of 93%). This increased by 4,3 percentage points compared to 2024.
The Disposition Time for civil and commercial litigious cases was approximately 347 days in 2025 (above the EaP Average of 172 days). This increased by 41,6% over the 2024-2025 period.
The incoming administrative cases were 4 858 in 2025 (i.e. 0,2 per 100 inhabitants vs the EaP Average of 0,3). They increased by 31,6% compared to the previous year. The resolved cases were 3 545 (0,15 per 100 inhabitants, below of the EaP Average of 0,27). Between 2024 and 2025, the number of resolved administrative increased by 13,2%. The number of incoming cases was thus higher than the resolved cases. As a consequence, the administrative pending cases at the end of 2025 were more than in 2024 and the Clearance rate for this type of cases was 73% (below the EaP Average (92%). The CR decreased by -11,9 percentage points compared to the previous year.
Finally, the Disposition Time for administrative cases was approximately 302 days in 2025. This has increased by 59,9% compared to 2024 and it was above the EaP Average (189 days).

The external evaluation of judges led to the dismissal of a significant number of professionals from the system in 2025 and previous years. At the same time, early retirements and voluntary resignations have further contributed to professionals' shortage. At the Courts of Appeal, SCM appointed 28 judges temporarily transferred from first instance courts yet the measure requires time to address the efficiency problems. This was the main reason for the increase in pending cases at the end of 2024 and 2025.

2nd instance cases in 2025 (per 100 inhabitants)		Incoming cases			Resolved cases			Pending cases 31 Dec			Pending cases over 2 years		
		Republic of Moldova		EaP Average	Republic of Moldova		EaP Average	Republic of Moldova		EaP Average	Republic of Moldova		EaP Average
Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)		0,69	>	0,49	0,55	>	0,45	0,50	>	0,30	0,00		-
1	Civil and commercial litigious cases	0,48	>	0,28	0,39	>	0,25	0,37	>	0,14	0,00	=	0,00
2	Non-litigious cases	NAP		-	NAP		-	NAP		-	NAP		-
3	Administrative cases	0,20	<	0,30	0,15	<	0,27	0,12	<	0,13	0,00	<	0,00
4	Other cases	0,01		-	0,01		-	0,00		-	0,00		-

Key: > Higher than the EaP Average; = Equal to the EaP Average; < Lower than the EaP Average

For reference only: the 2024 EU Median was as follows:
- Incoming Second instance Civil and Commercial litigious cases per 100 inhabitants: 0,2;
- incoming Second instance Administrative cases per 100 inhabitants: 0,1.

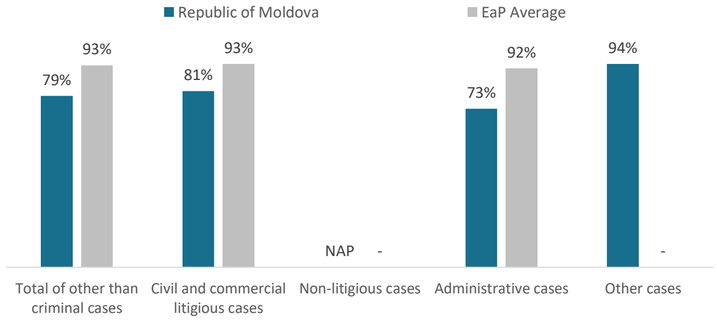


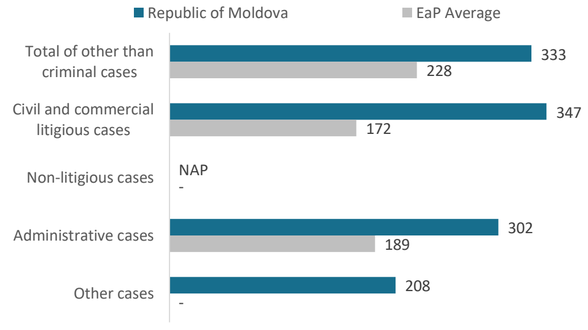
2nd instance cases Clearance Rate (CR) and Disposition Time (DT) in 2025		CR (%)		DT (days)		% Variation 2024 - 2025	
		Republic of Moldova	EaP Average	Republic of Moldova	EaP Average	CR (PPT)	DT (%)
Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)		79%	93%	333	228	0,3	43,7%
1	Civil and commercial litigious cases	81%	93%	347	172	4,3	41,6%
2	Non-litigious cases	NAP	-	NAP	-	NAP	NAP
3	Administrative cases	73%	92%	302	189	-11,9	59,9%
4	Other cases	94%	-	208	-	18,1	-15,6%

PPT = Percentage points

For reference only: the 2024 EU Median for the Second instance Civil and Commercial litigious cases was as follows:
- Clearance rate: 100,8%; - Disposition time: 207 days.

For reference only: the 2024 EU Median for the Second instance Administrative cases was as follows:
- Clearance rate: 98,4%; - Disposition time: 339 days.





• Second instance cases - Criminal law cases

2nd instance cases in 2025 (absolute values)		Republic of Moldova (2025)				% Variation between 2024 and 2025			
		Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases 31 Dec	Pending cases over 2 years	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases 31 Dec	Pending cases over 2 years
Total of criminal law cases (1+2+3)		18 660	12 998	15 822	1 128	48,4%	38,2%	55,4%	26,6%
Sum of Severe and Misdemeanour and/or minor criminal cases (1+2)		18 660	12 998	15 822	1 128	48,4%	38,2%	55,4%	26,6%
1	Severe criminal cases	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	Other cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA

In 2025, the incoming severe and misdemeanour criminal cases were 18 660 (0,78 per 100 inhabitants vs the EaP Average of 0,31).They increased by 48,4% between 2024 and 2025. The resolved cases were 12 998 (0,55 per 100 inhabitants). Between 2024 and 2025, they increased by 38,2%. The number of resolved cases was thus lower than the incoming cases. As a consequence, the severe and misdemeanour criminal pending cases at the end of 2025 were more than in 2024. Indeed, the 2025 Clearance rate for this type of cases was 70% (below the EaP Average of 92,9%). This decreased by -5,1 percentage points compared to 2024.

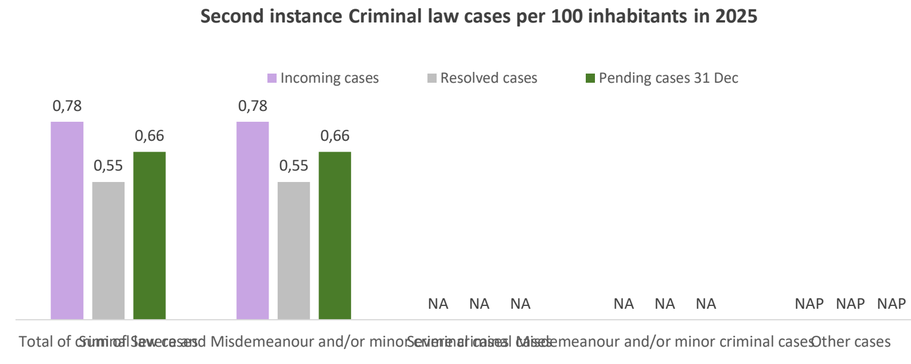
Years 2024 and 2025 were marked by a significant number of professionals from courts of appeal linked to the external evaluation of judges.

The Disposition Time for severe and misdemeanour criminal cases was approximately 444 days in 2025 (above the EaP Average of 149 days). This increased by 12,5% over the 2024-2025 period.

2nd instance cases in 2025 (per 100 inhabitants)		Incoming cases		Resolved cases		Pending cases 31 Dec		Pending cases over 2 years	
		Republic of Moldova	EaP Average	Republic of Moldova	EaP Average	Republic of Moldova	EaP Average	Republic of Moldova	EaP Average
Total of criminal law cases (1+2+3)		0,78 >	0,36	0,55 >	0,31	0,66 >	0,15	0,05 >	0,01
Sum of Severe and Misdemeanour and/or minor criminal cases (1+2)		0,78 >	0,31	0,55 >	0,25	0,66 >	0,18	0,05 >	0,02
1	Severe criminal cases	NA	-	NA	-	NA	-	NA	-
2	Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases	NA	-	NA	-	NA	-	NA	-
3	Other cases	NAP	-	NAP	-	NAP	-	NAP	-

Key: > Higher than the EaP Average
= Equal to the EaP Average
< Lower than the EaP Average

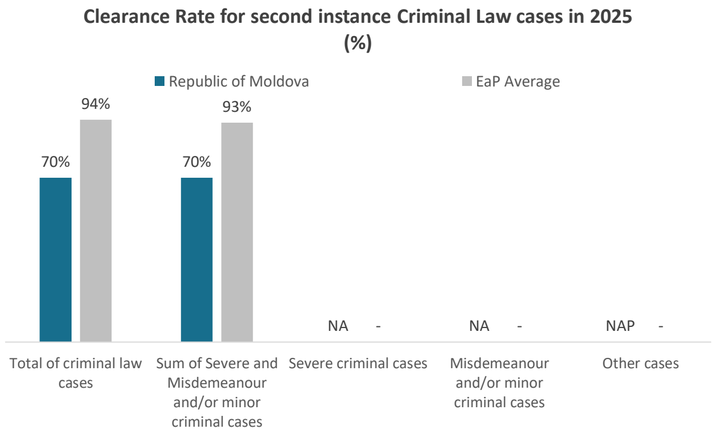
For reference only: for the second instance Total Criminal law cases, the 2024 EU Median was as follows:
- Incoming cases per 100 inhabitants: 0,1.

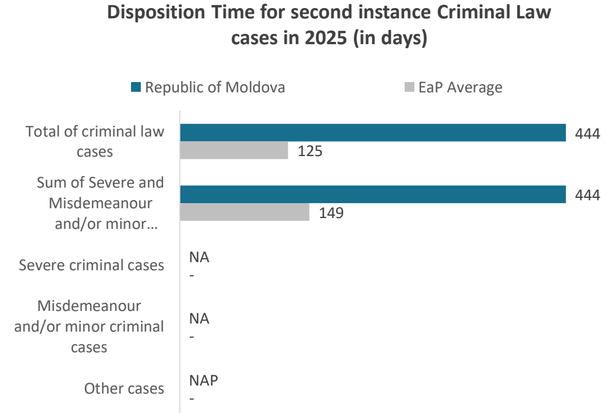


2nd instance cases Clearance Rate (CR) and Disposition Time (DT) in 2025		CR (%)		DT (days)		% Variation 2024 - 2025	
		Republic of Moldova	EaP Average	Republic of Moldova	EaP Average	CR (PPT)	DT (%)
Total of criminal law cases (1+2+3)		70%	94%	444	125	-5,1	12,5%
Sum of Severe and Misdemeanour and/or minor criminal cases (1+2)		70%	93%	444	149	-5,1	12,5%
1	Severe criminal cases	NA	-	NA	-	NA	NA
2	Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases	NA	-	NA	-	NA	NA
3	Other cases	NAP	-	NAP	-	NAP	NAP

PPT = Percentage points

For reference only: for the second instance Total Criminal law cases, the 2024 EU Median was as follows:
- Clearance rate: 99,5%; - Disposition time: 121 days.



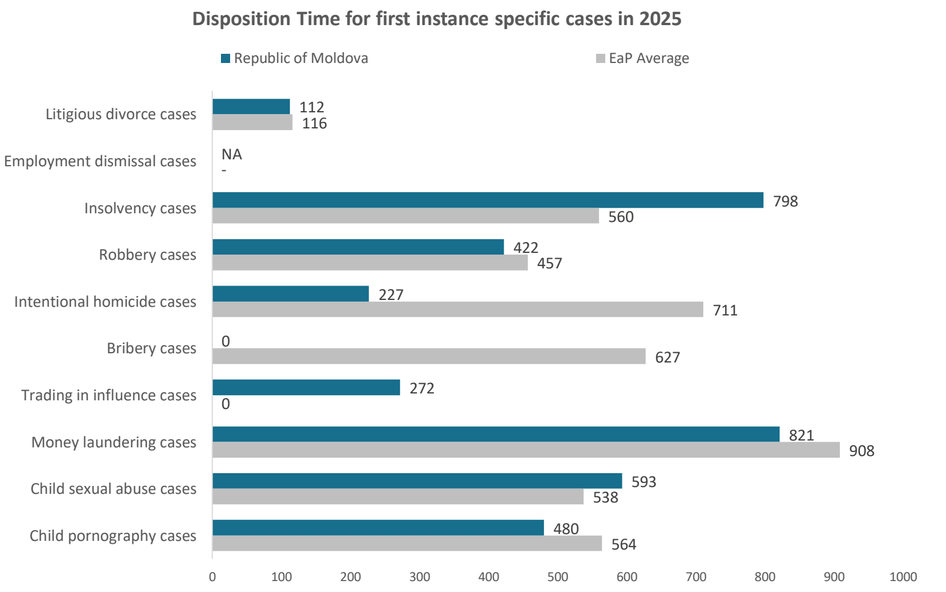


• Specific category cases

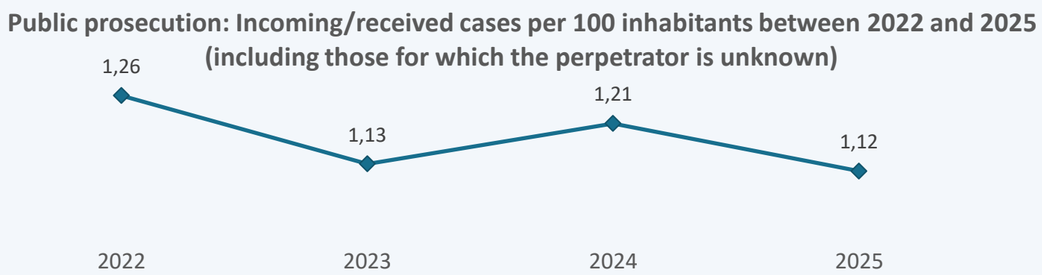
	Average length of proceedings (in days)							
	2025				% Variation between 2024 and 2025			
	First instance	Second instance	Third instance	Total	First instance	Second instance	Third instance	Total
Civil and commercial litigious cases	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Administrative cases	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Criminal cases (severe and misdemeanour)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

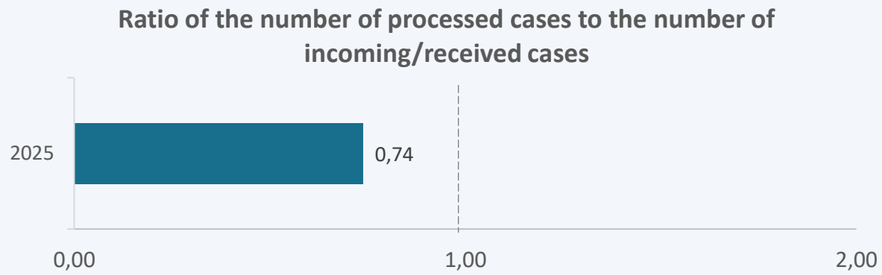
When data is available, the average length of cases corresponds to the average length of resolved cases at a certain instance within the reference year.

	First instance specific cases in 2025					CR (%)		DT (days)	
	Republic of Moldova								
	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec ref. year	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case	Republic of Moldova	EaP Average	Republic of Moldova	EaP Average
Litigious divorce cases	1776	5 351	5 451	1 676	11	102%	108%	112	116
Employment dismissal cases	NA	NA	NA	NA	6	NA	-	NA	-
Insolvency cases	4212	2 074	1 973	4 313	515	95%	96%	798	560
Robbery cases	72	38	51	59	14	134%	118%	422	457
Intentional homicide cases	73	107	111	69	4	104%	93%	227	711
Bribery cases	4	0	4	0	0	0%	0%	0	627
Trading in influence cases	263	318	333	248	14	105%	44%	272	0
Money laundering cases	20	6	8	18	0	133%	84%	821	908
Child sexual abuse cases	16	5	8	13	1	160%	106%	593	538
Child pornography cases	21	23	19	25	3	83%	69%	480	564



Public Prosecution in the Republic of Moldova in 2025 (Indicator 3.1.1)





The Republic of Moldova was able to distinguish criminal cases where the perpetrator is known from those where the perpetrator is unknown. In 2025, the public prosecution services in Republic of Moldova received 0,9 incoming first instance cases per 100 inhabitants (where the perpetrators were known), processed 0,7 cases per 100 inhabitants, and had 0,7 cases per 100 inhabitants pending at the end of the year. Between 2022 and 2025, the incoming/received cases in the public prosecution offices declined marginally from 1,26 to 0,9 per 100 inhabitants. Additionally, in 2025, the ratio of the number of processed cases to the number of incoming cases was 0,74.

Status of public prosecution services

In the Republic of Moldova, the public prosecution office is part of the judicial power and it enjoys functional independence.
The Prosecution is an autonomous public institution within the judicial authority, which contributes to the administration of justice, the defence of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of the person, society and the state through criminal procedures and other procedures provided for by law.
The Prosecution is independent from the legislative, executive and judicial powers, from any political party or socio-political organization, as well as from any other institutions, organizations or persons.
The procedural independence of the prosecutor is ensured by guarantees that exclude any political, financial, administrative or other influence on the prosecutor related to the exercise of his duties. According to the provisions of art. 125 of the Constitution of the Republic of Moldova the Superior Council of Prosecutors is the guarantor of the independence and impartiality of prosecutors.
In criminal investigation, the prosecutor, within the limits of their material and territorial competence, initiates the criminal investigation, by a reasoned order to either conduct the criminal investigation by other criminal investigation bodies, or under their direct exercise of the criminal investigation. He/she can also refuse to initiate the criminal investigation, or orders the termination of the criminal investigation. The prosecutor's written instructions given to the criminal investigation officer are mandatory.

Different authorities involved in a pre-trial stage of criminal proceedings

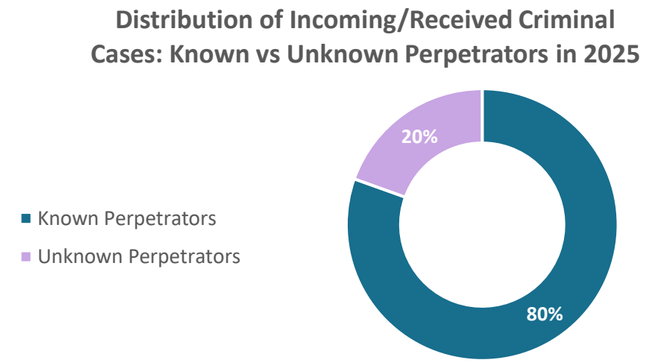
	Police	Public prosecutor	Investigating judge	Judge	Other
Receive a complaint	✓	✓			✓
Initiate investigation	✓	✓			✓
Conduct investigation	✓	✓			✓
Supervising investigation	✓	✓	✓		✓
Dismiss a case at the pre-trial stage		✓	✓		NAP
Bring a case to court		✓			NAP
Decide an alternative to prosecution		✓			NAP
Close a case by imposing or negotiating a penalty or measure		✓		✓	NAP

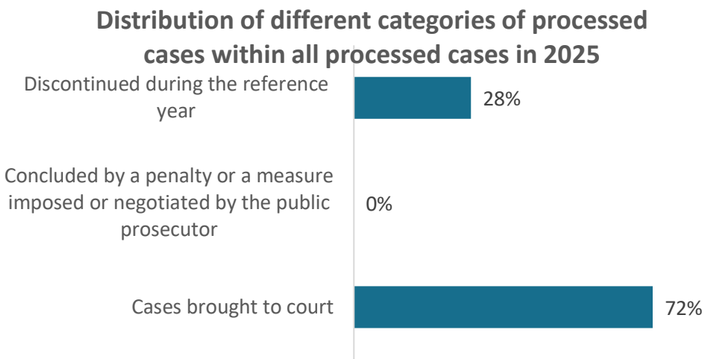
For supervising the investigation, the reply for police refers exclusively to the chief of the police department and the reply for Other refers to the chief prosecutor and chief of the other criminal investigation body excepting police and prosecution service. Criminal investigation shall be carried out by the prosecutor and by the bodies established by law within: 1) the Ministry of Internal Affairs; 2) the Customs Service; 3) the National Anti-Corruption Centre; 4) the State Tax Service. The Criminal Procedure Code provides in Art. 265 that the criminal investigation authority is obliged to accept complaints or reports concerning offenses that have been committed, prepared, or are in the process of being prepared, even if the case is not within its jurisdiction. When the criminal investigation is complete, and that sufficient and legally obtained evidence exists, they shall take one of the following measures: 1) When the case materials show that the act was committed, that the perpetrator has been identified, and that they bear criminal liability: a) the prosecutor indicts the perpetrator in accordance with the provisions of Articles 281 and 282, if they were not indicted during the criminal investigation, and then prepares the indictment ordering that the case be sent to trial; b) if the perpetrator was indicted during the criminal investigation, the prosecutor prepares the indictment ordering that the case be sent to trial; 2) By a reasoned ordinance, the prosecutor orders the termination of the criminal investigation, the dismissal of the criminal case, or the removal of the person from criminal investigation. The case is sent to trial by the prosecutor who prepared the indictment. According to Art. 300 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the investigating judge examines the prosecutor's requests regarding the authorization of criminal investigation actions, special investigative measures, and the application of procedural coercive measures that limit a person's constitutional rights and freedoms, as well as requests concerning the completion of the criminal investigation in the absence of the accused.

• Public prosecution: first instance criminal cases

Republic of Moldova was able to distinguish criminal cases where the perpetrator is known from those where the perpetrator is unknown. The table below shows only those cases in which the perpetrator is known.

Public prosecution: 1st instance criminal cases in 2025			Absolute number in 2025	Per 100 inhabitants
1	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. Year		12 086	0,51
2	Incoming/received cases		21 398	0,90
3	Processed cases (3.1 + 3.2 + 3.3)		15 799	0,66
	3.1	Discontinued during the reference year (3.1.1 + 3.1.2 + 3.1.3)	4 447	0,19
		3.1.1. Discontinued by the public prosecutor due to the lack of an established offence	2 111	0,09
		3.1.2 Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity	1 069	0,04
		3.1.3 Discontinued for other reasons	1 267	0,05
	3.2	Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor	0	0,00
	3.3	Cases brought to court	11 352	0,48
4	Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year		15 551	0,65

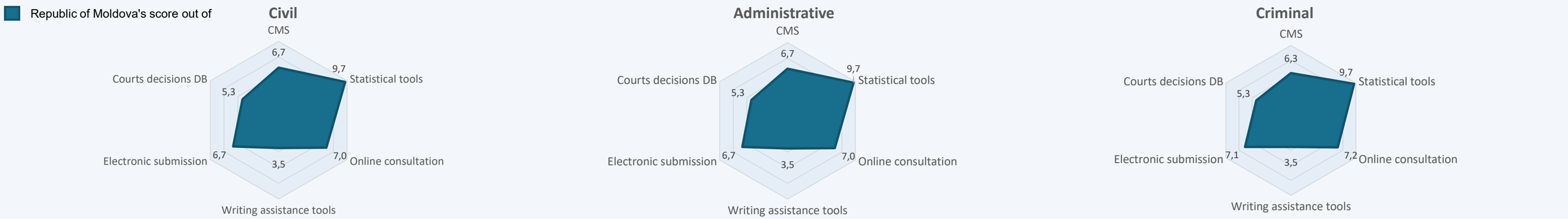




Pending cases (31.12.2025) according to Info GPO Information System. The formula: 1+2-3=4 for data included in this table is not applicable due to the fact that a part of cases that had been initially registered into the system, at a later stage were merged. The joint cases are not counted in Pending, as there is no record kept in the system to identify them as processed or pending.

Information and communication technology tools in the Republic of Moldova in 2025 (Indicator 3.3)

The six ICT deployment indices (CMS, Courts decisions DB, Statistical tools, Writing assistance tools, electronic submission and online consultation) range from 0 to 10 points. Their calculation is based on the features and on deployment rates reported. The methodology for calculation provides points for each feature in each case matter. They are summarised and multiplied by the deployment rate as a weight. In this way, if the system is not fully deployed, the value is decreased even if all features are existing.



In 2025, the maximum overall score among the six ICT indexes is achieved in Republic of Moldova by the Statistical tools index (9,7); while the overall lowest score was calculated for the Writing assistance tools index (3,5). The CMS index is 6,7. The overall lowest score was calculated for writing assistance tools (3,5). Looking at the different matters, the civil and administrative matters have a slightly higher CMS index score (6,7) than the criminal matter (6,3). Regarding the Court decisions database, all three matters scored 5,3.

In the Republic of Moldova, there exists an overall Information and Communication Technology (ICT) strategy in the judicial system, part of the 2022-2025 Strategy for Ensuring the Independence and Integrity in the Justice Sector and its Action Plan. There was no plan for a significant change in the present IT system in the judiciary in 2025.

There is a case management systems (CMS), e.g. software used for registering judicial proceedings and their management, functional for more than 10 years. The latest developments were done in the last 2-5 years.

• Electronic case management system

The CMS is developed and used in all courts (95-100% for all matters) with all listed features across all three types of cases. The data is stored on centralised and/or interoperable CMS databases.

	Deployment rate	Usage rate	Centralised and/or interoperable CMS databases	Active case management dashboard	Random allocation of cases	Case weighting	Identification of a case between instances (unique or linked id number)	Electronic transfer of a case to another instance/court	Anonymisation of decisions to be published	Interoperability with prosecution system	Interoperability with other systems (civil register, tax register, insolvency register)	Remote access for telework	Access to closed/resolved cases	Advanced search engine	AI-based categorization and allocation of incoming cases	AI-based case analysis tool	Protected log files	Electronic signature	Storage of the electronic evidence file	Other special functionality
Civil	95-100 %	95-100 %	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓			✓	✓		
Administrative	95-100 %	95-100 %	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓			✓	✓		
Criminal	95-100 %	95-100 %	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓			✓	✓		

The Prosecutor's Office has a case management system, but it does not function at full capacity due to insufficient updating and maintenance.

• Database of court decisions

The database of court decisions in the Republic of Moldova covers Civil, Administrative, and Criminal cases, with a deployment rate ranging from 95% to 100% for each category and for each instance.

	1st instance												
			Functionalities										
	Percentage of decisions published	Modalities of publication	AI anonymisation	Manual anonymisation	Free public online access	Link to the case law of the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR)	Open data	Advanced search engine	AI-based (LLM) exploration tool	Machine-readable content	Structured content	Metadata	European Case Law Identifier (ECLI)	Other special functionality
Civil	95-100 %	Published online (public website) and in an internal database		✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓		✓
Administrative	95-100 %	Published online (public website) and in an internal database		✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓		✓
Criminal	95-100 %	Published online (public website) and in an internal database		✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓		✓

	2nd instance												
Civil	95-100 %	Published online (public website) and in an internal database		✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓		✓
Administrative	95-100 %	Published online (public website) and in an internal database		✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓		✓
Criminal	95-100 %	Published online (public website) and in an internal database		✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓		✓

	Highest Instance												
Civil	95-100 %	Published online (public website) and in an internal database		✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓		✓
Administrative	95-100 %	Published online (public website) and in an internal database		✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓		✓
Criminal	95-100 %	Published online (public website) and in an internal database		✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓		✓

For all instances and for all types of cases, decisions are published online and made available through public websites i.e. instante.justice.md (National Court's Web Portal) and csj.md (web page of the Supreme Court). They are also published in an internal database, accessible to judges and non-judge staff.
The database present various functionalities in all instances. It incorporates manual anonymisation processes to protect personal information in judicial decisions. Free public online access is provided, making these decisions widely accessible and free of charge.

Furthermore, open data access is granted, and users benefit from an advanced search engine. Metadata is included for each decision.

No link to the case law of the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) is provided at this point.

• Statistical tools

The statistical tools are developed in all courts (deployment rate is 95-100% for all matters). All inquired upon functionalities are reported as being in place. The same applies to availability of data for statistical analysis, per below,

	Deployment rate	Functionalities									Data available for statistical analysis								
		Integration/connection with the CMS	Business intelligence software	Generation of predefined statistical reports	Generation of customised statistical reports	Internal page and/or dashboard	External page with statistics (public website)	Real-time data availability	Automatic consolidation of data at the national level	Other special functionality	Case flow data (number of incoming, resolved, pending)	Age of a pending case	Length of proceedings	Number of hearings	Cases per judge	Case weights	Number of parties in a case	Indicator of appeal	Result of the appeal
Civil	95-100 %	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Administrative	95-100 %	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Criminal	95-100 %	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

• Writing assistance tools

The writing assistance tools are reported as deployed across all three case categories. Their functionalities include availability of templates, automatically generated text, and electronic signature.

	Deployment rate	Functionalities						
		Templates	Automatically generated text	AI generated proposal for a decision and/or reasoning	AI for summarization of documents	Speech-to-text	Electronic signature	Other special functionality
Civil	95-100 %	✓	✓				✓	
Administrative	95-100 %	✓	✓				✓	
Criminal	95-100 %	✓	✓				✓	

The Republic of Moldova reported a lower usage rate than the deployment rate of writing assistance tools explained by the fact that these tools are available for all courts and judges with their teams but not mandatory to be used. For example, a judge can use the electronic signature to sign rulings, minutes of the hearings or court decisions or can print them and sign on paper. The same option applies for templates and automatically generated text, it can be used and completed or a word document can be uploaded. Due to the fact that the courts keep archives both electronically and on paper, the usage rate for such tools in 2025 is still below 25% but higher than in previous years.

• Electronic submission of cases

While the deployment rate across all three categories of cases ranges from 95% to 100% for submissions of cases by accessing the courts "e-File" IT system, it's usage is reportedly up to 25%. For cases submitted on paper the data are manually entered in the CMS by the court staff.

	Deployment rate	Usage rate	Electronic or paper			Submitted by:				Data integration	
			Paper submission is still possible	Paper submission is not possible anymore (electronic submission is the only way)	Double submission (paper must accompany the electronic submission)	Public prosecutor (only for criminal)	Lawyer	Party not represented by a lawyer	Other	The data are electronically transferred to the Case Management System (CMS)	The data are manually re-entered in the CMS
Civil	95-100 %	1-25 %	✓				✓			✓	
Administrative	95-100 %	1-25 %	✓				✓			✓	
Criminal	95-100 %	1-25 %	✓			✓	✓			✓	

The' "e-File" IT system is on the National Court'Web Portal at the following link: https://instante.justice.md/ro/content/judicial-electronic-file by submitting an access request to the Agency for Digitalization in Justice and Courts' Administration. The courts' "e-File" IT system can be accessed by electronic signature. The actual courts' "e-File" IT tool was developed for all types of cases between 2019 and 2020 and began to be used as a pilot project for civil cases starting with 2020. Since 2023, it has been used as a pilot project for administrative and criminal cases. By the end of 2025, it had been gradually extended to all courts. Since it is still a pilot project in 2025, the courts' "e-File" IT system can only be accessed by lawyers and a group of prosecutors based on agreements signed with the Agency for Digitalization in Justice and Court Administration or based on court permission. A call centre has been set up for lawyers and prosecutors using the courts' "e-File" tool. In 2025 the piloting phase of this IT tool was extended until 31 December 2026. This decision aims to expand its use to other categories of users such as larger number of prosecutors, authorized administrators, bailiffs, judicial experts, mediators, notaries, translators, and interpreters. The solution for the electronic filing of court documents aims to fully digitize the process of procedural communication and provide participants with real-time online access to case files and materials. This enables secure access to electronic case files, the electronic transmission of procedural documents, and a reduction in physical interactions between courts and parties.

• Online consultation

Online consultation is deployed across all categories of cases (95% - 100%), and its usage rate is 1-25%.

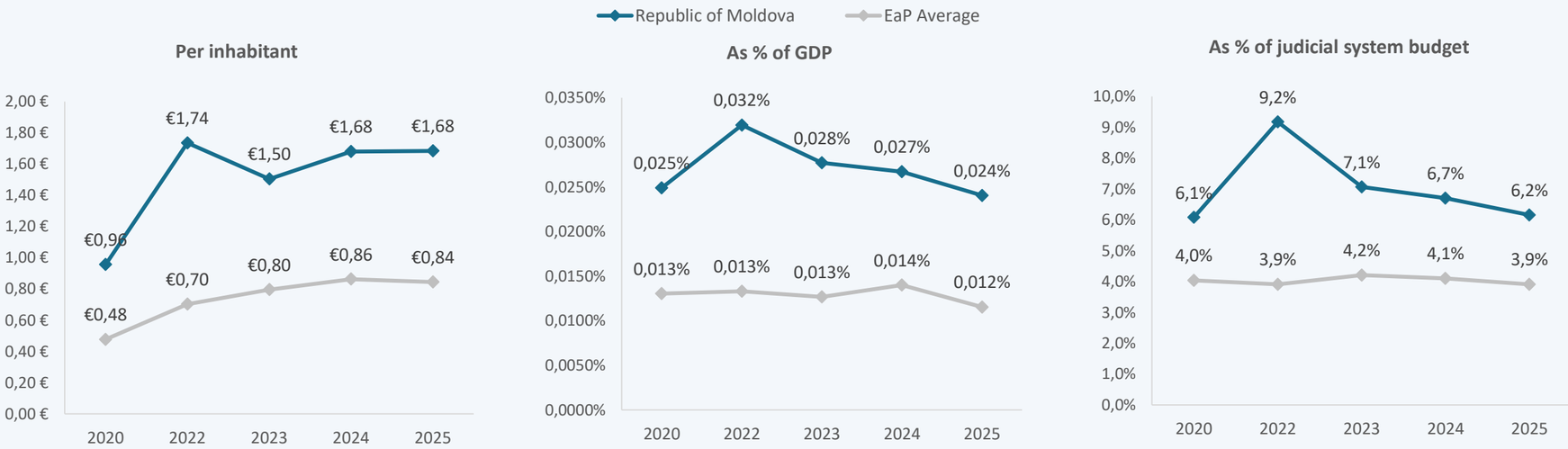
	Deployment rate	Usage rate	Content						Access				Consultation format		
			Case status	Documents	Notifications	Events/calendar	Court decision	Other	Public prosecutor (only for criminal)	Lawyer	Party not represented by a lawyer	Other	Electronic access at the court premises	Electronic access from any location	Other, please specify[MandatoryComment]
Civil	95-100 %	1-25 %	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓				✓	
Administrative	95-100 %	1-25 %	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓				✓	
Criminal	95-100 %	1-25 %	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓				✓	

This option has been developed and integrated in the e-file application which was piloted in several courts in 2022 with a group of lawyers. The option has been extended to all courts in 2025. The functionality allows lawyers and a group of prosecutors to require access from court to any electronic case they represent before court (all matters). If the court (judge who examines a specific case) admits the request, the requesting lawyer/prosecutor can access that case online.

The functionality is available for parties not represented by lawyers and other institutions as well, but it was not used in 2025.

Legal Aid in the Republic of Moldova in 2025 (Indicator 4)

Total implemented budget for Legal Aid between 2020 and 2025



Number of cases for which LA has been granted in 2025

2,73

per 100 inhabitants

EaP Average: 1,31

EaP Average: 1,31

In 2025, the implemented budget for legal aid spent by the Republic of Moldova was €4 010 749. Between 2020 and 2025, it increased remarkably from €0,96 to €1,68 per inhabitant. Compared to the EaP Average, which stood at €0,84 in 2025, the Republic of Moldova's value in this respect was significantly higher than the regional reference point.
The implemented budget for legal aid as a percentage of GDP had a slight decrease, starting at 0,0249% in 2020 and reaching 0,0241% in 2025. This value was still substantially higher than the EaP Average of 0,0115%, indicating a considerably higher national investment relative to economic output.
Looking at legal aid as a share of the judicial system budget, the percentage had no significant change from 6,08% in 2020 to 6,2% in 2025. In 2025, the share was still substantially higher than the EaP Average of 3,9%.

• Organisation of the legal aid system (1/2)

The state-guaranteed legal aid system in the Republic of Moldova aims to ensure the right to a fair trial and facilitate effective access to justice, in accordance with Article 6 of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.
The national legal framework governing the system includes Articles 20 and 26 of the Constitution of the Republic of Moldova, Law No. 198/2007 on state-guaranteed legal aid, as well as the Criminal Procedure Code, the Civil Procedure Code, and the Administrative Code.
Legal aid is provided in two forms: qualified legal aid, which consists of legal advice, defence, and representation before criminal investigation bodies, national courts, and public authorities, provided by lawyers; and primary legal aid, which provides basic legal information and advice, organizes legal education activities, mediates community conflicts, and refers cases requiring qualified legal aid to lawyers or other competent institutions. Primary legal aid is provided by paralegals and public defenders. Another type of assistance is state-guaranteed mediation services. The Republic of Moldova applies a mixed legal aid system combining public defenders, paralegals, and contracted private lawyers.
The system is organized and coordinated by the National Council for State-Guaranteed Legal Aid through its regional offices, which operate in the cities (municipalities) where the courts of appeal are located. These offices are responsible for contracting and appointing legal aid providers.
Legal aid is granted upon the request of the interested person, including by completing a standard form, or, where applicable, through notification of the competent authorities. It covers legal information and advice, drafting of legal documents, representation and defence in criminal, misdemeanour, civil, and administrative proceedings, as well as representation before public authorities. The system also provides legal aid in special situations such as detention or arrest, the filing of a complaint by an alleged victim of sexual offenses or a victim of domestic violence, as well as in cases involving victims of domestic violence, children in conflict with the law, persons with psychosocial disabilities, and asylum or temporary protection applicants.
In addition, state-guaranteed legal aid may cover alternative dispute resolution (ADR) procedures, including legal advice and mediation in criminal, misdemeanour, and civil cases. It may cover lawyer's remuneration for legal assistance provided in cases a decision of the bailiff is challenged before a court (related to enforcement of judicial decisions). It may not cover any travel costs.
The request for qualified legal aid may be submitted to the regional office by the applicant or by the applicant's relatives or representatives, either in person or by mail.

• Organisation of the legal aid system (2/2)

Legal aid is applied to:

	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
Representation in court	✓	✓
Legal advice, legal assistance and other legal services	✓	✓

State-guaranteed legal aid is provided in several forms, depending on the nature of the services and the category of providers involved. Primary legal aid consists of legal information and advice, which involves providing information on a person's legal rights and/or obligations, as well as the available options for resolving a legal issue or preventing a dispute, thereby contributing to effective access to justice through awareness and assertion of one's rights. These services are provided by paralegals and public lawyers.

Qualified legal aid includes the drafting of legal documents, the defence and representation of individuals' interests before national courts in criminal, misdemeanour, civil, and administrative proceedings, as well as representation before public authorities. It also covers the defence of the rights of convicted persons, the issuance of protection orders, and the representation of child victims of crimes and victims of domestic violence. Legal representation in court includes all forms of representation before courts. These services are provided by lawyers.
In addition, state-guaranteed legal aid may include mediation in criminal, misdemeanour, and civil cases, carried out by mediators as an alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanism.
As of 29 July 2024, state-guaranteed mediation has become one of the types of state-guaranteed legal aid, alongside primary legal aid and qualified legal aid. Within the state-guaranteed legal aid system, only the services provided by mediators are covered; other related services (such as translation, notarial services, technical advisors, experts, other justice professionals etc.) are not included.
The legal aid can be provided either at no cost or be subject to a financial contribution. As of September 2025, partially free qualified legal aid has been introduced. Individuals whose monthly income exceeds the national minimum wage by up to 30% are eligible to benefit from partially free qualified legal aid, with a future obligation to borne to the state budget 30% of the costs of the services received.
If a court issues a judgment in civil or administrative litigation in favour of the recipient of qualified legal aid, the costs of providing such aid shall be borne by the losing party.
A beneficiary who has obtained qualified legal aid by providing false or inaccurate information, including regarding their financial situation, thereby misleading the regional office, is required to reimburse the costs of providing legal aid.
If, during the course of the proceedings or the enforcement of the court decision, the financial situation has changed such that the right to qualified legal aid has been lost in whole or in part, a fact of which the territorial office was not informed, the person is obligated to reimburse the costs of providing state-guaranteed legal aid incurred from the moment their financial situation improved. The amounts of reimbursement for the expenses specified above shall be transferred to the state budget.

Criteria for granting or refusing legal aid

	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
Legal aid granted based on the financial situation	✓	✓
Legal aid may be refused for cases lacking merit, such as frivolous actions or those with no reasonable chance of success	✓	✓

State-guaranteed legal aid shall be provided to citizens of the Republic of Moldova. Foreign citizens and stateless persons are entitled to state-guaranteed legal aid, in proceedings or cases falling within the jurisdiction of the public administration authorities and courts of the Republic of Moldova. Legal entities registered in the Republic of Moldova may receive legal aid for specific cases in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Moldova.

The methodology for calculating income for the purpose of granting state-guaranteed legal aid is approved by the Government. This methodology regulates the manner of calculating income for the purpose of granting: (a) qualified legal aid; and (b) state-guaranteed mediation. There is no financial assessment for requests to grant primary legal aid. The average monthly income of a person constitutes a share of the family's average monthly income and represents the total amount of monetary resources obtained over a certain period from paid employment, all types of entrepreneurial activity, income from the rental of movable and immovable property, social benefits, income not derived from paid employment, as well as other current income. Are considered assets or obligations which are generating income. The level of the average monthly income is calculated based on the family's average monthly income divided by the number of family members.
When calculating the income of an applicant for state-guaranteed legal aid, the average monthly income and earnings from the 6 calendar months prior to the month in which the application was submitted are taken into account.
Qualified legal aid is granted either based on the person's income or regardless of it in cases expressly provided by law. In cases where eligibility is determined by income, the reference threshold is the national minimum wage. For the year 2025, this threshold was 5,500 lei, according to the Government Decision No. 846/2024.
The eligibility assessment is conducted by the head of each regional office, assisted by a specialist, for all types of requests except for applications for state-guaranteed emergency assistance. For frivolous or vexatious cases legal aid is not granted.

Legal aid is automatically granted

	Status of the recipient	Category of the case
Legal aid automatically granted	✓	✓

State-guaranteed qualified legal aid is granted regardless of the level of income in the following situations:

In non-criminal cases: Persons who are entitled to mandatory legal assistance under the Civil Procedure Code (Art. 77), as well as the Civil Code (Art. 151), namely: if the defendant's domicile is unknown; in cases concerning the establishment, modification or revocation of a judicial protection measure (Art. 306 Civil Procedure Code); upon examination of the victim's request regarding the application of protection measures (Art. 278/6 Civil Procedure Code) (in case of filing a complaint regarding the commission of domestic violence); in cases where hospitalization in a psychiatric institution is requested; in any proceedings conducted by the guardianship authority in the interests of the minor; Persons suspected of committing contraventions for which arrest for a misdemeanour is provided; Persons in respect of whom there is a risk of the sanction of expulsion being applied within misdemeanour proceedings; Persons in respect of whom the replacement of the sanction of a fine or unpaid community service with imprisonment or arrest for a misdemeanour is requested; Persons who have benefited from social assistance, established in accordance with the legislation in force, during the 6 calendar months preceding the month in which the request for legal aid was submitted; Asylum seekers; within the asylum procedure; Foreigners in proceedings regarding the application or extension of the measure of placement in public custody; Persons with severe or pronounced disabilities.
In criminal cases: Persons who require emergency legal assistance in the event of detention within criminal proceedings; Persons who require emergency legal assistance when filing a request for the application of protection measures in cases of domestic violence, when filing a complaint regarding the commission of domestic violence or of an offense concerning sexual life;
In the cases provided for in Art. 69 of the Criminal Procedure Code, as follows: The suspect, accused, or defendant is a minor; The suspect, accused, or defendant is a conscript soldier performing compulsory military service; The suspect, accused, or defendant is detained, held in pre-trial detention as a preventive measure, or is to be subjected to an in-patient forensic psychiatric examination; The suspect, accused, or defendant is charged with a serious, particularly serious, or exceptionally serious offense; The suspect, accused, or defendant encounters difficulties in defending himself/herself, being mute, deaf, blind, or having other significant impairments of speech, hearing, or sight, as well as being a person with special needs; Criminal proceedings are conducted in respect of an irresponsible person charged with committing harmful acts or in respect of a person who became mentally ill after committing such acts; Criminal proceedings are conducted regarding the rehabilitation of a person deceased at the time of examination of the case; Criminal proceedings are conducted in the absence of the accused or defendant who evades criminal investigation or trial; It is necessary to ensure the defence of the suspect, accused, or defendant during the hearing of a minor, under the conditions provided for in Art. 110^1; The court finds that, in the case of the defendant, the interests of justice require the participation of defence counsel at the trial court, on appeal, on cassation, or in extraordinary review proceedings; The mandatory participation of defence counsel is expressly provided for by the Criminal Procedure Code.
Further categories include: Child victims of crimes; Victims of domestic violence; Victims of offenses concerning sexual life; Victims of torture, inhuman and degrading treatment; Victims of trafficking in human beings; Persons with severe or pronounced disabilities.
The eligibility assessment is conducted by the head of each regional office, assisted by a specialist, for all types of requests except for applications for state-guaranteed emergency assistance. For frivolous or vexatious cases legal aid is not granted.

Timeframes of the procedure for granting legal aid

	Criminal cases (days)	Other than criminal cases (days)
Maximum duration prescribed in law/regulation	3	3
Actual average duration	1	1

According to art. 18 (2) of the Law no. 198 on legal assistance guaranteed by state, the primary legal assistance is granted immediately, at the moment of the request. In case of impossibility to provide immediate assistance, the applicant shall be informed of the date and time of the appointment which must take place within no more than 3 days from the date of the written or oral request. The decision to grant qualified legal assistance is issued by the coordinator of the territorial office and is communicated to the applicant within no more than three working days.

If a person requires urgent legal assistance following detention in criminal proceedings or misdemeanour proceedings, the authority that carried out the detention shall, within one hour, request the territorial office to appoint a duty lawyer. The coordinator of the territorial office shall designate the duty lawyer and communicate the lawyer's name to the detained person or to the authority that carried out the detention within three hours from the moment the request for appointment is received.

• Implemented budget for legal aid

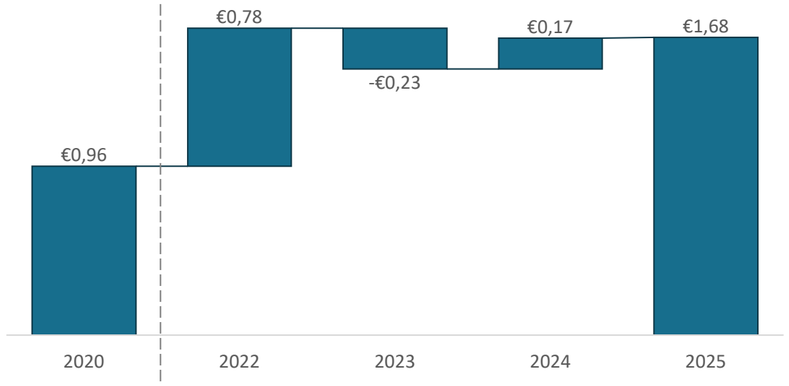
	Implemented budget for legal aid in €				Total implemented budget for legal aid per inhabitant		Total implemented budget for legal aid as % of GDP		Total implemented budget for legal aid as % of the judicial system budget	
	Total (a+b)	% Variation 2020 - 2025	Cases brought to court (a)	Cases not brought to court (b)	Republic of Moldova	EaP Average	Republic of Moldova	EaP Average	Republic of Moldova	EaP Average
Total (1+2)	4 010 749 €	59,7%	3 757 272 €	253 477 €	1,68 €	0,84 €	0,024%	0,012%	6,2%	3,9%
In criminal cases (1)	NA	NA	NA	NA						
In other than criminal cases (2)	NA	NA	NA	NA						

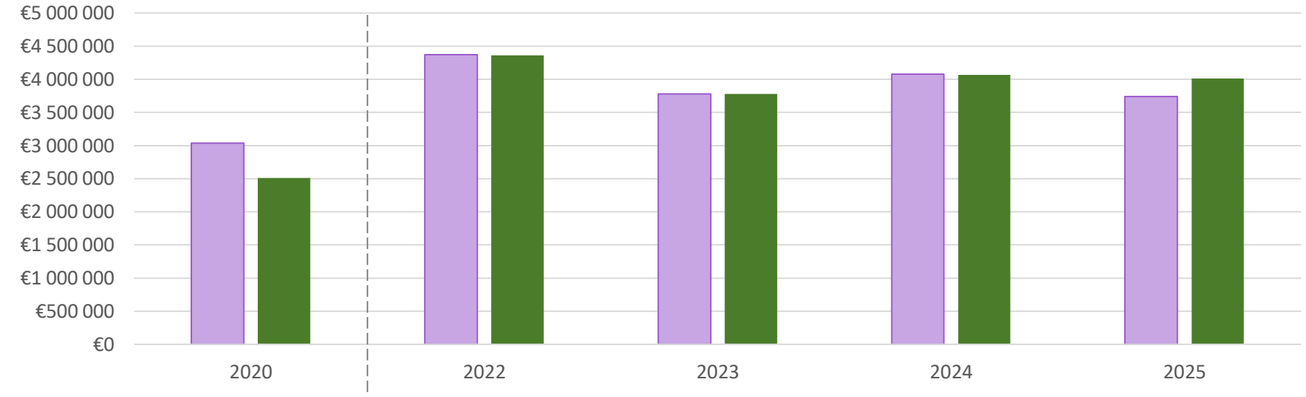
In 2025, the total implemented budget for legal aid, which covers both cases brought to court and those not brought to court, stood at €4 010 749. There has been a significant increase in the legal aid budget, with a 59,7% rise from 2020 to 2025.

When evaluating the budget on a per capita basis, the amount dedicated to legal aid in 2025 was €1,68 per inhabitant, which was significantly higher than the EaP Average of €0,84. This suggests that, compared to the other beneficiaries, the Republic of Moldova allocated a higher share of its resources to legal aid per inhabitant.

Examining the legal aid budget as a proportion of the GDP, the figure stood at 0,0241%. This percentage was substantially higher than the EaP Average of 0,0115%.

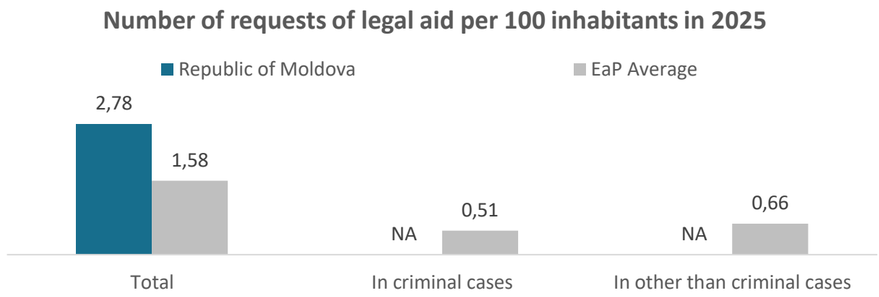
Additionally, the portion of judicial system budget set aside for legal aid was 6,2%, significantly higher than the EaP Average of 3,9%. Over the period between 2020 and 2025, the trend of this percentage stayed relatively stable.





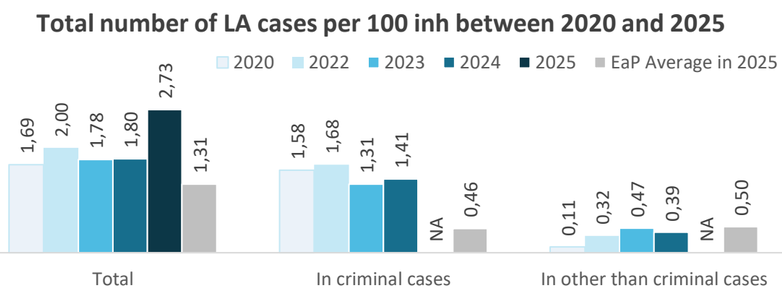
• Number of request for legal aid and number of cases for which legal aid has been granted

	Number of requests of legal aid				
	Total (a+b)			Cases brought to court (a)	Cases not brought to court (b)
	Absolute number	Per 100 inh.	EaP Average		
Total (1+2)	66 311	2,78	1,58	48 393	17 918
In criminal cases (1)	NA	NA	0,51	NA	NA
In other than criminal cases (2)	NA	NA	0,66	NA	NA



In 2025, the number of requests for legal aid was 66 311, corresponding to 2,78 requests per 100 inhabitants. This was significantly higher than the EaP Average. The total requests for legal aid in cases brought to court were 48 393, whereas the total requests for cases not brought to court were 17 918.

	Number of cases for which legal aid has been granted					Amount of LA granted per case (€)		
	Total (a+b)			Cases brought to court (a)	Cases not brought to court (b)	Total	Cases brought to court	Cases not brought to court
	Absolute number	Per 100 inh.	% Variation 2020 - 2025					
Total (1+2)	65 066	2,73	62,2%	47 148	17 918	61,6 €	79,7 €	14,1 €
In criminal cases (1)	NA	NA	NA	36 819	NA	NA	NA	NA
In other than criminal cases (2)	NA	NA	NA	10 329	NA	NA	NA	NA



In 2025, the number of cases for which legal aid was granted was 65 066, which was 62,2% more compared to 2020. The total cases brought to court were 47 148, while the total cases not brought to court were 17 918. On average, the amount granted per legal aid case was 61,6€.

The legal provisions on legal aid make a distinction between primary legal aid (providing information on the legal system of the Republic of Moldova, on the normative acts in force, the rights and obligations of legal subjects, on the manner of realization and capitalization of judicial and extrajudicial rights; legal advice; providing assistance in drafting legal documents; providing other forms of assistance, which do not fall into the category of qualified legal assistance), qualified legal aid (providing legal consultancy, representation and / or defence services in criminal investigation bodies, in courts, for criminal, misdemeanour, civil or administrative cases; providing representation before public administration authorities) and legal aid for mediation.

For cases not brought the court, primary legal aid cannot be differentiated by type of case.

For cases brought to court, a distinction can be made as follows:

• Criminal cases, which also include emergency criminal cases and emergency misdemeanour cases;

• Other cases, including qualified legal aid for misdemeanour and civil cases.

Based on the total number of applications (66,311) and the total number of cases in which state-guaranteed legal aid was granted (47,148 qualified legal aid + 17,918 primary legal aid), there is a difference of 1,245 applications that were refused state-guaranteed qualified legal aid.

The grounds for refusal are established by law:

a) the application for legal aid is manifestly unfounded;

b) the applicant does not have the right for whose protection legal aid is requested, as evidenced by the documents submitted;

d) the applicant has the possibility to fully cover the costs of legal services from his/her own assets, except for property which, under the legislation in force, cannot be subject to enforcement;

e) the applicant is already benefiting, in the same case, from state-guaranteed qualified legal aid or from legal assistance provided by a lawyer on a contractual basis.

The granting of qualified legal aid in misdemeanour, civil, and administrative cases is refused if:

a) the application for aid arises from the applicant's commercial activity;

b) the value of the claim is less than 1/2 of the national monthly minimum wage established by the Government;

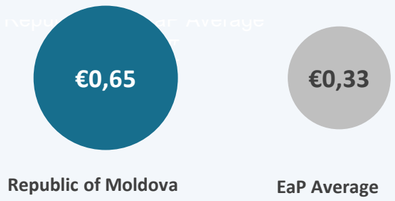
c) the applicant is already benefiting, in the same case, from state-guaranteed qualified legal aid or from legal assistance provided by a lawyer on a contractual basis;

d) the application concerns compensation for damage caused by harm to honour, dignity, or professional reputation;

e) the application concerns a violation of neighbouring property rights, except in cases relating to the removal of the risk of collapse, compliance with construction distance regulations, or disputes regarding property boundaries.

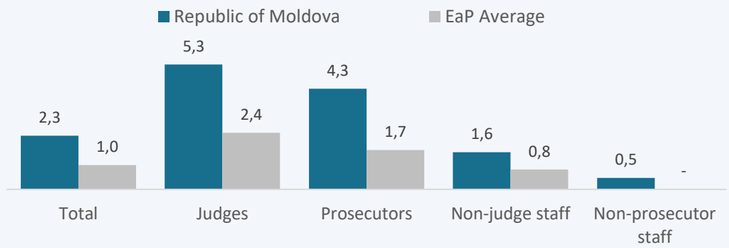
Training of judges and prosecutors in the Republic of Moldova in 2025 (Indicator 11)

Total budget for training per inhabitant



Average number of live training participations per professional

Please see the definition of the indicator on page 2.



Average number of participants per delivered training



The total budget for justice professionals in the Republic of Moldova was €0,65 per inhabitant, substantially higher than the EaP Average of €0,33 per inhabitant.

In 2025, a total of 6 976 participants - including 1 689 judges and 2 431 prosecutors - took part in 569 live training sessions held in-person, hybrid or via video conferences. Regarding the internet-based trainings (not-live), 34 trainings were provided on the e-learning platform of the training institution for all four categories of staff, whereas 23 trainings was completed by justice professionals on other e-learning platforms such as HELP, EJTN, and the UN. The total number of participants was 1 121 for the institutional platform and 543 for the external platforms. This shows that the participation in live trainings is reportedly higher than the participation in internet-based trainings in 2025.

On average, each judge in the Republic of Moldova attended 5,3 live trainings in 2025, which was higher than the EaP Average (2,4). Each prosecutor participated in an average of 4,3 live trainings, more than the EaP Average (1,7).

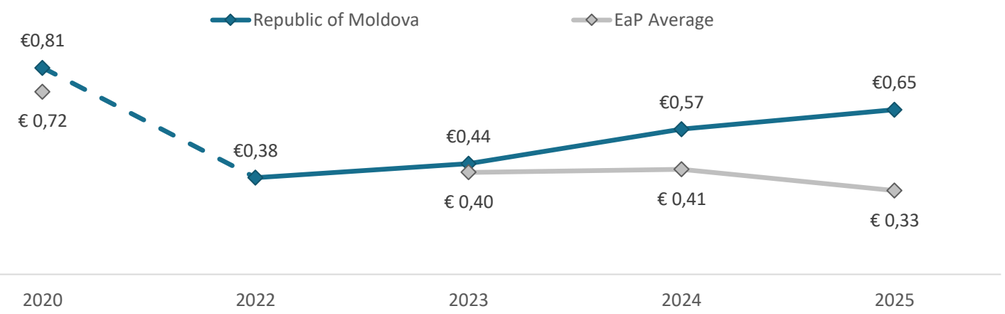
Additionally, both judges and prosecutors in the Republic of Moldova are required to attend a minimum of 5 days of in-service compulsory training each.

• Budget for training

This part analyses the budget of training institution(s) for judges and prosecutors but also the budgets of courts and prosecution services dedicated to training (when applicable)

	Absolute Number	Per inhabitant		% Variation 2020 - 2025	% Variation 2024 - 2025
		Republic of Moldova	EaP Average		
Total (1 + 2 + 3)	€1 543 850	€0,65	€0,33	-20,2%	13,5%
(1) Budget of the training institution(s)	€1 529 666				
(2) Budget of the courts allocated to training	€8 764				
(3) Budget of the prosecution allocated to training	€5 420				

Evolution of the Total Training Budget per inhabitant from 2020 to 2025



In 2025, the Republic of Moldova spent in total 1 543 850€ for training for courts and prosecution services, which represents 0,65€ per inhabitant. This value was considerably higher than the EaP Average of 0,33€. Over the period between 2020 and 2025, it dropped by -20,2%, while it rose by 13,5% since 2024.

In the Republic of Moldova, the National Institute of Justice covers initial and in-service training for judges, prosecutors, non-judge and non-prosecutor staff and other justice professionals.

Only State Budget is reported herein: there is no other amount included in the NIJ budget that comes from external donors. However, the amounts provided by external donors from their budgets for training courses cannot be counted (not available).

• Number of in-service live trainings and participants

Organisation of the trainings (number, duration and average number of participants on trainings)

	Live (in-person, hybrid, video conference) trainings (2025)						
	Number of delivered trainings	Delivered trainings in days	Number of participants	Average duration of trainings in days		Average number of participants per delivered training	
				Republic of Moldova	EaP Average	Republic of Moldova	EaP Average
Total	569	623	6 976	1,1 <	2,4	12,3 >	8,8
Judges	218	248	1 689	1,1 <	1,6	7,7 <	15,7
Prosecutors	199	221	2 431	1,1 <	2,7	12,2 >	9,3
Non-judge staff	91	92	2 594	1,0 <	3,3	28,5 <	46,1
Non-prosecutor staff	61	62	262	1,0	-	4,3	-

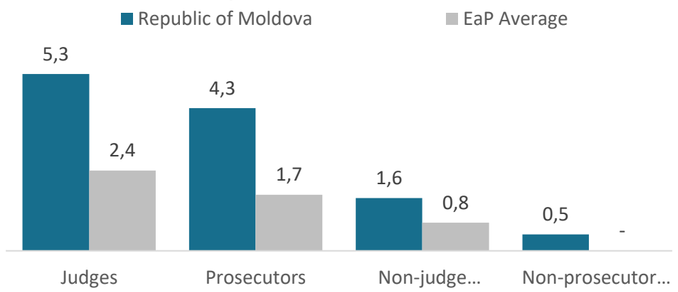
CEPEJ distinguishes these types of trainings:
"A live" training shall be understood as a training conducted in real time. This means that both trainers and participants are physically present in one location or several locations assisted with information technology (digital tools).
"Internet-based" trainings are all trainings that take place over internet, irrespective of the format of the training (such as trainings via specifically designed LMS - Learning Management System platforms, webinars, podcasts and other forms of downloadable lectures and self-learning digital tools). The internet-based training shall be understood as e-training that is implemented according to participant own pace and time of training.

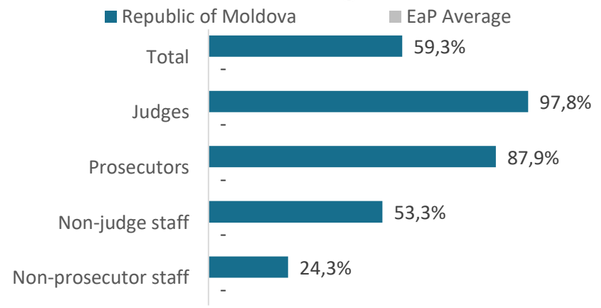
Key: > Higher than the EaP Average
= Equal to the EaP Average
< Lower than the EaP Average

In 2025, the average duration of trainings of both judges and prosecutors in Republic of Moldova was 1,1 days (while the EaP Average was 1,6 and 2,7 days, respectively).

Indicators on training participation: Number of training participations per professional and unique participants

	Average number of live training participations per professional		Professionals attending at least one training (unique participants)		
			Number	% of total professionals by category	
	Republic of Moldova	EaP Average		Republic of Moldova	EaP Average
Total	2,3 >	1,0	1 821	59,3%	-
Judges	5,3 >	2,4	313	97,8%	-
Prosecutors	4,3 >	1,7	502	87,9%	-
Non-judge staff	1,6 <	0,8	875	53,3%	-
Non-prosecutor staff	0,5	-	131	24,3%	-





Average number of live training participations per professional

This indicator is calculated as follows: the number of participants in live trainings is divided by the number of professionals for that category. For example, the EaP Average for judges is 2,4. This means that, on average, each judge in the region participated to 2,4 live trainings. This indicator should also be analysed together with the indicator on percentage of professionals attending training, shown in the table as well. Indeed, this analysis allows to better understand how long a professional was trained on average and if all were trained.

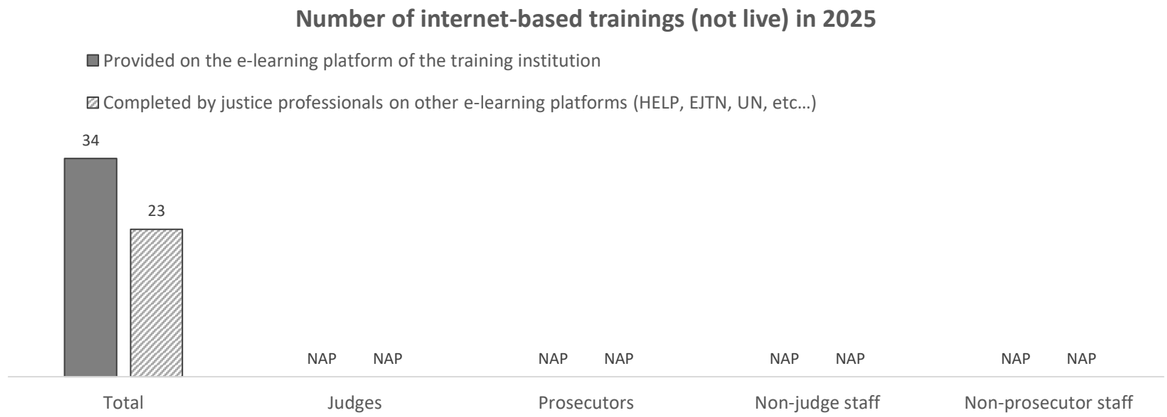
Looking at the average participations in live trainings, the highest average was for judges (5,3 live training participations per judge). Hence, compared to the other professionals, the Republic of Moldova gave priority to the trainings for judges, like the rest of the region (the EaP Average number of participations per judge in live trainings was 2,4).

At the same time, the percentage of judge attending at least one training was 97,8%.

Participation shall be understood as one attendance of a person to a training.

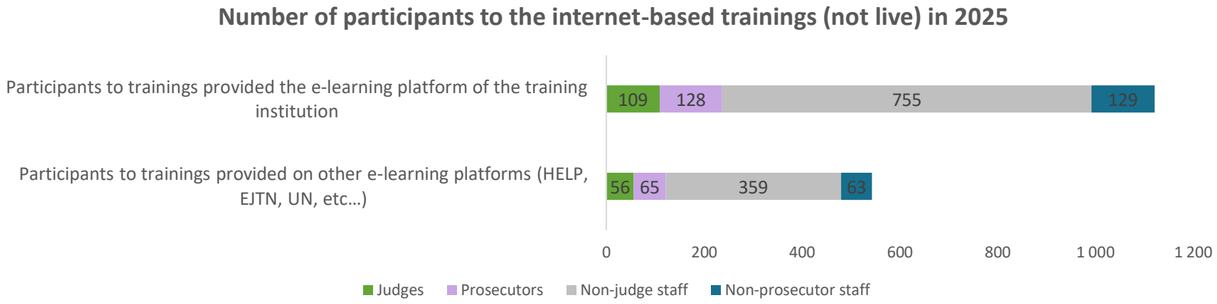
• Number of in-service internet-based trainings and participants

	Number of internet-based trainings (not live) in 2025			
	Provided on the e-learning platform of the training institution		Completed by justice professionals on other e-learning platforms (HELP, EJTN, UN, etc…)	
	Number of trainings	Number of participants	Number of trainings	Number of participants
Total	34	1 121	23	543
Judges	NAP	109	NAP	56
Prosecutors	NAP	128	NAP	65
Non-judge staff	NAP	755	NAP	359
Non-prosecutor staff	NAP	129	NAP	63



Regarding the internet-based trainings (not-live), the same 34 courses in total were open to all 4 categories of professionals in 2025; while 23 courses were reported as completed by justice professionals on other e-learning platforms (HELP, EJTN, UN, etc.). The total nr of participants was 1 121 and 543 respectively.

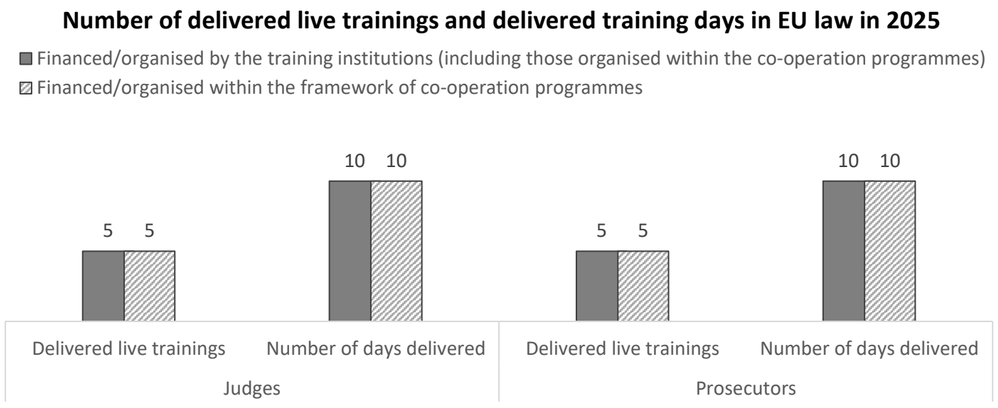
An increased number of internet-based trainings available on e-learning platform of NIJ is due to the assessed needs and a fruitful cooperation of NIJ with other partners.



"Number of participants in internet-based trainings offered on the training institution's e-learning platform (not live)" indicates certified participations, their proportion is 50 % of the total number of e-course participations. The National Institute of Justice has taken over and adapted 28 e-courses from the CoE HELP Program, these are subsequently provided on the CoE HELP Platform and the NIJ ILIAS Platform. In this question, are reported only the HELP e-courses provided on the HELP Platform. Another 6 HELP e-courses provided by the NIJ ILIAS Platform are not indicated here. Internet-based trainings completed by justice professionals on other e-learning platforms was offered to all four categories of staff. Any variations in 2025 in the number of participants need to be seen in the context of slightly decreased availability of judges and an increased demand from non-judge staff for trainings on e-learning platforms.

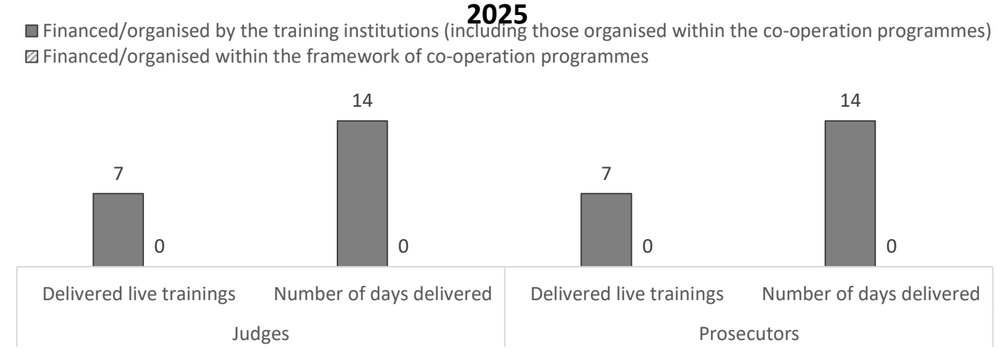
• Number of EU law training courses and participants

	Training in EU law			
	By the training institutions for judges and prosecutors		Within the framework of co-operation programmes	
	Judges	Prosecutors	Judges	Prosecutors
Live trainings (2025)				
Number of delivered live trainings	5	5	5	5
Number of days delivered	10	10	10	10
Number of participants	78	180		
Internet-based trainings (2025)				
Number of available trainings	2	2	0	0
Number of participants	6	8		



In 2025, both judges and prosecutors in the Republic of Moldova received a total of 5 live trainings in EU law, all delivered within the framework of co-operation programmes. Judges participated in 10 training days with 78 participants, while prosecutors took part in 10 training days with 180 participants. Moreover, 2 internet-based trainings were available for judges and 2 were available for prosecutors.
The delivered EU Law trainings included for both judges and prosecutors: 1. Institutions and mechanisms of the European Union; 2. Protection of fundamental rights in the EU legal system. Relevant case law of the Court of Justice of the European Union; 3. Legal cooperation in criminal matters within the EU; 4. The rule of law in the context of European integration; 5. Legal cooperation in civil and commercial matters within the EU; 6. International legal cooperation in criminal matters -e-learning course; 7. Prohibition of ill-treatment in law enforcement, security, and other coercive contexts - e-learning course.

	Training in the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights/European Convention on Human Rights			
	By the training institutions for judges and prosecutors		Within the framework of co-operation programmes	
	Judges	Prosecutors	Judges	Prosecutors
Live trainings (2025)				
Number of delivered live trainings	7	7	0	0
Number of days delivered	14	14	0	0
Number of participants	78	137		
Internet-based trainings (2025)				
Number of available trainings	6	6	0	0
Number of participants	14	25		



In 2025, judges and prosecutors in the Republic of Moldova received a total of 7 live trainings in the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights/European Convention on Human Rights. Judges participated in 14 training days with 78 participants, while prosecutors took part in 14 training days with 137 participants. Moreover, 6 internet-based trainings were available for judges and for prosecutors. The 6 e-courses provided on the ILIAS Platform of the National Institution of Justice in the field of human rights were taken over and adapted to the HELP Program. Most of the e-courses in this segment are provided by the Institute on the CoE HELP Platform: 1. Introduction to the ECHR and the ECtHR; 2. International Cooperation in Criminal Matters; 3. Right to liberty and security; 4. Pre-trial investigation and the ECHR; 5. Prohibition of Ill-treatment; 6. Alternative Measures to Detention
Live trainings delivered for both judges and prosecutors: 1. The practice of the ECHR and UN bodies on the specifics of investigating acts of domestic violence, violence against women and children; 2. ECHR case law in the context of special investigative measures; 3. ECHR case law on fundamental rights – criminal aspects; 4. ECHR case law on fundamental rights – civil aspects; 5. Recent developments in ECtHR case law; 6. The European Convention on Human Rights, the application of ECtHR case law in the domestic legal order. Principles of interpretation and application of the European Convention on Human Rights in the domestic legal order; 7. Theoretical and practical aspects of investigating and prosecuting corruption and related crimes. Issues developed in the case law of the Constitutional Court and the ECHR.

• Type of trainings

		Types of training	
		Judges	**Prosecutors**
	Initial training	Compulsory for some	Compulsory for all
In-service training	**General**	Compulsory for all	Compulsory for all
	Specialised judicial functions	Optional	Optional
	Management functions of the court	Optional	Optional
	Use of computer facilities in courts	Optional	Optional
	On ethics	Optional	Optional
	On child-friendly justice	Optional	Optional
	On gender equality	Optional	Optional
	On prevention of corruption	Optional	Optional
	On conflicts of interest	Optional	Optional
	Other	Optional	Optional

Supreme Court judges from among civil society, those entering the profession based on their experience as Constitutional Court judges and/or international courts' judges are not subject to compulsory initial training at NIJ. Judges are required to participate in training courses and accumulate a total of 40 hours of in-service training, but they are not required to undergo specific types of training.
Prosecutors are required to participate in training courses and accumulate a total of 40 hours of training, but they are not required to undergo specific types of training.

In the Republic of Moldova, no sanction is foreseen if judges and prosecutors do not attend the compulsory training sessions.

Judges must complete a minimum of 40 hours of training per year and are assessed in performance evaluations, where they receive a lower rating if the requirement is not met. This may also affect promotion/transfer decisions. The electronic profile (training account) of the judge is blocked and he/she can not apply for another in-service training.

Prosecutors must complete a minimum of 40 hours of training per year and are assessed in performance evaluations, where they receive a lower rating if the requirement is not met. This may also affect promotion/transfer decisions. The electronic profile (training account) of the prosecutor is blocked and he/she can not apply for another in-service training.

Prosecution offices have prosecutors specially trained in domestic violence and, also, specifically trained in dealing with cases when minor victims are involved.

Both prosecutors and judges receive special training in the field of domestic violence and sexual violence. According to the National Institute of Justice in-service training Plan for 2025, beneficiaries can participate in activities held in the module entitled "Protection of minors and domestic violence". The National Institute of Justice opts for trainers with specialization and training in the field of violence. The trainers on this topic are regularly trained in order to improve their knowledge and practices.

• Minimum number of compulsory trainings

	Initial compulsory training		In-service compulsory trainings	
	Minimum number of trainings	**Minimum number of days**	**Minimum number of trainings**	**Minimum number of days**
Judges	NA	540	5	5
Prosecutors	NA	540	5	5

The initial training plan for candidates for the positions of judge and prosecutor (November 16, 2023 – May 15, 2025) is scheduled to last 18 months. Initial training is also planned for experienced professionals who intend to become judges, but their program was reported as not being developed at the date of data collection for this Profile (per the amendment introduced by Law 226 of 31.07.24: art.28 paragraph (3) of the Law on the National Institute of Justice, at least 30 days before the exam, persons who are candidates for the position of judge or prosecutor based on seniority in work participate in the training organized for them by the Institute. The topic of the training is established by the Council).
As indicated above, judges and prosecutors in office must undergo mandatory 40 hours of training, which would constitute 5 days of training.

• Quality of judicial training

The Republic of Moldova identifies (collects information about) future in-service training needs via:

Target audience itself	✓	Relevant judicial institutions	✓
Previous participants in trainings	✓	Ministry of Justice	✓
Trainers	✓	Other (Bar Association, lawyers, donors, civi	✓
Courts/prosecutor's offices	✓		

Future in-service training needs are assessed annually.
The necessary information is being identified according to NIJ Methodologies for collecting information about future training needs.
E.g. https://www.inj.md/sites/default/files/ISOHC%20nr.1-3.2%20din%2031.01.17Metodologia%20determ.necesit.%20FC%20a%20%20judec%C4%83t.%20procuror.pdf

The result of the training evaluation process is used:

In the Republic of Moldova, in-service trainings (seminars, workshops, round tables) are evaluated immediately after the training is delivered.

To prepare a training evaluation report with recommendations	✓	To suppress a training course	✗
To improve the training course which, according to the report, needed improvements	✓	To introduce a new course	✓
To replace the trainers that failed to meet expected learning outcomes/were negatively evaluated	✓	Other	✗

Alternative Dispute Resolution in Republic of Moldova in 2025 (Indicator 9)

Legal aid for court-related mediation or related mediation provided free of charge ✓

Mandatory informative sessions with a mediator ✗

Mandatory mediation with a mediator ✗

Mediators

48,0

per 100 000 inhabitants

EaP average: 15,9



51,1 % female mediators

Total number of court-related mediations

Number of cases for which the parties agreed to start mediation	NA
Number of finished court-related mediations	NA
Number of cases in which there is a settlement agreement	NA

In the Republic of Moldova, legal aid for court-related mediation or related mediation provided free of charge could be granted. The judicial system does not provide for mandatory mediation and there are no mandatory informative sessions with a mediator. In 2025, the number of registered mediators was 48 per 100 000 inhabitants, which was above the EaP Average (15,9 per 100 000 inhabitants). The majority of the mediators were women (51,1%). The number of court-related mediations was reported as non-available in 2025.

• Court-related mediation procedures

Court related mediation is the mediation which includes the intervention of a judge, a public prosecutor or other court staff who facilitates, directs, advises on or conducts the mediation process. For example, in civil disputes or divorce cases, judges may refer parties to a mediator if they believe that more satisfactory results can be achieved for both parties. In criminal law cases, a public prosecutor (or a judge) can refer a case to a mediator or propose that he/she mediates a case between an offender and a victim (for example to establish a compensation agreement). Such mediation may be mandatory either as a pre-requisite to proceedings or as a requirement of the court in the course of the proceedings.

The legal provisions on mandatory court-mediation were abolished in 2022 and judges are not having the role of mediators for specific cases anymore. A judge still can evaluate the circumstances and propose to parties to apply for mediation outside the court proceedings. So, the mediation remains court-related but not mandatory.

There are no specific provisions concerning the mandatory informative sessions and in accordance with the Law on mediation, the informative sessions are free of charge. Also, parties can establish by their agreement to benefit from mandatory informative sessions.

• Other ADR methods

Mediation other than court-related mediation	Arbitration	Conciliation (if different from mediation)	Other ADR
✓	✓	✓	✗

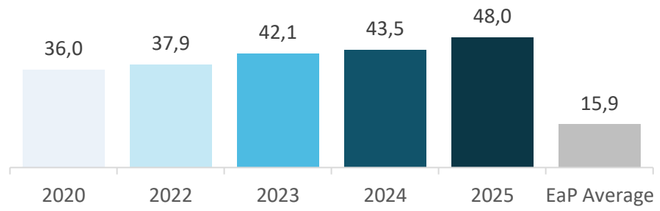
• Mediators and court-related mediations

Requirements and procedure to become an accredited or registered mediator:

According to the Law no.137 of 03.07.2015 on mediation, mediators must carry out their activities in an office or associate office.

Accredited/registered mediators for court-related mediation			% Variation between 2020 and 2025
Absolute number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	EaP Average per 100 000 inhabitants	
1 142	48,0	15,9	20,6%

Accredited/registered mediators for court-related mediation per 100 000 inhabitants between 2020 and 2025



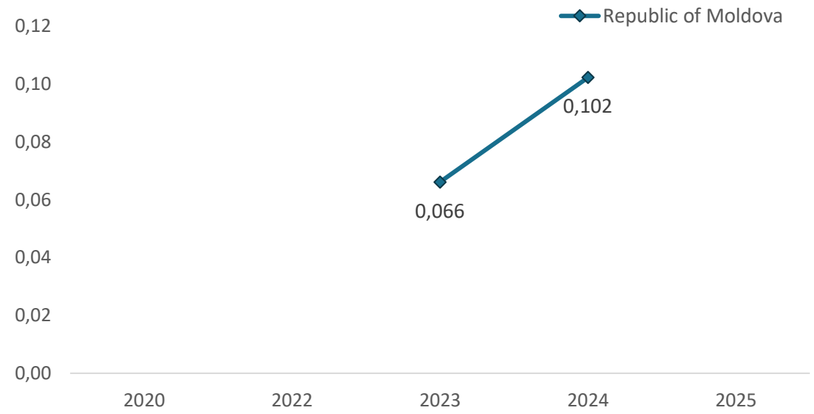
For reference only: the 2024 EU median is 19,2 mediators per 100 000 inhabitants.

In 2025, the total number of mediators in Republic of Moldova was 1 142, which is 20,6% more than in 2019. The number of mediators per 100 000 inhabitants was 48, which is more than the EaP Average of 15,9.

According to the Law no.137 of 03.07.2015 on mediation, mediators must carry out their activities in an office or associate office. There is an important variation between the number of active mediators and the number of accredited mediators in Moldova. While the number of accredited mediators is slightly increasing the number of active mediators in 2025 represents 173 (101 males, 72 females). The number of active mediators in 2024 was 273 (155 males, 118 females).

Number of court-related mediations				Providers of court-related mediation services			
Number of cases for which the parties agreed to start mediation	Number of finished court-related mediations	Number of cases in which there is a settlement agreement		Private mediator	Public authority (other than the court)	Judge	Public prosecutor
Total (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5+ 6)	NA	NA	NA				
1. Civil and commercial cases	NA	NA	NA	✓	✗	✗	✗
2. Family cases	NA	NA	NA	✓	✗	✗	✗
3. Administrative cases	NA	NA	NA	✓	✗	✗	✗
4. Labour cases incl. employment dismissals	NA	NA	NA	✓	✗	✗	✗
5. Criminal cases	NA	NA	NA	✓	✗	✗	✗
6. Consumer cases	NA	NA	NA	✓	✗	✗	✗
7. Other cases	NA	NA	NA				

Evolution of the number of court-related mediation for which parties agreed to start mediation per 100 inhabitants between 2020 and 2025



Court related mediations are provided by private mediators.

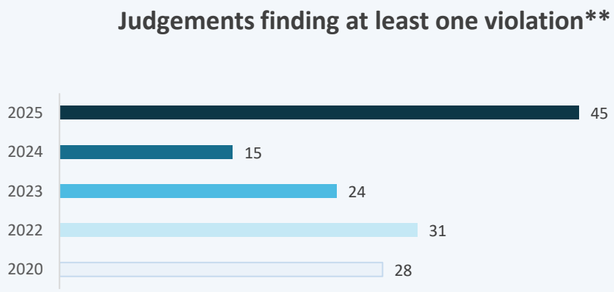
In the Republic of Moldova, it is possible to receive legal aid for court-related mediation or receive these services free of charge.

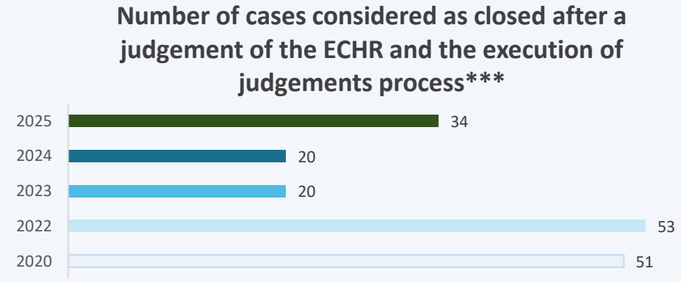
In 2024 the number of total started court-related mediations as well as the number of cases with settlement increased by around 50% compared to 2023, mostly on the account of civil and commercial cases. The increase was seen as an indication of parties' interest in having recourse to mediation. However, for 2025 the data was reported as non-available to enable a further analysis thereon.

European Convention on Human Rights in Republic of Moldova in 2025 (Indicator 10)

European Convention on Human Rights – Article 6 – Right to a fair trial (extract):

In the determination of his/her civil rights and obligations or of any criminal charge against him, everyone is entitled to a fair and public hearing within a reasonable time by an independent and impartial tribunal established by law. Judgment shall be pronounced publicly but the press and public may be excluded from all or part of the trial in the interests of morals, public order or national security in a democratic society, where the interests of juveniles or the protection of the private life of the parties so require, or to the extent strictly necessary in the opinion of the court in special circumstances where publicity would prejudice the interests of justice.





• ECHR

Follow-up at national level to the established violations by the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR)

Raising awareness	
ECHR case law is part of judge's and public prosecutors' training	✓
Publication of the ECHR case law on official judicial internet pages	✓
Annual report before the Parliament on ECHR case law	✓
Integration of the ECHR case law in the annual courts' report	✗
Other	✗

Information / dissemination of the ECHR decisions within the judicial system	
Within the Ministry of Justice	✓
Within other public institutions	✓
Within courts	✓
Within higher instance courts only	✗
Within public prosecution services	✓
Other	✗

The right to claim damages before national courts (besides the just satisfaction due by the State)	
The right to claim damages before national courts (besides the just satisfaction due by the State)	✓
The right to have the case reopened before national courts	✓
Request for annulment of the national court's judgment	✓
Other	✗

According to information published on the website of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), judges and prosecutors benefit from continue training on the case law of the European Court of Human Rights, both during their initial training and as part of their in-service professional development. In addition, the NIJ regularly reports to the Ministry of Justice and the Governmental Agent on training activities in which various judgments and decisions of the Court are discussed and analysed, with a particular focus on cases in which violations of the European Convention on Human Rights have been found.
All judgments and decisions of the Court are translated into Romanian and published in the State Register of Judgments and Decisions of the ECtHR, available on the Government Agent's website (http://agent.gov.md), in accordance with Article 20 of Law No. 151/2015 on the Government Agent. The Supreme Court of Justice publishes on its official website summaries of judgments and decisions delivered in Moldovan cases (http://www.csj.md/), as well as Romanian translations of guides and thematic files that include the Court's case law. The National Institute of Justice has also been publishing summaries of the Court's judgments and decisions in its regular bulletins, which are available on its website (http://www.inj.md/).
According to Article 21(3) of Law No. 151/2015 on the Government Agent, the agent shall prepare and submit to the Government for approval, by March 15 of each year, a draft report for the previous year on the measures taken to implement the judgments and decisions of the European Court, as well as other aspects important for implementation and planning of implementation. The report shall be submitted to Parliament for information by April 15 of each year. The Government Agent's report, published on the Government Agent's website following its submission to the Government and Parliament, contains a thorough analysis of the Court's case law delivered each year in relation to the Republic of Moldova, including measures planned and already implemented to apply the Court's findings at the national level. With regard to the integration of the Court's case law into the annual reports of the courts, although the courts and the Superior Council of Magistracy are always informed about cases in which violations of the Convention by the Republic of Moldova have been found, they refer in their reports to statistical data and measures taken to implement these judgments, but not to the actual case law concerning the Republic of Moldova.
In accordance with Articles 18-19 of Law No. 151/2015, the Government Agent shall inform all authorities involved in cases where violations of the Convention have been found in relation to the Court's judgments and shall provide detailed explanations of the reasoning behind these findings, including proposals for individual and general measures to be implemented at national level. Accordingly, the list of all authorities to be officially informed about a particular judgment of the Court is determined according to the violation(s) found. In any case, the Ministry of Justice is always informed about the Court's judgments and decisions in Moldovan cases, since the Government Agent and the subdivision assisting in his/her work are part of the Ministry of Justice. Other public institutions are also informed about the Court's judgments, depending on the specific nature of the violations found. The Court's judgments are also disseminated to the courts (first instance, appeal), including the Supreme Court of Justice, by both the Government Agent and the Superior Council of Magistracy. If the violations found by the Court result from certain criminal proceedings conducted at the national level, the Government Agent also notifies the Prosecutor General's Office of the findings, proposing individual and/or general measures to be implemented.
Following the judgments delivered by the Court concerning the Republic of Moldova, several remedies have been adopted and improved, offering the possibility to claim compensation at the national level either for unlawful detention or conviction, or for the excessive length of the examination of a civil or criminal case and the enforcement of a final judgment. These remedies are provided for in Law No. 1545/1998 and Law No. 87/2011. In addition, in 2019, a preventive and compensatory national remedy for conditions of detention was introduced in the Criminal Procedure Code, whereby persons deprived of their liberty may request a reduction in their sentence as the main form of compensation and the award of monetary damages as a secondary form of compensation when a reduction in the criminal sentence is not possible.
The reopening of criminal and civil proceedings following a ruling by the Court is also applicable. Both the Civil Procedure Code and the Criminal Procedure Code regulate the institution of review following a ruling by the European Court of Human Rights, and among the subjects who can file such requests are also the applicants who benefit from a judgment of the Court finding a violation of their rights under the Convention. The institution of review allows for the annulment of a final court decision that led to the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms and pronounces a new decision that takes into account all of the Court's findings and remedies the violations identified.

Number of applications to the ECHR, number of judgments, and number of cases considered as closed after a judgement of the ECHR

		2020	2022	2023	2024	2025
Applications allocated to a judicial formation of the Court**		523	642	653	363	468
Judgements finding at least one violation**		28	31	24	15	45
Judgements finding at least one violation of the Article 6 of the ECHR	Right to a fair trial (1)	10	10	9	5	14
	Length of proceedings	0	0	0	0	4
	Non-enforcement	5	1	5	1	15

** Source: ECHR
(1) Figures in this line may include conditional violations.

	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025
Number of cases considered as closed after a judgement of the ECHR and the execution of judgements process***	51	53	20	20	34

*** Source: Department for the Execution of Judgments of the ECHR

In 2025, the applications allocated to a judicial formation** for the Republic of Moldova were 468 (105 more than the previous year). The judgements by the ECHR finding at least one violation for the Republic of Moldova were 45; whereas they were 15 in 2024. The number of cases considered as closed after a judgement of the ECHR and the execution of judgements process was 34 in 2025; whereas they were 20 in 2024.

Appointment, recruitment and promotion of judges and prosecutors in the Republic of Moldova in 2025 (Indicators 12 and 13)

Judges

Description of the specific procedure of recruitment

The admission to the judicial profession in Moldova involves a three-stage process. Initial training for candidates for the position of judge is mandatory for individuals who do not have five years of professional experience in legal fields. The initial training program lasts 18 months and takes place at the National Institute of Justice, with admission based on a competitive examination conducted transparently and in accordance with equal rights. Only persons who meet the requirements of Law No. 544-XIII are eligible to participate, and candidates must submit specific documents such as legal diplomas, criminal record, asset declarations, and consent for a medical exam. Upon passing the initial stage, candidates undergo verification by the National Integrity Authority, National Anti-Corruption Centre, and Information and Security Service, which communicate their findings within 45 days.

Trainees then take the graduation exam before the Graduation Exam Commission and, within 30 days of receiving their certificate, submit their application for inclusion in the registry for vacant judicial positions maintained by the Superior Council of the Judiciary. Individuals with five years of legal experience take an exam at the NIJ under the same conditions as students in the initial training courses and must participate in NIJ-organised training beforehand.

The Graduation Exam Commission verifies compliance with legal requirements and requests integrity checks from the relevant authorities, whose findings are provided within 45 days. Candidates meeting the legal conditions are admitted to the judicial exam, and results of the examination are valid for five years for appointment to the position of judge. Other criteria provided for by the Law on the Status of the Judge include: discernment, knowledge of Romanian language, specific medical certificate. Additionally, the candidates entering the National Institute of Justice to become judges must file declarations of assets and interests, which are subject to verification and control by the National Integrity Authority, according to Law 152/2006.

Authority competent during the entry selection (both via or without Judicial Academy)

Judicial Academy

I.e. the National Institute of Justice of the Republic of Moldova.

Eligibility

JA	WJA	Pre-conditions:	JA	WJA **
✓	✓	Basic law studies	✓	✓
✓	✓	Advanced law studies (masters or PhD)	✓	✓
		Judicial exam/bar exam		
		Average grades in education		
	✓	Years of work experience		✓
	✓	Relevance of previous work experience		✓
✓	✓	Citizenship	✓	✓
		Age		
✓	✓	Clean criminal record	✓	✓
		Foreign language knowledge		
✓		Entry test / exam	✓	
✓	✓	Other	✓	✓

** JA = Via Judicial Academy

WJA = Without Judicial Academy

Prosecutors

Description of the specific procedure of recruitment

The procedure for admission to the prosecutor's profession in Moldova involves a three-stage process. Initial training for candidates for the position of prosecutor is one of the mandatory requirements for appointment to judicial office for individuals who do not have five years of professional experience in legal fields. The initial training program lasts 18 months and takes place at the National Institute of Justice, with admission based on a competitive examination organized in accordance with the principles of transparency and equal rights, and based on participants' qualifications. Only persons who meet the requirements set forth in Law No. 3/2016 are eligible to participate, and candidates must submit documents including identity, diplomas, employment record, criminal record, asset declaration, and written consent for a medical examination. Candidates who pass the entrance exam undergo integrity checks by the National Integrity Authority, National Anti-Corruption Centre, and Information and Security Service, who communicate their

findings to the Institute within 45 days at the latest. Upon completion of the initial training, trainees take the graduation exam before the Graduation Exam Commission and, within 30 days of receiving their certificate, submit their application for inclusion in the registry for vacant prosecutor positions maintained by the Superior Council of Prosecutors. Individuals with five years of professional legal experience take an exam at the National Institute of Justice under the same conditions as those applicable to the graduation exam of NIJ trainees.

The Graduation Exam Commission verifies compliance with legal requirements and requests integrity checks, and candidates meeting the legal conditions are admitted to the judicial exam. Persons applying for the position on the basis of five years' experience must initiate appointment procedure within one year of certification, and examination results are valid for five years. Candidates who have served as prosecutor, judge, or attorney for at least 10 years are appointed as prosecutors without taking the NIJ Graduation Committee exam. Other criteria: knowledge of Romanian language, free of judicial protection measures, clean criminal record, medically fit, candidates entering the National Institute of Justice to become prosecutors must file declarations of assets and interests, which are subject to verification and control by the National Integrity Authority, according to Law 152/2006.

Authority competent during the entry selection (both via or without Judicial Academy)

Judicial Academy

I.e. the National Institute of Justice of the Republic of Moldova.

Judges

Selection assessment conducted by **Board on selection and evaluation of judges** subordinated to the SCM: Judges are recruited through a competitive exam (open competition). The open competition refers to all candidates (applicants which passed via National Institute of Justice and experienced applicants-legal professionals). Art. 3 of Law 147 of 2023 on selection and evaluation of judges stipulates that the selection of judges is based on the results of graduation exams in case of initial appointments. The Selection and Evaluation Board, assesses candidates based on criteria such as professional experience in the legal field and the type of activities carried out in the relevant positions; participation in activities, projects or initiatives within informal education; and knowledge of one of the official languages of the Council of Europe. In June 2023, Moldova adopted the Law on the Selection and Evaluation of Judges, requiring the SCM to establish new rules and enhance the criteria for the selection and evaluation of judges. The SCM approved the Regulation on the Selection and Evaluation of Judges.

Selection of candidates carried out by the SCM: The SCM, assesses candidates based on criteria such as possession of personal qualities like integrity, fairness, stress resistance in extreme situations, analytical thinking, and the ability to make balanced decisions, confirmed by the results of psychological testing; and the ability to understand and resolve complex legal situations. When selecting candidates for judicial positions, the average competition score has changed and now is calculated as follows: 60% is based on the score from the examination taken at the National Institute of Justice (evaluating the knowledge, skills, and personal qualities necessary for exercising judicial functions); 20% is the score assigned by the Selection and Evaluation College; 20% is the score assigned by the SCM. The list of documents evidencing compliance for each criterion, the procedure and methodology for awarding and calculating scores, and the methodology for conducting interviews with candidates for judicial positions are established by the Regulation on the Selection and Evaluation of Judges. This regulation is published on the official website of the SCM - link below:

https://www.csm.md/files/Acte_normative/Legislatia/Interne/2025/Regulamentului-privire-selectia-evaluarea.pdf

Selection

JA	WJA	Criteria	JA	WJA
✓	✓	Results/score from Judicial Academy training Additional testing for non-Academy graduates	✓	✓
✓	✓	Relevance of previous work experience		✓
✓	✓	Duration of previous work experience		✓
✓	✓	Interview evaluation	✓	✓
✓	✓	Performance appraisal (from previous employer)	✓	✓
✓	✓	Other	✓	✓
		Automatic selection of each successful candidate from the Judicial Academy / Every pre-selected experienced candidate outside the Judicial Academy		

Prosecutors

Selection assessment conducted by **Board on selection and evaluation of prosecutors** subordinated to the SCP. Candidates for the position of prosecutor are selected through a competitive process, with the aim of ensuring an objective, impartial, and transparent selection process that guarantees the selection of the best candidates for the position. The open competition refers to all candidates (applicants which passed via NIJ and experienced applicants-legal professionals). The procedure and criteria for selecting candidates for prosecutor positions are set forth in detail in the regulation published on the official website of the SCP.

The **Selection of candidates** is carried out by the **SCP**: When selecting candidates, the average competition score is calculated as follows: 60% is based on the score from the examination taken at the National Institute of Justice (evaluating the knowledge, skills, and personal qualities necessary for exercising prosecutor's functions); 20% is the score awarded by the Selection and Evaluation Board for Prosecutors; 20% is the score awarded by the SCP. The list of documents evidencing compliance for each criterion, the procedure and methodology for awarding and calculating scores, and the methodology for conducting interviews with candidates for prosecutor's positions are established by the Regulation on the Selection and Evaluation of Prosecutors.

Authority competent during the entry selection (both via or without Judicial Academy)

Judicial Council

According to the Law on the Status of Judges, the SCM organises competitions for filling vacant positions of judges, court presidents, and vice-presidents, usually twice a year. Before announcing the competition, the SCM publishes information on its official website about all vacant judicial positions or those expected to become vacant within the next six months. All judicial positions declared vacant or anticipated to become vacant are included in the upcoming competition. The SCM announces the opening of the competition for filling vacant positions of judges, court presidents, and vice-presidents through publication in the Official Journal of the Republic of Moldova, in mass media, and on its official website, and sets a deadline for initiating the candidate selection process.

The SCM website contains information about the courts for which the competition is announced, the SCM's decision to announce the competition, the date of publication of the announcement in the Official Monitor or on the SCM website, the deadline for submitting applications/documents, the date of conducting/extending the competition, the date of announcement/extension of the competition (number and date), and the results of the competition.

Authority competent during the entry selection (both via or without Judicial Academy)

Judicial/Prosecutorial Council

The SCP awards the candidates for positions of prosecutors, reviews complaints against the decisions of the selection and evaluation board and refuses to propose or proposes the selected candidates for appointment to the Prosecutor General. If candidates are rejected by the Prosecutor General a reasoned refusal shall be issued. The SCP may propose or refuse to propose the same candidate/candidates to be appointed second time. Both, the refusal of the Prosecutor General and the SCP decision can be challenged in court when the procedure ends.

Appointment

Judges

Authority competent for the final appointment

Executive power and Judicial Council

Has a right to appoint some and reject some among the selected (proposed) candidates

Due to 2022 amendments to the Constitution the President of the Republic of Moldova is competent for the final appointment of a judge at the proposal of the Superior Council of Magistracy.

If candidates are rejected by the President of the Republic of Moldova a reasoned refusal shall be issued. The SCM can propose the same candidate/candidates to be appointed second time. The President can not refuse the second proposal. Both, the refusal of the President and the SCM decision can be contested when the procedure ends.

Non-selected judge candidates have the right to appeal against this decision.

The Court is competent to decide on the appeal

The non-selected candidates may appeal against the final decision of appointment in court. The matter is examined by the court, according to the provisions of the Administrative Code. The Supreme Court of Justice is competent to decide on appeal of the SCM decision.

According to the amended provisions in 2024 of the article 9 of the Law of the status of the judge, the Superior Council of Magistracy requests from the National Integrity Authority to verify whether there are any doubts regarding the origin of the assets or the correctness of the declaration of assets and personal interests by the candidate, and from the National Anticorruption Centre and the Intelligence and Security Service – information regarding the professional integrity of the candidate.

A copy of the documents received from the National Integrity Authority, the National Anticorruption Centre and the Intelligence and Security Service is sent to the candidate, giving him/her the opportunity to present his/her position on them. The candidate may present, in writing, his/her opinion within 5 working days.

Prosecutors

Authority competent for the final appointment

Judicial/Prosecutorial Council and Other body

Has a right to appoint some and reject some among the selected (proposed) candidates

The SCP proposes candidates for appointment to the Prosecutor General. If candidates are rejected by the Prosecutor General a reasoned refusal shall be issued.

The SCP can propose the same candidate/candidates to be appointed second time. The Prosecutor General can not refuse the second proposal. Both, the refusal of the Prosecutor General and the SCP decision can be contested when the procedure ends.

Non-selected prosecutor candidates have the right to appeal against this decision.

The Court is competent to decide on the appeal

The candidate has the right to challenge the decision of the Superior Council of Prosecutors at the Supreme Court of Justice and to challenge the order of the Prosecutor General in court, in administrative disputes procedure.

According to the amended provisions in 2024 of the article 22 of the Law on Prosecution Service, the Superior Council of Prosecutors requests from the National Integrity Authority to verify whether there are any doubts regarding the origin of the assets or the correctness of the declaration of assets and personal interests by the candidate, and from the National Anticorruption Centre and the Intelligence and Security Service – information regarding the professional integrity of the candidate.

A copy of the documents received from the National Integrity Authority, the National Anticorruption Centre and the Intelligence and Security Service is sent to the candidate, giving him/her the opportunity to present his/her position on them.

Integrity checks through:

	Judges	Prosecutors
Criminal records	✓	✓
Disciplinary proceedings and sanctions	✓	✓
Intelligence investigation	✓	✓
Integrity assessment test	✓	✓
Psychological assessment	✓	
Other		✓

In the Republic of Moldova, judges are appointed to office for an undetermined period, until the compulsory retirement at the age of 65. There is no probation period for them.

There are the following exceptions to the undetermined period:
1. at judge's request to resign from position;
2. dismissal as a result of qualifying as "insufficient" in two consecutive performance evaluations;
3. in case of transfer to another position;
4. dismissal as a disciplinary sanction;
5. dismissal as a result of a final conviction;
6. dismissal as a result of acting in a conflict of interest;
7. dismissal as a result of failure or refusal to submit the declaration on assets and conflicts of interest;
8. dismissal as a result of an order issued by a court on confiscation of unjustified assets;
9. dismissal as a result of a negative result of the integrity test required by the disciplinary body;
10. loss of citizenship of the Republic of Moldova;
11. non-compliance with different interdictions established by the special law on the status of judges;
12. ascertaining the inability to work, proven by a medical certificate;
13. dismissal as a result of establishing a judicial protection measure referring to the judge;
14. in case of death.

In the Republic of Moldova, prosecutors are appointed to office for an undetermined period, until the compulsory retirement at the age of 65. There is no probation period for them.

Prosecutor's service ceases in circumstances beyond the control of the parties and in case of dismissal. The circumstances beyond the control of the parties are: (a) loss of citizenship of the Republic of Moldova; (b) reaching the age of 65; (c) the expiration of the term for which he/she was appointed in the case of refusal to be appointed to another position as a prosecutor; (d) if the judgement establishing the prosecutor's guilty for committing a crime is final; (e) depriving the prosecutor of the right to occupy certain positions or to carry out certain activities, as a basic punishment or complementary punishment, on the basis of a final court judgment ordering this sanction; (f) where the prosecutor is declared to have disappeared by a final court order; (g) death or declaration of death of the prosecutor by a final court judgement; (h) in case the court judgement on the limitation of the exercise capacity or the prosecutor's incapacity for work remains final; (i) the finding, after his/her appointment, of at least one reason why the person can not be appointed as a prosecutor. The prosecutor, the chief prosecutor and the deputy of the Prosecutor General shall be released from office in the case of: a) submitting the resignation request; b) refusing to be transferred to another prosecutor's office or subdivision of the prosecutor's office, if the prosecutor's
office or subdivision of the prosecutor's office in which he worked is liquidated or reorganized; c) refusal to submit to the disciplinary sanctions of demotion; d) the application of disciplinary sanctions for release from the position of prosecutor when it became irrevocable; e) obtaining the qualification "insufficient" in two consecutive evaluations or performance evaluations; f) not showing up, for unfounded reasons, twice in a row, for performance evaluation; g) circumstances as a candidate on the list of a political party or a socio-political organization in elections for Parliament or for local public administration authorities; h) in which the act confirming its state of incompatibility or the violation of prohibitions remains definitive; i) in which he is considered medically unfit to perform his duties; j) the refusal to be subject to verification pursuant to Law no. 271-XVI of December 18, 2008 on the verification of holders and candidates for public positions; k) appointment to a position incompatible with the position of prosecutor; l) establishing, by means of the deed of ascertainment, the conclusion directly or through a third party of a legal act, taking or participating in the taking of a decision without resolving the real conflict of interests in accordance with the provisions of the legislation on the regulation of the conflict of interests ; m) failure to submit the declaration of wealth and personal interests or refusal to submit it, under the terms of art. 27 para. (8) from Law no. 132 of June 17, 2016 on the National Integrity Authority; n) ordering by the court, through an irrevocable decision, of the confiscation of unjustified assets.

Judges

Authority competent for the promotion

Executive power and Judicial Council

The Superior Council of Magistracy proposes a candidate to be promoted in a higher court to the President of the Republic of Moldova. The President appoints the candidate. The President may reject a candidate proposed by the Superior Council of Magistracy for promotion only once, and only if circumstances are found that confirm the candidate's incompatibility with the position in question, a violation of the law by the candidate, or a violation of the legal procedures for the candidate's promotion.

The refusal to appoint the candidate must be justified and must be made within 30 days of the date the proposal is received. If circumstances arise that require further examination, the President of the Republic of Moldova shall notify the Superior Council of Magistracy of an extension of the specified period by 15 days. Upon a repeated proposal from the Superior Council of Magistracy, the President issues a decree appointing the candidate to the position of judge at the higher court within 30 days of the date of receipt of the repeated proposal. The same promotion procedure applies to all levels of courts.

According to article 20 of the Law n°544-XIII of 20 July 1995 on the status of judges, a promotion of a judge is only made with his/her agreement, based on a proposal from the Superior Council of Magistracy by the President of the Republic. The promotion in a higher court, the transfer to another court, the appointment in the position of president/vice president of a court may be preceded by an additional assessment of the work of the judge, based on criteria and indicators provided by the provisions of the Law n°147/2023 on the selection, the performance assessment of judges and also by the criteria of the Superior Council of Magistracy. Simultaneously, a psychologist shall participate in the evaluation procedure, conducting an analysis of the candidate's psychological profile based on a questionnaire approved by the Council on the day of the interview. During the Plenary session of the Superior Council of Magistracy, candidates shall present their personal motivation, thereby exercising their right to articulate their vision, after each judge has been addressed questions by members of the Superior Council of Magistracy in order to assess the emotional intelligence reflected in their responses and the stability of their professional aptitudes.
Following the interview, the Plenary of the Council shall evaluate the candidates' performance, the submitted documents, their reputation, statistical data regarding their judicial activity, and the consistency of the responses provided. In this case, the weight of the score awarded by the Superior Council of Magistracy cannot exceed 30% of the competition average. The positions of judge, vice-president and president of the court are occupied on a competitive basis. Candidates choose their positions in descending order of the competition average grade. In case of equal scores of candidates who claim the same position, the Superior Council of the Magistracy will issue a reasoned decision about the candidate who wins the competition. The results of the competition shall be published on the official website of the Superior Council of Magistracy within two working days of its completion.

Other procedure (interview and psychological test)

Promotion

Procedure

- ✓ **Competitive test / Exam** ✓
- ✓ **Previous individual evaluations**
- ✓ **Other procedure(s) (interview or other)** ✓
- **No special procedure**

Prosecutors

Authority competent for the promotion

Judicial/Prosecutorial Council

The Superior Council of Prosecutors including the Selection and Evaluation Board (SCP body) are involved in the promotion of prosecutors. The Prosecutor General has the competence to appoint the prosecutors in their new positions at the proposal of the Superior Council of Prosecutors. The Prosecutor General may reject a nomination for promotion, by a reasoned decision. The Superior Council of Prosecutors may resubmit the same nomination. The second recommendation is binding on the Prosecutor General.

According to the provisions of Article 54 paragraph (11) of Law no. 3/2016, the promotion of the prosecutor is made by competition, under the conditions provided by law. According to the provisions of Article 22(4) of the same law, the prosecutor in office who wishes to be promoted may be entered in the Register if in the last two years before the submission of the application for entry in the Register he/she has been subject to a performance evaluation. A prosecutor seeking appointment as a head of the prosecutor's office or as a deputy head prosecutor may be entered in the Register if he or she has been subject to a performance appraisal in the two years preceding the submission of the application for entry in the Register. In accordance with the provisions of Article 23(1) of the above-mentioned Law, the Selection and Evaluation Board under the Superior Council of Prosecutors shall assess the candidates entered in the Register referred to in Article 22 on the basis of the criteria laid down in this Law and in accordance with the regulations approved by the Superior Council of Prosecutors. Phases: 1. The Superior Council of Prosecutors announces the competition; 2. Candidates register to fill vacant posts; 3. Candidates pass a test at the Board on Selection and Evaluation of Prosecutors; 4. Candidates pass an interview before the SCP; Conditions for promotion to the position of prosecutor at the Prosecutor General's Office, specialized prosecutor's offices, head and deputy head of the territorial prosecutor's offices, head and deputy head of the subdivision of the Prosecutor General's Office are the following: at least 4 years of experience as a prosecutor; at least a „very good" qualification at the performance evaluation; fluency in Gagauz language, for candidates for the post of Deputy Head of the ATU Gagauzia Prosecutor's Office.

Criteria

- Years of experience
- Professional skills (and/or qualitative performance)
- Performance (quantitative)
- Subjective criteria (e.g. integrity, reputation)
- Other
- No criteria

According to the Law on status of judges, a person with a working experience as a judge of at least 4 years and 8 years, respectively, can apply for the position of judge of the court of appeal or judge of the Supreme Court of Justice. A promotion in a higher court, the transfer to another court, the appointment in the position of president/vice president of a court may be preceded by an additional assessment of the work of the judge, based on criteria and indicators provided by the provisions of the Law n°147/2023 on the selection, the performance assessment of judges and also by the criteria of the Superior Council of Magistracy. As of August 2025, the ordinary assessment of judges' performances is carried out based on the following criteria: professional competence, which has a weight of 40% of the total evaluation; organizational competence, which has a weight of 20% of the total evaluation; integrity, which has a weight of 40% of the total evaluation.
More criteria are taken into account for candidates for the position of president or deputy-president of court, including a) managerial capacity, assessed on the basis of specified indicators; b) control capacity,
c) communication and representation capacity, assessed on the basis of specified indicators

The criteria are included in the Law no.544/1995 regarding the status of judges, Law no. 147/2023 on the selection and evaluation of judges and the SCM Regulation (274/19 from 2024) on selection and evaluation of judges available at: https://www.legis.md/cautare/getResults?doc_id=150444&lang=ro#
https://www.legis.md/cautare/getResults?doc_id=138410&lang=ro#
https://www.csm.md/files/Acte_normative/Legislatia/Interne/2024/Regulament_selectie_evaluare_ro.pdf
The members of the Council shall assess each candidate based on the following criteria:
a) the ability to understand and analyse complex legal situations;
b) clarity of written and oral expression;
c) the ability to work collaboratively and to respect colleagues' opinions, as well as to challenge and debate them in a constructive manner;
d) the ability to perform effectively under stressful conditions and to complete tasks promptly;
e) experience relevant to the position.
Following the OECD report "Moldova Fifth round of anti-corruption monitoring follow-up report. The Istanbul Anti-Corruption Action Plan" (https://www.oecd.org/content/dam/oecd/en/publications/reports/2025/09/moldova-fifth-round-of-anti-corruption-monitoring-follow-up-report_adbdabaf/007fdb43-en.pdf), the SCM amended the Regulation on the Selection and Evaluation of Judges (Decision No. 551/41 of 21 October 2025, https://www.csm.md/files/Hotaririle/2025/41/551-41.pdf, https://www.csm.md/files/Acte_normative/Legislatia/Interne/2025/Regulamentului-privire-selectia-evaluarea.pdf), by improving the provisions regarding measuring judges' compliance with experience and skills criteria

In the Republic of Moldova, the decision on the promotion of judges can be appealed.

The Judicial council and Court are competent to decide on the appeal

The alignment with the criteria provided by the Law n°147/2023 is assessed by the Selection and Evaluation Board of Judges (body subordinated to the SCM) and its decisions can be appealed to the Superior Council of Magistracy. The decisions of SCM in this regard can be appealed in court (Supreme Court of Justice).

According to the Law no.3/2016 on the Prosecutor's Office, article 23 (2), in the competition, candidates shall be assessed on the basis of the following main criteria:
a) level of knowledge and professional skills;
b) ability to apply knowledge in practice;
d) the quality and efficiency of work as a prosecutor;
e) compliance with the rules of professional ethics.
Article 25/1
(1) For the position of chief prosecutor of the specialized prosecutor's office may be a candidate the person who meets the following conditions:
(a) has at least 10 years of professional experience in the field of law, obtained in the jurisdiction of the Republic of Moldova or foreign jurisdictions, including international organizations, of which at least 4 years in the position of judge, prosecutor, lawyer or criminal investigation officer;
b) fulfils the conditions set out in Art. 20 para. (1) letters a)-d), g) and h);
c) has managerial competence appropriate to the function of chief public prosecutor of the specialized public prosecution service;

(c1) has professional competence appropriate to the function of chief public prosecutor of the specialized public prosecution service;
d) in the last 3 years prior to the announcement of the competition has not been a member and/or has not been politically active in a political party or a socio-political organization;
e) has not been a member of the Superior Council of Public Prosecutors for the last 6 months;
f) has an irreproachable reputation and there are no reasonable suspicions regarding the commission of acts of corruption, acts related to them or acts corruptible within the meaning of Integrity Law no. 82/2017.
Article 25/2
Appointment to office of deputy chiefs of the specialized prosecution offices: (2) has at least 5 years of professional experience as a prosecutor within the last 15 years and organizational skills.

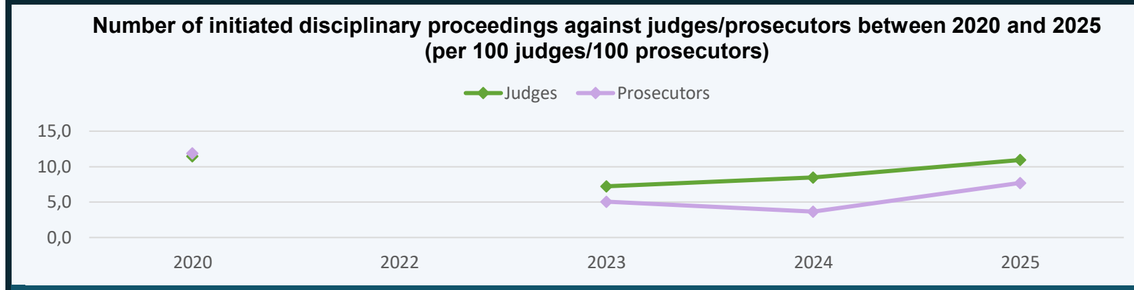
Article 20 For the position of prosecutor at the General Prosecutor's Office, specialized prosecutor's offices, as well as for the positions referred to in Article 25 para. (4) may be a candidate the applicant who:
a) has at least 4 years of seniority in the prosecutor's office;
b) has been qualified at least as "very good" in the performance evaluation.

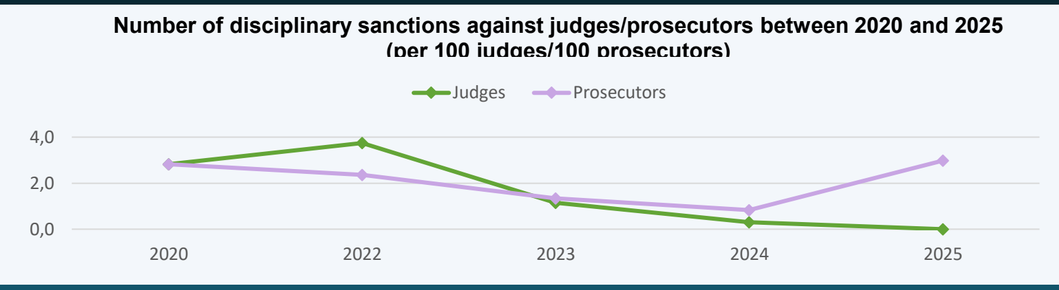
In the Republic of Moldova, the decision on the promotion of prosecutors can be appealed.

The Court/prosecution office is competent to decide on the appeal

The decisions of the Superior Council of Prosecutors may be appealed to the Supreme Court of Justice by any person aggrieved by a right within 10 working days from the date on which the decision was notified to him/her.
The decision of the Prosecutor General may be appealed with the decision of the Superior Council of Prosecutors in the same court (Supreme Court of Justice).

Accountability in the Republic of Moldova in 2025 (Indicator 14)





• Promotion of integrity and prevention of corruption

Legal provisions guaranteeing the independence of judges and prosecutors

In the Republic of Moldova, the independence of judges and prosecutors is guaranteed by the Constitution.

This guarantee is further enhanced in their respective framework laws (Law on Status of Judges, Law on Prosecution Office), codes of ethics for judges and prosecutors, respectively.

Equally, procedural codes enshrine the principle of independence of judges and prosecutors.

Number of criminal cases and sanctions against judges and prosecutors in 2025

	Number of initiated cases	Number of completed cases	Number of sanctions pronounced
Judges	2	5	2
Prosecutors	2	3	3

In 2025, there were 2 cases initiated against judges and 2 against prosecutors, as follows: 1 judge – False Statements – Article 352(1)(2) of the Criminal Code; 1 judge – Trafficking in Influence – Article 326(1) (1); 1 prosecutor – False statements and abuse of office – Article 332(2)(b); 1 prosecutor – Abuse of office – Article 327(2)(b)
The courts convicted 2 prosecutors: one of whom was charged with the offenses of driving a vehicle while intoxicated and interfering with the administration of justice, and the other with interfering with the administration of justice.
The court found the first defendant guilty of driving a vehicle while intoxicated and ordered his release from criminal punishment, as the statute of limitations had expired. The same defendant also was found guilty of interference with the administration of justice and was fined 37,500 lei. The same punishment was imposed on the second prosecutor. Both were deprived of the right to serve as prosecutors for a period of two years.
Another prosecutor was acquitted in a criminal case on trafficking in influence. A former judge was found guilty on issuing a ruling contrary to the law, but was released from criminal punishment due to the statute of limitations on criminal liability having expired.
The criminal investigation opened against another judge charged with committing the offenses of trafficking in influence was closed, as provided for in Art. 326(1) and Art. 326(1) of the Criminal Code, due to the fact that the defendant had died.

Measures to prevent corruption

	Gift rules	Specific training	Internal controls	Safe complaints mechanisms	Other	No mechanism in place
Judges	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Prosecutors	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗

For the latest GRECO Evaluation Report on Prevention of corruption in respect of judges and prosecutors, please see:
https://www.coe.int/en/web/greco/evaluations/round-4

Integrity of court staff

In the Republic of Moldova, legislation provides for various breaches of integrity in respect of court staff, including conflicts of interest, unauthorized disclosure of confidential or sensitive information on court cases and procedures, non-timely or incomplete asset declarations and breaches of Codes of Conduct.

For 2025, the following provisions have been reported in respect of integrity of court staff: 1. Criminal integrity breaches: Passive corruption – Criminal Code Art. 324; Active corruption – Criminal Code Art. 325; Trafficking in influence – Criminal Code Art. 326; Conflict of interest in exercising public duties – Criminal Code Art. 326[1].

Training on ethics and prevention of corruption

	Training on ethics	Training on prevention of corruption
Judges	Optional	Optional
Prosecutors	Optional	Optional

Codes of Ethics

The Code of Ethics for judges was approved by the Resolution nr 8 of the General Assembly of Judges of 11 September 2015. The Judges' Ethics and Professional Conduct Commission (composed of judges and other legal professionals) provides guidance, overviews the application, proposes amendments to the Code of Ethics, reviews external proposals on the Code of Ethics. It publishes its opinions on intranet. For 2025 there were no guidelines of opinions reported as published by the Commission.

Overall, the culture of institutional integrity is fostered for both judges and prosecutors through the implementation of a series of measures on gifts, internal controls, complaints mechanisms as well as specific training (for details, please see Part 1, Indicator 14). The random case assignment is in place in courts, and all interventions in distribution of court cases are irreversibly logged. In 2025, there were 21 765 total reassignments.

2. Administrative/disciplinary breaches under Law 158/2008 on public servants and under Law 25/2008 on public servants code of conduct, including failure to declare assets or interests, unresolved conflicts of interest, incompatibilities with public office, misuse of confidential information, abuse of position, improper communication with parties, conduct undermining impartiality, behaviour damaging the reputation of the judiciary (court staff are considered public servants).

3. Obligations under integrity legislation: Law 325/2013, including: prohibition of corruption, obligation to report corruption attempts, declaration of gifts and conflicts of interest.

Recusal of judges

In the Republic of Moldova, there exists a procedure to effectively challenge a judge (recusal), if a party considers that the judge is not impartial.

Total number of initiated procedures	4 331
Total number of recusals pronounced	133

In all court proceedings the request needs to be motivated and the judge's recusal or disqualification shall be decided by another judge or, as the case may be, by a panel. The examination of the recusal/disqualification request is an urgent matter, listening to the parties and the person whose recusal is requested. In cases when a new panel cannot be formed in the same court to examine the case, this matter is decided by the hierarchically superior court, which, if it admits the recusal/disqualification, appoints a court to examine the case equal in hierarchy to the court in which the recusal was requested. The decision of the court on the recusal is not susceptible to be challenged.

Transparency in distribution of court cases

Organisation of the distribution of court cases	
Automatic allocation	
Random allocation	✓
Other type of allocation	
Specific allocation for priority cases	
Possibility to exclude a judge from the allocation	✓
All interventions on the system irreversibly logged / registered	✓

In the Republic of Moldova, court cases are, in principle, randomly allocated by a computer algorithm. There are no exceptions to the general method allocating of priority cases. The system also anticipates different situations in which a judge could be excluded from the allocation of cases. Finally, the system provides for all alterations to the allocation process to be logged/registered. This contributes to ensuring adherence to the rules and maintaining transparency in the distribution of cases.

According to a Regulation approved by the SCM, if a judge goes on annual leave for a period exceeding half of the total duration of the annual leave for the current year, the President of the Court shall, by a reasoned decision, order blocking of a judge's availability from the list of judges eligible for random allocation in 5 calendar days before going on a leave, and the judge will be included in the list with active judges for case distribution from the day of returning to work, with the exception of the Supreme Court of Justice. The President of the Court may order the temporary blocking or unblocking of a judge's availability in the case management system in other justified cases, through a reasoned decision.

	Reasons for reassigning a case	Number of reassignments
Conflict of interest declared by the judge or by the parties	✓	21765
Recusal of the judge or requested by the parties	✓	NA
Physical unavailability (illness, longer absence)	✓	NA
Other	✓	NA

Method to reassign a case	
Automatic allocation	
Random allocation	✓
By discretion of a president of a court	✓
Other	

In 2025, there were 21 765 reassignments of cases. In the Republic of Moldova, all reassignments of cases are required to be reasoned. Taking into account the judge specialization (insolvency, civil, criminal, adoption, administrative, investigative judges), the court president establishes at the beginning of the year by a general written act a limited number of judges or panels of the same specialization who are active in the system for situations when it is needed to reassign cases. The allocation of cases in the ICMS in these specific situations is random based on limitations established by the president's act. The act issued by the court president can be adjusted/modified during a year due to specific circumstances.

• Disciplinary procedures against judges/prosecutors

In the Republic of Moldova, the authorities with disciplinary powers over judges are the Superior Council of Magistracy and its Disciplinary Board.

The Disciplinary Board is an independent body, acting separately from the Superior Council of Magistracy, which examines disciplinary cases and applies disciplinary sanctions to judges and resigned judges for acts of misconduct committed while in service. It is composed by 5 members elected from among the judges and 4 members selected from among civil society representatives. Membership of the Disciplinary board is incompatible with membership of the Superior Council of Magistracy, of the Board for the Selection and Evaluation of Judges, with the position of inspector-judge, as well as with the position of president or deputy-president of a court. The activity of the Disciplinary board is regulated by the Law 178/2014 on disciplinary liability of judges and by the Regulation on the activity of the Disciplinary board, approved by the Superior Council of Magistracy. Decisions of the Disciplinary board may be appealed to the Superior Council of Magistracy. After examining the appeals, the Superior Council of Magistracy decides: a) to maintain the decision of the Disciplinary board without modification; b) to admit the appeal and adopt a new decision. The decisions of the Superior Council of Magistracy, may be challenged at the Supreme Court of Justice.

The Superior Council of Magistracy is responsible for initiating disciplinary proceedings against judges. A court user whose rights have been violated by an act of a judge, or any person who has a legitimate interest, members of the Superior Council of Magistracy, Ministry of Justice, Judicial Inspection and the Board for the selection and evaluation of judges can be at the origin of a disciplinary proceeding. The aforementioned subjects are authorised to submit notifications on the facts that became known to them in the exercise of their rights or duties or on the basis of the information disseminated by the mass media.

Who is authorised to initiate of a disciplinary proceedings	
Relevant Court / Head of the organisational unit or hierarchical superior	✓
High Court (Supreme Court) / Prosecutor General (State public prosecutor)	✓
Judicial Council / Public Prosecutorial Council	✓
Disciplinary court	✗
Disciplinary body	✓
Parliament	✓
Executive power	✓
Other	✓
This is not possible	

A judge may present an argumentation in hearing and written submission. He/she has also the right to appeal against the disciplinary decision.

The decisions on the disciplinary liability of judges are issued by the Disciplinary Board. A decision issued by the Disciplinary Board can be appealed to the Superior Council of Magistracy within 15 days from the date of receipt of the copy of the reasoned decision. The decision issued by the Superior Council of Magistracy while examining the appeal can be appealed to the Supreme Court of Justice within 30 days from the date of receipt of the reasoned decision.

In 2025, the most frequent **grounds** for initiating disciplinary proceedings were the following, as set forth in Article 4(1) of Law No. 178 on the Disciplinary Liability of Judges: issuing a court decision that, intentionally or through gross negligence, violated the fundamental rights and freedoms of natural or legal persons, as guaranteed by the Constitution of the Republic of Moldova and the international treaties on fundamental human rights to which the Republic of Moldova is a party; violation, for reasons attributable to the judge and without reasonable justification, of a duty of office, including deadlines for performing procedural actions, if this directly affected the rights, freedoms, and legitimate interests of the parties to the proceedings or of other persons; other acts that undermine professional honour or integrity or the prestige of justice to such an extent that they undermine public confidence in justice, committed either in the course of official duties or outside of them, which, given their gravity, cannot be classified merely as violations of the Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct for Judges.

In 2025, a total of 35 disciplinary proceedings were initiated. The Disciplinary Board processed a total of 25 proceedings: 14 were carried over from 2024, while 11 were processed from those initiated during the year. In 2025, the Disciplinary Board applied the following disciplinary sanctions – 4 warnings, 3 reprimands and 2 dismissals. Subsequently, appeals against the Disciplinary Board's decisions were filed with the Superior Council of Magistracy. By the end of 2025 there were no final decisions regarding the sanctions imposed.

The authorities with disciplinary powers over prosecutors are the Superior Council of Prosecutors and the Disciplinary and Ethics Board.

The Disciplinary and Ethics Board of the Superior Council of Prosecutors examines disciplinary cases brought against prosecutors after being checked by the Inspection of Prosecutors and applies disciplinary sanctions where appropriate. It comprises 7 members, including 5 elected by the General Assembly of Prosecutors from among the prosecutors and 2 elected by the Superior Council of Prosecutors, by public competition, from among representatives of civil society. The Superior Council of Prosecutors examines appeals against decisions of the Disciplinary and Ethics Board.

According to the provisions of Article 42 of the Law on Prosecution Office, the disciplinary procedure starts automatically at the moment of the referral, and according to Article 43 paragraph (1) of the mentioned law.

A prosecutor may present an argumentation in hearing and written submission. He/she has also the right to appeal against the disciplinary decision.
For appeals against decisions of the Disciplinary and Ethics Board, the Superior Council of Prosecutors is the competent body to decide.

The data reflects the number of disciplinary proceedings initiated by the Disciplinary and Ethics Board of Prosecutors. In 2025, disciplinary cases were initiated against prosecutors by the Disciplinary and Ethics Board on the following **grounds**: Failure to properly fulfil official duties; Failure, for reasons attributable to the prosecutor and without reasonable justification, to comply with legal provisions regarding deadlines for performing procedural actions, or delay in carrying them out; inadequate conduct, actions, or lifestyle that undermine the honour, integrity, professional integrity, or prestige of the Prosecution Service; violation of the Code of Ethics for Prosecutors.

In 2025, total of 44 disciplinary cases were initiated against prosecutors during the reference year on the above-mentioned grounds. There were 17 sanctions (of which 5 - reprimands; 1 position downgrade; 7 - warnings; 4 - dismissals).

• Declaration of assets

Declaration of assets for judges and prosecutors

In the Republic of Moldova, the provisions on the declaration of assets are in the Law no. 133/2016 on declaration of assets and personal interests, and the Law on the Status of judges and the Law on the Prosecution Office, respectively.

Items to be declared: the items to be declared are in the Law no. 133 of 17 June 2016 on the Declaration of Assets and Personal Interests (Article 4).

Moment of declaration: The declaration shall be submitted annually by 31 March, indicating the income received and expenses incurred by the declarant together with their family members and spouse/partner in the previous fiscal year, as well as financial assets, owned property, personal

According to the Law No. 133/2016 on declaration of assets and personal interests a family member includes - the spouse, the children (under legal age), the adoptive children or the members of the family which are financially/otherwise supported by the subject of the declaration.

The **National Integrity Authority** is the authority which receives and verifies the declaration. The National Integrity Authority is a public authority independent of other public organizations, other legal entities whether governed by public or private law and natural persons, operating as a single structure at the national level. The authority is financed from the state budget. There is a current **Register of the declarations** of assets. Moreover, the declarations are **published on internet**. The declarations of assets of judges, SCM members and administration bodies for years from 2008 until 2016, are electronically available at https://www.csm.md/ro/informatii/declaratii-pe-venit.html.

The **sanctions** for judges and prosecutors in case of non-declaration of assets (including non-submission of declaration) are: fines, imprisonment, ban on holding public office, confiscation of assets; and dismissal.

In 2025, there were **no cases** initiated against judges or prosecutors due to violations related to their declarations of assets.

	Judges	Prosecutors
Items to be declared		
Assets	●	●
Financial interests	●	●
Sources of income	●	●
Liabilities	●	●
Gifts	●	●
Other	●	●
Moment for the declaration		
At the beginning of the term of office	●	●
At the end of the term of office	●	●
When there is a significant change in the items	●	●
Other	●	●
Declaration concerning the members of the family		
Spouse	●	●
Partner	●	●
Children (under legal age)	●	●
Adult children	●	●
Other family members	●	●
Same declaration as for the judge/prosecutor	●	●
Declaration of assets verified as regards:		
Timeliness	●	●
Completeness	●	●
Accuracy of the content	●	●
Unexplained financial discrepancies	●	●

• Conflict of interest and Accessory functions/activities

Procedures/mechanisms for managing (potential) conflicts of interest in 2025		
Regulations / procedures:	Judges	Prosecutors
On reporting a (potential) conflict of interest	✓	✓
For recusal/withdrawal from a case	✓	✓
On receiving gifts	✓	✓
On combining the profession of a judge/ prosecutor with other functions/professional activities	✓	✓
Other		

The Law no.82/2017 on integrity specifies the disclosure obligations for any public official in the event of a real conflict of interest. The real conflict of interest is resolved by the public official, the head of the public organization, the National Integrity Authority, or the Integrity Council, as applicable. Until the real conflict of interest is resolved, the declarant is prohibited from taking any action regarding the matter, with the exception of abstaining.

The public officials may resolve the real conflict of interest by recusing themselves (abstaining) from resolving the request, issuing the administrative act, concluding the legal act, or participating in the decision-making/vote, while informing all relevant parties of the measures taken to ensure the integrity of the process. The National Integrity Authority is responsible for monitoring conflicts of interest, incompatibilities, restrictions, and limitations applicable to public officials required to declare their assets and personal interests, in accordance with the provisions of the legislation governing the Authority's status and the legislation on the declaration and monitoring of assets and personal interests.
Judges' Integrity Guide approved by SCM Decision No. 318/16 of 2018 specifies judges' obligations, including through recusal/withdrawal from a case.

Further related provisions are contained in the Civil Procedure Code, article 53 and Criminal Procedure Code, article 35 on the Procedure for resolving the requests for recusal . On Gifts the Law no.82/2017 on integrity, article 16 provides for Compliance with the legal regime of gifts, including the categories of admissible gifts, the manner of declaring, recording, keeping, using and redeeming them as regulated by the Government. In respect combining the profession of a judge with other functions/professional activities, Law no. 544/1995 on the status of judges establishes that the position of judge is incompatible with any other position or remunerated function, except for teaching and research, creative activities and positions in collegial bodies of public authorities or institutions.

Accessory functions / activities	With remuneration		Without remuneration	
	Judges	Prosecutors	Judges	Prosecutors
Teaching	✓	✓	✓	✓
Research and publication	✓	✓	✓	✓
Arbitrator				
Consultant				
Cultural function				
Political function				
Mediator				
Other	✓	✓	✓	✓

The position of judge is incompatible with any other position or remunerated function, except for teaching and research, creative activities and positions in collegial bodies of public authorities. In the Republic of Moldova, judges do not need an authorisation to perform any of these accessory activities but they have to inform his/her hierarchy about these accessory activities. The judge however informs his/her hierarchy and the information is considered for human resources records as well.

Rules on accessory activities for public prosecutors are approved by the Decision of the Superior Council of Prosecutors no.12-168/18 of 12.12.2018. Prosecutors need an authorisation given by Superior Council of Prosecutors to perform them. According to the rules, the prosecutor who intends to carry out didactic and scientific activity shall submit to the SCP apparatus a request to carry out teaching / research activities. The request should contain specific information for the accomplishment of the targeted activities (institution, manner and conditions of exercise). A prosecutor may carry out the activity for a determined period of time or part-time, which should not affect the exercise of the functional obligations and the principles of organization or activity of the Prosecutor's Office. The teaching and research activities can be carried out by the prosecutors in the universities, at the National Institute of Justice, as training activities organized for civil servants, by/within projects aiming the implementation of the national or international policy in criminal matters.

	Regulations on the proceedings for:			
	Breaches of rules on conflicts of interest		Sanctions for breaches of the rules	
	Judges	Prosecutors	Judges	Prosecutors
Law on prevention of conflict of interest				
Criminal procedure code				
Criminal code			✓	✓
Civil procedure code				
Civil code				
Code of ethics	✓		✓	
Law on judges / public prosecutors (public prosecution)	✓		✓	✓
Law on the Judicial / Prosecutorial Council	✓		✓	
Other	✓	✓	✓	✓

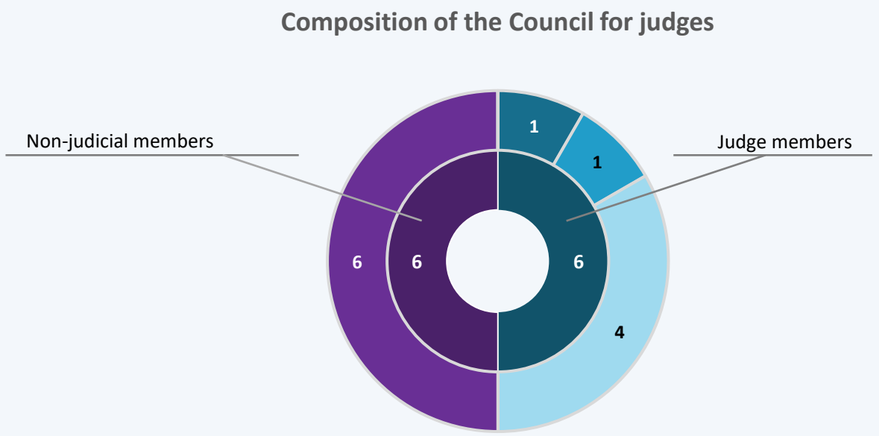
Laws/regulations on proceedings and sanctions for breaches of rules on conflicts of interest **in respect of judges**: Code of Ethics, Law on Status of judges, Law on the Superior Council of Magistracy, Contravention Code; Law no. 82/2017 on integrity, Law No. 178 of 25 July 2014 on the Disciplinary Liability of Judges, Law no. 133/2016 on the declaration of assets and personal interests.

Laws/regulations on proceedings and sanctions for breaches of rules on conflicts of interest **in respect of prosecutors**: Contravention Code, Law 132/2016 on National Integrity Authority, Law 133/2016 on the declaration of assets and personal interests.

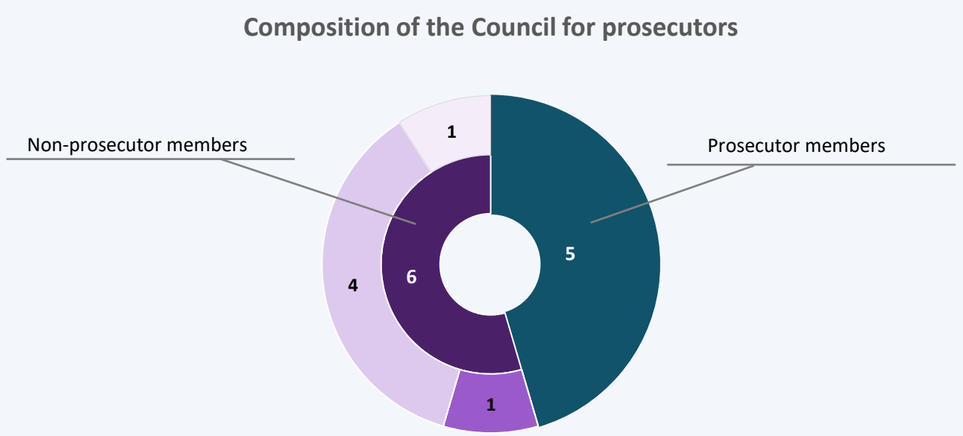
Procedures for breaches of rules on conflict of interest	Judges					Public prosecutors				
	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025
Number of initiated cases	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
Number of completed cases	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
Number of sanctions pronounced	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0

There were no procedures reported on the breaches of rules on conflict of interest in respect of judges/prosecutors.

Council for Judiciary / Prosecutorial Council(s) in the Republic of Moldova in 2025 (Indicator 15)







In the Republic of Moldova, the **Superior Council of Magistracy** is composed by 12 members, 6 of which are proposed by judges from among peers (4 proposed by the first instance courts, 1 by the second instance courts and 1 by the Supreme Court) and 6 non-judge members proposed by the Parliament. The **Superior Council of Prosecutors** consists of 5 prosecutor members from among peers i.e. one from among the prosecutors of the General Prosecutor's Office and four from among the prosecutors of the territorial and specialized prosecutor's offices. There is no distinction how many from territorial offices and how many from specialized offices). The 6 non-prosecutor members are proposed as follows: 1 proposed by the Ministry of Justice and 4 proposed by the Civil Society Organisations. The President of the Superior Council of Magistracy is an ex-officio member. The Minister of Justice continued activity as a SCP ex-officio member until 31 December 2025 and is no longer a SCP ex-officio member as of 1 January 2026, due to legislative changes.

The non-judge/non-prosecutor members in the council(s) are subject to certain **selection criteria**. The selection criteria for **Superior Council of Magistracy** non-judge members are the following: a) have a high professional reputation; b) have personal integrity; c) have experience in the field of law or political science, economics, psychology for at least 10 years; d) do not work, at the time of submitting the application, within the bodies of the legislative, executive or judicial power; e) are not politically affiliated. Non-prosecutor members of the Superior Council of Prosecutors:
Candidates for membership of the **Superior Council of Prosecutors** on behalf of civil society must have a higher legal education and at least 3 years' experience in the field of law, be of impeccable reputation and be a recognized authority in their fields of activity, pass the assessment carried out by the Independent Integrity Assessment Commission of candidates for membership of self-administrative bodies of judges and prosecutors, and be no more than 65 years of age. Persons who have been convicted for a criminal offense and persons who have not passed the assessment carried out by the Independent Integrity Assessment Commission of candidates for membership in the self-administrative bodies of judges and prosecutors may not be members of the Superior Council of Prosecutors.

• Councils characteristics

Council for Judges

Six members of the Superior Council of Magistracy from among the judges are appointed by secret ballot by the General Assembly of Judges. The candidate judges who receive the highest number of votes are appointed as members of the Superior Council of Magistracy. Six non-judge members are appointed by the Parliament via resolution with a three-fifths majority of elected deputies. The competition, which includes application reviews and public interviews, must be completed before the mandates of sitting members expire.

The Legal, Appointments, and Immunities Committee of the Parliament provides reasoned opinions for each selected candidate to the Parliament. On October 1, 2024, the Constitutional Court (Decision No. 22) declared certain provisions of this selection process unconstitutional. The Ministry of Justice is in the process of adjusting the legislative framework to comply with this ruling. All candidates undergo an integrity assessment by the Independent Evaluation Commission (Pre-Vetting Commission). The Commission's decision is integrated into the candidate's file; those who fail the evaluation are ineligible for the ballot. For the non-judge candidates if the initial appointment procedure fails, the matter is re-entered onto the Parliament's agenda within 15 working days of the same session, following consultations with parliamentary factions. The three-fifths majority requirement remains. Should Parliament fail to fill all vacancies after two attempts, it may appoint members to the remaining positions by a simple majority, provided the candidates receive a positive opinion from a Commission of Independent Experts. This Commission is composed of: a) The Ombudsman; b) A lawyer appointed by the Council of the Union of Lawyers; c) A judge appointed by the Plenum of the Supreme Court of Justice; d) A prosecutor appointed by the Superior Council of Prosecutors; e) A member appointed by the President of the Republic of Moldova.
Following public interviews, this Commission issues a positive opinion only if convinced the candidate will effectively fulfil the SCM mandate without compromising the independence of the Council or the judicial system.

Council members cannot perform other professional work during the term of office.

Term of office: 6 years

Body appointing the members

Judges/ prosecutors members are appointed by:	
✓ Judges/Prosecutors Assemblies	✓
Other	

Non-judge/non-prosecutors members are appointed by:	
Constitutional Court	
✓ Parliament	✓
Ministry of Justice	
Academic institution(s)	✓
Bar Association	
Other	✓

Conditions for the term of office

Term of office of members renewable	
✓ Full-time position	✓
Members subject to evaluation procedures	

Council for Prosecutors

Five members of the Superior Council of Prosecutors are appointed by the General Assembly of Prosecutors from among the prosecutors in office, by secret, direct, and free vote. Prosecutors who receive the highest number of votes at the General Assembly of Prosecutors are considered selected as members of the Superior Council of Prosecutors.

Four members of the Superior Council of Prosecutors are appointed through a competition from among civil society, as follows: one by the President of the Republic, one by Parliament, one by the Government, and one by the Academy of Sciences of Moldova. All candidates must promote the external evaluation conducted by the Independent Commission for the Evaluation of the Integrity of Candidates for Membership in the Self-Governing Bodies of Judges and Prosecutors.

Council members cannot perform other professional work during the term of office.

Term of office: 6 years

Published activity reports - once per year. Other: Information published regarding competitions for the positions of judge, vacant positions, on the date of the ordinary meetings of the Assembly of Judges, Councils' meetings, published opinions, reports, studies, recommendations, public consultations.
Superior Council of Magistracy useful links:
www.csm.md
https://www.csm.md/ro/hotaririle.html
https://www.csm.md/ro/sedinte/sedinte.html
https://www.csm.md/ro/activitatea/rapoarte-anuale.html
https://www.csm.md/ro/organe-subordonate.html”
https://www.csp.md/colegiu/colegiul-de-disciplina-si-etica/hotarari1

Accountability measures

✓	Published activity reports
✓	Published decisions
✓	Reasoned decisions
✓	Other

Published activity reports - once per year. Other: Information published regarding competitions for the positions of prosecutor, vacant positions, on the date of the ordinary meetings of the Assembly of Prosecutors, Councils' meetings, published opinions, reports, studies, recommendations, public consultations.
https://csp.md/concursuri-pentru-functia-de-procuror
https://csp.md/functii-de-procuror-vacante
https://csp.md/adunarea-generala-procurorilor-0
https://csp.md/avizeopinii

Council for Judges

Competences of the Council(s)

Council for Prosecutors

In accordance with the provisions of the Law no. 947/1996 in exercising its functions regarding the judicial career, the Superior Council of Magistracy (SCM) shall:
a) submit proposals to the President of the Republic of Moldova for the appointment of judges or their promotion to higher courts;
a¹) transfer judges to courts of the same or lower level; appoint and remove court presidents and vice-presidents;
b) administer the judicial oath;
c) approve regulations for the selection of judicial candidates and the performance evaluation of judges, presidents, and vice-presidents, including the annual evaluation plan;
d) approve regulations for and oversee the execution of competitive exams for vacant positions of judge, president, or vice-president;
e) appoint interim presidents or vice-presidents for courts of all levels (including Courts of Appeal and the Supreme Court of Justice) in the event of vacancies or suspensions, until the position is filled or the suspension is lifted;
f) apply incentive and performance measures for judges;
g) appoint members to the Board for the Selection and Evaluation of Judges.
(2) Regarding the initial and continuous training of judges and court staff, the SCM shall:
a) designate judges to serve on the Council of the National Institute of Justice;
b) approve the strategy for initial and continuous training and provide opinions on its implementation action plan;
c) review and issue opinions on regulations for admission competitions, curricula, teaching staff selection, and the composition of examination committees at the National Institute of Justice;
d) submit annual proposals by March 31 regarding the number of admission slots for initial judicial training for the following year;
e) adjudicate appeals against decisions issued by the Board for the Selection and Evaluation of Judges.
(3) Regarding judicial discipline and ethics, the SCM shall:
a) adopt decisions regarding petitions from citizens concerning judicial ethics;
b) adjudicate appeals against decisions issued by the Disciplinary Board;
c) based on Disciplinary Board rulings, decide on the dismissal of a judge;
c¹) based on Disciplinary Board rulings, decide on the removal of a court president or vice-president.
(4) Regarding court administration, the SCM shall:
a) review reports from the Ministry of Justice regarding the organizational, material, and financial support of the courts;
b) approve the Regulation on the Random Distribution of Cases to ensure transparency, objectivity, and impartiality;
c) examine, confirm, and propose draft court budgets in accordance with the law;
d) submit an annual report by April 1 to Parliament and the President on the organization and functioning of the judiciary;
d¹) cooperate with civil society and the media to inform the public about SCM and court activities;
e) approve the SCM internal structure and manage its staff (appointments, promotions, transfers, dismissals, and disciplinary actions);
f) approve annual leave for court presidents and vice-presidents.
(5) The SCM may exercise other competences as provided by law.
(5¹) As the judicial self-governing body and guarantor of judicial independence, the SCM may petition the Constitutional Court regarding the constitutionality of normative acts affecting the judicial system.
(6) To fulfil its functions, the SCM shall adopt normative acts to implement legislation concerning the organization and functioning of the judicial system.
(7) The SCM shall maintain the official personnel files for all judges within the court system.

Constitution of the Republic of Moldova - Article 125/1 provides:
Superior Council of Prosecutors (1) The Superior Council of Prosecutors is the safeguard for the independence and impartiality of individual prosecutors. (3) The Superior Council of Prosecutors ensures the appointment, transfer, promotion and imposition of disciplinary sentences against prosecutors.
In accordance with the provisions of the Law no. 3/2016 the Superior Council of Prosecutors has the following competencies:
a) elaborates and approves regulations regarding its activity, the functioning of its boards and other regulations concerning it;
b) elaborates and approves regulations regarding the selection procedure and the career of prosecutors;
c) elaborates a draft regulation of the General Assembly of Prosecutors and draft amendments to it;
d) organizes the competition for the selection of the candidate for the position of General Prosecutor and proposes a candidate to be appointed by the president of the country;
e) organizes competitions, selects and appoints the members of its boards from the civil society;
f) examines the appeals against the decisions taken by its boards;
g) makes proposals to the General Prosecutor on the appointment, transfer, promotion, suspension of prosecutors under the conditions of the Criminal Procedure Code, as well as on the dismissal of prosecutors from office;
h) participates in the taking of the oath by the prosecutors and by the Prosecutor General;
i) establishes the number of prosecutors within each prosecution office;
j) appoints the prosecutors for the Council of the National Institute of Justice;
k) approves the strategy on the initial and continuous training of prosecutors and presents an opinion on the action plan for the implementation of related strategy;
l) examines and presents opinions on the regulation for organizing the competition for admission to the National Institute of Justice, on the teaching programs and curricula for initial and continuing training courses within the National Institute of Justice, as well as on the composition of the commissions for the admission and graduation exams of the National Institute of Justice;
m) establishes the number of places opened for the admission competition for the initial training of prosecutors within the National Institute of Justice;
n) examines the addresses of the citizens and of the prosecutors on issues given in its competence;
o) elaborates the draft Code of Ethics for prosecutors, as well as the projects for amendment, and proposes for approval to the General Assembly of Prosecutors;
p) approves the draft budget and submits it to the Ministry of Finance;
q) approves the structure of the secretariat of the Superior Council of Prosecutors;
r) participates in the elaboration of the draft budget of the Prosecution Office and approves it;
s) participates in the elaboration of the strategic development plans of the Prosecution Office;
t) presents its opinion on the drafts of the annual priorities of the Prosecution Office activity, elaborated by the General Prosecutor.
u) has also other competencies according to the legal provisions in force.

Competence of the Council(s) in cases of evident breach of independence or impartiality of judges or in cases of pressure on prosecutors

In the Republic of Moldova, the Superior Council of Magistracy is competent in cases of evident breaches of independence or impartiality of judges. The Superior Council of Prosecutors is competent in cases of pressure on prosecutors.

Both, the Superior Council of Magistracy and the Superior Council of Prosecutors are constitutional bodies established for the organization and functioning of the judicial system, and serve as guarantors of independence and impartiality of judges or prosecutors. One of the duties of SCM and SCP members is to promote the principle of the independence of judges and prosecutors. According to the Regulation on the Organization and Functioning of the Superior Council of Prosecutors, prosecutors may submit requests to the SCP regarding the protection of their independence and/or professional reputation, as well as regarding situations that affect the independence and image of the prosecution system, or may refer matters to the Prosecutors' Inspection
for further investigation. In the exercise of this role, any judge is entitled to refer a matter to the Superior Council of Magistracy in the event of pressure or interference that undermines their independence, honour, or professional reputation. The Council may refer the matter to the Judicial Inspection for the purpose of conducting the necessary investigations and preparing a report on the circumstances found.
Examples of press releases and decisions of the SCM on such matters referred for examination, available at : press-releases - https://www.csm.md/ro/noutatii/4571-csm-avertizeaza-asupra-riscului-sistemic-de-agresiune-impotriva-judecatorilor-si-solicita-interventii-legislative-urgente. html https://www.csm.md/ro/noutatii/4385-csm-apara-independenta-justitiei-in-fata-unui-val-de-intimidari.html
https://www.csm.md/ro/noutatii/4350-declaratia-consiliului-superior-al-magistraturii-privind-apararea-independentei-justitiei.html
https://www.csm.md/ro/noutatii/4044-reactia-consiliului-superior-al-magistraturii-si-reafirmarea-angajamentului-fata-de-independenta-si-eficienta-actului-de-justitie.html
decisions:
https://www.csm.md/files/Hotaririle/2020/09/95-9.pdf
https://www.csm.md/files/Hotaririle/2016/06/138-6.pdf).

Reforms in Republic of Moldova in 2025

General aspects of current and planned reforms in the justice sector

Status implemented for the Strategy for Ensuring the Independence and Integrity of the Justice Sector for 2022-2025.

Status planned for a new public policy document in the justice sector, which will ensure the continuity and sustainability of the reforms initiated.

The Strategy for Ensuring the Independence and Integrity of the Justice Sector for 2022–2025, approved by Law No. 211/2021, sets out the major objectives to be achieved in order to reform the justice system. By 2025, which is the last year of implementation of the Strategy, over 65% of the actions have been fully implemented, about 23% are at an advanced stage of implementation or have been partially implemented, 11% are in the initial phase, and approximately 1% of the actions have become obsolete. Measures have been taken in all three strategic directions of the document, namely: (1) independence, accountability, and integrity of actors in the justice sector; (2) access to justice and quality of justice; and (3) efficient and modern administration of the justice sector.

In 2025, the implementation of the Strategy on Ensuring the Independence and Integrity of the Justice Sector for 2022–2025 was completed. The Ministry of Justice is in the process of drafting the final report assessing the degree of implementation of the Strategy.

At the same time, reform of the justice sector is a central pillar of the Republic of Moldova's European integration agenda. In this context, the Ministry of Justice is responsible for coordinating Chapter 23 "Justice and Fundamental Rights," which covers the areas of justice, combating corruption, and protecting fundamental rights, and is one of the most complex chapters of the accession process, with a decisive impact on the candidate country's European path. In order to implement the commitments undertaken in this chapter, Government Decision No. 275/2025 approved the Roadmap on the Rule of Law, which sets out the strategic results to be achieved in the coming years to strengthen the rule of law as a fundamental pillar of democratic development. The overall objective of the document is to strengthen the independence of the judiciary, ensure the protection of fundamental rights, and reinforce the area of freedom, security, and justice, in line with European Union standards. The Roadmap provides for the adoption of a new public policy document in the justice sector, which will ensure the continuity and sustainability of the reforms initiated.

Accordingly, in accordance with the regulatory framework on strategic planning (Government Decision No. 386/2020), the Ministry of Justice developed a draft Concept of the Program for the Development of the Justice Sector for 2027–2031, which was submitted to the State Chancellery on January 19, 2026, for coordination. On February 4, 2026, the Ministry of Justice received the State Chancellery’s report evaluating the quality and compliance of the Program Concept, and on February 12, 2026, during the meeting of the Council for the Coordination of Sustainable Development, the concept was approved. The draft of the new policy document is available on the Ministry of Justice’s webpage at the following link https://justice.gov.md/ro/content/anunt-privind-initierea-procesului-de-elaborare-proiectului-programului-pentru-dezvoltarea

The new policy document will continue the reforms already initiated, but will also address new sectoral priorities. A strategic and systemic approach, within a new policy document, to the objectives related to existing issues—including the identification (definition) of solutions and the expected impact—will enable the establishment, in the medium term, of an overall vision for the sustainable development of the justice sector. The planned measures will be aimed at:

- strengthening the capacities of the self-governing bodies of the judicial system and the prosecution service;
- strengthening the independence, integrity, and accountability of the justice sector;
- implementing the reform of the Supreme Court of Justice and standardizing judicial practice;
- ensuring a solid foundation for guaranteeing high-quality and efficient justice, cantered on the needs of justice seekers;
- raising professional training standards to provide qualified professionals;
- further strengthening measures that facilitate access to justice, particularly for vulnerable groups;
- increasing the efficiency of investigating and adjudicating corruption cases;
- increasing the rate of enforcement of court decisions;
- increasing the use of alternative dispute resolution methods (mediation/arbitration);
- modernizing the justice sector in the context of digital transformation;
- improving the criminal enforcement system to ensure compliance with human rights standards.

Budget

Status -implemented for the salaries increase measures and for compensation of transportation and rental expenses for judges and prosecutors

The salaries of judges and prosecutors in 2025 increased as follows:

● for judges and prosecutors who are not subject to external evaluation (vetting) but who have passed the evaluation carried out by the Selection and Evaluation Board for Judges - by 50%.

● for judges who are not subject to external evaluation and who have not yet passed the evaluation carried out by the Selection and Evaluation Board - by 5%. Starting in July 2025, the salaries of judges who have not yet passed the evaluation procedure were additionally increased by 20% and for prosecutors by 6.5%.

At the same time, Government Decision No. 27/2025 approved the Regulation on the compensation of transportation or rental expenses. This refers to the conditions for granting compensation, the calculation methodology, and the responsibilities of the authorities. Judges and prosecutors, as well as members of the judiciary and prosecutors in self-governing bodies, who work at least 20 km from their place of residence (except for the municipality of Chișinău), are eligible for transportation or rental compensation. Transportation compensation is calculated based on the round-trip distance, the fuel price, the number of days worked, and the average fuel consumption per kilometre.

Rent allowances are granted in accordance with the rental agreement, within a ceiling set to comply with the budget. This measure aims to increase the attractiveness of vacant positions in remote locations and avoid bottlenecks in the judicial and prosecution systems.

Courts and prosecutors' offices

Status adopted for the amendments to the Plan for the construction of new buildings and/or renovation of existing buildings

Status implemented for the Prosecution Service map optimization

Status implemented for the external evaluation (vetting) of judges and prosecutors

Status implemented for functional boards at the SCM and SCP

Status adopted for Law No. 241/2025 amending certain legislative acts (evaluation of the performance of judges and prosecutors)

In order to ensure the correct and effective implementation of the provisions of Law No. 76/2016 on the reorganization of courts, which was amended by Law No. 135/2024 by Parliament Decision No. 218/2025, the Plan for the construction of new buildings and/or renovation of existing buildings necessary for the proper functioning of the court system was amended (Parliament Decision No. 21/2017). This act ensured:

• the adjustment of court premises in view of the changes made by Law No. 135/2024;

• the adjustment of the deadlines for the execution of the works provided for in the Building Construction Plan, based on their complexity. The judicial map reform aims to achieve the following objectives:

-strengthening the institutional capacities of the courts;

-improving the quality of justice and increasing the efficiency of the courts;

-ensuring the rational use of public funds allocated to the courts;

-ensuring the uniform distribution of the workload among judges in the courts and, directly, between first instance courts and courts of appeal;

-creating the necessary administrative and institutional conditions for the specialization

of judges within first instance courts;

-reconfiguring the jurisdictions of appellate courts to ensure the proportional distribution of caseloads.

In parallel with the reorganization of the judicial map carried out in 2024, which targeted 14 courts, 3 courts of appeal, and the Supreme Court of Justice, the Prosecutor's Office started the process of reorganizing the map of prosecutor's offices in 2025. Thus, by Order of the Prosecutor General No. 12/3 of January 24, 2025, the new map of prosecutor's offices was approved, following which their number was reduced from 36 to 14, through consolidation while maintaining secondary offices. The main objective of the reform of the Prosecution Service map was to align it with the revised map of the court system. However, the reform also aims to streamline the Prosecution Service management capabilities, as well as enhance institutional performance in specific areas such as: combating corruption and money laundering, organized crime, trafficking in human beings, smuggling, drug trafficking, and economic crimes.

Another important objective of the Prosecution Service reform is to ensure respect for human rights in criminal proceedings, create opportunities for prosecutors within territorial prosecutor’s offices, ensure the efficient use of public funds, and optimize maintenance expenses for territorial prosecutor’s offices.

In 2025, the implementation of the major reform on the external evaluation of judges and prosecutors (vetting) continued. In this context, the evaluation process of judges of the courts of appeal and of the presidents and vice-presidents of the district courts was carried out. The year 2025 ended with the evaluation of judges in the courts of appeal (61% of judges passed the evaluation and 39% failed). The evaluation of presidents and vice-presidents of district courts is still ongoing (at this stage, 9 presidents/vice-presidents have been evaluated, of whom 5 passed the evaluation and 4 failed). The evaluation of prosecutors is also ongoing - within the specialized prosecutor's offices, the heads of departments of the General Prosecutor's Office and the heads of the territorial prosecutor's offices. In 2025, approximately 27 prosecutors were evaluated.

At the beginning of the evaluation exercise for judges and prosecutors, 36 judges from the courts of appeal, 10 presidents/vice-presidents of courts, and 25 prosecutors resigned.

Also, as a result of the vetting exercise, in 2025 the specialized board (the selection and evaluation board and the disciplinary board) within the Superior Council of Magistracy and the Superior Council of Prosecutors were completed, contributing to the strengthening of self-administration and institutional integrity mechanisms.

The reform of the external evaluation of judges and prosecutors has produced concrete results: more judges and prosecutors have been evaluated, and some of them failed the vetting process, indicating that the mechanism is working and helping to remove individuals with integrity issues from the system. The process has also brought greater transparency to the reform of the justice system.

According to the second national public opinion poll on integrity in the justice sector conducted in November, December 2025 (https://ipre.md/2026/02/06/al-doilea-sondaj-national-de-opinie-publica-integritatea-in-sectorul-justitiei/), the level of trust in the vetting process for checking the integrity of judges and prosecutors has seen a slight increase. Slightly less than half of respondents (45%) say they have a lot of confidence in the vetting results, representing a slight increase compared to the previous survey. At the same time, 39% have low confidence in the vetting results, and 14% have no confidence in it. Consistently, respondents who are better informed about the justice reform have more confidence in the vetting process, which could suggest that public information directly influences the perceived legitimacy of integrity mechanisms.

In order to ensure the continuity of reforms aimed at strengthening the performance and integrity of judges and prosecutors, Law No. 241/2025 amending certain legislative acts (evaluation of the performance of judges and prosecutors), the regulatory framework was adjusted to ensure that a high level of integrity is maintained for all judges and prosecutors, including those who are subject to external evaluation. The amendments relate to:

• synchronizing the performance evaluation criteria and their percentage weighting applicable to prosecutors with those applicable to judges;

• establishing specific criteria for evaluating judges/prosecutors who exercise managerial functions (managerial competence, professional competence, and integrity). Managerial competence will be evaluated based on the following indicators: managerial capacity, control capacity, communication and representation capacity.

• increasing the weight of the "integrity" criterion in performance evaluation from 30% to 40%; • evaluating prosecutors' performance according to a plan approved by the SCP similar to the way the performance evaluation process for judges is organized;

• establishing the obligation to randomly assign performance evaluation and disciplinary files to members of both boards within the SCP to ensure the transparency and impartiality of the decision-making process; • regulating the subjects at whose request an extraordinary evaluation of prosecutors may be initiated;

• standardizing the way in which prosecutors who are members of the SCP boards carry out their activities, namely through secondment, and establishing a guarantee for seconded prosecutors to return to their previous positions after the end of their term of office; • extending the deadline for challenging the decisions of the boards to the SCM and the SCP from 5 to 15 working days;

• establishing the right of the SCM and the SCP to request, on a one-time basis, specialized boards to re-evaluate the performance of judges and prosecutors, respectively; • replacing the limited competence of the SCM to examine only procedural aspects of appeals against the decisions of the Selection and Evaluation Board with the broader competence to annul the contested decision and adopt a new decision on the evaluation of judges' performance;

• regulating the grounds for termination/revocation of the mandate of members of the Selection and Evaluation Board for judges.

Access to justice
Status implemented for the amendments to the Regulation on the methodology for calculating income for the purpose of granting legal aid
Status implemented for the legal aid map optimization
Status implemented for state guaranteed mediation
Status implemented for institutionalizing the mechanism for granting partially free qualified legal aid
Government Decision No. 150/2025 introduced several amendments to the Regulation on the methodology for calculating income for the purpose of granting legal aid. Thus, the means necessary for the maintenance of socially vulnerable persons were excluded from the calculation of monthly income.
Similarly, the bureaucratic barriers to the mandatory submission by applicants for legal aid of a declaration of income were removed, given that the territorial offices have access to several databases on individuals' income and, therefore, they are able to calculate the average monthly income individually based on official data held by public authorities. This change is also necessary in the context where, on the one hand, completing income declarations is a complex exercise for applicants for legal aid and, on the other hand, the information in these declarations may contain errors or be incomplete. This calculation methodology also applies to applications for state-guaranteed mediation. As a result of the judicial map reform, the reduction in the number of courts of appeal, and the revision of their jurisdictions, it became necessary to adjust the territorial jurisdictions of the National Legal Aid Council. One of the territorial offices ceased its activity in 2025.
To implement the mechanism of state guaranteed mediation, the National Legal Aid Council approved a comprehensive set of secondary normative acts, including regulations; templates for applications, contracts, and decisions; standardized registers and reports.
During 2025, 33 mediators were admitted to provide state-guaranteed mediation services.
The Regulation on the Provision of State-Guaranteed Mediation Services, approved by NLAC
Decision No. 46/2024, entered into force on February 7, 2025.
During 2025, the first three cases of state-guaranteed mediation were recorded, including two criminal cases and one civil case. The adoption in 2025 of the new law on mediation and status of mediators (mentioned below) by introducing mandatory mediation sessions before going to court for specific case categories is expected to increase the number of applicants for mediation services and as well for free legal assistance in this respect.
Legislative amendments regarding partially free legal aid were adopted and came into force in September 2025, legally institutionalizing the mechanism for granting partially free qualified legal aid.
Currently, the mechanism is in the implementation phase, with ongoing activities including:
• adaptation of the internal procedures of the National Legal Aid Council; • integration of the mechanism into the operational framework of the legal aid system;
• development and adjustment of secondary normative acts.
The legislative amendments were adopted by Parliament on May 29, 2025, through Law No. 128/2025. According to the new provisions, if a person's income exceeds the national minimum monthly wage by no more than 30%, they will be eligible for partial free legal aid guaranteed by the state. Thus, given that in 2025 the minimum wage in the country is 5,500 lei (281 Euro) , persons with a monthly income of no more than 7,150 lei (365 Euro) are able to benefit from these legal provisions, on condition that they reimburse 30% of the costs. During 2025, partially free legal aid was granted in 19 cases. The reform is expected to increase the number of applicants for qualified legal aid services.

Related legal services
Judicial experts
Status adopted for Law No. 191/2025
Status implemented for Government Decision No. 200/2025
Status adopted for Government Decision No. 11/2025
Law No. 191/2025 reformed the procedure for entering the profession of judicial expert in order to facilitate the process of establishing and conducting meetings of the Judicial Expert Qualification Commissions. It also clarified aspects of the procedure for losing/renouncing/withdrawing the right to perform judicial expertise.
Government Decision No. 200/2025 approved the Regulation on the maintenance of the State Register of Judicial Expertise Files. The main purpose of the Regulation is to digitize judicial expertise processes by creating a single electronic register interconnected with other government systems. The implementation of this system will reduce bureaucracy, eliminate the use of paper-based registers and reports, increase the efficiency of institutions, and significantly shorten the time required to complete expert reports. Government Decision No. 11/2025 regulated the secondary legislative framework necessary for the implementation of Law No. 138/2024, introducing new paid services, such as the issuance of authorizations for authorized administrators and licenses for judicial experts. It also regulated the remuneration of members of certification and evaluation committees, simplified and accelerated administrative procedures by reducing processing times and eliminating intermediate phases, and aligned the content of existing regulations with the new legal provisions on the work of translators, interpreters, and judicial experts.
Bailiffs
Status adopted
- Government Decision No. 696/2025 amended Government Decision No. 886/2010 approving the Regulation on determining the amount of fees for bailiff services and enforcement procedure costs. The new rules will be implemented gradually, starting in 2026, 2027, and 2028, by gradually adjusting the conventional unit on which these fees and expenses are based. At the same time, certain fees and charges have been reduced: file archiving by 33%, issuance of documents/information by 50%, communication of documents by 40% and storage of goods by 14%.
Lawyers
Status planned
- With a view to integrating the Republic of Moldova into the single market of the European Union, which involves removing barriers to the free movement of persons and services between Member States, on July 11, 2025, Law No. 242/2025 was adopted to amend Law No. 1260/2002 on the legal profession, transposing Directive 98/5/EC and Directive 77/249/EEC. The proposed amendments establish special regulations on how lawyers from Member States of the European Union, the European Economic Area, and the Swiss Confederation can practice law in the Republic of Moldova, as well as how professional titles obtained by lawyers from those countries are recognized. On July 29, 2025, the President of the Republic of Moldova returned Law No. 242/2025 to Parliament for review. On October 30, 2025, the draft law was sent to the European Commission for expert review.
Notaries
Status adopted
- By Order of the Minister of Justice No. 217/2025, the Standard Nomenclature of Notarial Files was updated, which will allow for the organization of the notarial archive created in 2019 following the extension of notaries' powers through the issuance of new notarial acts in the context of the modernization of the Civil Code in 2019.

Reforms in the criminal law area

Status adopted for the criminal law area reforms

Amendments to the Criminal Code were made by Law No. 154/2025 amending certain legislative acts (combating fraud affecting the financial interests of the European Union). The amending law aligned the national regulatory framework with Directive (EU) 2017/1371, with a view to strengthening the protection of the Union's financial interests through criminal law measures, including the application of effective, proportionate, and dissuasive penalties. The law also aims to deter all forms of fraud that could harm the financial interests of the European Union.

In order to strengthen the criminal confiscation mechanism, Law No. 35/2025 amending certain legislative acts (improving the mechanism for confiscating criminal assets) transposed certain provisions of Regulation (EU) 2018/1805 and Directive (EU) 2024/1260.

At the same time, Law No. 257/2025 amended Law No. 3/2016 on the Prosecutor's Office and the Code of Criminal Procedure in order to regulate the status of the Eurojust Liaison Prosecutor. These amendments aim to establish a clear and appropriate status for the Eurojust Liaison Prosecutor, as well as to put in place appropriate safeguards for prosecutors.

New information and communication technologies (ICT) and digitization

Status implemented for updates and piloting of the ICT tools for courts and court users

Status implemented for Government Decision No. 748/2024 establishing the Agency for Digitization in Justice and Judicial Administration (ADJAJ)

Status implemented for establishing the Council for the Coordination of the Digitization of the Justice Sector

Status implemented for the JUSTAT Information System Concept

Status adopted for the Concept of the "Register of Real Movable Guarantees" Information System

Status implemented for the Regulation on the maintenance of the State Register of Judicial Expertise Files (SI GDEJ)

Digitalization of the court system continued to be a priority in 2025, aimed at digitalizing more workflows within the courts, intended to optimize administrative activities, enhance the transparency of the justice process and facilitate the access to justice for the court users.

In this respect, an essential support to the modernization of justice delivery has been ensured by the development and updates of the Integrated Case Management System (ICMS). In 2025 the Superior Council of Magistracy closed the piloting phase and decided to change the status of the last updated version of the ICMS to “implemented”.

The pilot testing of the court e-file solution has been gradually extended to all courts. A mobile version of the e-file solution and statistical reports with data on use of the app have been developed. Training sessions in this regard were organized during 2025 for lawyers.

A call Centre for lawyers using the court e-file solution has been active. In 2025 the piloting phase of the court e-file solution was extended until 31 December 2026. This decision aims to extend its use to other categories of users such as, prosecutors, authorized administrators, bailiffs, judicial experts, mediators, notaries, translators, and interpreters. The court e-file solution aims to fully digitalize the procedural communication process and provide participants with real-time online access to case documents and materials. It allows secure consultation of electronic case files, the transmission of procedural documents through electronic means, and a reduction of physical interactions between courts and parties.

More sets of the videoconferencing equipment for court hearings were procured. Government Decision No. 748/2024 established the Agency for Digitization in Justice and Judicial Administration (ADJAJ), was created as a result of the merger of the Court Administration Agency and the Legal Information Resources Agency, responsible for the development and maintenance of digital technologies and information systems with the aim of improving public services in the justice system and streamlining the work of the courts. At present, Agency is a consolidated (63 staff positions) and functional institution, specializing in strategic areas, such as:

- automation of judicial processes, through the creation and development of information systems in the field of justice aimed at automating and simplifying administrative and judicial processes, including through the scheduling of hearings and the issuance of official documents;
- case management systems (CMS), through the development and administration of information systems for the management and record-keeping of judicial cases, ensuring secure access to information;
- cybersecurity, by ensuring the security and integrity of data and protecting it against unauthorized access or cyberattacks;
- digital archiving and access to information, by implementing IT solutions for the electronic archiving of documents and judicial files, as well as by facilitating access to information for the parties involved and the public;
- data interoperability and integration, by implementing the organizational and technical measures necessary to enable data exchange via the interoperability platform (MConnect), in accordance with the regulations governing data exchange and interoperability, as well as by ensuring the availability, integrity, and accuracy of data in its information systems;
- e-justice, through the development of electronic platforms for conducting online court hearings, electronic filing of documents, and electronic communication between parties;
- data analysis and artificial intelligence, through the use of data analysis and artificial intelligence to support decision-making in the justice system and the processing of statistical data;
- training and support for judicial staff, by coordinating the organization of training courses and providing technical support for training judicial staff in the use of new technologies and information systems;
- legal information, by ensuring the recording, systematization, and publication of normative acts and other legal documents in accordance with Law No. 173/1994 on the manner of publication and entry into force of official acts;
- legalizing official documents by confirming the authenticity of documents subject to apostille and affixing the apostille to official documents issued within the territory of the Republic of Moldova and intended for use in another country;
- providing information services, in accordance with the nomenclature and tariffs approved by the Government, as well as other electronic services;
- maintaining records and analysing judicial statistics, by preparing and compiling statistical reports;
- ensuring the organizational and administrative functioning of the courts by planning capital investments for the courts, managing state-owned public property administered by the Ministry of Justice and used as court premises, as well as standardizing secretarial practices within the courts.

At the same time, in the context of the digitization of the justice sector, the Council for the Coordination of the Digitization of the Justice Sector was established in 2025 as an advisory body responsible for coordinating digitization initiatives, ensuring the interoperability of information systems, and aligning with European Union standards.

The regulations governing the organization and functioning of the Council were approved by Order of the Ministry of Justice No. 262/2025, thus ensuring the procedural framework for its activity. Government Decision No. 743/2025 approved the JUSTAT Information System Concept, designed to collect and analyse statistical data from the judicial system in order to support decision-making on the organization of courts, the distribution of resources, and the evaluation of their performance. The information system is publicly available and can be accessed on the National Courts' Web Portal.

Similarly, with a view to digitizing legal processes and services, a new Concept of the "Register of Real Movable Guarantees" Information System was approved (Government Decision No. 246/2025), and Government Decision No. 200/2025 approved the Regulation on the maintenance of the State Register of Judicial Expertise Files (SI GDEJ).

The modernization of the justice sector in the context of digital transformation will remain a strategic objective of the new justice sector policy document, which will focus on both regulatory and operational measures. At the same time, measures in line with the digitization of the justice sector are currently set out in several national strategic documents, such as the National Development Programme and the National Programme for the Republic of Moldova’s Accession to the European Union.

Mediation and other alternative dispute resolution mechanisms
Status implemented for state guaranteed mediation
Status adopted for the new law on mediation and the status of mediators
State-guaranteed mediation services have been integrated into the legal aid system, with a review of the categories of cases that can be referred to state-guaranteed mediation (not only criminal cases, but also civil and misdemeanour cases). Similarly, the list of categories of persons eligible for state-guaranteed mediation has been expanded (persons whose income is less than the minimum monthly wage set by the government, minors, persons who have reached the age of 18 but not yet reached the age of 21, persons with severe or profound disabilities) (Law No. 395/2023 in force on 29.06.2024).
In 2025, a new law on mediation and the status of mediators was adopted, transposing Directive (EU) 2008/52 on certain aspects of mediation in civil and commercial matters (Law No. 324/2025). The law makes it mandatory to go through mediation for certain types of disputes before going to court and also sets out measures to strengthen the self-governing body of mediators. The adoption of the new regulatory framework contributes to reducing the excessive caseload of courts and promoting mediation as a viable, effective, and accessible method of dispute resolution. Strengthening the self-administration mechanism for mediators will ensure an increase in the quality of services provided by mediators and will increase citizens' confidence in mediation as an alternative to litigation.

All aforementioned reforms are considered main priorities for improving the functioning, quality, efficiency of the justice system. Among them, national authorities are focusing most in 2025 on completing the process of verifying ethical and financial integrity and appointing judges to the Supreme Court of Justice and courts of appeal, continuing the process of external evaluation of prosecutors, including those in specialized prosecutor’s offices, as well as on the effective implementation of the new judicial map, increasing the efficiency of the courts by improving clearance rate and disposition time, strengthening cooperation between anti-corruption authorities and other law enforcement agencies, monitoring the institutional capacities, so that they can effectively carry out their duties and have adequate resources.