

**NATIONAL PROGRAM
on the control of small arms and light weapons
for the years 2026-2030**

I. INTRODUCTION

National Program on the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons for the Years 2026-2030 (hereinafter – *SALW Program*) is a public policy document, developed with the aim of ensuring, in the medium term, the establishment in the Republic of Moldova of a control system over small arms, light weapons, their ammunition and explosive materials, based on national and regional specificities, as well as respecting applicable international standards.

The SALW Program formulates the Government's vision regarding the control of weapons, ammunition and explosives and presents general guidelines for state institutions responsible for implementing the measures set out in the Action Plan for the Implementation of the SALW Program, for the period 2026-2030.

The Republic of Moldova is committed to promoting stability and public safety not only domestically, but also to significantly contributing to regional and international security. In this context, international collaboration in the field of controlling and combating illicit trafficking in SALW, ammunition and explosives is a key priority for the Government.

The control of SALW circulation in the Republic of Moldova is regulated by a number of normative acts, namely:

- Constitution of the Republic of Moldova ¹;
- Law No. 224/2005 on the accession of the Republic of Moldova to the Protocol against the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime ²;
- Law No. 130/2012 on the regime of weapons and ammunition for civilian ³use (hereinafter - *Law No. 130/2012*);
- Law No. 105/2015 for the ratification of the Arms Trade Treaty ⁴;
- Law No. 67/2024 on the regime of explosives for civil use ⁵;
- Law No. 213/2024 on the control of trade in strategic goods ⁶;
- Government Decision No. 293/2014 approving the Regulation on the regime of weapons and ammunition for civilian ⁷use ;

¹https://www.legis.md/cautare/getResults?doc_id=145723&lang=ro

²https://www.legis.md/cautare/getResults?doc_id=26218&lang=ro

³https://www.legis.md/cautare/getResults?doc_id=142512&lang=ro

⁴https://www.legis.md/cautare/getResults?doc_id=82614&lang=ro

⁵https://www.legis.md//cautare/getResults?doc_id=142900&lang=ro

⁶ https://www.legis.md/cautare/getResults?doc_id=144745&lang=ro

⁷https://www.legis.md/cautare/getResults?doc_id=138036&lang=ro

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- Government Decision No. 1236/2016 approving the Technical Regulation on the establishment of a system for the identification and traceability of explosives for civil use ⁸;
- Government Decision No. 1324/2016 approving the Technical Regulation on the essential safety requirements for explosives for civil use, the making available on the market and the control of explosives for civil use ⁹;
- Government Decision No. 1447/2016 on the State Commission for the evaluation, reclamation and disposal of weapons ¹⁰;
- Government Decision No. 210/2018 on the creation of the National Commission for Monitoring the Circulation of Small Arms and Light Weapons ¹¹;
- Government Decision No. 609/2018 on the approval of the Concept of the Automated Information System "State Register of Weapons" ¹²;
- Government Decision No. 416/2021 approving the Regulation on the manner of maintaining the State Register of Weapons, formed by the Automated Information System "State Register of Weapons" ¹³;
- Government Decision No. 24/2025 on the National System for Control of Trade in Strategic Goods in the Republic of Moldova ¹⁴.

The SALW Program is aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals and contributes to the achievement of the National Sustainable Development Targets, established according to the national framework for monitoring the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, approved by Government Decision No. 953/2022 ¹⁵, such as:

- 16.1. Continuous and dynamic reduction of all forms of violence, especially domestic violence and sexual violence;
- 16.4. Significantly reduce illicit financial flows, strengthen the recovery and return of illicit assets, combat all forms of organized crime and arms trafficking.

The SALW Program also ensures the transposition of several strategic objectives established through public policy and planning documents, in particular the National Development Strategy "European Moldova 2030" ¹⁶(hereinafter - *SND "European Moldova 2030"*), approved by Law No. 315/2022, which provides a long-term vision, focused on the needs of the citizen and aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals included in the United Nations Agenda 2030.

According to National Target 16.4 of the Sustainable Development Goals, included in the 2030 Agenda of the United Nations, the states of the world, including the Republic of Moldova, have committed themselves to, by 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and

⁸https://www.legis.md/cautare/getResults?doc_id=137685&lang=ro

⁹https://www.legis.md/cautare/getResults?doc_id=143194&lang=ro

¹⁰https://www.legis.md/cautare/getResults?doc_id=138039&lang=ro

¹¹https://www.legis.md/cautare/getResults?doc_id=123222&lang=ro

¹²https://www.legis.md/cautare/getResults?doc_id=138045&lang=ro

¹³https://www.legis.md/cautare/getResults?doc_id=129362&lang=ro

¹⁴https://www.legis.md/cautare/getResults?doc_id=147737&lang=ro

¹⁵https://www.legis.md/cautare/getResults?doc_id=135555&lang=ro

¹⁶https://www.legis.md/cautare/getResults?doc_id=134582&lang=ro

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arms flows, to strengthen their efforts to recover and return stolen assets, and to combat all forms of organized crime.

Thus, the proposed document will contribute to the implementation of the National Strategy "European Moldova 2030", in particular Strategic Objective 9. *Promoting a peaceful and secure society*, as well as the priority policy and intervention direction no. 5.29. *Security and public order policies and management*, in accordance with the following actions:

6) Increasing the level of safety of all persons on the territory of the Republic of Moldova, regardless of age, gender, ethnicity or religion. Promoting educational campaigns to reduce the consumption of alcohol, narcotics and psychotropic substances among children and adolescents (O3.1-O3.3, O4.3, O9.1);

7) Streamlining actions to combat crime and protect victims, including eliminating violence, neglect, exploitation and trafficking of children and women, by eliminating gaps in the legal framework regarding the criminalization, sanctioning, prevention and combating of acts that harm or endanger the life and health of a person, domestic violence and by developing social services for victims of crimes (O3.1-O3.3, O4.3, O6.1, O9.1, O9.2);

17) Review the mechanism regarding access to weapons, in order to restrict it and establish a rigorous procedure for monitoring, marking and controlling weapons in the civilian circuit (O9.1-O9.3).

The SALW Program will also integrate the monitoring and evaluation indicators established by the NDS "European Moldova 2030", namely:

- the number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 inhabitants;
- the population's perception of safety.

At the same time, the actions planned in the SALW Program will contribute to the achievement of General Objective No. 9. *Increasing public safety by establishing an efficient and rigorous system of control of small arms and light weapons* of the Strategy for the Development of the Field of Internal Affairs for the years 2022-2030, approved by Government Decision No. 658/2022¹⁷.

In addition, the implementation of the SALW Program will take place in compliance with the following fundamental principles:

the principle of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms – provides that all actions to regulate, control, mark or destroy weapons are carried out in strict accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Moldova, with international treaties to which the Republic of Moldova is a party, as well as with respect for European standards, ensuring that no measure harms human dignity, personal security or other fundamental rights of the person;

PRINCIPLE ensuring social inclusion and gender equality – consists of ensuring the active and balanced participation of women and men, as well as representatives of socially vulnerable groups, in all stages of the SALW Program – from development, implementation and monitoring, to assessing the impact of policies in the field of SALW control;

PRINCIPLE ensuring durability and sustainability – implies that measures regarding recording, marking, traceability, destruction of stocks and prevention of illicit trafficking must be supported by investments in professional training, infrastructure, modern technologies and clear mechanisms for inter-institutional cooperation;

PRINCIPLE ensuring transparency, publicity, traceability and accessibility – provides that all actions undertaken under the SALW Programme, including those related to the import, export, possession, marking, recording, transfer or destruction of weapons, will be carried out

¹⁷https://www.legis.md/cautare/getResults?doc_id=133800&lang=ro

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in an open, clearly documented and publicly accessible manner, in compliance with the rules on the protection of personal data and information security requirements;

PRINCIPLE ensuring integrity and preventing corruption – provides for the establishment of clear institutional integrity mechanisms, the application of standardized and verifiable procedures, as well as the precise delimitation of responsibilities between the authorities involved;

PRINCIPLE ensuring security and safety – involves adopting and maintaining clear and coherent measures to prevent unauthorized access to weapons and ammunition, reduce violent incidents and increase public safety, both at the individual and community level.

The geographical position of the Republic of Moldova is of major strategic importance in ensuring stability and peace on the European continent, and alongside the member states of the European Union, the country's defense capabilities against various threats will increase significantly.

Through the participation of the Republic of Moldova in the Justice and Home Affairs Council, alongside European decision-makers in the field of home affairs, the role of the Republic of Moldova as a security provider for the European space has been recognized. Together with the Member States of the European Union, the Republic of Moldova contributes to the consolidation of a fortified security belt on the border with a state at war.

In this regard, the SALW Programme aims to implement the commitments undertaken by the Republic of Moldova through the Association Programme for the years 2021-2027 between the European Union and the Republic of Moldova, in particular with regard to strengthening legislative, strategic and operational capacities at the national level, in order to prevent, detect and combat the illicit manufacturing, transfer and circulation of SALW.

At the same time, by signing the Association Agreement between the Republic of Moldova and the European Union, ratified by Law No. 112/2014¹⁸, the Republic of Moldova has assumed a number of priorities targeting SALW, as well as the control of conventional arms exports, such as:

1) Recognizing that the illicit manufacture, transfer and circulation of SALW, including their ammunition, as well as their excessive accumulation, ineffective management, unsecured storage and uncontrolled spread, continue to pose a serious threat to international peace and security;

2) full compliance with and implementation of the obligations assumed by the Republic of Moldova regarding combating the illicit trade in SALW, including related ammunition, under international agreements in force, UN Security Council resolutions, as well as commitments assumed through other international instruments applicable in this field, including the UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in SALW in All Its Aspects;

3) cooperation and ensuring coordination, complementarity and synergy of efforts at global, regional, subregional and national levels to combat the illicit trade in SALW, including their ammunition, as well as the destruction of excessive stockpiles;

4) continuing cooperation in the field of export control of conventional arms, taking into account Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of 8 December 2008 defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment, as well as

5) the establishment of a regular political dialogue to accompany and consolidate the commitments undertaken *above* .

¹⁸ https://www.legis.md/cautare/getResults?doc_id=83489&lang=ro

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European integration is a strategic objective of the foreign and domestic policy of the Republic of Moldova, aimed at ensuring the creation of a system of security, stability and prosperity at the domestic level, governed by democratic values and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. In this context, the efforts of the Republic of Moldova have been and continue to be directed towards the responsible implementation of the commitments assumed externally in relation to the European Union, in particular those provided for in the Association Agreement between the Republic of Moldova and the European Union .

Based on the 2024 Country Report on the Republic of Moldova of the European Commission ¹⁹, which accompanies the document "2024 Communication on EU Enlargement Policy" (no. SWD (2024) 698 of October 30, 2024), for 2025, the following priority directions of action were recommended to the Republic of Moldova:

- continuing to strengthen the fight against organized crime, including through cooperation with the Member States of the European Union and with European institutions and agencies, such as FRONTEX, Europol, the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training (CEPOL), Eurojust , the European Union Agency for Drugs (EUDA) and through cooperation within the framework of the European Multidisciplinary Platform against Criminal Threats (EMPACT) and the EU-Moldova Support Centre for Internal Security and Border Management;

- continuing to intensify and improve data exchange through the SIENA channel and the related collection, analysis and sharing of data between services, with the support of digital information exchange tools;

- operationalization of the National Weapons Focal Point and establishment of a rapid alert system in the field of drugs;

- continuing to align the national regulatory framework in the field of weapons with the community acquis ;

- continuing to strengthen capacities for the detection, prevention and prosecution of serious forms of organized crime, with a special focus on human trafficking, drug trafficking, cybercrime, money laundering and weapons.

At the same time, the European Commission found that, although the Republic of Moldova is a party to the Arms Trade Treaty, it does not have a separate national strategy on SALW.

It should be noted that, in the context of the war of aggression launched by the Russian Federation against Ukraine, the Republic of Moldova has been faced with an unexpected influx of refugees. The risk of illegal crossing of the border of the Republic of Moldova by persons who cannot legally emigrate from Ukraine, according to Martial Law, remains high.

In this context, there is also an increased vulnerability to cross-border crime from the underworld. There is also a prospect of an increase in criminal phenomena such as illicit trafficking in weapons, ammunition and explosives, the organization of illegal migration, etc.

It should also be emphasized that cross-border threats and criminals' modes of operation are constantly evolving, with crime developing both in the physical environment and in virtual space, manifesting itself in the most diverse ways.

In this regard, developments in the technological field, which are quickly taken over and applied by criminals in their criminal activities, should not be overlooked.

Under these conditions, cooperation with international organizations and institutions engaged in the fight against crime is an essential factor in ensuring the capacity of the

¹⁹ https://enlargement.ec.europa.eu/document/download/858717b3-f8ef-4514-89fe-54a6aa15ef69_en?filename=Moldova%20Report%202024.pdf

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Republic of Moldova to prevent and combat, within its borders, illicit trafficking in firearms, SALW, essential components and related ammunition, thus constituting a fundamental pillar of the European Union's efforts to ensure a safe living environment in Europe.

Representatives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Finance (Customs Service), the Intelligence and Security Service, as well as experts from the South-East Europe Office for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC), participated in the development of the SALW Program.

II. SITUATION ANALYSIS

2.1. Brief history

The basic normative acts regulating the legal circuit and control over civilian weapons in the Republic of Moldova are Law No. 130/2012 and Government Decision No. 293/2014 for the approval of the Regulation on the regime of civilian weapons and ammunition .

Law No. 130/2012 establishes the categories of weapons and ammunition for civilian use , as well as the conditions under which the procurement, alienation, possession, carrying, use of these weapons and ammunition, as well as operations with them are permitted to natural and legal persons on the territory of the Republic of Moldova, as well as the conditions that must be met by the storage, keeping, trading and repair facilities for weapons and ammunition.

Government Decision No. 293/2014 approving the Regulation on the regime of weapons and ammunition for civilian use aims to ensure the uniform application of the provisions of Law No. 130/2012 and describes in detail the mandatory procedures to be followed by persons intending to procure weapons, the conditions for storing, transporting and ensuring the security of lethal and non-lethal weapons subject to authorization, including the related ammunition, the procedure for marking weapons for traceability, granting and withdrawing the collector's certificate and other procedures.

It is important to note that, over the years, Law No. 130/2012 has undergone numerous amendments, generated both by the development of technological processes in the field of weapons and by the need to gradually adjust its provisions to the provisions of Directive (EU) 2021/555 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 March 2021 on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons.

The latest amendments to Government Decision no. 293/2014 approving the Regulation on the regime of weapons and ammunition for civilian use referred to the procedures for granting, endorsing and withdrawing the collector's certificate, to the detailed regulation of the procedure and technical specifications for applying the traceability mark on firearms and their essential components. Also, the amendments to Government Decision no. 1447/2016 focused on improving the description of the procedures carried out by the State Commission for the evaluation, reclamation and scrapping of weapons, and the Regulation on the certification of evaluators in the field of weapons was also approved.

At the same time, by Government Decision No. 609/2018 and Government Decision No. 416/2021, the Concept of the Automated Information System "State Register of Weapons" and, respectively, the Regulation on the manner of maintaining this Register were approved. These normative acts contribute to ensuring strict control and tracking of weapons, essential components and ammunition on the territory of the Republic of Moldova, including in the case of their transfer or transportation across the country's borders.

It should be noted that, currently, the regulatory framework of the Republic of Moldova regarding the circulation of weapons and ammunition for civilian use does not fully comply with the provisions of Directive (EU) 2021/555 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 March 2021 on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons.

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In this context, within the framework of the bilateral screening exercise, the Republic of Moldova has undertaken the commitment to make the necessary efforts for the full transposition of the community acquis in the field of weapons, by amending Law No. 130/2012, as well as Government Decision No. 293/2014 for the approval of the Regulation on the regime of weapons and ammunition for civilian use .

2.2. Situational analysis

For more than three years, the Republic of Moldova has been in the immediate vicinity of a large-scale war, triggered by the Russian Federation against Ukraine.

The unfavorable geopolitical context and the geographical location of the Republic of Moldova in the proximity of a war-torn state create favorable conditions for the development of illicit trafficking in firearms, essential components, ammunition or explosives, especially trafficking in SALW and explosives used in military operations conducted on the territory of Ukraine.

These risks have a direct impact on the security perception of the citizens of the Republic of Moldova, especially in the context of the multiple recorded cases of unauthorized overflight of the national airspace by drones and missiles launched by the Russian Federation, some of which fell on the territory of the Republic of Moldova.

At the same time, according to the findings of the EU-SOCTA 2025 Report (periodic report assessing the threats posed by serious and organized crime in Europe, prepared every 4 years), carried out by Europol, one of the main threats identified at the European Union level for the next four years is represented by the illicit trafficking of weapons, ammunition and explosives ²⁰.

Thus, it was found that, although arms trafficking does not always lead directly to acts of violence, the illegal circulation of firearms to and within the European Union, as well as the general availability of weapons, are essential factors that favor violence associated with organized crime.

The use of explosives and firearms is becoming increasingly common, supported by the activity of arms brokers and traffickers. Heavy pyrotechnic articles or improvised explosive devices containing considerable quantities of powder are used as weapons, particularly in drug-related reprisals, but also in cases of human trafficking, theft and robbery.

The EU-SOCTA2025 Report also contains the following findings:

- trafficking in firearms and explosives represents a major threat to the internal security of the European Union, with recent trends indicating a change in the dynamics of the black market. Firearms and explosives from illicit sources facilitate other forms of serious and organised crime and fuel the violence associated with them;

- Concerns persist about Ukraine as a potential significant source of illicit firearms. This risk is amplified by the stockpiles of weapons inherited from previous conflicts and the existence of consolidated criminal networks capable of exploiting these resources;

- the diversity of sources and types of illicit weapons circulating on the black market in the European Union has expanded, highlighting the adaptability of traffickers. Thus, homemade weapons (including through 3D printing technologies) and the large-scale production of counterfeit weapons are increasingly common;

- compressed air, gas, alarm or signaling weapons, converted into lethal weapons, both inside and outside the European Union, as well as weapons from stocks in the vicinity of the European community, continue to be important sources of illicit weapons reaching the European Union;

²⁰<https://www.europol.europa.eu/cms/sites/default/files/documents/EU-SOCTA%202025%20-%20Summary.pdf>

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- it is expected that technologies based on artificial intelligence will make weapons production more accessible and precise;
- the Western Balkans region remains a key source of illicit firearms trafficked into the European Union. At the same time, other areas affected by armed conflict, such as Ukraine, could become similar sources;
- there are indications of changing dynamics of the black market for weapons, manifested in the fact that criminals are turning to alternative sources of illicit weapons;
- technological developments and geopolitical developments influence and facilitate the production and illicit trafficking of weapons both within and towards the European Union;
- the demand for and supply of trafficked weapons and explosives remain high. Demand persists because these weapons facilitate the violence associated with serious and organised crime, as well as other forms of serious crime, such as drug trafficking, extortion and blackmail, armed robbery and migrant smuggling ;
- the use of online commerce (both via the open internet and *the dark web*) for trafficking in weapons, components, ammunition and explosives is expected to become increasingly important.

Referring to the situation in the Republic of Moldova, following a detailed study of the situation in the field of weapons circulation ²¹, it was found that, at the end of 2024, the Police kept records of 64,719 individuals (compared to 61,436 in 2023), who owned 81,598 weapons, of which 28,977 were rifled weapons, 44,593 were smooth-bore weapons and 8,028 were non-lethal weapons.

According to data provided by the Automated Information System "State Register of Weapons", in 2020, there were 65,790 registered weapon owners, who owned a total of 77,555 weapons, which represents an average of approximately 1.18 weapons per owner.

In 2021, there was a slight increase in the number of owners, reaching 66,139, and the number of weapons increased to 78,348, reflecting a 1.02% increase in weapons owned compared to the previous year.

In 2022, the situation changed significantly, with a simultaneous decrease in the number of owners - 61,436 people (-7.1% compared to 2021), and in the total number of weapons - 75,159 units (-4.1% compared to the previous year).

The year 2023 was a constant one, maintaining, as in 2022, the same number of gun owners (61,436) and the same number of guns (75,159).

In contrast, the year 2024 marks an obvious rise, both in terms of the number of owners, which increased to 64,719 (+5.3%), and in terms of the number of weapons, which reached 81,598, registering a significant increase of 8.5% compared to 2023 (figure 1).

²¹https://igp.gov.md/sites/default/files/raport_activitatea_politiei_pe_anul_2024.semnat_1.pdf

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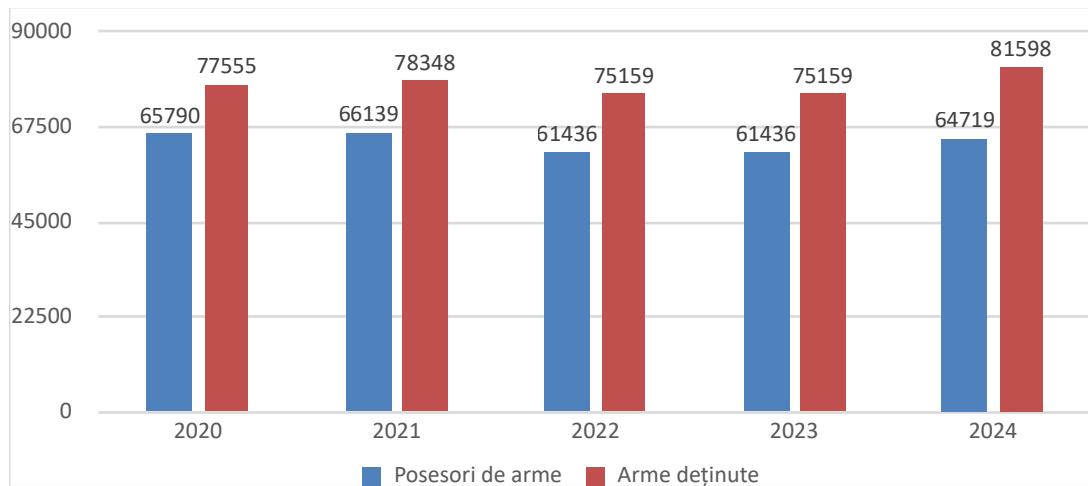


Figure 1. Data on the number of gun owners and guns owned
Source: General Inspectorate of Police

With reference to the types of weapons owned by citizens, it was found that, in the civil legal circuit, most weapons are in the smooth-bore category, representing over half of all registered weapons, followed by rifled weapons and non-lethal weapons.

According to surveys conducted by the Institute of Public Policy in 2024, a determining factor in public perception regarding the need for self-defense is the war in Ukraine, which has generated among the citizens of the Republic of Moldova the need to defend themselves and feel safe in their own homes, on the street and in other public places, which may lead them to purchase weapons ²².

The legal and responsible possession of firearms by citizens of the Republic of Moldova can contribute, to a certain extent, to increasing personal security, protecting family members, and defending property.

At the same time, this could discourage the commission of certain crimes, especially those against property rights. On the other hand, there is also the risk that possession of firearms could lead to an increase in the number of crimes and misdemeanors committed with their use/application.

²² <https://ipp.md/2024-10/barometrul-opinieii-publice-2024/>

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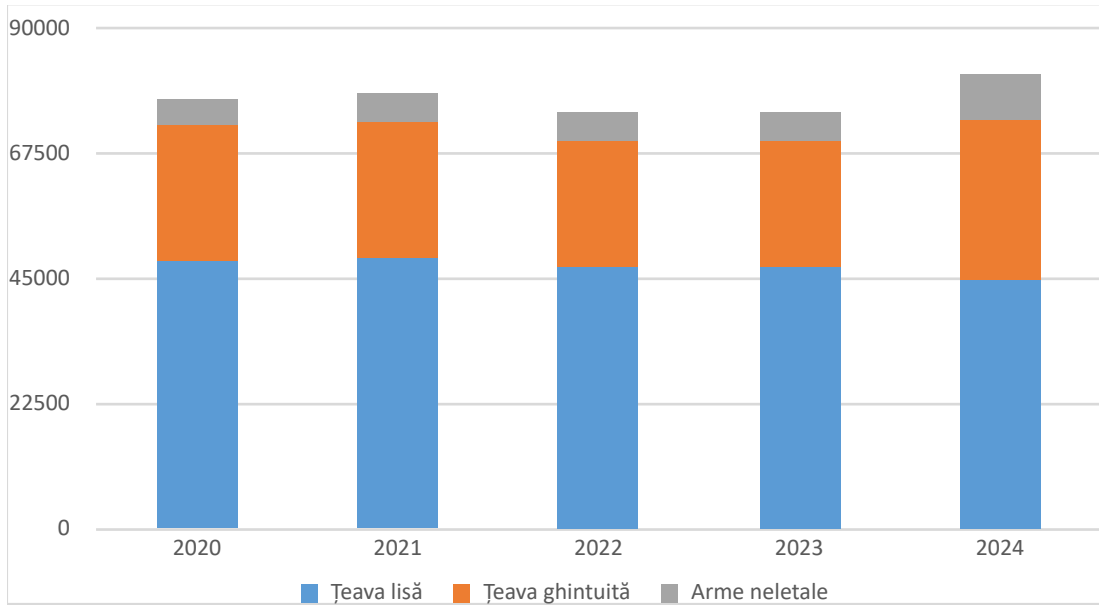


Figure 2. Types of weapons owned
 Source: General Inspectorate of Police

The table in Figure 3 represents the number of weapons owned per 100 inhabitants in the Republic of Moldova, compared to other European Union states.

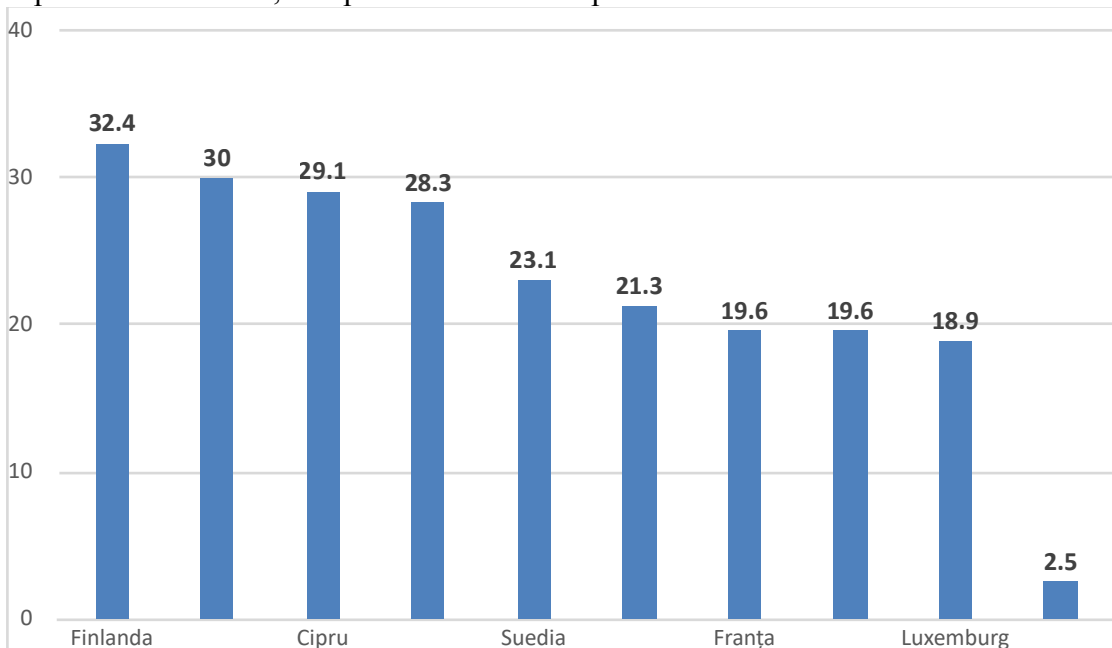


Figure 3. Number of civilian weapons owned in European Union countries per 100 inhabitants

Source: Association of Accredited Public Policy Lawyers to the European Union²³

However, contrary to the aforementioned trends, in 2024 there was a significant increase of +27.6% (compared to 2023) in the number of crimes committed with the application or use of firearms. Thus, 74 cases were registered (compared to 58 in 2023), of

²³ <https://www.aalep.eu/rate-civilian-firearms-100-people-eu>

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which 26 cases were committed with legally possessed weapons (compared to 25 in 2023), 23 cases involved illegally possessed weapons, and in 25 cases, the weapon was not established (compared to 11 in 2023).

Table 1

Number of crimes committed with the use of weapons

Reference year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Crimes committed with the application and use of weapons, TOTAL:	66	83	66	58	74	
Weapons found in:	legal circuit	29	30	27	25	26
	illegal circuit	17	22	18	22	23
	unsettled weapon	20	31	21	11	25

Source: General Inspectorate of Police

According to data provided by the Police, crimes committed with the application or use of weapons legally or illegally in the civilian circuit in the last five years continue to be recorded, despite the activities carried out by law enforcement agencies to inform and hold citizens accountable regarding the risks associated with illegal possession of weapons, as well as the legal liability that may arise in the event of violation of legal provisions regarding the carrying and use of firearms.

In this context, the need to strengthen the efforts of state authorities to identify and seize illegally possessed weapons, with their subsequent destruction, is highlighted, in order to ensure a safer environment for the population.

Table 2

Number of crimes committed with the use of firearms

Offences committed with the application of or the use of firearms	Year					Total
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Murder/attempted murder	10	14	1	7	4	36
Loss of life due to recklessness				1		1
Determination to commit suicide				1	4	5
Serious intentional injury	1	1		1		3
Medium intentional harm	2	1	1		1	5
Death threat	14	14	3	12	19	62
Serious injury due to negligence	1				1	2

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Rape				1	2	3
Violation of home	4		2	1	2	9
Theft	1		2	4		7
Robbery	2					2
robber	3	3	1	1	5	13
Domestic violence	1	3	1	1	3	9
Cruelty to animals	1			1	2	4
Illegal hunting	5	5	1	3	2	16
Hooliganism	20	25	6	17	25	93
Other crimes	2			3	2	7
Total	67	66	18	54	72	277
Share of total crimes committed per year (in %)	0.28	0.27	0.07	0.25	0.34	0.24

Source: General Inspectorate of Police

At the same time, the trend of using weapons to commit crimes that threaten the life and health of a person, property, public order and security is worrying (table 2).

Although in 2022 there was a significant decrease (only 6 crimes), acts of hooliganism committed with the use/application of weapons remain at constant values: in 2020 – 20 crimes, in 2021 – 25, in 2023 – 17, in 2024 – 25. Hooliganism, by definition, involves acts of violence against persons or the threat of applying such violence, violent resistance to representatives of the authorities or other persons who intervene to stop hooligan acts, as well as actions that, by their content, are characterized by a particular impudence. When committed with a firearm, hooliganism takes on a much more dangerous character, endangering human lives and increasing the level of social insecurity. It is noteworthy that half of these crimes were committed with the use of illegally possessed firearms.

At the same time, no less alarming is the fact that, according to statistical data from the General Inspectorate of Police, during 2024, 143 crimes committed in connection with the illegal possession, procurement or manufacture of firearms were registered in the Republic of Moldova, crimes provided for by art. 290 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Moldova no. 985/2002 (hereinafter – *Criminal Code*). The analysis of the available data indicates a stable nature of this phenomenon (table 3), and in the first four months of 2025, 72 such crimes were already registered.

Table 3

Number of crimes committed regarding the illegal possession, acquisition or manufacture of firearms, negligent storage of firearms and ammunition (art. 290 of the Criminal Code) and crimes committed regarding the negligent storage of firearms (art. 291 of the Criminal Code)

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The article in Criminal Code	Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Art. 290 paragraph (1)	82	92	110	145	77	506
Art. 290 paragraph (2)	9	14	21	13	62	119
Art. 290 paragraph (3)			1		3	4
Art. 290 paragraph (4)					1	1
Art. 291	10	8	18	13	17	66
Total	101	114	150	171	160	696

Source: General Inspectorate of Police

At the same time, according to information held by the General Inspectorate of the Border Police under the Ministry of Internal Affairs, during the period 2022 - May 2025, 316 cases of incidents with weapons, component parts and ammunition were registered at the state border crossing points of the Republic of Moldova. As a result of the documentation of these cases, 133 criminal cases were filed under Art. 290 of the Criminal Code (in 2022 - 19 criminal cases, in 2023 - 42, in 2024 - 50, by May 2025 - 22).

At the same time, as part of the operational activities carried out, border police officers detected and seized approximately 3,100 cartridges of various calibers for various types of weapons, over 110,000 lead and metal balls, as well as 99 CO₂ cylinders.

Given that, during the checks of travelers carried out at the state border crossing points of the Republic of Moldova with Ukraine, weapons, component parts or ammunition illegally transported into our country cannot always be detected, the risk that a large number of weapons and ammunition may be in the illicit circuit is imminent, which may have a direct impact on the level of public safety in society.

According to data from the Automated Information System "Register of Forensic and Criminological Information" ²⁴, over 7,000 weapons are registered as stolen and lost, of which over 3,000 weapons from the Transnistrian region, a territory not controlled by the constitutional authorities of the Republic of Moldova, including over 1,700 submachine guns.

It should be noted that, in 2024, the Police documented 5,209 contraventions regarding the commission of various violations related to non-compliance with the provisions of Law No. 130/2012, most cases being caused by the irresponsibility of weapon owners in terms of compliance with the rules for storing, carrying and transporting firearms.

Law No. 130/2012 regulates in detail the procedure for importing weapons and ammunition, according to which gunsmiths have the right to import lethal and non-lethal weapons, as well as ammunition, based on weapons procurement permits and weapons transport permits.

²⁴ https://www.legis.md/cautare/getResults?doc_id=130670&lang=ro# ; https://www.legis.md/cautare/getResults?doc_id=130677&lang=ro#

Unofficial translation

Regarding imports of weapons and component parts, it is noted that, in the last five years, several units of weapons from various countries have been imported into the Republic of Moldova, information reflected in table 4.

Table 4

Data on the import of weapons and components

Weapon category	Period	IMPORTS	Importing state
Revolvers and automatic pistols	2020	648 units	Czech Republic, Slovakia, Russian Federation, Ukraine
	2021	1,747 units	Czech Republic, Slovakia, Austria, Italy, Hungary, Slovenia
	2022	312 units	Slovakia, Ukraine, Austria, Czech Republic
	2023	3,342 units	Poland, Slovakia, Czech Republic, Austria
	2024	730 units	Slovakia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Italy, Romania
Rifles and carbines	2020	2,217 units	Turkey, Russian Federation, Italy, Czech Republic, USA
	2021	1,111 units	Turkey, Russian Federation, Italy, Czech Republic
	2022	881 units	Italy, Czech Republic, Austria, Turkey
	2023	791 units	Italy, Turkey, Czech Republic, Poland, Romania
	2024	4,084 units	Czech Republic, Turkey, Ukraine, Italy, Germany
Weapon parts and accessories	2020	153 kg	Czech Republic, Turkey, USA, Slovakia, Italy
	2021	215 kg	Russian Federation, Ukraine, Italy, United Kingdom, Romania
	2022	179 kg	Estonia, Slovenia, Italy, USA, Germany, Turkey
	2023	360 kg	Germany, Turkey, Czech Republic, Slovenia, Slovakia
	2024	2,437 kg	USA, Czech Republic, Turkey, Italy, Bulgaria

Source: Customs Service

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In the context of verifying compliance with the conditions for storing weapons, during 2024, 61,641 checks were carried out (compared to 52,273 in 2023) regarding compliance with the conditions for storing weapons, of which: 61,517 checks (in 2023 – 51,710) concerned individuals and 124 checks (in 2023 – 563) were carried out on legal entities, with a total of 3,183 weapons and ammunition seized (table 5).

It can be noted that the annual number of weapons seized by law enforcement agencies remains constant, as does the number of violations admitted regarding the rules for storing and possessing firearms.

Table 5

Information regarding weapons seized following checks on the conditions for storing weapons

Arms raised, total:		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
		1 658	1 886	2 161	2,093	3 183
Of the m:	for violating the rules of detention	279	421	1 516	291	292
	illegally held	368	286	234	343	354
	voluntarily surrendered	153	147	97	57	132
	submitted to the State Commission for the evaluation, reclamation and disposal of weapons	858	1 032	314	1 402	2 405

Source: General Inspectorate of Police

It is worth mentioning that the Police of the Republic of Moldova has been benefiting, for several years, from the constant support of development partners, especially SEESAC, in carrying out activities to prevent and combat trafficking and the illicit circulation of firearms, essential components and ammunition, with the support of which, in 2025, 2,177 firearms were destroyed by melting.

Regarding explosive materials and substances, currently, in the Republic of Moldova there are three licensed economic agents operating for the production, import, export, re-export, marketing, storage of explosive materials and/or for carrying out work with explosives for civil use.

Two of the three licensed economic agents in the reference field do not currently carry out any import, export, re-export, transport, trade, storage or other commercial activities with explosive materials.

However, improperly stored and preserved explosive materials pose an increased risk of explosions, which can cause not only material damage but also loss of life.

Given that the Republic of Moldova, being a small state in terms of geographical area, does not have a highly developed mining industry, there are no registered or licensed producers of explosive materials and substances on the national territory. Also, there are no registered economic agents that would carry out activities of production of pyrotechnic materials and articles. The economic agents active in this field

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exclusively carry out dynamiting works in stone quarries, using civilian explosives imported from producing countries, the volume of these imports being relatively small (table 6).

Table 6

Information on the import of explosive materials and initiation devices

Year	Number of imported lots	Explosive materials (kg)	Initiation devices
2020	4	39,000	180,000 m
2021	2	25,640	7,830 pieces
2022	4	35 330	125,000 m
2023	3	31,080	100,000 m
2024	1	4 200	36,820 pieces

Source: Customs Service

In this chapter, it is mentioned that, at the beginning of 2025, on the territory of Chisinau International Airport, in a postal item in the form of a toy, an explosive object was detected, which, thanks to the intervention and takeover by the teams of engineers, did not cause damage to passengers or the airport infrastructure ²⁵.

This case led to the tightening of control and verification measures for packages shipped from and to the Republic of Moldova via cargo flights, in order to prevent similar incidents.

In this regard, it is necessary for the Government of the Republic of Moldova to adopt a clear, sustainable and adequately funded public policy document that would regulate SALW control.

Otherwise, the existing situation may evolve negatively and lead to:

- causing serious accidents and dangers to the civilian population – obsolete ammunition, stored in unsafe conditions, can explode accidentally, endangering the lives of nearby civilians and causing major damage;

- theft of weapons and ammunition – improperly protected storage facilities, the indifference of owners of civilian firearms, as well as the lack of continuous supervision and rigorous control over the inventory can lead to theft of weapons or ammunition, firearms from the homes of the owners of these firearms, thus feeding the black market or criminal groups;

- increase in illicit trafficking and armed crime – in the absence of effective traceability and rigorous controls on weapons in legal circulation, the Republic of Moldova risks becoming a transit route or even a source of illegal weapons, with direct effects on national and regional security ;

- decrease in the international credibility of the Republic of Moldova – non-compliance with international commitments on SALW control (e.g. with the EU, OSCE, UN)

²⁵ <https://agora.md/2025/01/07/jucarie-cu-explozibil-depistata-intr-un-colet-la-aeroportul-international-chisinau>

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may lead to the loss of trust of donors and development partners , affecting the support provided to the Republic of Moldova in the field of state and population security;

– delay in the modernization and professionalization process of the defense sector – in the absence of coherent policies, human and technical resources will continue to be directed towards managing old risks (non-compliant warehouses), instead of being oriented towards modern equipment and operational safety.

No less important is the exchange of international experience with the countries of the Western Balkans region, which, through consolidated and strategically directed efforts, continue their activities to withdraw as many weapons, essential components and ammunition as possible from the illicit circuit.

2.3. Achievements

The Republic of Moldova has excellent collaboration with a number of international organizations, in order to prevent and combat organized crime, illicit trafficking in weapons and ammunition, as well as to strengthen the capacities of state institutions to intervene in high-risk situations, regarding the illicit circulation of firearms.

In this regard, the Republic of Moldova actively collaborates with the following international bodies: the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), Interpol, Europol, the South-East Europe Office for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC), the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training (CEPOL), the South-East European Law Enforcement Centre, the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (FRONTEX), the European Multidisciplinary Platform Against Criminal Threats (EMPACT) and others.

At the current stage, law enforcement agencies in the Republic of Moldova benefit from the support of development partners, within several projects, such as:

1. *The "EU4Security Moldova" project* , with a budget of 5,500,000 euros, launched in 2024, implemented by CEPOL for a period of 36 months, intended to respond to the needs identified in the sectoral program of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Moldova for education, integrity and digitalization. The project provides for the provision of funds for the equipment of Moldovan police structures with state-of-the-art technologies, in order to improve the capabilities to combat cybercrime and illicit trafficking in firearms.

One of the project components aims to strengthen the capacities of the national focal point on firearms, for which financial resources are allocated, including the possibility of developing new functionalities of the Automated Information System "State Register of Weapons".

2. *The Regional Roadmap project on combating illicit arms trafficking in the Western Balkans and supporting disarmament and arms control activities in South-Eastern and Eastern Europe, supported by SEESAC* (extended until 2027), with a budget of 4,000,000 euros .

One of the components of this project focuses on developing the capacities of law enforcement agencies in the Republic of Moldova to combat trafficking and illegal possession of firearms. The implementation of the project is expected to be completed by the end of 2025.

3. *Project to support SEESAC disarmament and arms control activities in South-Eastern Europe, aiming to reduce the threat posed by small arms and light weapons (SALW) and their ammunition* , with a budget of 4,000,000 euros.

One of the project components focuses on regional cooperation and includes supporting the authorities of the Republic of Moldova to participate in the regional processes of the SALW Commissions and the South East Europe Firearms Experts Network (SEEFEN),

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facilitated by SEESAC. The project also provides for specific advisory and technical support activities for the SALW Commissions and SEEFEN members, and implementation is expected to be completed by the end of 2027.

4. *The "FOCAL SF2" project*, with a total value of 1,788,285.65 euros, of which the General Inspectorate of Police is to benefit from a funding of 166,248.04 euros, is in line with the call and objectives of the European Commission in the EU Action Plan 2020-2025 on firearms trafficking. During the implementation period (March 2025 - January 2028), the project aims to address the current challenges faced by national focal points on firearms and their compliance with existing legislation and standards.

The objective of the project is to continue efforts to combat organised crime related to small arms by establishing and strengthening national focal points on firearms, including in third countries, by improving information exchange, the database on seizures and international cooperation.

5. *The "CEASEFIRE" project* - "Advanced versatile artificial intelligence technologies and fully operational intersectoral national focal points to combat illicit firearms trafficking", within the European Commission's "Horizon Europe 2021-2027" Program, with a budget of 4,999,808.75 euros, of which the European Union's contribution to the General Inspectorate of Police is 35,562.50 euros.

The project, whose completion is expected in September 2025, develops an innovative and multidisciplinary, high-tech approach to significantly increase/expand the operational capabilities of law enforcement agencies in the European Union in their fight to detect, analyze and pursue cross-border illegality, including the conduct of activities related to illicit trafficking in firearms.

6. *The regional law enforcement cooperation project for Ukraine, Moldova and neighboring countries I-FORCE*, with a budget of 7,500,000 euros, was launched in 2024, for a period of 40 months, and provides, among other things, for capacity building and technical assistance for the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine in areas related to firearms trafficking, by ensuring information exchange, access to the i- Arms database, etc.

7. *Project "Support to Moldovan Law Enforcement Agencies in Response to Security Challenges in the Region"* (project structured in three components - ILP, SALW and K9), is being carried out between December 1, 2022 and November 30, 2025, with a total budget of 3,260,763 euros, intended for the National Police and the Border Police, implemented by the OSCE.

The project developed a report on the training and equipment needs to strengthen trafficking detection capacities, especially trafficking in firearms, ammunition and explosives, for both the General Inspectorate of Police and the General Inspectorate of Border Police.

8. *The project "Consolidated response of the national authorities of the Republic of Moldova to prevent and combat illicit arms trafficking"*, supported by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), through the Global Firearms Programme.

The aim of the project was to create and strengthen an efficient national system for managing firearms and ammunition, which would allow the identification, tracking and neutralization of all illicit trafficking channels, thus reducing the risk of these weapons falling into the possession of organized criminal groups or terrorist organizations.

9. *The Eastern Partnership project*, coordinated by Europol, aims to combat organized crime and involves the participation of partner countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan, the Republic of Moldova, Georgia and Ukraine. The main objectives of the project include strengthening operational cooperation and information exchange between the Member States of the

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European Union and the Eastern Partnership countries in priority areas such as arms trafficking, human trafficking and cybercrime.

It is worth mentioning that a new project is currently being implemented, entitled *"Strengthening the capacities of the Republic of Moldova to combat illicit trafficking in firearms within the framework of the UNTOC Review Mechanism"*, with a duration of 12 months, aiming to increase the capacities of law enforcement authorities in the Republic of Moldova to counter firearms trafficking and amend the current legal framework to comply with the requirements of the UN Firearms Protocol.

At the same time, as a result of the budgetary support that law enforcement agencies benefited from, the following concrete actions were carried out: the creation of a new specialized warehouse for storing weapons of the General Inspectorate of Police, located in the municipality of Chisinau, the equipping of the Technical -Forensic and Judicial Expertise Center under the IGP with equipment for marking weapons for traceability, the conduct of multiple trainings, as well as the exchange of good practices with European Union countries in the field of monitoring and control of the legal circuit of weapons and ammunition.

Thus, starting in 2022, in the context of the war in Ukraine, the cooperation of the Republic of Moldova with international organizations in the field focused primarily on preventing illicit arms trafficking and increasing traceability capacity, securing stocks and inter-institutional coordination, in order to ensure strict control over the circulation of weapons and ammunition.

SWOT analysis on the circulation of civilian weapons in the Republic of Moldova

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Establishment of the National Commission for Monitoring the Circulation of Small Arms and Light Weapons with powers to monitor and coordinate activities within the SALW Program.– Existing capacities of national institutions in the reference field.– Active cooperation with the OSCE, SEESAC, CEPOL, Europol, Interpol, FRONTEX and other regional structures.– Functional authorization, registration and traceability mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Limited control and surveillance capacities in rural and border areas.– Lack of a fully digitized and interoperable weapons tracking system.– Insufficient human and logistical resources.– Limited capacities of the ballistics laboratory in terms of researching illegal firearms and conducting experimental firings of weapons in the civilian circuit, but also in applying traceability markings.– Excessive bureaucratization of processes
timely	Threats

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<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Improving inter-institutional cooperation and information systems.– The possibility of modernizing the regulatory framework in the field of arms circulation, based on regional good practices.– Continuous training opportunities for employees from structures subordinate to the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Defense, and the Customs Service, with the support of OSCE, SEESAC, CEPOL, and FRONTEX.– Access to European funds and technical support through projects supported by UNDP, OSCE, SEESAC, CEPOL, FRONTEX and other organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Increased risk of illegal arms trafficking from the conflict zone in Ukraine.– Lack of control over the Transnistrian region.– Difficulties in accessing external sources of financing
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In conclusion, the Republic of Moldova has a coherent legal framework regarding the circulation of civilian weapons. However, enforcement capacities need to be strengthened, especially in the context of regional threats.

The war in Ukraine amplifies the risk of illicit arms trafficking, which requires the adoption of consolidated and effective measures, especially in the following areas:

- strengthening the control of the state border of the Republic of Moldova;
- complete digitalization of registers;
- strengthening the capabilities for tracking and examining illegal weapons;
- expanding regional and international cooperation.

III. GENERAL AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

The Republic of Moldova has been on the brink of a war of aggression by the Russian Federation against Ukraine for more than three years. The common border, approximately 800 km long (excluding the segment corresponding to the Transnistrian region), must be strengthened in order to minimize the risks of weapons, essential components and ammunition entering the national territory from the armed conflict zones in the neighboring country.

In this context, the Republic of Moldova, with the support of development partners, aims to strengthen its efforts to prevent and combat illicit trafficking in firearms, essential components and ammunition.

Thus, **the General Objective of the SALW Programme** is in line with General Objective No. 9. *To enhance public safety by establishing an effective and rigorous system of control of small arms and light weapons.* of the Strategy for the Development of the Field of Internal Affairs for the Years 2022-2030.

In order to achieve this general objective, the SALW Programme establishes five specific objectives, which will contribute to the successful implementation of the planned activities in the reference area.

Specific objective no. 1. By 2030, review and harmonise 100% of the national regulatory framework with European Union legislation in the field of circulation of weapons, ammunition and explosives, in order to ensure efficient, transparent and gender- and age-sensitive control.

National regulatory acts regulating the authorization, reporting and traceability of weapons, ammunition and explosives will be updated and harmonized with the provisions of European Union legislation, including gender and age-sensitive criteria.

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At the same time, transparency and accountability mechanisms will be ensured for all stages of the circulation of SALW, ammunition, as well as explosive substances.

Specific objective no. 2. Developing the capacities of relevant institutions in the field of controlling the circulation of weapons and explosive substances, by training, by the end of 2030, a minimum of 100 employees, equipping them with modern equipment for the control, tracking and traceability of weapons, ammunition and explosives.

The objective is to develop the necessary human and technological resources for the authorities involved (Police, National Army, Customs Service, etc.). Professional training programs will be organized, including interdisciplinary training. At the same time, investments in modern equipment, shared databases and secure IT infrastructure are planned. Inter-institutional collaboration is strengthened through standardized protocols and procedures.

Specific objective no. 3. Promoting the voluntary surrender of illegally held weapons by conducting at least two national information and awareness-raising campaigns, based on the principle of "Problem Oriented Policy" (*Problem Oriented Policy*) and achieved with the active involvement of civil society, by 2030.

The actions aim to inform the public about the risks associated with illegal possession of weapons. The areas and groups most exposed to this phenomenon will be identified and analyzed, in order to develop messages adapted to the specifics of the targeted communities. Information activities will be carried out through traditional media, social networks and through community actions. Legal guarantees and anonymity are offered to persons who voluntarily surrender weapons and ammunition.

Specific objective No. 4. By 2030, modernize at least 10 storage spaces for weapons and ammunition and equip them with security systems according to international standards, to reduce the risk of their theft or accidental explosions.

The objective is to modernize the national weapons and ammunition storage infrastructure, ensuring safe conditions that comply with international standards. The measures include investments in secure spaces, monitoring equipment and strict management rules. This reduces the risk of theft or accidental explosion, thus ensuring better protection for personnel and the population.

Specific objective no. 5. Strengthen, by 2030, cooperation between national and international authorities to combat the illicit trafficking, manufacturing and possession of weapons, ammunition and explosives.

Partnerships with international organizations (Interpol, Europol, UN, etc.) and neighboring countries will be expanded and formalized. Joint operations, exchange of information and best practices will be carried out. Memoranda of understanding and cooperation agreements for cross-border investigations will be signed.

The active participation of the Republic of Moldova in regional and global initiatives will also be promoted. The objective contributes to increasing national and international security.

IV. MONITORING INDICATORS

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Specific objective	Public policy outcome indicators	Baseline (2024)	Intermediate reference value (2028)	The target to be achieved in the year 2030	provider data
Specific objective no. 1. By 2030, review and harmonise 100% of the national regulatory framework with European Union legislation in the field of circulation of weapons, ammunition and explosive substances, in order to ensure efficient, transparent and gender- and age-sensitive control	Percentage of harmonized regulatory acts in the field	0	50%	100%	MIA MJ MDED MFA MF (SV) ME MEC SIS ASP FIU install
Specific objective no. 2. Developing the capacities of relevant institutions in the field of controlling the circulation of weapons and explosive substances, by training, by the end of 2030, a minimum of 100 employees, equipping them with modern equipment for the control, tracking and traceability of weapons, ammunition and explosives	The degree of development of the Automated Information System "State Register of Weapons"	0	1	3	MIA
	Number of crimes committed with the application and/or use of a weapon	74	70	66	MIA MF (SV) ME
	Number of incidents committed with the application and/or use of a weapon	159	153	146	MIA

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Specific objective no. 3. Promoting the voluntary surrender of illegally held weapons by conducting at least two national information and awareness-raising campaigns, based on the principle of "Problem Oriented Policy" (<i>Problem Oriented Policy</i>) and achieved with the active involvement of civil society, by 2030	Number of awareness campaigns organized	1	1	2	MIA ME MF (SV) ASP
	Number of weapons voluntarily surrendered	132	180	215	MIA
	Number of illegally held weapons seized	354	365	375	MIA
Specific objective no. 4. By 2030, modernize at least 10 storage spaces for weapons and ammunition and equip them with security systems according to international standards, in order to reduce the risk of their theft or accidental explosions	Number of locations for storing modernized weapons	0	4	11	MIA ME
	Number of weapons destruction exercises organized by 2030	0	1	2	MIA ME
	Number of weapons destroyed in each destruction exercise	0	2357	2392	MIA ME
Specific objective no. 5. Strengthen, by 2030, cooperation between national and international	Response rate to requests for information on firearms	40%	50%	60%	MIA MFA

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<p>authorities to combat the illicit trafficking, manufacturing and possession of weapons, ammunition and explosives</p>	<p>Number of joint operations with international law enforcement agencies/EU Member States to combat the illicit trafficking, manufacturing and possession of weapons, ammunition and explosives</p>	<p align="center">1</p>	<p align="center">5</p>	<p align="center">10</p>	<p align="center">MIA MJ MFA MF (SV)</p>
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V. IMPACT

The development and implementation of the SALW Program aims, first of all, to have a strong impact on the population, by creating the legal framework that would ensure the security of citizens, regardless of their location in the country, against potential threats and dangers related to the circulation of weapons, ammunition and explosives.

Thus, the effects of implementing the SALW Program will manifest themselves at the social, economic, gender, security, as well as institutional levels.

Social impact

It will be manifested by reducing violence in communities, as a result of activities to combat the illicit possession and use of weapons, ammunition and explosives, which will contribute to reducing the rate of violent incidents (including crimes, interpersonal conflicts, domestic violence, etc.).

Increasing the level of people's safety - the population will feel greater security in public and private space, which will contribute to social cohesion and increased trust in state authorities.

Through educational programs and preventive measures provided for in the SALW Program, it will contribute to the prevention of violence among young people, thus reducing the risks associated with their involvement in criminal or extremist activities.

Economic impact

The implementation of the SALW Program will contribute to reducing the costs associated with crime and violence committed with firearms. Thus, the state will spend fewer resources on medical interventions, special investigative activities, criminal prosecutions, trials, maintenance of convicted persons in penitentiary institutions, etc.

Along with the consolidation of the perception of the Republic of Moldova as a stable and safe state of law for the population, the country's attractiveness for foreign investments and tourism development will also increase.

Reducing the danger of the illicit circulation of firearms, ammunition and explosives will directly contribute to the local economic development of urban and rural areas, which will

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benefit from various investments in the development of the regional economy, agriculture, rural tourism, etc.

Gender impact

Illegal possession of firearms by perpetrators is a serious problem, which can increase the risk of fatal consequences. According to the latest data analyzed by the Commission for the Analysis of Cases of Femicide and Domestic Violence, Resulting in the Death of the Victim or Serious Injury to the Body or Health, established under Interinstitutional Order No. 355/140/550/960/187/73/12 of the Ministry of Interior/Ministry of Interior/ Ministry of Justice²⁶

At the same time, the aforementioned Commission revealed that, in cases of femicide , no aggressor possessed a firearm.

Studies show that access to firearms can amplify the severity and lethality of acts of violence against women. In this context, it is essential to address the problem of illegal possession of weapons (to prevent acts of violence and protect victims), and to develop and implement awareness and education programs (to inform the public about the risks associated with the possession and use of firearms in the context of domestic violence).

Furthermore, gender norms and roles, especially certain conceptions of masculinity, can fuel the demand for and misuse of small arms. Taking this into account and integrating a gender perspective into small arms control measures can significantly improve the prevention of armed violence.

At the same time, the SALW Programme can promote the equitable participation of women in decision-making processes related to arms control, in particular through the objective of gender-sensitive policies. Thus, the SALW Programme supports the inclusion of women in the development of public policies regulating the circulation of weapons, ammunition and explosives.

The analysis of data disaggregated by gender and age categories will allow the development of interventions that are better structured and adapted to the needs of men and women in terms of safety and security, thus ensuring equal access to services and information.

Impact on security and public order

Improving the state's capabilities to control the circulation of weapons, by harmonizing national legislation with European Union normative acts and by its effective application, will lead to a considerable reduction in legislative gaps that may allow the trafficking and misuse of weapons.

The state's efforts aimed at contributing to reducing the level of violence in society and increasing the security of the population will ensure a constant and high degree of trust of citizens in law enforcement and other law enforcement institutions.

Although the Republic of Moldova does not pose any risk of committing terrorist acts, permanent monitoring and control of the arms circuit will contribute to reducing the risks associated with acts of terrorism and organized crime, by limiting the ability of illegal networks to operate effectively.

Institutional impact

The successful implementation of the SALW Program will contribute to strengthening inter-institutional cooperation in the field of arms control, by ensuring more effective coordination between ministries, police bodies, the army, customs authorities, etc.

²⁶ <https://mai.gov.md/sites/default/files/Comisia%20cazuri%20de%20violenta/raport%20letalitate%202023.pdf>

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The development of efficient data collection and analysis systems will directly contribute to increasing the efficiency of institutions in preventing and combating gun crime, while also increasing their administrative and analytical capacity.

In order to comply with international commitments, the accession of the Republic of Moldova to the treaties and regulations of the European Union strengthens the credibility and commitment of the state in promoting peace and security in the European area and at the international level.

Psychological and cultural impact

Information, education, prevention and awareness campaigns, aimed at reducing the degree of social acceptance of weapons in the lives of civilians, as a symbol of power or protection, will contribute to changing the population's perception of weapons.

Also, the messages within the mentioned campaigns will promote the culture of peace and nonviolence, especially among young people and in vulnerable communities, in order to ensure an education based on values such as respect, tolerance and nonviolence, having a long-term impact in shaping nonviolent behavior.

The following are established as impact indicators of the public policy document:

No. of documents.	Impact indicators	Reference value (2023)	Intermediate target for 2028	Final target for 2030	Source
1.	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 inhabitants	5.13	4.9	4.7	MIA
2.	Population perception regarding the level of safety in the locality	38%	45%	50%	Public opinion barometer
3.	Number of illegally held weapons seized	343	365	375	MIA
4.	Number of victims of gun crimes (women/men)	12/34	9/31	7/29	MIA
5.	Share of gun crimes compared to total number of crimes	0.27%	0.23%	0.2%	MIA
6.	Share of incidents involving weapons compared to the total number of misdemeanors	0.022%	0.02%	0.016%	MIA
7.	Number of weapons voluntarily surrendered	57	180	215	MIA

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
S p e c i f i c objective no. 1. By 2030, review and harmonise 100% of the national regulatory framework with European Union legislation in the field of circulation of weapons, ammunition and explosive substances, in order to ensure efficient, transparent and gender- and age-sensitive control		10812.74	10397.29	10250.00	110.00	40530.00	72100.03
C o s t s covered from the state budget	31.01 31.07 35.01 35.02 40.01 40.14	3702.74	3217.29	3090.00	70.00	70.00	10150.03
C o s t s covered by external assistance	lover OSCE Halo Trust Golden West SEESAC	7110.00	7180.00	7160.00	40.00	10.00	21500.00
Uncovered costs		-	-	-	-	40450.00	40450.00

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
S p e c i f i c o b j e c t i v e n o. 2 Developing the capacities of relevant institutions in the field of controlling t h e circulation of weapons and explosive substances, by training, by the end of 2 0 3 0 , a minimum of 1 0 0 employees, equipping them with m o d e r n equipment for t h e c o n t r o l , tracking and traceability of w e a p o n s , ammunition a n d explosives		6384.00	10434.0 0	3820.00	1770.00	1570.00	23978.00
C o s t s c o v e r e d f r o m t h e s t a t e b u d g e t	31.01 31.04 35.02 35.05 35.07 36.01 48.01 48.02	710.00	560.00	160.00	1610.00	1110.00	4150.00

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
C o s t s covered by external assistance	SEESAC CEPOL lover OSCE Halo Trust Golden West Austria Romania Germany US	5674.00	8674.00	3660.00	160.00	160.00	18328.00
Uncovered costs		-	1200.00	-	-	300.00	1500.00
S p e c i f i c objective No. 3. Promoting the voluntary surrender of illegally held weapons by conducting at least two national information and awareness campaigns, based on the principle of "Problem Oriented Policy" (<i>Problem Oriented Policy</i>) and achieved with the active involvement of civil society, by 2030		50.00	690.00	50.00	690.00	50.00	1530.00

Unofficial translation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
C o s t s covered from the state budget	35.02 88.04 88.06 88.08 88.09 88.10	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	250.00
C o s t s covered by external assistance	UNDP SEESAC		640.00		640.00	-	1280.00
Uncovered costs		-	-	-	-	-	-
S p e c i f i c objective No. 4. By 2030, modernize at least 10 storage spaces for weapons and ammunition and equip them with security systems according to international standards, to reduce the risk of their theft or accidental explosions		27770.0 0	32990.0 0	11840.0 0	12040.0 0	71740.0 0	156380.0 0
C o s t s covered from the state budget	31.01 31.02 31.04 31.07 35.02 37.02 50.06 50.11	3670.00	4690.00	3740.00	2640.00	740.00	15480.00

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
C o s t s covered by external assistance	UNDP SEESAC Halo Trust Golden West OSCE	24100.0 0	26400.0 0	8100.00	9400.00	1000.00	69000.00
Uncovered costs		-	1900.00	-	-	70000.0 0	71900.00
S p e c i f i c objective no. 5. Strengthen, by 2030, cooperation between national and international authorities to combat the illicit trafficking, manufacturing and possession of weapons, ammunition and explosives		330.00	325.00	110.00	125.00	85.00	975.00
C o s t s covered from the state budget	06.01 06.04 15.01 15.04 31.01 35.01 35.02 36.01 36.02	330.00	325.00	110.00	125.00	85.00	975.00
C o s t s covered by external assistance	Europol EMPAC T Support Team	-	-	-	-	-	-

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Uncovered costs		-	-	-	-	-	-

VII. IMPLEMENTATION RISKS

As a national public policy document, the implementation of the SALW Program may be affected by various risks, which may more or less influence the implementation of the planned actions. The identified risks and their mitigation measures are presented in the table below.

risks	Risk level	Mitigation measures
Lack of a harmonized legal framework in the field of SALW circulation. National legislation on the circulation of SALW is not fully aligned with international standards (e.g. those of the UN, OSCE, EU)	environment	Review and update of the national legal framework, with the involvement of international experts, to ensure the compatibility of national legislation in the field with the provisions of European directives and regulations
Insufficient or uncertain funding. The implementation of the SALW Program requires the allocation of financial resources. Currently, the allocated budget is insufficient or depends on external funding, which may be delayed or unavailable.	High	Integrating key costs into the budgets of relevant institutions and diversifying funding sources (including attracting external funds through partnerships)
Resistance from institutional or private actors. Some institutions or economic agents may be reluctant to apply restrictive measures regarding SALW control	environment	Conducting information and communication campaigns, accompanied by transparent consultations to explain the benefits of the SALW Program and obtain the support of relevant stakeholders
Limited institutional capacities and human resources. The institutions involved do not have sufficient or specialized personnel to implement the measures provided for	High	Organizing training and capacity building programs for key employees in the institutions involved

VIII. RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITIES/INSTITUTIONS

The success of the activities planned for the implementation of the SALW Program depends on the involvement and multidisciplinary approach of institutions with expertise in the field of SALW control.

Given that the SALW Program is national in nature, a primary role in the process of coordinating the actions envisaged in this public policy document falls to the National

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Commission for Monitoring the Circulation of Small Arms and Light Weapons (hereinafter referred to as *the Commission*), which is responsible for ensuring the coordination of national policy in the field of control over the circulation of SALW.

Thus, according to the provisions of Government Decision No. 210/2018 on the creation of the National Commission for Monitoring the Circulation of Small Arms and Light Weapons, the Commission is headed by a State Secretary of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, with a State Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and a State Secretary of the Ministry of Defense as vice-chairmen.

In the same context, the Secretary of the Commission is a representative of the National Inspectorate of Public Security of the General Inspectorate of Police, the other members being a State Secretary of the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Economic Development and Digitalization, as well as the Head of the General Inspectorate of Police, the Deputy Director of the Intelligence Service and Security and the Deputy Director of the Customs Service.

At the same time, an important role in this process belongs to the National Commission for Control of Trade in Strategic Goods, in order to ensure control over trade in strategic goods on the territory of the Republic of Moldova.

Accordingly, this commission is headed by the Minister of Economic Development and Digitalization, and the position of Vice-President is held by the Chief of the General Staff of the National Army, Commander of the National Army. The Secretariat of the Commission is provided by the Head of the Authorization and Certification Section within the Public Services Agency. The members of this commission are: the Secretary of State/Secretary General of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Secretary of State of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Head of the General Directorate within the Intelligence and Security Service, the Deputy Head of the Revenue and Customs Control Department within the Customs Service and the Deputy Director of the Money Laundering Prevention and Combating Service.

Thus, according to the competencies held, the authorities responsible for implementing the SALW Program were identified as follows:

- Ministry of Internal Affairs;
- Ministry of Justice;
- Ministry of Defense;
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Ministry of Finance;
- Ministry of Economic Development and Digitalization;
- Ministry of Infrastructure and Regional Development;
- Ministry of Education and Research;
- Intelligence and Security Service;
- Customs Service;
- Anti-Money Laundering Service;
- Public Services Agency;
- National Inspectorate for Technical Supervision.

In the process of implementing the SALW Program, the responsible authorities will cooperate with other central and local public administration authorities, non-governmental organizations, as well as development partners.

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IX. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING PROCEDURES

The implementation of the SALW Program will be carried out in accordance with the Action Plan for the Implementation of the SALW Program, in two stages:

- stage I : years 2026-2027;
- stage II : years 2028-2030.

The monitoring and reporting process will be carried out by the Ministry of Internal Affairs during the implementation period of the SALW Program, in order to establish the degree of implementation of actions, the level of compliance of actions taken with those planned, the identification of the causes of failure to implement planned actions on time and the changes necessary to improve the implementation process.

Thus, the ministries and central administrative authorities and public institutions, within the limits of their assigned powers, will ensure the implementation of the SALW Program and will submit annual reports on the actions taken to the Ministry of Internal Affairs by February 10.

The implementation results will be included in the progress report on the implementation of the SALW Program, prepared annually by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and transmitted by February 25, through the monitoring information system, based on the information submitted by the authorities/institutions responsible for implementation.

In the case of actions involving several implementing officers, the role of coordinator/primary implementer of the implementation falls to the first indicated authority/institution. The primary implementer will generalize the information of the secondary implementers and will submit it within the established deadlines to the Directorate for Policies in the Field of Public Order and Security, Combating Crime within the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Progress reports must also contain quantitative data on the progress of achieving specific objectives, result indicators and impact indicators.

The process of evaluating the implementation of the SALW Program will be carried out in two stages, in 2028 and in 2031.

Thus, the Ministry of Internal Affairs will present to the State Chancellery the interim evaluation report (by April 15, 2028) and the final evaluation report (by April 15, 2031), in accordance with the methodological framework approved by the State Chancellery, namely the Methodological Guide for the interim and *ex post evaluation* of public policies, respecting the criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, impact and coherence.

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X. ACTION PLAN FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SALW PROGRAMME

No. of documents	Unique identifiable actions	Monitoring indicators	Total cost (thousands of lei)	Source of financing (thousands of lei)			Program code/budget subprogram;	Costs covered from the state budget and foreign assistance (thousands of lei)					Terms of achievement (quarter)	Responsible institution
				State budget	External assistance	Uncovered cost		2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
General objective: To enhance public safety by establishing an effective and rigorous system of control of														
Specific objective no. 1. By 2030, review and harmonise 100% of the national regulatory framework with European Union legislation in the field of circulation of weapons, ammunition and explosive substances,														
1.	Adoption of the draft law amending Law No. 130/2012 (provisions relating to the	Law adopted	117.29	117.29			3535.01	117.29					Quarter I 2026	MIA (DP DO SPC C, IGP) MEMF
2.	Approval of the draft Government Decision amending Annex No. 45 to the Regulation on the regime of weapons	Government Decision approved	189.08	189.08			3535.01	189.08					Q4 2026	MIA (DP DO SPC C, IGP) MEMF SIS

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
3.	Approval of the draft Government decision for alignment with Commission Implementing Directive (EU) 2019/69 of 16 January 2019 laying	Government Decision approved	189.08	189.08			3535.01	189.08					Q4 2026	MIA (DP DO SPC C, IGP) ME MD ED MF ASP ME C
4.	Approval of the draft Government Decision amending Government Decision No. 1324/2016 approving the Technical Regulation on the essential	Government Decision approved	117.29	117.29			3535.01	117.29					Quarter I 2026	MIA (DP DO SPC C, IGP) MD ED ASP install
5.	Approval of the draft law amending Law No. 67/2024 on the	Law adopted	117.29	117.29			3535.01		117.29				Quarter II 2027	MIA (DP DO SPC C, IGP)

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
6.	Analysis of the existing legal framework (Criminal Code, Minor Offences Code) in order to establish a n d correlate sanctions with the	Analysis performed Report prepared	20.00	20.00			40 40.01 40.14			20.00			Quarter IV 2028	MIA MJ
7.	Analysis of the regulatory framework in the field of S A L W a n d convention a l ammunition (CA) management, in accordance with international standards,	Analysis performed Report prepared	800.00	50.00	300.00		31 31.01 31.07 lover OSC E Halo Trust Golden West	State budget 20.00 External assistance 50.00	State budget 30.00 External assistance 120.00	External assistance 100.00	External assistance 30.00	450.00	Quarter IV 2030	ME The General Staff (M StM)
8.	Increasing the capacities of law enforcement bodies to prevent a n d	Trainings conducted Number of employees TRAINED	150.00		150.00		SEE SAC	Assistance outer 50.00	Assistance outer 50.00	Assistance outer 50.00			Quarter IV 2028	MIA (PG I)
9.	Creation of an information system to support S A L W a n d	Single harmonized software for logistics goods a n d	7000.00	1000.00	2000.00		31 31.01 lover OSC E Halo	State budget 3000.00 Assistance	State budget 3000.00 Assistance	State budget 3000.00 Assistance		4000.00	Quarter IV 2030	ME MStM

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
10	Ensuring the collection and analysis of data on firearms-	analysis annual carried out	100.00	100.00			35 35.0 2	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	Quarter IV 2030	MIA (PG I, STI)
11	Organizing annual meetings of the Commission, as well as upon	Number of meetings organizer	50.00	50.00			35 35.0 1	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	Annual	MIA MF A ME MJ MF MD ED SIS
12	Ensuring the meaningful participation of women in small arms control	Number of women working in the field of SALW control	250.00		250.00		SEE SAC	Assistance outer 50.00	Assistance outer 50.00	Assistance outer 50.00	Assistance outer 50.00	Assistance outer 50.00	Quarter IV 2030	MIA ME MD ED MF SV ASP SIS
Specific objective no. 2. Developing the capacities of relevant institutions in the field of controlling the circulation of weapons and explosive substances, by training, by the end of 2030, a minimum of 100														
13	Creating an interconnection of the Automated Information System "State Register of Weapons" with the State Register of Administrative-	Interconnection with three automated information systems ensured	300.00	300.00			35 35.0 2 35.0 5		300.00				Quarter IV 2027	MIA (PG I, STI) MF (SV) MJ
14	Development of the second phase of	Identified expert Developed	500.00		500.00		SEE SAC	500.00					Quarter IV 2026	MIA (PG I, STI)

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
15	Continuous training of national law enforcement employees to effectively respond	Minimum five courses organized Minimum 30 trained employees	250.00	250.00			35 35.0 2 35.0 7 SEE SAC CEP OL	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	Annual	MIA (PG I, IGP F) MF (SV) ME SIS
16	Review and update the portfolio of positions relevant to SALW and ammunition control within	Job evaluation report completed	50.00		50.00		lover OSC E Halo Trust Golden West Austria Romania German		Assistance outer 50.00				Quarter IV 2027	ME MSt M
17	Review of the education and professional qualification system for officers, non-commissioned officers, soldiers and civilian	Leadership and training program in the field of SALW management and CAPLW designed	750.00	150.00	300.00	300.00	31 31.0 1 31.0 4 lover OSC E Halo Trust Golden West Austria German	State budget 40.00 Assistance outer 60.00	State budget 40.00 Assistance outer 60.00	State budget 40.00 Assistance outer 60.00	State budget 30.00 Assistance outer 120.00	300.00	Quarter IV 2030	ME MSt M
18	Records of cases investigated with the support	Number of cases investigated	200.00	200.00			35 35.0 2	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	Annual	MIA (PG I, IGP F) MF
19	Development of analytical products by the national	Number of intelligence reports and other support	250.00		250.00		SEE SAC	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	Quarter IV 2030	MIA (PG I)

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
20	Procurement of specialized vehicles for the secure transportation of firearms, ammunition	Developed specifications Procurement procedure carried out	1200.00			1200.00			1200.00				Quarter IV 2027	MIA (PG I)
21	Equipping national law enforcement authorities	85% of needs covered	1000.00		1000.00		SEE SAC OSC E	5000.00	5000.00				Quarter III 2027	MIA (PG I, PGI PF) MF (SV)
22	Evaluation of the use of existing equipment for the detection of firearms and explosives at	At least four customs posts assessed Four equipment utilization evaluation	28.00	28.00			35 35.05	14.00	14.00				Quarter III 2027	MF (SV) MIA (IG PF) SIS
23	Definition and phased implementation of a set of measures to streamline the use of customs control	Developed set of measures Minimum four customs posts implementing the set of measures	50.00	50.00			35 35.02			50.00			Quarter IV 2028	MF (SV) MIA (IG PF) SIS
24	Review of organizational structures and units dedicated to SALW and CA management	Analysis performed Organizational framework and development of MA and NA in line with the	1000.00	3000.00	7000.00		31 31.01 lover OSC E Halo Trust Golden West	State budget 500.00	External assistance 3500.00	External assistance 3500.00	State budget 1500.00	State budget 1000.00	Quarter IV 2030	ME MSt M

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
25	Establish a governance and coordination structure to support the implementation of	Governance and coordination structure to support the implementation of	200.00	200.00			31 31.01	100.00	100.00				Quarter IV 2027	ME MSt M
26	Monitoring and collecting information from the online environment and <i>dark net</i> platforms in order to identify activities	Number of notifications sent to competent institutions analytical reports developed	60.00	60.00			35 35.02 SEE SAC	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	Annual	MIA (PG I, PGI PF)
27	Analysis of financial flows potentially associated with networks involved in the	Number of financial analyses performed Number of notifications sent	100.00	100.00			35 35.02 48 48.01 48.02	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	Annual	FIU MIA (PG I) SIS
28	Assessment of security vulnerabilities in the Transnistrian region regarding the storage,	Number of analytical reports developed	100.00	100.00			35 35.02 36 36.01	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	Annual	SIS MIA (PG I) MF (SV)

Specific objective no. 3. Promoting the voluntary surrender of illegally held weapons by conducting at least two national information and awareness-raising campaigns, based on the principle of "Problem Oriented Dialogue" (Problem Oriented Dialogue) ...

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
29	Conducting awareness campaigns for the voluntary surrender of firearms, essential compone	Minimum two campaigns conducted Number of weapons voluntarily	1280.00		1280.00		UND P, SEE SAC		640.00		640.00		Quar IV 2030	MIA (PG I) ME MF (SV)
30	Promoting the voluntary surrender of illegally held weapons by periodically participating in programs broadcast on	Total number of appearances in television and radio programs dedicated to the respective topic	50.0	50.00			35 35.02	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	Annual	MIA (PG I, IGF)
31	Monitoring firearm deactivation activities carried out by licensed	Number of weapons deactivated	100.0	100.00			35 35.02	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	Annual	MIA (PG I)
32	Organizing thematic information sessions in educational institutions, in order to raise awareness about the risks	Number of information sessions held in educational institutions Total number of participants in	100.0	100.00			35 35.02 88 88.04 88.06 88.08 88.09 88.10	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	Annual	MIA (PG I) ME C

Specific objective no. 4. By 2030, modernize at least 10 storage spaces for weapons and ammunition and equip them with security systems according to international standards, in order to reduce the risk of

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
33	Repair of existing building for use as S A L W storage in the southern	Identified location Specificat i o n s complete d	3000 .00		3000 .00		SEE SAC		3000 .00				Qu art er IV 20 27	MIA (PG I)
34	Modernization of the experime n t a l shooting	Technical project develope d Renovate	1900 .00			190 0.0 0			1900 .00				Qu art er IV 20 27	MIA (PG I)
35	Conducti n g exercises to destroy weapons a n d ammuniti o n voluntaril	Number o f weapons destructio n exercises Number o f	500. 00		500. 00		UND P SEE SAC		250. 00		250. 00		20 27, 20 29	MIA (PG I)
36	Carrying o u t demining missions a n d destroyin g unsafe a n d	Number o f demining missions Number o f explosive	8000 .00	3000 .00	5000 .00		31 31.0 1 31.0 2 31.0 4 Halo	State budg et 600	State budg et 600	State budg et 600	State budg et 600	State budg et 600	An nu al	ME
37	Creation o f evidence storage rooms in at least 10 police	Develope d specificat ions Functiona l sample	2400 .00		2400 .00		SEE SAC	1200. 00	1200 .00				Qu art er IV 20 27	MIA (PG I)
38	Conducti n g internal assessme n t s regarding complan ce with general security a n d storage requirem ents for weapons a n d ammuniti	T o t a l number o f assessme n t s carried o u t annually Number o f recomme ndations m a d e following evaluatio ns	1200 0.00	2000 .00	1000 0.00		31 31.0 1 31.0 2 31.0 7 OSC E Halo Trust Gold en West	State budg et 1000. 00	State budg et 1000 .00				Qu art er IV 20 27	ME MSt M

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
39	Developing contingency plans for emergency situations	Contingency plan developed and approved	800.00	300.00	500.00		31 31.0 137 37.0 2	State budget 50.00 External assist	State budget 50.00 External	State budget 100.00 External	External assistance 150.00	State budget 100.00	Quarter IV 2030	ME MSt M
40	Periodic verification of compliance with the storage conditions of weapons and ammunition by licensed gunsmiths, shooting range owners and security	Number of checks performed Number of cases in which remedial measures or recommendations were ordered	100.00	100.00			35 35.0 2 37 37.0 2	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	Annual	MIA (PG I)
41	Strengthening the control mechanism for civilian explosive material depots, through periodic assessments of safety condition	Number of checks carried out Number of prescriptions submitted	80.00	80.00			37 37.0 2 50 50.0 6 50.1 1		20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	2027-2030	MI DR install MD ED
42	Creating secure permanent and temporary infrastructure for the safe management of civilian	Percentage of SALW and CA storage facilities that are completely safe for the civilian	130000.00	10000.00	50000.00		31 31.0 1 31.0 4 37 37.0 2 OSC	State budget 2000.00 External assist	State budget 3000.00 External assistance	State budget 3000.00 External assistance	State budget 2000.00 External assistance	70000.00	Quarter IV 2030	ME MSt M

Specific objective no. 5. Strengthen, by 2030, cooperation between national and international authorities to combat the illicit trafficking, manufacturing and possession of weapons, ammunition and explosives

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
43	Proactive participation in operational actions under the EMPACT 2026-2029 Operation	Participation in at least 10 EMPACT operational actions	160.00	160.00			35 35.02 06 06.04 Euro pol	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00		Quar ter IV 20 29	MIA (PG I, IGP F) MF (SV) SIS
44	Streamlining actions to detect and stop attempts to cross the state border of the Republic of Moldova of weapons,	Number of joint activities carried out Number of cases thwarted or detected Number of weapons,	300.00	300.00			35 35.02 36 36.01 36.02	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	An nu al	MIA (IG PF, PGI) MF (SV) SIS
45	Organizing annual joint coordination meetings with Ukrainian law enforcement agencies in the	Minimum two joint meetings organized per year Minimum six participants	400.00	400.00			35 35.02 06 06.04	200.00	200.00				Quar ter IV 20 27	MIA (PG I) MF A MF (SV)
46	INTERPOL's I-ARMS database	New access ensured in at least five	20.00	20.00			35 35.02 15 15.01	20.00					Quar ter IV 20 26	MIA (PG I, STI)

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
47	Organizing at least three thematic meetings of the Support Centre for Internal Security and Border Management in the Republic of Moldova (E U Security H U B), dedicated	Three thematic meetings organized	45.00	45.00			35 35.0 1 35.0 2 06 06.0 4		15.00		15.00	15.00	20 26 – 20 30	MIA (PG I, PGI PF) ME MF (SV) SIS FIU ASP
48	Inclusion of provisions on cooperation in the field of preventing and combating illicit trafficking in weapons, ammunition and explosive	Number of international agreements and treaties, containing relevant provisions, concluded annually Number of	50.00	50.00			35 35.0 1 35.0 2 06 06.0 1 06.0 4 31 31.0 1	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	20 26 – 2 03 0	MIA (IN N) MF A ME MF (SV) SIS

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LIST of acronyms

- AMAT – UNODA Ammunition Management Advisory Team
AN – National Army
ASP – Public Services Agency
CA – conventional ammunition
CEPOL - European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training
DCI - External Cooperation Directorate of the Ministry of Interior
DPDOSPCC – Directorate for Policies in the Field of Public Order and Security,
Combating Crime of the Ministry of Internal Affairs
EMPACT – European Multidisciplinary Platform Against Criminal Threats
Europol - European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation
FRONTEX – European Border and Coast Guard Agency
IGP - General Inspectorate of Police
IGPF – General Inspectorate of Border Police
INST – National Inspectorate for Technical Supervision
MA – Ministry of Defense
MFA - Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MIA - Ministry of Internal Affairs
MDED – Ministry of Economic Development and Digitalization
MEC - Ministry of Education and Research
MF – Ministry of Finance
MIDR – Ministry of Infrastructure and Regional Development
MJ - Ministry of Justice
MStM – General Staff of the National Army
UN – United Nations Organization
OSCE – Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
SALW – small arms and light weapons
SEESAC - South-Eastern Europe Office for the Control of Small Arms and Light
Weapons
SIS - Intelligence and Security Service
SPCSB - Anti-Money Laundering Service
SV - Customs Service
EU – European Union
UNDP – United Nations Development Programme
UNODA – UN Office for Disarmament Affairs