Follow-up to the European Parliament non-legislative resolution on the 2025 Commission report on Moldova

1. **Rapporteur:** Sven MIKSER (S&D / EE)

2. **References:** 2025/2258(INI) / A10-0164/2026 / P10_TA(2026)0260

3. **Date of adoption of the resolution:** 8 July 2026

4. **Competent Parliamentary Committee:** Committee on Foreign Affairs (AFET)

5. **Brief analysis/ assessment of the resolution and requests made in it:**

The resolution strongly welcomes Moldova's continued progress on EU accession-related reforms and the opening of accession negotiations on Cluster 1 (Fundamentals) in June 2026. It expresses Parliament's call for all six clusters to be opened without delay and on a strictly merit-based basis. It highlights the adoption of new road maps on the rule of law, public administration and democratic institutions, and stresses that judicial vetting, anti-corruption reforms and the reduction of oligarchic influence remain essential for Moldova's EU path, calling on the Commission to provide administrative and technical assistance to this end.

The resolution places strong emphasis on Russian hybrid interference, particularly in regard to the 2025 parliamentary elections, sanctions circumvention, cyber-threats, disinformation networks and illicit financial flows, including through cryptocurrency channels. It welcomes Moldova's institutional resilience, the role of civil society, independent media and the diaspora, and calls for reinforced EU Partnership Mission (EUPM) financial support for strategic communication, cybersecurity, sanctions enforcement and democratic safeguards.

The resolution stresses Moldova's progress in doing-away with the dependence on Russian energy, including through the construction of the Vulcănești-Chișinău power line and the growth of renewables. It also notes new vulnerabilities linked to attacks on Ukrainian energy infrastructure and wider regional instability. The resolution reaffirms support for Moldova's sovereignty and territorial integrity, backs gradual reintegration of the Transnistrian region, expresses concern over Russian interference in Gagauzia, and calls for stronger support for Moldova's defence capacities, including air defence and broader security modernisation.

6. **Response to requests and overview of action taken, or intended to be taken, by the Commission:**

On paragraph 3 on the pace of Moldova's accession process and support for the reform agenda, the Commission is committed to actively providing preparatory support to Moldova to facilitate the

country's progress on all negotiation clusters simultaneously. This includes technical and capacity-building assistance through the Reform and Growth Facility for Moldova and expertise-sharing instruments such as the Technical Assistance and Information Exchange (TAIEX).

On paragraph 13 regarding countering foreign interference through sanctions enforcement and countering illicit financial flows, close technical and legal assistance is provided to Moldova to enhance its capabilities. Among others, the EU Partnership Mission in Moldova (EUPM) provides critical support to Moldovan institutions to build resilience against hybrid threats. Since 2023, an EU sanctions regime against individuals and entities involved in actions destabilising the country is in place. The Commission is committed to further enhancing this support, depending on the upcoming needs of the country.

On paragraph 18 on strategic communication and EU visibility in Moldova, the Commission is committed to working with Moldova to promote both the visibility of the EU in Moldova and the visibility of Moldova in EU Member States. This is done through joint initiatives between the EU and Moldova's Centre for Strategic Communication and Combatting Disinformation. Additionally, the EU is cooperating closely with Moldova as part of the European Democracy Shield aimed at protecting and reinforcing all pillars of European democracy. Moldova is already participating in the Centre for Democratic Resilience established under the Shield.

On paragraph 21, regarding internal procedures for the timely disbursement of funds, the Commission recalls the disbursement of the second *tranche* of the Reform and Growth Facility for Moldova in March 2026, totalling EUR 189 million. The Commission is committed to ensuring the timely disbursement of funds through timely assessments, subject to Moldova meeting all necessary requirements to unlock each *tranche*.

On paragraph 22 on providing assistance to ensure the effective absorption of funds from the Reform and Growth Facility, the Commission reaffirms that the Moldova Growth Plan remains the EU's most ambitious financial commitment to Moldova to date, with the potential to drive sustained economic growth, improve living standards, and create lasting opportunities for Moldovan citizens over the coming decade. To date, Moldova has unlocked around EUR 504 million under the facility. The Commission is consistently supporting these efforts through technical assistance projects. One example of this includes the 'Moldova is Europe – Support for EU Integration' project, which delivers tailored technical expertise and capacity-building actions based on needs.

On paragraph 23 on a specific country allocation for Moldova under the next Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) and preparation for pre-accession funding, the Commission proposal for the next MFF is to fund support for the Enlargement and Eastern Neighbourhood regions from Global Europe, an overarching worldwide instrument. While the Global Europe proposal does not provide a precise allocation for enlargement countries, it does foresee a strengthened

financial envelope for the Europe pillar. As most of the countries covered by the Europe pillar are now enlargement partners, this will be the basis for pre-accession funding matching the speed of candidates in preparing for membership on the basis of performance-based plans, i.e., future Reform Agendas.

On paragraph 25 on the progressive liberalisation of agri-food trade between the EU and Moldova, the Commission recalls that trade between Moldova and the EU continued to intensify in 2025 and 2026, with the EU being Moldova's largest trading partner and agricultural products and processed food accounting for nearly 50% of the total share. The EU remains committed to removing any remaining non-tariff barriers and to supporting Moldova's regulatory alignment while ensuring appropriate safeguard mechanisms for EU producers.

On paragraph 30 on the involvement of local and regional authorities in programming and dedicated capacity-building support, the Commission recalls the EU4Moldova project, which supports local communities to prepare local administrations for national and international funding. It also aims to improve living conditions in rural areas by building capacities of local authorities to implement projects on water, sanitation and waste management while strengthening the local business climate and private sector investment attraction. The EU remains committed to supporting Moldovan municipalities in implementing EU-aligned public services and decentralisation reforms.

On paragraph 31 on Moldova's participation in specific Union agencies, programmes and initiatives, the Commission reiterates Moldova's ever-closer integration into European cooperation frameworks, including though its upcoming observer status in the European Judicial Network and the EU Network Against Corruption and the closer association with the European Democracy Shield. The Commission is committed to supporting Moldova's inclusion in additional bodies, visible through Moldova's status as a cooperating country within the European Environment Agency starting on 19 March 2026. During the second Moldova-European Union Summit in June 2026, the Commission also announced its support for Moldova's inclusion in the DiscoverEU Programme from 2027.

On paragraph 40 on the coupling of Moldova's electricity market with the EU market by 2028, the Commission reiterates that Moldova is already benefiting from a gradual integration into the EU single market. This includes joining the Common Transit Convention and the Single Euro Payments Area (SEPA). Moldova's legislative package aligning with the EU Electricity Integration Package is completed and under assessment. Full alignment with the electricity integration package is necessary for Moldova to submit an application for the market coupling with the EU, which is foreseen in 2027.

On paragraph 44, the Commission remains committed to accelerating the integration of Moldova's transport, energy and digital infrastructure with the European single market, including through energy interconnection projects with Moldova, such as the Chisinau-

Vulcanesti power line.

On paragraph 58 on structured support for strengthening Moldova's security and defence capacities and alignment with EU standards, the Commission reiterates that Moldova is the second largest beneficiary under the European Peace Facility, after Ukraine, with a total support of EUR 317 million since 2021. Most recently, the Council, on a proposal from the High Representative/Vice-President, has decided to allocate EUR 120 million to contribute to strengthening the military and defence capabilities of the Moldovan Armed Forces enhancing national security, stability and resilience. This support will also accelerate compliance with EU standards and interoperability.