

# Moldova

This document is a compilation of all questions, justifications, and sources used to determine the 2021 Global Health Security Index scores for Moldova. For a category and indicator-level summary, please see the Country Profile for Moldova.

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## Category 1: Preventing the emergence or release of pathogens with potential for international concern

### 1.1 ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE (AMR)

#### 1.1.1 AMR surveillance, detection, and reporting

##### 1.1.1a

**Is there a national AMR plan for the surveillance, detection, and reporting of priority AMR pathogens?**

Yes, there is evidence of an AMR plan, and it covers surveillance, detection, and reporting = 2, Yes, there is evidence of an AMR plan, but there is insufficient evidence that it covers surveillance, detection, and reporting = 1, No evidence of an AMR plan = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Moldova has a national AMR plan for the surveillance, detection and reporting of priority AMR pathogens. There is no evidence of a national AMR plan for Moldova on the Global Database for Antimicrobial Resistance, and on the World Health Organization's (WHO) library of national action plans. [1, 2] There is also no evidence available on websites of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Protection, the Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment and the National Agency of Public Health. [3, 4, 5] Although Moldova has committed since March 2016 to develop an AMR strategy and action plan with the technical support of WHO, there is no evidence of when Moldova will complete such plan. [6] Furthermore, the 2019 WHO Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for Moldova also confirms that Moldova does not have a national AMR plan. [7] However, the JEE also notes that a national strategy and action plan against AMR are being developed through a multisectoral process. There are no time-lines mentioned on the completion of the national AMR plan and action plan.

[1] World Health Organization (WHO).2018. "Global Database for Antimicrobial Resistance Country Self Assessment".

[<http://amrcountryprogress.org/>]. Accessed 22 November 2020.

[2] World Health Organization (WHO). "Library of National Action Plans". [<http://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/national-action-plans/library/en/>]. Accessed 22 November 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 22 November 2020.

[4] Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment. [<http://www.madrm.gov.md/>]. Accessed 22 November 2020.

[5] National Agency of Public Health. [<http://ansp.md/>]. Accessed 22 November 2020.

[6] World Health Organization (WHO). 24 June 2016. "Antimicrobial resistance stakeholders meeting in the Republic of Moldova". Accessed 22 November 2020.

[7] World Health Organization (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of the Republic of Moldova." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.54-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 22 November 2020.

##### 1.1.1b

**Is there a national laboratory/laboratory system which tests for priority AMR pathogens?**

All 7 + 1 priority pathogens = 2 , Yes, but not all 7+1 pathogens = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is evidence of testing for some of the 7+1 priority AMR pathogens in Moldova. The National Agency of Public Health has published the list of tests along with the testing methods that it conducts. These tests include: *E. coli*, *K. pneumoniae*, *S. pneumoniae*, *S. aureus*, *Salmonella* spp., and *Shigella* spp. [1, 2] Furthermore, Moldova is a member of the Central Asian and Eastern European Surveillance of Antimicrobial Resistance (CAESAR), and it has an established AMR surveillance. The CAESAR network provides a comprehensive system for monitoring the prevalence and trends of antimicrobial resistance to the target group of invasive bacteria (bacteria isolated from blood and liquor - primarily sterile samples). Its task is to link the national networks of non-European Union (EU) countries, providing easy comparable data for all participating countries in CAESAR and European Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance Network (EARS-Net). [3] However, CAESAR in its 2018 annual report does not provide any details of the testing for AMR pathogens in Moldova. [4]

[1] National Agency of Public Health. "Microbiological Laboratory. [<https://ansp.md/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/LABORATORUL-MICROBIOLOGIC.pdf>]. Accessed 24 November 2020.

[2] National Agency of Public Health. "Single Rates Catalogue". [[https://ansp.md/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/anexa\\_HG\\_1020\\_din\\_29.12.11\\_f.pdf](https://ansp.md/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/anexa_HG_1020_din_29.12.11_f.pdf)]. Accessed 24 November 2020.

[3] World Health Organization (WHO). "Central Asian and Eastern European Surveillance of Antimicrobial Resistance". [<https://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/disease-prevention/antimicrobial-resistance/surveillance/central-asian-and-european-surveillance-of-antimicrobial-resistance-caesar>]. Accessed 24 November 2020.

[4] World Health Organization (WHO). 2018. "Central Asian and Eastern European Surveillance of Antimicrobial Resistance Annual Report". [<https://extranet.who.int/iris/restricted/bitstream/handle/10665/324806/97892289053860-eng.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>]. Accessed 24 November 2020.

### 1.1.1c

**Does the government conduct environmental detection or surveillance activities (e.g., in soil, waterways) for antimicrobial residues or AMR organisms?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no public evidence that Moldova conducts detection or surveillance activities for antimicrobial residues or AMR organisms. Moldova also does not have a national AMR plan. [1, 2] There is no evidence of surveillance activities in soil, waterways, environment, etc. for antimicrobial residues or AMR organisms on websites of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Protection, and the Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment. [3, 4] The 2019 WHO Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for Moldova also reports that there is no AMR investigation done from the national laboratory system for environmental testing. [5]

[1] World Health Organization (WHO). 2019. "Global Database for Antimicrobial Resistance Country Self Assessment". [<http://amrcountryprogress.org/>]. Accessed 24 November 2020.

[2] World Health Organization (WHO). "Library of National Action Plans". [<http://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/national-action-plans/library/en/>]. Accessed 24 November 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 24 November 2020.

[4] Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment. [<http://www.madrm.gov.md/>]. Accessed 24 November 2020.

[5] World Health Organization (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of the Republic of Moldova." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.54-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 24 November 2020.

## 1.1.2 Antimicrobial control

### 1.1.2a

**Is there national legislation or regulation in place requiring prescriptions for antibiotic use for humans?**

Yes = 2 , Yes, but there is evidence of gaps in enforcement = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is evidence that Moldova has national legislation or regulation in place requiring prescriptions for antibiotic use for humans, but there is also evidence that there are gaps in enforcement. The Law No.1409-XIII "On Medicinal Products" of 17 December 1997, under Article 5, requires that medicines are classified as released on prescription or non-prescription medicines, following the World Health Organization's Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical (ATC) classification, which divides the active substances in medicines into different groups as per the organ, or system on which they act and the pharmacological and chemical properties. [1] The Agency of Medicines and Medical Devices, which provides the list of medicinal information and classification of medicines, lists antibiotics as prescription medicine. [2] The 2019 WHO Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for Moldova also confirms that antibiotics for human use are prescription only in Moldova. [3] Lastly, the "Pharmaceutical Country Profile of the Republic of Moldova" of 2011 published by the World Health Organization (WHO) reports that antibiotics are sometimes sold over the counter without prescription. [4]

[1] Republic of Moldova. Law No.1409-XIII of 17 December 1997. "On Medicinal Products".

[<http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=1&id=311586>]. Accessed 24 November 2020.

[2] Agency of Medicines and Medical Devices of Moldova. [<http://nomenclator.amed.md/>]. Accessed 24 November 2020.

[3] World Health Organization (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of the Republic of Moldova." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.54-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 24 November 2020.

[4] World Health Organization (WHO). 23 May 2011. "Pharmaceutical Country Profile of the Republic of Moldova".

[[https://www.who.int/medicines/areas/coordination/Moldova\\_PSCPNarrativeQuestionnaire\\_23052011.pdf?ua=1](https://www.who.int/medicines/areas/coordination/Moldova_PSCPNarrativeQuestionnaire_23052011.pdf?ua=1)]. Accessed 24 November 2020.

### 1.1.2b

**Is there national legislation or regulation in place requiring prescriptions for antibiotic use for animals?**

Yes = 2 , Yes, but there is evidence of gaps in enforcement = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is evidence that Moldova has national legislation or regulation in place requiring prescriptions for antibiotic use for animals, but there is evidence of gaps in enforcement. The Order No.176 "On Approving the Sanitary and Veterinary Norm on the model of medical prescription for issuance of veterinary medical products and methodological norms of their use" of 6 November 2012 issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, now called the Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment, approves the sanitary veterinary norms regarding prescription forms of veterinary medicinal products and the methodological norms for their use. This order in Annex No.3 specifies that veterinary medicinal products in the group of antibiotics should be issued on prescription. [1] However, the 2019 WHO Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for Moldova, reports that mandatory prescription for antimicrobial is not implemented for household farming and pets. [2] There is no further evidence provided on the websites of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Protection, and the Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment. [3, 4]

[1] Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry of Republic of Moldova. Order No.176 of 6 November 2012. "On Approving the Sanitary and Veterinary Norm on the model of medical prescription for issuance of veterinary medical products and methodological norms of their use". [<http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=1&id=346099>]. Accessed

24 November 2020.

[2] World Health Organization (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of the Republic of Moldova." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.54-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 24 November 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 24 November 2020.

[4] Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment. [<http://www.madrm.gov.md/>]. Accessed 24 November 2020.

## 1.2 ZOO NOTIC DISEASE

### 1.2.1 National planning for zoonotic diseases/pathogens

#### 1.2.1a

**Is there national legislation, plans, or equivalent strategy documents on zoonotic disease?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

Moldova has national legislation on zoonotic disease. The 2019 WHO Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for Moldova reports that all zoonosis surveillance legislation has been harmonized with European Union Regulations and Directives. [1] The Government of the Republic of Moldova has issued Government Decision No.264 "On the Approval of Regulation for Monitoring Zoonoses and Zoonotic Agents" of 12 April 2011. This decision sets out the zoonotic diseases and zoonotic agents to be monitored, monitoring of antimicrobial resistance, epidemiological investigation of disease and food poisoning outbreaks, evaluation and reporting of the evolution of the zoonoses, sources of zoonotic agents, rules for protection measures against zoonotic agents and zoonotic disease to be taken by food business operators, notification procedures, etc. [2] In addition, there are also Government Decision No.698 "On Approving Sanitary Veterinary Norms on Measures to Combat Foot and Mouth Disease" of 25 August 2014, and Government Decision No.939 "On Approving Sanitary Veterinary Norms on Measures of Surveillance, Control and Combat Avian Influenza" of 4 August 2008, on foot and mouth disease and avian influenza, respectively, which lay out the mechanisms for disease control and response, measures to be implemented in case of disease suspicion, preventative measures, establishment of protection and surveillance area, epidemiological investigation, institutional coordination in emergency situation, notification system, etc. [3, 4]

[1] World Health Organization (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of the Republic of Moldova." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.54-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 24 November 2020.

[2] Government of the Republic of Moldova. Government Decision No.264 of 12 April 2011. "On the Approval of Regulation for Monitoring Zoonoses and Zoonotic Agents".

[<http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=1&id=346470>]. Accessed 24 November 2020.

[3] Government of the Republic of Moldova. Government Decision No.698 of 25 August 2014. "On Approving Sanitary Veterinary Norms on Measures to Combat Foot and Mouth Disease".

[<http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=1&id=354585>]. Accessed 24 November 2020.

[4] Government of the Republic of Moldova. Government Decision No.939 of 4 August 2008. "On Approving Sanitary Veterinary Norms on Measures of Surveillance, Control and Combat Avian Influenza".

[<http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=1&id=328864>]. Accessed 24 November 2020.

#### 1.2.1b

**Is there national legislation, plans or equivalent strategy document(s) which includes measures for risk identification and reduction for zoonotic disease spillover events from animals to humans?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence that Moldova has plans or equivalent strategy document which includes measures for risk identification and reduction for zoonotic disease spillover events from animals to humans. The "Rabies Surveillance, Control and Eradication Program in Foxes in the Republic of Moldova for the years 2019-2023" of 2019 clearly identifies the risk of rabies, the ways of transmission, and sets out specific preventative steps although no further detail on risk identification is provided. [1] The goal of the government is to eradicate the disease by 2023. In this regards, the preventative steps include: vaccination of foxes through vaccine baits distributed by air, regulating the number of foxes, mandatory vaccination of dogs and other domestic animals, vaccination of stray dogs, ensuring prophylaxis and non-prophylaxis measures, etc. In addition the plan also requires the collection of data and monitoring of the effectiveness of the vaccines and the results in containing and eradicating the disease. There is no further evidence provided on the websites of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Protection, and the National Agency of Public Health (NAPH). [2,3]

[1] Government of the Republic of Moldova. 2019. "Rabies Surveillance, Control and Eradication Program in Foxes in the Republic of Moldova for the years 2019-2023".

[[https://cancelaria.gov.md/sites/default/files/document/attachments/proiectul\\_215.pdf](https://cancelaria.gov.md/sites/default/files/document/attachments/proiectul_215.pdf)]. Accessed 24 November 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 5 December 2020.

[3] National Agency of Public Health (NAPH). [<https://ansp.md/>]. Accessed 5 December 2020.

### 1.2.1c

**Is there national legislation, plans, or guidelines that account for the surveillance and control of multiple zoonotic pathogens of public health concern?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

Moldova has legislation that accounts for the surveillance and control of multiple zoonotic pathogens of public health concern. The 2019 WHO Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for Moldova reports that Moldova has contingency plans on various zoonotic diseases such as swine fever, avian influenza, foot-and-mouth disease, bluetongue disease, classical swine fever, etc., which include surveillance, control and eradication measures for the diseases. [1] As such, the Government of the Republic of Moldova has issued Government Decision No.264 "On the Approval of Regulation for Monitoring Zoonoses and Zoonotic Agents" of 12 April 2011. This decision sets out the zoonotic diseases and zoonotic agents to be monitored, monitoring of antimicrobial resistance, epidemiological investigation of disease and food poisoning outbreaks, evaluation and reporting of the evolution of the zoonoses, sources of zoonotic agents, rules for protection measures against zoonotic agents and zoonotic disease to be taken by food business operators, notification procedures, etc. The zoonoses and zoonotic agents to be monitored as per the decision include brucellosis and its zoonotic agents, salmonellosis and its zoonotic agents, listeriosis and its zoonotic agents, tuberculosis produced by mycobacterium bovis, verotoxigenic Escherichia coli, etc. [2] In addition, there are also Government Decision No.698 "On Approving Sanitary Veterinary Norms on Measures to Combat Foot and Mouth Disease" of 25 August 2014, and Government Decision No.939 "On Approving Sanitary Veterinary Norms on Measures of Surveillance, Control and Combat Avian Influenza" of 4 August 2008, on foot and mouth disease and avian influenza, respectively, which lay out the mechanisms for disease control and response, measures to be implemented in case of disease suspicion, preventative measures, establishment of protection and surveillance area, epidemiological investigation, institutional coordination in emergency situation, notification system, etc. [3, 4]

[1] World Health Organization (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of the Republic of Moldova."

[<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.54-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 24 November 2020.

[2] Government of the Republic of Moldova. Government Decision No.264 of 12 April 2011. "On the Approval of Regulation for Monitoring Zoonoses and Zoonotic Agents".

[<http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=1&id=346470>]. Accessed 24 November 2020.

[3] Government of the Republic of Moldova. Government Decision No.698 of 25 August 2014. "On Approving Sanitary Veterinary Norms on Measures to Combat Foot and Mouth Disease".

[<http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=1&id=354585>]. Accessed 24 November 2020.

[4] Government of the Republic of Moldova. Government Decision No.939 of 4 August 2008. "On Approving Sanitary Veterinary Norms on Measures of Surveillance, Control and Combat Avian Influenza".

[<http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=1&id=328864>]. Accessed 24 November 2020.

### 1.2.1d

**Is there a department, agency, or similar unit dedicated to zoonotic disease that functions across ministries?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

Although there is evidence that Moldova has an agency dedicated to zoonotic disease, there is no evidence that it functions across ministries. The 2019 WHO Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for Moldova reports that the National Agency for Food Safety (ANSA) is responsible for implementing national policy and regulation in regards to animal welfare and disease including zoonotic disease. It implements the policies regarding development and promotion of animal health set forth by the Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment. [1] The ANSA is a specialized body of central public administration, whose director is appointed by the Prime Minister at the nomination of the Minister of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment. [2] ANSA monitors and controls activities in veterinary and food safety, animal health and welfare, animal disease, zoonotic disease, and laboratory services. There are cases as in the regulation on sanitary and veterinary norms for measures to control foot and mouth disease, that ANSA together with the Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment is responsible for the enforcement of the legislation. [3] There is no further information provided on the websites of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Protection and the Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment. [4, 5]

[1] World Health Organization (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of the Republic of Moldova."

[<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.54-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 24 November 2020.

[2] National Agency for Food Safety (ANSA). [<http://www.ansa.gov.md/ro/content/prezentare-general>]. Accessed 24 November 2020.

[3] Government of the Republic of Moldova. Government Decision No.698 of 25 August 2014. "On Approving Sanitary Veterinary Norms on Measures to Combat Foot and Mouth Disease".

[<http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=1&id=354585>]. Accessed 24 November 2020.

[4] Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 26 November 2018.

[5] Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment. [<http://www.madrm.gov.md/>]. Accessed 24 November 2020.

## 1.2.2 Surveillance systems for zoonotic diseases/pathogens

### 1.2.2a

**Does the country have a national mechanism (either voluntary or mandatory) for owners of livestock to conduct and report on disease surveillance to a central government agency?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

Moldova has a mandatory national mechanism for owners of livestock to conduct and report on disease surveillance to a central government agency. The mechanism is in the form of a national requirement of disease surveillance and reporting by livestock owners. Order No.34 "On approving the sanitary and veterinary norms of declaration and notification of communicable animal diseases" of 27 February 2006 issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, now Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment, makes it compulsory to report animal disease. [1] The animal's owner has the obligation to notify any alteration of the health status of the animals, or any case of mortality registered, to the sanitary veterinary service and the local public administration. The sanitary veterinary service and the local public administration has the obligation to communicate to the veterinarian of the district sanitary veterinary service any situation in which a transmissible animal disease is suspected. The veterinarian of the district sanitary veterinary service has the obligation to communicate the suspicion of disease to the Directorate of Veterinary Medicine of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, now Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment. The National Agency for Food Safety (ANSA) has a hotline, however, it does not specify what it covers. [2] The 2019 WHO Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for Moldova does not provide any further information on this issue. [3]

[1] Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry. Order No.34 of 27 February 2006. "On approving the sanitary and veterinary norms of declaration and notification of communicable animal diseases".

[<http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=1&id=320143>]. Accessed 24 November 2020.

[2] National Agency for Food Safety (ANSA). [<http://www.ansa.gov.md/ro/content/prezentare-general>]. Accessed 24 November 2020.

[3] World Health Organization (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of the Republic of Moldova." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.54-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 24 November 2020.

**1.2.2b**

**Is there legislation and/or regulations that safeguard the confidentiality of information generated through surveillance activities for animals (for owners)?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence of laws or guidelines that safeguard the confidentiality of information generated through surveillance activities for animals for owners. Moldova has a law on personal data protection, Law No.133 "On the Protection of Personal Data" of 8 July 2011, although it does not make reference to explicitly protecting the confidentiality of information generated through surveillance activities for animals owners. [1] This law protects processing of personal data and data on health status of individuals and the processing of this data is no longer protected if it is necessary to protect public health. There is also no evidence of any guideline that safeguards confidentiality of information generated through surveillance activities for animals owners in Order No.34 "On approving the sanitary and veterinary norms of declaration and notification of communicable animal diseases" of 27 February 2006 issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, now Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment. [2] Law No.231 "On the Identification and Registration of Animals" of 20 July 2006, makes provisions for protecting the confidentiality of the data in the State Register of Animals (SRA), which includes identification of animals, animal transport, animal movement, animal import or export, death of animal, and slaughter of animal. However it does not contain information on animal disease, and it does not include measures of confidentiality protection of surveillance activities for animals. [3] There is no further evidence on this issue on the websites of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment, and the National Agency for Food Safety (ANSA). [4, 5, 6] There is no further information provided by the 2019 WHO Joint External Evaluation

(JEE) for Moldova on this issue. [7]

- [1] Government of the Republic of Moldova. Law No.133 of 8 July 2011. "On the Protection of Personal Data". [<http://lex.justice.md/viewdoc.php?action=view&view=doc&id=340495&lang=1>]. Accessed 24 November 2020.
- [2] Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry. Order No.34 of 27 February 2006. "On approving the sanitary and veterinary norms of declaration and notification of communicable animal diseases". [<http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=1&id=320143>]. Accessed 24 November 2020.
- [3] Government of the Republic of Moldova. Law No.231 of 20 July 2006. "On the Identification and Registration of Animals". [<http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=1&id=316997>]. Accessed 24 November 2020.
- [4] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 24 November 2020.
- [5] Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment. [<http://www.madrm.gov.md/>]. Accessed 24 November 2020.
- [6] National Agency for Food Safety (ANSA). [<http://www.ansa.gov.md/ro/content/prezentare-general>]. Accessed 28 November 2018.
- [7] World Health Organization (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of the Republic of Moldova." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.54-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 24 November 2020.

### 1.2.2c

**Does the country conduct surveillance of zoonotic disease in wildlife (e.g., wild animals, insects, other disease vectors)?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is evidence that Moldova conducts surveillance of zoonotic diseases in wildlife. The Government of the Republic of Moldova has issued Government Decision No.264 "On the Approval of Regulation for Monitoring Zoonoses and Zoonotic Agents" of 12 April 2011, which sets out the zoonotic diseases and zoonotic agents to be monitored, monitoring of antimicrobial resistance, epidemiological investigation of disease and food poisoning outbreaks, evaluation and reporting of the evolution of the zoonoses, sources of zoonotic agents, notification procedures, etc. The zoonoses and zoonotic agents to be monitored as per the decision include zoonotic disease and zoonotic agents from wild animals such as rabies, viruses transmitted through arthropods, borreliosis and its zoonotic agents, psittacosis salmonellosis and its zoonotic agents, etc. [1] The surveillance of zoonotic diseases is conducted by the Directorate of Sanitary and Veterinary Surveillance at the National Agency for Food Security (ANSA). [2] The 2019 WHO Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for Moldova also reports that Moldova is a buffer country for Europe for fox rabies, and it receives support from the European Union for oral vaccination of foxes within a radius of 50 kilometres of the Romanian border. [3] There is no further evidence provided in the websites of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment, and the National Agency for Food Security (ANSA). [4, 5, 6]

- [1] Government of the Republic of Moldova. Government Decision No.264 of 12 April 2011. "On the Approval of Regulation for Monitoring Zoonoses and Zoonotic Agents". [<http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=1&id=346470>]. Accessed 24 November 2020.
- [2] National Agency for Food Safety (ANSA). "Directorate of Sanitary and Veterinary Surveillance". [<http://www.ansa.gov.md/ro/content/direc%C8%9Bia-supraveghere-sanitar-veterinar%C4%83>]. Accessed 24 November 2020.
- [3] World Health Organization (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of the Republic of Moldova." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.54-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 24 November 2020.
- [4] Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 24 November 2020.
- [5] Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment. [<http://www.madrm.gov.md/>]. Accessed 24 November 2020.

2020.

[6] National Agency for Food Safety (ANSA). [<http://www.ansa.gov.md/>]. Accessed 24 November 2020.

### 1.2.3 International reporting of animal disease outbreaks

#### 1.2.3a

Has the country submitted a report to OIE on the incidence of human cases of zoonotic disease for the last calendar year?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2019

OIE WAHIS database

### 1.2.4 Animal health workforce

#### 1.2.4a

Number of veterinarians per 100,000 people

Input number

Current Year Score: 65.66

2019

OIE WAHIS database

#### 1.2.4b

Number of veterinary para-professionals per 100,000 people

Input number

Current Year Score: 12.23

2019

OIE WAHIS database

### 1.2.5 Private sector and zoonotic

#### 1.2.5a

Does the national plan on zoonotic disease or other legislation, regulations, or plans include mechanisms for working with the private sector in controlling or responding to zoonoses?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no public evidence that the legislation on zoonotic disease includes mechanisms for working with the private sector in controlling or responding to zoonoses. The Government Decision No.264 "On the Approval of Regulation for Monitoring

Zoonoses and Zoonotic Agents" of 12 April 2011, does not include mechanisms for working with the private sector in controlling or responding to zoonoses, although it does lay out the responsibilities of the food business operators in regards to zoonoses and zoonotic agents [1]. Furthermore, Law No. 221 "On Sanitary Veterinary Activity" of 19 October 2007, states that the National Agency of Food Safety should collaborate with employers' associations in agricultural activity and pharmaceutical industry in order to carry out its activity in sanitary veterinary field, however, it does not lay out any specific mechanisms of working with the private sector in controlling or responding to zoonoses. [2] However, the 2019 WHO Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for Moldova reports that in case of zoonosis outbreaks, extraordinary meetings chaired by the Prime Minister are held to develop a joint strategy, which gather all sectors including the private sector such as hunters' associations, forestry associations, etc. [3] There is no further evidence of such mechanisms provided on websites of the National Agency of Food Safety (ANSA), the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, the Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment and the National Agency of Public Health. [4, 5, 6, 7]

[1] Government of the Republic of Moldova. Government Decision No.264 of 12 April 2011. "On the Approval of Regulation for Monitoring Zoonoses and Zoonotic Agents".

[<http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=1&id=346470>]. Accessed 24 November 2020.

[2] Government of the Republic of Moldova. Law No. 221 of 19 October 2007. "On Sanitary Veterinary Activity".

[<http://lex.justice.md/md/327196/>]. Accessed 24 November 2020.

[3] World Health Organization (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of the Republic of Moldova."

[<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.54-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 24 November 2020.

[4] National Agency for Food Safety (ANSA). [<http://www.ansa.gov.md/ro/content/prezentare-general>]. Accessed 24 November 2020.

[5] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 24 November 2020.

[6] Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment. [<http://www.madrm.gov.md/>]. Accessed 24 November 2020.

[7] National Agency of Public Health (NAPH). [<http://ansp.md/index.php/735-2/>]. Accessed 24 November 2020.

## 1.3 BIOSECURITY

### 1.3.1 Whole-of- government biosecurity systems

#### 1.3.1a

**Does the country have in place a record, updated within the past five years, of the facilities in which especially dangerous pathogens and toxins are stored or processed, including details on inventories and inventory management systems of those facilities?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence that Moldova has in place a record, updated within the past 5 years, of the facilities in which especially dangerous pathogens and toxins are stored. The 2019 WHO Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for Moldova notes that Moldova needs to update and modernize documentation regarding records of pathogens and toxins storage. [1] Moldova reports to the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG) every year for the "Confidence Building Measure Return", which is a reporting mechanism set by the Biological Weapons Convention, but these reports do not include details on inventory management. The reporting includes data on Biosafety Level (BSL) facilities, their level, location, the floor area of the laboratory, types of pathogens stored and processed, the organizational structure of the facilities, etc. [2] There is no further evidence provided on the websites of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment, Ministry of Education, Culture and Research, and the Ministry of Defence. [3, 4, 5, 6] There is

also no further evidence provided on the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC). [7]

[1] World Health Organization (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of the Republic of Moldova." [https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.54-eng.pdf]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[2] United Nations Office in Geneva (UNOG). "Republic of Moldova". [https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/republic-moldova]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [https://msmps.gov.md/en]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[4] Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment. [http://www.madrm.gov.md/]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[5] Ministry of Education, Culture and Research. [https://mecc.gov.md/]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[6] Ministry of Defence. [http://www.army.md/]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[7] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC). [https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/m/]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

### 1.3.1b

**Does the country have in place legislation and/or regulations related to biosecurity which address requirements such as physical containment, operation practices, failure reporting systems, and/or cybersecurity of facilities in which especially dangerous pathogens and toxins are stored or processed?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no public evidence that Moldova has biosecurity legislation or regulations in place. There is no public evidence of laws or guidelines in place that address requirements such as physical containment, operation practices, failure reporting systems or cybersecurity of facilities in which especially dangerous pathogens and toxins are stored or processed. There is however legislation that broadly deals with biosecurity such as Government Decision No.589 "On the Approval of the Road Transport Regulation of Dangerous Goods" of 24 July 2017, which provides the national regulations on the safe and secure transport of dangerous goods including infectious substances (Categories A and B) and Law No.1163 "On Export Control, Re-export, Import, and Transit of Strategic Goods" of 26 July 2000, which regulates the conditions under which the export, re-export, import and transit of strategic goods may be conducted. The strategic goods include agents of different diseases, equipment and technologies that can be used in the production and use of biological and toxic bacteria. [1, 2] The 2019 WHO Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for Moldova reports that human and animal health laboratories are responsible to fulfil the biosecurity and biosafety measures required in the 2014 "National Biosafety Guide", however this document is not publicly available. The JEE also reports that a comprehensive national system of covering all elements of biosecurity and biosafety is needed. [3] The websites of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, the Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment, the Ministry of Defence, and the Ministry of Education, Culture and Research do not contain any information about biosecurity. [4, 5, 6, 7] The Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC) database and the "Confidence Building Measure Return" reports for Moldova also do not provide any evidence of biosecurity legislation or regulation in place. [8, 9]

[1] Government of the Republic of Moldova. Government Decision No.589 of 24 July 2017. "On the Approval of the Road Transport Regulation of Dangerous Goods". [http://lex.justice.md/md/372565/]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[2] Government of the Republic of Moldova. Law No.1163 of 26 July 2000. "On Export Control, Re-export, Import, and Transit of Strategic Goods".

[http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Moldova/MD\_Law\_1163\_Control\_Strategic\_Goods.pdf]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[3] World Health Organization (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of the Republic of Moldova."

[<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.54-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[4] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[5] Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment. [<http://www.madrm.gov.md/>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[6] Ministry of Defence. [<http://www.army.md/>]. Accessed 27 November 2020. 7]Ministry of Education, Culture and Research. [<https://mecc.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[8] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC). [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/m/>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[9] United Nations Office in Geneva (UNOG). "Republic of Moldova". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/republic-moldova>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

### 1.3.1c

**Is there an established agency (or agencies) responsible for the enforcement of biosecurity legislation and regulations?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Moldova has an established agency responsible for the enforcement of biosecurity legislation and regulations. Moldova also does not have any biosecurity legislation or regulations in place. There are no laws or guidelines in place that address requirements such as physical containment, operation practices, failure reporting systems or cybersecurity of facilities in which especially dangerous pathogens and toxins are stored or processed. The 2019 WHO Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for Moldova also reports that the monitoring of biosecurity and biosafety is done by each authority dealing with those issues separately, and that a national cross-sectoral authority needs to be established in order to monitor biosafety and biosecurity issues. [1] The websites of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, the Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment, the Ministry of Defence, and the Ministry of Education, Culture and Research do not contain any information about biosecurity. [2, 3, 4, 5] There is also no further information provided on the "Confidence Building Measure Return" reports for Moldova. [6] Lastly, there is no evidence provided on the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC) database. [7]

[1] World Health Organization (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of the Republic of Moldova." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.54-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[3] Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment. [<http://www.madrm.gov.md/>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[4] Ministry of Defence. [<http://www.army.md/>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[5] Ministry of Education, Culture and Research. [<https://mecc.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[6] United Nations Office in Geneva (UNOG). "Republic of Moldova". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/republic-moldova>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[7] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC). [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/m/>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

### 1.3.1d

**Is there public evidence that shows that the country has taken action to consolidate its inventories of especially dangerous pathogens and toxins into a minimum number of facilities?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Moldova has taken action to consolidate its inventories of especially dangerous pathogens and toxins into a minimum number of facilities. Moldova reports to the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG) every year for the "Confidence Building Measure Return", which is a reporting mechanism set by the Biological Weapons Convention. Moldova's "Confidence Building Measure Return" reports do not provide any evidence on the consolidation of inventories of especially dangerous pathogens and toxins into a minimum number of facilities. [1] There is also no evidence provided by the 2019 WHO Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for Moldova and on the websites of the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Education, Culture and Research, the National Agency of Public Health (NAPH), and the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [2, 3, 4, 5, 6] There is also no evidence provided on the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC) database. [7]

[1] United Nations Office in Geneva (UNOG). "Republic of Moldova". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/republic-moldova>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[2] World Health Organization (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of the Republic of Moldova." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.54-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[3] Ministry of Defence. [<http://www.army.md/>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[4] Ministry of Education, Culture and Research. [<https://mecc.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[5] National Agency of Public Health. [<http://ansp.md/index.php/735-2/>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[6] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[7] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC). [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/m/>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

**1.3.1e**

**Is there public evidence of in-country capacity to conduct Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)-based diagnostic testing for anthrax and/or Ebola, which would preclude culturing a live pathogen?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is public evidence of in-country capacity to conduct Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)-based diagnostic testing for Anthrax in Moldova, although there is no such evidence available for Ebola. Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)-based diagnostic testing for Anthrax is provided on the list of diagnostic tests of the "Catalogue of Prices for the sanitary services rendered for payment by the medical-public sanitation, and services covered by insurance funds for obligatory health care, provided by the public and private medical and sanitary institutions" approved by Government Decision 1020 of 29 December 2011. This catalogue does not include Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)-based diagnostic testing for Ebola. [1] There is no further evidence provided on testing for Ebola on the websites of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Protection, Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment, Ministry of Defence, and the National Agency of Public Health. [2, 3, 4, 5] There is also no further information provided on the 2019 WHO Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for Moldova and the "Confidence Building Measure Return" reports for Moldova. [6, 7]

[1] Government of the Republic of Moldova. Government Decision 1020 of 29 December 2011. "Catalogue of Prices for the sanitary services rendered for payment by the medical-public sanitation, and services covered by insurance funds for obligatory health care, provided by the public and private medical and sanitary institutions". [[http://ansp.md/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/anexa\\_HG\\_1020\\_din\\_29.12.11\\_f.pdf](http://ansp.md/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/anexa_HG_1020_din_29.12.11_f.pdf)]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[3] Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment. [<http://www.madrm.gov.md/>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

2020.

[4] Ministry of Defence. [<http://www.army.md/>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[5] National Agency of Public Health. [<http://ansp.md/>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[6] World Health Organization (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of the Republic of Moldova." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.54-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[7] United Nations Office in Geneva (UNOG). "Republic of Moldova". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/republic-moldova>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

## 1.3.2 Biosecurity training and practices

### 1.3.2a

**Does the country require biosecurity training, using a standardized, required approach, such as through a common curriculum or a train-the-trainer program, for personnel working in facilities housing or working with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence that Moldova requires standardised biosecurity training for personnel working with dangerous biological materials. The 2019 WHO Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for Moldova reports that training programs on biosecurity and biosafety are available at universities, as well as at the laboratories in terms of biosecurity and biosafety risk assessment, and they are available for staff working in facilities that handle dangerous pathogens and toxins. [1] There is no public evidence provided on websites of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, the National Agency of Public Health (NAPH), the Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment, the Ministry of Education, Culture and Research, or the Ministry of Defence. [2, 3, 4, 5, 6] There is also no evidence provided regarding training, except that drivers need to receive training on safely handling dangerous goods, in legislation that broadly deals with biosecurity such as Government Decision No.589 "On the Approval of the Road Transport Regulation of Dangerous Goods" of 24 July 2017, which provides the national regulations on the safe and secure transport of dangerous goods including infectious substances (Categories A and B) and Law No.1163 "On Export Control, Re-export, Import, and Transit of Strategic Goods" of 26 July 2000, which regulates the conditions under which the export, re-export, import and transit of strategic goods may be conducted. The strategic goods include agents of different diseases, equipment and technologies that can be used in the production and use of biological and toxic bacteria. [7, 8] There is also no further evidence provided on the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC) database and the "Confidence Building Measure Return" reports for Moldova. [9, 10] National biosecurity and biosafety training modules have also been created by the European Union Chemical Biological Radiological and Nuclear Mitigation Centers of Excellence projects. [11]

[1] World Health Organization (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of the Republic of Moldova." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.54-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[3] National Agency of Public Health (NAPH). [<http://ansp.md/index.php/735-2/>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[4] Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment. [<http://www.madrm.gov.md/>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[5] Ministry of Education, Culture and Research. [<https://mecc.gov.md/>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[6] Ministry of Defence ("Ministerul Apărării"). [<http://www.army.md/>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[7] Government of the Republic of Moldova. Government Decision No.589 of 24 July 2017. "On the Approval of the Road Transport Regulation of Dangerous Goods". [<http://lex.justice.md/md/372565/>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[8] Government of the Republic of Moldova. Law No.1163 of 26 July 2000. "On Export Control, Re-export, Import, and Transit

of Strategic Goods".

[[http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Moldova/MD\\_Law\\_1163\\_Control\\_Strategic\\_Goods.pdf](http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Moldova/MD_Law_1163_Control_Strategic_Goods.pdf)]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[9] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC).

[<http://www.vertic.org/pages/homepage/programmes/national-implementation-measures/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/m.php>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[10] United Nations Office in Geneva (UNOG). "Republic of Moldova". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/republic-moldova>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[11] United Nations Office in Geneva (UNOG). 2014. "EU CBRN CoE Project 3 Knowledge development and transfer of best practice on bio-safety/bio-security/bio-risk management."

[[https://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/\(httpAssets\)/4FB2E914D7C6AD50C1257D31002861DF/\\$file/BWC+MX+2014+-+Side+events+-+biosecurity+education+slides+part+4.pdf](https://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/(httpAssets)/4FB2E914D7C6AD50C1257D31002861DF/$file/BWC+MX+2014+-+Side+events+-+biosecurity+education+slides+part+4.pdf)]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

### 1.3.3 Personnel vetting: regulating access to sensitive locations

#### 1.3.3a

**Do regulations or licensing conditions specify that security and other personnel with access to especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential are subject to the following checks: drug testing, background checks, and psychological or mental fitness checks?**

Personnel are subject to all three of these checks = 3, Personnel are subject to two of these checks = 2, Personnel are subject to one of these checks = 1, Personnel are not subject to any of these checks = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no public evidence of requirements or licensing conditions specifying that security and other personnel with access to especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential are subject to checks. Moldova does not have a legal framework on biosecurity and personnel requirements. There is however legislation that broadly deals with biosecurity such as Government Decision No.589 "On the Approval of the Road Transport Regulation of Dangerous Goods" of 24 July 2017, which provides the national regulations on the safe and secure transport of dangerous goods including infectious substances (Categories A and B) and Law No.1163 "On Export Control, Re-export, Import, and Transit of Strategic Goods" of 26 July 2000, which regulates the conditions under which the export, re-export, import and transit of strategic goods may be conducted. The strategic goods include agents of different diseases, equipment and technologies that can be used in the production and use of biological and toxic bacteria. [1, 2] These laws, however, does not include requirements for checks. There is also no evidence provided on websites of Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, the National Agency of Public Health's (NAPH), the Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment, or the Ministry of Defence. [3, 4, 5, 6] There is also no further evidence provided on the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC) database, the "Confidence Measure Building Measure Return" reports for Moldova, and the 2019 WHO Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for Moldova. [7, 8, 9]

[1] Government of the Republic of Moldova. Government Decision No.589 of 24 July 2017. "On the Approval of the Road Transport Regulation of Dangerous Goods". [<http://lex.justice.md/md/372565/>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[2] Government of the Republic of Moldova. Law No.1163 of 26 July 2000. "On Export Control, Re-export, Import, and Transit of Strategic Goods".

[[http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Moldova/MD\\_Law\\_1163\\_Control\\_Strategic\\_Goods.pdf](http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Moldova/MD_Law_1163_Control_Strategic_Goods.pdf)]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[4] National Agency of Public Health. [<http://ansp.md/index.php/735-2/>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[5] Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment. [<http://www.madrm.gov.md/>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[6] Ministry of Defence. [<http://www.army.md/>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[7] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC). [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/m/>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[8] United Nations Office in Geneva (UNOG). "Republic of Moldova ". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/republic-moldova>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[9] World Health Organization (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of the Republic of Moldova." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.54-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

### 1.3.4 Transportation security

#### 1.3.4a

**Does the country have publicly available information on national regulations on the safe and secure transport of infectious substances (specifically including Categories A and B)?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

Moldova has publicly available information on national regulations on the safe and secure transport of infectious substances (Categories A and B). Moldova follows the European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR), which includes infectious substances and toxins. Moldova abides to the enforcement of the ADR as per Government Decision No.589 "On the Approval of the Road Transport Regulation of Dangerous Goods" of 24 July 2017. [1] ADR contains rules for the transport of infectious substances (Categories A and B) including the classification of infectious substances and how such material is to be handled. The rules specify that it is the responsibility of the consignor to ensure that infectious substances material is properly classified, packed, marked and that the correct documents are included in the shipment. [2] The ADR abides by the World Health Organization's (WHO) "Guidance on regulations for the Transport of Infectious Substances 2009-2010". [3] Furthermore, the Moldavian National Agency of Auto Transport (ANTA) under the Ministry of Economy and Infrastructure provides the ADR agreements and requirements. [4] There is no further evidence provided by the "Confidence Building Measure Return" reports for Moldova. [5]

[1] Government of the Republic of Moldova. Government Decision No.589 of 24 July 2017. "On the Approval of the Road Transport Regulation of Dangerous Goods". [<http://lex.justice.md/md/372565/>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[2] Economic Commission for Europe Inland Transport Committee. "ADR European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road". [[http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/danger/publi/adr/adr2017/ADR2017E\\_web.pdf](http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/danger/publi/adr/adr2017/ADR2017E_web.pdf)]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[3] World Health Organization (WHO). 1 January 2009. "Guidance on regulations for the Transport of Infectious Substances 2009-2010". [[http://www.who.int/csr/resources/publications/biosafety/WHO\\_HSE\\_EPR\\_2008\\_10.pdf](http://www.who.int/csr/resources/publications/biosafety/WHO_HSE_EPR_2008_10.pdf)]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[4] National Agency of Auto Transport (ANTA). "ADR". [<https://anta.gov.md/content/adr>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[5] United Nations Office in Geneva (UNOG). "Republic of Moldova". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/republic-moldova>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

## 1.3.5 Cross-border transfer and end-user screening

### 1.3.5a

**Is there legislation and/or regulations in place to oversee the cross-border transfer and end-user screening of especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, and pathogens with pandemic potential?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

Moldova has legislation in place to oversee the cross-border transfer and end-user screening of especially dangerous pathogens, toxins and pathogens with pandemic potential. Law No.1163 "On Export Control, Re-export, Import, and Transit of Strategic Goods" of 26 July 2000, regulates the conditions under which the export, re-export, import and transit of strategic goods may be conducted. The strategic goods include agents of different diseases, equipment and technologies that can be used in the production and use of biological and toxic bacteria. The law requires authorization of export and import of strategic goods, delivery verification certificates, and end-user certificates. [1] Furthermore, Government Decision No.589 "On the Approval of the Road Transport Regulation of Dangerous Goods" of 24 July 2017, provides the national regulations on the safe and secure transport of dangerous goods including infectious substances (Categories A and B). [2] There is no further evidence provided by the "Confidence Building Measure Return" reports for Moldova. [3]

[1] Government of the Republic of Moldova. Law No.1163 of 26 July 2000. "On Export Control, Re-export, Import, and Transit of Strategic Goods".

[[http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Moldova/MD\\_Law\\_1163\\_Control\\_Strategic\\_Goods.pdf](http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Moldova/MD_Law_1163_Control_Strategic_Goods.pdf)]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[2] Government of the Republic of Moldova. Government Decision No.589 of 24 July 2017. "On the Approval of the Road Transport Regulation of Dangerous Goods". [<http://lex.justice.md/md/372565/>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[3] United Nations Office in Geneva (UNOG). "Republic of Moldova". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/republic-moldova>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

## 1.4 BIOSAFETY

### 1.4.1 Whole-of-government biosafety systems

#### 1.4.1a

**Does the country have in place national biosafety legislation and/or regulations?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence that Moldova has in place national biosafety regulations. The 2019 WHO Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for Moldova reports that human and animal health laboratories are responsible to fulfil the biosecurity and biosafety measures required in the 2014 "National Biosafety Guide", however this document is not publicly available. [1] The United Nations also reports that the biosafety measures in laboratories in Moldova are in accordance with the WHO's Laboratory Biosafety Manual and Directive 2000/54/EC, which include information on the classification of risks of microorganisms, requirements for each classification of risk, assessment of microbiological risk, laboratory safety measures as per risk classification, laboratory animals, maintenance and testing of laboratory equipment, directives on laboratory certification, laboratory biosafety directives and practices, information on biotechnology, requirements of protective equipment, etc. [2, 3] There is no further evidence on the websites of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, the Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment, the National Agency of Public Health (NAPH), or the

Ministry of Education, Culture and Research. [4, 5, 6, 7] There is also no further evidence provided by the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC) database and the "Confidence Building Measure Return" reports for Moldova. [8, 9]

[1] World Health Organization (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of the Republic of Moldova." [https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.54-eng.pdf]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[2] United Nations. 17 April 2013. "1540 Committee Matrix of the Republic of Moldova".

[http://static.un.org/en/sc/1540/documents/Republic%20of%20Moldova%20revised%20matrix.pdf]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[3] The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union. Directive 2000/54/EC of 18 September 2000. "On the protection of workers from risks related to exposure to biological agents at work". [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32000L0054&from=EN]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[4] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [https://msmps.gov.md/en]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[5] Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment. [http://www.madrm.gov.md/]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[6] National Agency of Public Health (NAPH). [http://ansp.md/index.php/735-2/]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[7] Ministry of Education, Culture and Research. [https://mecc.gov.md/en]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[8] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC). [https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/m/]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[9] United Nations Office in Geneva (UNOG). "Republic of Moldova". [https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/republic-moldova]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

### 1.4.1b

**Is there an established agency responsible for the enforcement of biosafety legislation and regulations?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence of an established agency responsible for the enforcement of biosafety legislation and regulations. The 2019 WHO Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for Moldova reports that the monitoring of biosecurity and biosafety is done by each authority dealing with those issues separately, and that a national cross-sectoral authority needs to be established in order to monitor biosafety and biosecurity issues. [1] Furthermore, there is no evidence available on websites of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, the Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment, the National Agency of Public Health (NAPH), or the Ministry of Education, Culture and Research. [2, 3, 4, 5] There is no further evidence provided by the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC) database and the "Confidence Building Measure Return" reports for Moldova. [6, 7]

[1] World Health Organization (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of the Republic of Moldova." [https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.54-eng.pdf]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [https://msmps.gov.md/en]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[3] Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment. [http://www.madrm.gov.md/]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[4] National Agency of Public Health (NAPH). [http://ansp.md/index.php/735-2/]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[5] Ministry of Education, Culture and Research. [https://mecc.gov.md/en]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[6] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC). [https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/m/]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[7] United Nations Office in Geneva (UNOG). "Republic of Moldova". [https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/republic-moldova].

Accessed 27 November 2020.

## 1.4.2 Biosafety training and practices

### 1.4.2a

**Does the country require biosafety training, using a standardized, required approach, such as through a common curriculum or a train-the-trainer program, for personnel working in facilities housing or working with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Moldova has requirements for standardised biosafety training for personnel working with dangerous biological materials. There is however reporting by the World Health Organization (WHO) that Moldova has taken initiatives to strengthen the laboratory system and has prepared a draft National Laboratory Policy (NLP) in February 2014. The WHO does not provide any further information on the draft NLP. Also a training-of-trainers course in Biorisk Management has been conducted in 2016 followed by additional training in biosafety for staff in national and regional laboratories. There is no further evidence provided by WHO on whether the Biorisk Management included biosafety. There have also been two training-of-trainers courses in Laboratory Management and Leadership, and Laboratory Quality Management. An assessment of national teaching curricula for laboratory staff has also taken place. The WHO does not report the dates on which these event took place. [1] The 2019 WHO Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for Moldova reports that training programs on biosecurity and biosafety are available at universities, as well as at the laboratories in terms of biosecurity and biosafety risk assessment, and they are available for staff working in facilities that handle dangerous pathogens and toxins. National biosecurity and biosafety training modules have also been created by the European Union Chemical Biological Radiological and Nuclear Mitigation Centers of Excellence. [2, 3] There is no further information provided on this issue, or the NLP on the websites of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment, Ministry of Education, Culture and Research, and the National Agency of Public Health. [4, 5, 6, 7] There is also no further evidence provided on the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC) database, and the "Confidence Building Measure Return" reports for Moldova. [8, 9]

[1] World Health Organization (WHO). 26 September 2016. "Strengthening Laboratory Service in the Republic of Moldova". [<http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/Health-systems/laboratory-services/better-labs-for-better-health/better-labs-for-better-health-country-work/republic-of-moldova2>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[2] World Health Organization (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of the Republic of Moldova." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.54-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[3] United Nations Office in Geneva (UNOG). 2014. "EU CBRN CoE Project 3 Knowledge development and transfer of best practice on bio-safety/bio-security/bio-risk management." [[https://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/\(httpAssets\)/4FB2E914D7C6AD50C1257D31002861DF/\\$file/BWC+MX+2014+-+Side+events+-+biosecurity+education+slides+part+4.pdf](https://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/(httpAssets)/4FB2E914D7C6AD50C1257D31002861DF/$file/BWC+MX+2014+-+Side+events+-+biosecurity+education+slides+part+4.pdf)]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[4] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[5] Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment. [<http://www.madrm.gov.md/>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[6] Ministry of Education, Culture and Research. [<https://mecc.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[7] National Agency for Food Safety (ANSA). [<http://www.ansa.gov.md/ro/content/prezentare-general>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[8] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC). [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/m/>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[9] United Nations Office in Geneva (UNOG). "Republic of Moldova". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/republic-moldova>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

## 1.5 DUAL-USE RESEARCH AND CULTURE OF RESPONSIBLE SCIENCE

### 1.5.1 Oversight of research with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential and/or other dual-use research

#### 1.5.1a

Is there publicly available evidence that the country has conducted an assessment to determine whether ongoing research is occurring on especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential and/or other dual-use research?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence that Moldova has conducted an assessment to determine whether ongoing research is occurring on especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential, and other dual use research. Moldova reports to the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG) every year for the "Confidence Building Measure Return" in regards to national biological defense research and development programs. According to the reports, the country reports that basic research involving viruses and bacteria take place at the National Agency of Public Health (NAPH). This research is used for pathogenesis studies in order to improve biosurveillance and biodefence. [1] However, the Department of Public Health Laboratory Diagnosis of the NAPH reports that they have been involved since 2014 in the EU CBRN CoE Project 18 "International Network of Universities and Institutes for Raising Awareness on Dual-Use Concerns in Bio-technology". [2] Moreover, Law No.1163 "On Export Control, Re-export, Import, and Transit of Strategic Goods" of 26 July 2000, regulates the conditions under which the export, re-export, import and transit of strategic goods may be conducted. The strategic goods include agents of different diseases, equipment and technologies that can be used in the production and use of biological and toxic bacteria. [3] There is also no evidence of a conducted assessment on the website of the Ministry of Education, Culture and Research. [4] There is no further evidence provided on the websites of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment, and the Ministry of Defence. [5, 6, 7] Lastly, there is no evidence provided on the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC) database. [8]

[1] United Nations Office in Geneva (UNOG). 2011. "Republic of Moldova Confidence Building Measure Return covering 2010".

[[https://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/\(httpAssets\)/09D2C35296F6B4D3C125796C002FCC0D/\\$file/BWC\\_CBM\\_2011\\_Moldova.pdf](https://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/(httpAssets)/09D2C35296F6B4D3C125796C002FCC0D/$file/BWC_CBM_2011_Moldova.pdf)]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[2] Department of Public Health Laboratory Diagnosis of the National Agency of Public Health (NAPH). "Microbiological Laboratory". [<https://ansp.md/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/LABORATORUL-MICROBIOLOGIC.pdf>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[3] Law No.1163 of 26 July 2000. "On Export Control, Re-export, Import, and Transit of Strategic Goods".

[[http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Moldova/MD\\_Law\\_1163\\_Control\\_Strategic\\_Goods.pdf](http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Moldova/MD_Law_1163_Control_Strategic_Goods.pdf)]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[4] Ministry of Education, Culture and Research. [<https://mecc.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[5] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[6] Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment. [<http://www.madrm.gov.md/>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[7] Ministry of Defence. [<http://www.army.md/>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[8] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC). [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological->

weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/m/]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

### 1.5.1b

**Is there legislation and/or regulation requiring oversight of research with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential and/or other dual-use research?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Moldova has legislation and/or regulation requiring oversight of research with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential and/or other dual-use research. The country, however, has legislation on the export of dual-use goods and technologies as per Law No.1163 "On Export Control, Re-export, Import, and Transit of Strategic Goods" of 26 July 2000, which regulates the conditions under which the export, re-export, import and transit of strategic goods may be conducted. The strategic goods include agents of different diseases, equipment and technologies that can be used in the production and use of biological and toxic bacteria. The law requires the authorisation of export and import of strategic goods, delivery verification certificates, and end-user certificates. [1] There is no mention of oversight of dual-use research. The "Confidence Building Measure Return" reports for Moldova do not provide any further evidence on the issue. [2] There is also no evidence of a national policy requiring oversight of dual-use research on websites of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, the Ministry of Education, Culture and Research, the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment. [3, 4, 5, 6] Lastly, there is no evidence provided on the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC) database. [8]

[1] Government of the Republic of Moldova. Law No.1163 of 26 July 2000. "On Export Control, Re-export, Import, and Transit of Strategic Goods".

[[http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Moldova/MD\\_Law\\_1163\\_Control\\_Strategic\\_Goods.pdf](http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Moldova/MD_Law_1163_Control_Strategic_Goods.pdf)]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[2] United Nations Office in Geneva (UNOG). "Republic of Moldova". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/republic-moldova>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[4] Ministry of Education, Culture and Research. [<https://mecc.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[5] Ministry of Defence. [<http://www.army.md/>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[6] Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment. [<http://www.madrm.gov.md/>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[7] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC). [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/m/>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

### 1.5.1c

**Is there an agency responsible for oversight of research with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential and/or other dual-use research?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Moldova has an agency responsible for oversight of dual-use research. There is also no publicly available national policy requiring oversight of dual use research, such as research with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, and/or pathogens with pandemic potential. Moldova however has legislation on export of dual-use goods and technologies as per Law No.1163 "On Export Control, Re-export, Import, and Transit of Strategic Goods" of 26 July 2000,

which regulates the conditions under which the export, re-export, import and transit of strategic goods may be conducted. The strategic goods include agents of different diseases, equipment and technologies that can be used in the production and use of biological and toxic bacteria. The law requires authorization of export and import of strategic goods, delivery verification certificates, and end-user certificates. [1] There is no mention of oversight of dual-use research. There is also no evidence of a national policy requiring oversight of dual use research or a concerned agency on the website of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, the Ministry of Education, Culture and Research, the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment. [2, 3, 4, 5] Lastly, the "Confidence Building Measure Return" reports for Moldova do not provide any further evidence. [6] Lastly, there is no evidence provided on the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC) database. [7]

[1] Government of Republic of Moldova. Law No.1163 of 26 July 2000. "On Export Control, Re-export, Import, and Transit of Strategic Goods".

[[http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Moldova/MD\\_Law\\_1163\\_Control\\_Strategic\\_Goods.pdf](http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Moldova/MD_Law_1163_Control_Strategic_Goods.pdf)]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[3] Ministry of Education, Culture and Research. [<https://mecc.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[4] Ministry of Defence. [<http://www.army.md/>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[5] Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment. [<http://www.madrm.gov.md/>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[6] United Nations Office in Geneva (UNOG). "Republic of Moldova". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/republic-moldova>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[7] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC). [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/m/>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

## 1.5.2 Screening guidance for providers of genetic material

### 1.5.2a

**Is there legislation and/or regulation requiring the screening of synthesized DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) against lists of known pathogens and toxins before it is sold?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence of a requirement in Moldova for screening synthesised DNA before it is sold. There is no mention of such legislation or policy on the website of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection or in legislation on the website of the Agency of Medicines and Medical Devices. [1, 2] Moldova, however, has Law No.1163 "On Export Control, Re-export, Import, and Transit of Strategic Goods" of 26 July 2000, regulating the conditions under which the export, re-export, import and transit of strategic goods may be conducted. The strategic goods include agents of different diseases, equipment and technologies that can be used in the production and use of biological and toxic bacteria. [3] Law No.755 "On Biological Security" of 21 December 2001, which regulates the activities on obtaining, testing, producing, using and commercializing genetically modified organisms (GMOs) through modern biotechnology techniques, does not make any provisions related to synthetic DNA. [4] There is no further evidence provided on the website of the Ministry of Economy and Infrastructure, the Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment, the Ministry of Defence, and the Ministry of Education, Culture and Research. [5, 6, 7, 8] Lastly, the "Confidence Building Measure Return" reports for Moldova, and the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC) database do not provide any further evidence. [9, 10]

- [1] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection ("Ministerul Sănătății, Muncii și Protecției Sociale").  
[<https://msmps.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.
- [2] Agency of Medicines and Medical Devices of Moldova ("Agenția Medicamentului și Dispozitivelor Medicale").  
[<http://www.amed.md/>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.
- [3] Government of the Republic of Moldova. Law No.1163 of 26 July 2000. "On Export Control, Re-export, Import, and Transit of Strategic Goods".  
[[http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Moldova/MD\\_Law\\_1163\\_Control\\_Strategic\\_Goods.pdf](http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Moldova/MD_Law_1163_Control_Strategic_Goods.pdf)]. Accessed 27 November 2020.
- [4] Government of Republic of Moldova. Law No.755 of 21 December 2001. "On Biological Security".  
[[http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Moldova/MD\\_Law\\_755\\_Biosecurity.pdf](http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Moldova/MD_Law_755_Biosecurity.pdf)]. Accessed 27 November 2020.
- [5] Ministry of Economy and Infrastructure. [<https://mei.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.
- [6] Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment. [<http://www.madrm.gov.md/>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.
- [7] Ministry of Defence. [<http://www.army.md/>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.
- [8] Ministry of Education, Culture and Research. [<https://mecc.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.
- [9] United Nations Office in Geneva (UNOG). "Republic of Moldova". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/republic-moldova>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.
- [10] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC). [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/m/>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

## 1.6 IMMUNIZATION

### 1.6.1 Vaccination rates

#### 1.6.1a

##### Immunization rate (measles/MCV2)

Immunization rate (measles/MCV2), 95% or greater = 2, 80-94.9% = 1, Less than 80%, or no data = 0

**Current Year Score: 2**

2019

World Health Organization

#### 1.6.1b

Are official foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) vaccination figures for livestock publicly available through the OIE database?

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

2020

OIE WAHIS database

## Category 2: Early detection and reporting for epidemics of potential international concern

### 2.1 LABORATORY SYSTEMS STRENGTH AND QUALITY

#### 2.1.1 Laboratory testing for detection of priority diseases

##### 2.1.1a

**Does the national laboratory system have the capacity to conduct diagnostic tests for at least 5 of the 10 WHO-defined core tests?**

Evidence they can conduct 5 of the 10 core tests and these tests are named = 2, Evidence they can conduct 5 of the 10 core tests and the tests are not named = 1, No evidence they can conduct 5 of the 10 core tests = 0

**Current Year Score: 2**

Moldova's national laboratory system has the capacity to conduct diagnostic tests for 5 of the 10 WHO-defined core tests. The National Agency of Public Health (NAPH), which serves as Moldova's reference laboratory system, conducts diagnostic testing of: Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) testing for Influenza virus; virus culture for poliovirus; serology for HIV, and bacterial culture for Salmonella spp. [1, 2] The Laboratory of Microbiology and Morphology of Tuberculosis at the Phthisiopneumology Institute, serves as the national reference laboratory of microscopy for mycobacterium tuberculosis [3] There is no information provided on the four country-defined tests on the websites of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, and the National Agency of Public Health (NAPH). [4, 5] The 2019 WHO Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for Moldova also confirms that Moldova's national public health laboratory system has the capacity to perform diagnostic tests of 10 priority infectious diseases that have national priority. However, it does not specify what the 10 priority infectious diseases are. [6]

[1] National Agency of Public Health (NAPH). "Microbiological Sanitary Laboratory". [[http://ansp.md/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Laborator\\_microbiologie\\_sanitara.pdf](http://ansp.md/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Laborator_microbiologie_sanitara.pdf)]. Accessed 28 November 2020.

[2] Government of the Republic of Moldova. Government Decision 1020 of 29 December 2011. "Catalogue of Prices for the sanitary services rendered for payment by the medical-public sanitation, and services covered by insurance funds for obligatory health care, provided by the public and private medical and sanitary institutions". [[http://ansp.md/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/anexa\\_HG\\_1020\\_din\\_29.12.11\\_f.pdf](http://ansp.md/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/anexa_HG_1020_din_29.12.11_f.pdf)]. Accessed 28 November 2020.

[3] Phthisiopneumology Institute "Chiril Draganciuc". [<http://ftziopneumologie.asm.md/en>]. Accessed 28 November 2020.

[4] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 28 November 2020.

[5] National Agency of Public Health (NAPH). [<http://ansp.md/>]. Accessed 28 November 2020.

[6] World Health Organization (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of the Republic of Moldova." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.54-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 28 November 2020.

##### 2.1.1b

**Is there a national plan, strategy or similar document for conducting testing during a public health emergency, which includes considerations for testing for novel pathogens, scaling capacity, and defining goals for testing?**

Yes, there is evidence of a plan, and it includes considerations for testing for novel pathogens, scaling capacity, and defining goals for testing = 2, Yes, there is evidence of a plan, but there is insufficient evidence that it includes considerations for testing for novel pathogens, scaling capacity, and defining goals for testing = 1, No evidence of a plan = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is evidence that Moldova has national plan, strategy or similar document for conducting testing during a public health emergency, but there is insufficient evidence that it includes considerations for testing for novel pathogens, scaling capacity, and defining goals for testing. Moldova has the "Preparedness and Response Plan for the New Coronavirus Infection (COVID-19) of 11 September 2020, which includes a testing strategy setting the criteria for laboratory investigation, criteria for testing of patients that require hospitalization, procedures for conducting testing, etc. [1] Moldova also has the "Influenza Pandemic Response Plan" of 2009, which includes testing criteria for cases, checking availability of biological tests to test cases of mass infection, procedures for sending samples to laboratories, collection of samples, checking availability of PCR and rapid testing for influenza, etc. [2]. There is no further evidence provided on the websites of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment, and the National Agency of Public Health (NAPH). [3, 4, 5]

[1] Extraordinary Commission on Public Health. 11 September 2020. "Preparedness and Response Plan for the New Coronavirus Infection (COVID-19) Republic of Moldova". [<https://msmps.gov.md/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Plan-r%C4%83spuns-COVID-19.pdf>]. Accessed 10 December 2020.

[2] Government of the Republic of Moldova. 2009. "Influenza Pandemic Response Plan". [[https://www.legis.md/cautare/getResults?doc\\_id=33051&lang=ro](https://www.legis.md/cautare/getResults?doc_id=33051&lang=ro)]. Accessed 10 December 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 10 December 2020.

[4] Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment. [<http://www.madrm.gov.md/>]. Accessed 10 December 2020.

[5] National Agency of Public Health (NAPH). [<http://ansp.md/>]. Accessed 10 December 2020.

## 2.1.2 Laboratory quality systems

### 2.1.2a

**Is there a national laboratory that serves as a reference facility which is accredited (e.g., International Organization for Standardization [ISO] 15189:2003, U.S. Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments [CLIA])?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is evidence that the national reference laboratory in Moldova is accredited. The laboratories at the National Agency of Public Health (NAPH), which serve as the reference laboratories are accredited by International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 15189, which specifies requirements for quality and competence in medical laboratories. Furthermore, they are also accredited by the National Council for Health Assessment and Accreditation, and the National Accreditation Center of the Republic of Moldova. The NAPH is also accredited by WHO for diagnostic testing of poliomyelitis, rubella, and influenza virus. [1, 2, 3] The 2019 WHO Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for Moldova also confirms this information. [4] There is no publicly available evidence that the national reference laboratory for mycobacterium tuberculosis is accredited. However the Phthiopneumology Institute "Chiril Draganciuc", which hosts the national reference laboratory of mycobacterium tuberculosis has national accreditation by the National Agency of Public Health. [5]

[1] National Agency of Public Health (NAPH). "Quality management system, based on the requirements of international standards". [<http://ansp.md/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Acreditari-CNSP.pdf>]. Accessed 28 November 2020.

[2] National Agency of Public Health (NAPH). "Microbiological Sanitary Laboratory". [[http://ansp.md/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Laborator\\_microbiologie\\_sanitara.pdf](http://ansp.md/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Laborator_microbiologie_sanitara.pdf)]. Accessed 28 November 2020.

[3] National Agency of Public Health (NAPH). "Accreditation". [<https://ansp.md/index.php/acreditari/>]. Accessed 28

November 2020.

[4] World Health Organization (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of the Republic of Moldova." [https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.54-eng.pdf]. Accessed 28 November 2020.

[5] Phthisiopneumology Institute "Chiril Draganciuc". "Services". [http://ftiziopneumologie.asm.md/node/38]. Accessed 28 November 2020.

### 2.1.2b

**Is there a national laboratory that serves as a reference facility which is subject to external quality assurance review?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is evidence that the national reference laboratory in Moldova is subject to external quality assurance review. The 2019 WHO Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for Moldova reports that there is a system in place for external quality assurance for all laboratories of the National Agency of Public Health (NAPH), which serve as the national reference laboratories. These laboratories are subject of internal and external quality assurance review. [1] National laboratories for the diagnosis of influenza, poliomyelitis, measles/rubella, and tuberculosis participate in external quality assurance review conducted by the World Health Organization (WHO). [1, 2, 3] There is no further evidence provided on the websites of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, the Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment, and the National Agency of Public Health (NAPH). [4, 5, 6]

[1] World Health Organization (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of the Republic of Moldova." [https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.54-eng.pdf]. Accessed 28 November 2020.

[2] National Agency of Public Health (NAPH). "Quality management system, based on the requirements of international standards". [http://ansp.md/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Accreditari-CNSP.pdf]. Accessed 28 November 2020.

[3] National Agency of Public Health (NAPH). "Accreditation". [https://ansp.md/index.php/accreditari/]. Accessed 28 November 2020.

[4] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [https://msmps.gov.md/en]. Accessed 28 November 2020.

[5] Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment. [http://www.madrm.gov.md/]. Accessed 28 November 2020.

[6] National Agency of Public Health (NAPH). [http://ansp.md/]. Accessed 28 November 2020.

## 2.2 LABORATORY SUPPLY CHAINS

### 2.2.1 Specimen referral and transport system

#### 2.2.1a

**Is there a nationwide specimen transport system?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence that Moldova has a nationwide specimen transport system in place. The 2019 WHO Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for Moldova reports that although there is a system in place for specimen transport to national laboratories, they reach between 50% to 80% of district level laboratories in the country. The JEE also reports that specimen transportation is done in accordance to the "National Guidance on regulations for the Transport of Infectious Substances".

[1] Furthermore, the Center for Disease Control (CDC) reports that Moldova implemented laboratory-based surveillance of

respiratory infection, influenza-like illness, and severe acute respiratory infection in 2011 in accordance with the CDC and World Health Organization's (WHO) recommendations. In this regards, it has developed guidelines for sample collection, storage and standard operation procedures for shipment of specimens from sentinel sites to the National Viral Laboratory. Clinical samples have also been shipped to the WHO Collaborating Center in London. [2] There is also mentioning of a transportation system for tuberculosis specimen, however, no details are given on the type of transportation system and how it functions. [3] There is no publicly available evidence provided on the websites of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, the Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment, and the National Agency of Public Health (NAPH). [4, 5, 6]

[1] World Health Organization (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of the Republic of Moldova." [https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.54-eng.pdf]. Accessed 28 November 2020.

[2] Center for Control Disease (CDC). "Republic of Moldova".

[https://www.cdc.gov/flu/pdf/international/program/moldova.pdf]. Accessed 28 November 2020.

[3] Institute of Phthisiopneumology "Chiril Draganiuc" Republic of Moldova. 2015. "Changing the paradigm of Programmatic Management of Drug-resistant TB". [http://www.stoptb.org/wg/gli/assets/documents/M7/10.%20DOMENTE\_Moldova.pdf]. Accessed 28 November 2020.

[4] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [https://msmps.gov.md/en]. Accessed 28 November 2020.

[5] Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment. [http://www.madrm.gov.md/]. Accessed 28 November 2020.

[6] National Agency of Public Health (NAPH). [http://ansp.md/]. Accessed 28 November 2020.

## 2.2.2 Laboratory cooperation and coordination

### 2.2.2a

**Is there a plan in place to rapidly authorize or license laboratories to supplement the capacity of the national public health laboratory system to scale-up testing during an outbreak?**

Yes = 2 , Yes, but there is evidence of gaps in implementation = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence of a plan in place to rapidly authorize or license laboratories to supplement the capacity of the national public health laboratory system to scale-up testing during an outbreak in Moldova. However, during the COVID-19 pandemic, Moldova has worked with the World Health Organization (WHO) to scale up laboratory COVID-19 testing capacity. A technical team from WHO has conducted a visit to Moldova in October 2020 to support the contry on its pandemic response. The visit has served to analyze the COVID-19 testing strategies and provide recommendations for scaling up capacity. As part of the visit the WHO team has recommended the inclusion of rapid tests to identify the SARS-CoV-2 antigen, in order to diversity the investigative methods and increase capacity. The WHO is expected to provide further guidance to the laboratory system of the country on improving surveillance and response systems. [1] There is no further evidence provided on the websites of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, Ministry of Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment, and the National Agency of Public Health (NAPH). [2, 3, 4]

[1] World Health Organization. 28 October 2020. "Scaling up laboratory COVID-19 testing capacity in the Republic of Moldova". [https://www.euro.who.int/en/countries/republic-of-moldova/news/news/2020/10/scaling-up-laboratory-covid-19-testing-capacity-in-the-republic-of-moldova]. Accessed 10 December 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [https://msmps.gov.md/en]. Accessed 10 December 2020.

[3] Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment. [http://www.madrm.gov.md/]. Accessed 10 December 2020.

[4] National Agency of Public Health (NAPH). [<http://ansp.md/>]. Accessed 10 December 2020.

## 2.3 REAL-TIME SURVEILLANCE AND REPORTING

### 2.3.1 Indicator and event-based surveillance and reporting systems

#### 2.3.1a

**Is there evidence that the country is conducting ongoing event-based surveillance and analysis for infectious disease?**

Yes, there is evidence of ongoing event-based surveillance and evidence that the data is being analyzed on a daily basis = 2,  
Yes, there is evidence of ongoing event-based surveillance, but no evidence that the data are being analyzed on a daily basis = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is evidence that Moldova is conducting ongoing event-based surveillance (EBS) and analysis for infectious disease although there is no evidence that the data is being analysed on a daily basis. The 2019 WHO Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for Moldova reports that Moldova has a functional EBS established at the centre for the management of public health emergencies. The centre has eight specialists that are in charge of EBS of infectious and epidemic disease and also coordinate risk assessment in case of emerging threats. The EBS complements indicator-based surveillance. [1] The World Health Organization's (WHO) health policy paper series in 2012, also reported that Moldova had a functional and well-developed indicator-based surveillance system of communicable disease and an event-based surveillance system, which was in the implementation phase at the time. There are no further updates of the series after 2012. [2] There is no further evidence provided on the websites of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, the Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment, and the National Agency of Public Health (NAPH). [3, 4, 5]

[1] World Health Organization (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of the Republic of Moldova." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.54-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 28 November 2020.

[2] World Health Organization. 2012. "Analysis of Public Health Operations, Services and Activities in the Republic of Moldova". [[http://www.euro.who.int/\\_\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0007/183994/e96778.pdf](http://www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0007/183994/e96778.pdf)]. Accessed 28 November 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 28 November 2020.

[4] Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment. [<http://www.madrm.gov.md/>]. Accessed 28 November 2020.

[5] National Agency of Public Health (NAPH). [<http://ansp.md/index.php/735-2/>]. Accessed 28 November 2020.

#### 2.3.1b

**Is there publicly available evidence that the country reported a potential public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC) to the WHO within the last two years?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Moldova has reported a potential public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC) to the World Health Organization (WHO) within the last two years including for Covid-19. [1] However, WHO publishes data of COVID-19 for Moldova. [2] There is also no evidence of notification of a potential PHEIC within the last two years on websites of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection and the National Agency of Public Health (NAPH). [3, 4]

- [1] World Health Organization (WHO). "Disease Outbreak News Moldova". [<http://www.who.int/csr/don/archive/country/mda/en/>]. Accessed 28 November 2020.
- [2] World Health Organization (WHO). "Moldova". [<https://www.who.int/countries/mda/>]. Accessed 28 November 2020.
- [3] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en/>]. Accessed 28 November 2020.
- [4] National Agency of Public Health (NAPH). [<https://ansp.md/index.php/coronavirusul-de-tip-nou-covid-19/>]. Accessed 28 November 2020.

## 2.3.2 Interoperable, interconnected, electronic real-time reporting systems

### 2.3.2a

**Does the government operate an electronic reporting surveillance system at both the national and the sub-national level?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence of an electronic reporting surveillance system in Moldova. The 2019 WHO Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for Moldova reports that a comprehensive electronic surveillance tool has been in place in Moldova, but due to lack of continuous funding and maintenance the system has been interrupted. [1] The national electronic surveillance system put in place in 2010 allowed for standardized reporting and early notification of cases of infectious disease and public health events. It allowed specialists from the regional centers of public health and at the national level to automatically notify about outbreaks in the system. Primary care physicians at the local level and emergency care specialists were required to detect events early, and report within 24 hours. [2] The system included 36 regional centers of public health, 7 departmental centers of public health, and 45 public medical facilities. It also included public and private laboratories. [3] There is no further evidence provided on the website of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, and the National Agency of Public Health (NAPH). [4, 5]

- [1] World Health Organization (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of the Republic of Moldova." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.54-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 28 November 2020.
- [2] World Health Organization. 2012. "Analysis of Public Health Operations, Services and Activities in the Republic of Moldova". [[http://www.euro.who.int/\\_\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0007/183994/e96778.pdf](http://www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0007/183994/e96778.pdf)]. Accessed 28 November 2020.
- [3] Ciobanu, Angela, Jarno Habicht, Aliona Serbulenco, and Stela Gheorghita. 2018. "Organization and financing of public health services in Europe: Country reports". European Observatory on Health Systems and Policies. Health Policy Series No. 49. [<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK507319/>]. Accessed 28 November 2020.
- [4] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en/>]. Accessed 28 November 2020.
- [5] National Agency of Public Health (NAPH). [<http://ansp.md/>]. Accessed 28 November 2020.

### 2.3.2b

**Does the electronic reporting surveillance system collect ongoing or real-time laboratory data?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the electronic reporting surveillance system collects ongoing or real-time laboratory data. In fact there is no electronic system and hence no evidence of real time data collection. The 2019 WHO Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for Moldova reports that a comprehensive electronic surveillance tool has been in place in Moldova, but due to lack of continuous funding and maintenance the system has been interrupted. [1] The national electronic surveillance system put in place in 2010 allowed for standardized reporting and early notification of cases of infectious disease and public health

events. It collected real time laboratory data. Public and private laboratories were part of the electronic reporting surveillance system, and they reported data in real time regarding confirmed etiological agents, which were made available to clinicians and epidemiologists. [2, 3] There is no further evidence provided on the website of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, and the National Agency of Public Health (NAPH). [4, 5]

[1] World Health Organization (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of the Republic of Moldova." [https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.54-eng.pdf]. Accessed 28 November 2020.

[2] World Health Organization. 2012. "Analysis of Public Health Operations, Services and Activities in the Republic of Moldova". [http://www.euro.who.int/\_\_data/assets/pdf\_file/0007/183994/e96778.pdf]. Accessed 28 November 2020.

[3] Ciobanu, Angela, Jarno Habicht, Aliona Serbulenco, and Stela Gheorghita. 2018. "Organization and financing of public health services in Europe: Country reports". European Observatory on Health Systems and Policies. Health Policy Series No. 49. [https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK507319/]. Accessed 28 November 2020.

[4] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [https://msmps.gov.md/en]. Accessed 28 November 2020.

[5] National Agency of Public Health (NAPH). [http://ansp.md/]. Accessed 28 November 2020.

## 2.4 SURVEILLANCE DATA ACCESSIBILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

### 2.4.1 Coverage and use of electronic health records

#### 2.4.1a

##### Are electronic health records commonly in use?

Electronic health records are commonly in use = 2, Electronic health records are not commonly in use, but there is evidence they are used = 1, No evidence electronic health records are in use = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is no publicly available evidence that electronic health records (EHR) are commonly in use in Moldova. Moldova has a National E-Health Record (EHR) system, which has been put in place in 2014. In 2015, the World Health Organization (WHO) reported that EHR usage by primary care facilities is between 50%-75%. The usage for secondary and tertiary health care facilities is less than 25% and there have been no further updates since. [1] The "Harmonization of the Digital Markets in the Eastern Partnership eHealth Study Report" of 2017 notes that Moldova does not have an E-Health strategy, and implementation across the country has not been achieved. [2] It also notes that the health information systems are not standardized, integrated, and interoperable. The private health-care providers are also allowed to use their own ehealth systems. There is no further evidence provided on the website of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, and the National Agency of Public Health (NAPH). [3, 4]

[1] World Health Organization (WHO). 2015. "Republic of Moldova".

[http://www.who.int/goe/publications/atlas/2015/mda.pdf]. Accessed 28 November 2020.

[2] Kantor Management Consultants. 2017. "Harmonization of the Digital Markets in the Eastern Partnership eHealth Study Report". [https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/file/74882/download?token=3FnJPZq]. Accessed 28 November 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [https://msmps.gov.md/en]. Accessed 28 November 2020.

[4] National Agency of Public Health (NAPH). [http://ansp.md/]. Accessed 28 November 2020.

#### 2.4.1b

##### Does the national public health system have access to electronic health records of individuals in their country?

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

The national public health system in Moldova has access to electronic health records of individuals in the country. The public health system in Moldova is state-run and subordinated to the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [1] Moldova uses a National E-Health Record (EHR), which has been in place since 2014. Primary care facilities such as clinics and health care centers, secondary health care facilities such as hospitals, emergency care, and tertiary care facilities such as specialized care, referral from primary and secondary care, all have access to electronic health records. There is no further updated information provided by WHO on this matter. [2] The "Harmonization of the Digital Markets in the Eastern Partnership eHealth Study Report" of 2017 also notes that there are functional medical electronic registers for centers of family doctors, and the hospital medical assistance. [3] There is no further evidence provided on the website of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, and the National Agency of Public Health (NAPH). [4, 5]

[1] Ciobanu, Angela, Jarno Habicht, Aliona Serbulenco, and Stela Gheorghita. 2018. "Organization and financing of public health services in Europe: Country reports". European Observatory on Health Systems and Policies. Health Policy Series No. 49. [<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK507319/>]. Accessed 28 November 2020.

[2] World Health Organization (WHO). 2015. "Republic of Moldova". [<http://www.who.int/goe/publications/atlas/2015/mda.pdf>]. Accessed 28 November 2020.

[3] Kantor Management Consultants. 2017. "Harmonization of the Digital Markets in the Eastern Partnership eHealth Study Report". [<https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/file/74882/download?token=3FnJPZqI>]. Accessed 28 November 2020.

[4] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 28 November 2020.

[5] National Agency of Public Health (NAPH). [<http://ansp.md/index.php/735-2/>]. Accessed 28 November 2020.

### 2.4.1c

**Are there data standards to ensure data is comparable (e.g., ISO standards)?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence of data standards to ensure that data is comparable in Moldova. There is no evidence on the websites of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, the National Agency of Public Health, or the Agency of Electronic Government. [1, 2, 3] There is also no evidence provided on the "Harmonization of the Digital Markets in the Eastern Partnership eHealth Study Report" of 2017. [4]

[1] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 28 November 2020.

[2] National Agency of Public Health (NAPH). [<http://ansp.md/index.php/735-2/>]. Accessed 28 November 2020.

[3] Agency of Electronic Government. [<http://egov.md/en>]. Accessed 28 November 2020.

[4] Kantor Management Consultants. 2017. "Harmonization of the Digital Markets in the Eastern Partnership eHealth Study Report". [<https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/file/74882/download?token=3FnJPZqI>]. Accessed 28 November 2020.

## 2.4.2 Data integration between human, animal, and environmental health sectors

### 2.4.2a

**Is there evidence of established mechanisms at the relevant ministries responsible for animal, human, and wildlife surveillance to share data (e.g., through mosquito surveillance, brucellosis surveillance)?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence of an established mechanism in Moldova for human, animal and environmental health authorities to share data. However, Moldova had an electronic surveillance system of communicable disease, which facilitated standardized reporting and provided automatic exchange of data between the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, the National Agency for Food Safety (ANSA) and the Veterinary Service under the Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment. [1] However, the 2019 WHO Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for Moldova reports that this system is no longer functional due to the lack of continuous funding and maintenance. The JEE does not provide any further information on the issue. [2] There is no further information provided on the websites of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment, the National Agency for Food Safety (ANSA), and the National Agency of Public Health (NAPH). [3, 4, 5, 6]

[1] World Health Organization. 2012. "Analysis of Public Health Operations, Services and Activities in the Republic of Moldova". [[http://www.euro.who.int/\\_\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0007/183994/e96778.pdf](http://www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0007/183994/e96778.pdf)]. Accessed 28 November 2020.

[2] World Health Organization (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of the Republic of Moldova." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.54-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 28 November 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 28 November 2020.

[4] Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment. [<http://www.madrm.gov.md/>]. Accessed 28 November 2020.

[5] National Agency for Food Safety (ANSA). [<http://www.ansa.gov.md/>]. Accessed 28 November 2020.

[6] National Agency of Public Health (NAPH). [<http://ansp.md/>]. Accessed 28 November 2020.

## 2.4.3 Transparency of surveillance data

### 2.4.3a

**Does the country make de-identified health surveillance data on infectious diseases publicly available via reports (or other format) on government websites (such as the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, or similar)?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

Moldova makes de-identified health surveillance data on infectious diseases publicly available via reports on government websites, but there is no evidence of weekly reporting. The National Agency of Public Health (NAPH) of Moldova publishes monthly updates on communicable disease outbreaks including influenza virus, and rubella on its website. [1, 2] The updates include information on the number of confirmed cases, number of new cases, territorial exposure units, advice on disease prevention. There are also annual reports analysing the surveillance of public health in Moldova, including communicable diseases. [3] These reports include information on communicable diseases such as rubella and other communicable diseases that can be prevented through vaccines, viral hepatitis, transmittable diseases through food and animals, infectious respiratory diseases, vector transmitted disease, etc. They also include information on the number of cases, territorial distribution, age-group distribution, structure of laboratory investigation, etc. The 2019 WHO Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for Moldova also confirms that Moldova produces regular reports made publicly available and disseminated in regional and national websites. [4]

[1] National Agency of Public Health (NAPH). "Epidemiological Situation of Influenza Virus for the Period 01.10.2018-03.03.2019". [<https://ansp.md/index.php/situatia-epidemiologica-prin-gripa-iacrs-si-sari-in-perioada-01-10-18-03-03-2019/>]. Accessed 30 November 2020.

[2] National Agency of Public Health (NAPH). "Current Situation of Rubella in Republic of Moldova".

[<https://ansp.md/index.php/category/actualizarea-situatiei-privind-rujeola-in-republica-moldova/>]. Accessed 30 November 2020.

[3] National Agency of Public Health (NAPH). "Epidemiological Surveillance". [<https://ansp.md/index.php/supravegherea-epidemiologica-bolilor-diareice-acute-bda-si-holerei/>]. Accessed 30 November 2020.

[4] World Health Organization (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of the Republic of Moldova." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.54-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 30 November 2020.

### 2.4.3b

**Does the country make de-identified COVID-19 surveillance data (including details such as daily case count, mortality rate, etc) available via daily reports (or other formats) on government websites (such as the Ministry of Health, or similar)?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

Moldova makes de-identified COVID-19 surveillance data available via daily reports on government websites. The Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection and the National Agency of Public Health (NAPH) publish daily and weekly reports on their websites regarding the daily case count, mortality rate, number of healed individuals, territorial distribution, distribution by sex and age, accompanying diseases of affected individuals, regional trends, case count in children and pregnant women, case count of healthcare professionals, number of imported cases, etc. [1, 2, 3]

[1] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. "Weekly Report Codiv-19".

[<https://msmps.gov.md/minister/comunicare/covid-19/>]. Accessed 30 November 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/>]. Accessed 30 November 2020.

[3] National Agency of Public Health (NAPH). "Epidemiological situation due to infection with the new type of Coronavirus (COVID-19)". [<https://ansp.md/index.php/category/actualizarea-situatiei-privind-coronavirus/>]. Accessed 30 November 2020.

## 2.4.4 Ethical considerations during surveillance

### 2.4.4a

**Is there legislation and/or regulations that safeguard the confidentiality of identifiable health information for individuals, such as that generated through health surveillance activities?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

Moldova has legislation in place that safeguards the confidentiality of identifiable health information for individuals. Law No.133 "On the Protection of Personal Data" of 8 July 2011 classifies processing of personal data regarding the state of health as a special category, for which processing of personal data is prohibited. Exceptions are made only in the case of protection of public health, protection of life or physical health of the individual, or if it is in the benefit of the individual for the purpose of preventative medicine, medical diagnosis, management of care or treatment. In this case, the data processing is done under the supervision of medical staff under a pledge of professional confidentiality. [1] The "Harmonization of the Digital Markets in the Eastern Partnership eHealth Study Report" of 2017 also reinforces that Moldova has legislation that protects personal medical data. [2]

[1] Government of the Republic of Moldova. Law No.133 of 8 July 2011. "On the Protection of Personal Data".

[<http://lex.justice.md/viewdoc.php?action=view&view=doc&id=340495&lang=1>]. Accessed 30 November 2020.

[2] Kantor Management Consultants. 2017. "Harmonization of the Digital Markets in the Eastern Partnership eHealth Study

Report". [<https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/hiqstep/documents/harmonisation-digital-markets-eastern-partnership-ehealth>]. Accessed 30 November 2020.

#### 2.4.4b

**Is there legislation and/or regulations safeguarding the confidentiality of identifiable health information for individuals, such as that generated through health surveillance activities, include mention of protections from cyber attacks (e.g., ransomware)?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

The Moldavian legislation on personal data protection includes protection from cyber attacks. Law No.133 "On the Protection of Personal Data" of 8 July 2011 includes security of data processing. As per Article 30 of this law, the data collector has the obligation to apply adequate technical and organizational measures in data processing involving transmission within a network in order to protect the data against accidental or unlawful destruction, loss, alteration, disclosure or unauthorized access, as well as against any other form of illegal processing. However, there is no specification in the law on what these adequate technical and organizational measures refer to. [1] Government Decision No.1123 "On the approval of the requirements for ensuring the security of personal data in their processing within the personal data information systems" of 14 December 2010 contains specific measures of data security, security of transmission, and security for protection against unauthorized data access, and security against attacks. This law also classifies processing of personal data regarding the state of health as a special category, for which additional security measures are required. These measures include encryption of data, intrusion detection technologies and means to detect attacks or attempts of unauthorized use, harmful software protection mechanisms and protection against harmful software infiltration and viruses, protection of data transmission through cryptographic protection and digital signature, digital signature on software intended for processing personal data accessed through public access systems, security measures of remote access, etc. [2]

[1] Government of the Republic of Moldova. Law No.133 of 8 July 2011. "On the Protection of Personal Data".

[<http://lex.justice.md/viewdoc.php?action=view&view=doc&id=340495&lang=1>]. Accessed 30 November 2020.

[2] Government of the Republic of Moldova. Government Decision No. 1123 of 14 December 2010. "On the approval of the Requirements for ensuring the security of personal data in their processing within the personal data information systems".

[<http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=1&id=337094>]. Accessed 30 November 2020.

### 2.4.5 International data sharing

#### 2.4.5a

**Has the government made a commitment via public statements, legislation and/or a cooperative agreement to share surveillance data during a public health emergency with other countries in the region?**

Yes, commitments have been made to share data for more than one disease, Yes, commitments have been made to share data only for one disease = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence that the government of Moldova has made a commitment via public statements, legislation, and/or a cooperative agreement to share surveillance data during a public health emergency with other countries in the region for one or more than one disease. However, Moldova is part of a cooperative agreement to share surveillance data with other countries in the region. Moldova is a member of the Southeastern European Health Network (SEEHN) established in 2001 as a cooperative effort among the governments of Moldova, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia,

Rumania, Montenegro, Serbia, and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. In 2002, SEEHN initiated a communicable diseases project aimed at strengthening both national and regional surveillance systems with a focus on cross-border collaboration. As part of its Communicable Diseases Surveillance Network Strategic Plan, the network aims to develop and deepen regional cooperation, with a focus on common cross-border technical capacity required to deal with potential outbreaks and ensuring proper implementation of the 2005 International Health Regulation (IHR). The network also collaborates on Laboratory Capacity and Information Exchange, where a regional influenza diagnostic centre was opened at the Cantacuzino Institute, Romania. [1] Furthermore, the network's Skopje Pledge includes strengthening regional collaboration and coordination preparedness planning for emerging priorities and to put this forward as a priority for action within the Southeastern European Health Network. [2] The Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of 2019 also confirms that Moldova is part of regional surveillance networks such as European Center for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC), Epidemic Intelligence Information System (EPIS), etc. [3] There is no further evidence provided on the websites of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Protection, and the National Agency of Public Health (NAPH). [4, 5]

[1] Bino, Silvia, et. al. 2013. "Southeastern European Health Network (SEEHN) Communicable Diseases Surveillance: A Decade of Bridging Trust and Collaboration". *Emerging Health Threats Journal* 6.

[<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3557907/>]. Accessed 5 December 2020.

[2] World Health Organization (WHO). November 2005. "The Skopje Pledge".

[[http://www.euro.who.int/\\_\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0005/99743/E88513.pdf?ua=1](http://www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0005/99743/E88513.pdf?ua=1)]. Accessed 5 December 2020.

[3] World Health Organization (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of the Republic of Moldova."

[<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.54-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 5 December 2020.

[4] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 5 December 2020.

[5] National Agency of Public Health (NAPH). [<https://ansp.md/>]. Accessed 5 December 2020.

## 2.5 CASE-BASED INVESTIGATION

### 2.5.1 Case investigation and contact tracing

#### 2.5.1a

**Is there a national system in place to provide support at the sub-national level (e.g. training, metrics standardization and/or financial resources) to conduct contact tracing in the event of a public health emergency?**

Yes, there is evidence that the national government supports sub-national systems to prepare for future public health emergencies = 2, Yes, there is evidence that the national government supports sub-national systems, but only in response to active public health emergencies = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence that there is a national system in place in Moldova to provide support at the sub-national level (e.g. training, metrics standardization and/or financial resources) to conduct contact tracing in the event of an active or future public health emergency. However, as per the World Health Organization (WHO) COVID-19 Health System Response Monitor for Moldova, routine contact tracing does take place and it is mainly provided by local/regional epidemiologists, primary care doctors, competent authorities at points of entry, and administrators/employers. [1] The WHO does not provide any further evidence on a national system in place to provide support at the sub-national level. Furthermore, the "Preparedness and Response Plan for the New Coronavirus Infection (COVID-19) Republic of Moldova" of 11 September 2020 notes that clinical protocols are provided to all health-care workers at work or online, but it also does not provide any evidence of support at the sub-national level. [2] There is no further evidence found on the websites of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, and the National Agency of Public Health (NAPH). [3, 4]

- [1] World Health Organization (WHO). "COVID-19 Health System Response Monitor Moldova". [<https://www.covid19healthsystem.org/countries/moldova/livinghit.aspx?Section=1.4%20Monitoring%20and%20surveillance&Type=Section>]. Accessed 10 December 2020.
- [2] Extraordinary Commission on Public Health. 11 September 2020. "Preparedness and Response Plan for the New Coronavirus Infection (COVID-19) Republic of Moldova". [<https://msmps.gov.md/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Plan-r%C4%83spuns-COVID-19.pdf>]. Accessed 10 December 2020.
- [3] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 10 December 2020.
- [4] National Agency of Public Health (NAPH). [<http://ansp.md/index.php/735-2/>]. Accessed 10 December 2020.

### 2.5.1b

**Does the country provide wraparound services to enable infected people and their contacts to self-isolate or quarantine as recommended, particularly economic support (paycheck, job security) and medical attention?**

Yes, both economic support and medical attention are provided = 2, Yes, but only economic support or medical attention is provided = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Moldova provides wraparound services to enable infected people and their contacts to self-isolate or quarantine as recommended, particularly economic support (paycheck, job security) and medical attention. However, there is evidence that Moldova is providing economic support during the COVID-19 pandemic. As noted by the World Health Organization (WHO) Health System Monitor Response COVID-19 for Moldova, the government has increased unemployment benefits by 55%, it has also increased the minimum guaranteed income by 20%, it has provided social allowance for return migrants who have lost their jobs, etc. [1] There is no further information provided on the websites of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, and the National Agency of Public Health (NAPH). [2, 3]

- [1] World Health Organization. "Health System Monitor Response COVID-19 Moldova". [<https://www.covid19healthsystem.org/countries/moldova/livinghit.aspx?Section=6.1%20Measures%20in%20other%20sectors&Type=Section>]. Accessed 10 December 2020.
- [2] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 10 December 2020.
- [3] National Agency of Public Health (NAPH). [<http://ansp.md/>]. Accessed 10 December 2020.

### 2.5.1c

**Does the country make de-identified data on contact tracing efforts for COVID-19 (including the percentage of new cases from identified contacts) available via daily reports (or other format) on government websites (such as the Ministry of Health, or similar)?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence that Moldova makes de-identified data on contact tracing efforts for COVID-19 (including the percentage of new cases from identified contacts) available via daily reports on government websites. However, Moldova makes de-identified COVID-19 surveillance data available via daily reports on government websites, but these reports do not contain any evidence on contact tracing. The Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection and the National Agency of Public Health (NAPH) publish daily and weekly reports on their websites regarding the daily case count, mortality rate, number of healed individuals, territorial distribution, distribution by sex and age, accompanying diseases of affected individuals, regional trends, case count in children and pregnant women, case count of healthcare professionals, number of

imported cases, etc. [1, 2, 3]

[1] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. "Weekly Report Codiv-19".

[<https://msmps.gov.md/minister/comunicare/covid-19/>]. Accessed 10 December 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/>]. Accessed 10 December 2020.

[3] National Agency of Public Health (NAPH). "Epidemiological situation due to infection with the new type of Coronavirus (COVID-19)". [<https://ansp.md/index.php/category/actualizarea-situatiei-privind-coronavirus/>]. Accessed 10 December 2020.

## 2.5.2 Point of entry management

### 2.5.2a

**Is there a joint plan or cooperative agreement between the public health system and border control authorities to identify suspected and potential cases in international travelers and trace and quarantine their contacts in the event of a public health emergency?**

Yes, plan(s)/agreement(s) are in place to prepare for future public health emergencies = 2, Yes, but plan(s)/agreement(s) are in place only in response to active public health emergencies = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 2**

There is evidence of a joint plan or cooperative agreement between the public health system and border control authorities to identify suspected and potential cases in international travelers and trace and quarantine their contacts in the event of an active or future public health emergency. The Order No. 531 "On actions to implement the International Health Regulations in preventing the cross-border transmission of public health hazards" of 3 July 2014 requires the collaboration of the Ministry of Health and Border Control Authorities to conduct sanitary controls of travelers entering and exiting the country. Medical points with isolation rooms are set up for the controls, and the border authorities also interview the suspected or affected people and their contacts. [1] Furthermore, the World Health Organization (WHO) reports in the COVID-19 Health System Response Monitor that competent authorities at points of entry are part of the contact tracing. However, there is no further information provided on contact tracing related to competent authorities at points of entry. [2] Lastly, the "Preparedness and Response Plan for the New Coronavirus Infection (COVID-19) Republic of Moldova" of 11 September 2020 notes that there are standard operating procedures in place for the temporary isolation of sick passengers at the designated cross border points, which have been established by the public health authorities in collaboration with the border control authorities. It also notes that in some checkpoints there are action plans, free medical services, and emergency medical transport of patients. The language used suggest that these procedures and collaboration applies to infectious diseases at large, rather than specifically to COVID-19. [3]

[1] Government of Moldova. Order No. 531 of 3 July 2014. "On actions to implement the International Health Regulations in preventing the cross-border transmission of public health hazards".

[[https://www.legis.md/cautare/getResults?doc\\_id=22004&lang=ro](https://www.legis.md/cautare/getResults?doc_id=22004&lang=ro)]. Accessed 10 December 2020.

[2] World Health Organization (WHO). "COVID-19 Health System Response Monitor Moldova".

[<https://www.covid19healthsystem.org/countries/moldova/livinghit.aspx?Section=1.4%20Monitoring%20and%20surveillance&Type=Section>]. Accessed 10 December 2020.

[3] Extraordinary Commission on Public Health. 11 September 2020. "Preparedness and Response Plan for the New Coronavirus Infection (COVID-19) Republic of Moldova". [<https://msmps.gov.md/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Plan-r%C4%83spuns-COVID-19.pdf>]. Accessed 10 December 2020.

## 2.6 EPIDEMIOLOGY WORKFORCE

### 2.6.1 Applied epidemiology training program, such as the field epidemiology training program, for public health professionals and veterinarians (e.g., Field Epidemiology Training Program [FETP] and Field Epidemiology Training Program for Veterinarians [FETPV])

#### 2.6.1a

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Applied epidemiology training program (such as FETP) is available in country
- Resources are provided by the government to send citizens to another country to participate in applied epidemiology training programs (such as FETP)

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure. , Yes for both = 1 , Yes for one = 1 , No for both = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is evidence that applied epidemiology training program (such as FETP) is available in country, but there is no evidence that resources are provided by the government to send citizens to another country to participate in applied epidemiology training programs (such as FETP). There is evidence that applied epidemiology training program is available in Moldova through the Mediterranean Programme for Intervention Epidemiology Training (MediPIET). Moldova participates in MediPIET implemented by Eastern Mediterranean Public Health Network (EMPHNET) [1]. The MediPIET program is designed to train national trainers and supervisors from participating public health institutions who are currently working in field epidemiology. Participants are nominated by national authorities through the MediPIET National Focal Point and the national MediPIET committee. The program is funded by the European Commission. Furthermore, Moldova has been selected by MediPIET as a training site for field epidemiology at the National Agency of Public Health. This is done in efforts by the network to mobilize training infrastructure and field epidemiologists in case of cross-border disease outbreaks and other public health threats. [2, 3] The 2019 WHO Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for Moldova also confirms that Moldova has benefited from MediPIET. It also states that medical studies include intervention epidemiology and there is also a regular continued professional education (CPE) in place for public and animal health staff. However, it also states that training of public health and animal health in Moldova is not in accordance to the European Union standards. [4] Lastly, in 2020, epidemiologists and laboratory specialists from Moldova have participated in the Regional Epi Info™ Training and Practice, which took place in Albania. The training was organized by the South East European Centre for Surveillance and Control of Infectious Diseases (SECID) in collaboration with Centers for Disease and Control (CDC), and it aimed to improve the influenza data management by standardizing influenza database for epidemiologist and laboratory specialists. [5] There is no evidence on resources being provided by the government to send citizens to other countries to participate in applied epidemiology training found on the websites of the , and the National Agency of Public Health (NAPH). [6, 7]

[1] Mediterranean Programme for Intervention Epidemiology Training (MediPIET). 2017. "Early Detection and Rapid Response to Biological and other PMinistry of Health, Labor and Social Protectionpublic Health Threats: 10 Years for a Regional Field Epidemiology Training Programme (FETP)."

[[http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:rdQMpOpUHKgJ:medi Piet.eu/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Concept-note-Regional-FETP-10-years\\_MediPIET.pdf+&cd=2&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=al&client=firefox-b-ab](http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:rdQMpOpUHKgJ:medi Piet.eu/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Concept-note-Regional-FETP-10-years_MediPIET.pdf+&cd=2&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=al&client=firefox-b-ab)]. Accessed 30 November 2020.

[2] United National Office in Geneva (UNOG). 2016. "Implementation of Article X of the Convention by the Republic of Moldova".

[[https://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/\(httpAssets\)/910D11828F620B1AC125801300470E0D/\\$file/Article+X\\_+BTWC\\_Moldova\\_Final\\_2016.pdf](https://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/(httpAssets)/910D11828F620B1AC125801300470E0D/$file/Article+X_+BTWC_Moldova_Final_2016.pdf)]. Accessed 30 November 2020.

- [3] Mediterranean Programme for Intervention Epidemiology Training (MediPIET). 5 July 2017-8 July 2017. "Training Site regular visit to Moldova and mid-term review of the fellows".  
[<http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:1L3ZpLQfU4J:medi Piet.eu/event/training-site-regular-visit-to-moldova-and-mid-term-review-of-the-fellows/+&cd=1&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=al&client=firefox-b-ab>]. Accessed 30 November 2020.
- [4] World Health Organization (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of the Republic of Moldova." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.54-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 30 November 2020.
- [5] South East European Centre for Surveillance and Control of Infectious Diseases (SECID). February 2020. "EpiInfo Training Workshop, Tirana, Albania". [<http://www.secids.com/node/1295>]. Accessed 30 November 2020.
- [6] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en/>]. Accessed 27 December 2020.
- [7] National Agency of Public Health (NAPH). [<http://ansp.md/>]. Accessed 27 December 2020.

### 2.6.1b

**Are the available field epidemiology training programs explicitly inclusive of animal health professionals or is there a specific animal health field epidemiology training program offered (such as FETPV)?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence of field epidemiology training programmes inclusive of animal health professionals in Moldova. However, there is evidence that training of trainers program on lumpy skin disease for field veterinarians has been offered in Moldova by the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) in November 2018. There is no further evidence that this training is an ongoing program. [1] As reported by the FAO, the training included a core training of 37 core veterinarians and a replicate of the training at the district level. The training was a combination of theoretical lectures and a field visit to a farm, which included sample collection, epidemiological investigation, application of control measures, etc. There is no further evidence provided on websites of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, and the National Agency for Food Safety. [2, 3] Lastly, the 2019 WHO Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for Moldova reports that there is continued professional education (CPE) available for both public health and animal health staff. [4] However, it also states that training of public health and animal health in Moldova is not in accordance to the European Union standards. There is no further evidence provided by the JEE in regards to epidemiology training programs for animal health professionals. Lastly, there is also no evidence of participation of animal health professionals in the Southeast European Center for Surveillance and Control of Infectious Diseases (SECID) Regional Epi InfoTM Training and Practice. [5]

[1] Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO). 6 November 2018-7 November 2018. "Train of trainers program for field veterinarians on LSD in Moldova (TCP/RER/3605)". [<http://www.fao.org/europe/events/detail-events/zh/c/1170942/>]. Accessed 30 November 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en/>]. Accessed 30 November 2020.

[3] National Agency for Food Safety (ANSA). [<http://www.ansa.gov.md/ro/content/prezentare-general>]. Accessed 30 November 2020.

[4] World Health Organization (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of the Republic of Moldova." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.54-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 30 November 2020.

[5] South East European Centre for Surveillance and Control of Infectious Diseases (SECID). February 2020. "EpiInfo Training Workshop, Tirana, Albania". [<http://www.secids.com/node/1295>]. Accessed 30 November 2020.

## 2.6.2 Epidemiology workforce capacity

### 2.6.2a

Is there public evidence that the country has at least 1 trained field epidemiologist per 200,000 people?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2020

Completed JEE assessments; Economist Impact analyst qualitative assessment based on official national sources, which vary by country

## Category 3: Rapid response to and mitigation of the spread of an epidemic

### 3.1 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLANNING

#### 3.1.1 National public health emergency preparedness and response plan

##### 3.1.1a

Does the country have an overarching national public health emergency response plan in place which addresses planning for multiple communicable diseases with epidemic or pandemic potential?

Evidence that there is a plan in place, and the plan is publicly available = 2, Evidence that the plan is in place, but the plan is not publicly available OR, Disease-specific plans are in place, but there is no evidence of an overarching plan = 1, No evidence that such a plan or plans are in place = 0

Current Year Score: 1

There is no evidence that Moldova has an overarching national public health emergency response plan in place which addresses planning for multiple communicable diseases with epidemic or pandemic potential, but there is evidence of disease-specific plans in place. Moldova has the "Influenza Pandemic Response Plan" of 2009. [1] The 2019 WHO Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for Moldova also reports that Moldova has preparedness multi-hazard plans in place at the national, district, and city level as well as for institutions with more than 50 employees. The JEE also reports that these plans are regularly tested across sectors and levels. [2] There is no evidence of these plans being publicly available. The "National Public Health Strategy 2014-2020" of 2013 states that Moldova does not have a preparedness and response plan for public health emergencies. It also lacks protocols and guidelines for planning, preparing, training in risk assessment and vulnerabilities, application of case definitions, management, etc. in cases of accidental or intentional deliberation of biological agents. [3] There is no further evidence on the website of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, and the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations. [4, 5]

[1] Government of the Republic of Moldova. 2009. "Influenza Pandemic Response Plan".

[[https://www.legis.md/cautare/getResults?doc\\_id=33051&lang=ro](https://www.legis.md/cautare/getResults?doc_id=33051&lang=ro)]. Accessed 30 November 2020.

[2] World Health Organization (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of the Republic of Moldova."

[<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.54-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 30 November 2020.

[3] Government of the Republic of Moldova. 2013. "National Public Health Strategy 2014-2020" [[http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/moldova/moldova\\_national\\_public\\_health\\_strategy\\_2014-2020.pdf](http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/moldova/moldova_national_public_health_strategy_2014-2020.pdf)]. Accessed 30 November 2020.

[4] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 30 November 2020.

[5] General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations (IGSU). [<http://www.dse.md/ro>]. Accessed 30 November 2020.

### 3.1.1b

**If an overarching plan is in place, has it been updated in the last 3 years?**

Yes = 1 , No /no plan in place= 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Moldova has an overarching national public health emergency response plan in place which addresses planning for multiple communicable diseases with epidemic or pandemic potential, and hence there is no evidence of being updated in the last 3 years. The "National Public Health Strategy 2014-2020" of 2013 states that Moldova does not have a preparedness and response plan for public health emergencies. It also lacks protocols and guidelines for planning, preparing, training in risk assessment and vulnerabilities, application of case definitions, management, etc. in cases of accidental or intentional deliberation of biological agents. [1] However, the 2019 WHO Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for Moldova reports that Moldova has preparedness multi-hazard plans in place at the national, district, and city level as well as for institutions with more than 50 employees. The JEE also reports that these plans are regularly tested across sectors and levels. [2] There is no evidence of these plans being publicly available. There is no further evidence on the website of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, and the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations. [3, 4]

[1] Government of the Republic of Moldova. 2013. "National Public Health Strategy 2014-2020"

[[http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/moldova/moldova\\_national\\_public\\_health\\_strategy\\_2014-2020.pdf](http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/moldova/moldova_national_public_health_strategy_2014-2020.pdf)]. Accessed 30 November 2020.

[2] World Health Organization (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of the Republic of Moldova." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.54-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 30 November 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 30 November 2020.

[4] General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations (IGSU). [<http://www.dse.md/ro>]. Accessed 30 November 2020.

### 3.1.1c

**If an overarching plan is in place, does it include considerations for pediatric and/or other vulnerable populations?**

Yes = 1 , No /no plan in place= 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Moldova has an overarching national public health emergency response plan in place which addresses planning for multiple communicable diseases with epidemic or pandemic potential, and hence there is no evidence of addressing pediatric and/or vulnerable populations. The "National Public Health Strategy 2014-2020" of 2013 states that Moldova does not have a preparedness and response plan for public health emergencies. It also lacks protocols and guidelines for planning, preparing, training in risk assessment and vulnerabilities, application of case definitions, management, etc. in cases of accidental or intentional deliberation of biological agents. [1] However, the 2019 WHO Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for Moldova reports that Moldova has preparedness multi-hazard plans in place at the national, district, and city level as well as for institutions with more than 50 employees. The JEE also reports that these plans are regularly tested across sectors and levels. [2] There is no evidence of these plans being publicly available. There is no further evidence on the website of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, and the General Inspectorate for Emergency

Situations. [3, 4]

- [1] Government of the Republic of Moldova. 2013. "National Public Health Strategy 2014-2020" [[http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/moldova/moldova\\_national\\_public\\_health\\_strategy\\_2014-2020.pdf](http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/moldova/moldova_national_public_health_strategy_2014-2020.pdf)]. Accessed 30 November 2020.
- [2] World Health Organization (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of the Republic of Moldova." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.54-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 30 November 2020.
- [3] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 30 November 2020.
- [4] General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations (IGSU). [<http://www.dse.md/ro>]. Accessed 30 November 2020.

### 3.1.1d

**Does the country have a publicly available plan in place specifically for pandemic influenza preparedness that has been updated since 2009?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

2020

WHO Strategic Partnership for IHR and Health Security (SPH)

## 3.1.2 Private sector involvement in response planning

### 3.1.2a

**Does the country have a specific mechanism(s) for engaging with the private sector to assist with outbreak emergency preparedness and response?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence that Moldova has a specific mechanism for engaging with the private sector to assist with outbreak emergency preparedness and response. Moldova does not have a national public health emergency response plan in place which addresses planning for multiple communicable diseases with pandemic potential. The "National Public Health Strategy 2014-2020" of 2013 states that Moldova does not have a preparedness and response plan for public health emergencies. It also lacks protocols and guidelines for planning, preparing, training in risk assessment and vulnerabilities, application of case definitions, management, etc. in cases of accidental or intentional deliberation of biological agents. [1] There are no such provisions included in Government Decision No.820 "On the Extraordinary National Public Health Commission" of 14 December 2009, which sets the composition and responsibilities of the Extraordinary National Public Health Commission that is in charge of preventing and managing public health emergencies. [2] There are also no provisions included in Law No.1513 "On Sanitary-epidemiological Assurance of the Population" of 16 June 1993, which sets the rights and responsibilities for the sanitary-epidemiological assurance of the population. [3] Although this law sets out the regulation to be followed by the private sector, it does not include any mechanisms of cooperation to assist with outbreak emergency preparedness and response. There is no further evidence on the website of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection and the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations. [4, 5]

- [1] Government of the Republic of Moldova. 2013. "National Public Health Strategy 2014-2020" [[http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/moldova/moldova\\_national\\_public\\_he](http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/moldova/moldova_national_public_he)

alth\_strategy\_2014-2020.pdf]. Accessed 30 November 2020.

[2] Government of the Republic of Moldova. Government Decision No.820 of 14 December 2009. "On the Extraordinary National Public Health Commission".

[[http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Moldova/MD\\_Decision\\_820\\_National\\_Commission.pdf](http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Moldova/MD_Decision_820_National_Commission.pdf)]. Accessed 30 November 2020.

[3] Government of the Republic of Moldova. Law No.1513 of 16 June 1993. "On Sanitary-epidemiological Assurance of the Population". [[http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Moldova/MD\\_Law\\_1513\\_Sanitary-Epidemiological\\_Protection.pdf](http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Moldova/MD_Law_1513_Sanitary-Epidemiological_Protection.pdf)]. Accessed 30 November 2020.

[4] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 30 November 2020.

[5] General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations (IGSU). [<http://www.dse.md/ro>]. Accessed 30 November 2020.

### 3.1.3 Non-pharmaceutical interventions planning

#### 3.1.3a

**Does the country have a policy, plan and/or guidelines in place to implement non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs) during an epidemic or pandemic?**

Yes, a policy, plan and/or guidelines are in place for more than one disease = 2, Yes, but the policy, plan and/or guidelines exist only for one disease = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 2**

There is evidence that Moldova has a policy, plan and/or guidelines in place to implement non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs) during an epidemic or pandemic, and they are in place for more than one disease. Moldova has issued NPIs as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as there are NPIs included in the "Influenza Pandemic Response Plan" of 2009. [1, 2] NPIs such as hygiene measures, social distancing, isolations and quarantine, disinfection, usage of masks, restrictions on educational, sportive, cultural activities, etc. are included in the "Preparedness and Response Plan for the New Coronavirus Infection (COVID-19)" of 11 September 2020 as well as posted on the website of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, and the National Agency of Public Health (NAPH). [3, 4] The "Influenza Pandemic Response Plan" of 2009 also includes NPIs against influenza such as hand washing, isolation, ventilation, social distancing, avoiding congestion, as well as it foresees temporary restrictions of education activities, sport activities, cultural activities, or closing of the above mentioned activities depending on the severity of the situation. The language used in the document is specific to the influenza virus. [2] There is no further evidence provided on the website of the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations. [5]

[1] Extraordinary Commission on Public Health. 11 September 2020. "Preparedness and Response Plan for the New Coronavirus Infection (COVID-19) Republic of Moldova". [<https://msmps.gov.md/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Plan-r%C4%83spuns-COVID-19.pdf>]. Accessed 10 December 2020.

[2] Government of the Republic of Moldova. 2009. "Influenza Pandemic Response Plan".

[[https://www.legis.md/cautare/getResults?doc\\_id=33051&lang=ro](https://www.legis.md/cautare/getResults?doc_id=33051&lang=ro)]. Accessed 10 December 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. "COVID-19". [<https://msmps.gov.md/minister/comunicare/covid-19/>]. Accessed 10 December 2020.

[4] National Agency of Public Health (NAPH). "COVID-19". [<https://ansp.md/index.php/coronavirusul-de-tip-nou-covid-19/>]. Accessed 10 December 2020.

[5] General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations (IGSU). [<http://www.dse.md/ro>]. Accessed 10 December 2020.

## 3.2 EXERCISING RESPONSE PLANS

### 3.2.1 Activating response plans

#### 3.2.1a

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Is there evidence that the country has activated their national emergency response plan for an infectious disease outbreak in the past year?

- Is there evidence that the country has completed a national-level biological threat-focused exercise (either with WHO or separately) in the past year?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure. , Yes for both = 1 , Yes for one = 1 , No for both = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is evidence that Moldova has activated their national emergency response plan for an infectious disease outbreak in the past year but there is no evidence that Moldova has completed a national-level biological threat-focused exercise (either with WHO or separately) in the past year. Moldova has activated its "Preparedness and Response Plan for the New Coronavirus Infection (COVID-19)" of 11 September 2020, which is approved by the Extraordinary National Commission of Public Health. This plan is specific to COVID-19 and it sets out the measures for prevention, response, and control of the COVID-19 pandemic in Moldova. They include intersectoral coordination and collaboration, mobilization mechanisms for distribution of resources, risk evaluation at the national and local level, implementation measures of public health, risk communication, epidemiological surveillance, depistation process, monitoring the virus spread and investigation of outbreaks, organization of medical assistance, public health measures at the border, laboratory measures, etc. [1] Moldova has conducted a table top exercise (TTX) on 22 October 2020 as reported by the World Health Organization (WHO) regarding simulation exercises, but there is no evidence provided on the topic of the exercise. [2] There is no further evidence provided on the websites of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations (IGSU) and the World Health Organization (WHO). [3, 4, 5]

[1] Extraordinary Commission on Public Health. 11 September 2020. "Preparedness and Response Plan for the New Coronavirus Infection (COVID-19) Republic of Moldova". [<https://msmps.gov.md/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Plan-r%C4%83spuns-COVID-19.pdf>]. Accessed 10 December 2020.

[2] World Health Organization (WHO). "Simulation Exercise". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/simulation-exercise>]. Accessed 10 December 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 10 December 2020.

[4] General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations. [<http://www.dse.md/ro>]. Accessed 10 December 2020.

[5] World Health Organization (WHO). "Moldova". [<https://www.who.int/countries/mda/>]. Accessed 10 December 2020.

#### 3.2.1b

Is there evidence that the country in the past year has identified a list of gaps and best practices in response (either through an infectious disease response or a biological-threat focused exercise) and developed a plan to improve response capabilities?

Yes, the country has developed and published a plan to improve response capacity = 2 , Yes, the country has developed a plan to improve response capacity, but has not published the plan = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence that Moldova has identified a list of gaps and best practices in response (either through an infectious disease response or a biological-threat focused exercise) and developed a plan to improve response capabilities in the past year. There is no evidence of an after action review. [1] There is also no evidence of a biological threat-focused IHR exercise with the WHO. However, Moldova has conducted a table top exercise (TTX) on 22 October 2020, but there is no evidence provided on the topic of the exercise. [2] There is no further evidence provided on the websites of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations (IGSU) the and the World Health Organization (WHO). [3, 4, 5]

[1] World Health Organization WHO. "After Action Review". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/after-action-review>]. Accessed 5 December 2020.

[2] World Health Organization (WHO). "Simulation Exercise". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/simulation-exercise>]. Accessed 5 December 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 5 December 2020.

[4] General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations. [<http://www.dse.md/ro>]. Accessed 5 December 2020.

[5] World Health Organization (WHO). "Moldova". [<https://www.who.int/countries/mda/>]. Accessed 5 December 2020.

## 3.2.2 Private sector engagement in exercises

### 3.2.2a

**Is there evidence that the country in the past year has undergone a national-level biological threat-focused exercise that has included private sector representatives?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Moldova has undergone a national-level biological threat-focused exercise that has included private sector representatives in the past year. There is however evidence that Moldova has conducted a table top exercise (TTX) on 22 October 2020, but there is no evidence provided on the topic of the exercise. [1, 2] There is no further evidence provided on the websites of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations (IGSU) the and the World Health Organization (WHO). [3, 4, 5]

[1] World Health Organization WHO. "After Action Review". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/after-action-review>]. Accessed 5 December 2020.

[2] World Health Organization (WHO). "Simulation Exercise". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/simulation-exercise>]. Accessed 5 December 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 5 December 2020.

[4] General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations. [<http://www.dse.md/ro>]. Accessed 5 December 2020.

[5] World Health Organization (WHO). "Moldova". [<https://www.who.int/countries/mda/>]. Accessed 5 December 2020.

## 3.3 EMERGENCY RESPONSE OPERATION

### 3.3.1 Emergency response operation

#### 3.3.1a

**Does the country have in place an Emergency Operations Center (EOC)?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

Moldova has an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in place which is specific to health emergencies. According to the 2019 WHO Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for Moldova, the Operational Guidance Center within the Department of Public Health Emergency Management in the National Public Health Agency acts as the national health EOC. It is available 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. The EOC detects, monitors and analyses risks as well as takes response measures. It mobilizes different specialists in case of emergencies. The EOC has well-established channels of communication and its staff is regularly trained. [1] Furthermore, Moldova also has the Extraordinary National Public Health Commission (ENPHC), which is in charge of preventing and managing public health emergencies as per Government Decision No.820 "On the Extraordinary National Public Health Commission" of 14 December 2009, which sets the composition and responsibilities of the ENPHC. [2] The ENPHC is in charge of coordinating, managing and implementing the national measures against prevention and management of public health emergencies. It coordinates the activities against public health emergencies at the national level and its decisions are enforceable by central and local public administration authorities. The commission is also responsible for the notification of public health risks and emergencies and the declaration and cancellation of the state of public health emergency. [3]

[1] World Health Organization (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of the Republic of Moldova." [https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.54-eng.pdf]. Accessed 1 December 2020.

[2] Government of the Republic of Moldova. Government Decision No.820 of 14 December 2009. "On the Extraordinary National Public Health Commission". [http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Moldova/MD\_Decision\_820\_National\_Commission.pdf]. Accessed 1 December 2020.

[3] Government of the Republic of Moldova. 2013. "National Public Health Strategy 2014-2020" [http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\_cycle\_repository/moldova/moldova\_national\_public\_health\_strategy\_2014-2020.pdf]. Accessed 1 December 2020.

**3.3.1b**

**Is the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) required to conduct a drill for a public health emergency scenario at least once per year or is there evidence that they conduct a drill at least once per year?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no public evidence that the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) of public health emergencies in Moldova is required to conduct a drill at least once per year, nor that it has conducted drills annually. The 2019 WHO Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for Moldova does not provide any evidence on requirements for drills for the EOC. However, it does note that standard operation procedures are required for the EOC and that exercises should be conducted in order to test the national activation of the EOC. [1] There is also no evidence that the Extraordinary National Public Health Commission is required to conduct a drill at least once per year. There is no provision of drills under Government Decision No.820 "On the Extraordinary National Public Health Commission" of 14 December 2009, which sets the composition and responsibilities of the Extraordinary National Public Health Commission that is in charge of preventing and managing public health emergencies. [2] There is also no information in the "National Public Health Strategy 2014-2020". [3] There is no further evidence provided on the website of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, and the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations. [4, 5]

[1] World Health Organization (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of the Republic of Moldova." [https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.54-eng.pdf]. Accessed 1 December 2020.

[2] Government of the Republic of Moldova. Government Decision No.820 of 14 December 2009. "On the Extraordinary National Public Health Commission".

[[http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Moldova/MD\\_Decision\\_820\\_National\\_Commission.pdf](http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Moldova/MD_Decision_820_National_Commission.pdf)]. Accessed 1 December 2020.

[3] Government of the Republic of Moldova. 2013. "National Public Health Strategy 2014-2020"

[[http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/moldova/moldova\\_national\\_public\\_health\\_strategy\\_2014-2020.pdf](http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/moldova/moldova_national_public_health_strategy_2014-2020.pdf)]. Accessed 1 December 2020.

[4] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 1 December 2020.

[5] General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations (IGSU). [<http://www.dse.md/ro>]. Accessed 1 December 2020.

### 3.3.1c

**Is there public evidence to show that the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) has conducted within the last year a coordinated emergency response or emergency response exercise activated within 120 minutes of the identification of the public health emergency/scenario?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no public evidence to show that the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in Moldova can conduct, or has conducted within the last year, a coordinated emergency response or emergency response exercise activated within 120 minutes of the identification of the public health emergency/scenario. The 2019 WHO Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for Moldova, however reports that simulation exercises are periodically conducted as to test the system's decision-making process and performance. The JEE also notes that exercises have been designed to present different challenges that may be present during a public health emergency and that may require multi-sectoral coordination. Nonetheless, the JEE recommends that regular testing of emergency response operations is put in place at least every two years. [1] There is no further evidence on this issue, or on emergency response exercises on the websites of the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations, the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection and the Ministry of Defence. [2, 3, 4]

[1] World Health Organization (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of the Republic of Moldova." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.54-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 1 December 2020.

[2] General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations (IGSU). [<http://www.dse.md/ro>]. Accessed 1 December 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 1 December 2020.

[4] Ministry of Defence. [<http://www.army.md/>]. Accessed 1 December 2020.

## 3.4 LINKING PUBLIC HEALTH AND SECURITY AUTHORITIES

### 3.4.1 Public health and security authorities are linked for rapid response during a biological event

#### 3.4.1a

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Is there public evidence that public health and national security authorities have carried out an exercise to respond to a potential deliberate biological event (i.e., bioterrorism attack)?

- Are there publicly available standard operating procedures, guidelines, memorandums of understanding (MOUs), or other agreements between the public health and security authorities to respond to a potential deliberate biological event (i.e., bioterrorism attack)?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure., Yes for both = 1, Yes for one = 1, No for both = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no public evidence that public health and national security authorities in Moldova have carried out an exercise to respond to a potential deliberate biological event. There is also no evidence of standard operating procedures or other agreements between public health and security authorities. There is, however, evidence of a disaster response exercise for earthquake emergency hosted by North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in Moldova. The exercise included the Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Center in cooperation with the Civil Protection and Emergency Situation Service of Moldova, and it has taken place in 2011. [1] Moldova has also participated in a training course organized by NATO in Bulgaria in 2015 on effectively responding to use of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) agents by terrorists, or natural and man-made disasters. [2] Moldova is also part of the EU Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Risk Mitigation Centres of Excellence (CoE), which is an initiative led by the European Union (EU) to mitigate risks related to CBRN, provide trainings, regional actions plans and cooperations, table top and real time field exercises, etc. [3] The 2019 WHO Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for Moldova also reports that joint trainings and exercises of Chemical Biological Radiological Nuclear (CBRN) hazards are conducted for national authorities that are responsible for public health event management, however it also notes that these trainings and exercises should be conducted regularly as to institutionalize the knowledge and practice. [4] There is no further evidence on websites of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, the Ministry of Defence and the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situation. [5, 6, 7]

[1] Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Center (EADRCC). 2011. "Moldova Hosts NATO disaster response exercise". [<https://www.nato.int/eadrcc/2011/08-CODRII-moldova/index.html>]. Accessed 1 December 2020.

[2] North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). 20-24 April 2015. "Regional cooperation to improve CBRN responses". [[https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/news\\_119188.htm](https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/news_119188.htm)]. Accessed 1 December 2020.

[3] European Union (EU). "EU Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Risk Mitigation Centres of Excellence (CoE)". [[https://europa.eu/cbrn-risk-mitigation/index\\_en](https://europa.eu/cbrn-risk-mitigation/index_en)]. Accessed 1 December 2020.

[4] World Health Organization (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of the Republic of Moldova." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.54-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 1 December 2020.

[5] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 1 December 2020.

[6] Ministry of Defence. [<http://www.army.md/>]. Accessed 1 December 2020.

[7] General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations (IGSU). [<http://www.dse.md/ro>]. Accessed 1 December 2020.

## 3.5 RISK COMMUNICATIONS

### 3.5.1 Public communication

#### 3.5.1b

**Does the risk communication plan (or other legislation, regulation or strategy document used to guide national public health response) outline how messages will reach populations and sectors with different communications needs (eg different languages, location within the country, media reach)?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence of a risk communication plan that outlines how messages will reach populations and sectors with different communication needs in Moldova. There is no evidence of a risk communication plan that is specifically intended for use during a public health emergency in Moldova. The 2019 WHO Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for Moldova reports that a "General National Communication Strategy for Public Health Emergencies" is currently being developed with

the World Health Organization (WHO). There are no available updates on this strategy. However, the JEE reports that communication takes place with affected communities and that messages are tailored based on age, residence, spoken language, etc. as has happened during the measles outbreak. [1] Furthermore, the "National Public Health Strategy 2014-2020" of 2013 states that Moldova does not have a preparedness and response plan for public health emergencies. It also lacks protocols and guidelines for planning, preparing, training in risk assessment and vulnerabilities, application of case definitions, management, etc. in cases of accidental or intentional deliberation of biological agents. The strategy does not provide any evidence on risk communication. [2] There is no further evidence on the website of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, and the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations. [3, 4]

[1] World Health Organization (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of the Republic of Moldova."

[<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.54-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 1 December 2020.

[2] Government of the Republic of Moldova. 2013. "National Public Health Strategy 2014-2020"

[[http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/moldova/moldova\\_national\\_public\\_health\\_strategy\\_2014-2020.pdf](http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/moldova/moldova_national_public_health_strategy_2014-2020.pdf)]. Accessed 1 December 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 1 December 2020.

[4] General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations (IGSU). [<http://www.dse.md/ro>]. Accessed 1 December 2020.

### 3.5.1 Risk communication planning

#### 3.5.1a

**Does the country have in place, either in the national public health emergency response plan or in other legislation, regulation, or strategy documents, a section detailing a risk communication plan that is specifically intended for use during a public health emergency?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence of a risk communication plan that is specifically intended for use during a public health emergency in Moldova. The 2019 WHO Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for Moldova reports that a "General National Communication Strategy for Public Health Emergencies" is currently being developed with the World Health Organization (WHO). There are no available updates on this plan. [1] Furthermore, the "National Public Health Strategy 2014-2020" of 2013 states that Moldova does not have a preparedness and response plan for public health emergencies. It also lacks protocols and guidelines for planning, preparing, training in risk assessment and vulnerabilities, application of case definitions, management, etc. in cases of accidental or intentional deliberation of biological agents. The strategy does not provide any evidence on risk communication. [2] There is no further evidence on the website of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, and the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations. [3, 4]

[1] World Health Organization (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of the Republic of Moldova." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.54-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 1 December 2020.

[2] Government of the Republic of Moldova. 2013. "National Public Health Strategy 2014-2020"

[[http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/moldova/moldova\\_national\\_public\\_health\\_strategy\\_2014-2020.pdf](http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/moldova/moldova_national_public_health_strategy_2014-2020.pdf)]. Accessed 1 December 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 1 December 2020.

[4] General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations (IGSU). [<http://www.dse.md/ro>]. Accessed 1 December 2020.

### 3.5.1c

**Does the risk communication plan (or other legislation, regulation or strategy document used to guide national public health response) designate a specific position within the government to serve as the primary spokesperson to the public during a public health emergency?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the risk communication plan (or other legislation, regulation or strategy document used to guide national public health response) designate a specific position within the government to serve as the primary spokesperson to the public during a public health emergency . The 2019 WHO Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for Moldova reports that a "General National Communication Strategy for Public Health Emergencies" is currently being developed with the World Health Organization (WHO). There are no available updates on this plan. [1] Furthermore, the "National Public Health Strategy 2014-2020" of 2013 states that Moldova does not have a preparedness and response plan for public health emergencies. It also lacks protocols and guidelines for planning, preparing, training in risk assessment and vulnerabilities, application of case definitions, management, etc. in cases of accidental or intentional deliberation of biological agents. The strategy does not provide any evidence on risk communication. [2] There is no further evidence on the website of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, and the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations. [3, 4]

[1] World Health Organization (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of the Republic of Moldova." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.54-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 1 December 2020.

[2] Government of the Republic of Moldova. 2013. "National Public Health Strategy 2014-2020" [[http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/moldova/moldova\\_national\\_public\\_health\\_strategy\\_2014-2020.pdf](http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/moldova/moldova_national_public_health_strategy_2014-2020.pdf)]. Accessed 1 December 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 1 December 2020.

[4] General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations (IGSU). [<http://www.dse.md/ro>]. Accessed 1 December 2020.

## 3.5.2 Public communication

### 3.5.2a

**In the past year, is there evidence that the public health system has actively shared messages via online media platforms (e.g. social media, website) to inform the public about ongoing public health concerns and/or dispel rumors, misinformation or disinformation?**

Public health system regularly shares information on health concerns = 2, Public health system shares information only during active emergencies, but does not regularly utilize online media platforms = 1, Public health system does not regularly utilize online media platforms, either during emergencies or otherwise = 0

**Current Year Score: 2**

There is evidence that the public health system has actively shared messages via online media platforms (e.g. social media, website) to inform the public about ongoing public health concerns and/or dispel rumors, misinformation or disinformation in the past year. The National Agency of Public Health (NAPH), posts information on the epidemiological situation of COVID-19, influenza virus, severe acute respiratory infections (SARI), rubella, etc. on its website. [1] It also posts information on the epidemiological situation of outbreaks of COVID-19, influenza virus, and SARI on its Facebook page. [2] The Facebook page is also used to put awareness raising information on HIV, and promoting HIV testing for the population, as well as other general informative information. The Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection has also posted information on COVID-19 on its website and its Facebook page. The Facebook page also contains information on HIV, the influenza vaccine as well as news and information on various activities and initiatives, etc. [3, 4] Lastly, the 2019 WHO Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for

Moldova reports that authorities in charge of public health emergencies have trained staff that collaborates with the media and is in charge of public relations and information dissemination to the public. [5]

[1] National Agency of Public Health (NAPH). [<http://ansp.md/index.php/735-2/>]. Accessed 5 December 2020.

[2] National Agency of Public Health (NAPH). National Agency of Public Health (NAPH) Facebook Page. [<https://www.facebook.com/pg/ansp.md/posts/>]. Accessed 5 December 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 5 December 2020.

[4] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection Facebook Page. [<https://www.facebook.com/protectiesocialamoldova/>]. Accessed 5 December 2020.

[5] World Health Organization (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of the Republic of Moldova." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.54-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 5 December 2020.

### 3.5.2b

**Is there evidence that senior leaders (president or ministers) have shared misinformation or disinformation on infectious diseases in the past two years?**

No = 1, Yes = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is no evidence that senior leaders (president or ministers) have shared misinformation or disinformation on infectious diseases in the past two years. In fact, the government of Moldova has taken action to shut down online sources that have spread misinformation related to COVID-19. [1] There is no evidence found on misinformation or disinformation on infectious diseases in Moldova on the webpages of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, the Government of Moldova, and the Presidency of the Republic of Moldova. [2, 3, 4] There is also no evidence found on international and national news outlets. [5, 6, 7, 8, 9]

[1] Foreign Policy Association of the Republic of Moldova. 9 October 2020. "The Republic of Moldova: Test for Disinformation Resilience in Pandemic Time". [<http://www.ape.md/en/2020/10/republica-moldova-test-la-rezilienta-dezinformatii-pe-timp-de-pandemie/>]. Accessed 5 December 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 5 December 2020.

[3] Government of Moldova. [<https://gov.md/en>]. Accessed 5 December 2020.

[4] Presidency of the Republic of Moldova. [<http://www.presedinte.md/eng>]. Accessed 5 December 2020.

[5] BBC World News. [<https://www.bbc.com/news/world>]. Accessed 5 December 2020.

[6] CNN International. [<https://edition.cnn.com/>]. Accessed 5 December 2020.

[7] Euronews. [<https://www.euronews.com/tag/moldova>]. Accessed 5 December 2020.

[8] Stiri. [<https://stiri.md/>]. Accessed 5 December 2020.

[9] Newsmaker. [<https://newsmaker.md/ro/>]. Accessed 5 December 2020.

## 3.6 ACCESS TO COMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE

### 3.6.1 Internet users

#### 3.6.1a

**Percentage of households with Internet**

Input number

Current Year Score: 76.12

2019

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

### 3.6.2 Mobile subscribers

#### 3.6.2a

Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants

Input number

Current Year Score: 89.38

2019

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

### 3.6.3 Female access to a mobile phone

#### 3.6.3a

Percentage point gap between males and females whose home has access to a mobile phone

Input number

Current Year Score: 0

2019

Gallup; Economist Impact calculation

### 3.6.4 Female access to the Internet

#### 3.6.4a

Percentage point gap between males and females whose home has access to the Internet

Input number

Current Year Score: 0

2019

Gallup; Economist Impact calculation

## 3.7 TRADE AND TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS

### 3.7.1 Trade restrictions

#### 3.7.1a

**In the past year, has the country issued a restriction, without international/bilateral support, on the export/import of medical goods (e.g. medicines, oxygen, medical supplies, PPE) due to an infectious disease outbreak?**

Yes = 0, No = 1

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is evidence that Moldova has issued a restriction, without international/bilateral support, on the export/import of medical goods (e.g. medicines, oxygen, medical supplies, PPE) due to an infectious disease outbreak in the past year. The World Trade Organisation's "COVID-19: Measures affecting trade in goods" list confirms that Moldova issued "Temporary export restriction on certain medical equipment (e.g. medical masks, medical gloves, biocide products (medical disinfectants)) (HS 6307.90; 4818.90; 4015.11; 4015.19; 3808), due to the COVID-19 pandemic" effective 11 March 2020 to 15 May 2020, extended for some products until 31 August 2020, and ceased to be applicable after 31 August 2020. [1] There is no further evidence found on the websites of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Protection, Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration. [2, 3, 4]

[1] World Trade Organisation. June 4, 2021. "COVID-19: Measures affecting trade in goods".

[[https://www.wto.org/english/tratop\\_e/covid19\\_e/trade\\_related\\_goods\\_measure\\_e.htm](https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/covid19_e/trade_related_goods_measure_e.htm)] Accessed June 24, 2021.

[2] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.

[3] Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment. [<http://www.madrm.gov.md/>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.

[4] Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration. [<http://www.mfa.gov.md/>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.

#### 3.7.1b

**In the past year, has the country issued a restriction, without international/bilateral support, on the export/import of non-medical goods (e.g. food, textiles, etc) due to an infectious disease outbreak?**

Yes = 0, No = 1

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is no evidence that Moldova has issued a restriction, without international/bilateral support, on the export/import of non-medical goods (e.g. food, textiles, etc) due to an infectious disease outbreak in the past year. There is no evidence found on the websites of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment, and Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration. [1, 2, 3] There is also no evidence found on such restrictions on the World Health Organization (WHO) Health System Response Monitoring COVID-19 for Moldova. [4] Lastly, there is no evidence of such restrictions on COVID-19 legislation. [5]

[1] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.

[2] Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment. [<http://www.madrm.gov.md/>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.

[3] Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration. [<http://www.mfa.gov.md/>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.

[4] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. "Covid-19". [<https://msmps.gov.md/minister/comunicare/covid-19/>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.

[5] World Health Organization (WHO). "Health System Response Monitoring COVID-19 Moldova". [<https://www.covid19healthsystem.org/countries/moldova/livinghit.aspx?Section=6.1%20Measures%20in%20other%20sectors&Type=Section>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.

## 3.7.2 Travel restrictions

### 3.7.2a

**In the past year, has the country implemented a ban, without international/bilateral support, on travelers arriving from a specific country or countries due to an infectious disease outbreak?**

Yes = 0 , No = 1

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is evidence that Moldova has implemented a ban, without international/bilateral support, on travelers arriving from a specific country or countries due to an infectious disease outbreak in the past year. In a series of COVID-19 legislation, there is evidence that Moldova has closed its borders during the state of emergency. [1] The World Health Organization (WHO) Health System Response Monitoring COVID-19 for Moldova also reports that on March 10, 2020 international travel was suspended. The civil aviation in Moldova resumed regular passenger flights on 15 June 2020, however borders with Romania and Ukraine have been closed as of 1 September 2020. [2] There is no further evidence found on the websites of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration, and Ministry of Economy and Infrastructure. [3, 4, 5]

[1] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. "Covid-19". [<https://msmps.gov.md/minister/comunicare/covid-19/>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.

[2] World Health Organization (WHO). "Health System Response Monitoring COVID-19 Moldova". [<https://www.covid19healthsystem.org/countries/moldova/livinghit.aspx?Section=6.1%20Measures%20in%20other%20sectors&Type=Section>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.

[4] Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration. [<http://www.mfa.gov.md/>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.

[5] Ministry of Economy and Infrastructure. [<http://mec.gov.md/>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.

## Category 4: Sufficient and robust health sector to treat the sick and protect health workers

### 4.1 HEALTH CAPACITY IN CLINICS, HOSPITALS, AND COMMUNITY CARE CENTERS

#### 4.1.1 Available human resources for the broader healthcare system

##### 4.1.1a

Doctors per 100,000 people

Input number

**Current Year Score: 320.66**

2017

WHO; national sources

#### 4.1.1b

**Nurses and midwives per 100,000 people**

Input number

**Current Year Score: 492.35**

2017

WHO; national sources

#### 4.1.1c

**Does the country have a health workforce strategy in place (which has been updated in the past five years) to identify fields where there is an insufficient workforce and strategies to address these shortcomings?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is evidence that Moldova has a public workforce strategy in place to identify fields where there is insufficient workforce and strategies to address these shortcomings. The "Human Resources Development Strategy for the Health System for 2016-2025" sets out the priority directions and interventions for the mid-term and long-term in order to ensure development and continued human resources in the health sector. [1] The strategy identifies the problems of human resources in health and provides measures to reach the objectives of continued human resources in healthcare. The 2019 WHO Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for Moldova also notes that this strategy aims to provide sustainable funding and incentives for staff retention in the health sector and provide career tracks for targeted groups such as family doctors, pharmacists, nurses, epidemiologists, and hygienists. [2] Furthermore, there are three other documents related to the country's workforce. They include the "National Employment Strategy 2007-2015" of 2007, the "National Action Plan for Employment 2015" of 2015, and the "Action Programme of the Government of Republic of Moldova 2016-2018" of 2016, which aim to adjust the national labour legislative framework in line with the European Union's employment strategy, reforming qualifications, improve training, motivate and retain the workforce, increase labour force mobility, etc. [3, 4, 5] The "Analysis of Public Health Operations, Services and Activities in the Republic of Moldova" of 2012, does show there are shortages in public health and health occupations in Moldova. This is especially pervasive in rural areas, where there are shortages of epidemiologists, public health professionals, laboratory staff, and family doctors. [6] There is no further evidence provided on the website of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, and the Ministry of Education, Culture and Research. [7, 8]

[1] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection ("Ministerul Sănătății, Muncii și Protecției Sociale"). "Human Resources Development Strategy for the Health System for 2016-2025."

[[http://particip.gov.md/public/documente/140/ro\\_2339\\_SDRUSProiectFinal.pdf](http://particip.gov.md/public/documente/140/ro_2339_SDRUSProiectFinal.pdf)]. Accessed 1 December 2020.

[2] World Health Organization (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of the Republic of Moldova." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.54-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 1 December 2020.

- [3] National Agency for Employment (ANOFM). Government Decision No. 605 of 31 May 2007. "On Approving the National Employment Strategy 2007-2015". [http://www.anofm.md/documents/50]. Accessed 1 December 2020.
- [4] Government of the Republic Of Moldova. 2016. "Action Programme of the Government of Republic Of Moldova for 2016-2018". [https://gov.md/sites/default/files/document/attachments/government\_of\_republic\_of\_moldova\_-\_action\_programme\_of\_the\_government\_of\_republic\_of\_moldova\_for\_2016-2018.pdf]. Accessed 1 December 2020.
- [5] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. Government Decision No.335 of 4 June 2015. "On Approving the National Action Plan for Employment for 2015". [http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=1&id=359131]. Accessed 1 December 2020.
- [6] World Health Organization. 2012. "Analysis of Public Health Operations, Services and Activities in the Republic of Moldova". [http://www.euro.who.int/\_\_data/assets/pdf\_file/0007/183994/e96778.pdf]. Accessed 1 December 2020.
- [7] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [https://msmps.gov.md/en]. Accessed 1 December 2020.
- [8] Ministry of Education, Culture and Research. [https://mecc.gov.md/en]. Accessed 1 December 2020.

## 4.1.2 Facilities capacity

### 4.1.2a

#### Hospital beds per 100,000 people

Input number

**Current Year Score: 566**

2014

WHO/World Bank; national sources

### 4.1.2b

#### Does the country have the capacity to isolate patients with highly communicable diseases in a biocontainment patient care unit and/or patient isolation room/unit located within the country?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence that Moldova has the capacity to isolate patients with highly communicable diseases in a biocontainment patient care unit and/or patient isolation room/unit located within the country. However, the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection has published the list of 60 COVID-19 profile hospitals. The list also outlines what kind of COVID-19 patients will be treated in each hospital. There is no evidence provided on the specific facilities that these hospitals have. [1] Furthermore, Order No.222 "Regarding the provision of medical assistance to persons who meet the criteria of the case definition COVID-19" of 4 March 2020 by the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, also provides the list of the designated COVID-19 hospitals, and it notes that these hospitals isolate confirmed cases of COVID-19 in areas separate from the suspected cases. The confirmed cases are hospitalized in epidemiologically safe conditions. [2] The available evidence is specific to COVID-19.

[1] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. "List of Hospitals with COVID-19 Profile". [https://msmps.gov.md/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Spitale-cu-profil-COVID-19.pdf]. Accessed 10 December 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. Order No.222 of 4 March 2020. "Regarding the provision of medical assistance to persons who meet the criteria of the case definition COVID-19".

[[https://msmps.gov.md/sites/default/files/legislatie/file\\_1.pdf](https://msmps.gov.md/sites/default/files/legislatie/file_1.pdf)]. Accessed 10 December 2020.

#### 4.1.2c

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Is there evidence that the country has demonstrated capacity to expand isolation capacity in response to an infectious disease outbreak in the past two years?
- Is there evidence that the country has developed, updated or tested a plan to expand isolation capacity in response to an infectious disease outbreak in the past two years?

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence that Moldova has demonstrated capacity to expand isolation capacity in response to an infectious disease outbreak in the past two years and no evidence that it has developed, updated or tested a plan to expand isolation capacity in response to an infectious disease outbreak in the past two years. The Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection has published the list of 60 COVID-19 profile hospitals. The list also outlines what kind of COVID-19 patients will be treated in each hospital. There is no evidence provided on the specific facilities that these hospitals have or of clear expansion. [1] Furthermore, Order No.222 "Regarding the provision of medical assistance to persons who meet the criteria of the case definition COVID-19" of 4 March 2020 by the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, also provides the list of the designated COVID-19 hospitals, and it notes that these hospitals isolate confirmed cases of COVID-19 in areas separate from the suspected cases. The confirmed cases are hospitalized in epidemiologically safe conditions. [2] The available evidence is specific to COVID-19. There is no further evidence on an updated or tested plan to expand isolation capacity in response to an infectious disease outbreak in the past two years found on the website of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, or the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations (IGSU). [3, 4] Lastly, there is no evidence provided by the 2019 WHO Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for Moldova. [5]

[1] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. "List of Hospitals with COVID-19 Profile". [<https://msmps.gov.md/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Spitale-cu-profil-COVID-19.pdf>]. Accessed 22 April 2021.

[2] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. Order No.222 of 4 March 2020. "Regarding the provision of medical assistance to persons who meet the criteria of the case definition COVID-19".

[[https://msmps.gov.md/sites/default/files/legislatie/file\\_1.pdf](https://msmps.gov.md/sites/default/files/legislatie/file_1.pdf)]. Accessed 22 April 2021.

[3] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 22 April 2021.

[4] General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations (IGSU). [<http://www.dse.md/ro>]. Accessed 22 April 2021.

[5] World Health Organization (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of the Republic of Moldova." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.54-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 22 April 2021.

## 4.2 SUPPLY CHAIN FOR HEALTH SYSTEM AND HEALTHCARE WORKERS

### 4.2.1 Routine health care and laboratory system supply

#### 4.2.1a

Is there a national procurement protocol in place which can be utilized by the Ministries of Health and Agriculture for the acquisition of laboratory supplies (e.g. equipment, reagents and media) and medical supplies (e.g. equipment, PPE) for routine needs?

Yes for both laboratory and medical supply needs = 2, Yes, but only for one = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 2**

There is evidence that Moldova has a national procurement protocol in place which can be utilized by the Ministries of Health and Agriculture for the acquisition of laboratory supplies (e.g. equipment, reagents and media) and medical supplies (e.g. equipment, PPE) for routine needs. Institutions, including the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, the Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment, the National Agency of Public Health (NAPH) present an annual public procurement plan which contains information on the overall needs for public contracts during the year, estimated value of the public contract, type of acquisition, which may be used for acquisition of laboratory supply needs including equipment, reagents, and media, and medical supplies. The Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, the Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment, and the National Agency of Public Health have posted on their website information on procurement protocol including calls for participation, annual acquisition plans, reports on public procurements, documents requirements, terms of procurement, legal basis, etc. [1, 2, 3] More specifically, the NAPH has posted on its website public notices for acquisition of medical equipment, chemical reagents, laboratory media dispensers, etc. [4] The procurement procedures are guided by Law No. 131 "On Public Procurement" of 3 July 2015, which sets out the manner and procedure for awarding public procurement contracts in general. [5] The 2019 WHO Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for Moldova also confirms that public tenders are conducted annually for the maintenance, verification, calibration, and equipment for laboratory functionality. [6]

[1] National Agency of Public Health ( NAPH). "Acquisitions". [<https://ansp.md/index.php/achizitii/>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. "Public Acquisitions". [<https://msmps.gov.md/informatie-de-interes-public/achizitii/achizitii-publice/>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.

[3] Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment. "Acquisitions". [<http://www.madrm.gov.md/ro/content/achizi%C8%9Bii>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.

[4] Government of the Republic of Moldova. Law No.131 of 3 July.2015. "On Public Procurement". [<http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=1&id=377937>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.

[5] World Health Organization (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of the Republic of Moldova." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.54-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.

## 4.2.2 Stockpiling for emergencies

### 4.2.2a

**Does the country have a stockpile of medical supplies (e.g. MCMs, medicines, vaccines, medical equipment, PPE) for national use during a public health emergency?**

Yes = 2, Yes, but there is limited evidence about what the stockpile contains = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 2**

There is evidence that Moldova has a stockpile of medical supplies (e.g. MCMs, medicines, vaccines, medical equipment, PPE) for national use during a public health emergency. The 2019 Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of IHR Core Capacities of Moldova reports that Moldova keeps three months' state materials reserve in medical devices and medicines, but there is a need for the stockpile to be increased and for stricter controls of the reserves held by each institution. There are no further details provided on the types of medical devices, or the medicines. It also has a stockpile of emergency medical kits provided by the World Health Organization (WHO). [1] There is no further evidence on the websites of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, the Ministry Defence, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations, and the Agency of Medicines and Medical Devices. [2, 3, 4, 5, 6]

- [1] World Health Organization (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of the Republic of Moldova." [https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.54-eng.pdf]. Accessed 7 December 2020.
- [2] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [https://msmps.gov.md/en]. Accessed 7 December 2020.
- [3] Ministry of Defence. [http://www.army.md/]. Accessed 7 December 2020.
- [4] Ministry of Internal Affairs. [https://www.mai.gov.md/]. Accessed 7 December 2020.
- [5] General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations. [http://www.dse.md/ro]. Accessed 7 December 2020.
- [6] Agency of Medicines and Medical Devices of Moldova. [http://amed.md/]. Accessed 7 December 2020.

#### 4.2.2b

**Does the country have a stockpile of laboratory supplies (e.g. reagents, media) for national use during a public health emergency?**

Yes = 2, Yes, but there is limited evidence about what the stockpile contains = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Moldova has a stockpile of laboratory supplies (e.g. reagents, media) for national use during a public health emergency. Although the 2019 Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of IHR Core Capacities of Moldova reports that Moldova has a stockpile of emergency medical kits provided by the World Health Organization, and that the state materials reserve keeps three months' reserves in medicines and medical devices, it does not make any mention of a stockpile of laboratory supplies. [1] There is no further evidence found on the websites of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, the Ministry Defence, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations, and the Agency of Medicines and Medical Devices. [2, 3, 4, 5, 6]

- [1] World Health Organization (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of the Republic of Moldova." [https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.54-eng.pdf]. Accessed 7 December 2020.
- [2] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [https://msmps.gov.md/en]. Accessed 7 December 2020.
- [3] Ministry of Defence. [http://www.army.md/]. Accessed 7 December 2020.
- [4] Ministry of Internal Affairs. [https://www.mai.gov.md/]. Accessed 7 December 2020.
- [5] General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations (IGSU). [http://www.dse.md/ro]. Accessed 7 December 2020.
- [6] Agency of Medicines and Medical Devices of Moldova (AMDM). [http://amed.md/]. Accessed 7 December 2020.

#### 4.2.2c

**Is there evidence that the country conducts or requires an annual review of the national stockpile to ensure the supply is sufficient for a public health emergency?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Moldova conducts or requires an annual review of the national stockpile to ensure the supply is sufficient for a public health emergency. There is no evidence found on this matter on the 2019 Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of IHR Core Capacities of Moldova. [1] There is also no evidence found on the websites of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, the Ministry Defence, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations, and the Agency of Medicines and Medical Devices. [2, 3, 4, 5, 6]

- [1] World Health Organization (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of the Republic of Moldova." [https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.54-eng.pdf]. Accessed 20 April 2021.
- [2] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [https://msmps.gov.md/en]. Accessed 20 April 2021.

[3] Ministry of Defence. [<http://www.army.md/>]. Accessed 20 April 2021.

[4] Ministry of Internal Affairs. [<https://www.mai.gov.md/>]. Accessed 20 April 2021.

[5] General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations. [<http://www.dse.md/ro>]. Accessed 20 April 2021.

[6] Agency of Medicines and Medical Devices of Moldova. [<http://amed.md/>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.

## 4.2.3 Manufacturing and procurement for emergencies

### 4.2.3a

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Is there evidence of a plan/agreement to leverage domestic manufacturing capacity to produce medical supplies (e.g. MCMs, medicines, vaccines, equipment, PPE) for national use during a public health emergency?

- Is there evidence of a plan/mechanism to procure medical supplies (e.g. MCMs, medicines, vaccines, equipment, PPE) for national use during a public health emergency?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure., Yes for both = 1, Yes for one = 1, No for both = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence of a plan/agreement to leverage domestic manufacturing capacity to produce medical supplies (e.g. MCMs, medicines, vaccines, equipment, PPE) for national use during a public health emergency, and there is no evidence of a plan/mechanism to procure medical supplies (e.g. MCMs, medicines, vaccines, equipment, PPE) for national use during a public health emergency. The Commission on Extraordinary Situations of Moldova has however issues a series of dispositions since March, 2020 for emergency purchases of medical supplies including medical gloves, medical gloves, respirators, etc., and medical countermeasures including medicines, prophylaxis, test kits, etc.. The dispositions allow for the direct purchase without publication of the notice of participation. The Center for Centralized Public Procurement in Health is carried out to conduct the procurement procedures. [1] There is no further evidence provided on the websites of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Internal Affairs, General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations, and the Agency of Medicines and Medical Devices. [2, 3, 4, 5, 6]

[1] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. "Covid-19 Commission on Extraordinary Situations".

[<https://msmps.gov.md/minister/comunicare/covid-19/>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.

[3] Ministry of Defence. [<http://www.army.md/>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.

[4] Ministry of Internal Affairs. [<https://www.mai.gov.md/>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.

[5] General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations. [<http://www.dse.md/ro>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.

[6] Agency of Medicines and Medical Devices of Moldova. [<http://amed.md/>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.

### 4.2.3b

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Is there evidence of a plan/agreement to leverage domestic manufacturing capacity to produce laboratory supplies (e.g. reagents, media) for national use during a public health emergency?

- Is there evidence of a plan/mechanism to procure laboratory supplies (e.g. reagents, media) for national use during a public health emergency?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure., Yes for both = 1, Yes for one = 1, No for both = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence of a plan/mechanism to procure laboratory supplies (e.g. reagents, media) for national use during a public health emergency in Moldova, and there is no evidence of a plan/agreement to leverage domestic manufacturing capacity to produce laboratory supplies (e.g. reagents, media) for national use during a public health emergency. The World Health Organization (WHO) COVID-19 Health System Monitor Response for Moldova, notes however that the Commission on Extraordinary Situations has decided on using fast-track procedures for the regulation and procurement of laboratory supplies including reagents. [1] Furthermore, the Commission on Extraordinary Situations of Moldova has issued a series of dispositions since March, 2020 for emergency purchases of medical supplies including medical gloves, medical coveralls, medical screens, ventilators, etc, as well as medical countermeasures such as medicines, prophylaxis, test kits. The dispositions allow for the direct purchase without publication of the notice of participation. The Center for Centralized Public Procurement in Health is carried out to conduct the procurement procedures. [2] There is no further evidence provided on the websites of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Internal Affairs, General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations, and the Agency of Medicines and Medical Devices. [3, 4, 5, 6, 7]

- [1] World Health Organization (WHO). "COVID-19 Health System Monitor Response Moldova". [<https://www.covid19healthsystem.org/countries/moldova/livinghit.aspx?Section=5.1%20Governance&Type=Section>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.
- [2] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. "Covid-19 Commission on Extraordinary Situations". [<https://msmps.gov.md/minister/comunicare/covid-19/>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.
- [3] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.
- [4] Ministry of Defence. [<http://www.army.md/>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.
- [5] Ministry of Internal Affairs. [<https://www.mai.gov.md/>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.
- [6] General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations. [<http://www.dse.md/ro>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.
- [7] Agency of Medicines and Medical Devices of Moldova. [<http://amed.md/>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.

## 4.3 MEDICAL COUNTERMEASURES AND PERSONNEL DEPLOYMENT

### 4.3.1 System for dispensing medical countermeasures (MCM) during a public health emergency

#### 4.3.1a

**Does the country have a plan, program, or guidelines in place for dispensing medical countermeasures (MCM) for national use during a public health emergency (i.e., antibiotics, vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics)?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no public evidence that Moldova has a plan, program, or guideline in place for dispensing medical countermeasures for national use during a public health emergency. There is no evidence provided on websites of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, the Ministry of Defence and the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations. [1, 2, 3]. There is evidence, however, that the competent authority responsible for the management of public health emergencies-the Ministry of Health and Social Protection- has the right to request emergency procurement and distribution of vaccines, antibiotics and antimicrobial preparations, immunoglobulins, and other countermeasures necessary to control public health emergencies as per Law No. 10 "On State Supervision of Public Health" of 3 February 2009. [4]

- [1] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 5 December 2020.
- [2] Ministry of Defence. [<http://www.army.md/>]. Accessed 5 December 2020.

[3] General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations (IGSU). [<http://www.dse.md/ro>]. Accessed 5 December 2020.

[4] Government of the Republic of Moldova. Law No. 10 of 3 February 2009. "On State Supervision of Public Health". [[http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Moldova/MD\\_Law\\_10\\_State\\_Supervision\\_Public\\_Health.pdf](http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Moldova/MD_Law_10_State_Supervision_Public_Health.pdf)]. Accessed 5 December 2020.

### 4.3.2 System for receiving foreign health personnel during a public health emergency

#### 4.3.2a

**Is there a public plan in place to receive health personnel from other countries to respond to a public health emergency?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is evidence that Moldova has a plan in place to receive health personnel from other countries to respond to a public health emergency. Moldova has a bilateral agreement with Austria on providing mutual aid in case of emergencies. Although health emergencies are not specified, the agreement covers emergencies more broadly and includes provision of medical aid. Among other procedures to facilitate response logistics, the agreement outlines procedures for border crossings and facilitation for the import and export of emergency supplies needed by response teams for the sake of emergency response. [1] Additionally, the 2019 WHO Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for Moldova reports that Moldova has mechanisms in place for deploying local and international health personnel in cases of public health emergency, and a legislative framework for deploying personnel, which has been updated in 2017. [1] Order No. 408 "On approving the Framework Regulation on support for host country in exceptional situations" of 6 June 2017 sets out the procedures for requesting and providing international assistance including medical assistance and deployment of health personnel in case of emergencies and public health emergency. [2] The order outlines the roles and responsibilities of each institution involved and the steps to be followed in requesting or granting assistance based on different types of emergencies. Lately, Moldova has received healthcare personnel from Romania to assist with the COVID-19 pandemic. [3] A team of 42 doctors and nurses from Romania have provided care for COVID-19 patients along with training of medical staff for a period of two weeks. There is no further evidence provided on the websites of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, the Ministry of Defence, the National Agency of Public Health, and the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations. [4, 5, 6, 7]

[1] National Council of Austria. 2013. "Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Austria and the Government of the Republic of Moldova on mutual assistance in the event of natural disasters". ("Abkommen zwischen der Regierung der Republik Österreich und der Regierung der Republik Moldau über die gegenseitige Hilfeleistung bei Naturkatastrophen.") [<https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/eli/bgb/III/2013/226/20130813>]. Accessed 8 August 2020.

[2] World Health Organization (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of the Republic of Moldova." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.54-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 5 December 2020.

[3] Government of Republic of Moldova. Order No.408 of 6 June 2019. "On approving the Framework Regulation on support for host country in exceptional situations." [<http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=1&id=370574>]. Accessed 5 December 2020.

[4] World Health Organization (WHO). 11 November 2020. "Romania and the Republic of Moldova stand together to tackle COVID-19". [<https://www.euro.who.int/en/countries/romania/news/news/2020/11/romania-and-the-republic-of-moldova-stand-together-to-tackle-covid-19>]. Accessed 5 December 2020.

[5] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 5 December 2020.

[6] Ministry of Defence. [<http://www.army.md/>]. Accessed 5 December 2020.

[7] National Agency of Public Health (NAPH). [<http://ansp.md/index.php/735-2/>]. Accessed 5 December 2020.

[8] General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations (IGSU). [<http://www.dse.md/ro>]. Accessed 5 December 2020.

## 4.4 HEALTHCARE ACCESS

### 4.4.1 Access to healthcare

#### 4.4.1a

**Does the constitution explicitly guarantee citizens' right to medical care?**

Guaranteed free = 4, Guaranteed right = 3, Aspirational or subject to progressive realization = 2, Guaranteed for some groups, not universally = 1, No specific provision = 0

**Current Year Score: 2**

2020

World Policy Analysis Center

#### 4.4.1b

**Access to skilled birth attendants (% of population)**

Input number

**Current Year Score: 99.7**

2014

WHO/World Bank/United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

#### 4.4.1c

**Out-of-pocket health expenditures per capita, purchasing power parity (PPP; current international \$)**

Input number

**Current Year Score: 208.02**

2017

WHO Global Health Expenditure database

### 4.4.2 Paid medical leave

#### 4.4.2a

**Are workers guaranteed paid sick leave?**

Paid sick leave = 2, Unpaid sick leave = 1, No sick leave = 0

**Current Year Score: 2**

2020

### 4.4.3 Healthcare worker access to healthcare

#### 4.4.3a

**Has the government issued legislation, a policy, or a public statement committing to provide prioritized healthcare services to healthcare workers who become sick as a result of responding to a public health emergency?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no public evidence that the government of Moldova has issued legislation, a policy or a public statement committing to provide prioritized health care services to healthcare workers who become sick as a result of responding to a public health emergency. Moldova, however, has universal health care coverage through compulsory insurance as per Law No.411 "On Health Care" of 28 March 1995. [1] This law gives the right to every citizen of Moldova regardless of their income equal access to health care through the compulsory health insurance system. The state pays the compulsory health insurance for the uninsured. A minimum of health care insurance is offered by the government to all citizens, which include, prophylactic anti-epidemic measures and medical services, medical emergencies and surgeries, dental care, etc. There is no further evidence provided in the "National Public Health Strategy 2014-2020" of 2013, and on the website of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection on providing prioritized health care services to healthcare workers who become sick as a result of responding to a public health emergency. [2, 3]

[1] Republic of Moldova. Law No.411 of 28 March 1995. "On Health Care".

[<http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=1&id=312823>]. Accessed 5 December 2020.

[2] Government of the Republic of Moldova. 2013. "National Public Health Strategy 2014-2020"

[[http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/moldova/moldova\\_national\\_public\\_health\\_strategy\\_2014-2020.pdf](http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/moldova/moldova_national_public_health_strategy_2014-2020.pdf)]. Accessed 5 December 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 5 December 2020.

## 4.5 COMMUNICATIONS WITH HEALTHCARE WORKERS DURING A PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY

### 4.5.1 Communication with healthcare workers

#### 4.5.1a

**Is there a system in place for public health officials and healthcare workers to communicate during a public health emergency?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no public evidence of a system in place for public health officials and healthcare workers to communicate during a public health emergency. There is no such evidence provided on the website of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [1] The "National Public Health Strategy 2014-2020" of 2013 does not contain any information in this regards. [2] There is also no evidence of such a system in Government Decision No.820 "On the Extraordinary National Public Health Commission" of 14 December 2009, which sets the composition and responsibilities of the Extraordinary National Public Health Commission, which is in charge of preventing and managing public health emergencies. [3] There is also no evidence

found on Law No. 10 "On State Supervision of Public Health" of 3 February 2009, which provides the regulation and organization of the state public health surveillance, establishing general public health requirements, and the organization of the public health supervision system. [4]

[1] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 1 December 2020.

[2] Government of the Republic of Moldova. 2013. "National Public Health Strategy 2014-2020" [[http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/moldova/moldova\\_national\\_public\\_health\\_strategy\\_2014-2020.pdf](http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/moldova/moldova_national_public_health_strategy_2014-2020.pdf)]. 1 December 2020.

[3] Government of the Republic of Moldova. Government Decision No.820 of 14 December 2009. "On the Extraordinary National Public Health Commission". [[http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Moldova/MD\\_Decision\\_820\\_National\\_Commission.pdf](http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Moldova/MD_Decision_820_National_Commission.pdf)]. 1 December 2020.

[4] Government of the Republic of Moldova. Law No. 10 of 3 February 2009. "On State Supervision of Public Health". [[http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Moldova/MD\\_Law\\_10\\_State\\_Supervision\\_Public\\_Health.pdf](http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Moldova/MD_Law_10_State_Supervision_Public_Health.pdf)]. 1 December 2020.

#### 4.5.1b

**Does the system for public health officials and healthcare workers to communicate during an emergency encompass healthcare workers in both the public and private sector?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no public evidence of a system in place for public health officials and healthcare workers to communicate during a public health emergency that encompasses healthcare workers in both the public and private sector. There is no such evidence provided on the website of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [1] The "National Public Health Strategy 2014-2020" of 2013 does not contain any information in this regards. [2] There is also no evidence of such a system in Government Decision No.820 "On the Extraordinary National Public Health Commission" of 14 December 2009, which sets the composition and responsibilities of the Extraordinary National Public Health Commission, which is in charge of preventing and managing public health emergencies. [3] There is also no evidence found on Law No. 10 "On State Supervision of Public Health" of 3 February 2009, which provides the regulation and organization of the state public health surveillance, establishing general public health requirements, and the organization of the public health supervision system. [4]

[1] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 1 December 2020.

[2] Government of the Republic of Moldova. 2013. "National Public Health Strategy 2014-2020" [[http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/moldova/moldova\\_national\\_public\\_health\\_strategy\\_2014-2020.pdf](http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/moldova/moldova_national_public_health_strategy_2014-2020.pdf)]. Accessed 1 December 2020.

[3] Government of the Republic of Moldova. Government Decision No.820 of 14 December 2009. "On the Extraordinary National Public Health Commission". [[http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Moldova/MD\\_Decision\\_820\\_National\\_Commission.pdf](http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Moldova/MD_Decision_820_National_Commission.pdf)]. Accessed 1 December 2020.

[4] Government of the Republic of Moldova. Law No. 10 of 3 February 2009. "On State Supervision of Public Health". [[http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Moldova/MD\\_Law\\_10\\_State\\_Supervision\\_Public\\_Health.pdf](http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Moldova/MD_Law_10_State_Supervision_Public_Health.pdf)]. Accessed 1 December 2020.

## 4.6 INFECTION CONTROL PRACTICES AND AVAILABILITY OF EQUIPMENT

### 4.6.1 Healthcare associated infection (HCAI) prevention and control programs

#### 4.6.1a

Is there evidence that the national public health system is monitoring for and tracking the number of healthcare associated infections (HCAI) that take place in healthcare facilities?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

There is evidence that the national public health system in Moldova is monitoring and tracking the number of healthcare-associated infections that take place in healthcare facilities. Health-care associated infections (HAI) are listed as one of the components of the national public health surveillance system as per Law No.10 "On State Supervision of Public Health" of 3 February 2009, which provides the regulation and organization of the state public health surveillance, establishing general public health requirements, and the organization of the public health supervision system. [1] The National Agency of Public Health publishes annual reports analysing the surveillance of public health in Moldova, including HAI, antimicrobial resistance, disinfection, and communicable diseases such as rubella and other communicable diseases that can be prevented through vaccines, viral hepatitis, transmittable diseases through food and animals, infectious respiratory diseases, vector-transmitted disease, etc. it provides information on the types, yearly distribution and morbidity of HAIs, and regional distribution, etc. [2] The 2019 WHO Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for Moldova also reports that there is a guide on surveillance and control of HAIs in Moldova, and that HAIs are on the list of diseases subject to mandatory reporting. However, the JEE also notes that there is no specific dedicated program for the prevention and control of HAIs in the country. [3]

[1] Government of the Republic of Moldova. Law No. 10 of 3 February 2009. "On State Supervision of Public Health". [[http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Moldova/MD\\_Law\\_10\\_State\\_Supervision\\_Public\\_Health.pdf](http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Moldova/MD_Law_10_State_Supervision_Public_Health.pdf)]. Accessed 4 December 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health and Social Protection and National Agency of Public Health (NAPH). 2018. "National Report on the Surveillance of the State of Public Health in the Republic of Moldova 2017". [<http://ansp.md/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/2.Raport-2017-Web.pdf>]. Accessed 4 December 2020.

[3] World Health Organization (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of the Republic of Moldova." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.54-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 4 December 2020.

## 4.7 CAPACITY TO TEST AND APPROVE NEW MEDICAL COUNTERMEASURES

### 4.7.1 Regulatory process for conducting clinical trials of unregistered interventions

#### 4.7.1a

Is there a national requirement for ethical review (e.g., from an ethics committee or via Institutional Review Board approval) before beginning a clinical trial?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

Moldova has a national requirement for ethical review before beginning a clinical trial. Law No.1409-XIII "On Medicinal Products" of 17 December 1997 requires that clinical trials start only after having received a positive opinion by the Ethics Committee. Ethics committees may be established within each institution that is authorized by the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection to conduct clinical trials. [1]

[1] Republic of Moldova. Law No.1409-XIII of 17 December 1997. "On Medicinal Products".  
[<http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=1&id=311586>]. Accessed 1 December 2020.

**4.7.1b**

**Is there an expedited process for approving clinical trials for unregistered medical countermeasures (MCM) to treat ongoing epidemics?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence of an expedited process for approving clinical trials for unregistered medical countermeasures to treat ongoing pandemics in Moldova. Information regarding the requirements of conducting clinical trials including application procedures, legislation and public information are provided on the website of Agency for Medicines and Medical Devices (AMMD), but it does not include information on expedited process for approving clinical trials for unregistered medical countermeasures to treat ongoing pandemics. [1] Law No.1409-XIII "On Medicinal Products" of 17 December 1997 also does not make any provisions regarding this issue. [2] There is no further information provided on the website of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [3]

[1] Agency for Medicines and Medical Devices (AMMD). "Information on Conducting Clinical Trials".  
[<http://amed.md/ro/actele-necesare-privind>]. Accessed 1 December 2020.

[2] Republic of Moldova. Law No.1409-XIII of 17 December 1997. "On Medicinal Products".  
[<http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=1&id=311586>]. Accessed 1 December 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 1 December 2020.

**4.7.2 Regulatory process for approving medical countermeasures**

**4.7.2a**

**Is there a government agency responsible for approving new medical countermeasures (MCM) for humans?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

Moldova has a government agency - the Agency for Medicines and Medical Devices (AMMD) - responsible for approving new medical countermeasures for humans. Under Law No.1409-XIII "On Medicinal Products" of 17 December 1997, the AMMD has the responsibilities of examining and approving manufacturing of medicinal products and registering them, approving import licensing and authorization of importation of non-registered medicines, granting authorization for wholesale distribution of medicinal products, authorizing clinical trials, monitoring adverse side effects of medicines, controlling and supervising quality of medicinal products, providing authorization of advertising medicinal products, etc. [1] Although the law does not specifically mention approval of new medical countermeasures for humans, it gives AMMD the responsibility to approve all medicinal products. There is no further information provided on the website of the Ministry of Health, Labor and

Social Protection and the website of AMMD. [2, 3]

[1] Republic of Moldova. Law No.1409-XIII of 17 December 1997. "On Medicinal Products".

[<http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=1&id=311586>]. Accessed 1 December 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 1 December 2020.

[3] Agency for Medicines and Medical Devices (AMDM). "Medicines". [<http://amed.md/ro/medications>]. Accessed 1 December 2020.

#### 4.7.2b

**Is there an expedited process for approving medical countermeasures (MCM) for human use during public health emergencies?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no public evidence of an expedited process for approving medical countermeasures for human use during public health emergencies in Moldova. The Law No.1409-XIII "On Medicinal Products" of 17 December 1997, which sets the rules for the approval of medicinal products, their registration, distribution, importation, clinical trials, quality monitoring, etc. does not make any provisions for an expedited process for approving medical countermeasures for human use during public health emergencies. [1] There is no further evidence provided on the website of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, the website of the Agency for Medicines and Medical Devices (AMMD), and the website of the Ministry of Education, Culture and Research. [2, 3, 4]

[1] Republic of Moldova. Law No.1409-XIII of 17 December 1997. "On Medicinal Products".

[<http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=1&id=311586>]. Accessed 19 November 2018.

[2] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 25 November 2018.

[3] Agency for Medicines and Medical Devices (AMDM). "Medicines". [<http://amed.md/ro/medications>]. Accessed 25 November 2018.

[4] Ministry of Education, Culture and Research. [<https://mecc.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 25 November 2018.

## Category 5: Commitments to improving national capacity, financing plans to address gaps, and adhering to global norms

### 5.1 INTERNATIONAL HEALTH REGULATIONS (IHR) REPORTING COMPLIANCE AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

#### 5.1.1 Official IHR reporting

##### 5.1.1a

**Has the country submitted IHR reports to the WHO for the previous calendar year?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2020

World Health Organization

## 5.1.2 Integration of health into disaster risk reduction

### 5.1.2a

**Are epidemics and pandemics integrated into the national risk reduction strategy or is there a standalone national disaster risk reduction strategy for epidemics and pandemics?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that pandemics are integrated into the national disaster risk reduction strategy and there is no standalone disaster risk reduction strategy for pandemics. There is no evidence that Moldova has a national disaster risk reduction strategy. There is no evidence provided on the website of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection and the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations. [1, 2]

[1] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 1 December 2020.

[2] General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations (IGSU). [<http://www.dse.md/ro>]. Accessed 1 December 2020.

## 5.2 CROSS-BORDER AGREEMENTS ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND ANIMAL HEALTH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

### 5.2.1 Cross-border agreements

#### 5.2.1a

**Does the country have cross-border agreements, protocols, or MOUs with neighboring countries, or as part of a regional group, with regards to public health emergencies?**

Yes = 2, Yes, but there is evidence of gaps in implementation = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence that Moldova is part of a regional group and has partnerships with regards to public health emergencies.

Health authorities in Moldova have partnered up with the National Institute of Public Health of Norway as part of a 5-year Global Health Preparedness Programme to support strengthening of health preparedness capacity. The partnership and programme aim to improve the capacity in preventing, detecting and responding to health emergencies of national and international concern. It focuses on strengthening surveillance of communicable disease, training, enhancing laboratory capacity, and evaluating core capacities of Point of Entry (PoE). [1] However, this is a capacity building program and not a response agreement. Furthermore, Moldova is a member of the Southeastern European Health Network (SEEHN). The network aims to develop and deepen regional cooperation, with a focus on common cross-border technical capacity required to deal with potential outbreaks and ensuring proper implementation of the 2005 International Health Regulation (IHR). The

network also collaborates on Laboratory Capacity and Information Exchange. [2, 3]

[1] Norwegian Institute of Public Health (NIPH). "The Global Preparedness Project in Moldova".

[<https://www.fhi.no/en/qk/international/global-health-preparedness-programme/moldova/>]. Accessed 4 December 2020.

[2] Bino, Silvia, et. al. 2013. "Southeastern European Health Network (SEEHN) Communicable Diseases Surveillance: A Decade of Bridging Trust and Collaboration." *Emerging Health Threats Journal* 6.

[<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3557907/>]. 4 December 2020.

[3] World Health Organization (WHO). November 2005. "The Skopje Pledge."

[[http://www.euro.who.int/\\_\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0005/99743/E88513.pdf?ua=1](http://www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0005/99743/E88513.pdf?ua=1)]. 4 December 2020.

### 5.2.1b

**Does the country have cross-border agreements, protocols, or MOUs with neighboring countries, or as part of a regional group, with regards to animal health emergencies?**

Yes = 2, Yes, but there is evidence of gaps in implementation = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Moldova has cross-border agreements, protocols, or MOUs with neighboring countries, or as part of a regional group, with regards to animal health emergencies. However, Moldova is a member of the Southeastern European Health Network. [1] The network aims to develop and deepen regional cooperation, with a focus on common cross-border technical capacity required to deal with potential disease outbreaks in both human and animals and ensuring proper implementation of the 2005 International Health Regulation (IHR). The network also collaborates on laboratory capacity and information exchange. The network sought to increase regional capacity to rapidly detect clusters of human cases of avian influenza and monitor the spread of avian influenza viruses in both human and animal populations by improving integrated surveillance systems and building laboratory capacity. [2, 3] As part of its Communicable Diseases Surveillance Network, leading coordinators for the network from each country have been appointed in consultation with respective ministries of health in order to be supported by teams of experts in various animal and human health areas. [3] There is no further evidence provided on the websites of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, and the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations. [4, 5]

[1] Southeastern-Europe Health Network (SEEHN). [<http://seehn.org/about-the-see-health-network/>]. Accessed 4 December 2020.

[2] Southeastern-Europe Health Network (SEEHN). "RHDC on Communicable Diseases Control and Surveillance and IHR implementation in SEE". [<http://seehn.org/albania>]. Accessed 4 December 2020.

[3] Bino, Silvia, et. al. 2013. "Southeastern European Health Network (SEEHN) Communicable Diseases Surveillance: A Decade of Bridging Trust and Collaboration". *Emerging Health Threats Journal* 6.

[<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3557907/>]. Accessed 4 December 2020.

[4] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en/>]. Accessed 29 December 2020.

[5] General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations. [<http://www.dse.md/ro>]. Accessed 29 December 2020.

## 5.3 INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS

### 5.3.1 Participation in international agreements

#### 5.3.1a

**Does the county have signatory and ratification (or same legal effect) status to the Biological Weapons Convention?**

Signed and ratified (or action having the same legal effect) = 2, Signed = 1, Non-compliant or not a member = 0

**Current Year Score: 2**

2021

Biological Weapons Convention

### 5.3.1b

**Has the country submitted confidence building measures for the Biological Weapons Convention in the past three years?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

2021

Biological Weapons Convention

### 5.3.1c

**Has the state provided the required United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1540 report to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (1540 Committee)?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

2021

Biological Weapons Convention

### 5.3.1d

**Extent of United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1540 implementation related to legal frameworks and enforcement for countering biological weapons:**

Very good (60+ points) = 4, Good (45–59 points) = 3, Moderate (30–44 points) = 2, Weak (15–29 points) = 1, Very weak (0–14 points) or no matrix exists/country is not party to the BWC = 0

**Current Year Score: 4**

2021

Biological Weapons Convention

## 5.3.2 Voluntary memberships

### 5.3.2a

**Does the country meet at least 2 of the following criteria?**

- Membership in Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA)
- Membership in the Alliance for Country Assessments for Global Health Security and IHR Implementation (JEE Alliance)

- Membership in the Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction (GP)
- Membership in the Australia Group (AG)
- Membership in the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI)

Needs to meet at least two of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure. , Yes for five = 1 , Yes for four = 1 , Yes for three = 1 , Yes for two = 1 , Yes for one = 0 , No for all = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

Global Health Security Agenda; JE Alliance; Global Partnership; Australia Group; PSI

## 5.4 JOINT EXTERNAL EVALUATION (JEE) AND PERFORMANCE OF VETERINARY SERVICES PATHWAY (PVS)

### 5.4.1 Completion and publication of a Joint External Evaluation (JEE) assessment and gap analysis

#### 5.4.1a

Has the country completed a Joint External Evaluation (JEE) or precursor external evaluation (e.g., GHSA pilot external assessment) and published a full public report in the last five years?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2021

WHO Strategic Partnership for IHR and Health Security (SPH); Global Health Security Agenda

#### 5.4.1b

Has the country completed and published, within the last five years, either a National Action Plan for Health Security (NAPHS) to address gaps identified through the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) assessment or a national GHSA roadmap that sets milestones for achieving each of the GHSA targets?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

WHO Strategic Partnership for IHR and Health Security (SPH); Global Health Security Agenda

### 5.4.2 Completion and publication of a Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) assessment and gap analysis

#### 5.4.2a

Has the country completed and published a Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) assessment in the last five years?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

OIE PVS assessments

### 5.4.2b

Has the country completed and published a Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) gap analysis in the last five years?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

OIE PVS assessments

## 5.5 FINANCING

### 5.5.1 National financing for epidemic preparedness

#### 5.5.1a

Is there evidence that the country has allocated national funds to improve capacity to address epidemic threats within the past three years?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no public evidence that Moldova has allocated national funds to improve capacity to address epidemic threats within the past three years. There is no evidence provided on the websites of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection and the Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment. [1, 2] There is, however, evidence that the Moldovan government has committed to pay the cost of all antiretroviral therapy for HIV, and that it has resumed discussions with the European Investment Bank to invest in healthcare infrastructure, which includes creating regional hospitals. [3, 4] Lastly, there is no evidence of allocation of national funds to improve capacity to address epidemic threats in the state budget. [5]

[1] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 5 December 2020.

[2] Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment. [<http://www.madrm.gov.md/>]. Accessed 5 December 2020.

[3] UNAIDS. 2016. "Government Funds Communities". [[http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media\\_asset/JC2836\\_Governments-fund-communities\\_en.pdf](http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/JC2836_Governments-fund-communities_en.pdf)]. Accessed 5 December 2020.

[4] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. 12 February 2020. "The European Investment Bank supports Republic of Moldova with its projects in the healthcare sector ". [<https://msmps.gov.md/en/communication/press-releases/the-european-investment-bank-supports-republic-of-moldova-with-its-projects-in-the-healthcare-sector-2/>]. Accessed 5 December 2020.

[5] Ministry of Finance. "Executive Report on the Citizens' Budget 2019".

[<https://mf.gov.md/sites/default/files/Raport%20cet%C4%83%C8%9Beni%202019%20m.pdf>]. Accessed 5 December 2020.

## 5.5.2 Financing under Joint External Evaluation (JEE) and Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) reports and gap analyses

### 5.5.2a

Does the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) report, National Action Plan for Health Security (NAPHS), and/or national GHSA roadmap allocate or describe specific funding from the national budget (covering a time-period either in the future or within the past five years) to address the identified gaps?

Yes = 1 , No/country has not conducted a JEE = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

WHO Strategic Partnership for IHR and Health Security (SPH); Global Health Security Agenda

### 5.5.2b

Does the Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) gap analysis and/or PVS assessment allocate or describe specific funding from the national budget (covering a time-period either in the future or within the past five years) to address the identified gaps?

Yes = 1 , No/country has not conducted a PVS = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

OIE PVS assessments

## 5.5.3 Financing for emergency response

### 5.5.3a

Is there a publicly identified special emergency public financing mechanism and funds which the country can access in the face of a public health emergency (such as through a dedicated national reserve fund, an established agreement with the World Bank pandemic financing facility/other multilateral emergency funding mechanism, or other pathway identified through a public health or state of emergency act)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

There is evidence of a publicly identified special emergency public financing mechanism and funds which the country can access in the face of a public health emergency. The 2019 WHO Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for Moldova states that there are mechanisms in place for requesting and receiving international financial support in case of emergency situations, as well as mechanisms for mobilizing national funds in the case of public health emergencies. The national funds are received by the state budget and distributed to the national and local level. There are also available funds for emergency and preventative measures related to International Health Regulations (IHR). The JEE does not provide any further evidence on the type of mechanisms in place. [1] However, Moldova is no longer eligible for the World Bank pandemic financing facility, which provides financing to low-income countries affected by a large-scale disease outbreak to prevent it from reaching pandemic

proportions. Moldova is no longer part of the list of identified borrowing countries by the International Development Association (IDA), which is posted on their website. [2, 3] There is no further evidence of other sources of emergency funding from the website of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [4]

[1] World Health Organization (WHO). 2019. "Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities of the Republic of Moldova." [https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.54-eng.pdf]. Accessed 4 December 2020.

[2] International Development Association (IDA). "Borrowing Countries". [http://ida.worldbank.org/about/borrowing-countries]. Accessed 4 December 2020.

[3] World Bank (WB). December 2017. "Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility Operational Brief for Eligible Countries". [http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/119961516647620597/PEF-Operational-Brief-Dec-2017.pdf]. Accessed 4 December 2020.

[4] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [https://msmps.gov.md/en]. Accessed 4 December 2020.

## 5.5.4 Accountability for commitments made at the international stage for addressing epidemic threats

### 5.5.4a

**Is there evidence that senior leaders (president or ministers), in the past three years, have made a public commitment either to:**

- Support other countries to improve capacity to address epidemic threats by providing financing or support?
- Improve the country's domestic capacity to address epidemic threats by expanding financing or requesting support to improve capacity?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure., Yes for both = 1, Yes for one = 1, No for both = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence of public commitment by senior leaders of Moldova to provide financing or other support to other countries to improve their capacity to address epidemic threats or to improve its own capacity by expanding domestic funding or seeking foreign funding in the past three years. There is no evidence that Moldova has offered any funds through the Global Health Security (GHS) Tracking Dashboard. [1] There is also no evidence of relevant statements on websites of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection and the Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment. [2,3] There is, however, evidence that the Moldovan government has committed to pay the cost of all antiretroviral therapy for HIV. [4] There is no further evidence provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration and the World Health Organization (WHO). [5]

[1] Global Health Security (GHS) Tracking Dashboard. "Moldova Funder Profile". [https://tracking.ghscosting.org/details/144/funder]. Accessed 4 December 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [https://msmps.gov.md/en]. Accessed 4 December 2020.

[3] Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment. [http://www.madrm.gov.md/]. Accessed 4 December 2020.

[4] UNAIDS. 2016. "Government Funds Communities". [http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media\_asset/JC2836\_Governments-fund-communities\_en.pdf]. Accessed 4 December 2020.

[5] Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration. [http://www.mfa.gov.md/]. Accessed 4 December 2020.

### 5.5.4b

Is there evidence that the country has, in the past three years, either:

- Provided other countries with financing or technical support to improve capacity to address epidemic threats?
- Requested financing or technical support from donors to improve the country's domestic capacity to address epidemic threats?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure., Yes for both = 1, Yes for one = 1, No for both = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is evidence that Moldova has requested financing or technical support from donors to improve the country's domestic capacity to address epidemic threats in the past three years, but there is no evidence that Moldova has provided other countries with financing or technical support to improve capacity to address epidemic threats. There is evidence via the Global Health Security Funding Tracker (GHSFT) that Moldova has invested donor financed to improve domestic capacity to address epidemic threats. [1] Moldova is recipient of donor funds on health security including prevention, detection and response. The majority of the funds are dedicated to real time surveillance, antimicrobial resistance, reporting, workforce development, immunization, emergency response, food safety, national legislation and national laboratory system. There is no further evidence provided by the GHSFT on specific commitment/funding amounts. There is no evidence that the country has provided other countries with financing or technical support to improve capacity to address epidemic threats. The funder page of the Global Health Security Funding Tracker for Moldova does not show any funding provided by the country. [2] There is no further evidence on either matter evidence provided on the websites of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, the Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration, and the World Health Organization (WHO). [3, 4, 5, 6]

[1] Global Health Security Funding Tracker. [<https://tracking.ghscosting.org/details/144/recipient>]. Accessed 5 December 2020.

[2] Global Health Security Funding Tracker. "Funder Profile Moldova". [<https://tracking.ghscosting.org/details/144/funder>]. Accessed 5 December 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 5 December 2020.

[4] Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment. [<http://www.madm.gov.md/>]. Accessed 5 December 2020.

[5] Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration. [<http://www.mfa.gov.md/>]. Accessed 5 December 2020.

[6] World Health Organization (WHO). "Moldova". [<https://www.who.int/countries/mda/>]. Accessed 5 December 2020.

### 5.5.4c

Is there evidence that the country has fulfilled its full contribution to the WHO within the past two years?

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

2021

Economist Impact analyst qualitative assessment based on official national sources, which vary by country

## 5.6 COMMITMENT TO SHARING OF GENETIC AND BIOLOGICAL DATA AND SPECIMENS

### 5.6.1 Commitment to sharing genetic data, clinical specimens, and/or isolated specimens (biological materials) in both emergency and nonemergency research

#### 5.6.1a

Is there a publicly available plan or policy for sharing genetic data, clinical specimens, and/or isolated specimens (biological materials) along with the associated epidemiological data with international organizations and/or other countries that goes beyond influenza?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available plan or policy for sharing genetic data, epidemiological data, clinical specimens, and/or isolated specimens (biological materials) with international organizations and/or other countries that go beyond influenza. There is however evidence that Moldova is part of the European Center for Disease Prevention and Control's (ECDC) platform of Epidemic Intelligence Information System (EPIS) on Food and Waterborne Diseases and Zoonoses (FWD). The platform of FWD of EPIS connects epidemiologists and microbiologists of the designated public health authorities to share technical information to facilitate the early detection and assessment of multi-country molecular typing clusters and outbreaks of FWDs. [1] There is no further evidence of a plan or policy on the websites of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, the Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment, and the Ministry of Education, Culture and Research. [2, 3, 4]

[1] European Center for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC). "Epidemic Intelligence Information System (EPIS)".

[<https://ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/epidemic-intelligence-information-system-epis>]. Accessed 4 December 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection. [<https://msmps.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 4 December 2020.

[3] Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment. [<http://www.madrm.gov.md/>]. Accessed 4 December 2020.

[4] Ministry of Education, Culture and Research. [<https://mecc.gov.md/en>]. Accessed 4 December 2020.

#### 5.6.1b

Is there public evidence that the country has not shared samples in accordance with the Pandemic Influenza Preparedness (PIP) framework in the past two years?

Yes = 0, No = 1

Current Year Score: 1

There is no public evidence that Moldova has not shared samples in accordance with the PIP framework in the past two years. The World Health Organization (WHO) has not reported any non-compliance in the past two years by Moldova, nor did a search for media articles on this produce any results. [1]

[1] World Health Organization (WHO). "Virus sharing". [[http://www.who.int/influenza/pip/virus\\_sharing/en/](http://www.who.int/influenza/pip/virus_sharing/en/)]. Accessed 4 December 2020.

### 5.6.1c

Is there public evidence that the country has not shared pandemic pathogen samples during an outbreak in the past two years?

Yes = 0, No = 1

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is no public evidence that the Moldova has not shared pandemic pathogen samples during an outbreak in the past two years. There is no evidence of WHO press releases or other media reporting suggesting that Moldova has failed to share a sample of a pandemic pathogen during an outbreak in the past two years, including COVID-19 samples. [1, 2, 3]

[1] World Health Organization (WHO). "Moldova". [<https://www.who.int/countries/mda/>]. Accessed 4 December 2020.

[2] World Health Organization (WHO). "Disease Outbreak News Moldova".

[<https://www.who.int/csr/don/archive/country/mda/en/>]. Accessed 4 December 2020.

[3] World Health Organization (WHO). "Covid-19 Health System Response Monitor Republic of Moldova".

[<https://www.covid19healthsystem.org/countries/moldova/countrypage.aspx>]. Accessed 4 December 2020.

## Category 6: Overall risk environment and vulnerability to biological threats

### 6.1 POLITICAL AND SECURITY RISK

#### 6.1.1 Government effectiveness

##### 6.1.1a

Policy formation (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

**Current Year Score: 2**

2020

Economist Intelligence

##### 6.1.1b

Quality of bureaucracy (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

**Current Year Score: 1**

2020

Economist Intelligence

**6.1.1c**

Excessive bureaucracy/red tape (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 1

2020

Economist Intelligence

**6.1.1d**

Vested interests/cronyism (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 0

2020

Economist Intelligence

**6.1.1e**

Country score on Corruption Perception Index (0-100, where 100=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 34

2020

Transparency International

**6.1.1f**

Accountability of public officials (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 1

2020

Economist Intelligence

**6.1.1g**

Human rights risk (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 2

2020

Economist Intelligence

## 6.1.2 Orderly transfers of power

### 6.1.2a

**How clear, established, and accepted are constitutional mechanisms for the orderly transfer of power from one government to another?**

Very clear, established and accepted = 4, Clear, established and accepted = 3, One of the three criteria (clear, established, accepted) is missing = 2, Two of the three criteria (clear, established, accepted) are missing = 1, Not clear, not established, not accepted = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

2021

Economist Intelligence

## 6.1.3 Risk of social unrest

### 6.1.3a

**What is the risk of disruptive social unrest?**

Very low: Social unrest is very unlikely = 4, Low: There is some prospect of social unrest, but disruption would be very limited = 3, Moderate: There is a considerable chance of social unrest, but disruption would be limited = 2, High: Major social unrest is likely, and would cause considerable disruption = 1, Very high: Large-scale social unrest on such a level as to seriously challenge government control of the country is very likely = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

2021

Economist Intelligence

## 6.1.4 Illicit activities by non-state actors

### 6.1.4a

**How likely is it that domestic or foreign terrorists will attack with a frequency or severity that causes substantial disruption?**

No threat = 4, Low threat = 3, Moderate threat = 2, High threat = 1, Very high threat = 0

**Current Year Score: 4**

2021

Economist Intelligence

### 6.1.4b

What is the level of illicit arms flows within the country?

4 = Very high, 3 = High, 2 = Moderate, 1 = Low, 0 = Very low

Current Year Score: 4

2020

UN Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

### 6.1.4c

How high is the risk of organized criminal activity to the government or businesses in the country?

Very low = 4, Low = 3, Moderate = 2, High = 1, Very high = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

Economist Intelligence

## 6.1.5 Armed conflict

### 6.1.5a

Is this country presently subject to an armed conflict, or is there at least a moderate risk of such conflict in the future?

No armed conflict exists = 4, Yes; sporadic conflict = 3, Yes; incursional conflict = 2, Yes, low-level insurgency = 1, Yes; territorial conflict = 0

Current Year Score: 3

2021

Economist Intelligence

## 6.1.6 Government territorial control

### 6.1.6a

Does the government's authority extend over the full territory of the country?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

Economist Intelligence

## 6.1.7 International tensions

### 6.1.7a

Is there a threat that international disputes/tensions could have a negative effect?

No threat = 4, Low threat = 3, Moderate threat = 2, High threat = 1, Very high threat = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2021

Economist Intelligence

## 6.2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESILIENCE

### 6.2.1 Literacy

#### 6.2.1a

Adult literacy rate, population 15+ years, both sexes (%)

Input number

Current Year Score: 99.36

2014

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO);  
The Economist Intelligence Unit

### 6.2.2 Gender equality

#### 6.2.2a

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Gender Inequality Index score

Input number

Current Year Score: 0.77

2018

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); The Economist Intelligence Unit

### 6.2.3 Social inclusion

#### 6.2.3a

Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population)

Input number

Current Year Score: 0

2018

World Bank; Economist Impact

### 6.2.3b

#### Share of employment in the informal sector

Greater than 50% = 2, Between 25-50% = 1, Less than 25% = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

The share of employment in the informal sector is 21.9% for Moldova. The data is made available in 2018 by the International Labour Organization (ILO) and pertains to the year 2010. [1] This is the last publicly available data.

[1] International Labour Organization (ILO). 2018. "Women and Men in the Informal Economy: a Statistical Picture". [[https://wecglobal.org/uploads/2019/07/2018\\_ILO\\_Informal-economy-statistics.pdf](https://wecglobal.org/uploads/2019/07/2018_ILO_Informal-economy-statistics.pdf)]. Accessed 4 December 2020.

### 6.2.3c

#### Coverage of social insurance programs (% of population)

Scored in quartiles (0-3, where 3=best)

**Current Year Score: 3**

2016, or latest available

World Bank; Economist Impact calculations

## 6.2.4 Public confidence in government

### 6.2.4a

#### Level of confidence in public institutions

Input number

**Current Year Score: 0**

2021

Economist Intelligence Democracy Index

## 6.2.5 Local media and reporting

### 6.2.5a

Is media coverage robust? Is there open and free discussion of public issues, with a reasonable diversity of opinions?

Input number

**Current Year Score: 1**

2021

Economist Intelligence Democracy Index

## 6.2.6 Inequality

### 6.2.6a

**Gini coefficient**

Scored 0-1, where 0=best

**Current Year Score: 0.26**

Latest available.

World Bank; Economist Impact calculations

## 6.3 INFRASTRUCTURE ADEQUACY

### 6.3.1 Adequacy of road network

#### 6.3.1a

**What is the risk that the road network will prove inadequate to meet needs?**

Very low = 4, Low = 3, Moderate = 2, High = 1, Very high = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

2021

Economist Intelligence

### 6.3.2 Adequacy of airports

#### 6.3.2a

**What is the risk that air transport will prove inadequate to meet needs?**

Very low = 4, Low = 3, Moderate = 2, High = 1, Very high = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

2021

Economist Intelligence

### 6.3.3 Adequacy of power network

#### 6.3.3a

**What is the risk that power shortages could be disruptive?**

Very low = 4, Low = 3, Moderate = 2, High = 1, Very high = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

2021

Economist Intelligence

## 6.4 ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS

### 6.4.1 Urbanization

#### 6.4.1a

Urban population (% of total population)

Input number

Current Year Score: 42.73

2019

World Bank

### 6.4.2 Land use

#### 6.4.2a

Percentage point change in forest area between 2006–2016

Input number

Current Year Score: 0.55

2008-2018

World Bank; Economist Impact

### 6.4.3 Natural disaster risk

#### 6.4.3a

What is the risk that the economy will suffer a major disruption owing to a natural disaster?

Very low = 4, Low = 3, Moderate = 2, High = 1, Very high = 0

Current Year Score: 2

2021

Economist Intelligence

## 6.5 PUBLIC HEALTH VULNERABILITIES

### 6.5.1 Access to quality healthcare

#### 6.5.1a

Total life expectancy (years)

Input number

Current Year Score: 71.81

2018

United Nations; World Bank, UNICEF; Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME); Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)  
World Factbook

### **6.5.1b**

**Age-standardized NCD mortality rate (per 100 000 population)**

Input number

Current Year Score: 638

2019

WHO

### **6.5.1c**

**Population ages 65 and above (% of total population)**

Input number

Current Year Score: 12.01

2019

World Bank

### **6.5.1d**

**Prevalence of current tobacco use (% of adults)**

Input number

Current Year Score: 25.3

2018

World Bank

### **6.5.1e**

**Prevalence of obesity among adults**

Input number

Current Year Score: 18.9

2016

WHO

## 6.5.2 Access to potable water and sanitation

### 6.5.2a

Percentage of homes with access to at least basic water infrastructure

Input number

Current Year Score: 89.06

2017

UNICEF; Economist Impact

### 6.5.2b

Percentage of homes with access to at least basic sanitation facilities

Input number

Current Year Score: 76.31

2017

UNICEF; Economist Impact

## 6.5.3 Public healthcare spending levels per capita

### 6.5.3a

Domestic general government health expenditure per capita, PPP (current international \$)

Input number

Current Year Score: 271.24

2018

WHO Global Health Expenditure database

## 6.5.4 Trust in medical and health advice

### 6.5.4a

Trust medical and health advice from the government

Share of population that trust medical and health advice from the government , More than 80% = 2, Between 60-80%, or no data available = 1, Less than 60% = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2018

Wellcome Trust Global Monitor 2018

### 6.5.4b

#### Trust medical and health advice from medical workers

Share of population that trust medical and health advice from health professionals , More than 80% = 2, Between 60-80%, or no data available = 1, Less than 60% = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

2018

Wellcome Trust Global Monitor 2018