

Interim Report No. 2
Mission of the Union of Jurists of Moldova
Observation of the Parliamentary Elections
28 September 2025

Introduction

This report has been prepared by the Mission of the Union of Jurists of Moldova (UJM) for the observation of the Parliamentary Elections held on September 28, 2025, and is published to inform the public interested in the electoral process. The Union of Jurists of Moldova (UJM) is a non-commercial organization aimed at analyzing and evaluating the organization and conduct of the electoral process and informing the general public on this subject.

The report covers the results of the observation of the electoral period between July 29 and August 11, 2025. The document contains the findings and conclusions of the Observation Mission regarding the activity of the supreme electoral body, the performance of electoral competitors, the activity of political parties, the involvement of public authorities in the elections, and the media coverage of political subjects.

The monitoring effort is aimed at serving the public interest and was carried out in accordance with the national legal framework. The tools used for collecting and analyzing information include: monitoring the meetings of the Central Electoral Commission and the Audiovisual Council; submitting information access requests under Law No. 148/2023 on access to public interest information; consulting publicly available official information; and monitoring the online environment.

UJM carries out its mission in a fair, transparent, and responsible manner in relation to the information presented to citizens. Therefore, the monitoring report, well-documented and evidence-based—some of which are reflected in the footnotes—represents an important source of information, and its main findings may contribute to improving the electoral process.

The UJM Observation Mission assumes responsibility for the opinions and considerations expressed in this monitoring report. The Romanian-language version of the document prevails over translations into other languages.

1. Activity of Electoral Bodies

1.1. Transparency of CEC Meetings

For this monitoring period as well, the analysis of the Commission's meetings highlights issues related to compliance with regulatory procedures, the transparency of the decision-making process. Thus, the UJM Observation Mission noted the existence of a veiled psychological attack directed at the CEC Chairperson; the interruption of participants while answering questions, and vice versa; and the failure to provide Commission members with the draft decision for prior review. In some cases, the dialogue between members and meeting participants was tense.

We also note that, while some decisions were posted under the "2025 Parliamentary Elections" section immediately after approval, others, even four days after approval, are still not found in the dedicated sections. In the same context, we mention the delayed publication of meeting

minutes, since, as of the date of this report (14 August 2025), the official website still lacks the minutes of the meetings held on 6, 8, and 10 August 2025, respectively.

1.2 Complaints submitted to the electoral authority

Analyzing the incoming correspondence available on the authority's website, the UJM Observation Mission (MO UJM) notes that, in the period from July 16 to August 11, 2025, four complaints were submitted to the CEC: two from the Political Party "Mișcarea Alternativa Națională" (MAN) and two from the Political Party "Partidul Acțiune și Solidaritate" (PAS). The complaints concerned potential electoral campaigning outside the official campaign period, as well as the dissemination of defamatory and denigrating messages against a political party. Additionally, from the content of CEC decisions, we note that two other complaints were submitted to the authority: one from the Political Party "MOLDOVA MARE" (PMM)¹ and one from the Orhei² Police Inspectorate, which, however, were not published in the "Incoming Correspondence" section.

During this election, MO UJM observed an atypical aspect regarding the complaints submitted, namely a complaint to the electoral authority concerning the use, without consent, of the registered symbols and trademark of a political party during a protest. Specifically, on July 28, 2025, the electoral competitor (PAS) reported the abusive and unauthorized use of the registered trademark "/pas/"—exclusively owned by the party—within a campaign aimed at denigrating the party³. MO UJM notes that, according to the State Agency for Intellectual Property (AGEPI), "any natural or legal person, or a group of natural and/or legal persons, may register a trademark." Therefore, a political party, like any other legal entity, has the right to register a trademark (name, symbol, logo, etc.) and to enjoy the exclusive right to use it.

MO UJM consulted AGEPI's website and analyzed the details regarding trademark no. 29915 "/pas/".⁴ The Observation Mission notes that the Nice Classification is a universally accepted system for classifying goods and services, structured into 45 classes. Goods are included in classes 1–34, and services in classes 35–45, each class being represented by a general title. This title defines the domains to which the goods or services in the respective class belong, with hundreds of products or services included in each class. Therefore, MO UJM considers that this classification system does not provide protection in terms of restricting the right to freedom of expression in political activity, but rather aims exclusively to protect commercial trademarks within the context of economic activity.

In its response,⁵ the CEC stated that determining defamation exceeds the authority's competence, and the general 3-day term for filing complaints was not respected. For the examination of any potential contraventions, the complaint was forwarded to the General Police Inspectorate. Similarly, MO UJM notes an unusual practice in which an inspecting officer acted on their own initiative, without being notified by any party involved in the electoral process. It should be recalled that, based on the self-initiated report prepared by the inspecting officer, the CEC

¹ CEC's response to the PMM complaint of 04.08.2025.

² CEC Decision No. 3749 of 06.08.2025.

³ PAS complaint No. 362/1-2025 of 28.07.2025

⁴ Details regarding trademark No. 29915 of 14.09.2017.

⁵ CEC Response No. CEC-8/8209 of 31.07.2025.

issued Decision No. 3749, by which it revoked the member of CEC No. 25 appointed by PSRM, citing non-compliance with electoral principles in the exercise of their duties⁶.

1.3. Decisions of National Courts Regarding Electoral Disputes

The UJM MO notes that one of the most relevant decisions in the field of electoral disputes is the ruling issued by the Central Court of Appeal on July 30, 2025. This ruling examined the action filed by Vasile Bolea, the “Renaissance” Political Party, the “Chance” Political Party, the “Victory” Political Party, and the “Alternative Force and Salvation of Moldova” Political Party against the Central Electoral Commission (CEC), challenging CEC Decision No. 3670 regarding the refusal to register the electoral bloc “VICTORIE – ПОБЕДА” for participation in the Parliamentary Elections of September 28, 2025⁷. The court dismissed the action on the grounds that it was submitted after the legal deadline. Consequently, the CEC decision remained final at this stage. The Mission observed that the Court of Appeal found it necessary to emphasize that, in accordance with Article 12 paragraphs (2) and (4) of the Electoral Code, when calculating deadlines for carrying out electoral procedures and actions, public holidays and days declared as rest days under the Labor Code are also included. Thus, July 20, 2025, was included in the calculation of the contestation deadline, since the law clearly and unequivocally provides for this.

Subsequently, on August 1, 2025, through a decision of the Supreme Court of Justice (SCJ), the court decided not to accept the request to review the previous ruling, thereby upholding the initial decision and reasoning that, during the electoral period, the general deadline for submitting appeals is three days, calculated starting from the day after the decision was adopted. The UJM MO highlights that, following the SCJ decision, an advisory opinion was issued regarding the method of calculating the deadline for filing an appeal against rulings and decisions of the Court of Appeal in administrative litigation matters⁸.

1.4 Regarding the Amendment of the Regulation on the Status of Observers and the Procedure for Their Accreditation

On July 30, 2025, the CEC amended the Regulation on the Status of Observers and the Procedure for Their Accreditation. It should be noted that one of the additions introduced the obligation for non-governmental organizations to provide information regarding their technical and human capacities, qualifications, and experience in the field of election observation. This information includes: the planned number of accredited persons, the number of monitored elections—separately for domestic and overseas—, the number of years of activity in the areas mentioned in point 10, the mission’s funding sources, and its financial sustainability in the case of self-funded observation. This obligation also applies to foreign non-governmental organizations requesting the accreditation of international observers.

⁶ CEC Response No. CEC-8/8209 of 31.07.2025.

⁷ CEC Decision No. 3670 of 19.07.2025.

⁸ Advisory opinion on the method of calculating the deadline for filing an appeal against the rulings and decisions of the court of appeal in administrative litigation.

While welcoming the CEC's commitment to transparency in the observer accreditation process, the UJM MO expressed disagreement and concern over certain additions that risk unjustifiably limiting the access of civil society organizations to the electoral observation process. Moreover, it noted that, contrary to this stated commitment, the CEC did not ensure public awareness of the entire process of amending the Regulation (including the opinions obtained and the summary table of recommendations and proposals). It was also found that three entities issued opinions on the draft document: the Ministry of Justice, as a state body authorized to issue opinions, and two NGOs that had accredited observers—UJM and Promo-LEX—as directly affected parties. The electoral authority ignored the opinions and recommendations put forward.

It was also noted that the CEC's decision was not unanimous: one member expressed a separate opinion⁹, stating that “the primary restrictive norm exceeds the superior legal framework (the Electoral Code) and, as a result, goes beyond the legal provisions.” Furthermore, in its opinion, the Ministry of Justice stated that “the proposed rules in the Regulation are not in line with the provisions of Article 1 and Article 88(2) and (3) of the Electoral Code¹⁰.” Additionally, although the reporting member argued that these additions represented “principled interventions” that do not condition the accreditation of NGOs monitoring elections, another CEC member stressed that the electoral authority itself was violating the principle of stability by changing the rules on the eve of the elections, contrary to the law.

From the Commission's meetings, we note that although the new provisions entered into force on 6 August 2025, upon their publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Moldova, by 11 August of the current year, the CEC had not requested from the five applicants (four international entities and one national entity) information regarding their technical and human capacities, qualifications and experience in the field of election observation, as well as their financial capacities.

1.5. Regarding the Amendment of the Decision on Establishing the Place and Time for Receiving the Documents Required for the Registration of Candidates in the Parliamentary Elections of 28 September 2025, as well as of the Initiative Groups Supporting Independent Candidates

On August 3, 2025¹¹, the CEC once again amended the schedule for receiving the documents required for registering candidates in the parliamentary elections¹². According to the authority, the grounds for this amendment were the requests made in this regard by certain political parties¹³. The UJM MO welcomes the CEC's openness to the requests of electoral process participants but nevertheless notes the following.

According to the incoming documents available on the institution¹⁴'s website, the extension of the timetable for receiving registration documents for the electoral race was requested by only one potential electoral contestant¹⁵. In the interest of transparently documenting the electoral

⁹ Separate opinion.

¹⁰ Central Electoral Commission meeting of 30.07.2025.

¹¹ Official Gazette No. 417-419 of 06.08.2025, item 664.

¹² Decision of the CEC No. 3728 of 03.08.2025.

¹³ Central Electoral Commission meeting of 03.08.2025.

¹⁴ CEC Anticamera / incoming documents.

¹⁵ Request from the Liberal Democrats Alliance Party for Europe (ALDE) dated 29 July 2025.

process and ensuring impartial monitoring, the UJM MO requested from the CEC a copy of the applications from political parties requesting an extension of the schedule for submitting registration documents. According to the CEC's response, in addition to the request from ALDE, there were also telephone requests to this effect from the Liberal Party.

The UJM Observation Mission also draws attention to the following aspects:

1. The schedule for receiving documents for the registration of candidates for the position of President of the Republic of Moldova (2016, 2020, 2024) and Member of Parliament of the Republic of Moldova (2021, 2025) was set from Monday to Friday, between 09:00 and 16:00, with a lunch break¹⁶. On the last day, submission was allowed until 17:00.
2. Except for the 2025 parliamentary elections, the first and last days of the submission/receipt period for documents were working days (Monday–Friday). For the parliamentary elections of 28 September 2025, the first day for submitting documents was set for 20 July 2025 (Sunday).
3. The CEC decisions establishing the place and time for receiving documents required for the registration of candidates in the electoral race, as well as of initiative groups supporting independent candidates, had previously been approved in a single version, thus ensuring predictability for persons intending to submit their documents. The 2025 parliamentary elections constitute an exception, as in the middle of the submission period, the decision on the time for receiving documents was amended twice.
4. Under the provisions of the Electoral Code/2021, *the application for registration as an electoral contestant was to be submitted to the CEC by the authorized representative of the collective applicant ...based on the provisions of its statutes or founding documents. Under the provisions of point 23 of the Regulation on the Specifics of the Nomination and Registration of Candidates in Parliamentary Elections¹⁷, each person included in the list of candidates from political parties and electoral blocs shall confirm the personal submission of documents by filling in a list provided by the members of the receiving commission...*
5. For the position of Member of Parliament of the Republic of Moldova, candidates may run either independently or on the lists of political parties and electoral blocs, and may come from various administrative-territorial units of the country, including from abroad, whether they are employed or in other professional situations.
6. The Electoral Code/2025, the Calendar Program for the implementation of actions for the organization and conduct of the parliamentary elections of 28 September 2025, and the Regulation on the Specifics of the Nomination and Registration of Candidates in Parliamentary Elections operate with **calendar days**, not working days: *the nomination of candidates starts no more than 70 days before election day and ends 40 days before election day. Likewise, to be registered as an electoral contestant, political parties, electoral blocs, independent candidates, or candidates for the office of President of the Republic of Moldova must submit to the Central Electoral Commission or constituency electoral councils, no later*

¹⁶ CEC Decisions Nos. 122/2016; 4150/2020; 2709/2024; 4829/2021; 3655, 3675, 3728/2025.

¹⁷ CEC Regulation on the particularities of nominating and registering candidates for parliamentary elections.

than 40 days before election day, the required documents. The documents submitted are examined by the CEC within no more than 7 days from the date of their receipt.

7. According to Articles 63 and 68 of the Electoral Code, the period allocated to potential electoral contestants for registration in the race is 30 days, presumed to be daily, from Monday to Sunday. In practice, the Monday-to-Friday reception schedule reduces this interval to 18 days. By receiving documents also on Sunday, 20 July 2025, the effective period was extended to 19 days. Subsequently, the decision to receive documents also on 16 and 17 August further extended the period for receiving applications for registration as an electoral contestant to 21 days.

In light of the above, and considering the obligation for each person included on the list of candidates of political parties or electoral blocs to personally submit the required documents, the UJM Observation Mission believes that the schedule for receiving documents should have included, on a weekly basis, at least one rest day (Saturday or Sunday). Such a measure would have ensured compliance with the legal 30-day registration period and would have facilitated the submission of documents by persons residing outside the municipality of Chişinău. At the same time, we consider it essential for CEC decisions to ensure predictability and avoid generating confusion among potential electoral contestants (political parties, electoral blocs, independent candidates) regarding possible changes to the document submission schedule.

1.6. Confirmation of the Composition of Lower-Level Electoral Bodies

In the case of parliamentary elections, the nominal composition of the electoral council must be confirmed by the CEC at least 60 days before election day (by 30 July 2025). The persons proposed for confirmation are designated by the court and the second-level local council within whose territorial jurisdiction the electoral council is located (two persons each), and by the political parties represented in Parliament (PAS, PSRM, and PCRM – one person each) at least 65 days before election day.

On 30 July 2025, the Commission confirmed the nominal composition of the 34 electoral councils that operate on a permanent basis through their chairpersons¹⁸, confirmed the electoral council for the ATU Gagauzia¹⁹, and established the electoral councils of the constituencies for the localities on the left bank of the Dniester and for polling stations abroad.

Upon examining the CEC decisions on the establishment and confirmation of the composition of the 37 electoral councils, we note that three electoral councils (CECE no. 1, 2, and 38) are composed of 11 members, 33 electoral councils are composed of 9 members, and only CECE no. 37 is composed of 7 members. At the time of this report's preparation, the nominal composition of three CECEs (no. 5, 25, and 30) had been modified, while that of two other CECEs (no. 1 and 38) had been completed. At the same time, the nominal composition of

¹⁸ The chairperson of the second-level district electoral council is appointed in accordance with Law No. 158/2008 on the public function and the status of public servants.

¹⁹ According to point 9 of the Regulation on the activity of the electoral council during the electoral period, in the case of parliamentary elections, the Central Electoral Council of Gagauzia — composed of a chairperson and secretary appointed under Law No. 199/2010 on the status of persons holding public dignity positions — performs the duties of the district electoral council and is supplemented with members designated by those entitled to do so. It should be noted that, on 26 December 2023, the People's Assembly of Gagauzia amended the statute of the Central Electoral Council of Gagauzia, transforming it from a permanent body into a temporary one, active only during electoral periods.

two CECEs (no. 36 and 38) remains incomplete, with 7 confirmed members out of 9, and 10 confirmed members out of 11, respectively.

The Commission has also released and convened 93 members for the duration of their activity in the electoral²⁰ councils. It should be noted that the electoral councils (334 confirmed members at the time of this report's preparation) are assisted by a working staff approved by the CEC (243 positions in total, at the time of this report's preparation).²¹

According to the “*Parliamentary Elections 2025*” section, under the subsection “*Lower-Level Electoral Bodies*,” information on the composition, address, working hours, and contact person (phone, e-mail²²) has been made public for all electoral councils.

1.7. *Accreditations and Authorizations Issued by the CEC*

Between 29 July and 11 August 2025, the CEC accredited 66 observers — 32 national observers from the Promo-LEX Association and 34 international observers from four entities (the Supreme Electoral Council of the Republic of Turkey, the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (OSCE/ODIHR), the European Network of Election Monitoring Organizations (ENEMO), and the Embassy of the Republic of Lithuania in the Republic of Moldova).

It confirmed 8 journalists from the Public Association “Nord Press Club” and the Private Institution “Radio Orhei,” and rejected the confirmation of another 8 journalists from “Media Content Distribution” LLC on the grounds of the withdrawal of broadcasting/ audiovisual service²³ permits. In total, for the monitoring and coverage of the parliamentary elections of 28 September 2025, 142 observers and 15 journalists were accredited.

The Commission also authorized the conduct of three face-to-face public opinion²⁴ polls by “DATE INTELIGENTE” SRL. At the same time, the UJM MO highlights a case of an opinion poll conducted without CEC authorization regarding voters' political preferences, carried out by AtlasIntel. It is emphasized that such practices can affect the electoral process and influence public opinion.

1.8. *Approval of Public Interest Messages*

At its meetings on 30 July and 3 August 2025, the CEC approved several public interest messages from public sector entities and non-commercial organizations:

1. At the request of the Bureau for Diaspora Relations – two informational video spots (one promoting the pre-registration procedure among Moldovan citizens abroad, and the other promoting the Diaspora Congress scheduled for 15 August);
2. At the request of the Ministry of Defence – a motivational video spot promoting the bachelor's degree programs offered by the “Alexandru cel Bun” Military Academy of the Armed Forces;

²⁰ CEC Decision No. 3731 of 03.08.2025.

²¹ CEC Decision No. 3732 of 03.08.2025, as amended by CEC Decision

²² Contact details of CECE II.

²³ CEC Decision No. 3741 of 03.08.2025.

²⁴ AtlasIntel poll.

3. At the request of the Ministry of Education and Research – two motivational video spots and digital banners promoting studies in the Republic of Moldova;
4. At the request of the Ministry of Justice – four informational video materials on the impact of justice reform for citizens;
5. At the request of the Public Association “Institute for European Policies and Reforms” (IPRE) – static visual materials and a video spot on strengthening social cohesion;
6. At the request of the Public Association “Comunitatea Plus” – an informational leaflet aimed at informing citizens about the parliamentary elections of 28 September 2025.

Additionally, the CEC approved several public interest messages (informational video spots and digital banners) developed as part of the information campaign for the parliamentary elections of 28 September 2025.

Upon examining the public interest messages produced by public institutions and non-commercial organizations, we note that only two of them relate to the electoral field. The first is the video material produced by the Bureau for Diaspora Relations within the State Chancellery, aimed at citizens residing abroad. It explains the procedures for the pre-registration of voters for participation in parliamentary elections, registration for absentee voting, as well as the identity documents required to vote. The second is the leaflet produced by the Public Association “Comunitatea Plus.”

The UJM Observation Mission reiterates its position that, during the electoral period, the CEC should be entitled to authorize **only public interest messages with an electoral theme** and not any public²⁵ interest message.

At the same time, the UJM Observation Mission observes that public interest messages with an explicitly electoral character are being distributed and broadcast in the public space without CEC approval. For example, on 16 July 2025, the Media Group Realitatea (GMR) launched the campaign “Moldova That Unites Us²⁶.” According to the source, the initiative aimed “to make the voices of those who, through simple gestures or remarkable achievements, maintain a connection with national identity heard.”

Within this campaign, GMR disseminates public interest messages with an electoral theme²⁷, such as: “If you don’t vote, you can’t complain” “Ion, it’s time to make a decision. Act now!” “Vote and make your voice heard” “Moldova calls you to vote, even if you are far away” “On 28 September, you have the chance to build the future from wherever you are!” “How about a therapy vote? It relaxes you for the next four years!” “Don’t let others steal your youth. Go vote!” “If you don’t vote, others will choose for you” “It can be beautiful anywhere in the world, but there is only one homeland. Vote for the future!” “Dreams come true when you act. Go vote” “Alisa, now that you’ve turned 18+, go and vote!” “Don’t let others decide for you. Go vote!” “Anastasia, the power is in your hand – use it! Act!” “Mihai, if you don’t vote, even coffee won’t help you!”

²⁵ Interim Report No. 1 of the Mission of the Union of Jurists of

²⁶ Moldova for the Observation of the Parliamentary Elections of 28 September 2025 The campaign “Moldova That Unites Us.”

²⁷ Public interest message not authorized by the CEC.

The UJM Observation Mission considers that the CEC should take a position regarding the campaign launched by GMR and comment on the content of each public interest message mentioned *above*.

1.9. Approval of Conditions for Offering Advertising Space

On 30 July 2025, the Commission approved the decision regarding the conditions for offering advertising space and other related services by advertisers on fixed or mobile devices for the parliamentary elections of 28 September 2025²⁸. By examining the submissions of the nine entities that declared the conditions for providing advertising space and other related services to electoral contestants, the electoral authority exercised its legal powers under Article 54 of the Electoral Code.

The UJM Observation Mission notes that the CEC assumed the competence to authorize/approve the conditions for offering advertising space. According to Article 54, paragraph (10) of the Electoral Code, advertisers who manage or own fixed or mobile advertising devices are obliged to *publicize the conditions under which they offer advertising space and related services to electoral contestants, while informing the CEC*.

The electoral authority assumed, without legal basis, the prerogative of “approval” of the conditions offered by advertisers. From the content of the operative part of the CEC decision, it can be inferred that the electoral authority issued a permissive administrative act, generating rights for some economic agents while simultaneously creating prohibitions for others.

1.10. Registration of Candidates

During the observation period, the CEC registered four contestants (three parties and one independent candidate) and admitted two electoral blocs to the race.

From the Political Party “Democrația Acasă” (PPDA), the authority registered 62 candidates for the position of Member of Parliament of the Republic of Moldova.²⁹ The total number of designated candidates exceeds the minimum of 51 provided for in Article 111, paragraph (2) of the Electoral Code. We note that all candidates belong to the political formation that designated them, and the list was drawn up respecting the minimum 40% gender representation requirement for both sexes (at least four candidates of the same gender per ten positions): 45.16% or 28 women and 54.84% or 34 men.

From the reasoning of the decision, it appears that the documents submitted by PPDA had several deficiencies, which, however, were remedied during the 7 days in which the CEC examined the file. Unlike the episode described in Interim Report No. 1³⁰ (p.12), where the party’s representatives had an unconstructive dialogue with the CEC secretary, on this occasion the UJM Observation Mission notes that the dialogue between the two parties was institutionalized and conducted exclusively through official correspondence³¹, as evidenced by references in the decision to incoming and outgoing letters through which the institution

²⁸ CEC Decision No. 3686 of 30.07.2025.

²⁹ CEC Decision No. 3682 of 30.07.2025.

³⁰ Interim Report No. 1 of the Mission of the Union of Jurists of Moldova for the Observation of the Parliamentary Elections of 28 September 2025.

³¹ Regulation on the particularities of nominating and registering candidates for parliamentary elections, point 23.

formulated objections/requests for clarification, and the party provided the requested explanations/documents.

Initially, PPDA submitted a list of 72 candidates, of which one, according to the CEC decision, appeared twice. Another 4 candidates did not appear at the CEC headquarters to personally confirm the submission of their candidacy documents. Ultimately, only 67 candidates personally submitted the documents. Additionally, the CEC identified an unbalanced gender representation (below the minimum 40%), which prompted the applicant to modify the entire list. After correcting the deficiencies identified during the examination process, PPDA submitted the rectified documents, resulting in a candidate list of 62 persons.

The UJM Observation Mission notes the cooperative nature of the electoral authority's behavior in examining the PPDA file and confirms the institution's correctness and openness. We consider that treating political parties as dialogue partners rather than opponents is a correct approach and in the spirit of authentic electoral democracy.

At the same time, we observe that the rule requiring personal confirmation, by signature, of the submission of candidacy documents is excessive. Requiring candidates to appear personally before the authority to confirm their consent to run for office indicates a lack of trust in individuals — the institution of representation is thus severely affected, as submission by a party representative alone is not considered sufficient. Moreover, requiring the individual to sign using elements identical to those in the specimen signature from the identity document further indicates that state authorities treat designated candidates as potential bad-faith actors.

From the Political Party “Coaliția pentru Unitate și Bunăstare” (CUB), the CEC registered 53 candidates for the position of Member of Parliament³². In this case too, candidates belong to the political formation that designated them, and the list was prepared respecting the minimum 40% gender representation requirement: 41.5% or 22 women and 58.5% or 31 men. Similar to the previous contestant, during the verification of document compliance with legal requirements, the Commission identified certain irregularities or deficiencies. To rectify these, the electoral authority conducted official correspondence with the requesting party. The UJM Observation Mission notes that the CEC exercised its powers in a cooperative manner, based on correctness and openness.

From the Political Party “Alianța Liberalilor și Democraților pentru Europa” (ALDE), the electoral authority registered 54 candidates.³³ All registered candidates are party members, and the list was drawn up respecting the minimum 40% gender representation requirement: 51.9% or 28 women and 48.1% or 26 men.

According to the registration decision, the candidates' files were submitted by the party president on Monday, August 4, 2025. On the same day, during the second stage, all 54 candidates personally confirmed their submission before the reception commission, in accordance with Article 68 of the Electoral Code. We recall that on July 29, 2025, Arina Spătaru requested the Commission to grant a derogation from the document reception schedule, specifically to extend it to Saturday, August 2³⁴, 2025. Partially approving the request, the CEC established Saturday and Sunday, August 16-17, 2025³⁵, as the days for receiving candidacy files.

³² CEC Decision No. 3744 of 06.08.2025.

³³ CEC Decision No. 3774 of 10.08.2025.

³⁴ Submission registered under No. CEC-7/21147 of 29 July 2025.

³⁵ CEC Decision No. 3728 of 03.08.2025.

The first independent candidate, Andrei Năstase,³⁶ was registered. According to the Commission's rationale, 77 subscription lists containing 2,311 supporter signatures were verified. Following the checks, 2,164 signatures were validated, a sufficient number for admission to the race. As in previous cases, the electoral authority conducted official correspondence with the applicant for clarifications or to address deficiencies in the candidacy file.

For the upcoming autumn elections, the electoral bloc "Patriotic of the Socialists, Heart and Future of Moldova" (BEPSIVM)³⁷ was admitted. From the content of the decision, it is observed that a few clarification requests were issued to the petitioners regarding certain party documents, which were resolved through routine official communication. At the same time, the Commission imposed a condition for the subsequent submission of the bloc's candidate list. The decision stated: *"The Commission draws the attention of the constituent political parties to the obligation to submit, together with the application for registration of the candidate list for the parliamentary elections of September 28, 2025, the decisions regarding their designation, confirmed by the minutes of the meeting of the responsible body within each constituent political party of the electoral bloc."* This condition was neither justified nor grounded in any legal provision. The relevant norm in this situation is Article 111(4) of the Electoral Code: *"Candidate lists for parliamentary elections are approved according to the statutory provisions of political parties or the agreements establishing electoral blocs."* In this context, MO UJM considers that the Commission intervened excessively in the internal bureaucracy of political parties, establishing procedural rules with the force of primary normative acts. Given that an electoral bloc is a supra-party structure, the constitutive agreement is the superior act to statutes and the sole document regulating the candidate list approval procedure. Therefore, once delegated by the parties to the collective governing body of the bloc, the procedure for forming candidate lists falls within its competence without the need for preliminary acts. MO UJM considers that the CEC should reconsider this approach.

Within BEPSIVM, the Party of Communists of the Republic of Moldova (PCRM)³⁸ was included. During the administrative procedure, several questions were raised concerning PCRM's organizational aspects, particularly regarding decision-making competence for participation in elections within electoral alliances. These were clarified amicably before the Commission meeting. Following PCRM's accession, the bloc's name and electoral symbol were modified: BEPSIVM became BEPSCIVM – "Patriotic of the Socialists, Communists, Heart and Future of Moldova," and the electoral symbol was supplemented with an additional graphic element – the sickle and hammer.

Another electoral subject admitted participating in the parliamentary elections was the bloc "Împreună,"³⁹ composed of the Political Party "Partidul Schimbării" (PS) and the Political Party "Partidul Verde Ecologist" (PVE). According to the CEC decision, deficiencies in the submitted documents were identified and clarified amicably through correspondence between the electoral authority and the two petitioning parties. What drew attention is the absence of a mention, as in the previous case, regarding *"the attention of constituent political parties to the obligation to submit, together with the application for registration of the candidate list for the parliamentary elections of September 28, 2025, the **decisions** regarding their designation, confirmed by the minutes of the meeting of the responsible body within each constituent*

³⁶ CEC Decision No. 3745 of 06.08.2025.

³⁷ CEC Decision No. 3729 of 03.08.2025.

³⁸ CEC Decision No. 3760 of 08.08.2025.

³⁹ CEC Decision No. 3761 of 08.08.2025.

political party of the electoral bloc.” This omission leads us to conclude that the CEC does not apply a uniform approach in identical cases and, consequently, treats electoral subjects differently.

1.11. Updating the voter lists

In Decision no. 3651 of 14 July 2025, the CEC established a “revocation reserve” regarding the right to participate in elections as an electoral subject for 14 political formations. As of 1 August, the Commission requested updated information from the Public Services Agency (ASP) regarding the political parties in question. Based on the response received, the Commission excluded four political formations from the list of parties eligible to participate in the parliamentary elections: the Political Party Agrarian Party of Moldova, the Political Party Force of Alternative and Salvation of Moldova, the Political Party “ŞANSA”, and the Political Party “VICTORIE”⁴⁰. Under these circumstances, only 35 out of the 66 registered political formations remained eligible.

Article 11 of the Political Parties Law no. 294/2007 was supplemented with a new paragraph (7) by Law no. 336/2022. Thus, in the 2022 version, the Political Parties Law included a new provision granting the ASP discretion in determining the eligibility of political parties to participate in elections as electoral subjects. Moreover, this provision was further amended by Law no. 100/2025, which came into force on 14 June 2025, i.e., after the Parliament set the election date. With the addition of the new sentence: *“Political parties that, before the start of the electoral period, have not submitted to the Public Services Agency all the information provided under para. (5) letter b) are not entitled to participate in elections”*, the provision became even more restrictive regarding parties registered with the ASP. At the same time, we note that the addition of para. (7) raises interpretative issues. As highlighted in Interim Report no. 1 (p. 16), with the amendment of the notion of “electoral period” in Art. 1 of the Electoral Code by adding a new sentence, the period of time it refers to has itself become subject to interpretation. According to the first clause of the notion, the electoral period begins with the publication of the act establishing the election date, i.e., on 18 April 2025, while the Commission set the start of this period on 14 July. Therefore, the temporal applicability of the new legal provision introduced in para. (7) of Art. 11 of the Political Parties Law is debatable, specifically whether the new eligibility conditions for participation in elections apply to the parliamentary elections of 28 September. MO UJM considers that Parliament should resolve this legal conflict. A legal norm must be precise, and the legal relationships arising under its authority must be predictable. In the same context, MO UJM observes that the new legal provisions, which grant the ASP discretion to decide on a political party’s right to participate in elections, exceed the role, mission, and functions assigned to the Public Services Agency under the relevant legal framework. According to the ASP Statute, approved by Government Decision 314/2017, the agency’s mission is to coordinate and organize activities aimed at implementing state policies and providing public services, such as, among other things, the state registration of legal entities. In any case, the ASP is neither the public authority that formulates state policies nor a state body exercising jurisdiction. Therefore, MO UJM considers that the function of screening political parties in the period leading up to an election, as assigned by amendments to the Political Parties Law, is an improper function for this public institution.

1.12. Pre-Registration of Voters

According to the open data of the Central Electoral Commission, generated from the official website ip.cec.md, over 14,300 pre-registrations have been recorded in 58 countries. The

⁴⁰ CEC Decision No. 3742 of 03.08.2025.

majority of registrations remain in the Russian Federation, with over 12,000 people. Pre-registration is an optional procedure and serves as a criterion for determining the geographic allocation of polling stations abroad.

For postal voting, 1,809 citizens residing in the 10 eligible countries for this alternative voting method have opted in. Most requests were submitted by voters in the United States, totaling 966 individuals. The fewest are voters in New Zealand – 5, South Korea – 11, and Japan – 12. From the aggregated data, it can be observed that postal voting is less popular. The Central Electoral Commission announced that there are only a few days left for Moldovan citizens with voting rights who, during the voting period, will be in the United States, Canada, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Iceland, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Australia, or New Zealand, to register for postal voting in the parliamentary elections of 28 September 2025. According to the CEC, the registration process is conducted online via the official webpage <https://pvc.cec.md>, with the registration deadline set for 14 August 2025. On 4 August 2025, MO UJM requested the Commission to provide data regarding the total number of persons registered on the portal <https://pvc.cec.md>. We consider the CEC's response of 12 August 2025 as general and not directly addressing the subject of the request. The link indicated by the observer in the request, as well as in the CEC's 25 July 2025 announcement for postal registration (<https://pvc.cec.md>), is incorrect, directing voters to a non-existent ⁴¹page. We consider that this fact has hindered the efforts of the authority to promote the mandatory pre-registration for postal voting.

By correlating the data on postal voting registrations with those regarding pre-registration, it can be observed that voter preferences do not align with those of the authorities. The authorities, particularly the Parliament and CEC, should reconsider the list of countries for which the postal voting option is offered.

Regarding the list of countries eligible for postal voting, the following observations can be made. The Government, through its official channel “Prima sursă,” announced, among its achievements dedicated to diaspora citizens, that it extended postal voting to 10 countries. The list of countries for implementing postal voting was initially established in the final and transitional provisions (Art. 35) of Law no. 109/2024, covering six countries (United States, Canada, Kingdom of Norway, Kingdom of Sweden, Republic of Finland, Iceland). In its first version, Law 109/2024 provided for the implementation of the alternative postal voting method for the 2024 presidential elections and referendum.

On 29 May 2025, through Law no. 129/2025, Parliament amended the postal voting law, in particular by supplementing the final and transitional provisions of Art. 35. Thus, the effect of the law was extended to the parliamentary elections of 28 September 2025. Additionally, the list of target countries was expanded to include four countries: Japan, the Republic of Korea, Australia, and New Zealand. It is noteworthy that, according to Art. 8 of Law 109/2024, one of the criteria for selecting countries for postal voting implementation is “*pre-registration in the previous electoral event of at least 30 requests or the participation of at least 30 persons in previous elections.*” Data demonstrating that this criterion was met for the extension of the target country list are not found either in the explanatory note to the draft law preceding Law 129/2025 or in the Government's opinion on the draft law. Moreover, in its opinion (approved by Protocol Decision no. 17.23/2025), the Government drew attention to the fact that the legislative initiative entails additional budgetary expenses, the source of financing for which is not specified in the draft.

⁴¹ CEC press release of 25.07.2025 with a reference to the website where registration for postal voting is to be carried out.

Therefore, considering the very low number of voters who pre-registered for postal voting in the four added countries (Japan – 12, Republic of Korea – 11, Australia – 39, New Zealand – 5) and the lack of official data confirming the feasibility of this measure, we conclude that the rationale behind it is primarily of a political nature.

2. Coverage of Elections by Mass Media Institutions

During the electoral period, and, as appropriate, during the election campaign, written materials and audiovisual programs with electoral⁴² content are broadcast/published in compliance with the Regulation on the Coverage of Elections by Mass Media⁴³ Institutions and the Audiovisual Media Services Code⁴⁴. In the first seven days from the start of the electoral period (until 21 July, inclusive), media service providers must submit to the **Audiovisual Council (CA)** a declaration regarding their editorial policy for covering the elections or a notification stating that they will not participate in election coverage. The CA approves the declarations, publishes them on its website, and monitors compliance with the editorial policy.

According to CA Decisions no. 152 and 159 concerning the examination of declarations on editorial policies for covering the autumn⁴⁵ elections, 33 audiovisual media services (21 television and 12 radio) (see Annex no. 2) committed to cover the parliamentary elections on 28 September 2025 while respecting the principles of fairness, balance, and impartiality. The approved editorial policy declarations are publicly available on the CA official website. Another 51 audiovisual media services (19 television and 32 radio) notified the CA that they would not participate in election coverage. MO UJM⁴⁶ considers that civic education, as a fundamental attribute of citizenship in a culture of participatory and representative democracy, is not solely the responsibility of election administration bodies. Responsibility and involvement in electoral education must be a collective effort, undertaken by state institutions, private entities, civil society, educational institutions, public and private media, and other stakeholders, each playing an important role in shaping informed and responsible citizens.

It is also noted that the Council issued public warnings to seven media service providers for violating Art. 90 para. (5) of the Electoral Code, specifically for covering the elections without notifying the CA. The sanctioned media providers were required to broadcast the text of the sanction, visually and/or audibly, at least three times during prime time, including once in the main audiovisual news program for generalist and/or news media services.⁴⁷

During the election campaign for any type of election, audiovisual media service providers are **obliged to organize debates** if they included commitments to organize electoral debates in their editorial⁴⁸ policy declarations and if these were approved by the Audiovisual Council. Analyzing the declarations on editorial policy, it is noted that **82% (27 out of 33)** of audiovisual media service providers (television and radio) will organize and conduct electoral debates. Given that electoral debates represent public confrontations between candidates, providing them the opportunity to present their electoral programs and the electorate the possibility to understand the positions, values, and competencies of those aspiring to become deputies, we

⁴² News and current affairs programs, electoral information programs, electoral promotion programs, electoral debates, electoral advertising programs.

⁴³ Regulation on the coverage of elections by media institution

⁴⁴ Audiovisual Media Services Code of the Republic of Moldova.

⁴⁵ Decisions of the Audiovisual Council No. 152 of 30.07.2025 and No. 159 of 06.08.2025.

⁴⁶ Implementation guide for the Electoral Education Manual.

⁴⁷ The text of the sanction was to be broadcast within 48 hours from the date of adoption of the decision regarding the application of the sanction.

⁴⁸ Declarations on editorial policy for the coverage of the parliamentary elections of 28 September 2025.

hope that this essential democratic instrument will be used in an authentic, reasoned manner, respecting the principles of democratic dialogue. At the same time, we consider that **public interest in electoral content** should be a key criterion in determining broadcasting hours, so that programs with electoral content are scheduled at times accessible to the electorate and with relevant audience reach.

3. Involvement of Public Authorities in Elections

The president of PAS, Igor Grosu, conducted a tour through several European countries, where he held meetings with Moldovan citizens living abroad at the premises of the diplomatic missions of the Republic of Moldova. At these meetings, at least the heads of the diplomatic missions were present. It can be assumed that other staff members of the missions were also present. According to publicly available information, in these situations, the leader of the ruling political party, leveraging his status as President of Parliament, was hosted by the diplomatic missions of the Republic of Moldova, where he discussed topics of electoral relevance with the audience. MO UJM highlights that, in this context, Igor Grosu could not have been acting in his official capacity as President of Parliament, as this activity does not fall under any of the prerogatives provided in Article 14 of the Parliament Regulation⁴⁹. On the other hand, organizing meetings with voters is not part of the functions of diplomatic service institutions, as outlined in Article 4 of Law 761/2001 regarding the diplomatic⁵⁰ service. In contrast, Law no. 39/1994 on the Status of Members of Parliament assigns local public authorities the task of providing support in organizing voter audiences (Art. 22) and the territorial information offices of Parliament (Art. 201). In other words, deputies benefit from this facilitation only within the country, not abroad. Under these circumstances, we observe an abusive use of administrative resources for political purposes in favor of the PAS party.

Another concerning aspect, according to MO UJM, emerges from a fragment of discussions held by PAS President Igor Grosu with Moldovan citizens at the diplomatic mission in Geneva, whose video recordings were made public. This concerns statements by the politician regarding mayors in the country who are not affiliated with PAS, implying that they are subject to pressure from the government to secure loyalty and support in the context of the upcoming autumn elections. These statements caused public outrage, and the PAS party confirmed the authenticity of the video recordings.

Additionally, several representatives of local public administrations criticized Grosu's statements regarding the "mobilization" of local elected officials for parliamentary elections, as well as his warning that *if the election results are "poor" for the ruling party, European-funded infrastructure projects would no longer be implemented*. The Executive Director of the Congress of Local Authorities of Moldova (CALM), Viorel Furdui, stated that Grosu's remarks caused "great division" among local public administration. Furdui emphasized that mayors are directly elected by citizens and must be treated with greater respect, including when it comes to messages about the European future of the Republic of Moldova. Igor Grosu, in turn, stated in a Facebook post that his statements were misinterpreted and taken out of context. He clarified that he *did not threaten anyone but explained to citizens abroad that Moldova's European direction is essential for development and attracting investment*.

Although there were public calls for the General Prosecutor's Office (PG) to investigate this case, the institution will not initiate any investigation regarding the statements of the President

⁴⁹ Law No. 797/1996 on the adoption of the Parliament Regulation

⁵⁰ Law No. 761/2001 on the diplomatic service.

of Parliament and PAS leader, Igor Grosu⁵¹. MO UJM also notes that *the Central Electoral Commission did not respond or provide comments on this case*. MO UJM also notes the involvement of the diplomatic corps in political actors' activities. Providing the ruling party leader access to diplomatic mission premises, as well as the presence of ambassadors at political gatherings, constitutes implicit involvement in the activities of a political party with electoral competitor status, which is considered reprehensible by observers.

A particularly concerning issue highlighted by MO UJM is the explicit involvement in political activities of the Moldovan ambassador to Romania, Victor Chirilă. In a Facebook post, he expressed various value judgments regarding the upcoming parliamentary elections, including predictions about election results. The ambassador openly expressed political preferences and sympathies, as well as antipathies toward certain political forces.

It is important to note that, according to Article 9 para. (2) of Law 761/2001 on the diplomatic service, members of diplomatic service institutions are public officials with special status, and according to Article 15 para. (4) of Law 158/2008 on the public service and the status of public officials, while performing their duties, public officials must refrain from publicly expressing political preferences or favoring any political party. Notably, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs did not comment on this situation. On the contrary, Ambassador Chirilă's message was liked and shared on his Facebook⁵² page by PAS deputy Radu Marian, indicating solidarity and acceptance of this behavior by the head of Moldova's diplomatic mission in Romania.

Additionally, the UJM MO notes active involvement by certain individuals holding public office in promoting the process of prior registration. Representatives of central public authorities actively promoted both prior registration and prior registration for voting by mail. In this context, the Government's spokesperson, Daniel Vodă, and the Speaker of Parliament, Igor Grosu, made public statements urging voters abroad to register on platforms managed by the CEC. These messages appear to reflect not a direct interest in the conduct of the electoral process itself, but particularly in achieving a high turnout rate.

Moreover, neither of the state institutions represented by these two figures participates in organizing the elections. The parties directly interested in voter turnout are the electoral contestants and, to a certain degree, the electoral bodies administering the process. Igor Grosu's presence on the candidate list of the political party PAS indicates that he is using the authority of his current office for his own benefit as a registered candidate, as well as for the benefit of the party on whose list he is running. In the same context, it is noted that Igor Grosu, as a candidate in the elections, involves his high public office in various activities with electoral overtones. According to press releases⁵³ published on the Parliament's website, in his capacity as Speaker of Parliament, Igor Grosu participated in a series of public events such as: "Igor Grosu, on a working visit to Telenești district: 'To continue development, it is essential to keep the country's European course'"; "Igor Grosu, in discussions with Moldovans living in Switzerland: 'Promote the Republic of Moldova wherever you are'"; "Igor Grosu spoke with participants of the DOR Program: 'Wherever you are in the world, Moldova is yours and will always welcome you with longing and open arms'"; "Igor Grosu, on a working visit to Cahul district: 'We will bring more projects so that Europe can be seen and felt in every locality'"; "Speaker of Parliament Igor Grosu at the Bread Festival in Căușeni: 'It is a celebration of our life and traditions.'" These events were covered both by mass media and on Igor Grosu's

⁵¹ The General Prosecutor's Office refused to initiate proceedings on its own.

⁵² Post by Ambassador Chirilă

⁵³ Press releases.

personal Facebook profile, with his status as Speaker of Parliament emphasized in each case. Given that such actions do not fall within the prerogatives of the Speaker of Parliament provided in Article 14 of the Parliament's Rules of Procedure, it can be inferred that their purpose was to capitalize on media appearances for political and electoral gain—both personally, as a candidate, and for the benefit of the party on whose list he is running. For example, one⁵⁴ of the above-mentioned press releases reads: “Speaker of Parliament Igor Grosu made a working visit to Cahul district, where he spoke with citizens and visited infrastructure modernization projects implemented in the region. The working visit began with a discussion with residents of Brînza village, where several projects have been implemented: renovation of the House of Culture through the ‘European Village’ program; renovation of sidewalks leading to the main social institutions; renovation of the Family Doctors’ Office and opening of a pharmacy. Moreover, modernization of the water supply system is underway, and the project will be completed in the autumn. ‘We will step up the pace and bring even more such projects so that Europe can be seen and felt in every locality in the country,’ emphasized Speaker of Parliament Igor Grosu.”

Based on this press release, identical news articles were published on several web portals, such as *moldpres.md*,⁵⁵ *tribuna.md*⁵⁶, *point.md*⁵⁷, and *provincial.md*⁵⁸. From the above press release, the following conclusions can be drawn: the meeting with voters is presented as a “working visit”; the topics discussed with local residents do not concern the activity of Parliament but rather fall within the competence of local public authorities; promises were made to the audience regarding the future expansion of infrastructure projects; and a causal link is suggested between these projects and the European Union.

It should be noted, for example, that the renovation of a cultural center is an achievement of local public authorities, and Parliament has no role in this regard. Therefore, it can be concluded that, through such actions, the PAS leader is using the high public office he holds to carry out activities of an electoral nature, disguised as “working visits,” in order to circumvent the legal restrictions in place for the period prior to the start of the electoral campaign. It is also observed that administrative resources are being used in favor of the electoral contestant PAS.

4. Media Monitoring in Terms of the Coverage of Political Party Activities

On August 3, 2025, the CEC amended the list of political parties eligible to participate in the autumn elections. Accordingly, MO UJM analyzed the frequency and manner in which the 35 approved political parties were covered in national media (4 television channels: PRO TV, Jurnal TV, TV8, Moldova 1; 3 radio stations: Radio Moldova, Radio Chișinău, Radio Europa Liberă; 10 online portals: *realitatea.md*, *stiri.md*, *zdg.md*, *newsmaker.md*, *noi.md*, *unimedia.md*, *deschide.md*, *agora.md*, *nordnews.md*, *nokta.md*; 3 news agencies: IPN, INFOTAG, MOLDPRES).

⁵⁴ Press release: “Igor Grosu, on a working visit to Cahul District.”

⁵⁵ Moldpres news: PHOTO // Igor Grosu on a visit to Cahul: “We will implement more projects so that Europe can be seen and felt in every locality.”

⁵⁶ Tribuna.md news: President of Parliament, Igor Grosu, on a working visit to Cahul District.

⁵⁷ Point.md news: Grosu: “We will implement more projects so that Europe can be seen and felt in every locality.”

⁵⁸ Provincial.md news: Igor Grosu in Cahul District: “We will implement more projects so that Europe can be seen and felt in every locality.”

The monitored TV channels covered the activities of 15 political parties. The most frequently mentioned was PCRM (12 appearances), followed by PRIM (10) and PAS (9). At the opposite end, the least covered were PR, PRNA, and PNL (1 appearance each). In 80% of cases, the mentions were neutral, and in 20% of cases, negative. PCRM's activities were most often reported neutrally (11 appearances), followed by PSRM, PRIM, and PVM (8 each). In contrast, MAN and PMM were predominantly covered negatively.

The monitored radio stations covered the activities of 11 political parties. The most frequently reported was PSRM (8 appearances), followed by PRIM (7), and PCRM and PVM (6 each). The least mentioned were PR and PRNA (1 each). All mentions were neutral.

Online media covered the activities of 26 political parties. PAS was mentioned most frequently (43 appearances), followed by PCRM (33), PSRM (23), and PRIM (22). At the lower end, PPPDA, NOI, and PPN were the least covered (1 appearance each), followed by LOC and PL (2 each). In 77% of cases, mentions were neutral, in 17% negative, and in only 6% positive. Positive mentions concerned, in descending order: PRM (4 appearances), PN, PRIM, PMM, and PAM (2 each), and PSRM, PVM, and PPN (1 each).

News agencies covered the activities of 14 political parties. PSRM was the most frequently covered (8 appearances), followed by PN (7) and PCRM (6). The least covered were PNM, PPDA, PRNA, and PR (1 each). In 89% of cases, mentions were neutral, and in 11%, negative.

In conclusion, for the period covered by the report, PCRM had the greatest media visibility (57 appearances/mentions), followed by PAS (52), PSRM (48), and PRIM (42). We also note a decrease in the share of negative mentions, from 38% to 15%, as well as positive mentions, from 9% to 4%. Conversely, the share of neutral mentions increased significantly, from 54% to 81%. PAS's activities remain the most exposed to criticism, followed by PSRM and PRIM (*see Annex no. 3*).

5. Reflection of Political Parties' Activity on Social Media

During the reference period, the UJM MO analyzed the social media pages of the 35 political parties entitled to participate in the Parliamentary Elections of September 28, 2025. It was found that only 16 of the 35 political parties communicate with citizens via Facebook, TikTok, and/or Telegram. The purpose of the monitoring was to identify the main narratives being promoted.

Four narratives were highlighted as most frequently promoted by political actors:

1. Presentation of governance achievements, promotion of the European direction, and emphasis on support from external partners

In its posts, the ruling party, PAS, emphasizes infrastructure modernization, increased support for the diaspora, backing for high-performance athletes, preservation of traditions, and the consolidation of Moldova's European path as a guarantee for peace, security, and development.

2. Direct criticism of the current government

Opposition parties such as MAN, Civic Congress, PDCM, PSRM, PRIM, PVM, PCRM, PRM, PN, the "Moldovenii" Alliance, PSDE, PNM, and PPDA present the ruling party as incompetent, arrogant, and repressive. Their posts highlight issues including implemented reforms, rising prices and poverty, inflation, population exodus, politicization of state institutions, and loss of national sovereignty.

3. Messages on identity, sovereignty, and traditional values

Parties including PSRM, PRIM, PVM, PCRM, PRM, and PMM approach this narrative both from the perspective of preserving independence, neutrality, and national cultural specificity, and as a set of principles threatened by external influences and unionist currents.

4. Anti-corruption and combating external influences

Topics related to destabilization, non-transparent funding of party activities, and the need for “cleaning” state institutions in the fight against corruption are addressed in posts by PAS, ALDE, and PS.

It is also noted that, to shape their electoral agenda and attract voters, parties such as PAS, MAN, PDCM, the “Moldovenii” Alliance, PRM, PNM, CUB, and PVE include social and economic issues in their messaging, such as education, healthcare, environmental protection, and support for the diaspora.

In conclusion, the UJM MO finds that, based on the narratives promoted, the messages do not constitute electoral campaigning but rather reflect political and ideological positioning among parties in the period leading up to the electoral campaign.

At the same time, the MO UJM identified cases of covert electoral campaigning, carried out through actions and messages with an electoral character before the official electoral campaign period began. On social media, general trends were observed, such as live broadcasts involving electoral competitors or potential candidates, the presentation of achievements, draft laws, or promises, often combined with criticism of opponents and the promotion of the party’s own formation as a viable alternative.

Events with electoral content were observed, presented in the form of press conferences, working visits, local-level meetings, or community actions, which included visible elements of political and, in many cases, electoral promotion (see Annex No. 3).

Thus, the MO UJM highlights four main patterns of covert electoral campaigning:

1. Use of public office and administrative events for promotion

Formations such as PAS, MAN, and PN used reports from administrative activities (infrastructure modernization, community events, local projects) to highlight the competence and image of their leaders.

2. Meetings, conferences, and other public actions with implicit electoral messages

Political parties such as ALDE, PSRM, PCRM, PRIM, PVM, PMM, the Alliance “The Moldovans,” PRM, PSDE, and PPDA held press conferences, visits to various regions, and participation in local celebrations, during which electoral messages, calls for mobilization, and direct criticism of political opponents were conveyed.

3. Thematic messages and political promises in non-electoral contexts

Some political parties, such as PMM, PN, the Alliance “The Moldovans,” PNM, PSDE, and the Green Ecologist Party, inserted electoral promises (such as reducing tariffs,

creating jobs, social programs, protecting sovereignty, supporting agriculture or the diaspora, and pro-natality policies) into posts with an informative character.

4. Political attacks and positioning as the only viable alternative

Political parties PSRM (fair gas tariffs), PCRM, PRIM (advantageous social programs), PVE, MAN, ALDE, PS, and PDA promoted negative messages against the government and other competitors, coupled with self-presentation as the “only solution” for protecting democracy, promoting professionals in public administration and attracting investments (“Respect Moldova” Movement), combating corruption, or defending sovereignty.

ACRONYMS

PCRM – Party of Communists of the Republic of Moldova

PRIM – Republican Party “Heart of Moldova”

PAS – Party of Action and Solidarity

PR – Renaissance Party

PRNA – National Reunification Party “ACASĂ”

PNL – National Liberal Party

MAN – National Alternative Movement Party

PMM – Moldova Mare Party

PSRM – Party of Socialists of Moldova

PVM – “Future of Moldova” Party

PPPDA – Political Party Dignity and Truth Platform

NOI – Political Party “New Historical Option”

PPN – Political Party “NOI”

LOC – Political Party League of Cities and Communes

PL – Liberal Party

PRM – “Respect Moldova” Party

PAM – Alliance Party “MOLDOVENII”

PNM – Moldovan National Party

GMR – Realitatea Media Group

PPDA – Political Party “Democracy at Home”

CUB – Political Party “Coalition for Unity and Well-being”

BEPSIVM – Electoral Bloc “Patriotic of the Socialists, Heart and Future of Moldova”

BEPSCIVM – Electoral Bloc “Patriotic of the Socialists, Communists, Heart and Future of Moldova”

PS – Political Party “Party of Change”

PVE – Political Party “Green Ecologist Party”

ALDE – Political Party “Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe”

ASP – Public Services Agency

CA – Audiovisual Council

PG – General Prosecutor’s Office

Annex No. 1: List of Audiovisual Media Service Providers Whose Editorial Policy Statements for Covering the Parliamentary Elections of September 28, 2025, Were Approved by the CA

Nr.	Audiovisual Media Service Provider – Television	Audiovisual Media Service
1.	Public Institution Company „Teleradio-Moldova”	Moldova 1
2.	ÎCS „Reforma ART” SRL	Jurnal TV
3.	„SELECTCANAL – TV” SRL	N4
4.	„MEDIA SCOUPE” SRL	Next TV
5.	„SFC MEDIA” SRL	One TV
6.	„SFC MEDIA” SRL	Star TV
7.	ÎCS „PRO DIGITAL” SRL	PRO TV Chişinău
8.	Cooperativa „Molodosti”	TV Elita
9.	Non-Governmental Organization „Media Alternativă”	TV8
10.	Compania Publică „Găgăuziia Radio Televizionu”	TV-Găgăuzia
11.	„INDEPENDENT TRUST MEDIA” SRL	1 TV
12.	„MEDIA PRODUCTION TV” SRL	7 TV
13.	„Canal Regional” SRL	Canal Regional
14.	„A. Video Content” SRL	Cinema 1
15.	Publicația Periodică „Exclusiv Media” SRL	Exclusiv TV
16.	„BRIGHT COMMUNICATIONS” SRL	R Live TV
17.	„MEDIA PLATFORM” SRL	TV9
18.	„Societatea Română de Televiziune”	TVR Moldova
19.	„COTIDIAN” SA	TVC 21
20.	„PRO MEDIA” SRL	Media TV
21.	„VOCEA MEDIA” SRL	Vocea Basarabiei TV
Nr.	Audiovisual Media Service Provider – Television	Audiovisual Media Service
1.	Public Institution Company „Teleradio-Moldova”	Radio Moldova
2.	Public Institution Company „Teleradio-Moldova”	Radio Moldova Comrat
3.	Publishing House „Independent Media” SRL	Aquarelle-FM
4.	„PAJURA ALBĂ” SRL	Radio Chişinău
5.	Comercial Studio of production „RADIO POLI DISC” SRL	Radio Poli Disc – Новое радио
6.	„RADIO PLAI” SRL	Radio Plai
7.	Public Company „Găgăuziia Radio Televizionu”	GRT FM
8.	„Timpuri Noi” SRL	Diaspora FM
9.	„Noroc Media” SRL	Noroc
10.	„AER–COMUNICAȚIE” SRL	Radio 7/ Радио 7

11.	„VOCEA MEDIA” SRL	Vocea Basarabiei
12.	Non-Governmental Organization promoting centre of health and education for health „Sănătatea”	Jurnal FM

Annex No. 2: Media Monitoring – July 29 to August 11, 2025

Diagram 1; Reflection in mass media

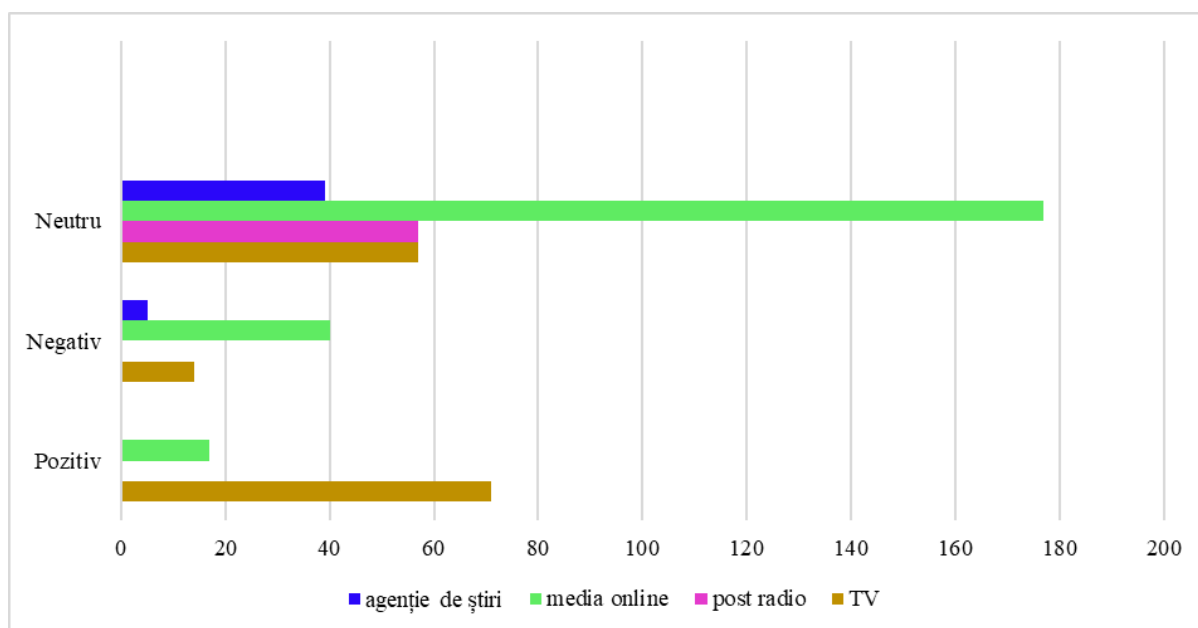


Diagram 2 ; Reflection in political parties

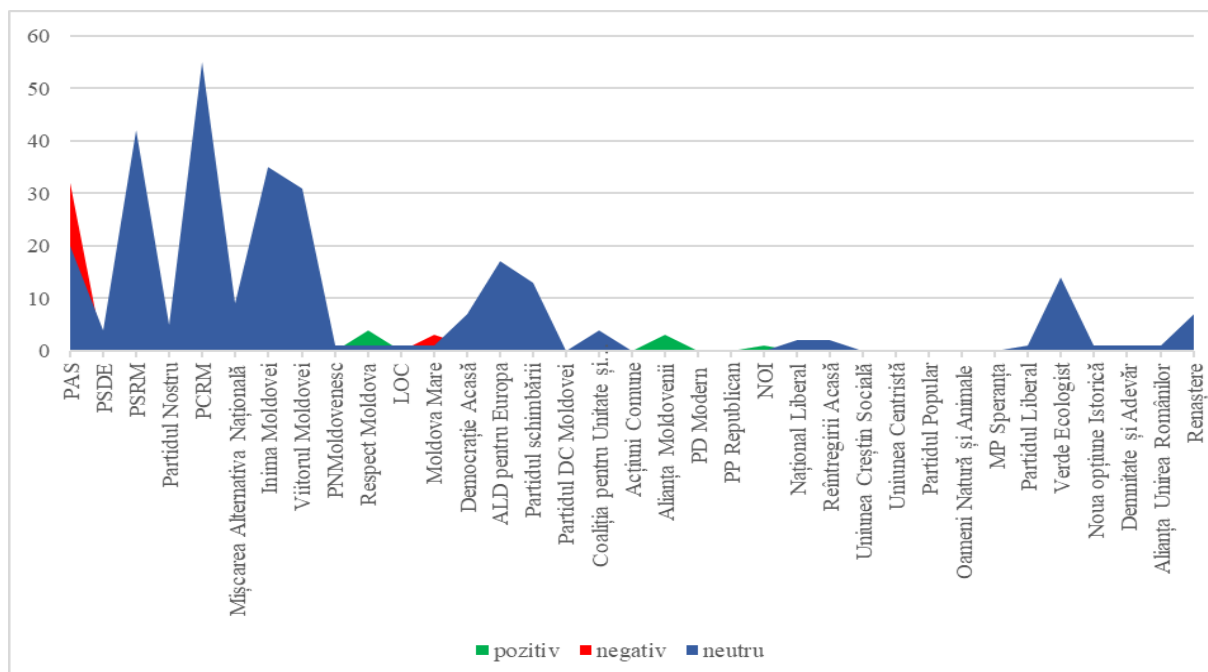


Diagram Table 1 (Reflection in mass media)

	<i>TV (4)</i>	<i>RADIO (3)</i>	<i>ONLINE (10)</i>	<i>AGENȚIE (3)</i>
POZITIV	71	0	17	0
NEGATIV	14	0	40	5
NEUTRU	57	57	177	39

Diagram Table 2 (Reflection in political parties)

Nr.	Political Party	Positive	Negative	Neutral
1.	Political Party “Action and Solidarity Party” (PAS)	0	32	20
2.	Political Party European Social Democratic Party (PSDE)	0	0	4
3.	Socialists’ Party of the Republic of Moldova (PSRM)	1	5	42
4.	Our Party	2	2	5
5.	Communist Party of the Republic of Moldova (PCRM)	0	4	55
6.	Partidul Politic Mișcarea Alternativă Națională	0	3	9
7.	Partidul Inima Moldovei	3	5	35
8.	Partidul „Viitorul Moldovei”	1	2	31
9.	Partidul Național Moldovenesc	0	0	1
10.	Partidul „Respect Moldova”	4	1	1
11.	LOC Partidul Politic Liga Orașelor și Comunelor	0	0	1
12.	Partidul Moldova Mare	2	3	1
13.	Partidul Politic Democrație Acasă	0	1	7
14.	Partidul Politic Alianța Liberalilor și Democraților pentru Europa	0	0	17
15.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Schimbării”	0	0	13
16.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Dezvoltării și Consolidării Moldovei ”	0	0	0
17.	Partidul Politic Coaliția pentru Unitate și Bunăstare	0	1	4
18.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Acțiuni Comune”	0	0	0
19.	Partidul Politic Alianța „Moldovenii”	3	0	0

20.	Partidul Politic Democrat Modern din Moldova	0	0	0
21.	Partidul Politic Partidul Republican din Moldova	0	0	0
22.	Partidul Politic „NOI”	1	0	0
23.	Partidul Național Liberal	0	0	2
24.	Partidul Politic Partidul Reîntregirii Naționale „ACASĂ”	0	0	2
25.	Partidul Politic „Uniunea Creștin-Socială din Moldova”	0	0	0
26.	Partidul Politic Uniunea Centristă din Moldova	0	0	0
27.	Partidul Politic Partidul Popular din Moldova	0	0	0
28.	Partidul Politic „Pentru Oamenii, Natură și Animale”	0	0	0
29.	Mișcarea Profesioniștilor „Speranța Надежда”	0	0	0
30.	Partidul Liberal	0	0	1
31.	Partidul Politic Verde Ecologist	0	0	14
32.	Partidul Politic NOUA OPȚIUNE ISTORICĂ	0	0	1
33.	Platforma Demnitate și Adevăr	0	0	1
34.	Partidul Politic Alianța pentru Unirea Românilor	0	0	1
35.	Partidul Politic Partidul Renaștere	0	0	7
	TOTAL	17	59	275

SURSE MEDIA MONITORIZATE

Televiziune (Buletin de Știri)	Post de Radio	Media online	Agenție de știri
PRO TV 20:00	RADIO MOLDOVA	REALITATEA.MD	IPN

JURNAL TV 19:00	RADIO CHIȘINĂU	STIRI.MD	INFOTAG
TV8 19:00	RADIO EUROPA LIBERĂ	ZDG.MD	MOLDPRES
MOLDOVA 1 21:00		NEWSMAKER.MD	
		NOI.MD	
		UNIMEDIA.MD	
		DESCHIDE.MD	
		AGORA.MD	
		NORDNEWS.MD	
		NOKTA.MD	
Televiziune (talk-show politic)	Denumire	Invitați talk-show	Data/Ora
PRO TV	În profunzime	1. 2.	21:00
JURNAL TV	Cabinetul din Umbră		Joi – 20:00
	Ora Expertizei		Luni – 20:00
	Secretele Puterii		Miercuri – 20:00
TV8	Cutia Neagră		Joi – 19:55
	Întreabă Ghețu		Vineri – 19:55
MOLDOVA 1	Dezbateri electorale		
CINEMA 1	7 Zile		weekend – 22:30
N4	Puterea a Patra		19:00
TVC21	Important		Luni-sâmbăta – 17:00 Duminica – 11:00

A. TELEVIZIUNI

A1: Pro TV

Nr.	Partid Politic	Pozitiv	Negativ	Neutru
1.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Acțiune și Solidaritate”		1	1
2.	Partidul Politic Partidul Social Democrat European			
3.	Partidul Socialiștilor din Republica Moldova			2
4.	Partidul Nostru			
5.	Partidul Comuniștilor din Republica Moldova			3
6.	Partidul Politic Mișcarea Alternativă Națională		1	
7.	Partidul Inima Moldovei			2
8.	Partidul „Viitorul Moldovei”			2
9.	Partidul Național Moldovenesc			
10.	Partidul „Respect Moldova”			
11.	LOC Partidul Politic Liga Orașelor și Comunelor			
12.	Partidul Moldova Mare			
13.	Partidul Politic Democrație Acasă			
14.	Partidul Politic Alianța Liberalilor și Democraților pentru Europa			
15.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Schimbării”			1
16.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Dezvoltării și Consolidării Moldovei “			
17.	Partidul Politic Coaliția pentru Unitate și Bunăstare			1
18.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Acțiuni Comune”			
19.	Partidul Politic Alianța „Moldovenii”			
20.	Partidul Politic Democrat Modern din Moldova			
21.	Partidul Politic Partidul Republican din Moldova			
22.	Partidul Politic „NOI”			
23.	Partidul Național Liberal			
24.	Partidul Politic Partidul Reîntregirii Naționale „ACASĂ”			
25.	Partidul Politic „Uniunea Creștin-Socială din Moldova”			
26.	Partidul Politic Uniunea Centristă din Moldova			
27.	Partidul Politic Partidul Popular din Moldova			

28	Partidul Politic „Pentru Oamenii, Natură și Animale”			
29	Mișcarea Profesioniștilor „Speranța Надежда.”			
30	Partidul Liberal			
31	Partidul Politic VERDE ECOLOGIST			1
32	Partidul Politic NOUA OPTIUNE ISTORICĂ			
33	Platforma Demnitate și Adevăr			
34	Partidul Politic Alianța pentru Unirea Românilor			
35	Partidul Politic Partidul Renaștere			

A2: TV8

Nr.	Partid Politic	Pozitiv	Negativ	Neutru
1.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Acțiune și Solidaritate”			
2.	Partidul Politic Partidul Social Democrat European			
3.	Partidul Socialiștilor din Republica Moldova		1	1
4.	Partidul Nostru			
5.	Partidul Comuniștilor din Republica Moldova		1	1
6.	Partidul Politic Mișcarea Alternativă Națională		2	
7.	Partidul Inima Moldovei		2	1
8.	Partidul „Viitorul Moldovei”		1	1
9.	Partidul Național Moldovenesc			
10.	Partidul „Respect Moldova”			
11.	LOC Partidul Politic Liga Orașelor și Comunelor			
12.	Partidul Moldova Mare		1	
13.	Partidul Politic Democrație Acasă		1	
14.	Partidul Politic Alianța Liberalilor și Democraților pentru Europa			
15.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Schimbării”			1
16.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Dezvoltării și Consolidării Moldovei ‘ ’			
17.	Partidul Politic Coaliția pentru Unitate și Bunăstare			
18.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Acțiuni Comune”			
19.	Partidul Politic Alianța „Moldovenii”			

20.	Partidul Politic Democrat Modern din Moldova			
21.	Partidul Politic Partidul Republican din Moldova			
22.	Partidul Politic „NOI”			
23.	Partidul Național Liberal			
24.	Partidul Politic Partidul Reîntregirii Naționale „ACASĂ”			
25.	Partidul Politic „Uniunea Creștin-Socială din Moldova”			
26.	Partidul Politic Uniunea Centristă din Moldova			
27.	Partidul Politic Partidul Popular din Moldova			
28.	Partidul Politic „Pentru Oamenii, Natură și Animale”			
29.	Mișcarea Profesioniștilor „Speranța Надежда.”			
30.	Partidul Liberal			
31.	Partidul Politic VERDE ECOLOGIST			
32.	Partidul Politic NOUA OPȚIUNE ISTORICĂ			
33.	Platforma Demnitate și Adevăr			
34.	Partidul Politic Alianța pentru Unirea Românilor			
35.	Partidul Politic Partidul Renaștere			

A3: Jurnal TV

Nr.	Partid Politic	Pozitiv	Negativ	Neutru
1.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Acțiune și Solidaritate”			2
2.	Partidul Politic Partidul Social Democrat European			
3.	Partidul Socialiștilor din Republica Moldova			3
4.	Partidul Nostru			
5.	Partidul Comuniștilor din Republica Moldova			3
6.	Partidul Politic Mișcarea Alternativă Națională			
7.	Partidul Inima Moldovei			3
8.	Partidul „Viitorul Moldovei”			3
9.	Partidul Național Moldovenesc			
10.	Partidul „Respect Moldova”			

11.	LOC Partidul Politic Liga Orașelor și Comunelor			
12.	Partidul Moldova Mare		2	
13.	Partidul Politic Democrație Acasă			1
14.	Partidul Politic Alianța Liberalilor și Democraților pentru Europa			1
15.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Schimbării”			1
16.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Dezvoltării și Consolidării Moldovei “			
17.	Partidul Politic Coaliția pentru Unitate și Bunăstare		1	3
18.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Acțiuni Comune”			
19.	Partidul Politic Alianța „Moldovenii”			
20.	Partidul Politic Democrat Modern din Moldova			
21.	Partidul Politic Partidul Republican din Moldova			
22.	Partidul Politic „NOI”			
23.	Partidul Național Liberal			
24.	Partidul Politic Partidul Reîntregirii Naționale „ACASĂ”			
25.	Partidul Politic „Uniunea Creștin-Socială din Moldova’			
26.	Partidul Politic Uniunea Centristă din Moldova			
27.	Partidul Politic Partidul Popular din Moldova			
28.	Partidul Politic „Pentru Oamenii, Natură și Animale”			
29.	Mișcarea Profesioniștilor „Speranța Надежда.”			
30.	Partidul Liberal			
31.	Partidul Politic VERDE ECOLOGIST			
32.	Partidul Politic NOUA OPȚIUNE ISTORICĂ			
33.	Platforma Demnitate și Adevăr			
34.	Partidul Politic Alianța pentru Unirea Românilor			
35.	Partidul Politic Partidul Renaștere			

A4: Moldova 1

Nr.	Partid Politic	Pozitiv	Negativ	Neutru
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1.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Acțiune și Solidaritate”			
2.	Partidul Politic Partidul Social Democrat European			
3.	Partidul Socialiștilor din Republica Moldova			2
4.	Partidul Nostru			
5.	Partidul Comuniștilor din Republica Moldova			4
6.	Partidul Politic Mișcarea Alternativă Națională			
7.	Partidul Inima Moldovei			2
8.	Partidul „Viitorul Moldovei”			2
9.	Partidul Național Moldovenesc			
10.	Partidul „Respect Moldova”			
11.	LOC Partidul Politic Liga Orașelor și Comunelor			
12.	Partidul Moldova Mare			
13.	Partidul Politic Democrație Acasă			1
14.	Partidul Politic Alianța Liberalilor și Democraților pentru Europa			1
15.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Schimbării”			1
16.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Dezvoltării și Consolidării Moldovei ‘			
17.	Partidul Politic Coaliția pentru Unitate și Bunăstare			2
18.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Acțiuni Comune”			
19.	Partidul Politic Alianța „Moldovenii”			
20.	Partidul Politic Democrat Modern din Moldova			
21.	Partidul Politic Partidul Republican din Moldova			
22.	Partidul Politic „NOI”			
23.	Partidul Național Liberal			1
24.	Partidul Politic Partidul Reîntregirii Naționale „ACASĂ”			1
25.	Partidul Politic „Uniunea Creștin-Socială din Moldova’			
26.	Partidul Politic Uniunea Centristă din Moldova			
27.	Partidul Politic Partidul Popular din Moldova			
28.	Partidul Politic „Pentru Oamenii, Natură și Animale”			

29	Mișcarea Profesioniștilor „Speranța Надежда.”			
30	Partidul Liberal			
31	Partidul Politic VERDE ECOLOGIST			1
32	Partidul Politic NOUA OPȚIUNE ISTORICĂ			
33	Platforma Demnitate și Adevăr			
34	Partidul Politic Alianța pentru Unirea Românilor			
35	Partidul Politic Partidul Renaștere			1

B. POSTURI RADIO

B1: Radio Moldova

Nr.	Partid Politic	Pozitiv	Negativ	Neutru
1.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Acțiune și Solidaritate”			
2.	Partidul Politic Partidul Social Democrat European			
3.	Partidul Socialiștilor din Republica Moldova			3
4.	Partidul Nostru			
5.	Partidul Comuniștilor din Republica Moldova			2
6.	Partidul Politic Mișcarea Alternativă Națională			
7.	Partidul Inima Moldovei			3
8.	Partidul „Viitorul Moldovei”			2
9.	Partidul Național Moldovenesc			
10.	Partidul „Respect Moldova”			
11.	LOC Partidul Politic Liga Orașelor și Comunelor			
12.	Partidul Moldova Mare			
13.	Partidul Politic Democrație Acasă			1
14.	Partidul Politic Alianța Liberalilor și Democraților pentru Europa			1
15.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Schimbării”			1
16.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Dezvoltării și Consolidării Moldovei ‘ ‘			
17.	Partidul Politic Coaliția pentru Unitate și Bunăstare			
18.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Acțiuni Comune”			
19.	Partidul Politic Alianța „Moldovenii”			

20.	Partidul Politic Democrat Modern din Moldova			
21.	Partidul Politic Partidul Republican din Moldova			
22.	Partidul Politic „NOI”			
23.	Partidul Național Liberal			
24.	Partidul Politic Partidul Reîntregirii Naționale „ACASĂ”			
25.	Partidul Politic „Uniunea Creștin-Socială din Moldova”			
26.	Partidul Politic Uniunea Centristă din Moldova			
27.	Partidul Politic Partidul Popular din Moldova			
28.	Partidul Politic „Pentru Oamenii, Natură și Animale”			
29.	Mișcarea Profesioniștilor „Speranța Надежда.”			
30.	Partidul Liberal			
31.	Partidul Politic VERDE ECOLOGIST			1
32.	Partidul Politic NOUA OPȚIUNE ISTORICĂ			
33.	Platforma Demnitate și Adevăr			
34.	Partidul Politic Alianța pentru Unirea Românilor			
35.	Partidul Politic Partidul Renaștere			1

B2: Radio Chișinău

Nr.	Partid Politic	Pozitiv	Negativ	Neutru
1.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Acțiune și Solidaritate”			
2.	Partidul Politic Partidul Social Democrat European			
3.	Partidul Socialiștilor din Republica Moldova			3
4.	Partidul Nostru			
5.	Partidul Comuniștilor din Republica Moldova			2
6.	Partidul Politic Mișcarea Alternativă Națională			
7.	Partidul Inima Moldovei			2
8.	Partidul „Viitorul Moldovei”			2
9.	Partidul Național Moldovenesc			
10.	Partidul „Respect Moldova”			

11.	LOC Partidul Politic Liga Orașelor și Comunelor			
12.	Partidul Moldova Mare			
13.	Partidul Politic Democrație Acasă			1
14.	Partidul Politic Alianța Liberalilor și Democraților pentru Europa			2
15.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Schimbării”			1
16.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Dezvoltării și Consolidării Moldovei “			
17.	Partidul Politic Coaliția pentru Unitate și Bunăstare			2
18.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Acțiuni Comune”			
19.	Partidul Politic Alianța „Moldovenii”			
20.	Partidul Politic Democrat Modern din Moldova			
21.	Partidul Politic Partidul Republican din Moldova			
22.	Partidul Politic „NOI”			
23.	Partidul Național Liberal			
24.	Partidul Politic Partidul Reîntregirii Naționale „ACASĂ”			1
25.	Partidul Politic „Uniunea Creștin-Socială din Moldova’			
26.	Partidul Politic Uniunea Centristă din Moldova			
27.	Partidul Politic Partidul Popular din Moldova			
28.	Partidul Politic „Pentru Oamenii, Natură și Animale”			
29.	Mișcarea Profesioniștilor „Speranța Надежда.”			
30.	Partidul Liberal			
31.	Partidul Politic VERDE ECOLOGIST			1
32.	Partidul Politic NOUA OPȚIUNE ISTORICĂ			
33.	Platforma Demnitate și Adevăr			
34.	Partidul Politic Alianța pentru Unirea Românilor			
35.	Partidul Politic Partidul Renaștere			

B3: Radio Europa Liberă

Nr.	Partid Politic	Pozitiv	Negativ	Neutru
1.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Acțiune și Solidaritate”			

2.	Partidul Politic Partidul Social Democrat European			
3.	Partidul Socialiștilor din Republica Moldova			2
4.	Partidul Nostru			
5.	Partidul Comuniștilor din Republica Moldova			2
6.	Partidul Politic Mișcarea Alternativă Națională			
7.	Partidul Inima Moldovei			2
8.	Partidul „Viitorul Moldovei”			2
9.	Partidul Național Moldovenesc			
10.	Partidul „Respect Moldova”			
11.	LOC Partidul Politic Liga Orașelor și Comunelor			
12.	Partidul Moldova Mare			
13.	Partidul Politic Democrație Acasă			1
14.	Partidul Politic Alianța Liberalilor și Democraților pentru Europa			
15.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Schimbării”			
16.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Dezvoltării și Consolidării Moldovei ‘			
17.	Partidul Politic Coaliția pentru Unitate și Bunăstare			
18.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Acțiuni Comune”			
19.	Partidul Politic Alianța „Moldovenii”			
20.	Partidul Politic Democrat Modern din Moldova			
21.	Partidul Politic Partidul Republican din Moldova			
22.	Partidul Politic „NOI”			
23.	Partidul Național Liberal			
24.	Partidul Politic Partidul Reîntregirii Naționale „ACASĂ”			
25.	Partidul Politic „Uniunea Creștin-Socială din Moldova’			
26.	Partidul Politic Uniunea Centristă din Moldova			
27.	Partidul Politic Partidul Popular din Moldova			
28.	Partidul Politic „Pentru Oamenii, Natură și Animale”			
29.	Mișcarea Profesioniștilor „Speranța Надежда.”			

30.	Partidul Liberal			
31.	Partidul Politic VERDE ECOLOGIST			
32.	Partidul Politic NOUA OPȚIUNE ISTORICĂ			
33.	Platforma Demnitate și Adevăr			
34.	Partidul Politic Alianța pentru Unirea Românilor			
35.	Partidul Politic Partidul Renaștere			

C. MEDIA ONLINE

C1: Realitatea.md

Nr.	Partid Politic	Pozitiv	Negativ	Neutru
1.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Acțiune și Solidaritate”		1	
2.	Partidul Politic Partidul Social Democrat European			
3.	Partidul Socialiștilor din Republica Moldova			2
4.	Partidul Nostru	1		
5.	Partidul Comuniștilor din Republica Moldova			5
6.	Partidul Politic Mișcarea Alternativă Națională			1
7.	Partidul Inima Moldovei			2
8.	Partidul „Viitorul Moldovei”			2
9.	Partidul Național Moldovenesc			
10.	Partidul „Respect Moldova”	1		
11.	LOC Partidul Politic Liga Orașelor și Comunelor			
12.	Partidul Moldova Mare			
13.	Partidul Politic Democrație Acasă			
14.	Partidul Politic Alianța Liberalilor și Democraților pentru Europa			1
15.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Schimbării”			1
16.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Dezvoltării și Consolidării Moldovei “			
17.	Partidul Politic Coaliția pentru Unitate și Bunăstare			1
18.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Acțiuni Comune”			
19.	Partidul Politic Alianța „Moldovenii”			1
20.	Partidul Politic Democrat Modern din Moldova			

21.	Partidul Politic Partidul Republican din Moldova			
22.	Partidul Politic „NOI”			
23.	Partidul Național Liberal			
24.	Partidul Politic Partidul Reîntregirii Naționale „ACASĂ”			
25.	Partidul Politic „Uniunea Creștin-Socială din Moldova”			
26.	Partidul Politic Uniunea Centristă din Moldova			
27.	Partidul Politic Partidul Popular din Moldova			
28.	Partidul Politic „Pentru Oamenii, Natură și Animale”			
29.	Mișcarea Profesioniștilor „Speranța Надежда.”			
30.	Partidul Liberal			
31.	Partidul Politic VERDE ECOLOGIST			1
32.	Partidul Politic NOUA OPȚIUNE ISTORICĂ			
33.	Platforma Demnitate și Adevăr			
34.	Partidul Politic Alianța pentru Unirea Românilor			
35.	Partidul Politic Partidul Renaștere			

C2: Știri.md

Nr.	Partid Politic	Pozitiv	Negativ	Neutru
1.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Acțiune și Solidaritate”		4	4
2.	Partidul Politic Partidul Social Democrat European			1
3.	Partidul Socialiștilor din Republica Moldova			4
4.	Partidul Nostru			
5.	Partidul Comuniștilor din Republica Moldova			4
6.	Partidul Politic Mișcarea Alternativă Națională			3
7.	Partidul Inima Moldovei			2
8.	Partidul „Viitorul Moldovei”			1
9.	Partidul Național Moldovenesc			1
10.	Partidul „Respect Moldova”			
11.	LOC Partidul Politic Liga Orașelor și Comunelor			1
12.	Partidul Moldova Mare			

13.	Partidul Politic Democrație Acasă			1
14.	Partidul Politic Alianța Liberalilor și Democraților pentru Europa			3
15.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Schimbării”			1
16.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Dezvoltării și Consolidării Moldovei ‘			
17.	Partidul Politic Coaliția pentru Unitate și Bunăstare			2
18.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Acțiuni Comune”			
19.	Partidul Politic Alianța „Moldovenii”	1		
20.	Partidul Politic Democrat Modern din Moldova			
21.	Partidul Politic Partidul Republican din Moldova			
22.	Partidul Politic „NOI”			
23.	Partidul Național Liberal			2
24.	Partidul Politic Partidul Reîntregirii Naționale „ACASĂ”			2
25.	Partidul Politic „Uniunea Creștin-Socială din Moldova’			
26.	Partidul Politic Uniunea Centristă din Moldova			
27.	Partidul Politic Partidul Popular din Moldova			
28.	Partidul Politic „Pentru Oamenii, Natură și Animale”			
29.	Mișcarea Profesioniștilor „Speranța Надежда.”			
30.	Partidul Liberal			1
31.	Partidul Politic VERDE ECOLOGIST			1
32.	Partidul Politic NOUA OPȚIUNE ISTORICĂ			
33.	Platforma Demnitate și Adevăr			1
34.	Partidul Politic Alianța pentru Unirea Românilor			2
35.	Partidul Politic Partidul Renaștere			

C3: Zdg.md

Nr.	Partid Politic	Pozitiv	Negativ	Neutru
1.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Acțiune și Solidaritate”			2
2.	Partidul Politic Partidul Social Democrat European			

3.	Partidul Socialiștilor din Republica Moldova			2
4.	Partidul Nostru			
5.	Partidul Comuniștilor din Republica Moldova			4
6.	Partidul Politic Mișcarea Alternativă Națională			
7.	Partidul Inima Moldovei			1
8.	Partidul „Viitorul Moldovei”			2
9.	Partidul Național Moldovenesc			
10.	Partidul „Respect Moldova”			
11.	LOC Partidul Politic Liga Orașelor și Comunelor			
12.	Partidul Moldova Mare			
13.	Partidul Politic Democrație Acasă			1
14.	Partidul Politic Alianța Liberalilor și Democraților pentru Europa			2
15.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Schimbării”			1
16.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Dezvoltării și Consolidării Moldovei “			
17.	Partidul Politic Coaliția pentru Unitate și Bunăstare			1
18.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Acțiuni Comune”			
19.	Partidul Politic Alianța „Moldovenii”			
20.	Partidul Politic Democrat Modern din Moldova			
21.	Partidul Politic Partidul Republican din Moldova			
22.	Partidul Politic „NOI”			
23.	Partidul Național Liberal			
24.	Partidul Politic Partidul Reîntregirii Naționale „ACASĂ”			
25.	Partidul Politic „Uniunea Creștin-Socială din Moldova’			
26.	Partidul Politic Uniunea Centristă din Moldova			
27.	Partidul Politic Partidul Popular din Moldova			
28.	Partidul Politic „ Pentru Oamenii, Natură și Animale”			
29.	Mișcarea Profesioniștilor „Speranța Надежда.”			
30.	Partidul Liberal			
31.	Partidul Politic VERDE ECOLOGIST			1

32.	Partidul Politic NOUA OPȚIUNE ISTORICĂ			
33.	Platforma Demnitate și Adevăr			
34.	Partidul Politic Alianța pentru Unirea Românilor			
35.	Partidul Politic Partidul Renaștere			

C4: Newsmaker.md

Nr.	Partid Politic	Pozitiv	Negativ	Neutru
1.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Acțiune și Solidaritate”		1	1
2.	Partidul Politic Partidul Social Democrat European			1
3.	Partidul Socialiștilor din Republica Moldova		1	
4.	Partidul Nostru			
5.	Partidul Comuniștilor din Republica Moldova			3
6.	Partidul Politic Mișcarea Alternativă Națională			2
7.	Partidul Inima Moldovei			1
8.	Partidul „Viitorul Moldovei”			
9.	Partidul Național Moldovenesc			1
10.	Partidul „Respect Moldova”			
11.	LOC Partidul Politic Liga Orașelor și Comunelor			
12.	Partidul Moldova Mare			
13.	Partidul Politic Democrație Acasă			
14.	Partidul Politic Alianța Liberalilor și Democraților pentru Europa			
15.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Schimbării”			1
16.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Dezvoltării și Consolidării Moldovei ‘ ’			
17.	Partidul Politic Coaliția pentru Unitate și Bunăstare			3
18.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Acțiuni Comune”			
19.	Partidul Politic Alianța „Moldovenii”			
20.	Partidul Politic Democrat Modern din Moldova			
21.	Partidul Politic Partidul Republican din Moldova			
22.	Partidul Politic „NOI”			
23.	Partidul Național Liberal			

24.	Partidul Politic Partidul Reîntregirii Naționale „ACASĂ”			
25.	Partidul Politic „Uniunea Creștin-Socială din Moldova”			
26.	Partidul Politic Uniunea Centristă din Moldova			
27.	Partidul Politic Partidul Popular din Moldova			
28.	Partidul Politic „Pentru Oamenii, Natură și Animale”			
29.	Mișcarea Profesioniștilor „Speranța Надежда.”			
30.	Partidul Liberal			1
31.	Partidul Politic VERDE ECOLOGIST			1
32.	Partidul Politic NOUA OPȚIUNE ISTORICĂ			
33.	Platforma Demnitate și Adevăr			
34.	Partidul Politic Alianța pentru Unirea Românilor			
35.	Partidul Politic Partidul Renaștere			1

C5: Agora.md

Nr.	Partid Politic	Pozitiv	Negativ	Neutru
1.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Acțiune și Solidaritate”			1
2.	Partidul Politic Partidul Social Democrat European			1
3.	Partidul Socialiștilor din Republica Moldova		1	3
4.	Partidul Nostru			
5.	Partidul Comuniștilor din Republica Moldova			3
6.	Partidul Politic Mișcarea Alternativă Națională			
7.	Partidul Inima Moldovei			3
8.	Partidul „Viitorul Moldovei”			3
9.	Partidul Național Moldovenesc			
10.	Partidul „Respect Moldova”			
11.	LOC Partidul Politic Liga Orașelor și Comunelor			
12.	Partidul Moldova Mare			
13.	Partidul Politic Democrație Acasă			1
14.	Partidul Politic Alianța Liberalilor și Democraților pentru Europa			1
15.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Schimbării”			1

16.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Dezvoltării și Consolidării Moldovei “			
17.	Partidul Politic Coaliția pentru Unitate și Bunăstare			4
18.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Acțiuni Comune”			
19.	Partidul Politic Alianța „Moldovenii”			
20.	Partidul Politic Democrat Modern din Moldova			
21.	Partidul Politic Partidul Republican din Moldova			
22.	Partidul Politic „NOI”			
23.	Partidul Național Liberal			1
24.	Partidul Politic Partidul Reîntregirii Naționale „ACASĂ”			1
25.	Partidul Politic „Uniunea Creștin-Socială din Moldova’			
26.	Partidul Politic Uniunea Centristă din Moldova			
27.	Partidul Politic Partidul Popular din Moldova			
28.	Partidul Politic „Pentru Oamenii, Natură și Animale”			
29.	Mișcarea Profesioniștilor „Speranța Надежда.”			
30.	Partidul Liberal			
31.	Partidul Politic VERDE ECOLOGIST			1
32.	Partidul Politic NOUA OPȚIUNE ISTORICĂ			
33.	Platforma Demnitate și Adevăr			
34.	Partidul Politic Alianța pentru Unirea Românilor			
35.	Partidul Politic Partidul Renaștere			1

C6: Deschide.md

Nr.	Partid Politic	Pozitiv	Negativ	Neutru
1.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Acțiune și Solidaritate”			
2.	Partidul Politic Partidul Social Democrat European			
3.	Partidul Socialiștilor din Republica Moldova			2
4.	Partidul Nostru			
5.	Partidul Comuniștilor din Republica Moldova		1	1

6.	Partidul Politic Mișcarea Alternativă Națională			
7.	Partidul Inima Moldovei			1
8.	Partidul „Viitorul Moldovei”			1
9.	Partidul Național Moldovenesc			
10.	Partidul „Respect Moldova”			
11.	LOC Partidul Politic Liga Orașelor și Comunelor			1
12.	Partidul Moldova Mare			
13.	Partidul Politic Democrație Acasă			
14.	Partidul Politic Alianța Liberalilor și Democraților pentru Europa			1
15.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Schimbării”			1
16.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Dezvoltării și Consolidării Moldovei ‘			
17.	Partidul Politic Coaliția pentru Unitate și Bunăstare			1
18.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Acțiuni Comune”			
19.	Partidul Politic Alianța „Moldovenii”			
20.	Partidul Politic Democrat Modern din Moldova			
21.	Partidul Politic Partidul Republican din Moldova			
22.	Partidul Politic „NOI”			
23.	Partidul Național Liberal			
24.	Partidul Politic Partidul Reîntregirii Naționale „ACASĂ”			
25.	Partidul Politic „Uniunea Creștin-Socială din Moldova’			
26.	Partidul Politic Uniunea Centristă din Moldova			
27.	Partidul Politic Partidul Popular din Moldova			
28.	Partidul Politic „Pentru Oamenii, Natură și Animale”			
29.	Mișcarea Profesioniștilor „Speranța Надежда.”			
30.	Partidul Liberal			
31.	Partidul Politic VERDE ECOLOGIST			1
32.	Partidul Politic NOUA OPȚIUNE ISTORICĂ			
33.	Platforma Demnitate și Adevăr			
34.	Partidul Politic Alianța pentru Unirea Românilor			

35.	Partidul Politic Partidul Renaștere			
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C7: Noi.md

Nr.	Partid Politic	Pozitiv	Negativ	Neutru
1.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Acțiune și Solidaritate”		6	
2.	Partidul Politic Partidul Social Democrat European			
3.	Partidul Socialiștilor din Republica Moldova			1
4.	Partidul Nostru			
5.	Partidul Comuniștilor din Republica Moldova			2
6.	Partidul Politic Mișcarea Alternativă Națională			
7.	Partidul Inima Moldovei		1	1
8.	Partidul „Viitorul Moldovei”			1
9.	Partidul Național Moldovenesc			
10.	Partidul „Respect Moldova”			
11.	LOC Partidul Politic Liga Orașelor și Comunelor			
12.	Partidul Moldova Mare			
13.	Partidul Politic Democrație Acasă			
14.	Partidul Politic Alianța Liberalilor și Democraților pentru Europa			2
15.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Schimbării”			
16.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Dezvoltării și Consolidării Moldovei “			
17.	Partidul Politic Coaliția pentru Unitate și Bunăstare			
18.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Acțiuni Comune”			
19.	Partidul Politic Alianța „Moldovenii”	1		
20.	Partidul Politic Democrat Modern din Moldova			
21.	Partidul Politic Partidul Republican din Moldova			
22.	Partidul Politic „NOI”			
23.	Partidul Național Liberal			
24.	Partidul Politic Partidul Reîntregirii Naționale „ACASĂ”			
25.	Partidul Politic „Uniunea Creștin-Socială din Moldova’			
26.	Partidul Politic Uniunea Centristă din Moldova			

27.	Partidul Politic Partidul Popular din Moldova			
28.	Partidul Politic „Pentru Oamenii, Natură și Animale”			
29.	Mișcarea Profesioniștilor „Speranța Надежда.”			
30.	Partidul Liberal			
31.	Partidul Politic VERDE ECOLOGIST			
32.	Partidul Politic NOUA OPȚIUNE ISTORICĂ			
33.	Platforma Demnitate și Adevăr			
34.	Partidul Politic Alianța pentru Unirea Românilor			
35.	Partidul Politic Partidul Renaștere			

C8: Unimedia.md

Nr.	Partid Politic	Pozitiv	Negativ	Neutru
1.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Acțiune și Solidaritate”		14	5
2.	Partidul Politic Partidul Social Democrat European			
3.	Partidul Socialiștilor din Republica Moldova	1		
4.	Partidul Nostru			2
5.	Partidul Comuniștilor din Republica Moldova			4
6.	Partidul Politic Mișcarea Alternativă Națională			3
7.	Partidul Inima Moldovei	2	1	4
8.	Partidul „Viitorul Moldovei”	1		
9.	Partidul Național Moldovenesc			
10.	Partidul „Respect Moldova”			1
11.	LOC Partidul Politic Liga Orașelor și Comunelor			
12.	Partidul Moldova Mare			
13.	Partidul Politic Democrație Acasă			1
14.	Partidul Politic Alianța Liberalilor și Democraților pentru Europa			
15.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Schimbării”			1
16.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Dezvoltării și Consolidării Moldovei ‘			
17.	Partidul Politic Coaliția pentru Unitate și Bunăstare			
18.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Acțiuni Comune”			

19.	Partidul Politic Alianța „Moldovenii”			
20.	Partidul Politic Democrat Modern din Moldova			
21.	Partidul Politic Partidul Republican din Moldova			
22.	Partidul Politic „NOI”	1		
23.	Partidul Național Liberal			
24.	Partidul Politic Partidul Reîntregirii Naționale „ACASĂ”			
25.	Partidul Politic „Uniunea Creștin-Socială din Moldova”			
26.	Partidul Politic Uniunea Centristă din Moldova			
27.	Partidul Politic Partidul Popular din Moldova			
28.	Partidul Politic „Pentru Oamenii, Natură și Animale”			
29.	Mișcarea Profesioniștilor „Speranța Надежда.”			
30.	Partidul Liberal			
31.	Partidul Politic VERDE ECOLOGIST			
32.	Partidul Politic NOUA OPȚIUNE ISTORICĂ			1
33.	Platforma Demnitate și Adevăr			
34.	Partidul Politic Alianța pentru Unirea Românilor			1
35.	Partidul Politic Partidul Renaștere			

C9: Nordnews.md

Nr.	Partid Politic	Pozitiv	Negativ	Neutru
1.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Acțiune și Solidaritate”		4	
2.	Partidul Politic Partidul Social Democrat European			
3.	Partidul Socialiștilor din Republica Moldova		1	4
4.	Partidul Nostru	1		
5.	Partidul Comuniștilor din Republica Moldova		1	2
6.	Partidul Politic Mișcarea Alternativă Națională			

7.	Partidul Inima Moldovei		1	2
8.	Partidul „Viitorul Moldovei”		1	2
9.	Partidul Național Moldovenesc			
10.	Partidul „Respect Moldova”	3		1
11.	LOC Partidul Politic Liga Orașelor și Comunelor			
12.	Partidul Moldova Mare	2		2
13.	Partidul Politic Democrație Acasă			
14.	Partidul Politic Alianța Liberalilor și Democraților pentru Europa			
15.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Schimbării”			1
16.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Dezvoltării și Consolidării Moldovei ‘			
17.	Partidul Politic Coaliția pentru Unitate și Bunăstare			
18.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Acțiuni Comune”			
19.	Partidul Politic Alianța „Moldovenii”			
20.	Partidul Politic Democrat Modern din Moldova			
21.	Partidul Politic Partidul Republican din Moldova			
22.	Partidul Politic „NOI”			
23.	Partidul Național Liberal			
24.	Partidul Politic Partidul Reîntregirii Naționale „ACASĂ”			
25.	Partidul Politic „Uniunea Creștin-Socială din Moldova’			
26.	Partidul Politic Uniunea Centristă din Moldova			
27.	Partidul Politic Partidul Popular din Moldova			
28.	Partidul Politic „Pentru Oamenii, Natură și Animale”			
29.	Mișcarea Profesioniștilor „Speranța Надежда.”			
30.	Partidul Liberal			
31.	Partidul Politic VERDE ECOLOGIST			1
32.	Partidul Politic NOUA OPȚIUNE ISTORICĂ			
33.	Platforma Demnitate și Adevăr			
34.	Partidul Politic Alianța pentru Unirea Românilor			
35.	Partidul Politic Partidul Renaștere			

C10: Nokta.md

Nr.	Partid Politic	Pozitiv	Negativ	Neutru
1.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Acțiune și Solidaritate”			
2.	Partidul Politic Partidul Social Democrat European			1
3.	Partidul Socialiștilor din Republica Moldova			1
4.	Partidul Nostru			
5.	Partidul Comuniștilor din Republica Moldova			3
6.	Partidul Politic Mișcarea Alternativă Națională			
7.	Partidul Inima Moldovei			
8.	Partidul „Viitorul Moldovei”			2
9.	Partidul Național Moldovenesc			1
10.	Partidul „Respect Moldova”			
11.	LOC Partidul Politic Liga Orașelor și Comunelor			
12.	Partidul Moldova Mare			
13.	Partidul Politic Democrație Acasă			
14.	Partidul Politic Alianța Liberalilor și Democraților pentru Europa			
15.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Schimbării”			
16.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Dezvoltării și Consolidării Moldovei “			
17.	Partidul Politic Coaliția pentru Unitate și Bunăstare			2
18.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Acțiuni Comune”			
19.	Partidul Politic Alianța „Moldovenii”			
20.	Partidul Politic Democrat Modern din Moldova			
21.	Partidul Politic Partidul Republican din Moldova			
22.	Partidul Politic „NOI”			
23.	Partidul Național Liberal			
24.	Partidul Politic Partidul Reîntregirii Naționale „ACASĂ”			
25.	Partidul Politic „Uniunea Creștin-Socială din Moldova’			
26.	Partidul Politic Uniunea Centristă din Moldova			
27.	Partidul Politic Partidul Popular din Moldova			

28.	Partidul Politic „Pentru Oamenii, Natură și Animale”			
29.	Mișcarea Profesioniștilor „Speranța Надежда.”			
30.	Partidul Liberal			
31.	Partidul Politic VERDE ECOLOGIST			
32.	Partidul Politic NOUA OPȚIUNE ISTORICĂ			
33.	Platforma Demnitate și Adevăr			
34.	Partidul Politic Alianța pentru Unirea Românilor			
35.	Partidul Politic Partidul Renaștere			2

D: AGENȚIE DE ȘTIRI

D1: IPN

Nr.	Partid Politic	Pozitiv	Negativ	Neutru
1.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Acțiune și Solidaritate”			1
2.	Partidul Politic Partidul Social Democrat European			
3.	Partidul Socialiștilor din Republica Moldova		1	3
4.	Partidul Nostru		2	3
5.	Partidul Comuniștilor din Republica Moldova		1	3
6.	Partidul Politic Mișcarea Alternativă Națională			
7.	Partidul Inima Moldovei			
8.	Partidul „Viitorul Moldovei”			
9.	Partidul Național Moldovenesc			
10.	Partidul „Respect Moldova”			
11.	LOC Partidul Politic Liga Orașelor și Comunelor			
12.	Partidul Moldova Mare			
13.	Partidul Politic Democrație Acasă			1
14.	Partidul Politic Alianța Liberalilor și Democraților pentru Europa			1
15.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Schimbării”			1

16.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Dezvoltării și Consolidării Moldovei ‘‘			
17.	Partidul Politic Coaliția pentru Unitate și Bunăstare			1
18.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Acțiuni Comune’’			
19.	Partidul Politic Alianța „Moldovenii’’			
20.	Partidul Politic Democrat Modern din Moldova			
21.	Partidul Politic Partidul Republican din Moldova			
22.	Partidul Politic „NOI’’			
23.	Partidul Național Liberal			
24.	Partidul Politic Partidul Reîntregirii Naționale „ACASĂ’’			
25.	Partidul Politic „Uniunea Creștin-Socială din Moldova’			
26.	Partidul Politic Uniunea Centristă din Moldova			
27.	Partidul Politic Partidul Popular din Moldova			
28.	Partidul Politic „ Pentru Oamenii, Natură și Animale’’			
29.	Mișcarea Profesioniștilor „Speranța Надежда.’’			
30.	Partidul Liberal			
31.	Partidul Politic VERDE ECOLOGIST			1
32.	Partidul Politic NOUA OPȚIUNE ISTORICĂ			
33.	Platforma Demnitate și Adevăr			
34.	Partidul Politic Alianța pentru Unirea Românilor			
35.	Partidul Politic Partidul Renaștere			

D2: Moldpres

Nr.	Partid Politic	Pozitiv	Negativ	Neutru
1.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Acțiune și Solidaritate’’			1
2.	Partidul Politic Partidul Social Democrat European			
3.	Partidul Socialiștilor din Republica Moldova			2
4.	Partidul Nostru			
5.	Partidul Comuniștilor din Republica Moldova			2

6.	Partidul Politic Mișcarea Alternativă Națională			
7.	Partidul Inima Moldovei			2
8.	Partidul „Viitorul Moldovei”			2
9.	Partidul Național Moldovenesc			1
10.	Partidul „Respect Moldova”			
11.	LOC Partidul Politic Liga Orașelor și Comunelor			
12.	Partidul Moldova Mare			
13.	Partidul Politic Democrație Acasă			
14.	Partidul Politic Alianța Liberalilor și Democraților pentru Europa			1
15.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Schimbării”			1
16.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Dezvoltării și Consolidării Moldovei ‘			
17.	Partidul Politic Coaliția pentru Unitate și Bunăstare			1
18.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Acțiuni Comune”			
19.	Partidul Politic Alianța „Moldovenii”			
20.	Partidul Politic Democrat Modern din Moldova			
21.	Partidul Politic Partidul Republican din Moldova			
22.	Partidul Politic „NOI”			
23.	Partidul Național Liberal			
24.	Partidul Politic Partidul Reîntregirii Naționale „ACASĂ”			1
25.	Partidul Politic „Uniunea Creștin-Socială din Moldova’			
26.	Partidul Politic Uniunea Centristă din Moldova			
27.	Partidul Politic Partidul Popular din Moldova			
28.	Partidul Politic „Pentru Oamenii, Natură și Animale”			
29.	Mișcarea Profesioniștilor „Speranța Надежда.”			
30.	Partidul Liberal			
31.	Partidul Politic VERDE ECOLOGIST			1
32.	Partidul Politic NOUA OPȚIUNE ISTORICĂ			
33.	Platforma Demnitate și Adevăr			
34.	Partidul Politic Alianța pentru Unirea Românilor			

35.	Partidul Politic Partidul Renaștere			1
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D3: Infotag

Nr.	Partid Politic	Pozitiv	Negativ	Neutru
1.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Acțiune și Solidaritate”		1	2
2.	Partidul Politic Partidul Social Democrat European			
3.	Partidul Socialiștilor din Republica Moldova			2
4.	Partidul Nostru			2
5.	Partidul Comuniștilor din Republica Moldova			
6.	Partidul Politic Mișcarea Alternativă Națională			
7.	Partidul Inima Moldovei			1
8.	Partidul „Viitorul Moldovei”			1
9.	Partidul Național Moldovenesc			
10.	Partidul „Respect Moldova”			
11.	LOC Partidul Politic Liga Orașelor și Comunelor			
12.	Partidul Moldova Mare			
13.	Partidul Politic Democrație Acasă			
14.	Partidul Politic Alianța Liberalilor și Democraților pentru Europa			
15.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Schimbării”			
16.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Dezvoltării și Consolidării Moldovei “			
17.	Partidul Politic Coaliția pentru Unitate și Bunăstare			
18.	Partidul Politic „Partidul Acțiuni Comune”			
19.	Partidul Politic Alianța „Moldovenii”			
20.	Partidul Politic Democrat Modern din Moldova			
21.	Partidul Politic Partidul Republican din Moldova			
22.	Partidul Politic „NOI”			
23.	Partidul Național Liberal			

24.	Partidul Politic Partidul Reîntregirii Naționale „ACASĂ”			
25.	Partidul Politic „ Uniunea Creștin-Socială din Moldova’			
26.	Partidul Politic Uniunea Centristă din Moldova			
27.	Partidul Politic Partidul Popular din Moldova			
28.	Partidul Politic „ Pentru Oamenii, Natură și Animale”			
29.	Mișcarea Profesioniștilor „Speranța Надежда.”			
30.	Partidul Liberal			
31.	Partidul Politic VERDE ECOLOGIST			
32.	Partidul Politic NOUA OPȚIUNE ISTORICĂ			
33.	Platforma Demnitate și Adevăr			
34.	Partidul Politic Alianța pentru Unirea Românilor			
35.	Partidul Politic Partidul Renaștere			

Annex No. 3 Situations identified on the social media pages of political parties indicating activities with potential electoral character (Facebook, Telegram and/or TikTok)

<i>Nr.</i>	<i>Political party</i>	Posts on social networks and their message	Promises / activities with potential electoral character
1.	Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe (ALDE)	<p>A post in which ALDE welcomes the request of the Ministry of Justice to dissolve four successor parties of the “Șor” party, emphasizing that ALDE had denounced this back in 2023 through the investigation of its president Arina Spătaru and positioning itself as the only party capable of stopping them if it enters Parliament.</p> <p>A message from Arina Spătaru stating that ALDE documented how the Șor group was buying politicians and votes and that, if ALDE does not enter Parliament, they will continue unchecked, using various political disguises.</p> <p>A post by Arina Spătaru in which she boasts about an ALDE investigation from 2023, mentioning that courage is needed and that things can only get better “only if we are ALDE” in Parliament.</p> <p>A video statement declaring that “if ALDE does not enter Parliament, Șor’s mafia will,” positioning the party as “the only shield between citizens and the political mafia” and underlining the courage and integrity of the formation.</p> <p>A post in which Arina Spătaru, the president of ALDE, appears alongside a parliamentary candidate, Natalia Stanila, presented as “the image of a courageous Moldova,” stressing that she is running for the future of Moldova’s children and calling for support for the mothers who are fighting.</p>	<p>Announcement of the submission of a criminal case regarding the illegal financing of ALDE, using the occasion to reiterate that the party documented the schemes of the Șor group and that ALDE’s presence in Parliament is necessary to stop corruption.</p> <p>Invitation to a press conference on the topic “From the aggression in Grinăuți to the risk of destabilizing the country – a public appeal to the authorities,” with speakers including a victim of the aggression and ALDE president Arina Spătaru.</p> <p>Live broadcast from the General Police Inspectorate, where ALDE president Arina Spătaru and priest Ana Turtureanu from Grinăuți denounce aggressions and instigations to mass disorder, accusing the involvement of the Șor group and certain political figures, and requesting intervention from central authorities.</p> <p>Announcement of the official registration of</p>

		<p>A post by Arina Spătaru in which she expresses satisfaction with the reactions to her posts and denounces an offensive comment, stating that she prefers to show through actions that “Moldova needs people who will clean it up, not defile it.”</p> <p>A video post about ALDE’s solutions for taxing the economic activity of the church and paying priests’ salaries, in order to combat the illegal financing of political parties through the church.</p>	<p>ALDE in the parliamentary elections, with number 5 on the ballot.</p> <p>A video post by an ALDE member from Izbiște announcing the party’s official registration in the electoral race and urging citizens to support the team in building a better Moldova.</p>
2.	Patriotic Electoral Bloc (PSRM, PCRM, “Heart of Moldova” Party, “Future of Moldova” Party)	<p>A post by the Republican Party “Heart of Moldova” announcing number 10 on the ballot for the Patriotic Electoral Bloc (PEB).</p> <p>A video post by Irina Vlah (Heart of Moldova) accusing the police of abuses and illegal actions against the party (seizure of tents and newspapers), stating that the police serve the “yellow clique” and not the people, and threatening with legal accountability.</p> <p>A video post by the Republican Party “Future of Moldova” accusing the police of abuses against the party and the Patriotic Bloc, claiming that they are fighting tents instead of combating crime.</p> <p>A post by Sabadaş Alexandr (Future of Moldova Party) accusing PAS of blackmailing mayors and imposing dictatorial practices, demanding criminal liability for blackmail in electoral campaigns.</p> <p>A post by Igor Dodon, who, in response to a question about the Romanian president’s visit, accuses Romania of not recognizing the</p>	<p>A message from Igor Dodon stating that only the Patriotic Bloc can ensure decent gas tariffs, restore the Russian market, and take care of pensioners.</p> <p>A message from Irina Vlah promising that, once in government, she will implement nationwide the social programs from Găgăuzia (free food in kindergartens and schools, support for mothers and pensioners) and will stop the destruction of the country through school closures and by increasing the defense budget.</p> <p>A video message from Igor Dodon promising to first establish order in Parliament and then at the Presidency, to prevent citizens from leaving and to ensure</p>

		<p>independence of the Republic of Moldova and demands mutual respect.</p> <p>A post by Vasile Tarlev criticizing the exaggerated prices of energy and gas, mentioning that over 50% of citizens are in debt for communal services.</p>	<p>Moldova is not “sold to the Romanians.”</p> <p>Announcement by the Socialist Party (PSRM) regarding the approval by the BEP Council of the candidate list for the parliamentary elections and its submission to the CEC.</p> <p>A similar announcement made by Igor Dodon, the Republican Party INIMA Moldovei, and on the PSRM website, reinforcing the message of bloc unity.</p> <p>Meeting of the National Political Council of the INIMA Moldovei Party to approve the candidate list that will join the Patriotic Electoral Bloc’s common list.</p> <p>Meeting of BEP leaders with party members from Drochia, Florești, and Rîșcani, where mobilization for victory was discussed and the slogan “Let’s win, defend victory, punish the guilty, and develop the country!” was emphasized.</p> <p>Meeting of BEP leaders with party members from Briceni, highlighting the importance of uniting leftist forces to defend Moldova’s sovereignty and citizens’ rights.</p>
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3.	Alternative Bloc (MAN, PDCM, Civic Congress)	<p>The Alternative Bloc presented its team as being made up of "professionals in all fields" and "those who come from among the people and think for the people," a message shared by Ion Chicu, Ion Ceban, and Civic Congress.</p> <p>A video message from Ion Ceban addressing citizens, stating that "ALTERNATIVE is here" and that the bloc represents a team of professionals capable of bringing real development, in contrast to the current government, which he accuses of incompetence and division.</p> <p>A speech by Ion Ceban, after submitting documents to the CEC, in</p>	<p>Announcement of the official submission to the CEC of the ALTERNATIVA Bloc's candidate list for the parliamentary elections.</p> <p>Live broadcast from the CEC during the submission of documents by the ALTERNATIVA Bloc.</p> <p>Participation of Ion Ceban in the 2025 Moldova Futsal Cup final, where he reaffirms the City Hall's</p>

		<p>which he presents the Alternative Bloc as a team of professionals, criticizes the current government for its lack of results and false agenda, and reiterates his commitment to remain mayor of Chișinău.</p> <p>A video post by Ion Ceban, filmed from the mayor's office, in which he states that he works even on weekends in order to achieve results and that, just as he has implemented projects in Chișinău, he can do the same at the national level.</p> <p>A report from the operational meeting of the Chișinău City Hall, chaired by Ion Ceban, in which preparations for the new school year are discussed, instructions are given regarding repairs and pedestrian safety, and new initiatives are announced (camps for children from the diaspora, anti-bullying sessions), presenting the image of a good administrator.</p>	<p>commitment to supporting sports and mentions that the European Championship final is possible thanks to municipal support.</p>
4.	Coalition for Unity and Welfare (CUB)	<p>A video post with a supporter explaining why he chose CUB, praising the leader Igor Munteanu as a personality who “excels through education, common sense, and modesty,” and who can give the country a new direction.</p> <p>A video post answering the question “Why CUB?”, presenting the party as being made up of “professional people, with free thinking,” who have been disappointed by others and now want to change something “for the good of the nation and the country.”</p>	<p>-Postare care anunță publicarea unor momente despre criza economică din Moldova.</p>
5.	“Respect Moldova” Movement Party	<p>A post announcing the addition of four new vice-presidents to the party's leadership, specialists in the legal, energy, sports, and health fields,</p>	<p>Announcement regarding the submission of the candidate list to the CEC for registration in the electoral race.</p>

		<p>emphasizing their experience and dedication.</p> <p>An article in which Marian Lupu states that the party's candidate list is made up of professionals (economists, doctors, teachers), not celebrities, criticizing the government for removing specialists from public administration.</p> <p>A report from a meeting of Marian Lupu with young people in Ungheni, where the need to create jobs and conditions for young people to stay in the country is discussed, while criticizing the government's inaction.</p>	<p>Meeting of the National Political Council to approve the candidate list and the electoral program, presented as an important moment in which the party commits to being "the voice of people who want respect, transparency, and responsible governance."</p> <p>Report from a visit by leaders Marian Lupu and Eugeniu Nichiforciuc to Ghindești and Putinești (Florești), where they participated in the city's celebration and spoke with locals about their problems (high bills, lack of jobs), promising investments and concrete actions.</p> <p>Short video post showing the party team alongside residents of Ghindești, Florești.</p> <p>Video post about a meeting of party leaders with citizens from Putinești, Florești, discussing the party's program and local issues.</p>
6.	Action and Solidarity Party (PAS)	<p>A video post presenting the modernization of a road between Șoldănești and Mihuleni, highlighting that 766 km of roads have been rehabilitated over the last four years and promising the continuation of these projects if the course toward EU accession is maintained.</p>	<p>A post by Igor Grosu about attending events in Taraclia and Costești, where he celebrated "alongside people beautiful in face and soul."</p>

		<p>A post about supporting the return of citizens through tax exemptions and a government assistance service, promoting the government's achievements in this area.</p> <p>A TikTok post promoting PAS government achievements for the diaspora (pension agreements, recognition of licenses, postal voting, tax reductions, etc.) set to romantic music.</p> <p>A post by Igor Grosu presenting the government's achievements for the diaspora, emphasizing that care for Moldovans is a priority.</p> <p>A video post of Igor Grosu giving a tour of the Parliament building, showing where work is done on "laws that make Moldovans' lives better" and where a "strong, secure, and European Moldova" is being built.</p> <p>A post highlighting that the European Union means peace and prosperity and warning that this direction and development opportunity are at risk.</p> <p>A video post with Igor Grosu at a bread festival in Taraclia, Căușeni, and at Diaspora Day in Costești, promoting the image of a leader close to people and traditions.</p> <p>A video post in which Igor Grosu recalls his childhood and the tradition of homemade wine production, emphasizing that it is "a true wealth for us, Moldovans."</p> <p>A video post stating that athletes are ambassadors of the country and that, thanks to the 1,957 medals won over the last four years, Moldova is more recognized worldwide.</p> <p>A video post in which Igor Grosu nostalgically recalls his childhood, the</p>	
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7.	"Greater Moldova" Political Party	<p>A post stating that "the moment of true patriots is now" and that GREATER MOLDOVA is a party acting in the interests of Moldovans, choosing Moldova over the East-West option.</p> <p>A video post in which the party accuses the government of turning public office into a political tool and criticizes Moldova's ambassador to Romania for involvement in "dirty political games,"</p>	<p>Report from a meeting in Cairaclia, where the party leader, Victoria Furtună, stated that her formation is one of patriots acting in the interest of Moldovans.</p>

		<p>calling for his recall and condemning corruption.</p> <p>A post criticizing the development model based on loans and the ceding of national assets (port, airport), claiming that the country is being turned into a “market for international corporations” and proposing to regain control over national assets.</p> <p>A video post by Victoria Furtună stating that unionists betray Moldovans and that her party supports a strong Moldova, which will join the EU as an independent state, not as part of Romania.</p> <p>A video post by the party’s ideologist, Valeriu Oschin, describing the methods of “globalists” to manipulate peoples by destroying critical thinking and education, stating that this scenario is being applied today against Moldova.</p> <p>A post by Victoria Furtună asserting that the Church and patriotic politicians must unite to defend Moldova from attacks targeting its identity, language, and faith.</p>	
8.	Our Party Political	<p>A video post presenting the achievements in the municipality of Bălți (sidewalks, roads, lighting) as proof that “it can be done,” in contrast to the government, which says “it is not possible,” positioning the party as a constructive force.</p> <p>A video post in which Renato Usatîi calls on citizens to register as volunteers or observers to protect votes in the elections.</p>	<p>Proposal by Renato Usatîi to introduce electronic voting, presented as “the only solution” for all citizens, especially those in the diaspora, to be able to vote.</p> <p>Announcement that the Our Party is preparing a bill on mandatory psychological and psychiatric evaluations for high-ranking officials, following an incident with Igor Grosu,</p>

			mocking that some politicians “don’t need a podium, but treatment.”
9.	Political Party Alliance “The Moldovans”	<p>A call to citizens to become party volunteers to distribute newspapers and other informational materials, with the aim of promoting “real solutions and the country’s development program.”</p> <p>Motivational quotes from party leaders and members (Denis Roșca, Dumitru Roibu, Victor Marahovschi, Viorica Tiuleneva, Constantin Moscovici, Vasile Chirtoca, Iurie Mihalachi, Nicolas Nicula, Dumitru Pulbere) on various topics: patriotism, meritocracy, education, social issues, economy, justice, and identity.</p> <p>A post welcoming the fact that Renato Usafii reportedly adopted the Alliance’s idea of publishing the electoral program transparently, positioning the party as a political trendsetter.</p> <p>A video post with Alexandru Corja criticizing a plastic collection project, accusing the authorities of failure and lack of concrete results in environmental matters.</p> <p>A video post with Oleg Sclifos criticizing the low number of employees in ecological inspectorates and proposing an increase in staff and salaries.</p> <p>A video post with Igor Sîrbu speaking about the pollution of the Bâc River, blaming indifference and corruption as the main causes of ecological problems.</p> <p>A video post with Alexandru Sainsus stating that society disregards the environment and that ecological</p>	<p>Announcement that the “MOLDOVENII” Alliance will present 26 draft laws to stop economic degradation and modernize the country, also urging other parties to present concrete solutions and candidates for government.</p> <p>Video post with Vasile Chirtoca proposing the parallel development of agriculture and industry, emphasizing products without artificial ingredients and the use of local resources.</p> <p>Announcement and live broadcast of the party’s sixth National Dialogue on the topic “Modern medicine, sports, and a healthy lifestyle.”</p>

		<p>education must become a pillar of society.</p> <p>A video post with Denis Roșca asserting that ecology is not a national priority in poor countries, and that without a healthy environment, no investment makes sense.</p> <p>A video post with Nicolae Pascaru warning of a “cancer epidemic” in Moldova caused by ecological problems.</p> <p>A post sharing an article about the solutions proposed by the Moldovans’ Alliance for water resource issues.</p> <p>A post by Denis Roșca presenting Poland’s Balcerowicz Plan as a successful model for overcoming an economic crisis and inviting study of the Development Strategy proposed by the Alliance “The Moldovans.”</p> <p>A post marking various international days (Heart Health Day, Hot Air Balloon Day) and name days, associating their symbolism with the party’s objectives.</p>	
10.	European Social Democratic Party (PSDE)	<p>A video post by Tudor Ulianoschi condemning foreign interference in the elections, but accusing the government of using this risk as a pretext to limit citizens’ rights and create a “public scare tactic” for electoral purposes (“if you don’t vote for us, the Russians are coming”).</p> <p>A post praising the women in the PSDE team as “extraordinary – professional, dedicated, and full of energy.”</p> <p>A video post by Tudor Ulianoschi responding to an attack by a PAS deputy, highlighting his diplomatic</p>	<p>Announcement of the submission of documents to the CEC for registration in the electoral campaign, presenting the team as made up of “professionals from all corners of the country and from the Diaspora.”</p>

		<p>career and stating that it was built on merit, not political loyalty.</p> <p>A video post by Tudor Ulianoschi criticizing the authorities' hesitant response regarding Vladimir Plahotniuc's detention, suggesting that the political factor does not want his return to the country before the elections.</p>	
11.	Moldovan National Party (PNM)	<p>A post by Dragoș Galbur criticizing Dorin Recean's message about the diaspora, accusing the government of hypocrisy and of remembering the diaspora only around election time.</p> <p>A video post by Dragoș Galbur proposing the elimination of "parasitic" state agencies to reduce public money waste, under the slogan "PNM, close to the people."</p>	<p>Proposal to introduce a daily sports hour in schools, build sports halls, and provide vouchers and scholarships for children, treating sports as a public health priority.</p> <p>Proposal to implement policies supporting birth rates, such as tax exemptions, monthly child allowances, and free state-run nurseries, following the model from Romania.</p> <p>Proposal for administrative-territorial reform by transforming the 32 districts into 9 counties, to save public money and make administration more efficient.</p>
12.	Democracy at Home Party (PDA)	<p>A video post by the leader Vasile Costiuc complaining of political persecution by the police, stating that he is stopped at every turn, while other politicians (Lupu, Nichiforciuc, Candu) are not disturbed. He accuses the government of establishing a "police state."</p>	<p>Video report from the consecration of a church built by the residents of Băcșeni village, Nisporeni, presented as an example of unity and local initiative, where the party leader emphasizes the importance of</p>

		<p>A video post by Vasile Costiuc recounting that he was stopped by four police squads, accusing Maia Sandu's regime of terror and using the police for political purposes, and calling for the removal of the "yellow plague."</p> <p>A video post by Vasile Costiuc describing how he was approached in detention to change his rhetoric in exchange for the cancellation of a criminal case, presenting this as a method of pressure by PAS.</p>	villages, tradition, and faith.
13.	"Renaștere" Political Party	-Postare video în care partidul dezmente informația despre plecarea unor primari ai săi la altă formațiune, acuzând „Mișcarea Respect Moldova” de dezinformare și de utilizarea unor „elemente murdare ale luptei electorale”.	
14.	Blocul Unității Naționale (BUN)		Press release announcing the submission of documents to the CEC for the registration of the BUN Electoral Bloc, a project uniting unionist forces with the strategic goal of uniting the Republic of Moldova with Romania.
15.	Partidul Democrat Modern din Moldova		Press announcement inviting journalists to a briefing on the role of the formation in the parliamentary elections.
16.	Partidul Schimbării		Video post stating that there is a need for "a major cleanup in the political space," warning that "organized crime alongside the Russian Federation" is participating in the elections and that the state must deal with them according to the law.

17.	Partidul Verde Ecologist din Moldova		Video post discussing the “Italy Syndrome” (the depression of women who have gone to work abroad) and calling for the urgent implementation of a national program for their psychological support and reintegration.
18.	Partidul Politic „Uniunea Creștin- Socială din Moldova”	<p>A post in which Gabriel Călin states that Igor Grosu “is not guilty! The mayors strained themselves!” mocking his statements.</p> <p>A video post in which he mocks Igor Grosu for arrogance and promises that “from October, Moldova will enter a new era. An era without good people. An era with real people.”</p> <p>A video post announcing that he will run his electoral campaign from a gazebo built with his own hands, to show that “the truth does not need big funding” and that he represents the interests of the citizens</p>	