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# MONITORING MOLDOVA'S PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

NEWSLETTER

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## EDITORIAL

### ANGELA MUNTEANU, PRESIDENT OF ANSC: LAW NO. 20/2026: A NEW STANDARD OF INTEGRITY AND EFFICIENCY IN PUBLIC PROCUREMENT



**ANGELA  
MUNTEANU,**  
*președinta ANSC*

On April 1, 2026, Law No. 20 of February 26, 2026, on remedies and appeals in the award of public, sectoral, and concession contracts entered into force. This normative act represents a decisive step towards a public procurement system aligned with European standards. It reorganizes the National Authority for the Resolution of Complaints (ANSC) and establishes clear rules for all tender participants. The law places increased emphasis on preventing irregularities and ensuring transparency. If you are an

economic operator who believes its rights have been affected by a decision of the contracting authority, it is vital to know the protection mechanisms available to you. The law imposes greater responsibility on contracting authorities in the management of procedures. A novelty introduced is the use of Conclusions as settlement acts, which are distinct from decisions on the merits.

On April 1, 2026, Law No. 20 of February 26, 2026, on remedies and appeals in the award of public, sectoral, and concession contracts entered into force. This regulatory act represents a decisive step towards a public procurement system aligned with European standards, reorganizes the activities of the National Authority for the Resolution of Complaints (ANSC), and establishes clear rules for all participants in tenders, placing increased emphasis on the prevention of irregularities and transparency.

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## DISCUSSIONS ON THE NEW PUBLIC PROCUREMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM – E-PROCUREMENT

» Members of the [National Platform for Public Procurement \(NPPP\)](#) and the [Public Procurement Monitoring Coalition](#) met in separate meetings in March 2026 to analyze the concept of the new Public Procurement Information System - e-Procurement, presented by the Ministry of Finance, as well as the draft law on electronic invoicing in the field of public procurement.



During the discussions, the authorities emphasized that the development of the new system represents an essential step toward aligning the Republic of Moldova with European Union standards, thereby increasing transparency, efficiency, and accountability in the management of public money. The digitalization of procurement processes is seen as a key tool for reducing bureaucracy, mitigating corruption risks, and improving data quality.

Representatives of the EU Delegation highlighted that implementing a modern electronic system can generate resource savings, streamline procedures, and facilitate business access to public tenders, thereby stimulating competition and improving the quality of purchased goods and services.


IDIS „Viitorul” experts presented an analytical note on the concept of the new system, highlighting both the proposed advances and the current deficiencies of the MTender platform. Among the problems identified are incomplete coverage of the procurement cycle, a lack of functionalities compliant with the law, limited integration with other government registries, low data quality, and the absence of effective analysis tools.

The analysis highlights that these shortcomings can increase vulnerability to fraud and non-transparent practices, while reducing trust in public institutions. In response, experts recommend fully digitalizing the procurement cycle. This includes ensuring access to the full electronic file for each procedure and publishing open data in accordance with the Open Contracting Data Standard. Risks and challenges related to technical implementation, data security, and institutional capacity were also highlighted, requiring a careful, coordinated approach to the system development and implementation process.

Representatives of civil society and the business community welcomed the initiative to modernize the public procurement system, emphasizing the importance of ongoing consultations and the involvement of all relevant actors to ensure the platform's functionality and efficiency.

*More details on*  
[PulsAchizitii.md](https://PulsAchizitii.md)

## THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA HAS, FOR THE FIRST TIME, CERTIFICATION IN PROCUREMENT. THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE HAS CONCLUDED THE FIRST SESSION OF THE CERTIFICATION PROGRAM FOR PUBLIC PROCUREMENT SPECIALISTS



<b>Cui se adresează?</b>	<b>Cum se obține certificarea?</b>	<b>Ce oferă certificatul?</b>
Specialiștilor în domeniul achizițiilor publice/sectoriale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Program de instruire – 150 de ore</li><li>-Examen tip test-grilă cu 100 întrebări</li><li>-Promovare: minimum 80%</li></ul>	Certificat recunoscut la nivel național, valabil nelimitat, cu formare continuă (30 ore/3 ani)

» The first session of the Partial Qualification Program (microqualification) “Public/Sectoral Procurement”, held from March 16 to April 7, 2026, has been completed. This is not a professional competence exam, but a stage in verifying acquired knowledge. Subsequently, participants will be able to continue the certification process by registering for the professional competence exam, after which they will obtain the Certificate of Professional Competence in public/sectoral procurement.

[The certification program for specialists in public-sector procurement](#) was launched to strengthen the professionalization of the national public procurement system and ensure uniform application of legislation.

For the first edition, 25 places were available, all of which were filled, due to high interest. The number of participants was determined in accordance with the organizational conditions,

based on provisional accreditation, which set the limited capacity for this session.

The process is monitored by the Ministry of Finance, from the preparation of the documentation necessary for accreditation through the completion of the Program and the awarding of professional competence certificates.

Source: [Ministry of Finance](#)



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## Republica Moldova va avea, în premieră, certificare în achiziții

Începând cu **1 ianuarie 2026**, în Republica Moldova intră în vigoare un nou regulament: specialiștii care activează în achizițiile publice și sectoriale vor fi **certificați oficial**.

*Această măsură este prevăzută în Regulamentul privind certificarea specialiștilor în domeniul achizițiilor publice/sectoriale, aprobat prin **Hotărârea Guvernului nr. 533/2025***



susținerea dezvoltării profesionale continue a specialiștilor în achiziții;

Introducerea  
mecanismului de  
certificare în achiziții  
publice/sectoriale va  
contribui la:



îmbunătățirea managementului finanțelor publice;



aplicarea corectă și uniformă a legislației și procedurilor de achiziție;



creșterea încrederii publicului în modul în care sunt cheltuiți banilor publici.



reducerea riscului de erori și practici abuzive;

### Cum devine cineva specialist certificat?

Procesul de certificare are **două etape principale:**

1.

#### Etapa 1. Participarea la un program de instruire

Programul este destinat specialiștilor din cadrul entităților publice, instituțiilor bugetare, organizațiilor sectoriale, specialiștilor din sectorul privat care sunt responsabili de gestionarea achizițiilor, precum și profesioniști din diverse domenii care doresc să-și îmbunătățească și să-și actualizeze cunoștințele și competențele în domeniul achizițiilor. În cadrul programului poate aplica orice persoană fizică care deține studii superioare, cu experiență sau fără. Pentru specialiștii din cadrul autorităților/instituțiilor bugetare, programul este gratuit, iar pentru restul, programul are un preț de 3300 de lei. Programul are o durată de **150 de ore (5 credite)**, va fi organizat fizic/online și va include atât componenta teoretică, cât și exerciții practice. La finalizarea programului de instruire, Centrul de instruire eliberează certificate de participare

**Excepții:** Nu au obligația să participe la programul de instruire:

- ✗ Specialiștii cu minim 3 ani de experiență din cadrul Ministerului Finanțelor, Agenției Achiziții Publice și ANSC;
- ✗ Specialiștii care dețin certificate de competență profesională în achiziții publice/sectoriale, eliberate de autoritățile dintr-un stat membru al Uniunii Europene



După susținerea evaluării finale din cadrul programului, participanții vor obține Certificat de competență profesională, conform Ordinului MEC nr. 190/2025. Timp de 1 an de la obținerea certificatului de competență profesională, absolvenții pot depune dosarele și susține Examenul de competență profesională.

2.

### Etapa 2. Susținerea examenului de competență profesional

Candidatul va susține **examenul de competență profesională** care conține **100 de întrebări tip grilă** selectate aleatoriu din lista de cel puțin 300 de întrebări aprobată de Comisia de certificare. Rata de promovarea examenului constituie **80%**. Lista întrebărilor pentru examen va fi făcută publică, cu cel puțin 30 de zile înainte de data examenului.

După promovarea examenului, Ministerul Finanțelor va elibera Certificatul de competență profesională în domeniul achizițiilor publice și sectoriale, care reprezintă un standard profesional recunoscut la nivel național.

### Cine organizează procesul?

Procesul este coordonat de **Ministerul Finanțelor**, în colaborare cu Agenția Achiziții Publice și Agenția Națională pentru Soluționarea Contestațiilor.

### Comisia de certificare

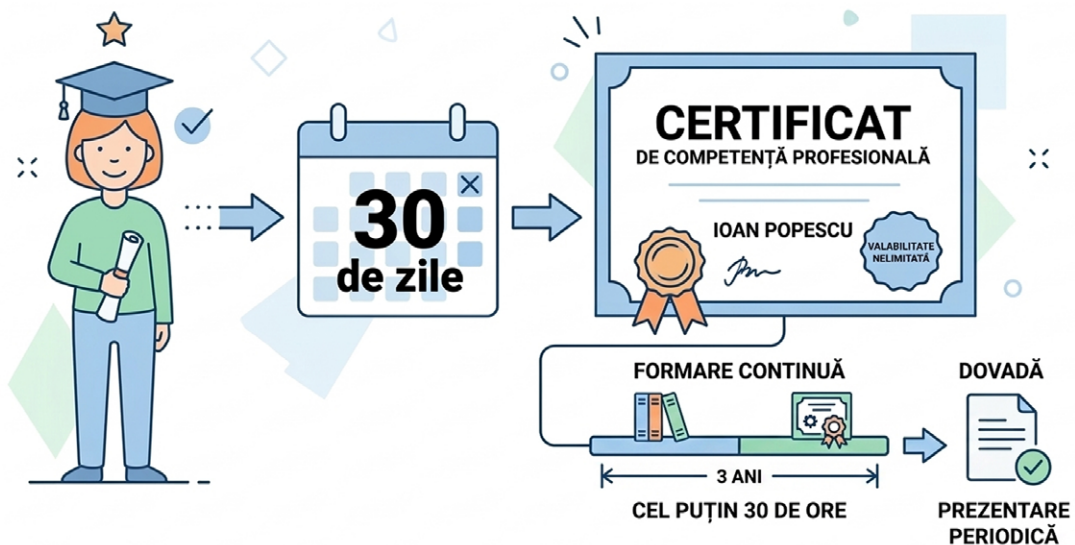
Constituită din 5 membri permanenți, inclusiv 3 reprezentanți ai Ministerului Finanțelor, un reprezentant al Agenției Achiziții Publice și un reprezentant ANSC. Organizează examenul, elaborează lista întrebărilor entru examen, decide eliberarea sau retragerea certificatului. În componența Comisiei de certificare pot fi incluși, **în calitate de observatori, reprezentanții mediului academic sau ai mediului de afaceri**, în baza unei cereri depuse pe adresa Comisiei.

### Comisia de contestație

Constituită din 5 membri, inclusiv 2 reprezentanți ai Ministerului Finanțelor, 2 reprezentanți ai Agenției Achiziții Publice și un reprezentant ANSC. Comisia examinează contestațiile în privința dezacordului cu rezultatele examenului de competență profesională și/sau procedura de desfășurare a examenului. Și emite decizii de soluționare a acestora în termen de 10 zile.





## Ce este certificatul și cât timp este valabil?

Persoana care promovează examenul primește un certificat de competență profesională. Certificatul este eliberat în maximum 30 de zile de la examen și are valabilitate nelimitată, cu condiția că persoana participă la formare profesională continuă (cel puțin 30 de ore în 3 ani) și prezintă periodic dovada participării.



## Registrul specialiștilor certificați în achiziții

Ministerul Finanțelor va crea un Registru electronic public cu toți specialiștii certificați cu scopul de a asigura transparența procesului: oricine va putea verifica dacă o persoană este sau nu specialist certificat în achiziții. Registrul public va conține următoarele informații:

-  numele titularului;
-  numărul și data certificatului;
-  informații despre formarea continuă;
-  eventualele retrageri sau duplicate.

Acest material a fost produs cu suportul financiar al Uniunii Europene. Conținutul acestuia reprezintă responsabilitatea exclusivă a proiectului „Sprijinirea reformei achizițiilor publice din Moldova în contextul aderării la UE”, implementat de către IDIS „Viitorul” și finanțat de Uniunea Europeană. Conținutul aparține autorilor și nu reflectă în mod neapărat viziunea Uniunii Europene.

## ADJUSTMENT OF PUBLIC PROCUREMENT CONTRACTS UNDER 12 MONTHS: A DRAFT LAW WITH UNASSESSED BUDGETARY AND COMPETITIVE IMPACT

» The Parliament of the Republic of Moldova could adopt new amendments to Law No. 131/2015 on public procurement, even though it will no longer be in force from January 2027. According to the [Association for Efficient and Responsible Governance \(AGER\)](#), on April 30, 2026, Parliament voted in the first reading on draft organic law No. 135/2026, which concerns the strengthening of intervention mechanisms in crisis situations, just three days after it was submitted as a legislative initiative.



The AGER analysis highlights the risks posed by the draft amendment to the Law, which proposes extending the contract value adjustment mechanism to contracts with execution periods of less than 12 months. Although the initiative is justified by the difficulties in the construction sector caused by price fluctuations, the analysis shows that the draft was promoted on an accelerated basis, without the Government's approval, without a regulatory impact analysis, without public consultations, and without checking compatibility with European legislation.

At the same time, there is no evaluation of the efficiency of a similar mechanism introduced in 2022, which makes it impossible to assess the real need for its expansion. The authors of the analysis warn that the lack of clear limits and

legal guarantees may generate unforeseen budgetary pressures, risks of discretionary contract renegotiation, and impacts on competition and equal treatment between economic operators, as well as legal uncertainty in a field that manages a significant part of public spending.

AGER recommends that additional measures be taken to avoid the risk that a legislative intervention, justified in principle, may, in practice, produce effects contrary to the public interest: erosion of competition, unassessed budgetary pressures, and legal uncertainty in an area of public procurement, which represents a significant part of state spending.

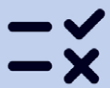
Source: [AGER](#)

## IS THE LOWEST PRICE A REAL PROBLEM IN PUBLIC PROCUREMENT?

A frequently discussed topic in the public space is how public authorities select the winning bid in public procurement. The dilemma is when and how to apply the “lowest price” or the “best value for money”. This explanation debunks the myth that the lowest price always means the cheapest bid and the lowest quality.



În opinia publică, prețul cel mai mic în achizițiile publice este adesea asociat cu o calitate inferioară. În realitate, o calitate redusă a bunurilor, serviciilor sau lucrărilor procurate nu este determinată de criteriul „prețul cel mai scăzut”.




O achiziție publică presupune setarea unor cerințe de calificare și selecție, standarde de calitate, precum și cerințe prevăzute în caietul de sarcini (funcționare, siguranță, performanță a bunurilor, serviciilor, lucrărilor).




Criteriul de atribuire (prețul cel mai mic, raport calitate-preț) este aplicat la etapa de evaluare a ofertelor, iar o ofertă care nu corespunde cerințelor autorității din documentația de atribuire nu poate fi declarată câștigătoare indiferent de prețul oferit.

**Pentru a selecta oferta cea mai avantajoasă, autoritățile au dreptul să aplice unul dintre cele 4 criterii prevăzute în legislație:**

 prețul cel mai scăzut;

 cel mai bun raport calitate-preț;

 costul cel mai scăzut;

 cel mai bun raport calitate-cost.

### IMPORTANT

**O ofertă nu poate fi declarată câștigătoare dacă nu îndeplinește 2 condiții obligatorii:**

1.

- 1. bunurile, serviciile sau lucrările** (propunerea tehnică) corespund cerințelor din caietul de sarcini
- ofertantul corespunde tuturor **cerințelor de calificare și selecție** din documentația de atribuire

2.

**Criteriul de atribuire (prețul cel mai mic) se aplică după calificarea ofertei și corespunderea acesteia cu cerințele din caietul de sarcini.**

### Exemplu: Achiziția serviciilor de curățenie

O autoritate publică lansează o licitație pentru servicii de curățenie cu valoarea estimată de 2.000.000 lei, cu aplicarea criteriului „prețul cel mai scăzut”.

#### Documentația de atribuire prevede:

- ☑ produse de curățenie cu etichetă ecologică, fără substanțe toxice periculoase;
- ☑ personal instruit;
- ☑ frecvența zilnică a curățeniei;
- ☑ certificat de calitate ISO 9001 sau echivalent.

#### Doi operatori economici depun oferte:

- 🏷️ **Ofertant A**  
Prețul oferit: 1.850.000 lei. Propunerea tehnică: îndeplinește toate cerințele cu excepția produselor de curățenie standard, care sunt fără etichetă ecologică;
- 🏷️ **Ofertant B**  
Preț oferit: 1.900.000 lei. Propunerea tehnică: îndeplinește toate cerințele



Evaluarea ofertelor: Deși în cadrul licitației a fost aplicat criteriul „prețul cel mai mic”, totuși, **oferta A** care are prețul cel mai mic, este respinsă pentru că nu se califică conform cerințelor. Iar, **oferta B**, care are un preț mai mare, este selectată câștigătoare. Respectiv, cel mai mic preț este cuplat cu îndeplinirea obligatorie a cerințelor din documentație și implicit, din caietul de sarcini.

## Concluzie

În concluzie, dacă la o achiziție este aplicat criteriul „prețul cel mai scăzut”, iar oferta care are prețul cel mai mic nu întrunește cel puțin una din cerințe, aceasta urmează a fi obligatoriu respinsă. Prin exemplul de mai sus, demontăm mitul prețului cel mai mic care nu înseamnă întotdeauna cea mai ieftină ofertă și cea mai slabă calitate.

Calitatea bunurilor, serviciilor și lucrărilor procurate de autoritățile publice depinde de monitorizarea executării corespunzătoare a contractelor (calitate, cantitate, termene de livrare sau executare). În situația în care o companie nu asigură calitatea conform prevederilor contractuale, autoritatea publică poate rezoluționa contractul, aplica penalități și reține, dacă a fost prevăzută, garanția de bună execuție.



Foto: [Freepik.com](https://www.freepik.com)

## PROPOSAL TO IMPROVE THE REGULATION ON THE CERTIFICATION OF SPECIALISTS IN THE FIELD OF PUBLIC/SECTORAL PROCUREMENT

» IDIS “Viitorul” requested the Ministry of Finance, [in an open letter](#), to review and supplement Government Decision No. 533/2025 for the approval of the Regulation on the certification of specialists in the field of public/sectoral procurement, which regulates the training and certification of specialists in the field of public procurement, so as to allow the involvement of higher education institutions in the organization of accredited professional training programs.

IDIS “Viitorul” believes that authorizing universities to conduct training courses in the field of public procurement, accredited by the National Agency for Quality Assurance in Education and Research (ANACEC), would bring significant benefits, including: diversifying and

expanding access to quality professional training programs; institutionalizing and standardizing the training process, on solid academic foundations; integrating European good practices and interdisciplinary approaches into training curricula; ensuring a sustainable framework for the development of professional skills in the public and private sectors; and reducing dependence on one-off and fragmented training, in favor of coherent and accredited programs.

“From the perspective of civil society, it is essential that the public procurement training system is open, competitive, and based on clear quality standards. In this context, universities can play a strategic role by capitalizing on academic expertise and contributing to the training of a new generation of specialists. At the same time, this approach is consistent with the principles of transparency, efficiency, and professionalization promoted both at the national and European level,” the letter says.

Source: [PulsAchizitii.md](https://pulsachizitii.md)

## PROBLEMATIC PRACTICES IN PUBLIC PROCUREMENT NEGATIVELY IMPACT PUBLIC INVESTMENTS

» The Association for Efficient and Responsible Governance – AGER brought together contracting authorities at the roundtable: “Risks, problematic practices and impact on public investments”. The event discussed the findings of the new monitoring report, the reporting of low-value procurements, and other current topics in public procurement.



Between August 2025 and January 2026, AGER analyzed public procurement procedures conducted by some central public authorities, subdivisions of the Chisinau City Hall, and local public authorities across the country. The report contains an analysis of the procedures carried out by the Chisinau ADR within the “European Court” program, of procurements for the construction of aqueduct networks and waste management in rural localities, and of public procurements for road repair works.

The monitoring aimed to identify patterns that affect competition, transparency, the legality of procedures, and the efficiency of the use of public funds, and highlighted the following conclusions: poor planning, reduced transparency, limited and distorted competition,

ineffective controls and sanctions, systemic risks for environmental and infrastructure projects, etc.

In this regard, AGER came up with a series of recommendations, including that contracting authorities carry out detailed assessments of needs before launching procedures, carry out public consultations where appropriate, and develop and publish public procurement plans transparently, comply with legislation and ANSC decisions and, last but not least, standardize the bid evaluation process and verify documentation compliance, as well as monitor contract execution and apply sanctions in case of non-compliance with them or ANSC decisions.

Source: [ager.md](http://ager.md)

## AMENDMENTS TO THE STANDARD DOCUMENTATION FOR WORKS PROCUREMENT AND TO THE REGULATION ON PUBLIC WORKS PROCUREMENT

» The standard documentation for carrying out public works procurement (MoF Order No. 69/2021) has been supplemented with provisions that allow contracting authorities, if necessary, to request approval from economic operators to participate in public works tenders. At the same time, information on economic operators registered in the State Register in the construction sector will be verifiable directly by contracting authorities without the need to request additional documents. The [Ministry of Finance informed contracting authorities and economic operators of the approval of Order No. 9 of 21.01.2026, published in the Official Gazette on 04.02.2026.](#)

[At the proposal of the Ministry of Finance, the Government approved on April 1, 2026,](#) amendments to the Regulation on public procurement of works (GD no. 638/2020), in order to update the terminology according to new concepts in the field and establish the return of the performance guarantee within 21 days from the approval of the final acceptance of the works. The amendments aim to: introduce the notion of “estimate documentation”; redefine the notion of “similar works” and clarify the requirements regarding project documentation; make technical and economic justification mandatory for quality requirements higher than construction regulations; strengthen the principles of equal treatment and non-discrimination when establishing bid guarantees and performance guarantees; expressly introduce the contractor’s right to request late

payment interest for late payments made by public authorities.

At the same time, point 134, subpoint 3, which set a fixed limit of 10,000 lei for the theoretical quantification of deviations/omissions in the offer, was repealed. The condition “the theoretical quantification in monetary value of the respective deviation/omission does not exceed the amount of 10,000 lei of the total price of the offer” was excluded. Consequently, the assessment of the insignificant nature of the deviations will remain related to the minor nature of the correction, the fact that the modification does not change the ranking of the bidders, and the ceiling of a maximum 1% of the total price of the bid.

Source: [Ministry of Finance](#) and the [Public Procurement Agency](#)



cerințe clarificate  
pentru procedurile  
de achiziții publice



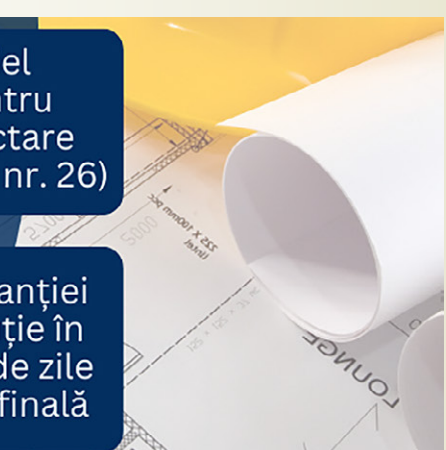
contracte-model  
actualizate pentru  
lucrări și proiectare  
(anexa nr. 25 și nr. 26)



verificarea  
ofertaților prin  
Registrul de stat în  
domeniul  
construcțiilor



restituirea garanției  
de bună execuție în  
termen de 21 de zile  
de la recepția finală



## THERE IS A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN THE ESTIMATED VALUE OF CONTESTED PROCUREMENT PROCEDURES



Foto: [Freepik](#)

» The annual performance report for 2025 of the National Authority for the Resolution of Complaints (ANSC) reveals that a major indicator of last year was the significant increase in the estimated value of contested procurement procedures, which reached 8.8 billion lei, reflecting an increased complexity of the cases examined compared to previous years.

The document also highlights the expansion of staff capacity within the ANSC and the management of 1206 appeals filed during the

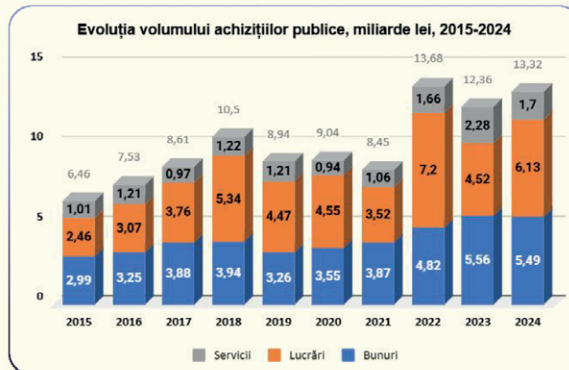
year. The institution's operational efficiency was confirmed by maintaining an average appeal resolution time of 18.35 days within legal limits and by ensuring the speed of the remediation process. Of the 1,128 decisions adopted, only 46 were contested in court, and by the end of the reported year, no ANSC decision had been definitively and irrevocably annulled.

A key aspect mentioned is the impact of introducing the state fee for filing appeals, a measure that led to a 36.4% reduction in their volume after implementation. This development has made economic operators more accountable and discouraged attempts to block public projects through unfounded appeals.

Source: [ansc.md](https://ansc.md)

## HOW HAS PUBLIC PROCUREMENT EVOLVED IN THE LAST TEN YEARS?

The document is an analysis of the state of public procurement over the past 10 years. It describes the evolution of the volume of public procurements carried out, the rate of cancellation of public procurement procedures, the situation regarding competition in public procurements, and the offers submitted for a procurement.



Datele privind evoluția volumului bunurilor, serviciilor și lucrărilor procurate de către autoritățile publice arată, per ansamblu, o dublare a valorii finanțelor publice alocate pentru achiziții, de la 6,46 miliarde lei în 2015, la 13,32 miliarde lei în anul 2024. În anul 2022, a fost înregistrat cel mai mare volum de achiziții realizat de autoritățile publice din țară - 13,68 miliarde lei, inclusiv bunuri în valoare de 4,82 miliarde lei, lucrări în valoare de 7,2 miliarde lei și, respectiv, servicii de 1,66 miliarde lei.

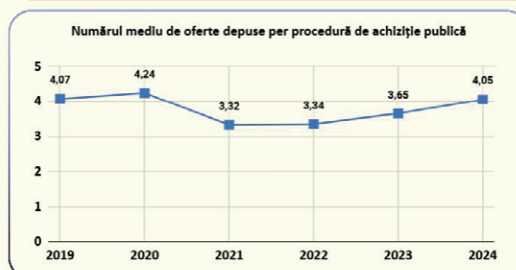
**Notă!** Statisticile până în anul 2022 nu includ datele privind achizițiile de valoare mică, acestea fiind incluse recent, începând cu 1 iulie 2023.

Rata de anulare a procedurilor de achiziție publică reprezintă un indicator de performanță al achizițiilor, care arată cât de frecvent autoritățile contractante inițiază proceduri de achiziție care nu se finalizează cu un contract, ci sunt anulate din diverse motive. Astfel, cu cât rata de anulare este mai mică, cu atât achizițiile publice se consideră mai performante și viceversa.



Datele statistice arată o creștere constantă a ponderii achizițiilor anulate în perioada anilor 2015 – 2021, de la 13,78% la 28,21%, cu excepția anului 2017, atunci când a înregistrat o ușoară reducere (12,82%). În anul 2021 a fost înregistrat un record, cea mai înaltă rată de anulare (28,21%), practic fiecare a 4-a achiziție fiind anulată, fapt ce arată o performanță redusă a achizițiilor.

În perioada următorilor 3 ani, trendul s-a inversat, fiind înregistrată o micșorare constantă a achizițiilor anulate, de la 28,21% în 2021, la 10,96% în 2023, ceea ce arată o îmbunătățire a performanței achizițiilor. Datele pentru 2024 arată din nou o creștere ușoară, de la 10,96% la 11,42%. Conform standardelor internaționale (ex. OECD, Banca Mondială, UE), o rată de anulare de 5-10% este una acceptată într-un sistem de achiziții funcțional.



În anul 2020, comparativ cu anul 2019, a fost înregistrată o ușoară creștere a concurenței, fiind înregistrate 4,24 oferte per procedură. Însă, anul următor, 2021 a fost marcat de cel mai redus număr de oferte (3,32), însemnând o reducere a concurenței în sector.

În anii 2022 – 2024, a fost înregistrată o creștere constantă a numărului mediu de oferte depuse per procedură de achiziție, de la 3,34 (2022) la 4,05 (2024), ceea ce denotă o evoluție pozitivă a concurenței pe piața achizițiilor publice.



## OVER 20 MILLION LEI WERE WASTED ON A WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT THAT SERIOUSLY POLLUTES THE NISTRU RIVER

» Over 20 million lei were invested in the construction and so-called “modernization” of the wastewater treatment plant in Rezina, and the works lasted over 11 years, resulting in a costly, inefficient project. During the period when the Democratic Party was in government, more than half of this amount ended up in the pockets of a company favored by the Rezina district authorities in public procurement, [writes Rezina in Obiectiv](#).

At the end of March 2026, it had been three years since the plant had been in operation, but it operated without an environmental permit and

discharged insufficiently treated water into the Dniester River, seriously violating environmental legislation. The extent of the problem is also confirmed by laboratory analyses.

According to the investigation, the wastewater treatment plant was designed in 2008 without a long-term perspective, because it could not handle the large volume of wastewater; for more than 20 years, the city of Rezina discharged wastewater directly into the Nistru River; its technology was modified and the tender was repeated so that the company preferred by the authorities could win; and several other changes were made to the project in the absence of proper oversight.

The full investigation can be read and viewed on the [Rezina în Obiectiv](#) website.

## ROADS WORTH 245 MILLION LEI: SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENT OR ANOTHER WASTE OF PUBLIC MONEY?

» S.A. “National Road Administration” (ANDSA) has launched four tenders for the purchase of capital repair works, worth 245.6 million lei, which should change the infrastructure of some roads in the spring of 2026. Will these roads be a proof of resilience or just another waste of public funds? asks Olga Diaconu, monitor at the Association for Efficient and Responsible Governance – AGER, [who analyzed the pitfalls behind these acquisitions and their impact on road safety in the long term.](#)

Although the procedures are carried out transparently in the MTender system, an analysis of the documentation reveals subtle barriers that could deter high-performing builders and limit genuine competition. In an area where quality depends directly on the conditions of the tenders and the rigor of the selection process, the sustainability of the works could be compromised before the first shovel of asphalt is poured.

Thus, risks and vulnerabilities to the quality and sustainability of the works were identified,

including: performance indicators are missing from the award documentation; the lowest price was the only evaluation criterion used by ANDSA in tenders; sustainable public procurement standards are missing, etc.

Also, limited competition was observed due to disproportionate conditions, such as the documentation language, which was a barrier to international competition; short submission deadlines; and the turnover requirement.

Source: [revizia.md](http://revizia.md)



## ACTIONS TO COMBAT CORRUPTION, INCLUDING IN THE FIELD OF PUBLIC PROCUREMENT, IN THE SIGHTS OF THE CNA AND THE PA

» The National Anticorruption Center (CNA), jointly with the prosecutors of the Anticorruption Prosecutor's Office (PA) and the Chisinau Municipal Prosecutor's Office, is conducting a series of criminal prosecution actions in several complex cases targeting acts of corruption, abuse of office, and fraudulent schemes, resulting in damages of millions of lei.

One of the cases concerns the completion of the criminal investigation and the submission to court of a case in which a [former president of the Calarasi district](#), a former mayor of the city, two district council officials, and the administrator of a company are accused. According to the investigation, between February and April 2022, they allegedly acted in a coordinated manner to evade legal public procurement procedures, including by artificially dividing the works, causing damage of over 288,000 lei to the district budget.

In another case, the CNA and prosecutors are conducting criminal investigations in Causeni, where [the city mayor](#) is suspected of having claimed and received 89,300 lei, representing 50% of the value of a contract awarded to an economic agent. Following raids on the city hall and the headquarters of targeted companies, relevant evidence was seized. Two people were detained for 72 hours, and investigations continue.

At the same time, CNA officers and PA prosecutors conducted about 20 searches in a case [regarding a scheme to illegally dispossess a company of goods procured through a public auction](#). The estimated damage exceeds 12 million lei. According to the evidence, several individuals allegedly intentionally



prevented the winning company from taking possession of the assets, including through illegal transfers of property to affiliated entities.

In another case, the CNA, in collaboration with specialized prosecutors, conducted searches related to [the illegal management of hazardous waste and the rigging of an auction organized by a state-owned enterprise](#). The contracts awarded under these conditions exceed 4 million lei, and the actions would have generated risks for public health and the environment. Four people were detained, and six others are being investigated at large.

Dozens of other searches were carried out in several districts of the country in cases targeting the [embezzlement of infrastructure funds, including within the framework of the National Program "European Village"](#). Other cases target fictitious employment in the forestry sector and the illegal dispossession of land from local public administrations, with estimated damages exceeding 15 million lei in some cases.

Any person accused of committing a crime is presumed innocent until a final court decision is rendered.

## ANGELA MUNTEANU, PRESIDENT OF ANSC: LAW NO. 20/2026: A NEW STANDARD OF INTEGRITY AND EFFICIENCY IN PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

««« [CONTINUED FROM PAG. 1](#)

If you are an economic operator who believes that its rights have been affected by a decision of the contracting authority, it is vital to know the protection mechanisms available to you:

- **Observing the deadline:** The deadline for submitting an appeal is **10 days from the day after becoming aware of the contract award decision** if you received the information letter electronically, or **15 days** for other means of communication, without the possibility of extending the deadline.
- **Good faith and interest:** The right to contest must be exercised in good faith. Only bidders who have not been definitively excluded from the procedure are considered “interested”.
- **Content of the appeal file:** A valid appeal must clearly contain the essence of the problem, the legal basis, indicating the rights or legitimate interests violated during the award procedure, and must include proof of payment of the state fee.
- **Stability of claims:** It is important to note that you cannot add new grounds of appeal during the examination. All arguments must be presented in full in the initial appeal.

The law imposes increased responsibility on contracting authorities in managing procedures:



- Authorities must respect a **mandatory waiting period** of 11 or 16 days from the announcement of the results. Signing the contract before the expiry of this period renders it **absolutely null and void**.
- Upon the ANSC's request, the authority is obliged to inform the other participants of the appeal submission within 1 day and to transmit the complete file within a maximum of 5 working days. In its view, the contracting authority/entity cannot supplement or substitute the reasons and grounds of the contested act.

An absolute novelty introduced by Law no. 20/2026 is the use of Conclusions as settlement acts distinct from decisions on the merits. This new form of ruling targets critical procedural aspects:

- **Resolving exceptions:** ANSC issues decisions when it finds that a complaint is inadmissible (for example, it was filed after the deadline, is devoid of purpose, or is signed by an unauthorized person), without further examining the merits of the case.
- **Suspension of the procedure:** Also, by way of conclusion, the ANSC may suspend the award procedure in thoroughly justified cases to prevent imminent damage until the final resolution of the case.
- **Appeals:** Decisions ordering suspension can be appealed separately in court within 5 days of notification.

The resolution of the appeals is carried out by panels consisting of 3 ANSC members, within 20 working days. It is essential to emphasize that the Conclusions and Decisions of the ANSC are mandatory for execution for all parties involved. Any contract signed without taking into account the ANSC verdict is null and void, and the court may impose financial sanctions of 2% to 15% of the contract value for serious violations.

Within the procedure for resolving the appeal, individuals may defend their interests personally, through a lawyer or trainee lawyer, and legal entities – through their administrative bodies, which act within the limits of the powers assigned by normative

acts or by their articles of incorporation, as well as through other authorized employees of the legal entity or through lawyers or trainee lawyers.

Reporting remedial measures in two stages:

- Upon receipt of the decision, remedial measures are implemented to enforce it;
- Upon completion of the contract execution, the impact of the remedial measures ordered by decision on the efficiency of the award procedure, including with regard to maintaining the commitments assumed within the appeal resolution procedure.

The importance of Law No. 20/2026 lies in its ability to harmonize national legislation with European Union directives (89/665/EEC and 92/13/EEC), thereby facilitating the Republic of Moldova's European integration. Until the adoption of Law No. 20/2026, the provisions on remedies and appeals were scattered across several normative acts, which often led to questions and non-unitary interpretations. The new law consolidates all these regulations into a single legal framework, making the procedure clearer, more predictable, and more accessible for all beneficiaries. Through this reform, the procurement system becomes more robust, providing real guarantees that public financial resources are managed in a fair, competitive environment, under the supervision of an independent authority.

Law No. 20/2026 provides for rigorous monitoring. We invite all market players to act responsibly and help strengthen trust in the public procurement system in the Republic of Moldova.