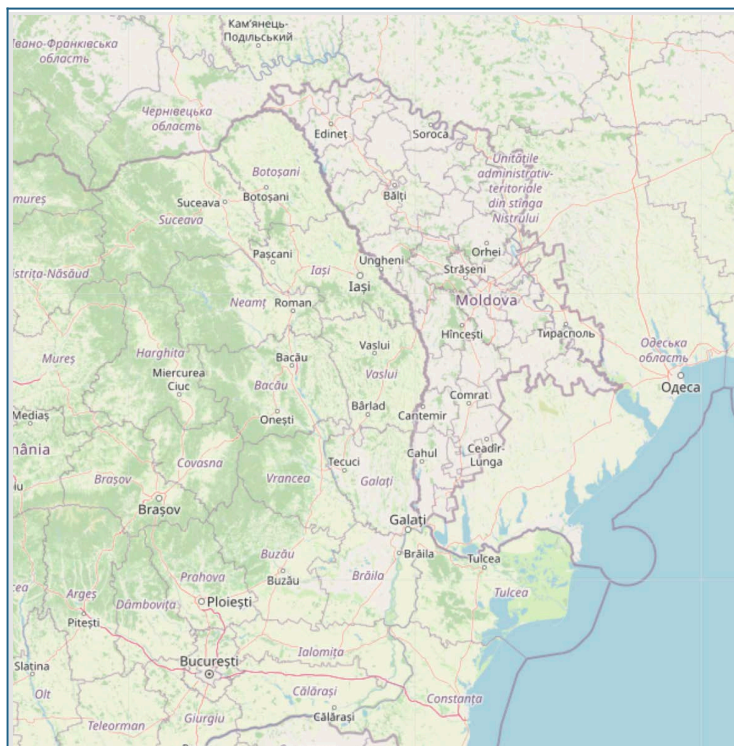


Moldova Immigration Detention Data Profile



Quick Facts

Immigration detainees (2019)	Not Available
Detained minors (2017)	Not Available
International migrants (2019)	104,713
New asylum applications (2019)	162

NOTES ON USING THIS PROFILE

- Sources for the data provided in this report are available online at: <https://www.globaldetentionproject.org/countries/europe/moldova>
- "Observation Dates" indicate the timeframe statistical data correspond to or other data were last validated. More than one statistical entry for a year indicates contrasting reports.

STATISTICS

Detention, expulsion, and incarceration statistics

		Observation Date			Observation Date
Total number of immigration detainees by year	Not Available	2019	Total number of detained minors	Not Available	2017
Criminal prison population	7,762	2017	Percentage of foreign prisoners	1.1	2015
Prison population rate (per 100,000 of national population)	219	2017			

Demographics and immigration-related statistics

		Observation Date			Observation Date
Population	4,000,000	2020	International migrants	104,713	2019
Refugees	431	2020	Ratio of refugees per 1000 inhabitants	0.11	2016
	417	2019			
	418	2018			
	401	2017			
	394	2016			
	446	2015			
	335	2014			
Total number of new asylum applications	162	2019	Stateless persons	4,451	2018
	115	2016		4,569	2017
				4,776	2016

DOMESTIC LAW

LEGAL TRADITION

Legal tradition	Name	Observation Date
	Civil law	2017

COVID-19 UPDATES

	Update Status	Observation Date
Latest Update	<p>Early during the first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Moldovan Parliament declared a 60-day state of emergency (17 March - 15 May 2020) after 29 cases of COVID-19 were registered. While most of the restrictions were gradually dropped, the country nevertheless began to see increases in infections, which began to spike at the end of September 2020. As of 26 October, Moldova had registered 71,503 cases as well as 1,685 COVID-related deaths. In response to the onset of the second wave, President Igor Dodon said that the country would cope without implementing a new set of restrictive measures like closing schools. The GDP has been unable to establish the extent to which detention facilities are currently used in Moldova as part of immigration enforcement procedures or obtain details on COVID-19 related measures taken to safeguard people in immigration custody. However, in April 2020, UNHCR reported that it had held more than 600 counselling sessions with asylum seekers, refugees, stateless persons and applicants for stateless status. Subsequently, UNHCR conducted an assessment of the impact of the pandemic on persons of concern. The assessment focused on asylum seekers accommodated in the Temporary Accommodation Centre (TAC), a temporary shelter for asylum seekers and vulnerable refugees, as well as refugees and stateless persons residing in different regions of the country. According to UNHCR's COVID-impact report, as of 1 July, Moldova was hosting 431 refugees. The main countries of origin were Turkey, Bangladesh, Armenia, Azerbaijan, and the Syrian Arab Republic. In addition, as of 30 June, 24 out of 80 registered asylum seekers in the country resided in the TAC, and in the first half of 2020, 43 new asylum seekers were registered with the Bureau for Migration and Asylum in Moldova. Furthermore, as of 1 June, Moldova hosted 1,899 stateless persons, of whom 44 percent were of Russian origin, 29 percent Ukrainian, 15 percent Moldovan, and 12 percent of other origins. As regards the country's prisons, on 12 March, the Ministry of Justice announced the suspension of visits in prisons, as well as the compulsory wearing of a mask by staff. In addition, on the same day, the Ministry of Justice announced that a special regime would be put in place in prisons to avoid the spread of the virus. The plan includes, inter alia, the drafting of daily medical reports and turning available spaces (gym, classroom, etc.) into isolation rooms. On 9 June, the European Council donated protective material to the Moldovan prison administration to provide support to detainees and prison staff.</p>	2020

INTERNATIONAL LAW

Relevant international treaties and date of ratification		
International treaties	Name	Ratification Year
	CRSSP, Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons	2012
	CRPD, Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	2010
	OPCAT, Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	2006
	CTOCSP, Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	2005
	CTOCTP, Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children	2005
	PCRSR, Protocol to the Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees	2002
	CRSR, Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees	2002
	CAT, Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	1995
	CEDAW, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	1994
	ICERD, International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	1993
	ICESCR, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	1993
	ICCPR, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	1993
	CRC, Convention on the Rights of the Child	1993
VCCR, Vienna Convention on Consular Relations	1993	
Ratio of relevant international treaties ratified	14/19	
Regional treaties, regulations, and directives		
Regional legal instruments	Name	Year of Ratification (Treaty) / Transposed (Directive) / Adoption (Regulation)
	CPCSE, Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse	2012
	ECPT, European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	1997
	CATHB, Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings	2006
	ECHRP1, Protocol 1 to the European Convention on Human Rights (amended by protocol 11)	1997
	ECHRP7, Protocol 7 to the European Convention on Human Rights (amended by protocol 11)	1997
	ECHR, Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (commonly known as the European Convention on Human Rights)	1997

Bilateral/Multilateral agreements linked to readmissions

	Name	Year in Force	Observation Date
Bilateral/multilateral agreements linked to readmission	Czech Republic	2004	2017
	Czech Republic	2012	2017
	Denmark	2011	2017
	Estonia	2010	2017
	Italy	2004	2017
	Lithuania	2004	2017
	Lithuania	2011	2017
	Malta	2011	2017
	Norway	2006	2017
	Romania	2002	2017
	Switzerland	2004	2017
	Switzerland	2011	2017
	Albania	2013	2017
	Georgia	2016	2017
	Serbia	2011	2017
	Russian Federation	2011	2017
	Ukraine	1998	2017
EU	2008	2017	

Non treaty-based international human rights mechanisms

Relevant recommendations of the UN Universal Periodic Review	Recommendation Issued	Year Issued	Observation Date
	No	2011	2017
	No	2016	2017

INSTITUTIONAL INDICATORS

Detention monitoring institutions

	Institution	Institution Type	Observation Date
Authorized monitoring institutions	The Centre for Human Rights of Moldova (Avocatul Poporului)	National Human Rights Institution (or Ombudsperson) (NHRI)	2016
	The Centre for Human Rights of Moldova (Avocatul Poporului)	OPCAT National Preventive Mechanism (NPM)	2014

Detention monitoring institutions

Is the national human rights institution (NHRI) recognized as independent?	Is the NHRI recognized as independent by the International Coordinating Committee of National Human Rights Institutions?	Observation Date
	No	2016

More information about immigration detention in Moldova is available at the website of the Global Detention Project
(www.globaldetentionproject.org)

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