



THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA FIRMLY CHOOSES THE EUROPEAN UNION

2025 Parliamentary Election Results

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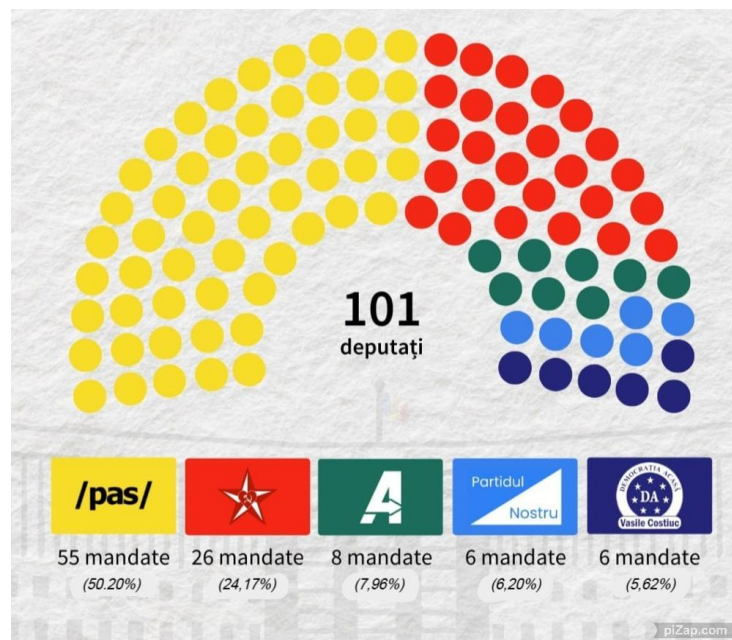
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PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION RESULTS IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

The Party of Action and Solidarity (PAS), a pro-European political formation backed by President Maia Sandu, secured a decisive victory in the parliamentary elections held on Sunday, September 28, in the Republic of Moldova. PAS garnered 50,2% of the votes,¹ and after the redistribution of votes from parties that did not pass the electoral threshold, it will secure 55 out of the 101 seats in the future Parliament.

In addition to PAS, four other political parties have entered the future legislature. The Patriotic Bloc, which promotes a clearly pro-Russian rhetoric, came in second with 24,17% of the vote. The third party is the opposition alliance “Alternative” (7,96%), centered around the mayor of the capital, Chişinău, Ion Ceban. This bloc adopted an ambiguous discourse, aiming to attract voters disillusioned with PAS's governance but still hesitant to support traditional pro-Russian parties. In fourth place was the Our Party, with 6.20%, led by populist leader Renato Usatîi, a businessman and former mayor of Bălţi municipality. The final party to cross the electoral threshold for the first time is the Democracy at Home Party (5.62%), led by populist and anti-establishment politician Vasile Costiuc, who gained increased visibility primarily through social media platforms, especially TikTok.



1. Distribution of Seats in the Future Parliament
Source: Ziarul de Gardă

¹ Central Electoral Commission of the Republic of Moldova, "Preliminary Results of Parliamentary Elections in the Republic of Moldova," accessed on September 29, 2025, at <https://pv.cec.md/preliminare>.

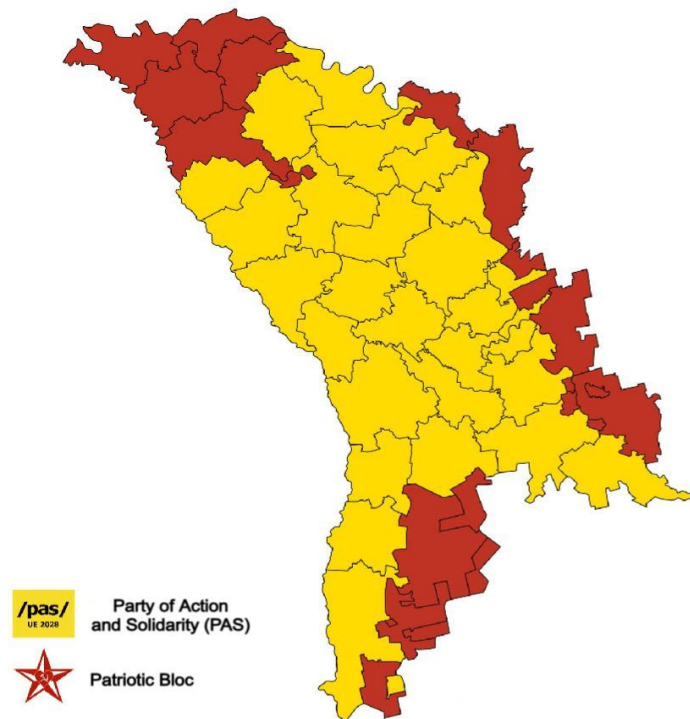
The result achieved by the Party of Action and Solidarity is remarkable, considering it received approximately 18,000 more votes than in the 2021 elections, after four years in government during which the executive had to manage the post-pandemic economic situation, the energy crisis, and, above all, the challenges posed by the war in Ukraine and the multifaceted pressure exerted by Russia. With strong support from the European Union and unwavering backing from Romania, PAS succeeded in navigating these multiple crises and securing a sweeping electoral victory.

Russia's aggressive involvement must be emphasized, as it sought to use all available instruments of influence to block PAS's victory and promote the formation of a Moscow-friendly parliamentary majority. Electoral bribery, organized crime networks controlled by fugitive oligarch Ilan Shor, the mobilization of Russian-speaking ethnic minorities, the influence of the Russian Orthodox Church, large-scale disinformation campaigns, and direct political pressure — including hostile statements from Russian officials — were all heavily deployed to destabilize the Republic of Moldova and sway the election outcome. Moscow's objective was not necessarily the outright victory of the pro-Russian opposition, but rather to prevent the formation of a pro-European parliamentary majority centered around PAS that could support a reform-oriented, pro-European government. Such a scenario would have enabled the installation of a government aimed at slowing Moldova's rapprochement with the European Union, adopting controversial measures to strain relations with Brussels, and ultimately isolating President Maia Sandu politically — replicating the strategy seen in Georgia.

Maia Sandu and PAS succeeded in mobilizing the electorate effectively, securing 44.13% of the votes within the country. Abroad, PAS achieved a landslide victory with 78% of the votes, amid a record turnout from the diaspora in the parliamentary elections — 281,170 voters. In the capital, Chișinău, PAS also performed strongly, obtaining 52.68% of the vote, followed by the Patriotic Bloc with 21.26%, and the Alternative Electoral Bloc, which received only 14.48%.

The Patriotic Bloc secured the majority of votes in Transnistria (51.02%) and achieved a landslide victory in Gagauzia, 82.35%, as well as in Taraclia district (79.51%), which borders Gagauzia and is home to a significant Bulgarian minority. In this context, the southern region of the Republic of Moldova, particularly the autonomous region of Gagauzia and Taraclia district, remains an area with destabilization potential, which could continue to be exploited by the Russian Federation in the future.

Distribution of votes in Moldova



2. Vote Distribution in Moldova

Source: NewsMaker.md


At this moment, the main challenge remains preventing destabilizing actions organized under the guise of protests by the pro-Russian opposition, whose primary spokesperson is former president Igor Dodon, who is claiming electoral fraud. It also remains to be seen what new figures PAS will introduce in the new executive in order to accelerate the pace of reforms, particularly in the field of justice, with the new government expected to be appointed by the end of October. Another major challenge for the year 2026 will be the management and absorption of the €1.9 billion made available by the European Union² — funds that could have a significant impact on the country's development, especially in infrastructure. Naturally, the security situation of the Republic of Moldova remains closely tied to the evolution of the war in Ukraine. A deterioration on the frontlines and the possibility of a Russian offensive threatening Odesa and the Ukrainian Black Sea coast would pose a serious threat to Moldova's integrity and independence.

² Iurie Rotari, "1.9 Billion Euro Aid for Moldova Approved by the European Parliament," *Radio Europa Liberă Moldova*, published May 1, 2025, <https://moldova.europalibera.org/a/ajutorul-de-1-9-miliardede-euro-pentru-moldova-aprobat-de-parlamentul-european/33343838.html>.

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