The national framework for integrated analysis and risk management for national security - approved

The Cabinet of Ministers approved the Government Decision No. 422 of 05-08-2026 regarding the national framework for integrated analysis and risk management for national security, through which it is established, for the first time in the Republic of Moldova, a unitary national mechanism for the identification, analysis, evaluation and monitoring of risks, by approving the National Risk Assessment Methodology for national security.

In recent years, the Republic of Moldova has faced a wide spectrum of challenges, including energy crises, extreme weather phenomena, environmental incidents, cyber attacks and risks to critical infrastructures that have directly affected citizens, the economy and the operation of public services. These experiences have shown that the protection of the population depends not only on the state's ability to intervene when a crisis occurs, but, first of all, on the ability to identify risks in time and act preventively.

Today, risk assessments are carried out by institutions using different methodologies, which makes it difficult to get a complete national picture and establish those top national priorities. The approved GD changes this approach.

The methodology establishes a unique process for all public authorities: the identification and classification of risks, the development of a priority list of risks, the preparation of standardized sheets, the administration of the National Register of Risks and the periodic development of the National Risk Assessment Report. For the first time, all areas - from energy and health to cyber security, critical infrastructure, environment or defense - will use the same assessment rules, giving the state a unique and comparable picture of national security risks.

At the same time, the project establishes clear responsibilities for each actor involved. The National Crisis Management Center will methodologically coordinate the entire process, administer the National Risk Register and prepare the National Risk Assessment Report. The National Security Council will ensure the strategic orientation of the process, and the ministries and other public authorities will identify and manage the risks in their fields of competence. At the same time, operators of critical infrastructures and providers of essential services will become active partners in strengthening resilience, by developing continuity plans and exchanging information with the authorities.

A basic element of the new mechanism is the objective prioritization of risks. Not all threats are of equal severity or probability. By using a national risk matrix and a common methodology, the Government will be able to direct investments and preparedness measures to the areas where the potential impact is the greatest, basing decisions on integrated data and analysis, not on isolated sectoral assessments.

The benefits of this system will be reflected directly in the lives of citizens. The state will be able to more effectively prevent situations with major impact through the early identification of vulnerabilities, will better protect the continuity of essential services such as water supply, energy, communications, transport or medical and social services, will use public resources more efficiently and will strengthen cooperation between the authorities, local public administration, the private environment, the academic environment and civil society. At the same time, the new framework will provide a greater degree of predictability for the private sector, allowing economic operators to plan their continuity measures more effectively and strengthen their resilience in the face of risks. All this contributes to increasing national resilience and strengthening the confidence of citizens and the business environment in a state that anticipates risks.

Also, the national risk assessment will not represent a single exercise, but a continuous process. It will be updated every five years or whenever the security environment changes significantly, so that public policies and safeguards remain adapted to new challenges.

In essence, this project does not introduce additional bureaucracy, but creates a common system where today there are fragmented approaches, giving the Government a modern tool for prioritizing investments and strengthening the state's ability to protect the population, the economy and the operation of vital services before risks turn into crises. At the same time, by adopting this framework, the Republic of Moldova strengthens its institutional capacity in the field of risk management and resilience, realizing a commitment included in the National Plan for Accession to the European Union and aligning itself with European standards and good practices.