This paper analyzes the impact of remittances on education outcomes in Moldova, one of the European Neighborhood Policy Countries. The idea is to understand whether remittances can be considered, from a policy perspective, as a useful channel in order to foster human capital formation in the origin countries of migrants and, as a result, to increase economic growth in these countries. We use household data from the 2008 CBSAXA Moldovan Household Survey provided by the Kiel Institute. By using probit and IV probit estimation techniques, we show that being in a family receiving remittances increases the probability of attaining higher education of around 33% after controlling for several individual and family characteristics. Moreover, the migrant education level has a strong, positive and significant impact on family members’ education.