**PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA**

**LAW**

**On the approval of the**

**"Moldova 2030" National Development Strategy**

Parliament adopts this ordinary law.

Art. 1. - The National Development Strategy "Moldova 2030", contained in the annex which is an integral part of this law, is approved.

Art. 2. - On the date of entry into force of this law, Law no. 166/2012 for the approval of the "Moldova 2020" National Development Strategy (Official Gazette of the Republic of Moldova, 2012, no. 245-247, art. 791), with subsequent amendments.

Chairman of Parliament

**National Development Strategy "Moldova 2030"**

(Revised version)

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1. Introduction

The Republic of Moldova is in continuous transformation, being directly affected by regional and global events: the increase in the prices of energy products and food products, the security crisis in the region against the background of the aggression of the Russian Federation in Ukraine, the reformation of value chains and even climate changes that affect agricultural production. In this extremely difficult context, in addition to short-term interventions to deal with current crises, the Government proposed to define a medium- and long-term development vision, to strengthen resilience against future crises and create the basis for development sustainable and inclusive of the country.

The National Development Strategy "Moldova 2030" (hereafter SND) is the national long-term strategic vision document, which indicates the development directions of the country and society and which adapts the priorities, objectives, indicators and targets of the international commitments undertaken by the Republic of Moldova to the national context, especially the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, the Republic of Moldova - European Union Association Agreement and the commitments deriving from the status of a candidate country for EU accession. The government establishes the national priorities in the SND, and its structure and elements form the basis of the development of the national strategic planning framework, highlighting the vision, priorities, objectives, relevant long-term intervention directions.

SND proposes a human-centered development vision, based on the conclusion following the implementation of the previous "Moldova 2020" strategy, according to which this strategic planning document must adopt a holistic approach to human development (instead of focusing excessively on narrow development objectives economic). Within this vision, man is a beneficiary, not a resource or tool, of development, and development itself assumes a tangible content, increasing well-being.

Thus, the development objectives established in the SND derive from the modern concept of quality of life and the major problems identified at the national level. In the development context of the Republic of Moldova, the most important dimensions of the quality of life are: income, living conditions, education, culture, health, social solidarity, trust in government, trust in justice, human security and environmental quality. The objectives proposed in the SND meet the pressing needs of society. The SND draws a direct link between welfare aspirations, on the one hand, and the policies that will contribute to these objectives, on the other. The monitoring of progress and the evaluation of the development impact of the SND will be carried out by means of disaggregated statistical indicators, including the Sustainable Development Goals.

Following the imperative of European integration, expressed directly through the implementation of the Association Agreement between the Republic of Moldova, on the one hand, and the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community and their member states, on the other hand, the "Moldova 2030" Strategy adopts the concept used by European Union countries for measuring people's quality of life in ten dimensions, increasing the quality of life being the strategic goal of the document. At the same time, the "Moldova 2030" Strategy is the contribution of the Republic of Moldova to the realization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the member countries of the United Nations in September 2015. Thus, the "Moldova 2030" Strategy transposes the targets, especially those considered accelerators of development,

The government is not the only agent of changes in society, but it has a key role of coordination, leadership, mobilization and inspiration for other actors. SND will contribute to the realization of these functions, defining a series of priority interventions - regulatory, institutional, budgetary, investment, educational - which will have a direct positive impact on well-being and will contribute to unlocking people's potential on an entrepreneurial, educational, cultural, productive, and so on

The need for a visionary strategic planning document is determined by the provision of a unique and coherent framework that will anchor public policies. Moreover, this is underlined by the new economic, social and security realities that the Republic of Moldova is entering, as well as the entire region or even the world, in the context of the sequence of crises that have developed numerous systemic development deficiencies. The COVID-19 pandemic, energy crises, accelerated price increases, recurrent droughts and floods, economic crises and, more recently, the security crisis caused by the military invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation - all highlight the importance of a planning document that contributes both to a better adaptation to the new realities,

Defining the outline of the desired future for the Republic of Moldova, the SND will serve as a benchmark for all sectoral strategies and programs, both on a national scale, as well as for regional and local ones. Thus, the existing sectoral public policy documents or those being developed will be adapted to the SND, reflecting the vision centered on people, on their needs and aspirations. The major policy priorities will be reflected in the National Development Plans, the Medium Term Budgetary Framework and the national public budgets in the planning horizon.

The SND will guide the assistance of the development partners of the Republic of Moldova in relation to the national development priorities and will ensure a better coordination of their projects and resources. Also, SND will serve as an important factor in mobilizing private resources, as well as creativity, ideas and projects of civil society organizations and the national scientific community, to the priority sectors and fields to ensure the quality of people's lives.

2 Analysis of the situation

2.1 The international context

The contemporary world is in continuous change, the extent and intensity of transformations sometimes exceeding the capacities and resources of countries, communities and people to cope with them and adapt. Taking into account the particularities and the development context of the Republic of Moldova, several mega-trends can be highlighted which, through their persistence and the scale at which they manifest, will directly influence the short and medium term evolution of the Republic of Moldova.

2.1.1 The sharpening of military security in the region

With the military invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation, from February 24, 2022, it became clear that military security must remain a strategic priority for the Republic of Moldova, at least in view of the proximity to military actions, but also the problem of the Transnistrian region which is perceived as a source of instability for the country and the region. The respective events definitively dispelled the perception of the impossibility of military invasions as an instrument of pressure in international relations. Respectively, until 2030, the Republic of Moldova is going to restructure its military defense system, but also the security system as a whole, by increasing public investments in equipping the national army, intensifying cooperation and the exchange of experience in the military sectorwith strategic partners, the strengthening of the civil defense system and other related actions to be defined in the future security strategy that will be developed shortly and anchored in the "Moldova 2030" NDS.

2.1.2 The persistence of climate changes and associated natural hazards.

All the evidence shows that global climate changes are caused, first of all, by human activities, which calls for a rethinking of the interaction between people and the surrounding world, by reducing the footprint of human and economic activities on the environment. The ever-higher concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere causes an increase in average global temperatures and increasingly unpredictable local climate fluctuations. The average global temperature is about 1.1-1.2 degrees above the pre-industrial level, and the period 2010-2020 was the warmest during the entire duration of meteorological observations. Two-thirds of greenhouse gases are carbon dioxide from burning fossil fuels. Another source of greenhouse gases is methane, the main component of natural gas, responsible for about 25% of emissions. The increase in temperatures conditioned the increase in violence and the frequency of extreme natural phenomena, including droughts and floods. Climate changes and their effects highlighted the vulnerability of traditional production systems. Threatening major ruptures in the way of life and organization of society, these changes require the identification of new strategies for both adaptation and moderation of climate change. The EU, the US, China and a number of other countries, as well as an impressive number of large corporations, have committed to achieving carbon neutrality by 2050-2060, including through the transition to renewable energy sources and the expansion of forested areas. Investments have increased dramatically for the development of a potentially disruptive technology - thermonuclear fusion - which promises to become an inexhaustible source of clean electricity in about 10 years.

2.1.3 Global economic and geopolitical changes.

The world economy is undergoing transformation with the rise of Asia as the world's largest trading region, fueling the growth of a mass consumer community and new corporations. The European energy crisis in 2021-2022 was largely conditioned by the strong increase in energy demand from Asian countries. By 2030, China and India will represent 35% of the world's population and 25% of global GDP. On a global scale, non-OECD economies will represent around 55-60% of global GDP. At the same time, Western societies will remain richer than Eastern countries in terms of per capita income. China is increasingly becoming a global economic superpower, which will have to procure or ensure global access to resources. This perspective explains the Chinese initiative Belt and Road - the new Silk Road - China investing in the economic development and transport infrastructure of more than 130 countries. At the same time, a new ideological trend is emerging to challenge the current world order and to promote an increasingly multipolar and clustered world, with the instruments of economic and financial pressure taking on a key role in this confrontation.

2.1.4 Changes in the industrial paradigm.

With the acceleration, standardization and convergence of automation, engineering, energy and data storage capacities, automatic processing capabilities and artificial intelligence, modern industry is increasingly clearly transitioning towards a production model based entirely on robots and automation. This trend risks making irrelevant the advantages offered by cheap and low- to medium-skilled labor. The number of industrial robots increased 3 times between 2000 and 2020, currently reaching 2.3 million. By 2030, the number of robotsindustrial workers will reach 20 million, which means that at least 10% of the occupations in the industrial sphere will be liquidated. Robotization - corroborated with the lessons offered by the COVID-19 pandemic - will allow countries with industrial traditions to review their industrial strategies that were based on global technological chains and transit from the strategy of offshoring to that of reshoring, i.e. bringing back industrial production more close to the point of final assembly. Recent trends suggest that countries with technologically backward industrial sectors are particularly vulnerable to the robotization process - the job loss rate in such countries will be twice as high as in countries characterized by skilled labor.

2.1.5 Advancement of the digital revolution.

The global economy has become interconnected, and the COVID-19 pandemic has accelerated the digitization trend by several years. Primary and reused data have become an important resource for generating new goods and services and increasing the efficiency of production processes, organizational decisions and human interactions. More than 90% of the data currently available has been generated by people, machines and technological processes in the last 2 years. In parallel, the processing and analysis capabilities have improved dramatically, including through automatic learning algorithms and artificial intelligence. Almost 1 trillion objects are already interconnected and their number will increase exponentially towards the year 2030. More than 90% of transactions on global exchanges are already carried out by algorithms, without direct human intervention. Digital technologies have dramatically facilitated humanity's adaptation to the restrictions imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic and have demonstrated radically new possibilities for marketing, organizing education, providing public services, etc. Digital technologies have penetrated sectors traditionally seen as technologically backward, including agriculture, where digital solutions combined with sensors and new telemetry methods enable continuous monitoring of the status and phases of agricultural crops, animal health, the impact of drought, local weather conditions, etc.

2.1.6 Development of disruptive processes and materials.

A true global revolution is produced through research and technological development in the field of new processes and materials. The automotive, construction, manufacturing and agricultural industries are being forced by new regulations and changing consumer preferences to integrate sustainable, environmentally friendly materials and components into their production technologies. Advances in materials science allow the creation of intelligent materials with programmable properties for a range of industrial and everyday applications. More and more start-ups are working on materials and products with various qualities, including thermo-, electro- and photochromism, piezoelectricity, shape memory, self-healing, advanced filtering capabilities, etc. The proliferation of nanofibers, nanotubes, of allotropes and other nanostructures outline practically infinite opportunities for generating added value in the electronics, energy, urban mobility, health and production sectors. 3D printers already enable numerous applications in the food industry, fashion, transport, construction, health, education, museum and folk art.

2.1.7 Changes in work culture.

The COVID-19 pandemic has dramatically accelerated the trends of changing the work model. People began to put a much higher price on ethical, safe working conditions that allow a better balance between personal and professional life. At the same time, a very large number of employees, about 25%, according to some global estimates, feel the need to change their occupation. In an eventual post-Covid era, remote work and virtual meetings will become the norm - according to McKinsey estimates, between 20 and 25% of employees in advanced economiesand emerging could work from home from 3 to 5 days weekly. The COVID-19 pandemic has forced the acceleration of automation, especially in occupations characterized by physical proximity. Equally important, the mix of occupations follows an increasingly clear trend of accelerated growth of jobs that require a high level of qualification and their remuneration, in parallel with a growing gap between the wages of skilled and unskilled workers.

2.1.8 Growing global demographic pressures.

The population of the planet has currently exceeded the level of 7.7 billion people and towards the year 2030 it is heading towards the threshold of 8.5 billion. Population growth, coupled with increasing disposable incomes, is accompanied by increased demand for resources and puts increasing pressure on the environment and ecological systems. At the same time, important structural changes are taking place in different regions: if the underdeveloped countries are characterized by high fertility rates and population growth, then the developed ones face the problem of aging. The economies of developed countries will face a growing labor shortage, which will lead to an increase in the demand for foreign specialists and will intensify the external attraction factors for potential emigrants. Considering security risks, European countries will give preference to emigrants from culturally close countries with a high integration capacity. Emigration and international labor mobility will advance even more in the next 10 years.

2.1.9 Advancing the civic consciousness of the new generation.

Having practical access to the Internet from birth, portable technologies and tools for communication and socialization, the generations born in the 21st century are characterized by a much higher level of technological education than the previous ones. This has left its mark on public attitudes, placing a stronger emphasis on tolerance, equity, inclusion, eliminating discrimination, more responsible use of resources, stopping and reversing global climate change. Young people today show less violent behavior and are less prone to take risks and deviant behaviors, as well as abuse alcohol. They have much more sophisticated expectations from governments and public authorities in general. With their maturation and entry into active economic life,

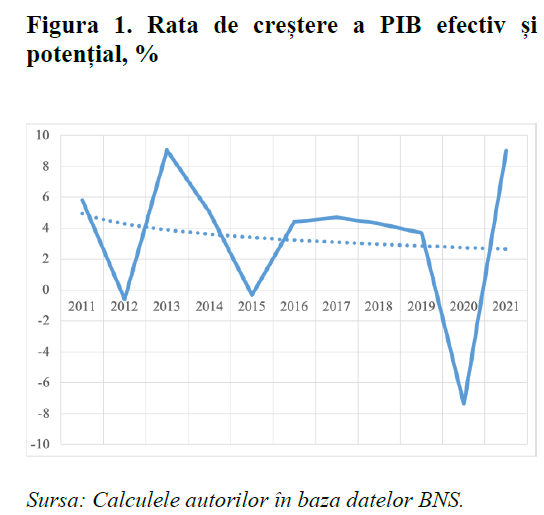
2.1.10 The risks of new pandemics.

The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted both the world's vulnerability to global public health crises and the world's much higher coordination and response capacities. Empirical research shows that each year, the probability of a new pandemic of the magnitude of COVID-19 is 2.5-3.3%, which means that in the next 25 years the probability of an equally serious pandemic is about 47-57 %. The poorest countries are the most vulnerable to these new potential pandemics and have the least capacity for immediate reaction and long-term response.

2.2 People's income

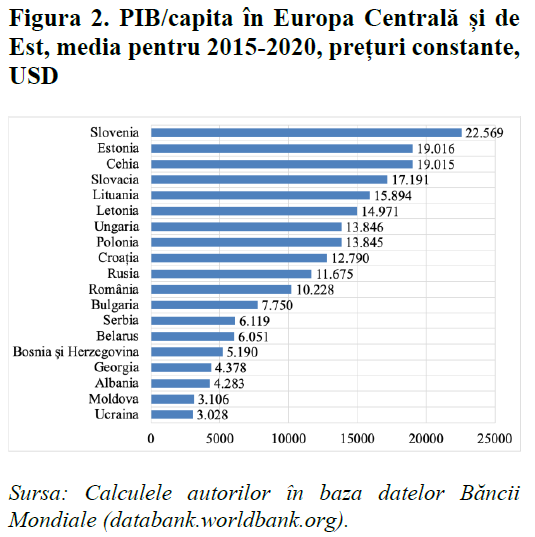
Income is at the base of the pyramid of human needs because it allows the procurement of goods and services for a decent living and the accumulation of life savings. An indispensable condition, even if insufficient, for the formation of incomes is economic growth. The economic growth performance of the Republic of Moldova was sub-optimal during the last years. In 2011-2021 the average annual GDP growth rate was around 3.4%, slowing down compared to 2001-2010 when the indicator was over 5%. Expressed in constant prices, GDP per capita increased from 2388 US dollars in 2011 to about 3250 US dollars in 2020 [[1]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftn1" \o ") . This was insufficient for a visible convergence towards other states in Central and Eastern Europe [[2]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftn2" \o "), GDP/capita oscillating between 26%-27% of the average level for the region. This denotes the qualitative deficiencies of the current economic model, the vulnerability of the economy to shocks and the erosion of growth potential. The pronounced oscillation of actual GDP around potential (Figure 1) reflects various shocks, such as the droughts of 2003, 2007, 2009, 2012, 2015 and 2020, the global crisis of 2009, the banking crisis of 2015 and the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. As a result, GDP/capita in the Republic of Moldova remained at one of the lowest levels in the group of Central and Eastern European countries (Figure 2).

Figure 1. Growth rate of effective GDP and potential GDP, %



Source: Authors' calculations based on NBS data.

Figure 2. GDP/capita in Central and potential Europe, % East, average for 2015-2020, constant prices,



Source: Authors ' calculations based on World Bank data (databank.worldbank.org).

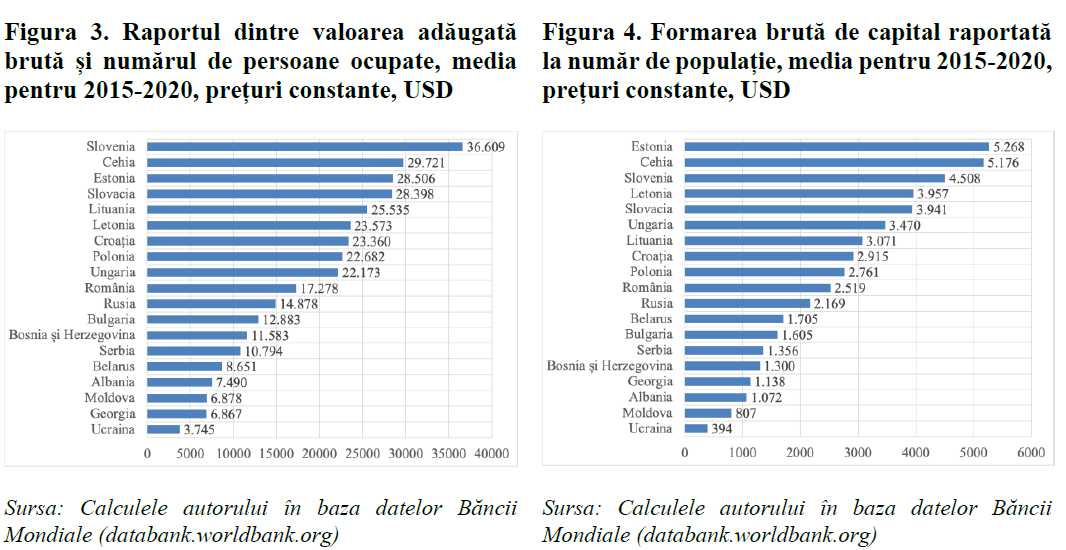
The modest economic performances had obvious repercussions on the incomes of the population. In spite of some weak trends in the reduction of the poverty rate in 2014-2019, incomes in the Republic of Moldova remained among the lowest in Central and Eastern Europe. The average for the period 2010-2019 [[3]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftn3" \o ") of the adjusted net national income per capita [[4]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftn4" \o ") constituted only 30% of the average of the region, without clear trends of convergence. The average salary is only one fifth of the average of Central and Eastern Europe, as well as labor productivity [[5]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftn5" \o ") . As a result, the people of the Republic of Moldova accumulate enormous life cycle deficits, consuming more than they earn [[6]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftn6" \o "). The life cycle surplus is accumulated during only 22 years of economically active life, a much shorter period compared to other countries. Deficits of tens of billions of lei accumulate annually: 42 billion lei for women and 18 billion lei for men according to estimates for 2018 [[7]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftn7" \o ") . These put pressure on the public budget, the deficits being financed by social transfers, especially for the elderly. Ultimately, the life cycle deficit is a burden for the entire economic system, because the share of those who generate gross added value in the economy is relatively small and continuously decreasing.

Besides the low level, another problem is related to the sustainability of incomes. In recent years, the share of social benefits in available income has increased, reaching 19% in 2020, and the share of remittances - to 13%. However, remittances have the property to decrease as the families of Moldovan emigrants reunify in the host countries. Social benefits cannot be seen as sustainable income because their essential function is to reduce poverty, and in the current budgetary and demographic circumstances, they are rather a source of risks. At the same time, income from individual economic activities, both agricultural and non-agricultural, is relatively low: 8.3% and 6.3% respectively in 2020. For comparison, in 2010, income from individual agricultural activity constituted 9.8% of total revenues,

Low incomes and increased risks of poverty are caused by limited economic opportunities. The Republic of Moldova has one of the lowest employment rates in Central and Eastern Europe (39% in 2020 and around 42-43% in 2021). Another factor is the low level of labor productivity: the gross added value generated by an employed person oscillates around 30-40% of the average of Central and Eastern European countries, one of the lowest levels in the region (Figure 3). This speaks of the low technological sophistication of Moldovan companies and their limited capacities to generate added value.

Gross capital formation related to the number of population is one of the lowest in the region (Figure 4). The causes of this state of affairs are complex. On the one hand, the Republic of Moldova registered a series of important advances in terms of the quality of the regulatory framework for entrepreneurial activity, a fact that propelled the country in the "Doing Business" rating to position 48 according to the 2020 report. On the other hand, a number of fundamental constraints persisted. According to the Global Competitiveness Reports [[8]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftn8" \o "), which is based on perceptions among business people, during the last decade the most important constraints in doing business have been corruption, policy instability and political instability. The shortage of labor force with relevant skills is gradually becoming an increasingly significant barrier to the arrival of large investors or the expansion of existing ones. There are a number of objective constraints related to the limited sales market. The impact of the small domestic market is amplified by the high costs in carrying out export-import operations, caused by bureaucracy, corruption and the regulatory uncertainties associated with these transactions.

**Figure 3. Ratio of value added Figure 4. Gross reported gross capital formation and the number of employed persons, average by population, average for 2015-2020, for 2015-2020, constant prices, USD constant prices, USD**

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Source: Author's calculations based on World Bank data (databank.worldbank.org)

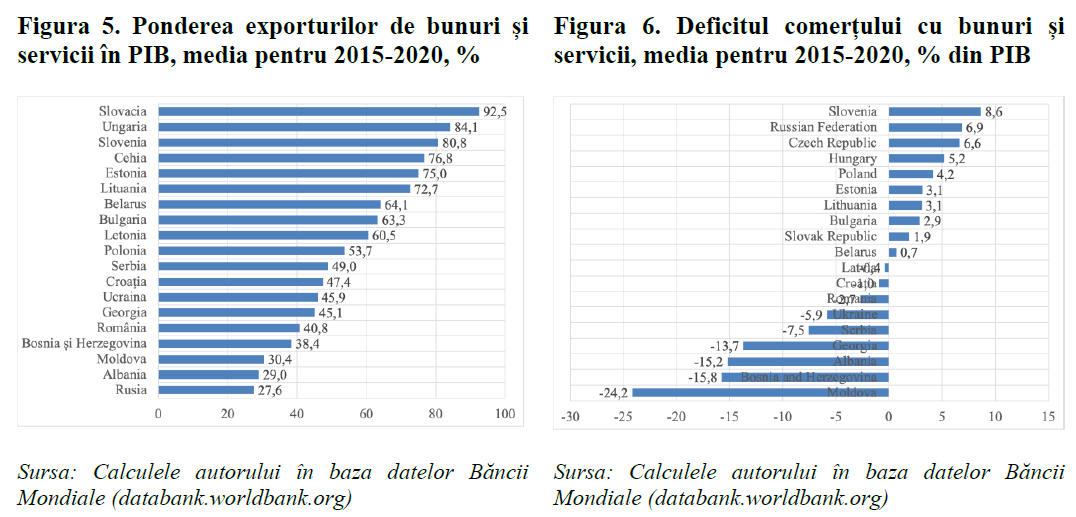
The accumulation of unfavorable regulatory and institutional factors undermined the country's ability to capitalize on its export potential. The share of exports of goods and services in GDP is one of the lowest in Central and Eastern Europe (Figure 5), and the ratio of this indicator to the average of the respective countries decreased from 56% in 2010-2015 to 50% in 2016- 2020. The low level of the country's external competitiveness is confirmed by the level of the trade deficit of the Republic of Moldova, which constitutes about a fourth of the GDP, the record of the region (Figure 6).

Productivity and low export capacities are also reflected in the structure of the national economy. The analysis of the structure of GDP by resources shows that the largest share is held by the "other services" category, which, together with trade services, has been relatively constant in recent years, reaching 54.2% of GDP in 2020 (Figure 7) . They are followed by the industrial sector, which includes the extractive industry, processors and the energy sector. The share of the sector was 14% in 2020, showing a gradual decrease since 2015. Such a low share of the industry reveals the limited capacity of the economy to produce marketable goods. Most of the services are oriented towards the local market, even if there are competitive advantages that allow the fuller exploitation of service exports.

Another vulnerability of the Moldovan economy is revealed by the situation of the agricultural sector, in which about a third of the workforce works, but which has a disproportionately small weight in GDP (9.5% in 2020). These indicators denote low productivity and competitiveness in the sector.

The structure of GDP by uses reflects the economic model based on consumption covered by imported products (Figure 8). According to the data for 2020, the final consumption of households constitutes over 81% of GDP, and almost 50% of GDP is made up of imports, covered by exports only in proportion to 55%.

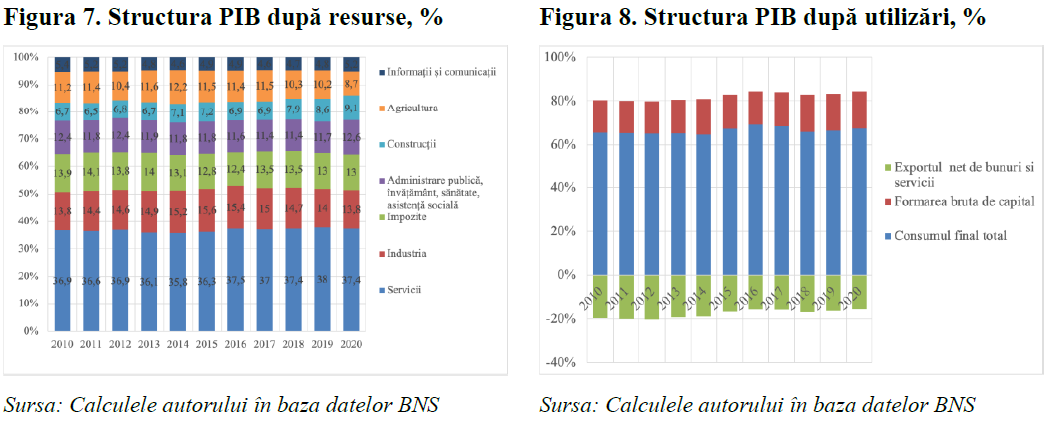
Figure 5. Share of exports of goods and Figure 6. Deficit of trade in goods and services in GDP, average for 2015-2020, % services, average for 2015-2020, % of GDP



Source: Author's calculations based on World Bank data (databank.worldbank.org)

**Figure 7. GDP structure by resources, %**

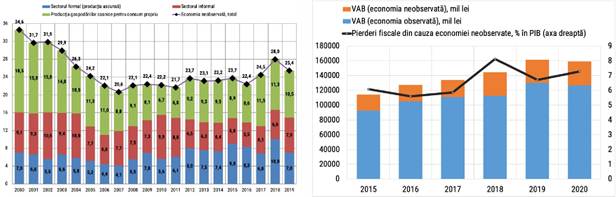
**Figure 8. GDP structure by uses, %**

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Source: Author's calculations based on NBS data

A major problem that affects labor productivity, competitiveness, public revenues and the redistribution of value generated in the economy is related to the high prevalence of the informal economy - a fourth of the economy, according to NBS data. Worrying is the rapid expansion in recent years of hidden production in the formal sector (Figure 9). This is the most problematic component of the informal economy, as it involves tax evasion. This caused the biggest repercussions on the economy and the public finance system. In 2015-2020, fiscal losses generated by the unobserved economy increased from 8.9 billion lei to 15 billion lei annually (Figure 10) [[9]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftn9" \o "). Compared to the Gross Domestic Product, the respective losses experienced an upward trend (with certain episodes of moderate reduction in 2016-2017 and more pronounced increases in 2018 and 2020), increasing from 6.1% in 2015 to 7.3 % in 2020. A similar dynamic was presented by the share of the informal economy in the total Gross Value Added, from 18.8% in 2015 to 20.3% in 2020. Fiscal losses varied around 25% of fiscal revenues [[10]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftn10" \o ") .

**Figure 9. The weight of the components of the economy Figure 10. Dynamics of the related unobserved losses in GDP, % of the informal economy**



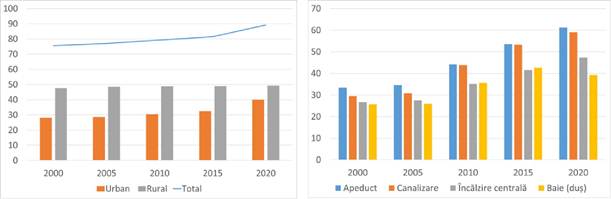
Source: Author's calculations based on NBS data

In addition to budget losses, the economy and informal employment imply losses of productivity and, implicitly, of incomes. Overall, labor productivity in the observed economy is higher than in the informal economy, explained mainly by the lower competitiveness of informal activities, as well as by the concentration of informal practices in sectors with low productivity (agriculture). However, a more detailed analysis shows that the specific productivity of informal employment in the formal sector is higher compared to the rest of the forms of employment, including formal. Thus, employers in the formal sector have the motivation to maintain informal employment in order to extract benefits and distort competition (for example, by offering higher net wages to attract more skilled and productive workers).[[11]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftn11" \o ").

2.3 Infrastructure and living conditions

Although in the last 20 years the economic evolution in the Republic of Moldova has been predominantly positive, it has not translated into substantial and geographically uniform increases in people's access to physical infrastructure, public utilities and improved living conditions. The statistical data for the last two decades reveal an increase in the area of ​​the housing stock by about 13.6 million m 2 , mostly in the urban environment (Figure 11). Thanks to this new fund, the number of homes connected to aqueducts and sewers has doubled as a share in the last 20 years, reaching 61.2% and 59%, respectively (Figure 12). However, if we exclude new housing, the progress is much more modest.

**Figure 11. Housing stock, million m 2 of Figure 12. Housing stock endowment according to total area of ​​total area , percentage**



Source: NBS, Statistical Yearbook

According to the 2020 "Household Budget Research", 98.5% of the urban population and 72.8% of the rural population have access to the aqueduct [[12]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftn12" \o "). Approximately 88.5% of the urban population (public or private network) and 45.6% of the rural population (own network) have access to hot water. Approximately 81.3% of urban households have access to modern heating sources (central heating or individual heating installations), but 88.7% of the rural population is heated with the help of stoves, fireplaces and other heating installations. Natural gas from the network is delivered to 84.9% of urban households, while only 39.6% of households have access to rural areas. Approximately 87% of urban households have a sanitary unit inside, and in the case of rural ones - only 35%. Few households have access to public sewage (79.4% - urban and 2.8% - rural), and to their own sewage system - 16.8% of urban and 56.8% rural households.

Access to utility infrastructure correlates significantly with income level. The chances of connecting to the public sewage system are 13.9 percentage points higher in the case of households in the richest quintile compared to the poorest, and the chances of having an aqueduct inside the house are 10.2 percentage points higher .

The Republic of Moldova has a major deficit in ensuring a modern, safe and efficient transport infrastructure. A recent assessment of the state of national public roads reveals a worsening of the situation [[13]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftn13" \o ") . The share of public roads evaluated as "excellent" and "good" decreased from 36.8% in 2015 to 30% in 2020, while the state of "bad" and "very bad" roads expanded from

25.4 to 46.8% of the total. The decrease in the quality of the infrastructure is also accompanied by an increase in the average age of the means of transport, with dire consequences both for the comfort and safety of people, and for the quality of the environment. The State Transport Register reveals an increase in the share of vehicles over 10 years old from 68.5% in 2014 to 80% in 2021.

By reducing the internal mobility of people, capital and labor, poor infrastructure is a major constraint on private sector development. According to the Report

In Global Competitiveness 2019, the Republic of Moldova was ranked 86 out of 141 evaluated states, one of the most difficult being the situation of the road transport infrastructure (129th place). The underdevelopment of transport infrastructure affects trade, with the Republic of Moldova accumulating one of the lowest scores in Central and Eastern Europe for the logistics performance index (2.46 out of 5 possible points) [[14]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftn14" \o ") . These constraints undermine the country's level of competitiveness, which is a major challenge for an economy that is vitally dependent on foreign trade.

The Republic of Moldova has made important progress in terms of access to information and communication technologies. In 2020, the penetration rate of fixed broadband Internet access services per 100 households was 81.7% [[15]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftn15" \o ") with an increase of 22.5 percentage points in the last 5 years. The data reveal that the Internet access of rural households is 23 percentage points lower than that of urban households. Depending on the access technology, 72.3% of the number of subscribers to fixed broadband Internet access services were connected to the network via FTTx, 19.2% - via xDSL, 8.2% - via coaxial cable (DOCSIS) and 0.3% - through other technologies. The points of presence of optical fiber networks exist in 1143 [[16]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftn16" \o ")of localities from the total number of 1532 localities.

Also, the population can have access to broadband Internet through 3rd generation (3G) and 4th generation (4G) mobile communication networks, the penetration rate of these services being 89.8% of the population the country. In 2020, SA "Orange Moldova" provided 4G network signal coverage for 97% of the territory and 99% of the country's population, SA "Moldcell" - 82% and 92.0%, respectively, and SA "Moldtelecom" - 28 % and respectively, 41.2%. The 3G networks provide the following signal coverage: SA "Orange Moldova" - 99% of the territory and of the country's population, SA "Moldcell" - 96.6% and 99.9% respectively, and SA "Moldtelecom" - 99.7 both of the territory, as well as the population.

People's limited access to physical infrastructure, public utilities and living conditions is explained by deficiencies in the allocation and capitalization of resources. In the allocation of private resources, the basic problems are related to their insufficiency (especially in the case of vulnerable groups) and the lack of motivation of people/companies to invest in public projects and services, the benefits of the investment ending up being consumed by people who did not necessarily contribute to the investment.

In the allocation of public resources, the problems are related to their insufficiency and inefficiency. The insufficiency is determined by budgetary constraints: in 2021, 71% of the national public budget expenditures were directed towards the social sectors (social protection, which represents the largest category of expenditures, education, health, culture, sports, youth, cults and recreation ) and only 13.4% - to the household of housing and the household of communal services, environmental protection and services in the field of economy. The problem is aggravated by the relatively low level of decentralization of public finances, which limits the capacity of local public authorities to respond effectively to the needs of the community. In the budgets of administrative-territorial units, the expenses for housing and communal services,

The inefficiency of the allocation of public resources is attested by the numerous errors and deviations identified by the Court of Accounts in budget planning, the administration of budget revenues and expenses, the performance of public purchases, the non-registration of patrimony, the organization of accounting and financial reporting. At the same time, poor performance in infrastructure is also conditioned by the lack of clarity of institutional roles and poor coordination of project planning and implementation. This leads to the insufficient execution of some critical functions in the management of infrastructure projects, including those related to: i) monitoring and operationalization of policies and reforms; ii) investment planning, prioritization and ensuring the coherent and efficient implementation of investment funds and quality assurance; iii) monitoring the performance of sectors and developing incentive programs for better performance of service providers, especially in the utility sector; iv) providing technical assistance to operators who manage investment objects and local authorities (for example, in support of the regionalization of service providers). Added to this is the lack of human resources, including in support services related to infrastructure projects, such as architecture, engineering or design services. in support of the regionalization of service providers). Added to this is the lack of human resources, including in support services related to infrastructure projects, such as architecture, engineering or design services. in support of the regionalization of service providers). Added to this is the lack of human resources, including in support services related to infrastructure projects, such as architecture, engineering or design services.

As a result, in addition to the financing deficit, the development of infrastructure projects is also frequently slowed down by the low absorption capacity. The under-execution of capital investments provided for in the public budget has become a chronic problem. In 2021, capital investments from the state budget were assimilated in proportion to 74%, while in the case of local budgets - 62%.

Last but not least, the allocated resources do not always reflect the needs of vulnerable groups, especially people with disabilities, the most vulnerable group when it comes to physical access to infrastructure. The legal framework does not provide sufficient guarantees of accessibility of public facilities and services, in particular, of transport, information and communications, and does not include an effective sanctions framework for the violation of existing rights. The responsible authorities at the central and local level do not monitor the free access of persons with disabilities to the physical, informational and communicational environment. The state, as a whole, does not assume concrete accessibility targets

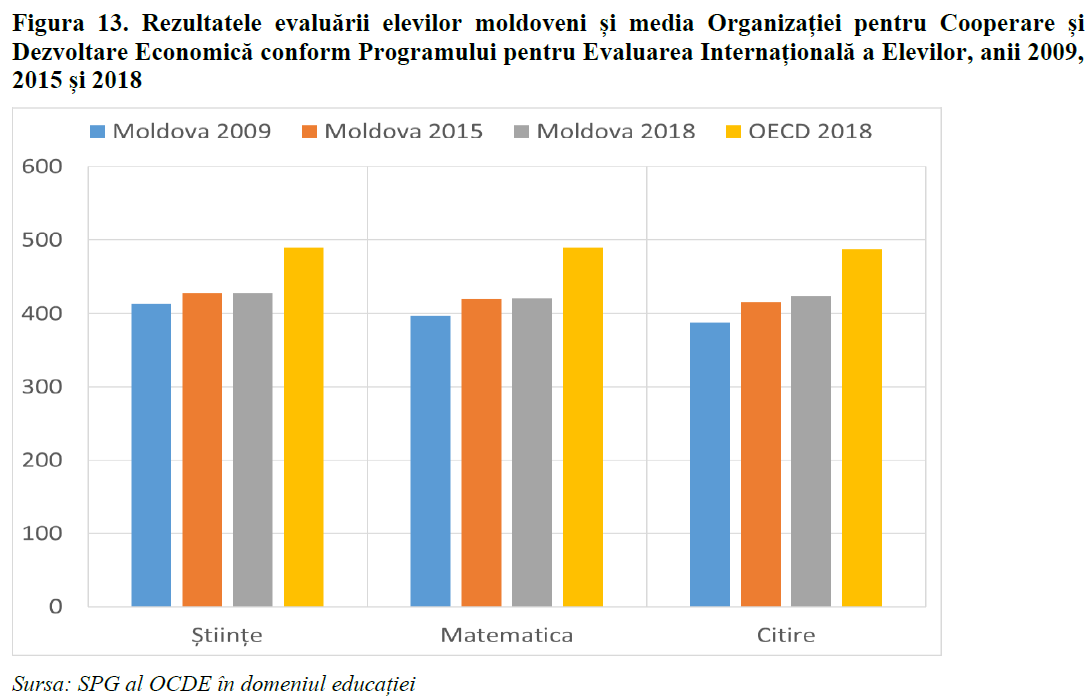
within a reasonable time (for example, the year 2030).

2.4 The level of education

In the absence of significant natural resources, human capital represents the basic resource of long-term development for the Republic of Moldova. Human capital is, for the most part, the product of the educational system. This is an inert system, requiring long periods for systemic improvements to manifest themselves in the level of functional literacy, school performance, labor market skills and economic competitiveness. For the same reason, insufficient efforts to improve the educational system have a long-term impact on the quality of human capital and, ultimately, on the social and economic climate.

The Republic of Moldova has achieved certain successes in the educational field during the last two decades. If at the beginning of the 1990s the average years of schooling of the population over 25 years old was 8.0 years, then by 2013 it reached 11.6 years, which was maintained until 2019 [[17]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftn17" \o "). The Republic of Moldova has also registered some progress in educational performance. As the results of the Program for International Student Assessment show, the Republic of Moldova obtained better results in 2015, compared to its own performance in 2009, but still remains far from the standards of the countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (Figure 13). In the 2018 round of the Program for International Student Assessment, the Republic of Moldova registered progress only in reading.

Figure 13. The results of the assessment of Moldovan students and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development media according to the Program for the International Assessment of Students, years 2009, 2015 and 2018



Source: OECD SPG in the field of education

According to the Report published by the Program for the International Assessment of Students 2019, the inequalities of the results correlate strongly with the socioeconomic status of the parents and the environment of residence. Thus, socioeconomically disadvantaged students lag behind advantaged students by more than three years of schooling. At the same time, students from urban educational institutions recorded higher performances than students from rural educational institutions in all three fields, the difference being equivalent to approximately two years of schooling [[18]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftn18" \o ") .

The performance of education cardinally influences success in life, on multiple levels. According to the global competitiveness index for 2019 [[19]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftn19" \o ") , in the "Qualification" pillar, which reflects the quality of the educational system, the Republic of Moldova ranks 109 out of 141 in the indicator regarding the qualification of the existing workforce. At the same time, in the chapter "critical thinking in the educational process", an important attribute of the skills necessary for life and the qualification of the future workforce, the Republic of Moldova accumulates only 3.3 out of 7 points, with no improvements after 2017.

According to the prosperity index for the year 2021 [[20]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftn20" \o ") , the Republic of Moldova, in the "Education" pillar, ranks 60th out of 167 states. According to this index, the Republic of Moldova ranks at a higher level than Romania (64th place), but it is considerably ahead of other Central and Eastern European countries, the Baltic countries and Russia.

People's perceptions largely reflect the objective quality of the educational system. According to the Public Opinion Barometer, in June 2021 only 51.1% of respondents were very satisfied and quite satisfied with "the education that children receive at school" [[21]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftn21" \o ") . Dissatisfaction regarding the quality of education persists at all levels of the education system.

The lack of a common vision of all actors regarding the quality of education and the paradigm of education is one of the major causes of disparate interventions in the educational system. In schools, the artificial separation of instruction (the teaching of academic content) from education (left to school leaders, psychologists and counselors) continues. Current topics for sustainable development, such as environmental protection issues, health education, children's rights and active citizenship, equity and respect for diversity, the use of information and communication technologies are rather mechanically taught than practiced. New and new curricula (often optional) are added, instead of being integrated into the core subjects,

The educational system still does not offer opportunities for appropriate preparation and assessment of the individual abilities of children and adolescents. The level of development of each child at any age is different, but equal assessment standards are provided in educational institutions for children of the same age. Children with delayed development, evaluated with negative results, will diminish their self-image and their desire to study in educational institutions in the future.

There are large discrepancies between primary and secondary education institutions in urban and rural areas, both in terms of access to different resources and educational conditions. Inadequate qualification and even the lack of teaching staff in certain disciplines, as well as the impossibility of participating in various extracurricular activities, have a negative impact on the quality of the skills and abilities obtained by students. These discrepancies are later projected on the placement on the labor market, the obtained income and the quality of life as a whole. As far as technical vocational education institutions are concerned, the technical-material base and educational materials do not correspond (sometimes they are even missing) to the reality within the enterprises,

The current system of initial and continuous training of teaching staff does not ensure the necessary quality to respond to the challenges of a changing society. The requirements for teacher training are defined mostly by the quantity of educational programs and less by their quality. A good part of the teaching staff is trained according to outdated professional programs, and the discrepancy between the theory learned and the skills required for employment does not motivate students to persevere. Pedagogical institutions continue, for the most part, to train pedagogues according to outdated principles, focused on the mechanical reproduction of subjects by students and centered on the teaching staff. At the same time, society's general expectation of teachers is that they use child-centered methods and develop critical thinking skills, problem solving skills, etc., that is, skills that they themselves did not have the opportunity to develop. This shortcoming is also common to the continuing education process, focused on rigid course-based requirements.

Although adults would like to attend professional and personal development courses (critical thinking, civic activism/volunteering, rights, health, intercultural dialogue, information and communication technology, etc.), they are not accessible either from a financial point of view (in especially, to people from socially vulnerable groups), or geographically (providers of continuous training services are concentrated in the cities of Chisinau and Bălţi, sometimes in other cities). The system of accreditation of continuous training programs is difficult and inaccessible to service providers in rural regions, many giving up the development and accreditation of programs for adults.

2.5 Culture and personal development

Taking into account the general low level of income and the high incidence of poverty, many in the Republic of Moldova look at cultural and personal development opportunities according to the residual principle. The resources allocated by households for activities related to culture are very small (Table 1). In 2019, a household spent an average of 78.6 MDL per person per month for recreation and culture, and the COVID-19 pandemic further reduced spending (65.6 MDL). The geographical gap in the average monthly consumption of cultural products is enormous: 147.4 MDL / person in the urban area versus 33.1 MDL / person in the rural area, in 2019, as well as 124.4 MDL / person and, respectively, 26, 9 MDL / person in 2020. When interpreting these figures, one should not ignore the fact that, in the absence of locally accessible cultural services,

In the period 2014-2020, the relative number of theater and philharmonic theater and museum visitors shows rather a downward trend (Table 1). A robust growth is demonstrated by the number of moviegoers, and the number of users of public libraries is constant, although the number of visits per user is decreasing. Corroborated with the decrease in print editions, the lower intensity of visits to libraries attests to the major changes in the popular reading model, by migrating readers' preferences from printed to electronic and online sources. At the same time, as sociological surveys show, more than 50% of people do not read at all, especially in rural areas, in the poor strata and those with a less advanced level of education 22 .

**Table 1. Indicators of the consumption of cultural products, per 1000 people, unless otherwise indicated**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| indicator | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
| Average monthly expenses per person for leisure, MDL | 22.8 | 27.8 | 26.9 | 30.0 | 35.5 | N/A | N/A |
| Average monthly expenses per person for leisure, % of total household expenses | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.5 | N/A | N/A |
| Average monthly expenses per person for culture and recreation, MDL | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 78.6 | 65.6 |
| Average monthly expenses per person for culture and recreation, % of total household expenses | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 2.8 | 2.4 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Theater spectators | 138 | 147 | 156 | 145 | 137 | 131 | 44 |
| Philharmonic audience | 11 | 10 | 8 | 12 | 8 | 9 | 3 |
| Autonomous collective spectators | 37 | 38 | 31 | 27 | 37 | 38 | 16 |
| Moviegoers | 194 | 152 | 153 | 223 | 181 | 260 | 46 |
| Library users | 293 | 296 | 297 | 294 | 294 | 298 | 221 |
| Library visits | 2852 | 2892 | 2923 | 2839 | 2763 | 2703 | 1595 |
| Museum visits | 309 | 351 | 301 | 278 | 283 | 301 | 116 |
| Annual newspaper circulation, millions | 37 | 34 | 25 | 32 | 40 | 24 | 19 |
| Annual magazine circulation, millions | 3.3 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 1 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.5 |
| Annual circulation of books, millions | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2 | 1.8 | 2.3 |

Sources: NBS.

22 Public Policy Institute, "Public Opinion Barometer", July 2021.

Tourism is a way of valorizing and appreciating cultural heritage, active rest and personal development. People's declared preferences are towards family, cultural, nature and historical tourism (each collecting over 30% of the answers) [[22]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftn22" \o ") . About 70% of people would like to visit tourist places in the country. But the statistical data on domestic tourism show that, even in the pre-pandemic period, only 5-10% of people visited some domestic attractions, the practical options being clearly oriented towards external tourism.

The reduced preferences for cultural products and culturalization could be explained by a number of factors. Some of them are structural. Low income is a severe constraint that cannot be directly addressed by cultural policies. The very limited time available outside of the salaried and domestic work schedule is another critical constraint.

However, a series of explanations relate to the absence and inaccessibility of infrastructure and heritage and the limited quality and relevance of some cultural products. Culture in the Republic of Moldova is still regarded as an academic sphere, while "mass" culture is marginalized. Funding for culture is centered on public sources, although there is clearly a very creative private, associative and freelance sector that is neither well documented nor has access to important funding opportunities. The culture financing model is a rigid one, sufficient only for the current maintenance of the infrastructure and personnel, but which does not correspond to the need for development, support of creativity and originality, promotion of interactions and cultural mobility. Most of the leaders of cultural institutions have a low level of management training, and the activities of diversification and mobilization of funds are, in many cases, unsystematic or even amateurish. At the same time, a series of cultural events organized on commercial principles demonstrate the feasibility of sustainable financing solutions that could also migrate to the public sector.

The Republic of Moldova has an important cultural heritage, a very varied and authentic one, which could also serve as a pivot element for a cultural economy. Not being rigorously documented, researched, conserved and protected, heritage, in all its forms (architectural, built, immaterial) is in a process of continuous degradation and loss. In particular, intangible heritage is rapidly lost due to the natural disappearance of its bearers.

Providers of cultural products fail to respond to changes in people's cultural preferences. For example, although more and more people prefer books in online format, national libraries and publishing houses do not respond to these new trends. Digitization of the cultural sector, including heritage, is extremely low, and most cultural institutions that experiment with providing online services do so in an unprofessional way, the proposed solutions not meeting the expectations and experience of the users.

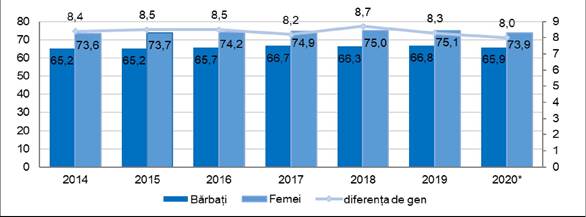
The cultural infrastructure is in an advanced state of physical decay, which poses a real problem of accessibility of cultural products. Almost 1/3 of the houses of culture and 1/2 of the public libraries and the buildings of several theater institutions require major repairs. Many libraries are disconnected from the heating and electricity systems, they are not equipped with furniture. Almost half of the book collection of public libraries is in Cyrillic script. The organizational, management and community insertion model of many of these institutions is anachronistic.

An additional barrier to the valorization and appreciation of heritage is the lack of attractive tourist offers. The very high prices related to domestic tourist attractions are for 43% of people the main barrier to organizing a vacation in the Republic of Moldova, while another 31% cite the lack of information about the places that could be visited, and 18% - the objective lack of such places attractive 24 .

2.6 Health situation

The health status of the population has registered certain improvements during the last two decades. Life expectancy has increased from 63/70 years for men/women in 1996 to 66/74 years in 2020. There is a major gender gap in life expectancy at birth, with women living, on average, 8 years more than men (73.9 years and 65.9 years respectively) (Figure 14).

**Figure 14. Life expectancy at birth by sex and gender disparity, for the years 2014-2020\*, years**



24) Magenta Consulting, "National study on the perceptions of Moldovans towards local tourism", 2020.

This difference is largely explained by the healthier lifestyle in the case of women and the different occupations of the two sexes and as a consequence - the higher level of premature mortality among men. It was also found that people from villages live less and have a lower healthy life expectancy than those from cities.

In the same context, the infant mortality rate decreased from 21 cases/1000 live newborns in 1996 to 8.6 in 2019. The pandemic substantially influenced this indicator and for 2020 the infant mortality rate was 9.7 cases. Both indicators, however, place the Republic of Moldova below the regional standards.

Non-communicable diseases are the main cause of death among the working-age population. According to the data from 2021, diseases of the circulatory system (52.9%), tumors (12.6%), diseases of the digestive system (6.3%), cirrhosis (4.5%) have the largest share in the overall mortality structure ), accidents, intoxications and traumas (4.2%), diseases of the respiratory system (4.3%). All these indicators have increased compared to previous years, confirming the vulnerability to infectious diseases, which was confirmed during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Non-communicable diseases are largely determined by lifestyle and unhealthy behaviors, diet, general stress level, physical inactivity, but also by the demographic profile. To these can be added environmental factors (drinking water sources, air, soil and noise pollution) and living conditions (room heating technology, sanitation conditions and the general state of housing, etc.). At the same time, if the current demographic and behavioral trends are maintained, the studies estimate the increase of the burden of non-communicable diseases in the structure of the total years of incapacity life up to 87%, towards the year 2030.

Non-communicable diseases can largely be prevented, and early detection and continuity of treatment can contribute to a good quality of life and to the reduction of morbidity and mortality. This requires a complex systems approach that combines large-scale population-based interventions (eg, tobacco control) with effective individual health services (eg, diabetes screening and management).

The current structure of the medical services system has gone through a process of transformation as a result of reforms in the field of primary medical care, urgent medical care and hospital services, with the aim of bringing services as close as possible to the citizen. However, the practical implementation of the reforms is difficult due to the insufficiency of human resources in some areas, reduced financial funds, limited capacities at all levels of the system to respond to the needs of the population.

During the last two decades, the Republic of Moldova has significantly improved the financing of the health system, successfully implementing mandatory medical assistance insurance. Thus, public expenditures increased from 1105.2 mln. lei in 2003 to 13 527.9 mln. lei in 2021. The introduction of mandatory health care insurance ensured more equal access to health services and represented an important step towards universal coverage. At the same time, public expenditures in general and the share of public expenditures for health did not keep pace with the economic growth of the last 10 years, placing the Republic of Moldova among the last countries in Europe in terms of the share of public expenditures out of total health expenditures. The country's population is forced to compensate this deficit through its own resources in order to satisfy its need for medical goods and services. About 53.7% of people believe that the mandatory medical assistance insurance does not provide an adequate level of medical services.

A series of systemic factors - such as the insufficiency of medical personnel, of qualified managers in the health services system, including due to migration - undermine the activity of the entire system. The lack of attractiveness of a career in medicine, especially for young people, is caused by the salary level of specialists far below the level of developed European countries, the overloading of the staff in medical institutions with multiple bureaucratic activities and the managerial system oriented to an insufficient extent towards the evaluation and performance appreciation. Many of the talented young specialists prefer a career abroad. The aging phenomenon of the medical staff is advancing, about 29% of doctors and 17% of assistants are already at retirement age.

Since population health is influenced by socio-economic and environmental factors outside the health sector, intersectoral cooperation is essential for disease prevention and health promotion. Thus, several national prevention programs (tobacco, alcohol, nutrition, etc.) were developed with the participation of authorities from sectors such as education, environment, social, agriculture, economy and finance. At the same time, healthy and active aging is not integrated into sectoral policies. Policies do not fairly address vulnerable groups and do not combat the stigma and discrimination faced by certain social groups. Activities to prevent and reduce public health risks are underfunded, as are those promoting a healthy lifestyle.

For intersectoral cooperation to work more effectively, it is necessary to increase the national and local capacities of social and medical professionals, those responsible for law enforcement and those in the educational field, creating respective communication mechanisms.

The Covid-19 pandemic had a complex effect on the health system, which continued to affect it in the post-pandemic period. Certain measures introduced during the response—such as disease surveillance, public-private partnerships, and telemedicine—have the potential to strengthen the system in the long term. Difficulties (or the complete lack) of contact between doctor and patient, delays in diagnosis and lack of access to treatment, all highlighted the need for the digitization of health services and the introduction of telemedicine. The challenges that arose as a result of the health emergency highlighted or deepened the more serious systemic and structural problems affecting the health system, such as oversized, outdated and costly health infrastructure,

2.7 Solidarity and social protection

The social protection system of the Republic of Moldova, although it has gone through major transformations during the transition period, remains vulnerable. Despite the rather large weight in the total budget expenditures (39% in 2021), protecting the population from the risks of poverty and ensuring a smooth transition through periods of unproductive life remains a fundamental challenge.

Social assistance represents a fourth of the social envelope and 95% is intended for social payments. Social assistance benefits are fragmented and offered to a wide range of beneficiaries. The number of beneficiaries of allowances is constantly increasing, from 50.1 thousand in 2010 to

68.9 thousand in 2021 (Table 2), especially from the account of people with disabilities. The number of beneficiaries of social allowances who have reached retirement age also increased. This reflects both the aging of the population and the impossibility of ensuring an adequate level of income in the post-active period, with more and more pension beneficiaries having to turn to social assistance.

The targeting of social assistance is weak, and the value of benefits is small, they have no visible impact on well-being. Although the average size of the allowance increased from 222 MDL in 2010 to 678 MDL in 2021, it remains low: 6-7% of the average salary or 25% of the subsistence minimum. The most effective in reducing poverty are the benefits offered in a targeted manner to families that have a cumulative monthly income lower than the minimum monthly income guaranteed by the state: social aid and aid for the cold period of the year. But the insufficient correlation between social assistance and employment policy forms a significant dependence on aid. Social assistance coverage is not universal, the exclusion errors being high, especially for uninsured households.

**Table 2. The number of beneficiaries of social allowances and the average size of social allowances, the situation on January 1**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
| The number of beneficiaries of social allowances, thousands of people | | | | | | | | |
| Total by category | 50.1 | 51.4 | 55.3 | 57.3 | 61.0 | 61.3 | 66.0 | 68.9 |
| Persons with disabilities | 4.1 | 4.6 | 6.1 | 7.2 | 9.6 | 10.0 | 12.7 | 14.1 |
| People with disabilities since childhood | 24.2 | 25.4 | 26.9 | 27.2 | 27.3 | 27.0 | 27.4 | 27.7 |
| Children with disabilities up to 18 years | 15.2 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 12.9 | 11.7 | 10.6 | 10.7 | 10.4 |
| Children who have lost their breadwinner | 3,4 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 5.0 | 5.5 | 6.1 | 6.2 |
| Persons who have reached retirement age | 3.2 | 3.5 | 4.4 | 5.7 | 7.4 | 8.2 | 9.1 | 10.4 |
| The average amount of social allowances, MDL | | | | | | | | |
| Persons with disabilities | 92.4 | 99.2 | 110.9 | 162.6 | 197.6 | 260.8 | 271.8 | 562.5 |
| People with disabilities since childhood | 252.8 | 271.3 | 304.5 | 443.5 | 543.7 | 677.8 | 712.7 | 753.5 |
| Children with disabilities up to 18 years | 259.7 | 277.4 | 307.3 | 452.4 | 562.5 | 702.2 | 737.5 | 770.1 |
| Children who have lost their breadwinner | 115.8 | 125.3 | 139.7 | 364.4 | 436.7 | 577.4 | 599.6 | 630.2 |
| Persons who have reached retirement age | 89.7 | 96.2 | 108.2 | 129.1 | 153.8 | 204.6 | 215.6 | 570.9 |

Sources: NBS.

The design of social assistance programs and related administrative procedures must be reviewed. The proxy variables , currently used, often do not take into account the particularities of the applicants, for example, the living conditions and needs of those who live in complex households, composed of representatives of several generations. Accessing the programs requires additional transportation costs, a burden for vulnerable rural households. At the same time, society's awareness of the various social assistance programs available is limited.

The second pillar of social protection - social insurance - represents three quarters of social transfers. Its main function is to provide an income to the insured persons who are unable to obtain salary income when certain risks occur (disability

work, maternity, old age, unemployment, etc.). In the Republic of Moldova, the main share of the expenses for social insurance benefits goes to social insurance pensions (mainly old-age pensions). The small size of pensions remains a major problem, caused by the low level of wages, the low employment rate and the high share of the informal economy. Despite the doubling of the old-age pension level over the last 10 years, its level still remains below the subsistence minimum (Table 3). The situation could change as a result of the increase in 2021 of the minimum pension up to 2000 MDL, although the increase in prices in the second half of 2021 and the beginning of 2022 will dissipate part of the gains in purchasing power.

Along with low employment and high informality, two other factors that erode the sustainability of the pension system are population aging and emigration. The ratio between the number of those who contribute to the pension system and those who benefit from pensions is decreasing (Table 3). During the period 2010-2020, the number of insured persons increased by only 4%, while the number of beneficiaries of old-age pensions - by 15%. The problem is aggravated by the completely redistributive nature of the system based on a single pillar, all accumulations from the insured being immediately redistributed to the current pensioners. In the context of a reduced real income base that forms the resources of the pension system, the level of pensions remains low.

**Table 3. Key indicators regarding the public social insurance system**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
| Number of insured persons | 864.2 | 873.2 | 877.4 | 872.2 | 911.1 | 921.1 | 900.6 | N/A |
| Number of people receiving pensions | 643.4 | 658.4 | 679.9 | 700.2 | 716.0 | 703.9 | 696.0 | 686.2 |
| For the age limit | 457.9 | 473.1 | 495.9 | 518.9 | 533.0 | 526.7 | 524.5 | 522.8 |
| For the early retirement age limit | - | - | - | - | 8.4 | 7.6 | 5.4 | 2.1 |
| Of disability | 134.1 | 136.6 | 137.3 | 137.2 | 131.9 | 128.4 | 126.1 | 122.2 |
| Of posterity | 27.5 | 23.2 | 20.6 | 17.2 | 14.7 | 13.6 | 12.7 | 12.4 |
| For seniority | 16.9 | 17.8 | 17.3 | 17.6 | 18.8 | 19.1 | 19.2 | 19.2 |
| Other categories of pensions | 7.0 | 7.7 | 8.8 | 9.3 | 9.2 | 8.5 | 8.1 | 7.5 |
| Number of insured persons / number of persons receiving pensions | 1.34 | 1.33 | 1.29 | 1.25 | 1.27 | 1.31 | 1.29 | N/A |
| The number of insured persons / the number of persons receiving pensions for the age limit | 1.89 | 1.85 | 1.77 | 1.68 | 1.71 | 1.75 | 1.72 | N/A |
| Share of pensioners employed in the labor field,% | 23.1 | 19.2 | 21.8 | 23.0 | 23.3 | 23.0 | 23.4 | 23.7 |
| The average size of the retirement pension, MDL | 800.8 | 900.6 | 1049.9 | 1191.8 | 1456.9 | 1643.7 | 1843.0 | 2067.6 |
| Old-age pension / subsistence minimum, % | 59.0 | 63.5 | 64.5 | 66.2 | 77.0 | 80.9 | 88.2 | 96.3 |

Sources: NBS.

The pressures on the social protection system, in particular, on the social insurance system, will increase due to the aging of the population. In 2030, approximately 29% of the country's population will be over 60 years old, and by 2050, the share will reach 34%. The vulnerability of the elderly will increase as a result of the increasing demographic burden, the high degree of dependency, the hope for a low healthy life and the insufficient quality of health services. These things will have a major effect on both the state social insurance system and the social assistance system.

2.8 Trust in public administration

A decisive precondition for sustainable development is the existence of a professional, efficient, responsible and transparent public administration at all levels. The importance of a system with such qualities derives from the need to ensure an inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making process and, respectively, to provide quality and accessible public services for all people. Structural reforms and public policies for sustainable development are designed and promoted by state institutions, even if their effective implementation requires the contribution of the entire society. Trust in the government and in public administration institutions is of significant importance for the mobilization of resources from society, directing the ideas, activities and behaviors of the business environment, the academic environment,

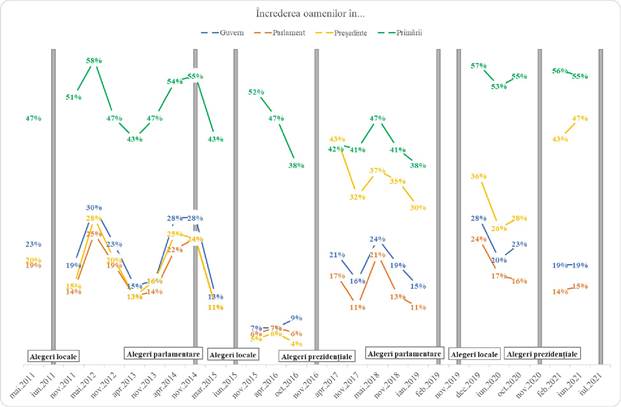
The efficiency of government is measured, in the last instance, by the degree of trust of the people in the state institutions and in the central and local public administration. According to the Public Opinion Barometer [[23]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftn23" \o ") , the highest level of trust in the central authorities of the state, starting from 2001, was recorded in the period 2002-2005, except for 2003. Starting from 2005 until 2020, the level of trust in the three supreme governing authorities (Parliament, Government, President) had a downward trend, the lowest level being reached in 2015-2016, as a result of the political crisis of 2015. This could explain the non-sustainability and the reduced impact of reforms and actions promoted by public institutions over the years.

Citizens show the highest level of trust in local authorities - on average 55% since the last local elections in November 2018 (Figure 15). This is a clear sign that the reform of local public administration should be advanced, in order to empower local public authorities to make decisions according to citizens' expectations.

Trust in public authorities is one of the most important bases on which the legitimacy and sustainability of administrative and political systems are built. A high level of trust in state institutions, especially in the Government, is the indicator that public institutions function correctly and efficiently - the rule of law is ensured, quality services are provided or the infrastructure is developed. Trust in public institutions also influences individual behavior in ways that could support desired governance outcomes, improving compliance with rules and regulations and reducing enforcement costs. Also, trust in public institutions can help authorities implement structural reforms with long-term benefits and could contribute to increasing confidence in the economy. People's perception is confirmed by the prosperity index for the year 2021[[24]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftn24" \o "), which places the governance of the Republic

People's negative perception of the functioning of state institutions reflects the multitude of problems in the functioning of public administration, both at the central and local level. These relate to the depreciation of the prestige and attractiveness of the civil servant position due to uncompetitive salaries, the politicization of state institutions, the promotion of obscure interests through public institutions, the multitude of restructurings and "reforms" that have induced uncertainty and continuously undermined the capacities of the central and local public administration . At the local level, the respective problem is even more serious due to the permanent postponement of the territorial-administrative reform and the continuous erosion of local financial autonomy.

**Figure 15. The level of people's trust in the public administration**



Moldova ranks 89th out of 167 countries, seven positions lower than in 2018, and in the countries of Eastern Europe it ranks 19th out of 23.

The low salary within the public administration system has generated a high staff turnover, and the reduced responsibility for the faulty management of public resources, the low level of professionalism and the insufficient training of civil servants within the central or local public administration have led to a decrease in the efficiency of the act of governance. A completely disastrous impact on the product and the uninspired "reform" of the central public administration in 2017. This situation is aggravated by the tolerance of the lack of integrity of the representatives of public institutions and the impunity of public agents.

The public administration reform strategy for the years 2016-2020 and the national decentralization strategy for the years 2012-2018, which aimed to significantly improve the quality of public administration at all levels in accordance with EU rigors and for which significant sources were allocated from on the part of the development partners, they were implemented only up to 25%. Many of the activities carried out had no finality and sustainability. A profound rethinking of the functioning of public administration and administrative processes is required, to ensure the full integrity of political decision-makers and civil servants, the professionalism of state institutions and the accountability of authorities for the decisions they make.

At the same time, according to the index of economic freedom for the year 2021 [[25]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftn25" \o ") , the Republic of Moldova accumulates in the "Integrity of the Government" category 38.7%, increasing by 13.3 pp, after a continuous decrease since 2016. This may be a premise favorable for accelerating qualitative transformations in society.

2.9 Confidence in justice

The daily activity of state institutions must be based on the observance of the principles of the rule of law, complemented by efforts to promote the supremacy of the law, equal access to justice and the fight against all forms of corruption. According to the Public Opinion Barometer, the highest level of trust in justice was in 2005, at a level of 41%. Distrust in the judiciary reached its maximum rate, 92%, in 2016. In recent years, people's trust in the judiciary has seen a slight improvement, currently 19% of people have this feeling of trust. The prevailing mistrust in the justice system generates a low level of trust in the state and its institutions, which leads to the creation of a vicious circle in the relationship between the state and people. Also,

Justice is still perceived in society as a corrupt repression mechanism, ineffective in protecting people's interests. This perception must be replaced with an image of justice that is friendly to people who are not in conflict with the law and to those who have suffered as a result of illegal actions. Justice is to become restorative (restoring violated rights and interests), resocializing people in conflict with the law and only then repressive (sanctioning guilty persons). Although people's trust in the courts is at a low level, alternative dispute resolution (out-of-court) remains unpopular, constituting a way for less than 1% of the total number of disputes.

The vulnerability of state institutions to political interference, especially legal institutions, directly affects the independence of the judiciary from the legislative and executive powers. At the same time, the workload of the judges continues to be a challenge in the effective implementation of the justice act. In 2018, the average monthly workload of a judge was at the level of about 60 files and materials per judge, the assistance of judges in their proper management being limited. The large number of files, especially in certain courts, directly generates a low efficiency of the courts.

A major problem remains to ensure the access of all people to justice. There are not enough professionals specialized in cases involving children (prosecutors, judges, lawyers), including cases of violence against children. People with disabilities also have more limited access to justice, caused by the reduced capacities of public legal aid providers in providing specialized legal assistance based on the rights of people with disabilities, on the one hand, and by the impossibility of people with intellectual or psychosocial disabilities to access legal assistance services independently. The problems with which people with disabilities apply for legal assistance refer to: discriminatory treatment based on disability criteria; violation of the right of access to social and health services; violation of the rights of persons with disabilities by employees in residential institutions; violation of patrimonial rights; violation of the right to life in the community (persons isolated at home or institutionalized in residential institutions); limiting the right to freedom of movement; employment discrimination in the labor field; physical inaccessibility in court premises.

According to the economic freedom index for the year 2021 [[26]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftn26" \o ") , "Efficiency of justice" accumulates 29.9%, well behind the average of European countries of 60%. According to the report, the reason for the modest score, which qualifies the judiciary in the Republic of Moldova as "repressed", is the high level of corruption. Accordingly, an important aspect in the process of consolidating an efficient, responsible and transparent governance is combating the phenomenon of corruption and ensuring the integrity of political decision-makers and civil servants.

The fight against the scourge of corruption is a continuous process since the independence of the Republic of Moldova, in particular, being considered a priority in recent years, with the negotiation and signing of the Association Agreement between the Republic of Moldova and the European Union. Corruption, present at all levels in society, is one of the major concerns of people, along with unemployment, poverty and high prices. According to Freedom House [[27]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftn27" \o ") , in 2021 corruption remains entrenched at all levels of government, and existing anti-corruption laws are inadequately enforced.

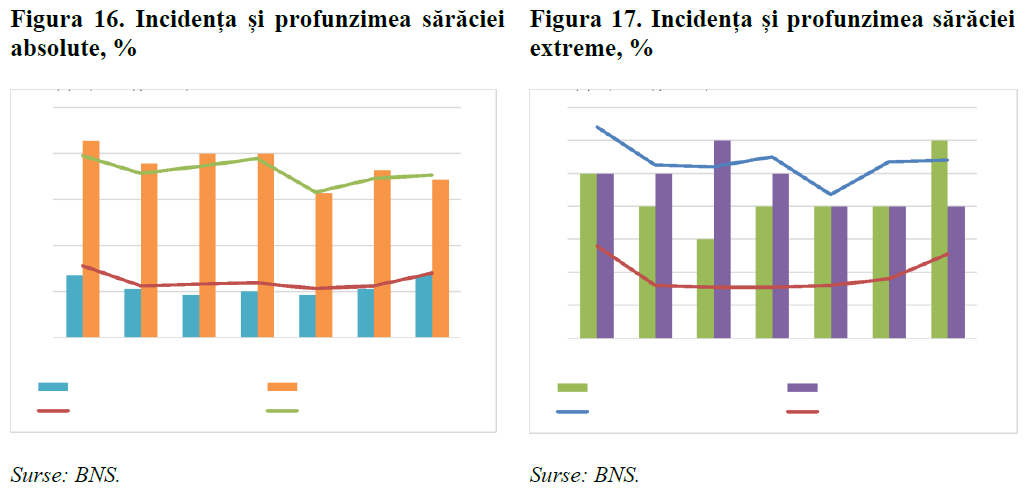
2.10 Human Security

Despite all the hardships people face, the Republic of Moldova remains a peaceful society, where religious and ethnic communal violence and internal terrorist threats are absent. Destructive natural cataclysms such as earthquakes are extremely rare. In terms of human security, the most important risks are related to economic, food, energy and personal security.

The problem of economic security is reflected by poverty indicators. Poverty is an extreme form of economic insecurity, which reflects the failures of market and social protection mechanisms. The incidence of absolute poverty in the period 2014-2020 was high, around 25%, a slight downward trend being observed until the COVID-19 pandemic (Figure 16). The general depth of poverty is relatively low, just under 4%, which attests to constant vulnerability rather than chronic poverty. Under the conditions of well-targeted support programs, poverty can be practically eradicated. Estimates for 2019 suggest that to raise the income of all poor people to the poverty line, about 800 million MDL were needed. According to data for 2020, in rural areas, the incidence and depth of poverty are substantially higher (35.3% and 4.8%, respectively) compared to urban areas (14% and 1.9%, respectively).

Figure 16. Incidence and depth of absolute poverty, %

**Figure 17. Incidence and depth of extreme poverty, %**



Sources: NBS.

Food security remains a real problem for about 10% of the population, which in the period 2014-2020 was in extreme poverty (Figure 17), a situation that indicates insufficient resources to procure an adequate food basket. In rural areas, the risk of extreme poverty is 4 times higher than in urban areas. At the same time, solitary elderly people and households with many members, led by people with lower levels of education and whose main source of income comes from agricultural activity, face major risks. The general increase in prices from 2021 and inflationary risks put great pressure on household budgets and increase food insecurity (Table 4). In 2022, spending on food and non-alcoholic beverages could reach 48,

**Table 4. The structure of consumption expenses of households by medium of residence in the period 2019-2022, %, unless otherwise indicated \_\_\_\_\_**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Destination of expenses | Rural | | | | Urban | | | |
| 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
| Total consumption expenditure, MDL | 2336 | 2331 | 2676 | 3108 | 3469 | 3489 | 3971 | 4575 |
| Food products and non-alcoholic beverages | 44.5 | 47.2 | 48.3 | 48.8 | 36.6 | 39.8 | 41.1 | 41.9 |
| Alcoholic beverages and tobacco | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.9 |
| Clothing and footwear | 9.9 | 9.3 | 8.9 | 8.5 | 9.4 | 8.4 | 8.1 | 7.8 |
| Housing, water, electricity and gas | 16.6 | 16.6 | 17.1 | 18.4 | 15.8 | 15.6 | 16.2 | 17.6 |
| Furniture, equipment and home maintenance | 5.5 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 4.7 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 6.0 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Health | 4.8 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 4.6 |
| Transport | 5.4 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 6.9 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 5.5 |
| Telecommunication | 4.6 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 3.6 |
| Recreation and culture | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 2.8 |
| Education | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Restaurants and hotels | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 4.4 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.0 |
| Various products and services | 4.0 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 |

Sources: NBS, 2021 estimates and 2022 forecasts by the authors.

Energy security can be operationalized through the concept of energy poverty, i.e. the inability of people to bear the costs of energy necessary for a decent living. In the Republic of Moldova, the problem of energy poverty manifests itself significantly especially in the winter months and was brought back to the fore by the natural gas supply crisis that the Republic of Moldova went through in the 2021-2022 cold season and by the general increase in prices at energy sources. Energy poverty statistics are not yet sufficiently developed, but expert estimates suggest that around 65% of households face energy poverty [[28]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftn28" \o "). Based on the increase in prices, it can be estimated that the share of expenses related to housing maintenance, energy, hot water and gas will increase, in the urban environment, to around 16.2% in 2021 and to 17.6% in 2022 (Table 4) . In rural areas, the share will reach 17.1% and 18.4%, respectively.

Personal security refers to risks and vulnerabilities to crimes, accidents and hazards. In the period 2014-2021, there was a noticeable decrease in the absolute number of crimes (from 41783 to 27159) and the crime rate (from 1469/100 thousand people to 1057/100 thousand), including serious crimes against human life and health . Another positive development is the decrease by about 1/3 of crimes committed by minors. Although empirical research is lacking, among the possible causes that determined this evolution could be the increase in the number of surveillance cameras in public and private spaces, the less time spent by minors in influence groups (and the more time spent on the Internet) and possibly the impact of increasing the efficiency and presence of the police. At the same time, in a series of administrative-territorial units, the dynamics of crimes in the last decade is clearly unfavorable - Cahul, Florești, Râșcani, Nisporeni, Cantemir, Cimișlia, Drochia.

In 2014-2019, the absolute number of road accidents and the number of people who suffered (dead and injured) did not show a clear trend, but their rate showed a clear increase. The restrictive measures adopted in 2020 to combat the COVID-19 pandemic restricted the movement of people and improved road safety indicators, but in 2021 they worsened again. The unfavorable dynamics and prospects are caused by the increase in the number of cars, the average distance traveled, the worsening of the driving culture, as well as a series of infrastructure problems (insufficient street lighting, the absence of road markings, pavement defects, etc.). The increase in the number of cases of traffic violence is worrying, reflecting a very high level of daily stress in society.

The statistics of fires and material losses and the victims associated with them attest to a persistent vulnerability of the population. Despite a decrease in the number of reported cases over the past decade and the associated death rate, material losses are increasing. Unexploded munitions left on the country's territory following military conflicts represent a constant source of threat to people's lives and health. The statistics of exceptional situations that occur in residential buildings (explosions and collapses) are also worrying. People remain vulnerable in the face of a multitude of natural cataclysms, torrential rains, hail, floods, frosts and drought being the exceptional situations that cause particularly large damages on a national and local scale. So,

2.11 Quality of the environment

Environmental components have a direct impact on humans throughout life, determining the state of health, work productivity, economic growth potential, etc. The low standard of living makes the population not aware of the importance of natural resources and a clean environment for their own health and well-being, putting social and economic problems in the foreground and contributing to pollution and non-compliance with environmental legislation. To the poor ecological education of the population can be added the past habit of having cheap energy or water resources, which stimulated a wasteful behavior.

Water is one of the most important natural resources, which ensures the existence and quality of life. On the territory of the Republic of Moldova, surface water resources are available in a volume of approximately 12 km 3 , of which in the Dniester river basin - 9.8 km 3 and in the Prut-Danube river basin and

Black Sea - 2.7 km 3 . Up to 75-80% of the volume of surface water runoff from the territory of the Republic of Moldova is formed on the territory of Ukraine. The state and evolution of surface waters are determined by natural (climate changes) and anthropogenic (hydraulic constructions and irrational use) factors. In this context, the expansion of the hydrotechnical node from Novodnestrovsk and the further development of the project given by Ukraine represent a major concern from the perspective of the country's sufficient supply of water.

Thus, a problematic aspect faced by the population of the Republic of Moldova is the amount of water available for use. The volume of water available is approximately 500 m 3 per capita per year or even less. International standards define the volume of 1700 m 3 per capita per year as a threshold of safety in the availability of renewable fresh water. At a volume of less than 1000 m 3 per capita per year, the lack of water can hinder economic development and affect the health and life of the population [[29]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftn29" \o ") .

Water quality is determined by the sources of pollution and the way these sources are managed. The main sources of water and soil pollution in the Republic of Moldova are untreated or partially treated wastewater, municipal waste, and chemical substances. A major risk factor for people's health are mine wells, which represent an essential source of water in the countryside. According to ANSP data, in 84% of the wells the water does not meet the sanitary standards established by law. Developments in recent years are not encouraging from the perspective of ensuring water quality. Due to financial constraints, in the Republic of Moldova the expansion of public water supply networks is not accompanied by a corresponding expansion of public sewerage networks: between 2010 and 2020, the length of water supply networks increased by 81.4%, and the length of sewerage networks increased by only 14.8%. The discrepancy means that only part of the water captured for human needs returns in purified form to the natural circuit, which puts additional pressure on natural resources, increases the costs of water treatment and creates additional risks for the health of the population.

In 2020, the 15.3 thousand km of aqueducts and public water distribution networks returned only

2.9 thousand km of public sewage networks. About 71% of the public sewage systems are equipped with treatment plants. Out of the 92 treatment stations, 81 units are functional [[30]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftn30" \o ") . Most of the sewage treatment plants, having already been operated for 25-30 years, have an increased degree of wear and tear and operate at reduced capacity, discharging untreated waste water directly into the rivers. The results of the controls carried out in recent years show that the number of stations that carry out insufficient purification is constantly increasing. The volume of discharges depends directly on the demographic and economic size of the territorial-administrative units [[31]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftn31" \o ") .

The quality of the environment largely depends on waste management practices. Municipal waste disposal, at the moment, is mainly done by storing it on the ground. In 2020, 1,136 waste depots were operating with an area of ​​1,220 ha [[32]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftn32" \o ") . Waste depots are organized by local public authorities and, in general, do not comply with environmental protection standards, and in some cases the waste depots are located even in the protection zone of aquatic objects or in the sanitary zone of the housing sector. The amount of municipal waste collected from the population, institutions and economic agents is constantly increasing, from 2130.8 thousand m 3 in 2008 to 2915.5 thousand m 3 in 2016 and 3555.0 thousand m 3 in 2020[[33]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftn33" \o "). About 90% of the amount of

municipal waste collected by sanitation services were disposed of by storage, selective collection being partially organized in the municipality of Chisinau and some district centers. Waste recycling and recovery rates are still very low [[34]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftn34" \o ") .

Chemical substances represent a source of major risk for the environment. Most of the chemical substances and products used in the Republic of Moldova come from imports. Significant amounts of chemical substances and products are used in all sectors of the national economy, including the agricultural sector (plant protection products and fertilizers). From 2009 to 2017, the amount used in agricultural enterprises and large peasant (farmer) households increased almost 4 times, from 17.0 thousand tons to 65.6 thousand tons, which means 69.1 kg per each hectare of sowing [[35]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftn35" \o ") . The trend of intensive exploitation continued in recent years, in 2020 the given indicator exceeded the amount of 100 thousand tons (100.9) for the first time [[36]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftn36" \o "). Reducing the risks associated with the lifelong use of chemical substances and plant protection products requires the efficient functioning of the process of authorisation, classification, labelling, restriction, including their management, at the standards of the European Union.

Land resources in the Republic of Moldova are exploited very intensively. The share of agricultural land is one of the highest in the world (61.8% of the territory on January 1, 2020), while areas with natural vegetation (forests and other lands with forest vegetation) - only 13.4% [[37 ]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftn37" \o ") . Soils that have a high level of quality and productivity are subject to degradation processes, erosion being the most serious of them. The reforms in the agrarian sector and the change in the form of land ownership intensified the degradation process. Annually, about 6400 ha of agricultural lands degrade and lose their fertility (production potential) or are taken out of the agricultural circuit.

Forests and other lands with forest vegetation covered only 13.4% of the total surface of the Republic of Moldova on January 1, 2020, registering a minor increase of only 0.4% since 2010 [[38]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftn38" \o ") . In the countries of the European Union, forests and other wooded lands cover over 40% of the land surface [[39]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftn39" \o ") . Preserving and expanding forest areas contributes to reducing the effects of climate change, prevents erosion and continuous degradation of soils and restores the appropriate level of groundwater in the soil. Last but not least, forests are an alternative source of energy, when they are used rationally and according to a rigorous planning of consumption and regeneration of wooded lands.

Air pollution has an impact on life expectancy, because the long-term effects generate lung and heart diseases. On average for the country, transport accounts for 86.2% of the total volume of harmful substances emitted into the atmosphere. The number of transport units is constantly increasing (year 2011 - 689 thousand transport units, year 2021 - 1128 thousand units), and the import of obsolete vehicles, with an increased degree of emissions, contributes enormously to atmospheric air pollution.

Climate change has a profound impact on the availability of resources and economic activities. In the last decade, the Republic of Moldova experienced a series of extreme events, such as droughts and major floods, together with the incremental effects caused by the increase in average temperature and the uneven distribution of precipitation throughout the year, which had negative consequences on the country's economy , well-being and health of the population. Severe droughts are recurring more frequently, causing significant economic losses. The increasing scope and intensity of extreme events has also led to an increase in the frequency of high-risk situations. In this context, the promotion of adaptation measures to the phenomenon of climate change and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions is imperative.

In the conditions of climate change, the neglect of environmental issues during the last years, mainly manifested by the sacrifice of environmental objectives in favor of economic ones or narrow group interests, has made society even more vulnerable. In the absence of firmer interventions, the repercussions on the agricultural sector, the environment and public finances will be increasingly serious.

The Republic of Moldova remains the leader among European countries in terms of public and private investments in the field of environmental protection. Total expenses for environmental protection barely amount to 0.5% of GDP, the average for EU countries being 1.9%. The currently existing economic environmental instruments (eg taxes and environmental authorizations) are not able to change the situation. The insufficiency of financial resources makes it difficult for the local public authorities to undertake all the necessary measures for the improvement or construction of the wastewater and waste management infrastructure. The technical assistance provided by development partners in the field of water resources management and waste management is important, but this does not cover all the needs for the significant improvement of the quality of the environment. The low level of income of the population and of farmers maintains the outdated car fleet, with high emissions in the atmospheric air. Also, although the economic agents, from the activities that require it, should build a local sewage treatment plant, and the discharge of waste water into the sewage system should correspond to the norms, the low level of competitiveness and the poorly diversified access to financing make this as a rule it does not happen.

In general, climate change has been insufficiently addressed in policy documents, especially in policy initiatives in the agricultural sector. The agricultural sector, contributing about 10% to GDP, is currently identified as the most vulnerable to climate change due to its reduced capacity to adapt. Moldova's limited financial position and institutional capacity to respond to natural climate hazards represent a risk for sustainable agricultural production and future rural development. With low levels of productivity, a highly variable climate and a high dependence on rain-fed agriculture, the Republic of Moldova faces significant risks for sustainability and food security.

3 Vision of Development 2030

The vision and major strategic objective of the "Moldova 2030" Strategy is centered on the quality of life. Thus, towards the year 2030, the Republic of Moldova aspires to achieve tangible and sustainable improvements in all dimensions of the quality of life, in accordance with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the European aspirations established in the Association Agreement with the European Union. These improvements will be based on several key elements, which will put people at the center of public policy, reform and development processes and will have as their final objective the improvement of people's living standards:

• relevant and qualitative education;

• the use of high-performance technologies in all public and private spheres;

• transparent and efficient governance at all levels;

• creating decent jobs and increasing the degree of qualification and productivity;

• accelerated economic diversification and facilitation of the transition from traditional to modern technological processes and geographical mobility;

• socioeconomic inclusion, the economic system having to offer opportunities for the inclusion of all people, including those from vulnerable groups;

• the fair redistribution of income, the state having the obligation to create a fair and transparent system of taxation and subsidies;

• sustainability, through responsible use of natural resources, minimization of ecological impact and responsibility towards future generations:

• public health and safety.

This combination of factors for development will allow the empowerment of the productive and creative forces that exist in society and the directing of public and private resources to uses that will ensure the maximum possible welfare gains for current and future generations.

4 The 2030 development goals

The general and specific development objectives that SND proposes for the horizon of 2030 reflect the aspirations of increasing the well-being of the people of the Republic of Moldova and overcoming the most important development problems. The operationalization of these objectives is achieved by establishing tangible targets on all relevant dimensions of the concept of quality of human life.

**General objective 1. Increasing income from sustainable sources and mitigating inequalities.**

**Specific objective 1.1. Accelerated growth of labor productivity**

**Specific objective 1.2. Developing opportunities for innovation and entrepreneurship.**

**Specific objective 1.3. Improving working conditions and reducing informal employment.**

According to the commitments within the 2030 Agenda regarding sustainable development, the following strategic targets are to be implemented by 2030:

• reducing by 50% the level of absolute poverty and poverty in all its dimensions according to the national threshold and the international threshold for men, women and children of all ages, with an emphasis on the most disadvantaged groups (ODD 1.2);

• considering the dependence of the population on the agricultural sector, as well as the wide potential that has remained unexplored of this sector, increasing agricultural productivity and incomes of small agricultural producers through safe and equal access to factors of production, knowledge, financial services and markets (ODD 2.3 );

• the implementation of development-oriented policies that support productive activities, the creation of decent jobs, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation and that encourage the formalization and growth of micro, small and medium enterprises, including through access to financial services (Sustainable Development Objective 8.3);

• stimulation of productivity growth at faster rates than real wage growth, through diversification, technological modernization and innovation (Sustainable Development Objective 8.2).

• by 2030, achieving an employment level similar to the average of Central and Eastern European countries and stimulating productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including young people, the elderly and people with disabilities, as well as equal pay for work of equal value (SDG 8.5);

• eradication of forced labor, human trafficking and child labor (SDG 8.7);

• protection of labor rights and promotion of safe and secure working environments for all employees (SDG 8.8);

• increasing the degree of employee satisfaction by improving working conditions in all sectors of the economy of the Republic of Moldova.

In the short term, it is necessary to minimize the impact of inflation on the real incomes of the population and, respectively, the purchasing power and the level of well-being. In this sense, mechanisms are needed to compensate the increase in prices for the most sensitive products (tariffs for energy resources and basic food products) well targeted at the most vulnerable categories of the population. Compensation mechanisms are also needed for entrepreneurs, especially the small ones, in the context of the increase in raw material prices (eg: energy resources, fertilizers, logistics services, etc.). At the same time, respecting the institutional independence,

In the medium and long term, the sustainable increase in income can be achieved by increasing the competitiveness of companies, increasing labor productivity and integrating marginalized people and groups in the processes of creating economic value. The basic precondition in this sense is the state's encouragement of people to realize their aspirations and professional potential, both as employees and as employers by developing opportunities for innovation and entrepreneurship, as well as professional development. It is crucial to actively support the entry into entrepreneurship of young people and women and the adoption of relevant innovations on the widest possible scale. Last but not least, income growth must be based on economic activities and formal employment, fiscal compliance and the transition from the informal to the formal sector being encouraged, in parallel with discouraging and, as the case may be, penalizing economic and informal employment practices. In view of alleviating inequalities, public policies will emphasize the economic empowerment of the population with low incomes.

**General objective 2. Improvement of living conditions.**

**Specific objective 2.1. Increasing mobility through efficient, sustainable and safe transport systems. Specific objective 2.2. Ensuring universal access to the Internet and electronic services. Specific objective 2.3. Ensuring universal access to safe aqueducts and sanitation systems. Specific objective 2.4. improving living conditions.**

According to the commitments within the 2030 Agenda regarding sustainable development, the following strategic targets are to be implemented by 2030:

• by 2023 universal access to adequate and fair sanitary conditions will be ensured for 65% of the population and communities and by 2030 - for all, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations (SDG 6.2);

• the development of quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure throughout the country will be ensured in order to support economic development and increase the well-being of the population, with an emphasis on wide and fair access for all (SDG 9.1);

• considering the difficult situation of the transport infrastructure, access to safe transport systems, at fair prices, accessible and sustainable for all, will be ensured, as well as the improvement of road safety, especially through the expansion of public transport networks (SDG 11.2).

The objectives of increasing people's material well-being targeted by the SND are based on several pillars. The financial envelope allocated for public infrastructure projects must grow in a sustainable and programmed manner. Another premise is the strategically correct selection of priorities, prioritizing projects capable of increasing the local, regional or national economic potential and interconnecting communities, production processes, services and existing infrastructures. The third pillar relates to the essential improvement of management quality at the level of each individual project, with a special emphasis on ensuring quality and sustainability, and of the project portfolio as a whole. Within each project, the innovative technical solutions that best respond to the needs of the given communities will be selected. Finally,

**General objective 3. Guarantee relevant and quality education for all.**

**Specific objective 3.1. Holistic development of children in early education for lifelong learning and well-being.**

**Specific objective 3.2. Formation of transformative skills in the educational system.**

**Specific objective 3.3. The development of an accessible, flexible and relevant system of continuing education of adults in the perspective of lifelong learning.**

According to the commitments within the 2030 Agenda regarding sustainable development, the following strategic targets are to be implemented by 2030:

• by 2030, the necessary conditions will be ensured for all girls and boys to graduate from free, fair and high-quality primary and secondary education, leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes (SDG 4.1);

• until 2030, enrollment in accessible and quality technical and higher professional education will increase (SDG 4.3);

• by 2030, the number of young people and adults who have relevant skills for employment will increase substantially (SDG 4.4);

• until 2030, equal access to all levels of education and professional training will be ensured for vulnerable people, including people with disabilities, children in vulnerable situations and children of Roma ethnicity (SDG 4.5);

• all pupils/students will obtain the necessary knowledge and skills to promote sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, environmental protection, healthy lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, the culture of peace and nonviolence, global citizenship and the appreciation of cultural diversity, such as and the contribution of culture to sustainable development (ODD 4.7).

The strategic goal in the field of education is to offer opportunities to all people, to develop from an early age, throughout their life, skills, knowledge, abilities and competences necessary to make the most of their potential both in their personal life and in the professional one. Quality education, from an early age, is associated with a series of non-economic benefits, such as improved health, civic and social involvement, a climate of security and better social comfort, environmental protection, intolerance to corruption, which which implicitly has a major contribution in increasing the productivity of the national economy. The quality of the educational process and the skills that are developed by the school, not just qualifications and certificates, they will make people more prepared in their professional and private lives, more resilient and more adaptable to the changes around them. After leaving the formal education system, people will have the possibility of lifelong learning, linking the learning and skills acquired in formal education institutions with the development of skills in non-formal and informal contexts, especially in the workplace. Thus, reforming the educational system will be vital for accelerating the implementation of the other long-term objectives of this strategy. correlating the learning and skills acquired in formal educational institutions with the development of skills in non-formal and informal contexts, especially in the workplace. Thus, reforming the educational system will be vital for accelerating the implementation of the other long-term objectives of this strategy. correlating the learning and skills acquired in formal educational institutions with the development of skills in non-formal and informal contexts, especially in the workplace. Thus, reforming the educational system will be vital for accelerating the implementation of the other long-term objectives of this strategy.

**General objective 4. Raising the level of culture and personal development.**

**Specific objective 4.1. Expanding access to cultural opportunities and activities.**

**Specific objective 4.2. Valuing heritage, traditions and cultural diversity.**

**Specific objective 4.3. Ensuring opportunities for personal development and active citizenship.**

According to the commitments within the 2030 Agenda regarding sustainable development, the following strategic targets are to be implemented by 2030:

• By 2030, ensuring that all pupils/students acquire the knowledge and skills necessary to promote sustainable development, sustainable lifestyles, environmental protection, human rights, gender equality, the culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and the appreciation of cultural diversity and the contribution of culture to sustainable development (ODD 4.7);

• By 2030, the development and implementation of policies to promote sustainable tourism, which facilitate the creation of public private partnerships, develop the institutional capacities in the field of local public authorities, respectively which create jobs and promote local culture and products (ODD 8.9).

The given objective is to be achieved by increasing the accessibility, quality and relevance of the cultural offer, which, in turn, involves higher current and investment expenses, better targeted and capitalized more efficiently, at the level of each cultural institution and organization. Contributing to the development of culture as an intrinsic value, these resources will produce important economic and social returns. It will offer people a more intense, qualitative and diverse cultural environment

a higher life satisfaction, new benchmarks for personal development and aspiration and will strengthen the sense of belonging and community. For this, it is extremely important to ensure the entry of culture into the "masses", including in the rural environment and in the peripheral regions of the country. Properly valued and integrated into the educational system, culture will strengthen the creative economy and produce important socioeconomic effects, through directly and indirectly created jobs, increasing the tourist attractiveness of communities and the country as a whole, diversifying opportunities for relaxing and spending free time and reducing conflicts, tensions, violence and social deviance.

**General objective 5. Improving the health of the population through the active contribution of a modern and efficient health system that meets the needs of each individual**

**Specific objective 5.1. Ensuring universal coverage with high quality medical services.**

**Specific objective 5.2. improving the health status of the population through the holistic and cross-sectoral approach to health determinants.**

**Specific objective 5.3. Increasing (increasing) resilience to situations that endanger people's health.**

According to the commitments within the 2030 Agenda regarding sustainable development, the following strategic targets are to be implemented by 2030:

• By 2030, premature mortality caused by non-communicable diseases will be reduced by 30% through prevention and treatment (SDG 3.4).

• The prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including drug abuse and alcohol consumption, will be strengthened (SDG 3.5).

• Until 2030, universal access to sexual and reproductive health services will be ensured, including for family planning, information and education, continuous and specialized support (SDG 3.7).

• Universal health coverage will be achieved, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable basic medicines and vaccines for all (SDG 3.8).

In order to improve long-term physical and mental health, the major focus will be on promoting a healthy and active lifestyle throughout life. In this sense, the health system must develop a permanent collaboration with other sectors to popularize a healthy way of life through education and to reduce the influence of risk factors, such as environmental pollution, unhealthy food products, poor working conditions, stress factors, creating the best reaction mechanisms to their influences on the health of the population. Along with the promotion of a healthy lifestyle, a priority remains prophylaxis/prevention, quality diagnosis and early and continuous intervention, especially of diseases that have a high incidence in society, taking into account the specifics of each vulnerable group. Thus, in the long term, people's health, quality of life and life expectancy will be significantly improved, which will reduce the pressure on the medical system. This will allow improving the quality of medical services for all those who need them, reducing inequities in health, especially in terms of access to health services in rural areas and medical insurance coverage.

**General objective 6. A solid and inclusive social protection system.**

**Specific objective 6.1. Providing a qualitative and relevant spectrum of social assistance services.**

**Specific objective 6.2. Consolidation of the sustainability of the social insurance system.**

According to the commitments within the 2030 Agenda regarding sustainable development, the following strategic targets are to be implemented by 2030:

• Implementation of an adequate social protection system at the national level for substantial coverage of the poorest and most vulnerable by 2030 (ODD 1.3);

• By 2030, building the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reducing their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events, including drought and floods (SDG

1.5);

• Ensuring an adequate national policy framework, based on strategies sensitive to the dimension of poverty and gender, which would support investments in poverty eradication (SDG 1.b.).

The strategic goal pursued is to develop a sustainable and socially responsible social protection system, which adequately supports the population to overcome risk situations and become resilient, as well as to adapt to various shocks and risks at the level of the person, household and community , and the long-term objective remains the alleviation of poverty and the provision of equal opportunities for the vulnerable groups of society. In this sense, the social protection system must offer a complex and coherent set of protection measures for all people throughout their lives: 1) birth (and maternity) - financial support, pre- and postnatal care; 2) nursery/kindergarten - cognitive development and prevention of malnutrition; 3) school - adequate support for inclusive education, care of the child in difficulty, improvement of living conditions; 4) university/adolescence - programs for the development of skills, financial support; 5) family - poverty reduction schemes, maternity support, child care payments and other measures to prevent child abandonment, policies against violence against women and family violence, violence, child neglect and exploitation, discrimination and social exclusion and policies regarding the reconciliation of family and professional life; 6) active economic period - support for unemployment, disability, illness, medical and professional rehabilitation services, etc.; 7) retirement - old-age pension, care and inclusion services; 8) addressing discrimination and social exclusion throughout life.  8) addressing discrimination and social exclusion throughout life.

**General objective 7. Ensuring efficient, inclusive and transparent governance.**

**Specific objective 7.1. Building integrated, responsible and efficient public administration.**

**Specific objective 7.2. Centering public services on people's needs.**

**Specific objective 7.3. The integration of science, technologies and data in the governance process.**

According to the commitments within the 2030 Agenda regarding sustainable development, the following strategic targets are to be implemented by 2030:

• Significant reduction of corruption and bribery in all its forms (SDG 16.5).

• Developing the efficiency, responsibility and transparency of institutions at all levels (SDG 16.6).

• Ensuring responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels (SDG 16.7).

Good governance begins with the application of the rule of law, where central and local public authorities fully respect the legal framework, and decisions and regulations are approved in strict accordance with the procedures established by law and are implemented impartially. Thus, the reform of the public administration is a precondition for the promotion of quality policies and reforms in any sector provided for in the SND and for the implementation of the important commitments assumed by both national and international strategic documents. By reforming the public administration, the creation of a modern, professional public administration oriented towards the provision of quality public services will be pursued, in accordance with the needs and expectations of people and those of social and economic entities. For this purpose, administrative authorities and public institutions at all levels will be made responsible in terms of making decisions according to people's needs and managing public resources effectively; the decision-making process will be made transparent and will be organized closer to the people, ensuring its coherence, efficiency and predictability; access to public services provided at the central and local level will be improved through various methods, including digitalization, the quality and efficiency of public services will be improved, in accordance with the needs and requirements of the beneficiaries. the decision-making process will be made transparent and will be organized closer to the people, ensuring its coherence, efficiency and predictability; access to public services provided at the central and local level will be improved through various methods, including digitalization, the quality and efficiency of public services will be improved, in accordance with the needs and requirements of the beneficiaries. the decision-making process will be made transparent and will be organized closer to the people, ensuring its coherence, efficiency and predictability; access to public services provided at the central and local level will be improved through various methods, including digitalization, the quality and efficiency of public services will be improved, in accordance with the needs and requirements of the beneficiaries.

**General objective 8. Building a fair, incorruptible and independent justice system.**

**Specific objective 8.1. The development of extrajudicial dispute resolution mechanisms.**

**Specific objective 8.2. Promoting the rule of law and ensuring equal access to justice.**

**Specific objective 8.3. Significant reduction of corruption in all its forms.**

According to the commitments within the 2030 Agenda regarding sustainable development, the following strategic target is to be implemented by 2030:

• Promoting the rule of law and ensuring equal access to justice for all women, all men and children, especially those from vulnerable groups (SDG 16.3, SDG 5.2).

Taking into account that access to the courts can sometimes be expensive, and burdening the courts with cases leads to their inefficiency, emphasis will be placed on the development and promotion of the practical application of extrajudicial mechanisms that ensure fair access to justice. Extra-judicial administrative bodies, such as those for the promotion of equality and anti-discrimination, human rights institutions, the People's Advocate, the authority for the protection of personal data and others can facilitate access to justice by providing faster ways to obtain reparation or by allowing collective action. At the same time, alternative dispute resolution procedures, such as mediation and arbitration, will also be intensively promoted. which offer alternatives to access to justice through ordinary judicial channels. In this way, the pressure on the courts will be reduced, and the reform of the justice sector will focus on strengthening the independence, responsibility, impartiality, efficiency and transparency of the judicial system and ensuring people's equal access to justice. At the same time, the principle of zero tolerance for manifestations of corruption will be applied, especially in the judiciary and public administration, with the aim of rooting out corruption in all its forms. efficiency and transparency of the judicial system and ensuring people's equal access to justice. At the same time, the principle of zero tolerance for manifestations of corruption will be applied, especially in the judiciary and public administration, with the aim of rooting out corruption in all its forms. efficiency and transparency of the judicial system and ensuring people's equal access to justice. At the same time, the principle of zero tolerance for manifestations of corruption will be applied, especially in the judiciary and public administration, with the aim of rooting out corruption in all its forms.

**General objective 9. Promotion of a peaceful and safe society.**

**Specific objective 9.1. Reducing violence in society in all its manifestations and aspects.**

**Specific objective 9.2. Reducing vulnerability to threats and risks of all types.**

**Specific objective 9.3. Increasing security in the operation of critical infrastructures and systems.**

According to the commitments within the 2030 Agenda regarding sustainable development, the following strategic targets are to be implemented by 2030:

• Continuous and dynamic reduction of all forms of violence, especially family violence and sexual violence (SDG 16.1).

• Stop the abuse, neglect, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture of children (SDG 16.2).

• Combating all forms of organized crime and arms trafficking (SDG 16.4).

The strategy to achieve this goal starts from demotivating deviant behaviors that lead to the appearance and maintenance of violence in society, with a major focus on preventing family violence and violence against children. Protecting children from direct and indirect sources of violence will ensure, in the long term, a social stratum less fertile for aggression. In essence, the protection of the citizen's legitimate interest and the provision of quality services will constitute the main objectives in the process of implementing the European security concept, which will reduce the development of crime import-export corridors. At the same time, activities to reduce vulnerabilities in the face of threats and risks of all types,

**General objective 10. Ensuring a healthy and safe environment.**

**Specific objective 10.1. improving the quality of water, air and soils.**

**Specific objective 10.2. Sustainable growth of the surface of forests and protected areas.**

**Specific objective 10.3. Ensuring the responsible consumption of natural resources.**

**Specific objective 10.4. The active transition towards the green and circular economy.**

According to the commitments within the 2030 Agenda regarding sustainable development, the following strategic targets are to be implemented by 2030:

• Ensuring resilience to climate change by reducing risks related to climate change (SDG 13.1).

• Reducing water pollution, including through terrestrial activities (SDG 14.1)

• Combating soil degradation (SDG 15.3)

• Integrating biodiversity values ​​into policies (SDG 15.9).

The objective of tangible improvement of the quality of the environmental components will be achieved by actively promoting the "polluter pays" principle and by imposing the internalization of the negative effects of economic activities, including through fair taxation and subsidizing environmentally friendly practices. The integration of circular economy measures and principles into the production processes of the branches of the national economy will contribute to improving the quality of the environment and, respectively, the standard of living of the population of the Republic of Moldova. Innovative ideas, solutions and projects for integrated waste management will be supported. This will allow a real decoupling of economic growth from environmental degradation.

5 Policy directions and priority interventions

The directions and priority interventions included in the SND will contribute to several objectives. The link between the priority interventions and the specific objectives to which they contribute is shown by including the numerical code of the specific objective in parentheses.

5.1 Activity of the Parliament

• Consolidation of the analysis, monitoring and ex-post assessment capacities of the impact of the policies (O7.1).

• Strengthening the function of parliamentary control, including supervision of independent regulatory authorities (O7.1).

• Ensuring compliance with the provisions of the legislation regarding transparency in the decision-making process and ex-ante evaluation of the impact of legislative initiatives (O7.1, O8.2., O8.3.).

• Consolidation of permanent territorial parliamentary presence structures (O7.1, O8.3).

5.2 Public administration reform

• Ensuring a transparent, responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making process at all levels (O7.1).

• Ensuring a clear mechanism for implementing decisions according to the principles of subsidiarity and monitoring their implementation (O7.1).

• Implementation of systems for monitoring the activity of public authorities by citizens, including mechanisms for reporting the degree of satisfaction of citizens with the services offered and the information provided (O7.1).

• Reforming the way of hiring and training civil servants, evaluating their performance and holding them accountable, simultaneously with rethinking the salary and motivation system (O7.1).

• Creating an efficient local public administration closer to the people, adopting an optimal model based on administrative decentralization (O7.1).

• Ensuring integrated, accessible (non-discriminatory from a physical, economic, geographical and informational point of view), acceptable and quality public services at every stage of life, which meet the individual needs of people, including people who are part of vulnerable groups (O7.2).

• Consolidation of integrity in the public sector, ensured by cultivating a climate of tolerance

zero corruption by increasing control over accountability, transparency and resistance to corruption risks of public agents (O8.3).

• Co-opting managers from private institutions and development agencies in the view

the transfer of managerial experience in the public sector (O1.1, O7.1, O8.3).

• Stimulating competition, including by facilitating imports of critical services for

infrastructure projects (O1.1, O7.1, O8.3).

• Adoption of the good practices of international development agencies in public procurement (O1.1, O7.1, O8.3).

• The introduction of the disciplines of systemic assessment and development of feasibility studies in the initial training programs in the courses of the Academy of Economic Studies of Moldova, the Technical University of Moldova, the State University of Moldova and continuing education (Academy of Public Administration) (O1.1 , O7.1, O8.3).

5.3 E-Transformation of governance, society and economy

• Promoting the full digitization of public services (O1.1, O1.2, O2.2, O7.1, O7.2, O8.3).

• Mandatory interconnection, ensuring access to administrative data sources for all authorities and excluding the mandatory presentation by citizens and entrepreneurs of official documents on physical support (O1.1, O1.2, O2.2, O7.1, O7.2, O8.3).

• Increasing the accessibility of public administrative services and open government data, including through alternative, socially inclusive access points at the local level (O7.2).

• Promoting the principles of transparency, the traceability of open data and official information, the responsiveness of public authorities/institutions to the requests of citizens and the business environment (O7.2).

• Full digitization of administrative processes in public administration at central and local level, excluding paper from the document circuit and issuing physical documents only at the explicit request of the applicant (O1.1, O1.2, O2.2, O7.1, O7.2 , O8.3).

• Revision of the regulatory framework of customs procedures, postal and courier services and online payments to facilitate electronic commerce (O1.1, O1.2, O2.2, O7.1, O7.2,

O8.3).

• Ensuring access to broadband internet, at affordable prices for all categories of the population, in every locality and legislating the right to internet for everyone (O2.2,

07.2) .

• Unification of the system of administrative registers, ensuring the interoperability and compatibilities of information systems and the access of statistical and fiscal authorities to administrative data (O1.1, O1.2, O2.2, O7.1, O7.2, O8.3).

5.4 Policies and management in the budgetary-fiscal field

• The transition to a simple, universal, fair tax system with minimal exemptions, which will eliminate the motivations for taxpayer evasion and abuse by tax authorities (O1.1-

O1.3, O7.1, O8.3).

• Development of mechanisms to ensure the access of local public authorities to budgetary sources for the co-financing of local development projects supported by development partners (O2.3, O7.1, O10.1).

• Fortification of macro-financial forecasting and planning capacities (O7.1).

• Comprehensive reform of the financial management of state enterprises (O7.1,

07.3) .

• Development of human resources for the professional management of public procurement (O7.1, O7.3).

• The comprehensive revision of the normative and institutional framework in order to ensure the transparency of the effective property rights - the real beneficiaries (O1.3, O7.1, O7.3).

• Fair taxation of the effective beneficiaries of large fortunes and luxury properties to ensure the progressiveness of taxation and ensure the recovery / compensation of lost tax revenues due to evasion (O1.3, O7.1, O7.3).

• Revising, standardizing and legislating the interpretation system of fiscal legislation (O1.3,

O7.1, O7.3, O8.3).

5.5 Effective governance based on evidence and science

• The integration of official statistical data and other records on the entire cycle of public policies

(O7.1, O7.3, O2.1-O2.4).

• Ensuring legal treatment and fair access to legal research organizations

public and private to the financing opportunities within the national programs and

international (O7.1, O7.3).

• Participatory, transparent and documented monitoring and evaluation of the effects of regulatory acts (O7.1, O7.3, O8.3).

• Promoting the principle of mandatory and independent assessment of the impact of normative acts, policies, development projects, subsidies, state aid and regulations (O1.1, O1.2, O7.1, O7.3, O8.3).

5.6 Justice reform

• Promotion of legal education of the population and popularization of extrajudicial dispute settlement practices (O8.1).

• Ensuring the professionalism, independence and integrity of judges and prosecutors in order to respond appropriately to the challenges existing in society, to ensure the supremacy of the law and to increase trust in the judicial system (O8.2).

• Ensuring the quality of execution of criminal court decisions and increasing correctional services (O8.2).

• Building a fair and accessible system of justice, adapted to the needs and level of development of all categories of people, especially vulnerable groups (O8.2).

• The development of new types of judicial expertise (in the field of intellectual property, culture and art, ecology, linguistics, etc.), including the development of scientific research in institutions of judicial expertise (O8.2).

• Social reintegration of people in the probation system and the penitentiary system

(O8.2).

5.7 Support and involvement of the diaspora

• Promoting the transfer of knowledge and skills of the diaspora and migrants by establishing partnerships between local public authorities, communities, diaspora and native associations (O7.1).

• Effective reintegration of people returned from abroad and capitalizing on the potential of the diaspora in terms of skills and qualifications by developing tools to stimulate business creation and ensuring the transferability of benefits and the recognition of acquired knowledge and qualifications (O1.1, O3.3, O7. 1.).

• Promotion of new ways of continuous learning in the public service, by providing technical support from professionals from the Moldovan diaspora (O3.3).

5.8 Culture and cultural policies

• Documentation, unification and digitization of the book collection in public libraries (O1.2,

O4.1-O4.4).

• Rethinking the organizational model, advancing the role of community integrator of public libraries (O1.2, O4.1-O4.4, O7.1, O7.3, O9.1).

• Ensuring fair access of all cultural service providers to public places and spaces (O1.2, O4.1-O4.4, O7.1, O8.3, O9.1).

• Integration of cultural and creative sectors in rural and urban development policies and in national tourist routes (O1.1-O1.3, O4.1-O4.4, O7.1, O8.3, O9.1).

• Professionalization of managers in the cultural and creative sector by improving the offer of initial and continuous training (O1.1, O1.2, O4.1-O4.4, O7.1, O8.3).

• Actively supporting the internationalization of the cultural and creative sector, including by capitalizing on the capabilities and presence of the diaspora (O4.1-O4.4).

• Inclusion in state support programs for SMEs of support measures for entrepreneurial initiatives in the cultural and creative sector (O1.1, O1.2, O4.1-O4.4, O7.1,

08.3) .

• Defining accessibility and geographic mobility standards for public providers of cultural products (O1.2, O4.1-O4.4, O9.1).

5.9 Policies and management in the macroeconomic and economic development field

• Discouraging cash transactions and formalizing the activity of business license holders (O1.1-1.3, O7.1).

• Encouraging the transition to formal employment through business support mechanisms (O1.1-1.3, O7.1).

• Educating the fiscal morality of the population and strengthening the bargaining power of employees in

relationship with employers (O4.3, O7.1).

• Revision of the state policy vis-à-vis state enterprises in order to establish the conditions for state participation in enterprises, as well as in order to increase the social and environmental impact, economic, financial and fiscal efficiency and transparency (O1.1, O1.2, O7. 1,

08.3) .

• Univocal separation of policy-making functions from administrative functions a

properties and supervision of state enterprises within public authorities (O1.1,

01.2, O7.1, O8.3).

• Strengthening corporate governance in state enterprises and those with state capital by professionalizing the management boards, increasing the transparency of enterprises, streamlining their activity (O1.1-O1.3, O7.1, O8.3).

• Improving the legal framework and ensuring control procedures for the transparency of the procurement process in state enterprises (O1.1-O1.3, O7.1, O8.3).

• Clear separation of commercial and non-commercial objectives in the activity of state enterprises (O7.1, O8.3).

• Correct assessment and record and inclusion of state property in the economic circuit (O1.1 -

01.3, O7.1, O8.3). '

• State recognition and registration of the property right of the Republic of Moldova over properties located in other states (O1.1-O1.3, O7.1, O8.3).

5.10 Supporting small and medium enterprises

• Optimization, standardization and automation of interactions between public authorities and the business environment (O1.1-1.3, O2.3, O7.1, O8.3).

• Simplification of accounting records requirements for micro and small enterprises (O1.2,

02.3 , O7.1, O8.3). '

• Promotion of domestic products on the local and export markets, in accordance with the provisions of the Association Agreement with the EU and the WTO Agreements (O1.2, O7.1, O9.2).

• Anchoring all programs of direct financial support to the business environment in the objective of generating increased added value, creating jobs and promoting exports or import substitution (O1.2, O7.1, O9.1, O9.2).

• Simplifying customs procedures by reducing bureaucracy, digitizing processes and ensuring the uninterrupted operation (24/7) of customs to streamline and secure commercial transactions (O1.2, O7.1, O8.3).

• Simplification, debureaucratization and streamlining of VAT refund procedures (O1.2, O7.1,

08.3) .

• Support for increasing the innovation capacities of companies, including by empowering the innovation ecosystem (clusters, hubs, industrial parks), encouraging private investments in the research and development sector and forming technological partnerships between companies and educational and research institutions (O1. 1, O1.2, O7.3).

• Decriminalization of economic sanctions and the application of a gradual scale of sanctions, starting with notification and compliance support (O1.1-O1.3., O7.1, O7.2,

08.3) .

• Stimulating the transition from the informal sector to the formal sector of expenses related to the formalization of entrepreneurial activity (O1.1-1.3, O7.1).

5.11 Competition protection and state aid

• Legislation of the principle of periodic external evaluation of market regulatory authorities in terms of efficiency, neutrality and integrity of regulations (O7.2, O8.3).

• Revision of the system of administrative restrictions on entering the market, with an acceptance of pharmaceutical activities, telecommunications, trade in petroleum products (O1.2, O7.1, O8.3).

• The transition from the price and commercial margin control system to direct, substantial payments to the vulnerable population (O1.2, O6.1, O7.1, O8.3).

• Prohibition of the participation of commercial companies from non-cooperative jurisdictions for fiscal purposes in the social capital of entities from critical sectors - financial, energy, civil infrastructure, mass media (O1.2, O6.1, O7.1, O8.3, O9. 1-O9.3).

• The gradual transition from subsidies granted to economic / activity sectors to subsidies granted based on the principle of innovation, business sustainability, social inclusion (O1.1-1.3, O7.1).

• Gradual elimination of company subsidies for current expenses and reorientation towards capital / investment expenses (O1.1-1.3, O7.1, O8.3).

• Reducing corruption in the allocation of subsidies by automating and anonymizing the process of initial assessment of files (O1.1-1.3, O7.1, O8.3).

5.12 Promotion of investment opportunities

• Comprehensive evaluation of legal disputes and precedents and the normative and institutional framework in order to ensure the legal protection of private investments (O1.2, O8.2,

08.3) .

• Developing the capital market and increasing the variety, accessibility and quality of financing instruments (O1.1-O1.3).

• Development of policies, programs and innovative financial instruments for channeling emigrants' remittances and savings in financing private and public infrastructure investments (O1.2, O2.1-O2.4).

• Positioning the country as a competitive location for the production and assembly of components for renewable energy installations (O1.1, O2.4, O9.2, O9.3, O10.1, O10.3).

5.13 Sustainable development of agriculture

• Subsidizing new agricultural procurement, processing and storage capacities (O1.1,

01.2, O7.1, O9.2).

• Defining an integrated agricultural financing system based on deposit certificates (O1.1,

01.2, O7.1, O9.2).

• Promotion of ecological agriculture by implementing the principles of the "green" economy and by subsidizing the expansion / conversion of agricultural land surfaces for ecological agriculture (O1.2, O10.1-O10.4).

• Implementation of mandatory sustainable soil management protocols (O1.2, O10.1-

010.4) .

• Priority financing of the development of technological solutions adapted to the national agricultural system to reduce soil erosion and degradation (O1.1, O1.2, O7.3, O10.1-O10.4).

• Ensuring long-term funding of research for the development of new domestic varieties resistant to climate change (O1.1, O1.2, O7.3, O10.1-O10.4).

• Allocation of resources for scientific research and the development of an integrated national system of water storage lakes for irrigation, including by connecting municipal rainwater drainage systems (O1.1, O1.2, O7.3, O10.1-O10. 4).

5.14 Policies and management in the forestry sector

• The development of the national afforestation project and the expansion of the forested areas by at least 50 thousand ha by capitalizing on the degraded lands from the fund of agricultural lands and other categories of lands (O1.1, O1.2, O4.3, O5.1, O9 .2, O10.1-

010.4) .

• The reduction of administrative barriers and the creation of subsidy mechanisms for the establishment of forest plantations on private land and the involvement of the population, civil society and the private environment in the expansion of forest areas and their adequate management (O1.1, O1.2, O4.3, O5. 1, O9.2, O10.1-O10.4).

• The creation of highly productive and stable forest ecosystems, by respecting at all stages the key principles of sustainability - adaptive potential, capitalizing on the autochthonous genetic pool, the maximum representativeness of genetic-population diversity, etc. (O9.2, O10.1-O10.4).

• Improving the methods and techniques of forest care and management and the creation of interconnection corridors between forest bodies (O9.2, O10.1-O10.4).

• Finalizing the transmission of the forestry fund managed by local public authorities under the subordination of state forestry bodies and the creation of fast-growing tree plantations for the energy needs of the population (O7.1, O8.3, O9.2, O10.1-O10.4) .

5.15 Security and energy efficiency, energy from renewable sources

• Facilitating the creation of regional eco-energy centers in order to increase the degree of energy autonomy at the local level through the use of renewable energy resources (O1.1,

O2.4, O9.2, O9.3, O10.1, O10.3).

• Ensuring the necessary conditions for the installation of around 400 MW of new electricity generation capacities from renewable sources and accelerating the pace of installation

• Supplementing current payments under the aid program for the cold period of the year with subsidies for the implementation of energy efficiency measures (O1.2, O2.4,

05.1, O6.1, O7.2, O9.3, O10.1-O10.3).

• Accelerating the implementation of the "Moldova-Romania power system interconnection" project (O1.1, O1.2, O2.4, O9.2, 010.1, 010.3).

5.16 Development of the industrial sector

• Creation, on the basis of the relevant universities and colleges, of regional centers for the efficient use of resources and cleaner industrial production (01.1-O1.2, O3.2, O7.3, O10.1-

010.4) .

• Encouraging banks to grant preferential credit lines to industrial enterprises for projects to improve the use of resources and cleaner industrial production (01.1-O1.2, O10.1-O10.4).

• Legislative assurance of the universal application of the principle of extended producer responsibility (010.1-O10.4).

• Providing financial and infrastructure support for the development of the "small" food industry in rural areas (O1.1-O1.2, O10.1-O10.4).

• Evaluation of the feasibility of public-private projects for industrial development, including the rehabilitation of the microelectronics industry, the production of urban electric transport of small and medium capacity, biotechnologies, medicines, etc. (O1.1, O1.2, O7.1, O8.3).

5.17 Policies and management in the field of regional development and construction

• Expanding the infrastructure of water supply and sanitation based on extended criteria for ensuring the feasibility of projects: the consensus and commitment of the community, credible evidence regarding the situation of water resources and the state of the existing infrastructure, the demographic and consumption potential of the community, financial sustainability, etc. (02.3- O2.4, O10.1-

010.4) .

• The comprehensive and participative review of the normative and institutional framework for the elimination of bureaucratic barriers in obtaining construction permits (01.1, 01.2,

07.1, O7.2, O8.3).

• Harmonization of technical regulations and national standards in the construction field with European legislation and standards (01.1, 01.2, 07.1, 07.2, 08.3).

5.18 Policies and management in the field of transport and road infrastructure

• Development of a General Transport Master Plan of the Republic of Moldova and the integration of a coherent approach to long-term transport policies (O1.1, O1.2, O2.1, O7.1).

• Development of multimodal logistics hubs in the country's regions in accordance with the General Master Plan (O1.1, O1.2, O2.1, O7.1).

• The adaptation of the municipal road infrastructure and the integration of tracks for cyclists and other means of individual mobility in the main arteries of all municipalities in Moldova and the development of suburban routes (O1.1, O2.1, O4.3, 010.1).

• The extension of the electric network for urban transport in the municipalities of Chişinău and Bălti and the construction of these networks in the municipalities and districts of Edineţ, Soroca, Orhei, Ungheni, Hânceşti, Comrat, Străşeni, Ceadîr-Lunga and Cahul and the migration to the all-electric urban public transport model.

5.19 Development of roads and road transport

• Increasing budget allocations for ensuring a safe road infrastructure, including for the rehabilitation of signs, markings and pedestrian crossings (02.1, 07.1, O9.2).

• Ensuring the continuity and efficient utilization of the support of external financiers for the modernization and rehabilitation of roads (02.1, 07.1).

• Considerable increase in the resources allocated in the Road Fund for maintenance, rehabilitation and modernization (O2.1, O7.1).

• Integration of accessibility standards for people with disabilities in infrastructure and transport policies (01.1, 01.3, 06.1, 09.2).

• Development and implementation of the National Project "Construction of the Chisinau-Iasi highway" for integration into the European transport network (01.1-O1.3, O2.1, O7.1).

• Construction / rehabilitation of 3 road bridges between the Republic of Moldova and Romania in Giurgiulesti, Leova and Ungheni.

• Establishing partnerships with civil society organizations and schools to carry out campaigns to promote road safety, discourage aggressive driving, promote solidarity and safe driving rules (04.3, 05.1, 07.1, 08.2, 09.1).

• Stimulating the renewal of the fleet of vehicles trained to carry out passenger transport through regular services.

• Identification of support mechanisms for road transport operators that perform regular services, especially in the case of those in district traffic.

5.20 Development of railway transport

• Restructuring the railway sector in accordance with good governance standards and its financial and economic revitalization (01.2, 02.1, 07.1, 010.1).

• Development and implementation of the National Program "Extension of the railway network" to ensure the interconnection of municipalities in the country (01.1, 01.2, 02.1, 07.1, 010.1).

5.21 Development of naval transport

• As part of the cross-border cooperation programs with Romania, the cleaning and development of the Prut River bed to ensure river navigation from the estuary to the Ungheni river port and the rehabilitation of port and berthing elements (O1.1, O1.2, O2.1, O10. 1).

• Elaboration of the reliability study for the expansion of the Giurgiulesti port (above the bridges) and the construction of a dry port, with the examination of the possibility of connecting to the railway infrastructure (O1.2).

• Elaboration of the legislative base in the port field (Ports Law) and the development of internal naval transport (O2.1).

5.22 Development of air transport

• Increasing people's access to air transport services by opening a regional airport (O1.1, 1.2, O2.1, O7.1, O7.2).

• Continuation of the Open Sky policies to diversify destinations according to socio-economic interests (O1.1, 1.2, O2.1, O7.1, O7.2).

• Development of an air cargo terminal that would provide services at the level of international standards (O1.1, 1.2, O2.1, O7.1, O7.2, O9.2, O9.3).

5.23 Policies and management in the field of environmental protection

• Ensuring the operation of the Nistrean hydropower complex (O9.2, O9.3, O10.3).

• Carrying out comprehensive evaluations based on evidence regarding the impact of the hydropower complex and raising awareness of public opinion, including the international community (O9.2,

O9.3, O10.3).

• Development and implementation of the National Project "Unclogging of the Dubăsari Reservoir" in order to ensure the security of the population's water supply (O9.2, O9.3,

O10.1, O10.3).

• Development and implementation of the National Project "Cleaning the Răut River" to ensure quality sewerage and water supply services, the creation of protected natural and cultural areas in the river basin (O2.3, O4.2, O4.3, O5.1, O10. 1, O10.3).

• Implementation of the principles of integrated management of water resources on all hydrographic basins and sub-basins, including through the application of environmentally friendly practices in all sectors of the national economy (O1.2, O10.1, O10.3).

• Development and implementation of the National Project "Construction and rehabilitation of sewage systems and treatment plants" in all localities with more than 15 thousand inhabitants (O2.3, O4.2, O4.3, O5.1, O10. 1, O10.3).'

• Implementation of a centralized automated monitoring system of the quality indicators of industrial wastewater discharged into the centralized sewerage networks and water bodies by all economic agents (O2.3, O4.2, O4.3, O5.1, O10 .1, O10.3).

• Creation of integrated waste and chemical management systems and development of classification, labelling, authorisation, circulation and restriction protocols to reduce the amount of stored waste and increase the recycling rate (O5.1,

O10.1-O10.4).

• Creation of the integrated air quality management system, reducing emissions of pollutants into the atmosphere and greenhouse gases compared to the reference year 1990 (O2.3, O4.2, O4.3, O5.1, O10.1, O10.3).

• Promoting the modernization of the car fleet by introducing the environmental tax differentiated according to the level of pollution (02.1, 05.1, 010.1-O10.3).

• Integration of the principles of sustainable development and adaptation to climate change in all sectors of the national economy, including the tax system, trade policies, public procurement, subsidies and state aid (02.1, 05.1, 010.1-O10.4).

• Promotion at national level of EU standards and technologies in energy, agriculture, transport, industry and alignment with the European Green Pact (02.1, 05.1, 010.1-

O10.4).

• Regulating the entry of polluting vehicles into certain areas of city centers to reduce traffic jams and air pollution (02.1, 05.1, 010.1-O10.4).

• Development of incentives for the import of electric and hybrid motor vehicles and for the development of the national infrastructure necessary for electric vehicles (01.1,

O1.2, O2.1, O5.1, O10.1-O10.4).

• Encouraging ecological enterprises and technologies (which directly aim at improving environmental conditions) by offering various facilities, including access to financing and fiscal incentives (01.1, 01.2, 02.1, 05.1, 010.1-O10.4).

• Increasing the areas occupied by urban green spaces in 20 cities up to the minimum level of 50 m2/inhabitants (O2.4, O5.1, O10.1-O10.4).

• Support for innovative ideas for the economic valorization of agricultural, construction and municipal waste and for the coagulation of the circular economy (O1.1, O1.2, O2.1,

05.1, O10.1-O10.4).

5.24 Policies and management in the fields of housing, communal services, public utilities and community development

• Strengthening the capacity of water-sewage operators to provide water supply and sewerage services at the regional level based on inter-community cooperation (01.1, 01.2, 02.1,

05.1, O7.1, O10.1-O10.4).

• Development of mechanisms adapted at local level for the inventory, delimitation, ensuring the records and updating of the data sets related to the physical infrastructure (01.1,

01.2, O2.1, O5.1, O7.1, O10.1-O10.4).

• Development and implementation of the National Program "Ensuring modern and safe sanitary facilities in every school and kindergarten" (01.1, 01.2, 02.3, 03.1, 05.1, 07.1, 010.1, 010.3).

• Mobilization of national and external financial resources for investments in water supply and sanitation infrastructure and better coordination between government institutions and subordinate structures and local public authorities (O2.1-O2.4).

• Establishing the integrated management of the water resource by: i) coordinating the various water requirements to maintain the economic-social balance and its appropriate distribution among various sectors (agriculture, industry); ii) water supply and sanitation and ecosystem health; iii) the inventory of water resources that can be used in the water supply and sanitation sector based on management plans at district level of the hydrographic basins; iv) the introduction of water safety plans as a preventive management tool from the catchment to the consumer (O1.1, O1.2, O2.3, O3.1, O5.1, O7.1,

O10.1, O10.3).

• Development and implementation of the National Program "Universal coverage with street lighting service", priority based on power from renewable sources (O1.1, O1.2,

O2.4, O4.1-O4.3, O7.1, O9.1, O10.3).

• Development and implementation of the National Program "Replacing slate with modern and safe materials" (01.1, 01.2, 02.4, 05.1, 09.2).'

• Installation of safe and adapted playgrounds in each community, in the proportion of 1 playground / 20 children in the age segments 3-6, 7-12 and 13+ years (O2.4, O9.1).

• Ensuring public co - financing of decentralized sewerage systems and

semi-centralized for sewerage and wastewater treatment in small towns (01.2,

O2.3, O2.4, O10.1).

5.25 Policies and management in the field of health care

• Strengthening the prevention and treatment of the abuse of narcotic substances, alcohol and tobacco consumption, including among adolescents, through information and education activities of the population at all levels, starting with preschool, primary and secondary education, as well as through family and community involvement (05.2).

• Integration and implementation of health policies in all areas that generate determinants of health (O5.2)

• Strengthening the integrated control of risk factors for the health of the population in order to reduce premature mortality due to priority non-communicable diseases, including increasing life expectancy (O5.2).

• Implementation of food product verification mechanisms (traffic lights/color labeling) (05.2).

• Strengthening the state surveillance system of communicable diseases and the integration and interoperability of the M&E systems of specialized outpatient, hospital and prophylactic medical services for communicable diseases (O5.1).

• Strengthening primary medical care based on the principle of family medicine, including the revision of the duties of medical and community nurses, the family doctor and his team being the personnel responsible for the supervision and protection of the health of the population through integrated measures that emphasize prevention/prophylaxis at all stages of life ( 05.1).

• Reducing premature mortality caused by communicable and non-communicable diseases by expanding screening and vaccination activities (05.2).

• Improving the mechanisms of recruitment, maintenance and development of human resources in health and strengthening the capacity of national, local and institutional authorities involved in the management of human resources (O5.1, O5.2).

• Improving the communication of medical institutions with the patient by creating a feedback mechanism focused on the quality of services provided/received, addresses, information circulation and its integration as a mandatory tool in periodic professional evaluations and accreditation (O5.1).

• Streamlining the patient circuit in the system and simplifying procedures to increase people's access to health services (O5.1).

• Implementation of a National Program for the Modernization of Medical Institutions in order to renovate, equip, and restructure technical, logistical and informational medical institutions, especially district ones, with the aim of ensuring the access of the entire population to emergency treatment and reducing patient mortality in critical condition, with an emphasis on crisis and pandemic events, as well as efficient and timely monitoring of chronic patients (O5.1, O5.3).

• Revision of the policies for the formation of prices for medicines and their purchase (O5.1).

• Developing the concept of modernization and regionalization of the hospital service, equipping it with modern equipment, applying innovative methods, deconcentrating some services, and as a result, improving the quality and access of patients to hospital services (O5.1).

• Construction and appropriate equipment of the Balti and Cahul regional hospitals (O1.1, O1.2,

05.1, O5.3, O7.1-O7.3, O8.3, O10.1).

• Organization and commissioning of more wards for the elderly in chronic care hospitals, including wards for palliative services, so that chronic diseases are treated as close to home as possible (O5.1).

• The development of telemedicine services, the integration of the appropriate infrastructure in local public services and the adaptation of treatment protocols and health policies (O1.1, O1.2, O5.1-O5.2, O7.1-O7.3, O8.3 , O10.1).

• Ensuring universal health coverage through individual insurance elements and incentive criteria (O5.3).

5.26 Youth, education and research policies

• Supporting young people from the NEET group, especially those from rural areas, in the affirmation

professional, by stimulating, including financial, employment, return to education and

training (O1.1-O1.3, O3.2, O3.3, O7.1, O9.1).

• Development of targeted support programs for start-ups initiated by young people in advanced technological sectors (O1.1-O1.3, O3.1-O3.3, O9.1, O10.1-10.4).

• Recognition of business plans and consulting projects developed by students in

as a bachelor's or master's thesis in the fields of professional training (O1.1-O1.3,

03.2, O7.1).

• Recognition of active start-ups launched by master's students as a master's thesis in the fields of economics, finance and management (O1.1-O1.3, O3.3, O7.1).

• Review and improvement of the system of accreditation and attestation in education and research (O3.1-O3.3,' O7.1, O8.3).

• Elaboration of an integrated vision of long-term education development, which includes (i) the concept of quality of educational services, (ii) the role and connection of education with other fields, such as the labor market, health protection, environmental protection, participation in the process decision-making, etc., (iii) the competences and abilities that must be developed by the educational system, (iv) training children according to individual abilities (03.1-O3.3).

• Facilitating the development of private and enterprise nurseries and kindergartens by simplifying the regulatory framework, fiscal facilities, subsidies and the active promotion of these services among the population (01.1-O1.3, O3.1-O3.3, O7.1, O8.3 ).

• Ensuring fair access for all children to quality education, especially in rural areas, by creating appropriate study conditions, providing opportunities for children to be trained according to their individual abilities and ensuring a friendly, protective and inclusive school environment, preventing and combating violence and "bullying" and aggressive behavior (03.1).

• Inclusion in the mandatory school curriculum of complex sustainable health education programs, including on healthy lifestyle, nutrition, sexual and reproductive education (03.1, 05.1.).

• Integration of professional guidance and career guidance modules for students in the secondary and high school curriculum (O1.1-O1.3, O3.1-O3.3).

• Elaboration and implementation of the National Program "Model high schools in regional development pole cities" (01.1-O1.3, O3.1-O3.3).

• Transition to dual education as the main form of training in secondary vocational-technical education (O1.1-O1.3, O3.1-O3.3).

• Facilitating the opening of external university branches and extensions and the establishment of international university partnerships (01.1-O1.2, O3.2, O3.3, O7.1).

• Promotion of partnerships between educational institutions and businesses for the practical training of teaching staff (O3.1-O3.3).

• Diversification of the public and private educational offer by integrating lifelong training and digital inclusion programs, including for vulnerable groups and people with special needs, as well as for staff retraining (O1.1-O1.3, O3.2, O3 .3, O7.1).

• Stimulating competition in the educational system to raise the minimum level of educational performance (03.1).

• Development of opportunities for individual educational progress for gifted and gifted children (03.1, 03.2).

• Legislating the periodic review and updating of the curriculum and the educational offer in the framework of participative evaluation exercises and economic and technological foresight, with the involvement of a wide spectrum of interested actors, including students, parents, students, teaching staff, employers, unions, Sectoral Committees ( O1.1-O1.3, O3.2, O3.3, O7.1).

• Curriculum modernization to promote student-centered education, emerging from the challenges of sustainable development (job automation, efficient use of resources, environmental protection, mitigating the effects of climate change, demographic changes, human rights and gender equality, non-discrimination, active citizenship, etc.) , developing skills, abilities and soft skills ("soft skills"), such as critical and creative thinking, collaboration, flexibility, information technologies, entrepreneurship, which will help him make decisions, solve problems, communicate effectively, know and to exercise their rights, build healthy relationships, manage time, cope with stress and live their lives in a healthy and productive way, as well as life skills,which will contribute to the prevention of risky behaviors related to the physical and mental health of young people and will directly influence their ability to learn and achieve (O2.1, O2.2).

• The integration of education for sustainable development in the study programs for primary, general secondary, professional technical and higher education (03.1-O3.3, O4.1-O4.3, O5.1,

O10.1-O10.4).

• Formation and support of partnerships between vocational technical education institutions and economic agents, with their involvement in ensuring professional training based on demand by implementing professional training programs through the dual system and carrying out internships within enterprises (03.1).

• Promotion among practitioners of teaching opportunities within educational institutions, the adoption of innovative teaching formats and the flexibility of employment procedures (O1.1, O3.1-O3.3).

• Rationalization of initial training programs in the IT field, adaptation of programs and teaching methods to the needs of people with disabilities (01.1, 03.2, 07.1, 09.1-

O9.3).

• Creation of an effective feedback system regarding the quality of education and genuine involvement and participation of parents, children, pupils and students in the governance process of educational institutions and in the decision-making process affecting them (03.1).

• Developing the competences of teachers and managers in the field of sustainable development, in particular the approach based on human rights and gender equality, environmental protection, promoting a healthy lifestyle, teaching with the support of digital technologies for informative, applied and creative purposes (03.1).

• Creating opportunities for teaching staff to participate in scientific and professional development activities, and increasing the mobility of teaching staff (03.2).

• Evaluation of the subsidy system in the field of applied research and ensuring its orientation to topics relevant to socioeconomic development, such as waste recovery, water efficiency, preservation of the forest fund, species and breeds resistant to climate change, etc. (01.1-O10.4).

• Reviewing the methods of financing science based on performance and research according to the usefulness of their results (03.2, 07.3).

• Encouraging the implementation of the concept of continuous education and lifelong learning in accordance with the requirements of the labor market; ensuring the periodic (re)professionalization of the able-bodied population to ensure their competitiveness on the labor market

(O3.3).

• The development of the normative framework in the field of lifelong learning and adult education, which should be stable, to define the role of different educational service providers, the financial obligations, to clearly set the rights of citizens to lifelong learning, the standardization of standards and their monitoring (03.3).

• Implementing a mechanism for recognizing the results obtained in non-formal and informal learning, similar to the one for validating the results obtained in formal learning (03.3).

5.27 Policies and management in the field of work and inclusion

• Consolidation of institutional capacities in the field of combating informal employment, in accordance with the IL0 Conventions to which the Republic of Moldova has acceded (01.1-O1.3, O6.1,

06.2) .

• Increasing the level of information and awareness regarding the legal rights of employees in relation to employers and the risks of informal employment and low security at work (01.1-O1.3, O6.1, O6.2).

• The development of social services at the local level that would encourage the identified vulnerable groups to enter the labor market more easily, including through training, retraining, assisted employment or business mentoring services (O1.1-O1.3, O6.1, O6 .2).

• Development of a bi- and tripartite environment for negotiations and consultations, favorable for strengthening mutual trust and cooperation between employers, employees and central and local public authorities (01.1-O1.3, O6.1, O6.2).

• Elaboration of mandatory standards for adapting educational programs and infrastructure to the needs of people with disabilities (01.1-O1.3, O6.1, O6.2).

• Establishing partnerships with non-governmental organizations and employers for the economic integration of people with disabilities, including by capitalizing on new technologies (01.1-

O1.3, O6.1, O6.2).

• Reforming the child care leave to allow greater flexibility and to facilitate the parents' faster reintegration into the labor market (01.1-O1.3, O6.1,

06.2) .

5.28 Social protection

• Strengthening the preventive function of social assistance in order to reduce vulnerability and poverty by adequately measuring social deprivations, developing integrated social assistance criteria, strengthening the link between payment programs, social services and occupational status, improving the efficiency of social payment schemes by reducing fragmentation, duplication and giving up the establishment of social payments without impact analysis (O1.1-O1.3, O6.1, O6.2).

• Improving the accessibility and transparency of social assistance schemes by: developing accountability mechanisms regarding the delivery of benefits; reducing the level of abuse of social assistance; raising awareness and improving information regarding social protection rights, especially in rural and hard-to-reach areas; strengthening the capacities of social assistance structures, including at the local level, through the development of innovative data collection tools, the allocation of benefits and the consolidation of human resources (O1.1-O1.3, O6.1, O6.2).

• Strengthening the social protection potential of social assistance schemes by strengthening the monitoring of the impact of social protection on the most vulnerable population groups (O1.1-O1.3, O6.1, O6.2).

• Improving access to social services of disadvantaged groups by offering relevant services, with homogeneous geographical distribution, taking into account the needs, opportunities and potential of each beneficiary individually (O1.1-O1.3, O6.1, O6.2).

• Strengthening institutions in the field of social assistance by adjusting the social infrastructure, establishing functional intersectoral mechanisms and data collection tools and making decisions based on evidence, developing clear tools/mechanisms for entry into the system, accreditation of social services, both public and private , as well as by applying realistic, clear and uniform operating regulations and minimum quality standards (O1.1-O1.3, O6.1, O6.2).

• The reform of the public social insurance system by unifying the retirement conditions for all categories of insured, minimizing the exceptions regarding contributions and benefits and increasing transparency regarding the accumulation of social insurance contributions, their administration and the method of pension formation (O1.1-O1. 3, O6.1, O6.2).

• Establishing a clear and predictable framework regarding the adjustment of the retirement age depending on life expectancy at birth, life expectancy at retirement and other relevant demographic and financial parameters (O1.1-O1.3, O6.1, O6.2 ).

• Development of a functional and sustainable multi-pillar pension system, by ensuring an easy and prudent regulatory and fiscal framework (O1.1-O1.3, O6.1, O6.2).

• Actively informing the population about the connection between contributions and benefits in order to stimulate the accumulation of contributions and the widest possible inclusion of the population in the social insurance system (O1.1-O1.3, O6.1, O6.2).

5.29 Security and public order policies and management

• Consolidation of the psychologist's activity in educational institutions, for the identification,

control and counseling in relation to personality factors that can create predispositions

for violent or risky behavior (O3.1-O3.3, O9.1).

• Creating opportunities for spending free time in extracurricular activities and civilized socialization, in order to reduce the incidence of juvenile delinquency (O3.1-

03.3 , O4.1-O4.4, O9.1).

• Developing and implementing programs to cultivate and improve parental skills with the aim of creating a conducive and safe environment for children's development (O3.1-

03.3 , O4.4, O9.1).

• Monitoring media and online content to minimize children's exposure and

adolescents to violence, abuse and sexual exploitation reflected in the media

mass and promoted in the media and online (films, news, games, social media content) and to reduce in the medium and long term violence and aggression from minor viewers/users (O3.1-O3.3, O4.4, O9.1, O9.2).

• Increasing the degree of safety of all people on the territory of the Republic of Moldova, regardless of age, gender, ethnicity or religion. Promotion of educational campaigns to reduce the consumption of alcohol, narcotic and psychotropic substances among children and adolescents (03.1-03.3, O4.4, O9.1).

• Streamlining actions to fight crime and protect victims, including the elimination of violence, neglect, exploitation and trafficking of children and women by removing gaps in the legal framework regarding the criminalization, sanctioning, prevention and combating of acts that harm or endanger life and health person, family violence and by developing social services for crime victims (03.1-03.3, 04.4, 06.1,

09.1, 09.2).

• Elaboration of standard protocols for ensuring a multisectoral response to cases of violence against women and family violence (06.1, 07.1, 09.1).

• Screening, prevention and adequate combating of crimes motivated by prejudice, ethnicity, discrimination, taking into account the vulnerability of people (06.1, 07.1, 09.1).

• Sociological research of the factors of crime with a special focus on juvenile delinquency prevention measures and development of new types of sensors for real-time monitoring of the community security climate (06.1, 07.1, 09.1, 09.2.).

• Addressing the primary causes of extremism and combating the proliferation of hate speeches and online dissemination of terrorist or extremist materials, as well as developing individual resilience to such propaganda (03.1-03.3, 04.4, 06.1, 07.1,

09.1, 09.2., 09.3). '

• The efficiency of measures to maintain and ensure public order and improve the community-police relationship by working together with the community in solving problems related to criminality and public security and increasing the role of women in the community police to provide a greater sense of security for the population , especially for women and children (03.1-03.3, 04.4, 06.1, 07.1, 09.1, 09.2., 09.3).

• Rapid and qualitative response to citizens' calls to guarantee a safe environment of order and public security (09.1, 09.2., 09.3).

• Development of capacities and tools for providing security at national and regional level for managing crisis and exceptional situations (09.1, 09.2., 09.3).

• Creating high-quality working conditions to stimulate the increase in the efficiency of employees in the security sector, motivating staff, eliminating barriers related to discrimination, increasing the number of women in the security sectors and developing the education system and strengthening human resources in the field of internal affairs (03.2 , 03.3, 07.1,' 09.1-09.3).

• Revision of the mechanism regarding access to weapons from the perspective of its restriction and the establishment of a rigorous procedure for monitoring, marking and control over weapons in the civilian circuit (09.1-09.3).

• Development of an effective state border management system and ensuring an orderly, safe and regulated migration process (09.2, 09.3);

• Reducing the number of victims and damages caused by emergency and exceptional situations, including by developing, adapting or transferring new technological solutions for the prevention of emergency and exceptional situations and fires in the domestic sector (09.2, 09.3).

• Automation of information and work processes and digitization of services in the field of internal affairs granted to citizens, including the adoption of intelligent technological solutions to increase the level of road traffic security (09.2, 09.3).

• Continuous assessment of weather, climate, geomorphological, radiological and seismic risks, assessment of the vulnerability of the building stock and critical infrastructures and adjustment of the relevant technical and security standards (09.2, 09.3).

• The impact

The impact of the SND is to be evaluated in relation to the indicators that directly relate the dimensions of people's quality of life (Table 5). In the process of developing sectoral strategies, as well as monitoring and evaluation, each indicator is to be disaggregated according to the relevant criteria to reflect the effective degree of inclusion of people in the development process. These criteria include, but are not limited to, gender, age, region, place of residence, disability status.

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| Table | 5. Indicators for assessing the development impact of the "Moldova 2030" NDS | | | | | |
|  | General objective / Indicator | | Source | The reference value | Aim  intermediate  (mediate  2022-25) | 30 ) \_ \_ \_  .Ha " ^  ( 2 |
| 1. | Average annual GDP growth rate, % ' | | National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) | 1.9 (2016-2020 average) | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| 2. | Poverty incidence, % | | NBS | 25.8 (2016-2020 average) | 23.7 | 10.0 |
| 3. | Gini index | | World Bank | 25.7  (2018) | 25 | 23.0 |
| 4. | Current account, share in GDP, % | | National Bank of Moldova (NBM) | -7.3 (2016-2020 average) | -5.0 | -4.0 |
| 5. | GDP produced outside Chisinau, % of total GDP | | NBS | 40.1 (2019) | 55 | 60 |
| 6. | Occupancy rate, annual average, % | | NBS | 38.8 (2020) | 45.0 | 55.0 |
| 7. | Employed population aged 15-34, share in total employed population, % | | NBS | 24.2 (2020) | 30.0 | 35.0 |
| 8. | Gross savings, share in GDP, % | | World Bank | 16.8 (2020) | 20.0 | 22.0 |
| 9. | The volume of personal remittances received, share in GDP, % | | NBS, NBM | 15.7 (2020) | 14.0 | 13.0 |
| 10. | | Net inflow of foreign direct investments, share in GDP, % | World Bank | 2.3 (2016-2019 average) | 4.0 | 5.0 |
| 11. | | The volume of exports of goods and services, average growth, % | NBM | 5.8 (2016-2020 average) | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| 12. | | Index of economic freedom, total score, scale from 0 (worst) to 100 (best) | Foundation  "Heritage" | 61.3 (2022) | 70.0 | 80.0 |
| 13. | | Global Innovation Index, scale from 0 (worst) to 100 (best) | Global Innovation Index | 32.3 (2021) | 42.0 | 45.0 |
| 14. | | Quality of domestic competition, points according to the Global Competitiveness Report (100% maximum) | FEM | 48.9 (2019) | 53.0 | 55 |
| 15. | | SME share in total sales revenue, % | NBS | 39.3 (2020) | 45.0 | 55.0 |
| 16. | | Loans granted to the private sector, share in GDP, % | World Bank | 27.8 (2020) | 35.0 | 40.0 |
| 17. | | Share of households with access to aqueduct, in total population, % of total | NBS | 83.1 (2020) | 90 | 95 |
| 18. | | Share of households with access to the sewage system, % of the total | NBS | 74.4 (2020) | 85 | 90 |
| 19. | | Share of electric and hybrid cars in total cars, % | ASP | 1.2 (2020) | 8.0 | 15.0 |
| 20. | | Road accident rate per 100 thousand population | Ministry of Internal Affairs (MAI) | 98 (2021) | 80 | 70 |
| 21. | | The number of deaths caused by road accidents per 100 thousand population | Ministry of Internal Affairs (MAI) | 10.3 (2019) | 7.3 | 5.1 |
| 22. | | State of national public roads, share of roads in "bad" and "very bad" condition | ASD | 46.8 (2020) | 25 | 10 |
| 2. 3. | | Budget transparency, according to 0pen Budget Survey, scale from 0 (worst) to 100 (best) | Open Budget Survey | 57 (2019) | 65 | 70 |
| 24. | | Road infrastructure quality, points according to the Global Competitiveness Report, scale from 0 (worst) to 7 (best) | FEM | 2.6 (2019) | 4.5 | 5.5 |
| 25. | | Share of revenues of local public authorities from taxes and fees in total revenues of local budgets, % | Minister  finances | 26.3 (2019) | 32.0 | 35.0 |
| 26. | | The share of renewable resources in the final electricity consumption % | EEA | 0.23 (2016) | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| 27. | | The share of the population with Internet access, in the total population, % | NBS | 76.1  (2017) | 80.0 | 90.0 |
| 28. | | Share of informal jobs in total jobs, % | NBS | 22.4 (2020) | 20.0 | 18.0 |
| 29. | | Percentage of NEET youth (15-29 years) in the total population of the same age with usual residence | NBS | 4.9  (2018) | 4.0 | 3.5 |
| 30. | | Accident rate, victims per 1000 employees | NBS | 0.7 (2016) | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| 31. | | The ratio of the average monthly salary of women to that of men | NBS | 85.6 (2018) | 90.0 | 95.0 |
| 32. | | Share of children and young people in secondary education with minimal knowledge in the field of science (Program for the International Assessment of Students), % | Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) | 57.8  (2018) | 73 | 80 |
| 33. | | Share of children and young people in secondary education with minimal knowledge in the field of reading (Program for the International Assessment of Students), % | OECD | 54.2  (2018) | 71 | 80 |
| 34. | | Share of children and young people in secondary education with minimal knowledge in the field of mathematics (Program for the International Assessment of Students), % | OECD | 49.7  (2018) | 70 | 80 |
| 35. | | Enrollment rate in preschool education, % | NBS | 94.2  (2019/20) | 96 | 98 |
| 36. | | Gross enrollment rate in primary education, % | NBS | 107.8  (2020/21) | 105 | 105 |
| 37. | | Gross enrollment rate in secondary education, % | NBS | 105.2  (2020/21) | 104 | 104 |
| 38. | | Enrollment rate in education of people up to the age of 19, % | NBS | 82.1  (2020/21) | 94 | 98 |
| 39. | | Participation rate of young people and adults (15-64 years) in formal and non-formal education throughout life (in the last four weeks preceding the interview) | NBS | 31.2  (2020) | 60 | 70 |
| 40. | | Gender parity index, tertiary level | NBS | 1.33  (2020/21) | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| 41. | | The average monthly net salary in education, lei, % of the average net salary in the economy | NBS | 84.6  (2020) | 110.0 | 140.0 |
| 42. | | Life expectancy at birth | NBS | 69.8  (2020) | 71.5 | 72 |
| 43. | | Maternal mortality rate per 100 thousand live newborns | NBS | 16.3  (2020) | 5 | 2 |
| 44. | | Infant mortality rate per 1000 live newborns | NBS | 8.7  (2020) | 5 | 2 |
| 45. | | Mortality rate due to trauma, poisoning per 100 thousand population | ANSP | 64.0  (2018) | 50 | 40 |
| 46. | | Mortality rate due to diseases of the circulatory system, malignant tumors and diseases of the digestive system per 100 thousand population | ANSP | 877.9  (2018) | 650 | 400 |
| 47. | | Total rate of early births at the age of 15-19 per 1000 women of that age | NBS | 27.34 (2020) | 15 | 9 |
| 48. | | The share of the population included in the mandatory medical assistance insurance system | CNAM | 87.8  (2020) | 90 | 92 |
| 49. | | Correlation between the average pension for the age limit and the average nominal gross monthly salary, % | NBS | 23.2 (2020) | 25.0 | 30.0 |
| 50. | | Correlation between the average old-age pension and the subsistence minimum for retirees, % | NBS | 88.2 (2020) | 100.0 | 115.0 |
| 51. | | The weight of requests communicated to the Government out of the number of those submitted, % | Ministry of Justice (MJ) | 1.19  (2017) | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| 52. | | The share of lost cases at CED0 from the number of requests communicated each year,  % | MJ | 34,33  (2017) | 15 | 10 |
| 53. | | Lack of corruption in the judiciary (from 0 to 1) | World Justice Project | 0.36  (2021) | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| 54. | | Share of people who made unofficial payments (bribes) in the last 12 months | National Anticorruption Center (CNA) | 11.3  (2017) | 4 | 0 |
| 55. | | Share of entrepreneurs who made unofficial payments (bribes) in the last 12 months | CNA | 3.6  (2017) | 1,2 | 0 |
| 56. | | "Control over corruption" indicator (from -2.5 to 2.5) | World Bank | -0.57  (2020) | 1.0 | 1.5 |
| 57. | | "Regulatory Quality" indicator (from -2.5 to 2.5) | World Bank | -0.04  (2020) | 1.0 | 1.5 |
| 58. | | Share of executed public expenditures in total approved public expenditures, % | Minister  finances | 84.2  (2021) | 99.5 | 100 |
| 59. | | Share of women in the public service in senior management positions, % | State Chancellery | 40.9  (2020) | 45 | 50 |
| 60. | | Share of women elected to Parliament, % of total elected deputies | Central Electoral Commission (CEC) | 24.8  (2020) | 40 | 50 |
| 61. | | The share of women elected to mayor positions, % of total mayors | CEC | 21.8  (2019) | 40 | 50 |
| 62. | | The share of women elected to councilor positions in local councils, % of total councillors | CEC | 36.5  (2019) | 45 | 50 |
| 63. | | Share of women elected to councilor positions in district / municipal councils, % of total councillors | CEC | 27.1  (2019) | 43 | 50 |
| 64. | | Number of referrals for out-of-court dispute resolution | MJ, Mediation Council (CM) | 277  (2017) | 877 | 1077 |
| 65. | | Number of disputes settled out of court | MJ, CM | 164  (2017) | 487 | 687 |
| 66. | | The number of new types of forensic expertise developed according to the Nomenclature of forensic expertise | MJ; National Center for Judicial Expertise | 30 (2016-2020 average) | 38 | 42 |
| 67. | | Share of detention facilities in penitentiary institutions that correspond to international standards, % | MJ; National Administration of Penitentiaries | 25%  (2017) | 41% | 49% |
| 68. | | Increasing correctional and social reintegration services for people in the probation system, % | MJ; The National Probation Inspectorate | 60%  (2017) | 80% | 90% |
| 69. | | The number of victims of intentional homicide per 100 thousand population | MAI (Ministry of Interior) | 6,7  (2016) | 5.7 | 4.7 |
| 70. | | The incidence of physical or sexual violence among women and children, in the last 12 months | NBS | 9.6 (2012) | 4 | 2.5 |
| 71. | | The population's perception of safety | MAI  Barometer of Public Opinion | 30.2  (2021) | 40 | 50 |
| 72. | | The number of victims of human trafficking per 100 thousand population | MAI | 7.0  (2018) | 4.5 | 3.5 |
| 73. | | The number of victims of sexual violence crimes per 100 thousand population | MAI | 11.9  (2019) | 9.0 | 8.0 |
| 74. | | Normatively treated water, share of the total volume of wastewater discharged into water bodies, % | Environment Agency (EM) | 14.11 (2016) | 30.0 | 40.0 |
| 75. | | Quality class of surface water in the Dniester river basin (I - very good, II - good, III - moderately polluted, IV - polluted, V - very polluted) | service  State Hydrometeorologists (SHS) | III  (2017) | yl | yl |
| 76. | | Quality class of surface water in the Prut river basin (I - very good, II - good, III - moderately polluted, IV - polluted, V - very polluted) | SHS | III  (2017) | yl | yl |
| 77. | | Quality class of surface water in sub-basins (I - very good, II - good, III - moderately polluted, IV - polluted, V - very polluted) | SHS | IV/V (2017) | III/IV | III/IV |
| 78. | | Waste removed by destruction is stored in landfills, the share of the total volume of waste formed, % | AM | 62.9 (2018) | 57 | 52 |
| 79. | | Recycled waste, share of the total volume of waste generated, % | AM | 44.4 (2018) | 50 | 56 |
| 80. | | Surfaces covered with forests and other lands with forest vegetation, share of the country's surface, % | AM | 13.4 (2020) | 14.8 | 16.3 |
| 81. | | The land surface of the protected areas, the share of the country's surface, % | AM | 5.8 (2018) | 8 | 8 |
| 82. | | Emissions of pollutants into the atmosphere, the share compared to the reference year (1990), % | AM | 100 (average for 20162020) | 60 | 40 |
| 83. | | Greenhouse gases, share compared to the reference year (1990), % | AM | 100 (average for 20162020) | 75 | 67 |
| 84. | | Population connection rate to sanitation services, % | NBS | 52.9 (2020) | 65 | 75 |
| 85. | | The population connected to the public sewage service, share of the total number of the population, % | NBS | 40.3 (2019) | 60 | 70 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

6 Implementation risks

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Anticipated risks** | **probability**  **threads**  **(low/**  **average/**  **tall)** | **Impact**  **(small/medium**  **u/big)** | **Risk mitigation measures** |
| The occurrence of various negative exogenous shocks that undermine the ability of the relevant authorities to implement the NDS commitments (eg: security crisis, drought, pandemic, economic recession, high inflation, etc.) | big | big | - Ensuring that the SND will be a document under continuous monitoring and, if necessary, revision, depending on the dynamics of the external context.  - Considering the increase in the frequency of shocks in recent years, increased attention will be given to security and resilience objectives, with an emphasis on prevention and early identification of risks. |
| Insufficient funding of SND from budgetary sources and technical and financial assistance from development partners | big | big | - Integration of SND priorities in the budget planning framework.  - Ensuring intense communication and permanent effective coordination with the donor community on funding priorities within the SND. |
| Loss of political support for SND over time | average | big | - Focusing the SND on priorities that meet broad consensus in society: economic growth, improvement of living conditions, quality public services, clean environment or good governance. |
| The appearance and continuation of many public policy documents poorly correlated with each other and with the SND. ' | average | environment | - The State Chancellery, in the process of evaluating the concepts of public policy documents, will check the correlation with the SND and possible overlaps with other strategic planning documents.  - Ensuring a close link between SND and CBTM. |

7 Reporting procedures

***The principles that will be the basis of the implementation of this Strategy***

The lessons offered by the implementation of previous national strategic planning documents indicate the need to develop interventions that promote and ensure respect for human rights. Thus, through the imperative of human-centered interventions, the Government proposes:

• the development of policies and policy documents based on a collaboration based on trust with the people on whom the Government's decisions and policies have an impact, the involvement of people in the deep understanding of the problems that must be solved and their causes, as well as the monitoring of the impact of all policies on the people;

• directing and broadly applying scientific research and innovative approaches for the formulation of evidence-based policy options;

• anchoring the sectoral policy documents for the implementation of this Strategy to the principles (interdependence, equality and non-discrimination, participation and empowerment, empowerment) and to the standards regarding human rights and gender equality;

Coherence of policies

The success of the implementation of this Strategy depends on the coherence of the strategic planning framework, which is currently quite problematic. In the Republic of Moldova, there was traditionally an excessive number of strategic planning documents, which often overlapped or contradicted each other, for too narrow policy areas, not being correlated with the sectoral strategies and integrated in the budget planning processes. These documents, for the most part, were not properly monitored nor correctly evaluated, and the responsibilities between the implementation partners were not clearly distributed.

This Strategy becomes the long-term strategic reference document for ensuring coherence between national and sectoral policies and the budgetary framework. The strategy includes a series of interconnected priorities and targets, which, implemented by various actors, must lead to the achievement of sustainable development objectives. At the same time, this takes into account the commitments of the Republic of Moldova for the implementation of the provisions of the Association Agreement between the Republic of Moldova, on the one hand, and the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community and their member states, on the other hand, especially those that can influence achieving these goals. Thus, for the implementation of the objectives, an integrated system of strategic planning is inherent,

Implementation of this Strategy

This Strategy, with its major goal of visibly increasing the quality of people's lives, together with its objectives, forms the primary strategic planning framework for the country's development. Each of the 10 objectives contains a series of specific objectives and priority actions, classified according to the existing budget programs, which aims to set benchmarks and directions of action that will be the basis for the elaboration of sectoral policy documents.

The public authorities will adjust/elaborate the sectoral strategies, taking into account the specific objectives and priority actions included in this Strategy. Sectoral strategies will contain a plenary analysis of the sector, provide detailed policy options, following human rights principles and standards, and will be focused on reducing inequalities of opportunity that may exist in different areas depending on gender, age, background residence (rural/urban), disability, ethnicity and/or spoken language. The sectoral strategies will also include all the targets and indicators relevant to the respective sector, adapted to the national context of the Republic of Moldova.

In order to rationalize the number of sectoral policy documents, ensure the correlation and synergy between them and the systemic approach between various policy areas, as well as to align them with the budgetary framework, it is recommended to develop strategies as a priority only for the areas of activity indicated in Law no. 136/2017 regarding the Government.

In accordance with the provisions of the Association Agreement between the Republic of Moldova, on the one hand, and the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community and their member states, on the other hand, as well as according to other international treaties, commitments regarding the development and implementation of strategies for certain areas. But, in this case, the word "strategy" should be interpreted rather as a method proposed at a strategic level for solving problems and/or achieving the assumed objectives rather than in the sense of the "Strategy" policy document, regulated by the normative framework of the Republic of Moldova. So, international commitments to develop strategic approaches and solutions in certain areas ("strategies") must be included in the policy documents for the sectors mentioned above, following national requirements for the rationalization and efficiency of the strategic planning process. However, if the international commitments expressly provide for some policy documents that do not fall within the mentioned fields or target cross-sectoral topics, such as the fight against corruption, the opportunity for their elaboration and approval can be analyzed. However, in order to ensure coherence in the strategic planning process, it is recommended to integrate intersectoral aspects into the sectoral strategies developed for the areas established in the Law on Government. following the national requirements for the rationalization and efficiency of the strategic planning process. However, if the international commitments expressly provide for some policy documents that do not fall within the mentioned fields or target cross-sectoral topics, such as the fight against corruption, the opportunity for their elaboration and approval can be analyzed. However, in order to ensure coherence in the strategic planning process, it is recommended to integrate intersectoral aspects into the sectoral strategies developed for the areas established in the Law on Government. following the national requirements for the rationalization and efficiency of the strategic planning process. However, if the international commitments expressly provide for some policy documents that do not fall within the mentioned fields or target cross-sectoral topics, such as the fight against corruption, the opportunity for their elaboration and approval can be analyzed. However, in order to ensure coherence in the strategic planning process, it is recommended to integrate intersectoral aspects into the sectoral strategies developed for the areas established in the Law on Government. the opportunity of their development and approval can be analyzed. However, in order to ensure coherence in the strategic planning process, it is recommended to integrate intersectoral aspects into the sectoral strategies developed for the areas established in the Law on Government. the opportunity of their development and approval can be analyzed. However, in order to ensure coherence in the strategic planning process, it is recommended to integrate intersectoral aspects into the sectoral strategies developed for the areas established in the Law on Government.

The experience of implementing the previous national development strategy shows that the success of its implementation depends on the operationalization tools. Therefore, the operational document for the implementation of this Strategy will be the National Development Plan, which will include the appropriate actions and financial sources needed to implement the strategy's objectives, in accordance with the sectoral strategies.

The national development plan will be developed for a period of three years, based on the priorities included in the sectoral strategies developed for the implementation of this Strategy, it will be the reference document in the process of developing the medium-term budget framework and, respectively, it will be extended annually until the medium-term budgetary framework is drawn up. Therefore, the structure and destination of public expenditures are to be adapted to the strategic objectives of sustainable development of the Republic of Moldova. Over time, the opportunity to combine the National Development Plan with the medium-term budgetary framework will be analyzed, to ensure a more rigorous policy planning, fully aligned with financial possibilities and commitments, but also to rationalize the strategic planning process.

The State Chancellery will be responsible for coordinating the process of developing the National Development Plan in accordance with the provisions of this Strategy, which will be synchronized with the process of developing the medium-term budgetary framework and its monitoring and evaluation, implicit in this Strategy. The Ministry of Finance will ensure the development and adaptation of the medium-term budgetary framework, following the priorities established in this Strategy.

Monitoring and evaluation of this Strategy

For each general objective, a series of indicators are established, which reveal the reference value and the intermediate target for 2025 and the final target for 2030 42. These indicators will be considered basic in the development of sectoral strategies and, together with other indicators considered relevant, will be included in the National Development Plan. In the sectoral strategies, the reference indicators from this Strategy will be disaggregated according to relevant criteria: gender, age, disability, ethnicity and/or spoken language, residence, geographic area, socioeconomic status. To ensure proper monitoring, the national statistical system, which includes the National Bureau of Statistics, as well as other producers of official statistics and holders of administrative data, will ensure the collection of disaggregated data according to the mentioned criteria.

Taking into account the long-term horizon of this Strategy, the reference values ​​will be updated during the entire strategy implementation period. Therefore, a continuous analysis of long-term development scenarios and projections at national and international level will be necessary, as well as monitoring of forecasted trends and vulnerabilities, all of which will be taken into account in the planning of development policies. In the monitoring and evaluation reports, recommendations will be formulated regarding the improvement of the efficiency of the implementation of the objectives and any other necessary changes.

During the implementation of this Strategy, the following monitoring and evaluation procedures will be carried out:

• annual monitoring - based on the quarterly monitoring, the annual report on the implementation of the National Development Plan will be generated. The annual report will have an analytical character. This will be a reference document for planning the next cycle of the National Development Plan and, respectively, of the medium-term budgetary framework. The annual reports will include the analysis of the dynamics of the indicators (outcomes ), disaggregated by criteria of gender, age, disability, ethnicity and/or spoken language, residence, geographic area, socioeconomic status. The structure of the annual reports will reflect the structure of this Strategy, the analysis at the level of each general objective being ensured by the ministry responsible for the corresponding policy field based on the information provided by the other authorities involved, and will include the analysis of the level of implementation of the specific objectives, of the priority actions and monitoring indicators from the perspective of the actions taken by the authorities during the year.

• intermediate evaluations - in 2026, an evaluation report will be drawn up, which will analyze the impact of the implementation of this Strategy based on the intermediate targets, as well as propose an adjustment of the final objectives depending on the progress achieved and the socio-economic trends at the national level and international. In the intermediate evaluation process, the Integral Territorial Index of Demographic Security will be analyzed, which is a tool for measuring the level of demographic well-being at the local level, in order to evaluate the impact of the Strategy in each administrative-territorial unit from a demographic point of view;

• the final implementation report - in 2031, upon completion of the implementation of this Strategy, a final report will be drawn up on the results and impact of its implementation.

The annual monitoring reports and the intermediate and final evaluation reports will be drawn up by the State Chancellery based on the information presented by the central public authorities, according to a predetermined format and will be presented to the National Coordinating Council for

42 For some flow indicators where increased volatility is attested from year to year, the average for 2021-2025 for the intermediate target and the average for 2026-2030 for the final target will be calculated.

Sustainable Development to be validated. Later, the reports will be made public and presented to the Parliament.

At the same time, the national institutions for the protection of human rights and non-commercial organizations will be invited to present alternative reports regarding the implementation of this Strategy, which will be examined during the public hearings that will be organized annually at Parliament and Government level.

[[1]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftnref1" \o ")According to the World Bank,[www.databank.worldbank.org](https://translate.google.com/website?sl=ro&tl=en&hl=en&client=webapp&u=http://www.databank.worldbank.org/)

[[2]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftnref2" \o ")The average of Central and Eastern European countries was calculated based on the following group of countries: Albania, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Russia , Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Ukraine.

[[3]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftnref3" \o ")There is no complete international data for the year 2020. However, its exclusion from the analysis is justified by the fact that 2020 is an atypical year, marked by the pandemic crisis, which is not necessarily relevant for the analysis of long-term trends.

[[4]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftnref4" \o ")The adjusted net national income is calculated by the World Bank and is equal to the gross national income minus the consumption of fixed capital and the erosion of natural resources.

[[5]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftnref5" \o ")We note that these estimates also include income from informal activity, because they are based on interviewing people by the National Bureau of Statistics as part of the "Household Budget Survey".

[[6]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftnref6" \o ")“Demographics matter. What is the impact of population dynamics on the economy of the Republic of Moldova?", UNFPA and Expert-Group, 2017.

[[7]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftnref7" \o ")"Why do women have lower incomes than men throughout their lives?", Olga Gagauz, 2021,[https://www.expert-grup.org/media/k2/attachments/De\_ce\_femeile\_au\_venituri\_mai\_mici\_decyt\_bIrbayii\_pe\_tot\_parcursul\_vieyii.pdf](https://translate.google.com/website?sl=ro&tl=en&hl=en&client=webapp&u=https://www.expert-grup.org/media/k2/attachments/De_ce_femeile_au_venituri_mai_mici_decyt_bIrbayii_pe_tot_parcursul_vieyii.pdf) [.](https://translate.google.com/website?sl=ro&tl=en&hl=en&client=webapp&u=https://www.expert-grup.org/media/k2/attachments/De_ce_femeile_au_venituri_mai_mici_decyt_bIrbayii_pe_tot_parcursul_vieyii.pdf)

[[8]](https://translate.google.com/website?sl=ro&tl=en&hl=en&client=webapp&u=https://www.weforum.org/)[https://www.weforum.org/.](https://translate.google.com/website?sl=ro&tl=en&hl=en&client=webapp&u=https://www.weforum.org/)

[[9]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftnref9" \o ")"The phenomenon of the economy and informal employment in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic", PNUD Moldova and Expert-Grup, 2021[,https://www.expert-grup.org/media/k2/attachments/Raport20UNDP20Rom20neformal.pdf](https://translate.google.com/website?sl=ro&tl=en&hl=en&client=webapp&u=https://www.expert-grup.org/media/k2/attachments/Raport20UNDP20Rom20neformal.pdf)

[[10]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftnref10" \o ")Idem.

[[11]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftnref11" \o ")Idem.

[[12]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftnref12" \o ")[https://statistica.gov.md/public/files/publicatii electronice/aspecte livel trai/Aspecte livel trai 2020.pdf](https://translate.google.com/website?sl=ro&tl=en&hl=en&client=webapp&u=https://statistica.gov.md/public/files/publicatii_electronice/aspecte_nivelul_trai/Aspecte_nivelul_trai_2020.pdf)

[[13]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftnref13" \o ")[https://www.asd.md/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/implementation report of the program regarding the distribution of funds 2020.pdf](https://translate.google.com/website?sl=ro&tl=en&hl=en&client=webapp&u=https://www.asd.md/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/raportul_de_implementare_a_programului_privind_repartizarea_mijloacelor_2020.pdf)

[[14]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftnref14" \o ")[https://lpi.worldbank.org/international/global](https://translate.google.com/website?sl=ro&tl=en&hl=en&client=webapp&u=https://lpi.worldbank.org/international/global)

[[15]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftnref15" \o ")[https://anrceti.md/files/filefield/Anuar%20statistic 2020.pdf](https://translate.google.com/website?sl=ro&tl=en&hl=en&client=webapp&u=https://anrceti.md/files/filefield/Anuar%2520statistic_2020.pdf)

[[16]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftnref16" \o ")[https://old.mei.gov.md/sites/default/files/raport\_evaluare\_program\_broadband\_2018-2020\_0.pdf](https://translate.google.com/website?sl=ro&tl=en&hl=en&client=webapp&u=https://old.mei.gov.md/sites/default/files/raport_evaluare_program_broadband_2018-2020_0.pdf)

[[17]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftnref17" \o ")Human Development Reports, UNDP,[http://hdr.undp.org/en/indicators/103006](https://translate.google.com/website?sl=ro&tl=en&hl=en&client=webapp&u=http://hdr.undp.org/en/indicators/103006)

[[18]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftnref18" \o ")Republic of Moldova in PISA 2018, Ministry of Education, Culture and Research, National Agency for Curriculum and Evaluation, 2019,aee.edu.md/sites/default/files/raportpisa2018.pdf.

[[19]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftnref19" \o ")[http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF\_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf.](https://translate.google.com/website?sl=ro&tl=en&hl=en&client=webapp&u=http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf)

[[20]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftnref20" \o ")The prosperity index is calculated at a global level by the Legatum Institute and is a framework for assessing the extent to which countries promote the prosperity and well-being of people according to nine pillars of prosperity, according to which the Republic of Moldova occupies the 72nd place out of 167 in 2021 countries, and Romania - the 47th place. The Republic of Moldova occupies the best position in the "Education" chapter, which reflects access to education, the quality of education and human capital. [http://www.prosperity.com/rankings?pinned=MDA&filter=](https://translate.google.com/website?sl=ro&tl=en&hl=en&client=webapp&u=http://www.prosperity.com/rankings?pinned%3DMDA%26filter%3D)

[[21]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftnref21" \o ")Barometer of Public Opinion from the Republic of Moldova, Institute of Public Policies, June 2019,[https://ipp.md/2021-07/barometrul-opiniei-publice-iunie-2021/](https://translate.google.com/website?sl=ro&tl=en&hl=en&client=webapp&u=https://ipp.md/2021-07/barometrul-opiniei-publice-iunie-2021/)

[[22]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftnref22" \o ")Magenta Consulting, "National study on the perceptions of Moldovans towards local tourism", 2020.

[[23]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftnref23" \o ")[http://bop.ipp.md/](https://translate.google.com/website?sl=ro&tl=en&hl=en&client=webapp&u=http://bop.ipp.md/)

[[24]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftnref24" \o ")It measures a country's governance performance based on six dimensions: executive constraints, political accountability, governance efficiency, governance integrity, rule of law and regulatory quality. Calculated by Legatum Institute,[http://www.prosperity.com/rankings](https://translate.google.com/website?sl=ro&tl=en&hl=en&client=webapp&u=http://www.prosperity.com/rankings)

[[25]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftnref25" \o ")[https://www.heritage.org/index/country/moldova](https://translate.google.com/website?sl=ro&tl=en&hl=en&client=webapp&u=https://www.heritage.org/index/country/moldova)

[[26]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftnref26" \o ")[https://www.heritage.org/index/country/moldova](https://translate.google.com/website?sl=ro&tl=en&hl=en&client=webapp&u=https://www.heritage.org/index/country/moldova)

[[27]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftnref27" \o ")[https://freedomhouse.org/country/moldova/freedom-world/2021](https://translate.google.com/website?sl=ro&tl=en&hl=en&client=webapp&u=https://freedomhouse.org/country/moldova/freedom-world/2021)

[[28]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftnref28" \o ")[Alexandru Ciudin](https://translate.google.com/website?sl=ro&tl=en&hl=en&client=webapp&u=https://www.aee.md/index.php/en/news/comentariu-alexandru-ciudin-director-aee-republica-moldova-si-saracia-energetica), "Republic of Moldova and energy poverty", commentary,[https://www.aee.md/index.php/en/news/comentariu-alexandru-ciudin-director-aee-republica-moldova-si-energy poverty.](https://translate.google.com/website?sl=ro&tl=en&hl=en&client=webapp&u=https://www.aee.md/index.php/en/news/comentariu-alexandru-ciudin-director-aee-republica-moldova-si-saracia-energetica)

[[29]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftnref29" \o ")The environmental strategy for the years 2014-2023 and the action plan for its implementation (Government Decision no. 301/2014).

[[30]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftnref30" \o ")[https://statistica.gov.md/newsview.php?l=ro&idc=168&id=6997](https://translate.google.com/website?sl=ro&tl=en&hl=en&client=webapp&u=https://statistica.gov.md/newsview.php?l%3Dro%26idc%3D168%26id%3D6997)

[[31]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftnref31" \o ")[http://ipm.gov.md/sites/default/files/2021-09/IPM\_ANUAR\_2020.pdf](https://translate.google.com/website?sl=ro&tl=en&hl=en&client=webapp&u=http://ipm.gov.md/sites/default/files/2021-09/IPM_ANUAR_2020.pdf)

[[32]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftnref32" \o ")[http://ipm.gov.md/sites/default/files/2021-09/IPM\_ANUAR\_2020.pdf](https://translate.google.com/website?sl=ro&tl=en&hl=en&client=webapp&u=http://ipm.gov.md/sites/default/files/2021-09/IPM_ANUAR_2020.pdf)

[[33]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftnref33" \o ")

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300reg.px/?rxid=b2ff27d7-0b96-43c9-934b-42e1a2a9a77

[[34]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftnref34" \o ")IPM Yearbook - 2020, "Environmental protection in the Republic of Moldova",*2021*

[[35]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftnref35" \o ")[http://www.statistica.md/pageview.php?l=ro&idc=315&id=2279](https://translate.google.com/website?sl=ro&tl=en&hl=en&client=webapp&u=http://www.statistica.md/pageview.php?l%3Dro%26idc%3D315%26id%3D2279)

[[36]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftnref36" \o ")[https://statistica.gov.md/public/files/publicatii electronice/Anuar Statistic/2021/16 AS.pdf](https://translate.google.com/website?sl=ro&tl=en&hl=en&client=webapp&u=https://statistica.gov.md/public/files/publicatii_electronice/Anuar_Statistic/2021/16_AS.pdf)

[[37]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftnref37" \o ")

[https://statbank.statistica.md/pxweb/pxweb/ro/10%20Mediul%20inconjurator/10%20Mediul%20inconjurator](https://translate.google.com/website?sl=ro&tl=en&hl=en&client=webapp&u=https://statbank.statistica.md/pxweb/pxweb/ro/10%2520Mediul%2520inconjurator/10%2520Mediul%2520inconjurator) MED050/MED050100.px/?rxid=

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[[38]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftnref38" \o ")

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[[39]](https://www-imf-md.translate.goog/snd2030.html?_x_tr_sl=ro&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp" \l "_ftnref39" \o ")http://eur-lex.europa.eu/resource.html?uri=cellar:2c1c71af-8384-11e3-9b7d-01aa75ed71a1.0003.01/D0C 1&format=PDF