



EUROPEAN CLUSTER
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Country factsheet

Moldova

An initiative of the European Union





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Introduction



This document presents an overview of the cluster policy in Moldova. Given its importance to contextualise the cluster policies (and related) analysed in the factsheets, a comprehensive outlook of the country in socioeconomic terms can be consulted in [the World Bank Country Snapshot for Moldova 2020.](#)

The “Country Snapshot” is a bi-annual update, highlighting the country’s recent developments, economic outlook and major overview of the World Bank’s partnership with the country.

01

National cluster policy, programmes and initiatives



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1. National cluster policy, programmes and initiatives

Policy type:	Broad policy
Policy name:	National Development Strategy "Moldova 2030" Regional development policy and structural change
<p>POLICY OBJECTIVES</p> 	<p>durable and inclusive economy</p> <p>robust human and social capital</p> <p>honest and efficient institutions</p> <p>healthy environment</p> <p>The strategy is based on 4 pillars: durable and inclusive economy (1. increasing incomes from durable sources and mitigating economic inequalities; 2 increasing access to physical infrastructure, public utilities and housing; 3. improving labour conditions and reducing informal labour rate); robust human and social capital (4. guaranteeing qualitative education and life long learning opportunities; 5. ensuring right to best physical and mental health; 6. solid and inclusive social protection system; 7. ensuring balance between work and family life); honest and efficient institutions (8. ensuring an inclusive and efficient governing process and enforcing the rule of law; 9 promotion of a peaceful, safe and inclusive society); healthy environment (10. ensuring the fundamental right to a safe and healthy environment). Clusters are treated under objective 1, by actions meant to increase the efficiency of economic processes, by enhancing innovation potential in companies, by generating clusters, hubs and industrial parks, by facilitation investments in private R&D and partnerships between companies and educational organisations.</p>
<p>POLICY FOCUS</p> 	<p>No specific focus</p> <p>The policy does not have any specific policy focus. It is an "umbrella" strategy for other specific strategies dealing with the specific issues.</p>



Policy type:		Broad policy
Policy name:		National Development Strategy "Moldova 2030" Regional development policy and structural change
RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITIES 		In charge of drafting Oversees the implementation The State Chancery of the Government of the R. of Moldova
BENEFICIARIES 		SMEs Cluster organisations Research organisations General population Academic institutions General population Policy makers -
INSTRUMENTS 	Financial	-
	Technical assistance	
	Explanation	As of highest level of generality, the National Development Strategy "Moldova 2030" concerns all relevant economical and social actors in the country, it oversees 21 strategies in the fields of (1) economy, business development and labour force; (2) consumer protection, quality of products and services; (3) regional development; (4) constructions, territorial and urban planning; (5) ICT; (6) energy security and efficiency; (7) transport and road infrastructure; (8) health protection; (9) social



Policy type:		Broad policy
Policy name:		National Development Strategy "Moldova 2030" Regional development policy and structural change
		protectin, children and family; (10) education, science, innovation; (11) culture; (12) youth; (13) sport; (14) Agriculture, rural development and food safety; (15) territorial reintegration; (16) public finances, taxes and customs; (17) home affairs, public order and civil protection; (18) defence and national security (19) Justice (20) Public administration and public services; (21) environment protection and natural resources
HISTORY 	Period	Limited period
	Ending year <i>(for policies with limited period)</i>	2030
	Starting year	2020
	Explanation	It has been designed for the time horizon 2030; it was approved in 2020.
BUDGET 	Overall	-
	Annual	-
	Source of funding	-
POLICY EVALUATION 	Availability	in-itinere
	Results	It is too early for an evaluation



Policy type:	Broad policy
Policy name:	National Development Strategy "Moldova 2030" Regional development policy and structural change
POLICY ALIGNMENT WITH THE EU PRIORITIES 	Protecting Citizens and freedom Developing a strong and vibrant economic base

02

State of play of cluster policy



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2. State of play of cluster policy

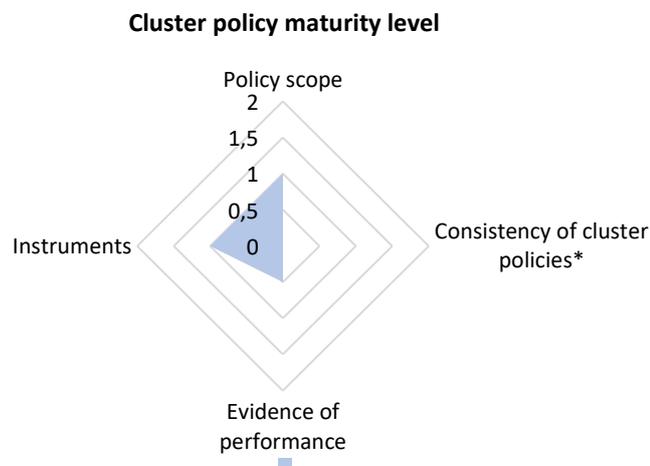
The data below illustrates how the country ranks in terms of maturity of cluster policy. The maturity index is based on a combination of factors presented in Chapter 1 and which are scored based on their existence:

- **Policy scope:** whether the country has a dedicated cluster policy, or cluster creation and/or development is targeted through broader policies (existence of broader policies = 1 point; existence of targeted cluster policies = 2 points)
- **Consistency of cluster policies:** assessment of the duration and experience of the country in doing cluster policies. This dimension assesses only existing cluster policies and not broader policies (no cluster policies available = 0 points; < 10 years of experience or > 10 years (but interrupted) = 1 point; > 10 years (but with clear continuity) = 2 points)
- **Evidence of performance:** the existence of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms determines the degree of policy development in the country (no evaluations = 0 points; existence of evaluations of past policies or in-itinere = 0.5 points; existence of ex-ante and/or ex-post evaluations = 0.5 points)
- **Instruments:** whether the policies provide any instruments to support the policy implementation, being these financial and/or technical assistance (1 point for each type of instrument available)

It is important to note that the maturity does not reflect the performance of a country, but only the degree of development of their cluster policy at the moment when the data was collected (2021). The maturity index illustrates how the country scores for each of these four dimensions (policy scope, consistency of cluster policies, evidence of performance and instruments) compared to the maximum score that they can reach.

	Moldova	Maximum score
Policy scope	1	2
Consistency of cluster policies*	0	2
Evidence of performance	0,5	1
Instruments	1	2

** This dimension is scored solely if the country has a dedicated cluster policy and it assesses only cluster policies*





State of play of cluster policy in the country	
Policy evaluation (for terminated policies)	<p>No policy evaluation</p> <p>There are currently no policies targeting the development of clusters in Moldova, but only broad policies which acknowledge the benefits of cluster creation. There are, nonetheless, evaluations for other broad policies available in the country (for instance, the evaluation of the National Development Strategy for Moldova 2020 conducted in 2017).</p>
Policy approach in the country	<p>Broad-based framework policies to support cooperation effectiveness</p>
Continuity	<p>The Republic of Moldova does not have any policy targeting cluster creation or development, but the importance of this phenomenon is acknowledged by several broad policies (including the Small and Medium Enterprise Sector Development Strategy for 2012-2020). Other examples of broad policies are: The concept of cluster development of the industrial sector of the Republic of Moldova (GD no. 614 of 20.08.2013); The innovation strategy of the Republic of Moldova for the period 2013-2020 „Innovations for competitiveness”(GD no. 952 of 27.11.2013); Roadmap for improving the competitiveness of the Republic of Moldova (GD no. 4 from 14.01.2014). The importance and necessity of cluster development is also discussed in other national publications, such as Policies for development clusters in Moldova (Politici pentru dezvoltarea clusterelor în Moldova, 2016) or the Methodological Guide on the creation and organisation of clusters in the Republic of Moldova (Ghid metodic: crearea și organizarea clusterelor în Republica Moldova, 2018).</p> <p>ODIMM - the Organization for Small and Medium Enterprise Sector Development has started the process of identification and support of the clustering process in the Republic of Moldova, as part of their mission to support the development of the SME Sector.</p> <p>The mapping (2018) identified following potential cluster initiatives based on ongoing cooperation activities and relevance of the sectors in the according regions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North: Textiles, Agrofood, tourism, automotive • Chisinau: Textiles, automotive, ICT, furniture, agro-food, tourism, metallic construction, wine • Centre: Wine, fruit processing, meat processing, beekeeping, dairy, panification, footwear, textiles, automotive • South: Agrofood, construction, wellness, wine, rural tourism, textiles, creative, industries, beekeeping, renewable energy, public utilities <p>2 clusters have been generated: Cahul Creative (creative industries) and Sorintex (Soroca, textile industry) (2018)</p> <p>A national program to support emergent and existing clustering initiatives to build on their sustainability, enhance capacities and support clusters and cluster members on the development and internationalization path. The program is on its final path to be approved by the Government.</p>
Consistency	<p>No cluster policy available</p> <p>The Republic of Moldova does not have any cluster policy in place and the concept is only briefly discussed in a number of broad policies.</p>

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