

PART 5. MATRIXES: COORDINATION OF STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation of the Strategy for Development needs to be realized based on a system of concrete measures - political, legal, economic-financial and administrative, realized on the basis of qualitative and quantitative indicators - macroeconomic, demographic, social technological, external economic, ecological, etc. Such a system of actions needs to be regarded as basics of the economic policy of the state, determined and realized by the President, Parliament and the Government.

During 1998-2005 the state policy should be oriented, first of all, to ensuring an annual economic growth (at least 4-5% of GDP), in order to maintain the production potential and incomes of the population at required level, eliminate internal and external threats for the economic security of the country.

Given that the social-economic system of the country represents a complicated hierarchical structure, the state policy needs to encompass relationships at various levels:

family and personality - every citizen interests;

at microeconomics level - economic and market entities;

regional level;

at macroeconomics level - the interests of the country as a whole.

Interests of personality, economic entities and state determine the need to intensify reforms; particularly in the "critical" period 1998-2000 - the major focus should be on institutional and structural changes, by enhancing the efficiency of real economy sector and reforming of social sphere.

With a view to ensure a continuance of economic policy for the whole period of 1998-2005 and coordination of undertaken actions, they are summarized in matrixes according to most important macroeconomic issues and structural reforms.

The presented version of the matrix is preliminary. Afterwards after elaboration of Governmental program they are subject to specification and complementation, with involvement of ministries and state departments, as well as local authorities.

Simultaneously, it is necessary to take into account the agreements (Memoranda) signed between the Government of the Republic of Moldova, international organizations and donor countries on financial and technical assistance in reforms' support.

5.-1. Objectives and priorities of the Strategy

<i>Fields</i>	<i>Objectives</i>	<i>Actions and measures</i>	<i>Timing</i>
Concept of the strategy, objectives and priorities.	Resolution of the Government regarding the adoption of the Strategy for Social-Economic Development of the Republic for the years 1998-2005 and measures for its realization.	Examination of the initial version of the Strategy by the College of the Ministry of Economy and of the CISR Supervisory Board. Discussions, correction and refinement of the draft Strategy with the participation of the ministries and Governmental departments, National Bank of Moldova. Examination by the Government of the draft Strategy for Social-Economic Development of the Republic of Moldova till the year of 2005 (presented by the Ministry of Economy and Reforms).	Dec. 1997 Dec. 1997 - Jan. 1998 Feb. 1998
Scenarios for macroeconomic development.	Macroeconomic scenarios for the period 1998-2000-2005.	Elaboration and correction (by CISR, Ministry of Economy and Reforms, Ministry of Finance, NBM) of macro-scenarios and mechanisms for their realization by taking into account the objectives and development factors of the Republic of Moldova.	Much -May 1998
Main directions of the structural reforms.	Restructuring of the main sectors of the national economy.	Legal and institutional changes. Specification of structural reforms in the sectors of the national economy.	1998-2000 1998

5.3-1. Macroeconomic indicators

<i>Fields</i>	<i>Objectives</i>	<i>Actions and measures</i>	<i>Timing</i>
Macroeconomic policy	Real GDP growth (according to the optimistic scenario)	Attaining a real GDP growth not less than: 3% in 1998 4% in 1999 4.5% in 2000 5% in 2001 5% in 2002 5% in 2003 4.5% in 2004 4.5% in 2005	1998-2005
	Inflation (according to the optimistic scenario)	Annual inflation rate (at end of period) should not exceed: 10% for 1998, 8% for 1999, 8 % for 2000, 7 % for 2001, 6 % for 2002-2005.	1998-2005
	Foreign direct investment (according to the optimistic scenario)	Encouragement of direct investment for attracting an amount of foreign direct investment into Moldova's economy of about \$80m in 1998, not less than \$100m during 1999-2002, having it increased to \$200m in 2005.	1998-2005

5.-3.2 External constraints

<i>Fields</i>	<i>Objectives</i>	<i>Actions and measures</i>	<i>Timing</i>
Macroeconomic policy	Export procedures	Deregulation: creation of simple, clear and stable rules of the game for all exporters. The State should withdraw from direct control of exports: licensing should mean registration and not an additional control or outlay for rent-seeking. Tax concessions to exporters to favor the full reporting of transactions and the maximization of the effort to export – VAT removal for exports; Creation of special agencies to offer services to exporters only, e.g. of an export insurance agency (non-profit, the Government initially allocates the necessary funds, then exporters would pay contributions for insurance service); Introduction of special tax and financial incentives for capital investment, such as accelerated depreciation of certain fixed assets, interest rates concessions and even capital grants.	1998-2005
	Export orientation	Orientation of export towards relatively facile Eastern markets is in the long term a wrong tactics, because lack of a tough competition in these markets from the West side is just a temporary phenomenon, which favors our country only for the moment. In case the situation changes, Moldova risks to loose Eastern markets as well. Thus, despite existing difficulties, an orientation of export towards West should be a priority direction.	
	Exports structure optimization	Elaboration of measures for modifying imports structure in order to improve trade balance of the country. Encouraging of technological imports – technologic lines, equipment etc., especially on the account of foreign investments. Reduction of energy imports by improving the efficiency of energy utilization, energy thriftiness, and encouraging utilization of alternative sources of energy production.	
	Barter reduction	Reduction of barter transactions, especially those with CIS countries, that seriously affect the budget, because their registration is impossible.	

5.-3.3 Monetary, credit and foreign exchange policy

<i>Fields</i>	<i>Objectives</i>	<i>Actions and measures</i>	<i>Timing</i>
Monetary-credit policy	NBM credits to government	NBM must not allow granting loans to the government for budget deficit funding.	Starting 1998
	New instruments of monetary-credit policy	For the year 1998 it is foreseen to intensify the implementation of new financial instruments of monetary policy: open market operations and Lombard facility, which would substitute credit auctions by 1 January 1999.	1998-1999
Foreign exchange policy	Exchange rate	Limitation of continuous appreciation in real terms of Moldovan leu against US dollar, as a policy which discourages country's exports. A more flexible exchange rate policy should be applied: it is considered as needed a nominal annual depreciation of Moldovan leu against US dollar at a degree that its real effective rate to be equal to 99%, or -1%, i.e. to show a small real depreciation of leu against currencies of country's main trading partners	Starting 1998

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Foreign exchange regime	Gradual implementation of capital account convertibility: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • removing the restrictions on transferring foreign currency abroad by individuals – setting up some ceilings on transferred amounts instead of current restrictions. • removing the ceiling on exporting foreign currency in cash by individuals. • allow individuals to open accounts in foreign currency with foreign banks. 	1998-2005
Currency regulation	To allow legal entities to open multiple accounts with commercial banks (accounts both in Moldovan lei and in foreign currency).	1998

5.-3.4 Budget-fiscal policy

<i>Fields</i>	<i>Objectives</i>	<i>Actions and measures</i>	<i>Timing</i>
National Public Budget	The Concept of Fiscal reform in Moldova	Implementation of Fiscal reform Concept according to Parliament decision.	1998 - 1999
	National Accounting Standards	Implementation of National Accounting Standards in all economy branches.	1998
	Reform of institutional infrastructure financed from budget	Diminishing of the state role in the national economy caused by market relations establishment, Government structure revision, realizing of territorial - administrative reform, of social protection and cultural institutions reform, power structures reform.	1998 - 1999
	Transparency of public purchases	Enforce the Law on public purchases, approved in 1997. Public tenders organization with high level of transparency and competition.	1998
	Efficient, low cost fiscal administration for national public budget	Full computerization of Fiscal Service, tax payers registration, collaboration with internal affairs and justice structures.	1998 - 2000
	Fiscal facilities	Fiscal facilities elimination, including individual ones.	1998 - 2000
	Lending from the budget and under state guarantees	Diminishing and gradual elimination of some entities and activities' lending from the budget or under state guarantees. Elimination of Guarantees Fund from the state budget.	1998 - 1999
	VAT method based on destination principle	Adoption of new Law on VAT within Fiscal Code, which will provide for VAT calculation and collection, based on destination, and its implementation as soon as possible.	1998
	Budget deficit and Public Debt	Promotion of tight policy, which will contribute to reduction of Budget Deficit / GDP ratio, and will put the public debt under control.	1998 - 2005

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	Public borrowing	Correlation between internal and external sources of budget deficit funding should be in optimal relation in order to reduce state intervention on internal financial market and in such a way to contribute to interest decrease, and reduction of public debt service expenditures.	1998 - 2000
	Netting out and barter	Elimination of netting out and barter in order to avoid pressures on the budget, as well in order to eliminate distortions of financial flows in the economy.	1998
	Embezzlement	Amendments operating in the legislation in order to establish penal and administrative responsibilities for budget resources embezzlement.	1998 - 1999

5.-3.5 Investment policy

<i>Fields</i>	<i>Objectives</i>	<i>Actions and measures</i>	<i>Timing</i>
Legal and institutional framework	Improvement of investment environment, stability and transparency of economic policy	Stimulation of commercial banks activity in long run loaning of real sector (interest rates subsidizing, differentiation of payments to banks reserve funds, etc.); Development of specialized structures for investment financing - investment banks, leasing companies, investment privatization funds, insurance companies, pension funds; Capital repatriation - these resources are considered as foreign ones, but they might be a considerable source for economy f; Simplification of tender procedures for privatization on cash through individual projects and simplification of portfolio investments, procurement of Moldovan enterprises' securities by foreigners; Development of investments insurance.	Since 1998
Internal investments	Transformation of enterprise and population savings into investments	Elaboration and implementation of "state savings policy", which motivates economic entities and population to save financial resources and to invest them. For this reason the changes in fiscal, credit and profit policies and risk insurance are necessary. Stimulating private investments in building housing: issuing of house promissory notes, auctions, hypothecation lending. Mechanism of accelerated depreciation and control on destination spending of resources; overall or partial elimination of taxes on reinvested income, issuing of corporate securities, investment of a part of received resources from privatization into development; lending on real estate mortgage, building (rebuilding) of productive premises, exploitation of land through its pledging as real estate. Joint investments (public and private) in major projects by attracting private investors through tenders.	Since 1998
Foreign direct and portfolio investments	Creating of an attractive legal framework, attraction of strategic investors in certain key sectors	The strategic priority for Moldova has investments in production of equipment, construction materials and infrastructure objectives - like Danube terminal, Chi'inău airport, railway electrification and main highway reconstruction. Creation of leasing and financial institutions specialized in leasing to foreign investors should have perspective for enterprise renovation. Portfolio investments in order to avoid provisional and speculative character of investments.	1998-2000

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Public Investment Program	Restoring and modernization of state infrastructure through the Public Investment Program Resources accumulation	Implementation of Public Investment Program (PIP) - II, oriented to energy sector, agricultural enterprises restructuring, transports, household services, construction, and social sphere (total 36 projects). Other sectors - telecommunications, public transport, industry, trade - should be opened to private sector investments. The PIP should be funded from domestic sources and external credits and grants. PIP - III elaboration for 2001 - 2005 period.	1998-2000 To 2000
Concessions	Attracting of additional funds for development, investment in strategic infrastructure	Concession of the following objectives (according to Parliament resolution, October 1996): water pipe in Cantemir, Comrat, Ceadâr-Lunga, Basarabasca; reconstruction of water pipe Străeni - Călărași; sand extraction for bottle production in Codreni village, district Ocnîșă; construction of a factory for trash recycling processing in Chișinău, etc. Elaboration of investment portfolio of objectives proposed for concession from transport infrastructure: the Chișinău - Giurgiulești and the Chișinău - Cimișlia highways and the bridge over Nistru river in Dubăsari.	1998 1998-2000

5.-3.6 Reduction of shadow economy

<i>Fields</i>	<i>Objectives</i>	<i>Actions and measures</i>	<i>Timing</i>
General	Fighting the negative components of the shadow economy and mastering the productive ones in the official economy.	Undertaking of three types of measures: legal, economic and administrative: <i>Legal</i> measures - setting a stable and transparent legal system. <i>Economic</i> measures - encouraging economic activities within the formal economy and discouraging those of the shadow economy sector in terms of their efficiency. <i>Administrative</i> measures - removing of all bureaucratic barriers to private business development.	1998-2005
Underground (criminal) sector	Fighting Diminishing crime and corruption level in the society.	Strengthening crime and corruption fighting structures. Building up a legislation basis and an implementation mechanism for fighting organized crime and corruption. Providing for transparency and free access of large masses of population to the state decisions. Developing a single customs territory with frontier control services in association with Transnistrian customs. Otherwise - a provisional relocation of frontier control services to the Transnistrian border. Solution. The Ukrainian - Moldovan frontiers demarcation problem must be solved at the interstate level.	1998-2005
Tax evasion	Regulation Creation of a favorable economic environment which would discourage tax evasion. Creation of a legal base for implementation of measures aimed at diminishing the level of tax evasion. Administrative changes aimed at increasing the efficiency of fiscal controls.	Tax burden diminishing; Reorganization of the fiscal control procedures (density of controls and penalty rate). Wider and more active use of bankruptcy legislation; “Freezing” enterprises’ debts, “de-blockation” of bank accounts and finding ways of curtail debts; Simplification of enterprise bankruptcy procedures for enterprises that do not operate or submit any documents regarding their economic activities; Implementation of a law on management and means of its enforcement; Creation of a unified body endowed with functions and powers to investigate, discover and penalize people breaking the fiscal discipline;	1998-2000

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<p>Informal sector</p>	<p><i>Supporting</i> Creation of favorable economic premises. Elimination of bureaucratic impediments and security assurance.</p>	<p>Improving the prestige, quality and incentives of fiscal control institutions;</p> <p>Examining the possibility of a partial tax exemption of “micro” entrepreneurs;</p> <p>Setting a legal basis for fighting racket and ensuring personal security for informal sector producers;</p> <p>Removal of bureaucratic obstacles to private business activities, simplification of enterprise registration procedures, statistics data reports and taxation systems;</p> <p>Development of an integrated information system, accessible to large layers of population, to include all aspects of economic activities and integrate all legal procedures.</p>	<p>1998-1999</p>
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5.-3.7 External economic relations, export promotion

<i>Fields</i>	<i>Objectives</i>	<i>Actions and measures</i>	<i>Timing</i>
<p>Foreign trade</p>	<p>Overall export growth</p> <p>Moldova has to become a Regional Supplier of World Quality Goods and Services</p> <p>Increasing product quality and competitiveness</p> <p>Diversifying trade partners, penetration on new markets</p> <p>Expanding Moldova’s current market share in CIS</p> <p>Attracting technologic and managerial know-how</p> <p>Focusing on a limited number of key-sectors of the economy capable to become export promoters</p>	<p>Removal of internal barriers to export (licensing, quotas, etc.). Elimination of all fiscal, procedural and organizational barriers to export (creation of one stop export office) .</p> <p>Adaptation of European standards of quality will make possible to get access to world market.</p> <p>Setting-up a Moldovan Agency for Export Promotion MOLTRADE.</p> <p>Reaching higher level of efficiency, curtailing energy consumption and thus obtaining a lower cost per unit. Implementing systems of Total Quality Control. All promotional materials have to focus on the efforts to improve quality and, due to higher efficiency, lower prices.</p> <p>Substantial increase of exports to the EU, Central and Eastern Europe. Market studies in Middle East and Southeastern Asia, WTO membership.</p> <p>Insuring the application of the Moldovan-Ukrainian customs union (removal of transit levies for Moldovan commodities via Ukrainian), lobbying in CIS for the implementation of the principle of collecting customs duties by the country of destination.</p> <p>Commercial associations, joint ventures and sub-contracting.</p> <p>Moldova has acquired expertise in following industries: advanced agri-processing (grapes, tobacco), leather, small machinery for agriculture, electronics, medical equipment, pharmaceuticals, construction materials, light industry (footwear, fur, apparel, carpets, artificial leather), packaging.</p>	<p>Till 2000</p>

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	<p>Developing new products</p> <p>Coordination of governmental activities</p>	<p>This could be an ecological product. The service sector will expand into transportation, tourism etc.</p> <p>Setting-up an Inter-ministerial Council for Export Promotion in the government. Moldovan Embassies to other countries have to become export promoters of Moldovan businesses.</p>	
Credits and loans	<p>Defining priority sectors for lending</p> <p>Increasing efficiency of resource allocation</p> <p>Avoiding undesired effects of the foreign debt accrual</p>	<p>Priority allocation of external credits into economic sectors, whose financial support could have a beneficial impact on revitalization of the national economy and material practical results. Use of foreign credits in unproductive sectors only on the base of cost-benefit analysis and proven value added (increasing labor efficiency and investment attractiveness of Moldova through consolidation of education system and improvement of local managers qualification etc.) Careful management of foreign debt and all capital flows from abroad. Therefor in the short term, new regulations will have to be implemented to avoid a situation of total crisis of foreign obligations of the country.</p>	Din 1998
Technical assistance	<p>Planning and coordination of foreign assistance</p> <p>Increasing the efficiency of foreign assistance</p> <p>Attracting new sources of assistance</p>	<p>Based on results of technical cooperation during 1992-1996, to up-date the priorities of technical assistance for 1998-2000 (including the adoption of a prospective plan for the years 2000-2005) to be presented to the donors community as a plan.</p> <p>Based on the above named plan to define and apply plans of bilateral collaboration with donors improving the resource allocation to the listed projects. Supporting the programs of technical assistance with investments projects in the same sectors</p> <p>Completion and application of a monitoring system for evaluation of projects of technical assistance and the efficiency of collaboration between foreign operators and recipient institutions.</p> <p>To develop a systematic and permanent public information activity through mass-media on developments and results of technical collaboration with foreign donors.</p> <p>To insure the implementation of the Action Program of Collaboration with OECD, approved on February 18, 1997, aiming at attracting of foreign economic assistance.</p>	Since 1998

5.-4.1 Property reform

<i>Fields</i>	<i>Objectives</i>	<i>Actions and measures</i>	<i>Timing</i>
General	Continuation to build up the private sector, transition from privatization on patrimonial vouchers to privatization on cash. Diversification of privatization methods with the purpose to attract investments.	Utilization of a large series of privatization methods: auctions (including Dutch auction), sale of shares through the stock exchange, public bids, commercial sales, changes of current assets for debts and capitalization of privatized enterprises. Enhancing the role of investment funds and trust companies, that participated in the mass privatization process and are holders of controlling shares of the privatized enterprises. For the welfare of the owners, to form the corporate management, capable to control the activity of managers of the privatized enterprises with a view to use rationally both the public and private capitals (invested into shares).	1998-2005
Industry and services	Increasing the number of enterprises to be privatized.	Areas of all small enterprises leased out at the end of 1995. Most of small, medium and large enterprises, remained after the previous privatization programs, including well known combined works and wineries. Partial privatization of state property with the most of the natural monopolies (air and railroad transport, telecommunications, energy and fuel supply complex, communal economic units) by attracting some strategic investors.	1998
Agriculture	Speeding up the reformation of the farm property.	Reorganization of collective farms. Distribution of land and property to proprietors. Massive creation of farms.	1998-1999

5.-4.2 Development of financial-banking sector

<i>Fields</i>	<i>Objectives</i>	<i>Actions and measures</i>	<i>Timing</i>
Banking supervision	International accounting standards	Transition of all commercial banks to new accounting standards and the new chart of accounts	Till 1.01.1998
	Total regulatory capital	Minimal capital requirement of commercial banks should be: till 1.01.1998 – 8 million lei by year 2000 (according to the optimistic scenario) – about 3 million US dollars by 2002-2003 (according to the optimistic scenario) – about 4 million US dollars	1998-2003
	Capital adequacy	Minimal ceilings for capital adequacy (ratio total regulatory capital/risk-weighted assets): starting 1 January 1998 = 8% starting 1 January 1999 = 10% starting 1 January 2000 = 12%	1.01.1998- 1.01.2000
Investment framework	Foreign investors' encouraging	Encouragement of foreign investors towards a more active participation in modernization of domestic banking system, and encouragement of creation of local branches of well-known foreign banks (Top-100)	

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Financial institutions	Creation of a deposits' insurance corporation	Creation of deposits' insurance corporation should be encouraged. It's main goal would be insurance of households deposits with commercial banks. The functions of the said corporation would not only be paying off the depositors of bankrupt banks, but also intervention in the activity of banks which have problems. Corporation could decide whether a specific bank should be liquidated, or it is reasonable to inject supplemental capital to save it, eventually changing also bank's management etc.	
	Development and investment bank	Regarding the development and investment bank guided by the state: it must not be used for financing bankrupt enterprises. The bank should have limited resources available and should perform its activity on strictly commercial principles, with the goal of obtaining profit.	
	Non-banking financial sector	Encouraging the set up of some specialized institutions for long-term financing and insurance, as well as institutions that would operate at stock exchanges	
Legal provisions	Commercial classified information in banking system	A tougher implementation of the provisions regarding commercial classified information – limitation of the number of bodies having access rights to the information about commercial banks' clients base and, at the same time, increasing the responsibility of those who have these rights.	

5.-4.3 Social sphere reform. Labor market

<i>Fields</i>	<i>Objectives</i>	<i>Actions and measures</i>	<i>Timing</i>
Labor relationships	Improvement of wage payment system in the branches and sectors of the National Economy.	Application of the law on wage payment in the new version; Revision and determination of main directions in the field of the population incomes; Elaboration of the concept of social partnership development.	1998 1998-1999 1998
Labor force market	Balancing supply and demand of labor force; creation of new jobs.	Elaboration of State Program for creation of jobs; Approval of the indicators of the situation of the labor market; Implementation of the State Program and of the System of stimulating the public constructions; Elaboration of legal basis for labor force export, including the mechanism for social and economic rights protection, and that of responsibility; Elaboration of the law on unemployment.	1998 1998 From 1999 From 1998 1998
Social protection	Reform of social protection system. Reform of retiring system. Reform of social protection system and shifting to providing nominal social assistance.	Introduction of two types of insurance: general mandatory, professional and voluntary insurance. Diversification of social insurance by setting some organizational-legal forms of private social insurance (companies, funds, etc.). Implementing the reform of retiring system. Diversifying the retiring system through private sector. Adoption of the law "On private pension funds". Adoption of the law "Regarding state pensions" (in a new version). Determination of the level of social differentiation of population, specifying the indicators of categories of the population that have incomes below poverty threshold, and elaboration of suggestions concerning social protection. Elaboration of normative acts regarding mechanisms of enforcing the "Law regarding minimal	1998-1999 1999-2000 From 1998 1999 1998 1998-2000

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		subsistence level”. Revising the facilities, indemnities and state social payments. Adoption of law “Regarding social state facilities”.	1998
		Elaboration and adoption of National Strategy and Program for fighting poverty.	1998
		Developing special state programs for protecting social vulnerable layers of population.	1998
		Modifying the net of social institutions with a view to enhance their efficiency.	1999-2001
	Providing housing for the population.	Enlarging the share of housing constructions from private and non-budgetary funds.	2000-2005
		Improving the living conditions of the vulnerable layers of population based on a housing construction program.	1999-2000
		Gradual transition of communal-housing sphere to a profitable manner of management, by ensuring the social protection of socially vulnerable categories of population.	2000-2005
			1999-2005

5.-2.2 Gender in development

<i>Fields</i>	<i>Objectives</i>	<i>Actions and measures</i>	<i>Timing</i>
General	Creation of some national mechanisms for equality and gender development.	Creation of a commission or a sub-commission in the Parliament for equality and gender development. Creation of a special Council under the President on equality of genders.	1998 1998
Protecting of women’s rights	Elaboration and adopting of legal and governmental frameworks. Education and support of young women in the direction of realization of the gender equality.	Adoption of a National Program for the period of 1998-2005 regarding the development and equality of genders. Adaptation of the legislation of the Republic of Moldova to the Convention for liquidation of all forms of discrimination of women and to the Set of Actions adopted by the governments of the world in Beijing, 1995, at the IV World Conference in women’s problems. Adopting a set of measures regarding granting long run loans for high education and house construction for young families. Organizing of courses for young women regarding self-respect and knowledge of their rights.	1998 1998-1999 1998-1999
Women promotion to the decisional post	Growth of women’s involvement in decision making.	Elaboration of state policies regarding women promotion by applying a “positive discrimination” procedure at all levels (local and central public administration especially), for example, the representatives of the both genders will have no less than 30% of places in Government (ministries, mayoralties). Coordinating the activities of the Government, NGOs and parties regarding the understanding of the necessity of women’s involvement in political activities.	1998-1999 1998-2000
Assuring of the women’s rights in conditions of market economy	A maximal adaptation of women to the difficulties and conditions of market economy.	Elaboration of a legislative framework favorable for the activity of specialized banks for lending to the small enterprises lead by women. Organization of a system of women training courses with the purpose to reduce women’s unemployment. Elaboration of an unified state program on preparing the women’s participation in the small business and agricultural private activities.	1998-1999 1998-2000 1998-2000

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Elimination of violence against women	Reduction of violence in the whole society and especially against women.	Providing a statistic registration of violence against women in families and at their work places. Adaptation of the actual legislation to the up to day requirements regarding fight against violence, sexual harassment, deprivation and traffic of women and children.	1998-1999 1998
Women's health	Amelioration of women's health.	Collecting and analysis the information regarding mothers' and children health (problems, trends and perspectives). Elaboration and adopting of a national program regarding the health of pregnant women and amelioration of the demographic situation.	1998-2000

5.-4.4 R&D sphere reform

<i>Fields</i>	<i>Objectives</i>	<i>Actions and measures</i>	<i>Timing</i>
R&D as an objective of the state policy	Research and development sphere (R&D) should become as an efficient, autonomic, poli-functional system based on selective support, and institutional reforms.	Elaboration of legal and normative base for R&D; Institutional restructuring of R&D; Setting up priority mechanisms of R&D sphere development; Reorganization of the Academy of Sciences of Moldova; Elaboration of mechanisms of integration of R&D activities with high school; Creation of an innovation infrastructure (scientific-technological and innovation parks, small innovation business "incubators" etc.); Elaboration and implementation of state programs in national important problems.	1998-2005

5.-4.5 Industrial policy and enterprise sector reform

<i>Fields</i>	<i>Objectives</i>	<i>Actions and measures</i>	<i>Timing</i>
General	Improvement of enterprises' management efficiency, and especially of their capacity to adjust to the evolution of demand on domestic and external markets. Extending the process industrial production, competitive by quality and price. Expanding sales markets.	PIP projects for the period 1998-2000: 4 projects in the field of private sector development, amounting to \$60m.	1998-2000
Integration in European structures	Speeding up the process of cooperation with European partners and integration into the European structures.	Acceleration of getting membership of World Trade Organization. Signing the Agreement of Cooperation with European Union. Ensuring compatibility with European Union standards on legal basis, norms and regulations,	1998-2005

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		monetary policy and statistics.	
Competitiveness policy	Creation and supporting of competitive environment for outlining competitive industrial productions.	Continuous elimination of administrative control over prices on commodities and services. Reduction of subventions. Elimination of monopolism by applying anti-monopolistic legislation. Encouraging competition. Continuous liberalization of export-import operations and significant limitation of administrative controls in this sphere; reduction of tariff and non-tariff barriers.	1998-1999
Financial stability	Ensuring a stable and foreseeable business environment. Ensuring the stability of the exchange rate of national currency. Reduction of the inflation level. Creating a real budget, and its proper administration.	Significant reduction of budgetary expenditures: - reformation of social insurance sphere and implementation of pension reform; - implementation of social sphere reform (health care, medical care); - continuous privatization of state property (especially of the enterprises of energy sector); - implementation of communal (municipal economy) reform; - military reform. Implementation of fiscal reform, reduction of fiscal burden and of number of taxes. Approval of the new Fiscal Code. Introduction of international accounting standards.	1998-1999
Attraction of foreign direct investment	Creation of a favorable climate for attracting foreign direct investment.	Significant reduction of bureaucratic barriers for entrepreneurs. Integration in European structures. Creation of a legal framework for foreign direct investment protection. Concluding agreements on mutual protection of investments. Obtaining membership of International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), also known as Washington Convention. Signing of New York Convention on recognizing and enforcement of decisions of foreign arbitration from 1958. Extending the network of free economic zones, setting up technological parks based on large industrial enterprises (Government Decision No. 477 as of 26.05.97). Enhancing the statute of the Agency for Investment Promotion.	1998-1999
Enterprise reform	Development of competitive industrial productions. Modernization of production and	Steps of enterprises' restructuring: - restructuring large enterprises on the basis of downsizing principle;	1998-2005

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	<p>trading processes. Internal reorganization of enterprises.</p>	<p>- implementation of enterprises' certification on the entire system of quality management and JIT (Just In Time) principles. As a financial support in restructuring of industrial enterprises in priority branches, there should be created:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Post-privatization Investment Fund; - Investment Support Fund; - Development and Investment Bank. <p>Stimulation by the state of small and medium size enterprises' development, implementation of the Program for small business support and development.</p> <p>Ensuring a more dynamic utilization of assistance provided by international organizations in restructuring enterprises (strategy of developing, management, marketing, financial control) through ARIA agency.</p> <p>Ensuring a more dynamic utilization of bankruptcy procedures and debt freezing for sustaining enterprises restructuring.</p> <p>Modernizing corporate management.</p>	
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5.-4.6 Agrarian reform and agri-industrial complex development strategy

<i>Fields</i>	<i>Objectives</i>	<i>Actions and measures</i>	<i>Timing</i>
General	<p>Formation of a new competitive manufacturing structure, in compliance with the domestic and external markets' requirements, insurance of food security of the country.</p>	<p>Public Investments Program (PIP) for 1998-2000 - 5 projects in the field of private sector development worth an overall amount of USD 45.2m. Completion of privatization and establishing market relationships. Development of export to traditional and new markets. Improving the supply of population with food items. Immediate settlement of social problems in all rural regions. Enhancing the competitiveness of produce based on enterprise restructuring and introducing modern machines and technologies. Enhancing the welfare of the rural population. Protection of landscape and ecological systems.</p>	<p>1998-2000</p> <p>permanently from 1998</p>
Land relationships	<p>Providing for a reasonable usage and protection of land areas, reproduction and amelioration of soil fertility and natural environment. Enforcing and developing the private ownership of land in the</p>	<p>Perfecting the order of peasants exodus from the collective farms and their registration with the local bodies of public administration. Speeding up the titling process of peasants, setting deadlines and mechanism of this procedure. Setting the land market infrastructure, including a sole system of land and property registration; setting a legal system for the land cadastre. Analysis of the current pilot projects for agricultural restructuring with the purpose to elaborate proposals for its improvement.</p>	<p>1998-1999</p>

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	agricultural sphere.	Unleashing an efficient informational campaign regarding the legal basis in the field of land relationships, rights and obligations of the citizens.	
Structural policy	Creation of viable enterprises of the agri-industrial complex and enterprises restructuring in conformity with the new economic relationships. Renovating the production potential.	Strengthening the financial discipline, implementing the bankruptcy procedures for poorly viable enterprises. Developing alternative tools and other possibilities to restructure the agricultural enterprises. Setting an efficient control for respecting the antimonopoly legislation in the field of technical & material sphere of agriculture and processing agricultural products. Developing the legal basis for amalgamating the banking capital with industrial one in Agri-industrial complexes (AICs). Implementing technologies with low consumption of energy and capital investments. Setting up an alternative loaning system in agriculture. Enhancing the productivity and efficiency of agricultural production share by developing certain flexible and easily adaptable labor forces. Attracting foreign capital by means of setting free economic zones on the frontier.	1998-1999 permanently from 1998
Foreign economic policy	Liberalization of economic relations in conformity with the market economy requirements.	Holding negotiations on free trade with the countries of the Central European Agreement on Trade. Moldova's participation in the works of the Intergovernmental Council for AIC of CIS countries. Revising the tariffs and regimes of foreign trade with the purpose to set an efficient and less bureaucratic system: negotiations with the European community regarding the status of associated member.	Permanently from 1998
Agri-industrial complex administration	Elaboration of deregulation system. Enhancing the efficiency of public administration in agriculture.	Limiting the role of state administrative bodies to: - coordination and control of economic and technologic policy, observing standards, veterinary control, protection of plants, - ensuring the services sphere, providing information regarding external and domestic markets, scientific and consulting assistance, personnel training and raising the level of skills; - analysis, monitoring, generalization and revealing the causes and consequences of economic developments in the economic development of the agri-industrial complex. Measures to enhance the efficiency of public administration in agriculture: - adaptation of administrative functions of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food to market economy requirement; - reforming the training system in agriculture at all levels; - forming the net of implementing and consulting companies; - streamlining the system of scientific researches organizations in agriculture.	1998-1999 1998-1999
Social and cultural development of rural localities	Ensuring a high level of living and a favorable environment for all social strata in the rural areas.	Realizing the measures for lessening the anthropogenic impact upon the environment (creating zones for nature protection, natural reservations, dams). Enhancing the control upon sanitary conditions of the rural localities. Providing facilities to enterprises that invest in rural localities, leading to creation of new jobs. Developing local governments, including by setting a net of NGOs therein.	permanently from 1998

5.-4.7 Entrepreneurship and small business support

<i>Fields</i>	<i>Objectives</i>	<i>Actions and measures</i>	<i>Timing</i>
General	Consolidation of private ownership, forming the small business sector, formation of a large stratum of medium entrepreneurs.	Creation of maximal favorable legal, economic and organizational conditions for a stable and fast development of small businesses in all the fields of the economy and resolving the problems pertaining to production based on most recent scientific and technical achievements, innovation activity, substantial growth of highly demanded and competitive production, creation of new jobs, saturation of market with goods and services.	From 1998
Legal and normative basis	Extending the normative and legal basis concerning financial, technical and informational-consulting assistance of entrepreneurship and small business by the state.	Developing draft laws: on entrepreneurial licensing; on Chamber of Trade and Industry; on introduction of amendments to the “Law on the purchase of goods, works and services for state needs”, introducing some amendments to Fiscal Code; adding an Article on the National Agency for Small Business Development and accountancy. Developing draft resolutions: on the approval of mechanism of providing facilities in conformity with the “Law on the support and protection of small business”; on the approval of Regulation on mutual loaning and insurance funds of small and micro-enterprises; on the primary measures for supporting small innovation enterprises; of international business collaboration in the field of small business; on development of leasing in small business; on the approval of the regulation on lease by small businesses of operational rooms, owned by the state and municipalities; on the approval of methodical recommendations concerning risk insurance within the National Agency for Small Business Development. Creation of a legal basis for certifying production and services rendered by small businesses.	1998
Financial assistance	Providing fiscal facilities to small businesses with the purpose to stimulate entrepreneurial activities and small businesses.	Diminution of fiscal burden for entrepreneurial activities and small businesses - VAT, income tax and customs duties. Providing financial assistance to small businesses by reducing the rent payment and through accelerated depreciation system. Setting the Bank for Development and Investments and Hypothecation Bank..	1998-1999
Institutional assistance	Setting some structures oriented in their activities to sustaining small businesses, including loaning based on guarantees, partial payment of their disbursements to lending and insurance institutions.	Providing guarantees for small businesses by the National Agency for Small Business Development through the Guarantee Fund for loans made by commercial banks. Providing assistance in setting institutions for supporting small businesses: business centers, centers for supporting small businesses in all raion centers, mutual lending and insurance companies, free entrepreneurship zones: “Taraclia”, “Giurgiulesti-Reni-Galati”, industrial technological yards, scientific yards. Setting up informational and consulting centers, oriented towards relations with the European informational centers in the towns of Chi’inău and Bălți. Setting up in the towns and raion centers of informational centers to provide information pertaining to legislation, taxation, administrative procedures, uninhabited premises, state and municipal orders, investors and investment projects, statistical data, exhibitions, etc.	1998-2000

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Patrimonial assistance	Granting assistance in providing funds to small businesses. Contributing to real estate market development.	Participation of the National Agency for Small Business Development with a certain share in projects on granting assistance in selling technologies to small innovation businesses, that operate within technological & innovation yards.	1998-2000
Personnel training	Improving conditions for population employment. Training state office holders.	Organization of training unemployed, women and young people, who intend to set up private businesses. Preparation, training for new professions and improving the skills of the leaders and staff of the ministries, departments and local governments, which promote support for entrepreneurship and staff of small business infrastructure units, teachers and consultants, Setting up the National Training Center for studying methods and business. Elaboration of a program on teaching National Accounting Standards to the staff of small businesses.	1998-2000

5.-4.8 Energy sector reform

<i>Fields</i>	<i>Objectives</i>	<i>Actions and measures</i>	<i>Timing</i>
General	Assurance of the country's power security.	Modernization of the Cuciurgan C.E.R.S. through the creation of a closed-end joint-stock company "Moldrosergo" with the participation of "Moldenergo", Cuciurgan C.E.R.S. and RAO "CEN Rossii". The integration of the power sector of Moldova in the European structures, creation of a new qualitative level of the power economy and assuring the technical, legal and organizational compatibility. Construction of two electric lines with the voltage of 400 kV for the connection with the European power system through the territory of Romania. Construction of the oil terminal on the Danube (Giurgiule'ti). PIP projects for 1998-2000: five projects with the total amount of 108.5m USD: - Energy efficiency; - Energy project I; - Energy project II; - Giurgiule'ti oil terminal; - Gas Completion Program.	1998 After 2005 After 2003 1998 1998-2000
Procedures of reorganization	General guidelines.	Corporation of the former state company's "Moldenergo" subdivisions . Merging the existing enterprises for gas distribution and transport in one integral joint stock society. The transfer of the thermo-electrical sector in the municipal property. Finalizing of the split of Joint Stock Company "Tirex-Petrol" into independent enterprises and their privatization.	
	The legal and institutional base.	Formation of a legal base for the long run development of the power complex (about 10 laws and normative documents) and elaboration of mechanisms of their realization. Expanding the activities of the National Agency for Energy Regulation (ANRE) towards issuance of licenses for activities related to producing, transportation, dispatching services, distribution, supplying, import and export of energy; regulation of tariffs for the energy products and services; ensuring protection of energy consumers rights; promotion of competition in the energy market.	

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	Privatization of energy sector.	Main objectives of privatization of energy sector enterprises are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - obtaining a maximum amount of financial resources needed by the state; - increase in reliability and quality of energy products and services; - attraction of capital investments for rehabilitation/expansion of electrical power sector; - improvement of efficiency of sector's utilization and of enterprises' management through attracting managerial experience and launching competition in the electrical power sector. 	
	Energy conservation.	Reduction of the GDP energy component by 20% through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - stimulation of introduction of energy thrift technologies ; - installation of counters at all consumers, especially budgetary organizations; - partial electrification of railways; - support of activities of National Agency for Energy Conservation; - increase of level of thermal isolation of buildings. 	
	Modernization of the thermo-energetics sector.	In thermal energetics sector the following modernization should be done: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - replacement of existing pipelines with pipes covered with plastic materials having a 25-30 years life time; - installation of thermal energy counters at joints and groups of household consumers; - diversification of sources of thermal energy. 	
Financial restructuring	Adopting of an efficient economic management in the power sector.	Planning of debt management in the power sector (adopted by the Government's resolution No. 547): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - netting out; - Adjusting the tariffs covering the economic costs; - Expired terms debts' conversion into long term debts; - Reduction of the volume of barter transactions; - Creation of private companies of debts collection; - Signing contracts between the budget institutions and organizations. 	1998-1999
Corporate restructuring	Implementation of competition elements in the power market through demonopolization, privatization of the power complex. Introduction of the market principles in the activity of power enterprises. State noninvolvement in the activity of the power units.	The plan of the power sector restructuring (adopted through the Government decision Nr.628): Separating the energy generating component from the State Company "Moldenergo" and its division in independent enterprises - joint stock companies with their subsequent privatization. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Joining the transportation company (high voltage wires - 35 kV and more) and the central dispatcher service into an independent state company. - The component of the distribution network (0.4-10 kV) should include independent enterprises - joint stock companies and their subsequent privatization. - Organization of power wholesale through private enterprises. - Separation and corporation of auxiliary activities with their subsequent privatization. - Delivery of the units with social destination to the public bodies or their separation. - Delivery of the thermal network of the State Company "Moldenergo" on the account of the Joint Stock Company "Termocom", the Republican Association "Termocomenergo" or municipalities. 	1998-2000
Adjustment to international demands	Junction of local networks to UCPTE networks.	Integration of the power system of the Republic of Moldova in energy systems of Black Sea area and Balkan region countries. Increasing the power transportation capacity and technical parameters' adjustment (voltage of	1998-2005

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	Promoting the policy of creating reserves of liquid fuels.	400 kV, frequency 50Hz). Adjusting the activity of companies in the energy market to the requirements of the Treaty for Energy Chart signed by the Republic of Moldova. Creating of 90 days liquid fuels inventory.	
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5.-4.9 Construction complex

<i>Fields</i>	<i>Objectives</i>	<i>Actions and measures</i>	<i>Timing</i>
Constructions, industry of construction materials Design system	Corporate restructuring: an organizational and economic reformation. Creation of a competitive base. Revitalization of investment activities. Creation of a construction and construction materials market. Raising designers' responsibility for the proposed architectural volumetric and technical solutions. Assuring an equilibrium between public and private interests through the designing system .	PIP projects for 1998-2000: five projects in the area of construction in a total amount of 195m USD. Continuation of privatization and enterprises demonopolization, reorganization of their subordinate enterprises. Liquidation of bankrupt enterprises. Elaboration of legislative and normative documentation related to investments, especially of fiscal and financial-lending mechanisms for attracting internal and external financial sources. Implementation of a standard methodology for organizing auctions for design and construction according to the European standards. Reduction of utilization of standard-type projects. Creation of economic conditions for assuring an economic base for the designing activities. Elaboration of mechanisms for stimulation of implementation of the methodology and modern procedures, and increasing design institutions' material base.	1998-2005
Urbanism and territory arrangement	Assuring maintenance of sustainable development principles at all stages and territory levels of the environment protection, a reasonable employment and utilization of natural resources; Increasing the role and enlargement of the local public administration authorities' competencies pertaining to solution of localities' development problems.	Assuring the premises for small urban localities' development according to the national housing system development. Stimulation of the development of functioning links between local, regional and national levels, utilizing more efficiently the localities' economic and social capacities. Maintaining an economic equilibrium at the national as well as local levels and, consequently, encouraging the political, social and economic integration of the society, with the aim of joining in the European and World structures. Assuring the protection of monuments, buildings of historical and cultural values and society's demands for esthetic aspect of the constructions. Broader participation of the population in the preparation, adoption and realization of urban planing processes.	1998-2005
Architecture	Utilization of architectural - volumetric solutions in designing and construction of civil and industrial units with the aim of reaching the European standards.	Creation and renovation of the legal basis in the architectural activity and design in constructions. A broader utilization of new forms for enterprises, flats, public and commercial buildings' construction. Extension of practice of individual designing by emphasizing the local specific peculiarities. Elaboration and implementation of methods and procedures for planimetric solving, of new types	1998-2000

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		of buildings in creation of urban architectural ensembles, well equilibrated in terms of “function-shape”.	
Housing	<p>Creation of a legal and normative basis for functioning and development of the housing market.</p> <p>Elaboration of new forms of financial - lending mechanisms for attracting financial resources for housing construction.</p>	<p>Elaboration and implementation of the Regulation regarding mortgage based lending of housing constructions as a consequence of the “Law on collateral” with the purpose to extend the population’s possibilities in receiving credits for purchasing and construction of flats, elaboration of Law on mortgage.</p> <p>Contribution to the implementation in practice of apartment construction by housing certificates.</p> <p>Elaboration of legal and normative basis in the field of apartments’ construction and purchasing.</p>	1998-2000

5.-4.10 Transport

<i>Fields</i>	<i>Objectives</i>	<i>Actions and measures</i>	<i>Timing</i>
General	Orientation towards the qualitative and operative service of the economy and population, at minimal costs, and keeping to the European ecological standards.	<p>PIP projects for 1998-2000: twelve projects in the area of transports in a total amount of 422m USD.</p> <p>Transport reformation through privatization, transport enterprises liberalization and amelioration of competitive environment.</p> <p>Demonopolization and creation of competitive markets, their control and public interest safeguarding.</p> <p>Creation of a normative base for customers’ protection against transport monopolistic enterprises’ abuse.</p> <p>Control of ecology and up-keeping security standards.</p>	1998-2005
Motor transportation and road network	Setting up a modern motor fleet. Reconstruction and construction of a road network according to the European standards.	<p>Elaboration of a set of measures oriented towards rationalization of pricing and subsidies policy in the public transport.</p> <p>Usage of concession, gradual shifting to charges for usage of bridges and roads.</p> <p>Examination of the possibility of construction of the ninth European transport corridor through the localities: Ukraine - Dubăsari - Chi’inău - Cimi’lia - Comrat - Giurgiule’ți -Romania.</p> <p>Creation of competition among the private enterprises, which are engaged in roads construction and maintenance.</p> <p>Perfection of the engineering system by assuring traffic security.</p>	1998-2005
Rail road transport	Restructuring of the enterprises by separation of railway infrastructure from the freight activities, and freight traffic from the public transport.	<p>Amelioration of conditions through repair of main obsolete sectors of rail-ways.</p> <p>Modernization of the means of communication and traffic regulation, installation of modern systems of information management.</p> <p>Electrification of the rail-road on the route: Ungheni - Chi’inău - Tiraspol -Razdelinaia.</p> <p>Examination of the possibility to build the ninth European rail- road transport corridor through the localities: Kotovsk (Ukraine) - Râbnița - Rezina - Chi’inău -Sângera -Căinari - Cahul - Giurgiule’ți - Galăți (Romania).</p>	1998-2005

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		Development of domestic rail-road network for increasing efficiency and amelioration of the quality in rail-road transportation services. A qualitative amelioration of the rolling-stock for the passenger transportation, and utilization for certain routes of "Inter-city" trains.	
Air transport	Achieving the European standards in civil aviation.	Reconstruction of Chi°inãu airport. Integration of air services of Moldova into the European system of air-flights supervision; renovation and modernization of air-navigation equipment, of monitoring and communication systems; Renovation and modernization of aircraft and helicopters fleet; Creation of an integrated road network system; Extension of the utilization of an international computerized system of fairs' reservation; Joining in Moldovan air companies to the International Organization of Air-transports, as well as the international conventions on flight security.	1998-2005
The oil terminal on the Danube	Diversification of energy providing sources.	Construction of the oil terminal in Giurgiule°ti.	Until 2000

5.-4.11 Telecommunications and post

<i>Fields</i>	<i>Objectives</i>	<i>Actions and measures</i>	<i>Timing</i>
Telecommunication	Increasing the overall quality of services, extension of service mix: data traffic, cellular phones etc.	Gradual liberalization of access to Moldovan telecommunications market (equipment, services, infrastructure); easing the entry of new operators on the market, free access of other operators to the Moldtelecom network.	until 2003
	Larger coverage of territory.	Insuring a National penetration rate of 23% (lines per 100 inhabitants), regional extension of public phone network.	
	Modernization of telephone stations and regional networks.	Ensuring digital equipment for 50% (at first stage) of telephone stations, development of fiber optic networks throughout the country.	until 2003
	Further development of international land and radio interconnections. Increasing the competitiveness of the national operator.	Finalizing the building of international network connections linking Chi°inãu with Galãpi, Cernãu°pi, Ia°i, Odessa. Improving the tariff policy in order to meet the increasing competition; gradual privatization of Moldtelecom.	

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Postal Services	Implementation of faster mail delivery standards	Implementing the one working day delivery time (D+1) for internal mail and (D+2) for external mail to the border of destination country.	until the year 2000
	Increasing accessibility and quality of postal services	Speeding up and coverage of rural areas with mail services and extension of mail boxes network in urban areas; insuring 100% integrity of postal mandates.	
	Improvement of "Po ^o ta Moldovei" management.	Modernization of logistic system, postal codes. Improving staff qualification through introduction of higher education in the field. Development of a new system of dispatching and LANs in postal service.	
	Increasing the competitiveness of "Po ^o ta Moldovei".	Adaptation of tariffs to market costs, ensuring a greater flexibility through amendments to Postal Code. Setting-up marketing departments in central and regional offices. Extending service mix: finance, fax, e-mail etc.	
	Attracting resources for modernization, overall increase of service quality.	Po ^o ta Moldovei should be transformed from a state enterprise into a joint-stock company, where, based on current law, the state will hold 51%, the employees - 20%, and the remainder of 29% will be sold through the stock exchange.	by the year 2000
Diversification of services.	Gradual liberalization of: mail services market, parcels and telegrams - by the year 2000, and the others - until 2005, excepting certain category of letters.	2000-2005	

5.-4.12 Informatization

<i>Fields</i>	<i>Objectives</i>	<i>Actions and measures</i>	<i>Timing</i>
Society informatization	<p>Efficient connection to international data transmission nets.</p> <p>Development of informational infrastructure throughout the territory.</p> <p>Development of public sector of informatics services.</p> <p>Promoting the informatization of the society, developing domestic informational products.</p> <p>Raising the competitiveness of the informational sector in Moldova.</p> <p>Informational integration into the global cybernetic space as premises for ensuring the competitiveness and integration of the economy of Moldova in Europe and in the world.</p> <p>Alignment to advanced technologies, to European and world standards.</p> <p>Liquidation of state monopoly in connecting to Internet.</p>	<p>Definition of a National Program for Informatization.</p> <p>Implementation of international pivot-channels for transferring data with a capacity of at least 2 Mbps. in four major directions: 1) Western Europe; 2) USA, Canada, (via Bucharest); 3) Romania; 4) Ukraine, Russia;</p> <p>Setting up a public pivot-net for data transfer at working speed varying, depending on the traffic, from 128 Kbps to 45 Mbps, which by the year of 2005 might cover entirely the area of Moldova, at least to the level of raion centers.</p> <p>Setting up public servers to provide information from major social-economic activities, storage of both domestic and external data. Ensuring the general access to informational sources and services. Providing public informational services to companies, institutions and individuals based on the same conditions, without any discrimination</p> <p>Specific activities providing a broad join-in of institutions, enterprises and individuals to cybernetic space (information, facilities, training). Ensuring a 5% share of users ;</p> <p>Adjusting the tariffs for informational services, and their gradual alignment with those from Europe, encouraging a high competition in this field;</p> <p>Adjusting to European legislation and standards, including as regards regulation of economic relations in production and usage of informatics products ad services, prevention of encroachment on private life and suppression of individual liberties;</p> <p>Gradual deregulation and liberalization of access to informational market in the Republic of Moldova, particularly as regards the transfer of data. The National Program on Informational Integration of the Republic of Moldova into the Global Cybernetic space will form the basis for adapting the informatics system to market economy conditions;</p> <p>Excluding state monopoly in connection to Internet and avoiding dictate upon private independent companies that now provide connection to Internet of individuals and legal entities.</p>	<p>1998</p> <p>until 1999</p> <p>until 2005</p> <p>by the year of 2005</p>

5.-4.14 Regional development

<i>Fields</i>	<i>Objectives</i>	<i>Actions and measures</i>	<i>Timing</i>
General	Balanced development of regions, reintegration of country's economy.	Elaboration and adoption of a set of laws that will comply with the European Chart on Local Self-governance. Implementation of provisions of the memorandum on the basis of Relations between Moldova and Transnistria. Up-dating the authority of Moldovan regions to the requirements of the European Union; institutional reform, including setting-up of a Regional Development Agency. Development of inter-regional relations with the neighboring regions of Romania and Ukraine.	1998 Since 1998 1998-1999 1998-2005
Local self-governance	Improving the operation of municipal and local administration.	Measures oriented towards increasing the local budgets' share of taxes collected on their territory and building-up municipal property. State support (subsidies, grants) to troublesome regions. Creation of legal framework for Moldovan regions as partners of EU structural funds and trans-border cooperation.	1998-1999 1998 - ... 1998-2000
Territorial development	Improving the national settlements network.	Measures for coordination of the sector's policy implemented in urban and sub-urban areas. Elaboration and application of the National Plan of Territorial Development. Development of regional statistic.	1998-2000 1999-2000 1998-1999

5.-4.15 Environment protection

<i>Fields</i>	<i>Objectives</i>	<i>Actions and measures</i>	<i>Timing</i>
Human life quality	Improvement of the potable water quality Maintenance and improvement of air quality Ensuring of ecological food products to population Developing of rest time spaces	Elaboration and implementation of Program for potable water quality improvement (including new sources) Stimulating of movement to pure fuel (liquid petroleum gas, non ethilic gasoline) Taxation of CO ₂ . Gradual movement to European standards regarding exhaust gases Use of "Ecological Product", "Recycle Product" in the food and industrial products labeling under Environment Department license Developing of rest time spaces should be obtained through national parks planting and curative zones creation	to 2005
Biosphere protection	Developing of ecological infrastructure Natural resources better managing Tailings processing Industrial pollution elimination Transnational pollution elimination	Expansion of green spaces, forests and natural areas protected by state through a special program (forestry 13 % of territory). Maintenance and expansion of natural capacity for rest time. Correlation of entropic impact with support levels ecosystems. Use of biological resources corresponding to regenerating capacity. Rational use of non regenerate resources, use of alternative raw materials. Programs for minimizing and using of wastes and waste processing. Tight control upon toxic waste production, its transportation, burial or liquidation (setting a National Register). Ecological documenting, lending of economic entities for ecological projects and their expertise. International collaboration for pollution prevention of Nistru, Prut, Danube waters (Romania, Ukraine, Commission of Danube countries).	to 2005
Organizational system	Environment protection reform	Revision of functions and institutional reorganization of natural resources management with a view to divide managing functions from exploitation one and creating autonomous branches. Creating of a joint state office for natural resources management and environment protection.	2005