

Regional Business Environment Development Index

2016



Authors

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Official Development Assistance of the Slovak Republic is an intrinsic instrument of the Slovak foreign policy, which to a large extent shapes Slovakia's relations with aid recipients and relevant international organizations. Having committed itself to the fulfillment of the Millennium Development Goals, Slovakia shares the responsibility for global development and poverty reduction endeavors in developing countries, aiming to promote their sustainable development.



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INEKO Institute is a non-governmental non-profit organization established in support of economic and social reforms which aim to remove barriers to the long-term positive development of the Slovak economy and society.

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The Institute's mission is to support a rational and efficient economic and social reform process in the Slovak Republic (SR), through research, information development and dissemination, advice to senior government, political and selfgoverning officials, and promotion of the public discourse. It also focuses on those areas of social policy on the regional as well as the European level critical to the economic transformation of the SR. It draws on the best experience available from other transition countries and members of the European Union (EU) and the OECD.



IDIS is an independent think tank, established in 1993 as a research and advocacy think tank, incorporated by Moldovan laws on non-for-profit and NGOs. As an independent think tank, IDIS is combining social, political and economic research with solid advocacy components. It undertakes applied field research and monitor targeted issues in several fields: economics, subsidiarity, social policy, EU policies, regional development, but also security risks and foreign policy, but, it also plans and implement regular policy debates and conferences, conduct considerable outreach activities, and regularly uphold an active presence in mass media.

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Foreword

Any regional differences in terms of economic and social development pretty frequently lead to disequilibria and tensions among countries. Such disequilibria cannot be addressed only through classical leverages the Government has at hand. This statement is applicable also to the situation of the Republic of Moldova. The economic development of a country directly depends on a series of factors such as quality of business environment, natural resources, quality of labour force, geographical location, etc. In order to ensure balanced and sustainable economic development of any country it is paramount to identify the barriers affecting/hampering the development of business environment as the latter forms mostly the country GDP.

From the other hand, the central and local authorities are fully aware of disequilibria in the economic development of the regions. As per some estimates, at present circa 70 % of the country economy is concentrated in Chisinau. This fact creates negative phenomena such as migration of labour force, unemployment and decline of tax base, lowering the competitiveness of regions, as well as their attractiveness for potential investors. To identify some optimal solutions aimed at eradicating such divergences a series of studies and analyses were carried out, which, ultimately, became part of development strategies of regions, and three regional development agencies have been established. However, no clear answers or interpretations have been found to explain why some regions are more developed than the others. The main issues encountered by the central and local authorities are related to clear identification and setting of objectives while relying also on the support and involvement of public policy subjects. Given this situation, the resources the state would channel to address those divergences could fail attaining the expected outcomes.

This Project pursues the goal to set an interactive tool, which could be used by the authorities in the process of developing and implementing public policies targeting the removal of business environment barriers and contributing at the end of the day to the economic development of regions.

Hence, this tool could help identify the barriers due to which business environment is facing difficulties, while the state authorities would have the opportunity to improve the business environment or to enhance further the advantages already in place. One of the Project Beneficiaries would be the state, which would have the possibility to efficiently use the resources, acting also through targeted policy. All of the above would bring their contribution to the development of business environment throughout the regions, leading to the creation of new jobs, enabling higher labour remuneration and better living conditions.

Over the last eight years, IDIS "Viitorul" has acquired a great deal of experience in strengthening the Moldovan business environment by having established the National Business Agency (NBA), granting it the needed support. The

National Business Agency is an informal advocacy platform for business environment, which brings together some 35 business associations and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry around the discussion table. Lately, the NBA promoted a series of business environment priorities through the public-private dialogue. Hence, in 2015, IDIS Viitorul created the Local Business Agency with the support provided by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, with the aim to foster economic development of regions through the involvement of business environment representatives in the decision-making process. In this way, the business environment of country districts had the opportunity to set forth its priorities at the local level to be subsequently promoted into the authorities' public agenda through IDIS Viitorul and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

The analyses of this study, conclusions and recommendations are based on the data collected by IDIS Viitorul from two sources: the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the Survey conducted in March – May 2016. Hence, the Study analyses are based on quantitative and qualitative data. The collected data were subject to analysis through an econometric model developed by INEKO from Slovakia. IDIS analysed the data collected from 766 Questionnaires, each of the 33 districts filled in 20 Questionnaires and Balti and Chisinau Municipalities filled in 106 Questionnaires. The sample on which based the Survey was conducted was represented by small and medium-sized companies from all economic sectors and by local public administration authorities.

The Report comprises five Chapters, where the elements that created development differences among districts were subject to an in-depth analysis. Chapter 1 presents a comprehensive description of the Region Competitiveness Index and its Sub indexes. The Introduction to Chapter I displays the structure of the Business Environment Development Index. The next part portrays an Index Summary for each district via tables and charts, keeping in mind that the Index is composed of smaller elements, namely of 4 Sub-indexes, each of them being composed of two 2 Pillars. Chapter 1 describes those four Sub indexes, each of them being illustrated by the allocation on the country map.

Chapter 2 reflects the information that enables the Reader to get into greater details of the analyses underpinning the Study, which summarises not only the conclusions, but also the recommendations for both the central and the local authorities.

Chapter 3 describes the methodology for computing and setting the Index. The Chapter starts with a detailed explanation of all elements used as basis for setting the Index. Subsequently the operation of a mathematic model is presented, which transforms the gross data collected from surveys and statistical data into indicators forming the Index. The Chapter ends with an overview of all indicators

along with detailed explanations, sources and meanings relative to the general framework of the Index. The Chapter is supplemented with charts and tables providing specific insights of certain properties such as the consistency index of Survey responses or the accuracy of mathematical relations in question.

Chapter 4 is the largest one. Each district profile is described on two pages, representing the main statistics about the district, its assessment on the basis of index overall score, the computed score for each Subindex and Pillar, the structure of business sector, information about the main competitive advantages and disadvantages of the district and offers an overview of all indicators comprised by the Index. Such general display may help identify easily the strengths and weaknesses of each district.

Chapter 5 displays the diagrams of all indicators. Relative to the information presented in Chapter 4, this one shows the score for each separate indicator and district, starting with the highest score and ending with the lowest score. Hence, the Reader may easily identify the district with the highest level of corruption among local authorities or with the largest impact of meteorological conditions on business environment.

The Publication is accompanied by an online platform presenting interactive data for each district, which can be easily compared across the districts. At the same time, each user can figure his/her shares of index components via this platform. Therefore, the users would be able to create their own map mirroring their preferences and areas of interest for each indicator. For more information about this initiative, detailed outcomes, electronic version of the publication and interactive model please visit our website at: <http://competitiveness.viitorul.org>.

Finally, we would like to thank all the entities, which support was paramount for conducting this Study. First of all, we thank our colleagues from INEKO Slovakia and those from the Slovak Embassy, Slovak Aid, for their involvement and financial support of this initiative. Likewise, we are very grateful to CBS-AXA for collecting and processing the questionnaires, used as basis for computing the presented Index.

Chapter 1

Key results

Regional Business Environment Index

The Regional Business Environment Development Index (RBEI) is a tool developed by IDIS Viitorul with the technical support and knowledge transfer provided by the Institute of Economic Reforms (INEKO) from Slovakia. Through this indicator the Authors would like to energise the economic development of all Moldovan districts, identify the barriers hampering the development of business community and devise a set of recommendations intended for both the local and central authorities targeting the local economic development.

The Republic of Moldova has already gone through three territorial-administrative reforms, although the reform outcomes were modest in terms of economic development of territorial and administrative units. With the emergence of independence, the territorial administration resembled the former soviet structure, i.e. it was divided into districts, which subsequently were merged into nine counties in 1998. Already in 2001, a new territorial-administrative division was voted, and the former cancelled format, i.e. the division into districts, regained momentum. All those reforms failed to have a positive impact on business community, generating only additional costs for the state budget.

From the other hand, lacking financial decentralisation and leverages by which the local public authorities (LPAs) would have been able to strengthen and develop the infrastructure necessary for the development of entrepreneurship against the background of continuous migration of labour force, corruption and unfair practices led to the reduction in the quality of business environment.

In 2006, following the adoption of Law No. 438 on Regional Development, six development regions were created in the Republic of Moldova, namely: Centre, North, South, Chisinau Municipality, ATU Gagauzia and the territorial-administrative unit from the left bank of Nistru River.

Despite the intention to energise a balanced economic growth, due to polarisation and concentration of Moldovan economy, as well as scarcity of funds available for the National Regional Development Fund, this desideratum could not be attained.

Region	Population	Area	Population density	Share of workers	Average wage
Anenii Noi	83,400	892	93	15.0 %	3,257
Balti	150,200	78	1,926	28.3 %	4,286
Basarabasca	28,600	295	97	19.4 %	3,260
Briceni	73,400	814	90	10.8 %	3,121
Cahul	124,600	1,546	81	15.3 %	3,473
Calarasi	78,100	753	104	11.1 %	3,295
Cantemir	62,100	870	71	10.4 %	2,942
Causeni	90,800	1,163	78	11.5 %	3,104
Cimislia	60,400	923	65	11.8 %	3,128
Criuleni	73,600	688	107	10.9 %	3,259
Donduseni	43,300	645	67	14.6 %	3,218
Drochia	88,000	1,000	88	13.8 %	3,497
Dubasari	35,300	309	114	10.1 %	3,522
Edinet	81,200	933	87	14.3 %	3,198
Falesti	91,800	1,073	86	11.7 %	3,077
Floresti	88,100	1,108	80	12.7 %	3,334
Glodeni	60,000	754	80	12.6 %	3,058
Hincesti	120,700	1,484	81	10.7 %	3,319
Chisinau	809,600	635	1,275	42.9 %	4,824
Ialoveni	100,900	783	129	11.6 %	3,326
Leova	53,000	775	68	10.2 %	3,097
Nisporeni	65,900	630	105	9.5 %	3,178
Ocnita	54,300	597	91	11.7 %	3,156
Orhei	125,200	1,228	102	12.9 %	3,367
Rezina	51,000	621	82	13.4 %	3,849
Riscani	68,400	936	73	12.6 %	3,158
Singerei	92,400	1,033	89	10.3 %	3,026
Soldanesti	42,100	598	70	12.0 %	3,157
Soroca	100,100	1,043	96	15.1 %	3,405
Stefan Voda	70,700	998	71	12.2 %	2,949
Straseni	92,200	730	126	11.6 %	3,392
Taraclia	43,700	674	65	14.4 %	3,101
Telenesti	72,900	849	86	9.9 %	2,946
Ungheni	117,400	1,083	108	14.4 %	3,420
UTA Gagauzia	161,800	1,832	88	16.2 %	3,229

Moreover, the disequilibrium in economic development of Chisinau and the country districts against the background of labour force migration, bankruptcy of many undertakings, lack of market outlets, high transaction costs led to the deepening of this imbalance.

At the same time, the current legal framework does not provide the local public authorities of first and second tier with sufficient leverages to devise their own policy aimed to attract investors or to improve the business climate. Nonetheless, the LPAs, being responsible for rendering certain services to business environment, can focus on improving the quality of rendered services; however, this approach is non-comprehensive. Addressing these gaps resides mostly on implementing systemic reforms, especially on financial decentralisation, though if implemented without the LPA capacity building; it may create risks for financial stability of both the local and the national budgets.

It is important to mention that the model of economic development based on servicing the internal consumption fuelled by remittances and labour force export has become obsolete for the Republic of Moldova. To the contrary, this model is flawed, but not perilous given the context the Republic of Moldova has found itself.

Therefore, the Moldovan authorities have got the task to tackle the topic related to local economic development within a comprehensive set of practices and tools, involving as many stakeholders as possible.

In light of the above, IDIS Viitorul, jointly with INEKO partners, developed the Regional Business Environment Development Index, which mirrors the quality of business environment across the country districts. The need of creating this indicator was stemming from the lack of a viable tool enabling the comparison of country districts in terms of their economic development. The Index has been computed on the basis of qualitative and quantitative data, namely, on the basis of data derived from interviewing undertakings from all districts and of official statistics. The values for each district fall within the range of [1 to 6], where 1 is the lowest score, and 6 is the highest score. Those 81 indicators have been assigned to eight priority areas, which are relevant for economic development, and the areas are grouped into four Sub indexes.

The four Sub indexes are as follows:

Sub index I: Economic activity.

1. Economic environment.
2. Economic output.

Sub index II: Public administration and legislation.

3. Legislation.
4. Public administration.

Sub index III: Technology and infrastructure.

5. Infrastructure.
6. Technology.

Sub index IV: Education and human resources

7. Human resources
8. Education.

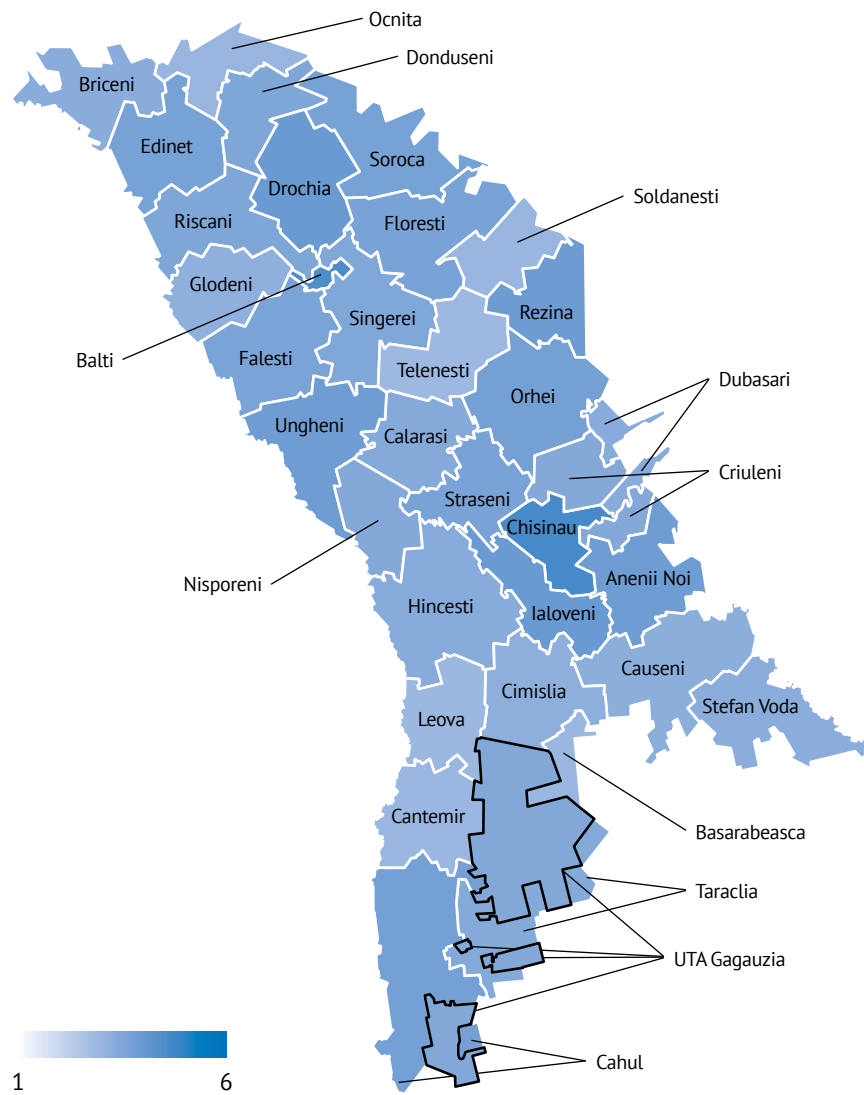
Following the processing of data collected from the interviewed companies and of data supplied by the NBS, a district ranking has been created as per the district economic development using the mathematic model devised by INEKO. Based on the ranking data it can be noticed that the leading positions are mostly held by the districts located in the Northern part of the country. The top leading positions are held by Chisinau Municipality, Balti Municipality, Ialoveni, Drochia and Rezina Districts. Among the main factors that influenced their positioning on the top places are: Economic environment and Economic output, Technology, Human resources and Business infrastructure. At the same time, the districts located in the Southern part of the country outside Cahul district, which makes an exemption due to its textile and food processing industries, are underdeveloped. The local economy is strongly represented by agricultural sector, namely by growing and selling raw agricultural products, thus, the value added to the local economy is low. Moreover, the factors negatively affecting the local economy development are as follows: labour force migration, lack of unskilled labour force, unfavourable business climate, high transaction costs, lack of well-developed infrastructure, the local charges/taxes are inversely proportional to the quality of public services, bureaucracy and political redistribution of financial resources.

Regional Business Environment in details

			Subindex I		1st pillar		2nd pillar				Subindex II		3rd pillar		4th pillar	
RBEI			Economic activity		Economic environment		Economic output		Public administration and legislation		Legislation		Public administration			
Region	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Anenii Noi	7	3.75	7	3.74	6	3.47	7	3.96	19	3.40	21	3.31	21	3.46		
Balti	2	4.42	2	4.98	2	4.85	2	5.10	30	3.25	27	3.11	26	3.34		
Basarabeasca	28	3.19	19	3.22	9	3.46	21	3.02	34	2.84	33	3.00	35	2.73		
Briceni	27	3.22	25	2.91	22	3.11	26	2.74	7	3.73	18	3.40	3	3.95		
Cahul	9	3.62	13	3.46	10	3.44	15	3.49	15	3.57	7	3.66	19	3.51		
Calarasi	20	3.40	16	3.31	19	3.14	16	3.44	29	3.26	19	3.33	30	3.22		
Cantemir	33	3.06	33	2.54	35	2.59	31	2.49	23	3.32	16	3.42	29	3.26		
Causeni	25	3.27	29	2.82	28	2.99	29	2.68	25	3.30	24	3.25	27	3.34		
Cimistia	26	3.23	22	2.99	29	2.96	22	3.01	8	3.65	4	3.73	15	3.59		
Criuleni	15	3.47	18	3.24	14	3.25	19	3.23	33	3.01	29	3.08	33	2.96		
Donduseni	18	3.44	17	3.26	17	3.17	17	3.33	6	3.76	5	3.72	8	3.79		
Drochia	6	3.78	4	3.86	12	3.34	4	4.28	3	3.82	3	3.76	5	3.86		
Dubasari	24	3.30	28	2.86	24	3.08	28	2.70	12	3.63	6	3.72	16	3.57		
Edinet	12	3.56	12	3.52	13	3.26	10	3.73	11	3.63	13	3.48	11	3.74		
Falesti	19	3.41	24	2.92	18	3.16	27	2.73	1	4.19	1	4.11	1	4.25		
Floresti	14	3.48	15	3.33	21	3.11	14	3.51	2	3.92	2	4.08	6	3.81		
Glodeni	29	3.19	30	2.81	27	3.03	30	2.62	4	3.78	12	3.50	2	3.97		
Hincesti	23	3.35	21	3.09	30	2.90	18	3.24	17	3.50	22	3.30	13	3.64		
Chisinau	1	4.56	1	5.47	1	5.11	1	5.76	35	2.75	35	2.69	34	2.79		
Ialoveni	3	3.84	6	3.78	7	3.47	5	4.03	28	3.28	34	2.98	20	3.48		
Leova	34	3.02	34	2.51	33	2.71	33	2.34	21	3.34	20	3.31	24	3.36		
Nisporeni	22	3.38	26	2.90	32	2.80	23	2.98	9	3.64	11	3.50	10	3.74		
Ocnita	31	3.12	23	2.95	25	3.06	24	2.87	31	3.20	28	3.09	28	3.26		
Orhei	10	3.61	11	3.54	4	3.53	13	3.54	13	3.63	15	3.43	9	3.77		
Rezina	5	3.79	3	3.95	15	3.23	3	4.54	14	3.60	9	3.53	12	3.64		
Riscani	16	3.47	20	3.17	16	3.19	20	3.15	18	3.45	23	3.26	17	3.57		
Singerei	21	3.39	27	2.89	26	3.04	25	2.76	10	3.64	17	3.40	7	3.80		
Soldanesti	32	3.10	32	2.61	31	2.82	32	2.44	27	3.29	30	3.08	22	3.43		
Soroca	11	3.61	8	3.70	5	3.52	8	3.86	16	3.56	14	3.47	14	3.62		
Stefan Voda	30	3.17	31	2.64	23	3.10	35	2.26	5	3.77	8	3.62	4	3.88		
Straseni	8	3.62	10	3.54	11	3.39	11	3.67	24	3.32	10	3.51	31	3.19		
Taraclia	17	3.45	14	3.38	20	3.14	12	3.59	26	3.29	26	3.20	25	3.36		
Telenesti	35	2.99	35	2.44	34	2.63	34	2.29	22	3.33	25	3.24	23	3.39		
Ungheni	4	3.79	5	3.80	3	3.54	6	4.01	20	3.34	32	3.02	18	3.56		
UTA Gagauzia	13	3.54	9	3.62	8	3.47	9	3.74	32	3.06	31	3.08	32	3.05		

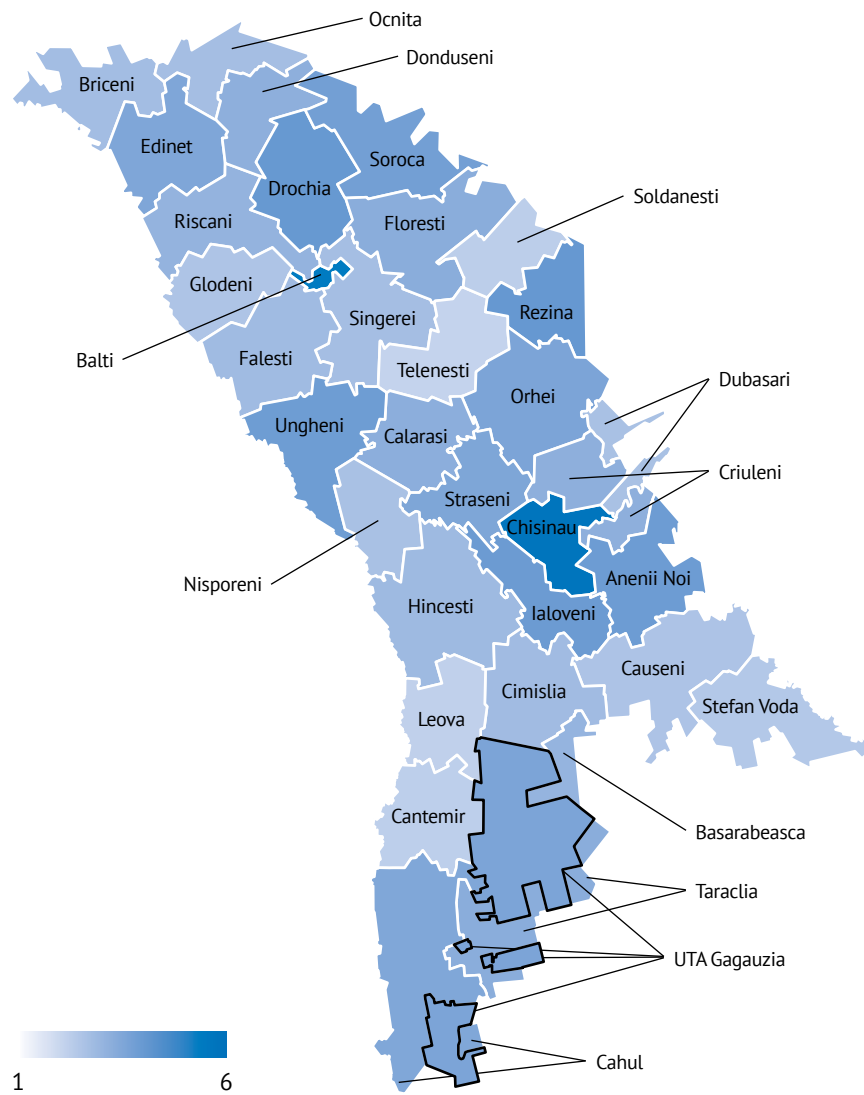
			Subindex III		5th pillar		6th pillar				Subindex IV		7th pillar		8th pillar	
			Technology and infrastructure		Infrastructure		Technology				Education and human resources		Human resources		Education	
Region	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score			Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Anenii Noi	7	3.75	7	4.08	19	3.96	3	4.22			10	3.64	9	3.71	12	3.56
Balti	2	4.42	1	4.47	3	4.47	2	4.47			8	3.80	10	3.65	2	3.98
Basarabasca	28	3.19	35	3.55	32	3.56	30	3.55			30	2.98	24	3.09	31	2.86
Briceni	27	3.22	8	4.07	1	4.58	33	3.50			34	2.71	29	3.02	35	2.36
Cahul	9	3.62	28	3.73	33	3.55	9	3.92			7	3.92	6	3.99	6	3.84
Calarasi	20	3.40	19	3.86	15	4.00	24	3.70			25	3.21	28	3.06	19	3.38
Cantemir	33	3.06	33	3.64	29	3.66	28	3.61			13	3.53	16	3.52	13	3.55
Causeni	25	3.27	13	3.96	7	4.22	26	3.67			12	3.57	19	3.45	8	3.71
Cimislia	26	3.23	23	3.82	22	3.91	23	3.73			31	2.86	27	3.06	33	2.64
Criuleni	15	3.47	15	3.88	17	3.97	17	3.78			4	3.94	3	4.21	10	3.63
Donduseni	18	3.44	3	4.19	6	4.27	5	4.09			32	2.79	34	2.44	26	3.19
Drochia	6	3.78	11	3.99	18	3.97	6	4.02			23	3.31	31	2.94	7	3.72
Dubasari	24	3.30	21	3.84	13	4.02	27	3.64			16	3.49	20	3.45	14	3.54
Edinet	12	3.56	6	4.08	4	4.34	15	3.79			28	3.06	30	2.99	28	3.13
Falesti	19	3.41	16	3.87	16	3.99	22	3.73			14	3.52	11	3.61	17	3.43
Floresti	14	3.48	12	3.98	10	4.14	14	3.80			29	2.98	26	3.08	30	2.88
Glodeni	29	3.19	31	3.72	14	4.01	35	3.39			27	3.12	23	3.10	27	3.13
Hincesti	23	3.35	27	3.75	31	3.63	10	3.88			17	3.47	12	3.58	24	3.35
Chisinau	1	4.56	2	4.22	35	3.23	1	5.32			3	3.98	4	4.09	5	3.85
Ialoveni	3	3.84	10	4.02	8	4.20	12	3.82			1	4.17	1	4.66	11	3.62
Leova	34	3.02	32	3.64	28	3.71	29	3.57			22	3.38	21	3.43	25	3.32
Nisporeni	22	3.38	25	3.81	23	3.87	20	3.74			5	3.93	7	3.89	3	3.97
Ocnita	31	3.12	18	3.86	9	4.14	31	3.55			35	2.63	35	2.40	29	2.88
Orhei	10	3.61	20	3.86	27	3.76	7	3.97			15	3.50	17	3.49	16	3.52
Rezina	5	3.79	5	4.13	11	4.13	4	4.14			26	3.18	18	3.47	32	2.85
Riscani	16	3.47	9	4.02	5	4.33	25	3.68			11	3.59	33	2.83	1	4.45
Singerei	21	3.39	17	3.86	21	3.92	16	3.79			6	3.92	8	3.89	4	3.96
Soldanesti	32	3.10	29	3.72	20	3.94	34	3.47			19	3.45	15	3.52	20	3.38
Soroca	11	3.61	4	4.15	2	4.51	18	3.75			33	2.79	32	2.93	34	2.62
Stefan Voda	30	3.17	26	3.77	25	3.81	21	3.73			21	3.40	22	3.41	18	3.39
Straseni	8	3.62	14	3.90	12	4.05	19	3.74			9	3.72	5	4.03	21	3.36
Taraclia	17	3.45	24	3.82	26	3.81	11	3.82			24	3.29	25	3.09	15	3.53
Telenesti	35	2.99	34	3.58	30	3.63	32	3.53			20	3.45	14	3.53	23	3.36
Ungheni	4	3.79	22	3.84	24	3.87	13	3.81			2	4.06	2	4.40	9	3.68
UTA Gagauzia	13	3.54	30	3.72	34	3.50	8	3.96			18	3.47	13	3.56	22	3.36

Regional Business Environment Index map



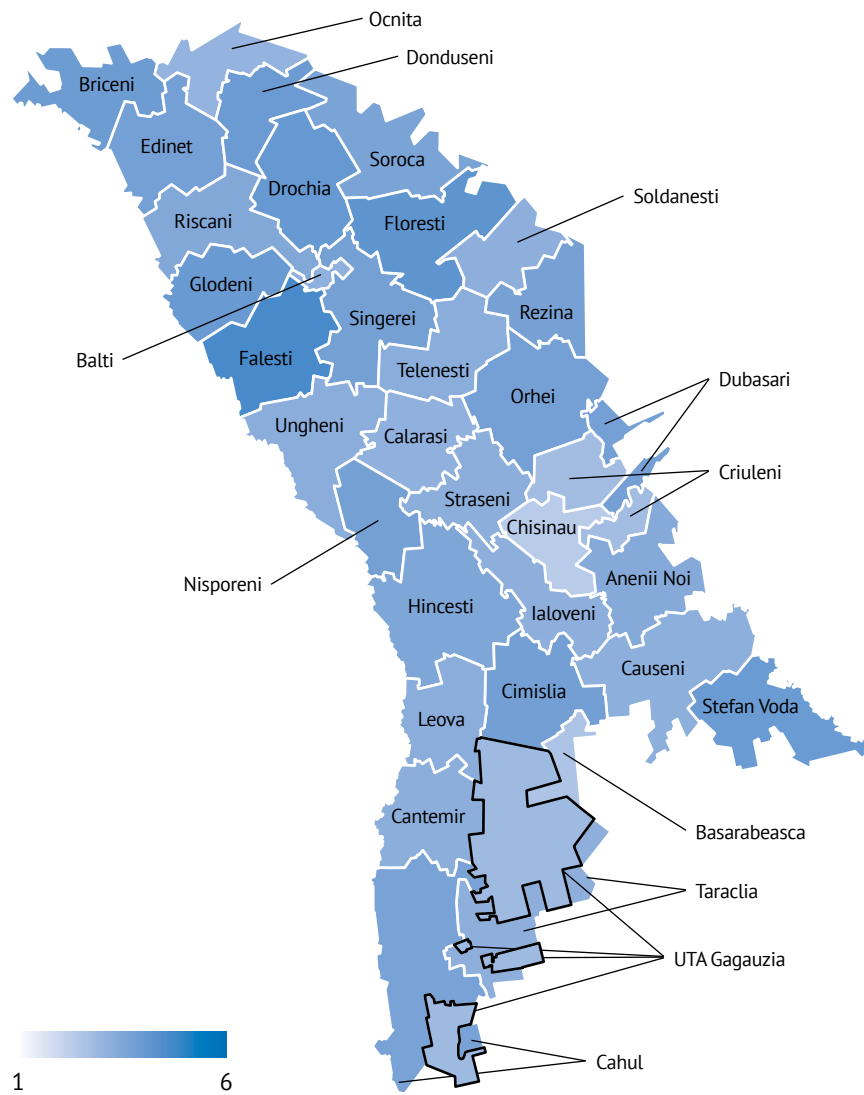
Region	Score	
1 Chisinau	4.22	
2 Balti	4.14	
3 Ialoveni	3.78	
4 Drochia	3.78	
5 Rezina	3.73	
6 Anenii Noi	3.71	
7 Ungheni	3.70	
8 Orhei	3.64	
9 Cahul	3.63	
10 Soroca	3.59	
11 Edinet	3.59	
12 Strasen	3.57	
13 Floresti	3.57	
14 Falesti	3.55	
15 Riscani	3.50	
16 Donduseni	3.50	
- Average	3.48	
17 Singerei	3.48	
18 UTA Gagauzia	3.45	
19 Criuleni	3.42	
20 Nisporeni	3.42	
21 Taraclia	3.41	
22 Calarasi	3.40	
23 Hincesti	3.38	
24 Dubasari	3.37	
25 Briceni	3.35	
26 Stefan Voda	3.34	
27 Causeni	3.32	
28 Cimislia	3.29	
29 Glodeni	3.27	
30 Ocnita	3.16	
31 Soldanesti	3.15	
32 Basarabasca	3.13	
33 Cantemir	3.13	
34 Leova	3.09	
35 Telenesti	3.08	

Subindex I: Economic activity



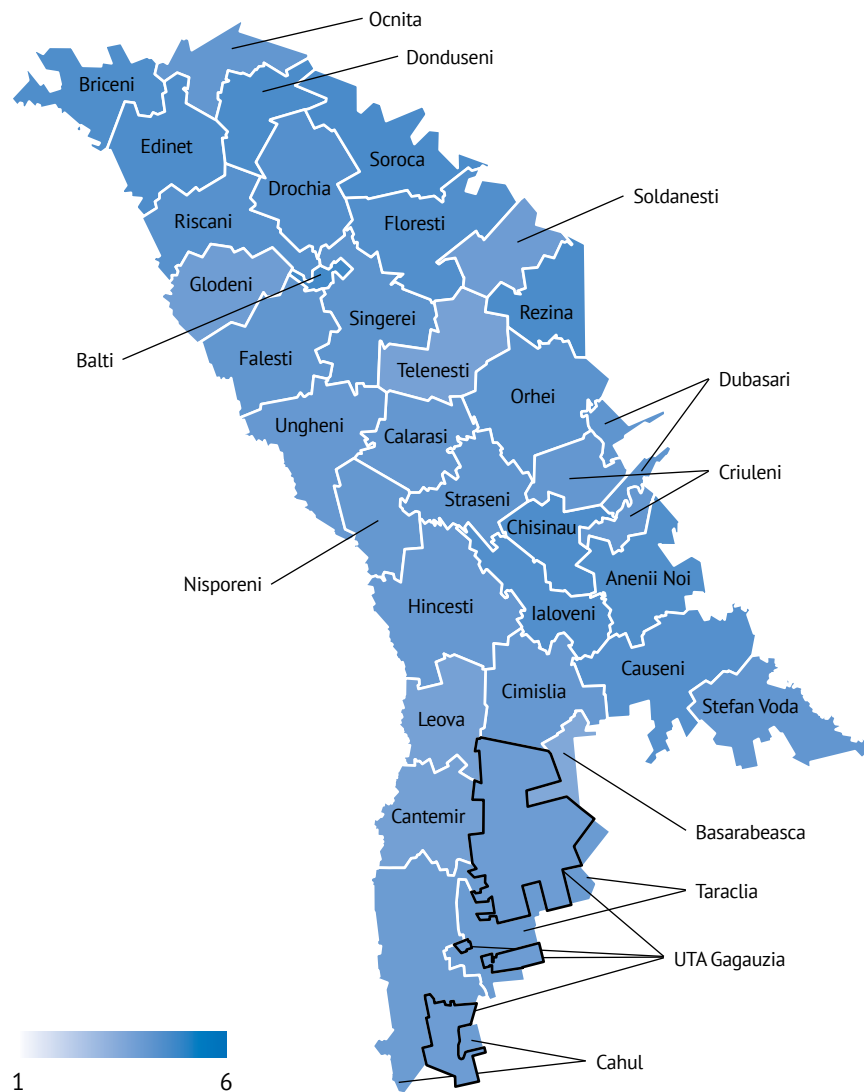
Region	Score	
1 Chisinau	5.20	
2 Balti	4.78	
3 Rezina	3.83	
4 Drochia	3.81	
5 Ialoveni	3.75	
6 Anenii Noi	3.73	
7 Ungheni	3.71	
8 Soroca	3.65	
9 UTA Gagauzia	3.53	
10 Orhei	3.53	
11 Straseni	3.50	
12 Edinet	3.49	
13 Cahul	3.47	
14 Floresti	3.34	
15 Taraclia	3.34	
16 Calarasi	3.31	
- Average	3.31	
17 Criuleni	3.29	
18 Donduseni	3.29	
19 Riscani	3.20	
20 Basarabasca	3.18	
21 Hincesti	3.06	
22 Falesti	3.04	
23 Cimislia	3.03	
24 Briceni	2.99	
25 Ocnita	2.97	
26 Singerei	2.97	
27 Nisporeni	2.92	
28 Dubasari	2.91	
29 Causeni	2.86	
30 Glodeni	2.84	
31 Stefan Voda	2.77	
32 Soldanesti	2.64	
33 Cantemir	2.62	
34 Leova	2.59	
35 Telenesti	2.52	

Subindex II: Public administration and legislation



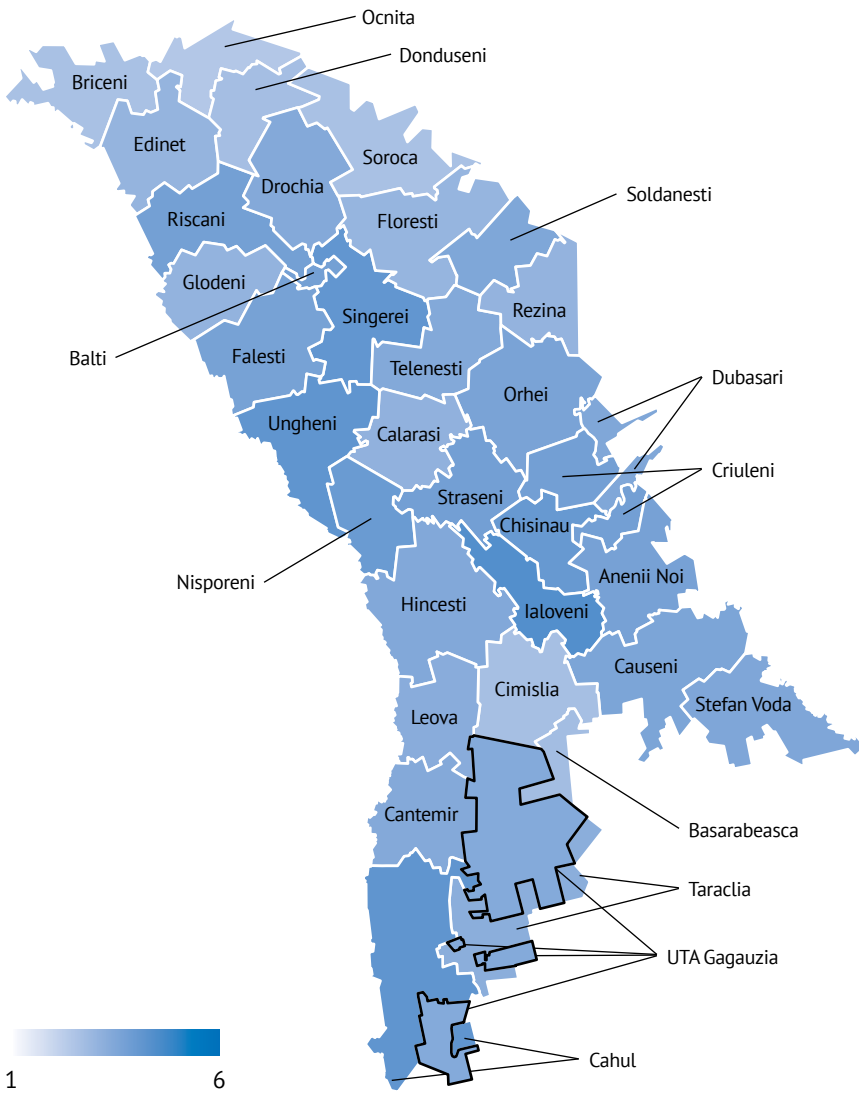
Region	Score	
1 Falesti	4.19	
2 Floresti	3.92	
3 Drochia	3.82	
4 Glodeni	3.78	
5 Stefan Voda	3.77	
6 Donduseni	3.76	
7 Briceni	3.73	
8 Cimislia	3.65	
9 Nisporeni	3.64	
10 Singerei	3.64	
11 Edinet	3.63	
12 Dubasari	3.63	
13 Orhei	3.63	
14 Rezina	3.60	
15 Cahul	3.57	
16 Soroca	3.56	
17 Hincesti	3.50	
- Average	3.46	
18 Riscani	3.45	
19 Anenii Noi	3.40	
20 Ungheni	3.34	
21 Leova	3.34	
22 Telenesti	3.33	
23 Cantemir	3.32	
24 Straseni	3.32	
25 Causeni	3.30	
26 Taraclia	3.29	
27 Soldanesti	3.29	
28 Ialoveni	3.28	
29 Calarasi	3.26	
30 Balti	3.25	
31 Ocnita	3.20	
32 UTA Gagauzia	3.06	
33 Criuleni	3.01	
34 Basarabasca	2.84	
35 Chisinau	2.70	

Subindex III: Technology and infrastructure



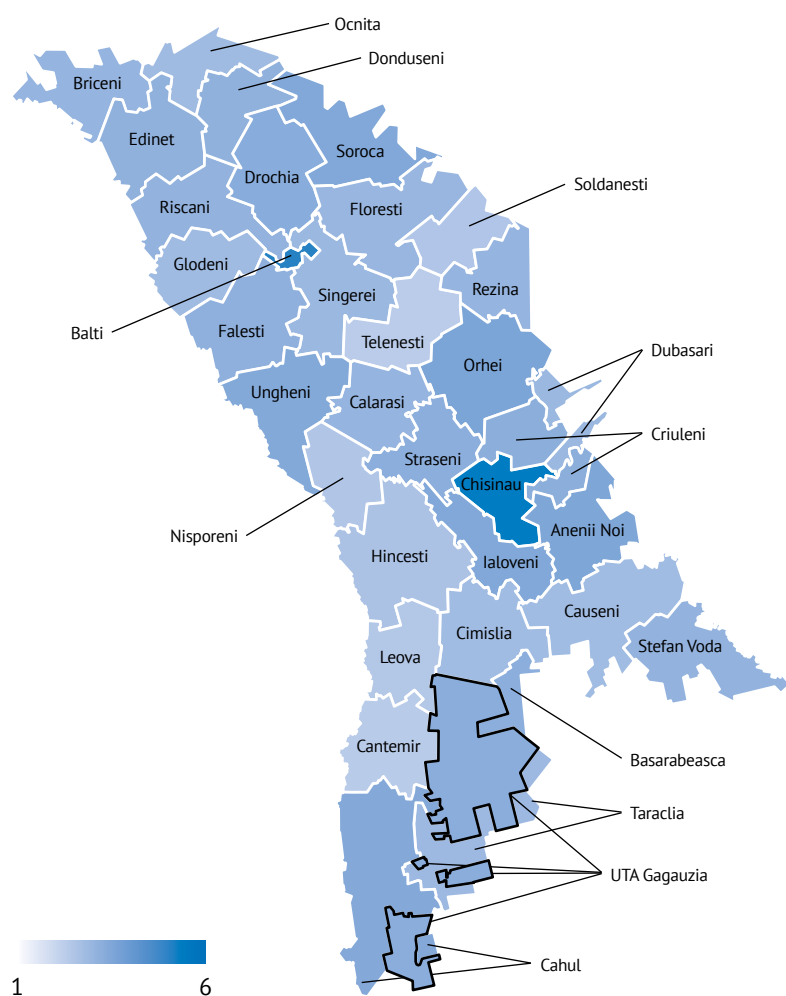
Region	Score
1 Balti	4.27
2 Soroca	4.18
3 Rezina	4.17
4 Donduseni	4.17
5 Chisinau	4.13
6 Edinet	4.13
7 Briceni	4.12
8 Anenii Noi	4.09
9 Floresti	4.08
10 Ialoveni	4.08
11 Drochia	4.04
12 Causeni	4.04
13 Riscani	4.02
14 Orhei	3.97
15 Singerei	3.95
16 Dubasari	3.92
- Average	3.91
17 Straseni	3.90
18 Falesti	3.89
19 Stefan Voda	3.88
20 Ocnita	3.86
21 Criuleni	3.85
22 Calarasi	3.85
23 Nisporeni	3.84
24 Ungheni	3.83
25 Hincesti	3.83
26 Cimislia	3.82
27 Taraclia	3.77
28 Cahul	3.74
29 UTA Gagauzia	3.73
30 Soldanesti	3.72
31 Glodeni	3.70
32 Cantemir	3.64
33 Leova	3.61
34 Telenesti	3.60
35 Basarabasca	3.46

Subindex IV: Education and human resources



Region	Score	
1 Ialoveni	4.07	
2 Ungheni	3.91	
3 Cahul	3.90	
4 Singerei	3.88	
5 Chisinau	3.81	
6 Nisporeni	3.77	
7 Criuleni	3.65	
8 Straseni	3.65	
9 Riscani	3.64	
10 Balti	3.64	
11 Anenii Noi	3.60	
12 Falesti	3.59	
13 Orhei	3.55	
14 Causeni	3.52	
15 Stefan Voda	3.49	
16 Soldanesti	3.48	
17 Dubasari	3.47	
18 Hincesti	3.44	
19 Telenesti	3.43	
- Average	3.43	
20 Cantemir	3.42	
21 Drochia	3.42	
22 UTA Gagauzia	3.41	
23 Leova	3.35	
24 Taraclia	3.32	
25 Calarasi	3.24	
26 Glodeni	3.21	
27 Rezina	3.20	
28 Edinet	3.19	
29 Floresti	3.17	
30 Basarabasca	3.00	
31 Donduseni	2.97	
32 Cimislia	2.95	
33 Soroca	2.92	
34 Briceni	2.91	
35 Ocnita	2.78	

1st pillar: Economic environment



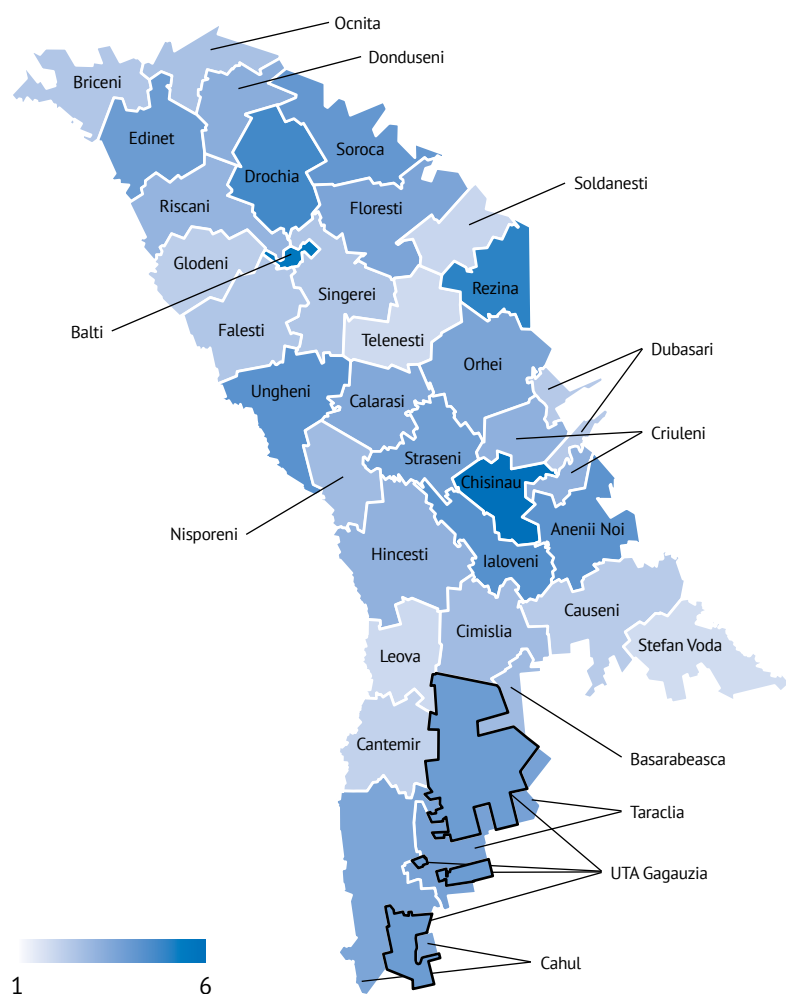
Region	Score
1 Chisinau	4.73
2 Balti	4.53
3 Orhei	3.52
4 Anenii Noi	3.50
5 Ialoveni	3.46
6 Soroca	3.46
7 Ungheni	3.43
8 Cahul	3.42
9 Drochia	3.36
10 UTA Gagauzia	3.33
11 Criuleni	3.32
12 Basarabasca	3.31
13 Straseni	3.31
14 Falesti	3.27
- Average	3.25
15 Donduseni	3.24
16 Edinet	3.24
17 Stefan Voda	3.22
18 Riscani	3.21
19 Calarasi	3.18
20 Briceni	3.18
21 Rezina	3.18
22 Floresti	3.15
23 Dubasari	3.10
24 Singerei	3.10
25 Taraclia	3.08
26 Ocnita	3.04
27 Glodeni	3.04
28 Causeni	3.02
29 Cimislia	3.02
30 Hincesti	2.88
31 Soldanesti	2.82
32 Nisporeni	2.80
33 Leova	2.78
34 Cantemir	2.70
35 Telenesti	2.67

The first Pillar, i.e. Economic environment is part of Sub index Economic Activity. It is composed of 18 indicators, of which 5 are based on statistical data and the remaining 13 are based on the business environment perceptions collected via questionnaires. The statistical data such as population density, degree of urbanisation, share of employees in total population, density of industrial and non-industrial companies are collected from the official data provided by the NBS. Due to the statistical data inconsistency with the reality, the Authors thought that this Pillar would present the business community perception, namely, the perception of the working age population, so that the quality of the local business environment could be ultimately assessed. Hence the local business community perception has greater weight in the final outcome of this Pillar.

The factors taken into account are as follows: Level of competitiveness in industry and in services, Reliability of business partners, Impact of natural conditions on doing business, Availability of financial resources, Current business conditions, etc. Based on the questions put to business environment, the Authors tried to estimate in real terms how the business community felt in the past, feels at present and how confident it is in the development potential of the district they work in.

Hence, having analysed the map with district ranking as per the Pillar, one can notice an uneven distribution of the economic environment quality. We note that in the Northern and Central parts of the country around Chisinau and Balti Municipalities the quality of economic environment is perceived as better than in the Southern and Eastern parts. Concentration of economic activity, of large companies and industries in those two Municipalities, larger markets and higher urbanization levels offer a more attractive economic environment to companies. Nonetheless, it is worth mentioning that Chisinau and Balti did not gather the highest score, while the business environment of these two settlements is far from being an example for the remaining districts. Also, this Pillar, correlated with other Index Pillars, presents a rather sad picture of both the districts with maximum scores and, especially, the districts positioned at the bottom of the list. Such gaps could be remedied mostly with the involvement of the Central Public Authorities (CPAs) by removing the barriers hindering the business community development. At the same time, improving the quality of services provided by the authorities to business community is a must, as well as strengthening cooperation between the authorities and business community, by involving the latter in the decision-making process through a public-private dialogue.

2nd pillar: Economic output



	Region	Score	
1	Chisinau	5.68	
2	Balti	5.04	
3	Rezina	4.49	
4	Drochia	4.26	
5	Ialoveni	4.03	
6	Ungheni	3.98	
7	Anenii Noi	3.96	
8	Soroca	3.85	
9	Edinet	3.74	
10	UTA Gagauzia	3.74	
11	Straseni	3.69	
12	Taraclia	3.60	
13	Orhei	3.54	
14	Floresti	3.53	
15	Cahul	3.52	
16	Calarasi	3.44	
-	Average	3.37	
17	Donduseni	3.33	
18	Criuleni	3.27	
19	Hincesti	3.24	
20	Riscani	3.18	
21	Basarabasca	3.05	
22	Nisporeni	3.04	
23	Cimislia	3.03	
24	Ocnita	2.91	
25	Singerei	2.83	
26	Falesti	2.81	
27	Briceni	2.80	
28	Dubasari	2.73	
29	Causeni	2.70	
30	Glodeni	2.64	
31	Cantemir	2.55	
32	Soldanesti	2.46	
33	Leova	2.39	
34	Telenesti	2.37	
35	Stefan Voda	2.33	

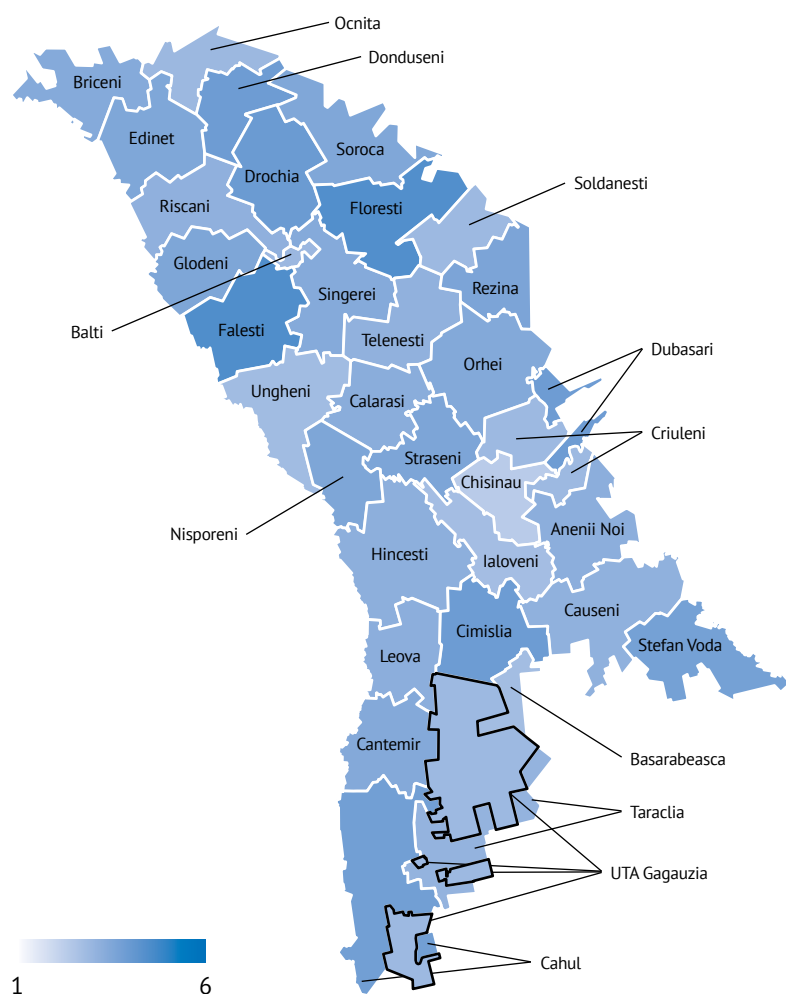
The second Pillar, i.e. Economic Output, is part of Sub index Economic Activity. Via this Pillar the Authors pursued the goal to analyse some statistical indicators, which mirror the amount of economic output. Also the Authors identified three qualitative indicators used to assess the perception of business in terms of its development potential, operation profitability and productivity. The Pillar is composed therefore by eight indicators, of which five are statistical, and three – qualitative. The main indicators of this Pillar are as follows: the value of deliverables produced, proceeds derived by industrial companies and by those working in the area of services. The indicator related to the construction of residential buildings has no direct involvement in the economic output; nevertheless, it is important to take into account the fact that private households make a significant contribution to GDP. Therefore, only residential buildings put into operation were taken into consideration as per the official statistics.

Based on the score obtained by each district for this Pillar, again, a more pronounced economic activity could be noted in the Northern part of the country and partially in the South. Historically, the Southern part was focused on agriculture and processing of agricultural production. Due to the embargos and loss of external markets, many companies working in the agri-food industry went bankrupt, leading to a decline in the

economic activity. Also, the natural conditions have a negative impact on doing business in the Southern region, which activity is mostly concentrated in agriculture. If we analyse the Central and the Northern regions we can note that Chisinau and Balti Municipalities stand out on the top of the ranking list. According to the computations carried out by IDIS Viitorul, approximately 50% of GDP is created in Chisinau due to high concentration of economic activities in this area. It is worth noting that the Northern region of the country has been always more industrialized. Following the foreign investments made in manufacturing export oriented goods, the differences in terms of economic production between the Northern and the Southern regions have deepened. The establishment of free economic zones was an important factor that contributed to attracting those investors along with greater availability of labour force.

These outcomes corroborate once again the major development differences among districts. To mitigate those differences it is important to pursue a comprehensive and constructive approach in identifying the areas of potential economic growth on the basis of competitive advantages the districts have got. At the same time, those investments the state has to make with the aim to improve the infrastructure shall be considered in the light of cost/efficiency ratio.

3rd pillar: Legislation



Region	Score
1 Falesti	4.11
2 Floresti	4.08
3 Drochia	3.76
4 Cimislia	3.73
5 Donduseni	3.72
6 Dubasari	3.72
7 Cahul	3.66
8 Stefan Voda	3.62
9 Rezina	3.53
10 Straseni	3.51
11 Nisporeni	3.50
12 Glodeni	3.50
13 Edinet	3.48
14 Soroca	3.47
15 Orhei	3.43
16 Cantemir	3.42
17 Singerei	3.40
18 Briceni	3.40
- Average	3.38
19 Calarasi	3.33
20 Leova	3.31
21 Anenii Noi	3.31
22 Hincesti	3.30
23 Riscani	3.26
24 Causeni	3.25
25 Telenesti	3.24
26 Taraclia	3.20
27 Balti	3.11
28 Ocnita	3.09
29 Criuleni	3.08
30 Soldanesti	3.08
31 UTA Gagauzia	3.08
32 Ungheni	3.02
33 Basarabasca	3.00
34 Ialoveni	2.98
35 Chisinau	2.69

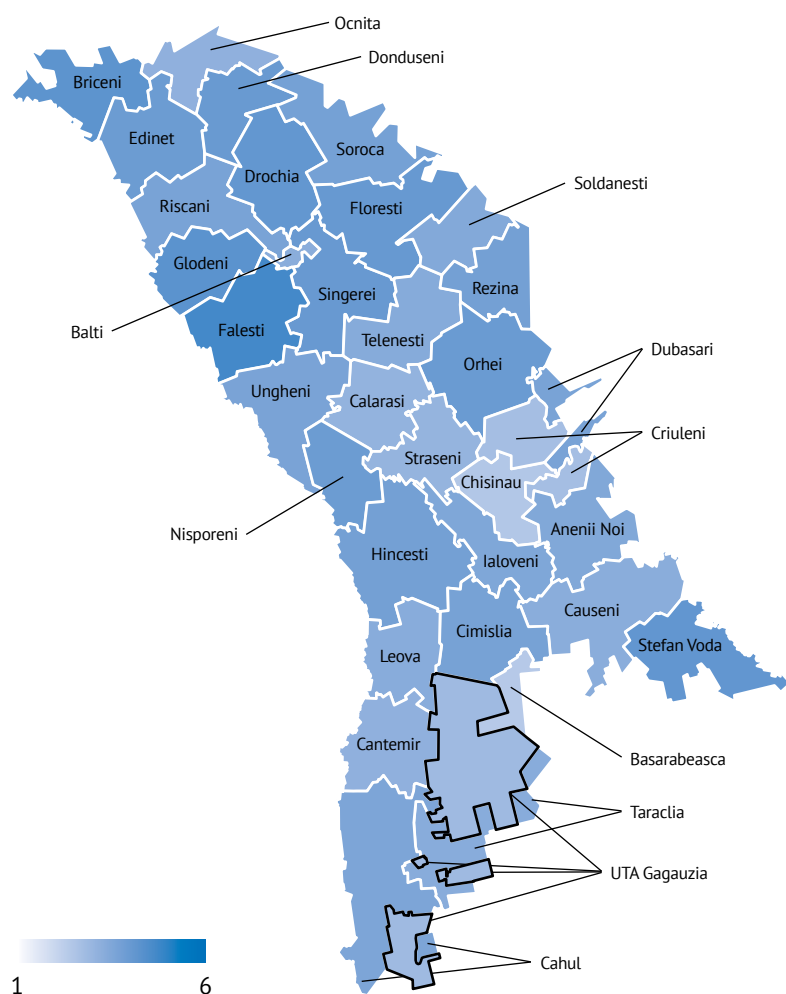
The Pillar Legislation is one of the two Pillars of Sub index Public Administration and Legislation. Here it is important to pay attention to the fact that most decisions affecting doing business are related to the responsibilities of CPAs, while the LPAs have minimum powers. Even in this case, the LPA decisions or their shortage have an impact on the local business community. The Pillar consists of three 3 indicators, all of them being qualitative.

Via these indicators, the Authors intend to assess the perception of business community representatives regarding the administrative barriers to business development, perception of the size of local charges/taxes and the business development prospects in the light of local development strategies.

Having considered the map, the first thing that draws the attention is that the outcomes are mostly opposite to the ones covered by Sub index Economic Activity. Thus, the business community of the districts with reduced economic activity appraise positively the involvement of LPAs in the economic development of the region or, at least, have some interest towards this subject. Chisinau and Balti Municipalities, Ialoveni District, as well as some districts, such as Basarabasca, Soldanesti, Ocnita, where the economic

activity lags far behind the activity of other districts, find themselves at the opposite pole. Hence, the least friendly in terms of local charges and barriers to business development is Chisinau Municipality. In this situation, even if the LPAs have limited powers and financial resources to underpin the economic activity in their districts, according to the Law on Public Finance and Budget Process, they must conduct debates related to the formation and approval of the local budget, especially regarding the local charges. This is an important issue as it tackles the efficiency of local funds in the light of priorities set by economically active people rather than the efficiency of authorities' budget.

4th pillar: Public administration



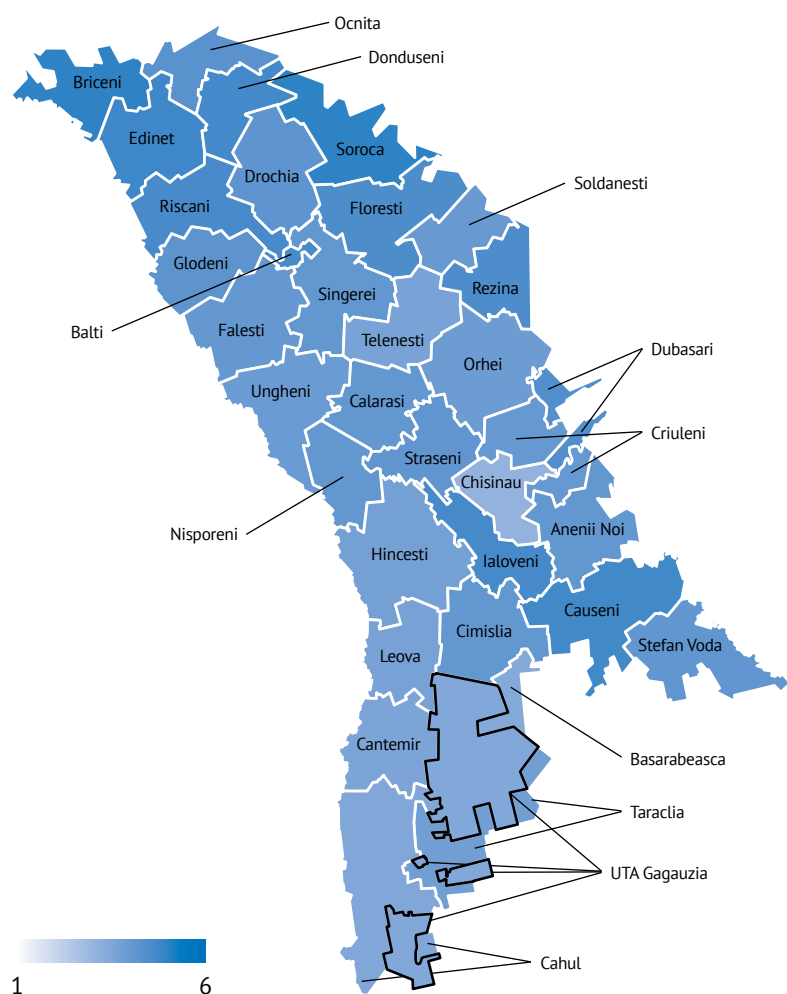
Region	Score
1 Falesti	4.25
2 Glodeni	3.97
3 Briceni	3.95
4 Stefan Voda	3.88
5 Drochia	3.86
6 Floresti	3.81
7 Singerei	3.80
8 Donduseni	3.79
9 Orhei	3.77
10 Nisporeni	3.74
11 Edinet	3.74
12 Rezina	3.64
13 Hincesti	3.64
14 Soroca	3.62
15 Cimislia	3.59
16 Dubasari	3.57
17 Riscani	3.57
18 Ungheni	3.56
- Average	3.51
19 Cahul	3.51
20 Ialoveni	3.48
21 Anenii Noi	3.46
22 Soldanesti	3.43
23 Telenesti	3.39
24 Leova	3.36
25 Taraclia	3.36
26 Balti	3.34
27 Causeni	3.34
28 Ocnita	3.26
29 Cantemir	3.26
30 Calarasi	3.22
31 Straseni	3.19
32 UTA Gagauzia	3.05
33 Criuleni	2.96
34 Chisinau	2.79
35 Basarabasca	2.73

Public Administration is the second Pillar under the Public Administration and Legislation Index. The indicators within the scope of this Pillar are based on qualitative data. The Authors would like the indicators of this Pillar to mirror the comprehensive perception of doing business in terms of how the LPAs fulfil their responsibilities relative to the business community needs and how they contribute to the economic development of the region. The Pillar consists of the following indicators: Corruptibility of LPAs, Protection of private property, Access to/Availability of public information, Management of public resources by LPAs, Bureaucracy and failure to fulfil their duties. The purpose of Questionnaire was to demarcate the functional issues of local authorities relative to business community to assess how well the authorities fulfil their duties. Corruption in the Republic of Moldova is no longer a phenomenon that occurs sporadically; it is a systemic phenomenon. By this Pillar the Authors pursued the goal to find out if the business environment considers that some decisions taken by the authorities underpin some illegal financial interests. Another important component in the business – authorities' interaction is the electronic communication between these two parties. With the approval of several concepts regarding One-Stop-Shop (OSS), but lacking coordination in the concept implementation led to status-quo conservation in

some districts. Hence, it was required to assess the perception of doing business in terms of quality of electronic communication among authorities. Another indicator subject to analysis by the Authors was the level of interest of authorities in the district development in the light of entrepreneurs' perception.

Districts with the highest scores are as follows: Falesti, Glodeni, Briceni, Stefan Voda and Drochia. It is worth mentioning that the entrepreneurs consider bureaucracy as the most acute issue in their interaction with the authorities, followed by the lack of free access to public information, corruption and failure to fulfil their responsibilities. As for the entrepreneurs from the Eastern part of the country who carry out their activity in the proximity of the territorial-administrative unit from the left bank of Nistru River, they are reluctant in terms of protection of their property rights. The entrepreneurs in other districts notice the lack of LPAs interest in economic development of the district. Therefore, the authorities shall get involved to a greater extent in cooperating with the business environment by improving the quality of services they provide. Even when the authorities lack financial resources to be channelled to the district development, they shall keep in permanent and transparent dialogue with the entrepreneurs to remove those barriers, which do not involve large expenses, but which removal would be an advantage for the district.

5th pillar: Infrastructure



Region	Score
1 Soroca	4.47
2 Briceni	4.46
3 Edinet	4.31
4 Causeni	4.27
5 Donduseni	4.25
6 Ialoveni	4.21
7 Balti	4.20
8 Riscani	4.19
9 Floresti	4.15
10 Rezina	4.13
11 Dubasari	4.07
12 Ocnita	3.98
13 Glodeni	3.95
14 Drochia	3.93
15 Straseni	3.91
- Average	3.89
16 Stefan Voda	3.88
17 Calarasi	3.87
18 Singerei	3.86
19 Nisporeni	3.86
20 Cimislia	3.86
21 Anenii Noi	3.86
22 Falesti	3.84
23 Criuleni	3.83
24 Soldanesti	3.80
25 Ungheni	3.77
26 Orhei	3.74
27 Taraclia	3.67
28 Hincesti	3.64
29 Leova	3.58
30 Telenesti	3.57
31 Cantemir	3.53
32 Cahul	3.47
33 UTA Gagauzia	3.44
34 Basarabasca	3.41
35 Chisinau	3.22

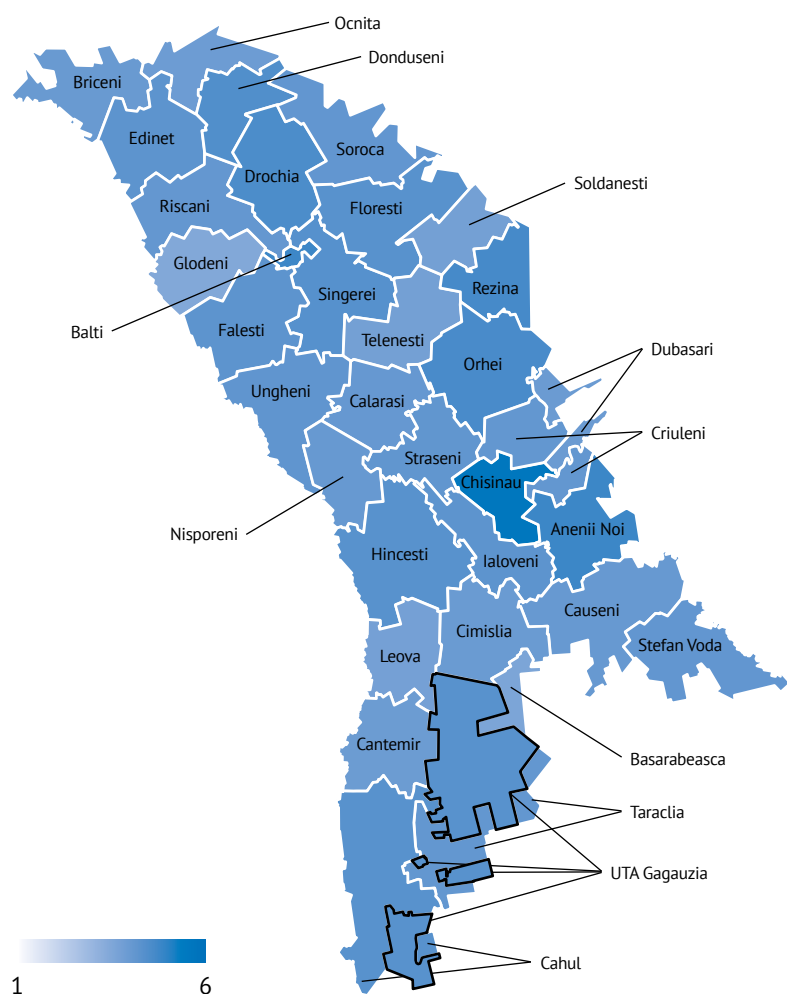
Infrastructure is part of Subindex Technology and infrastructure. Out of those nine indicators, five come from statistics, and four are qualitative. Even if this Pillar consists of nine indicators only, all of them are critical for doing business. Infrastructure is one of the main factors determining the economic development of a region. The quality of infrastructure determines how big or small the costs for logistics are. Hence, data from two sources have been collected, namely from the official statistics and entrepreneurs' perceptions. The assessment of infrastructure quality has been carried out on the basis of the density and use of local and national roads, road quality, and availability of banks, post offices and healthcare settlements.

Taking into account the fact that the Republic of Moldova has got no motorways, the Authors took into account the national and local roads only. Due to the recent investments made with the purpose to fully renovate certain important national roads located in the Northern part of the country, the quality of infrastructure in this part is much higher than in the South. When analysing the entrepreneur perceptions regarding the road quality, their opinions become critical. In fact, most entrepreneurs are not satisfied with the road quality in the country and say they incur additional costs to maintain the car fleet, while the distribution time is proportional to the

quality of infrastructure. Residents of Basarabasca, Cahul, Cantemir, Leova, and Telenesti Districts, of ATU Gagauzia and Chisinau Municipality are most strongly dissatisfied with the quality of roads.

The national and local roads have been damaged during the last 20 years as the National Road Rehabilitation Fund does not have enough resources to carry out infrastructure major renovation works. From the other side, another infrastructure component of post offices and banks is located in each district, but they serve the needs of population. Even if the number of bank branches in each district is large, the entrepreneurs pointed the scarcity of available financial resources. In conclusion, this Pillar shows that for the regional entrepreneurs economic development depends heavily on rapid and great capacity communications, which not only enable easy transportation of goods, services and people, but also create conditions for improving other types of infrastructures required for the development of economic activities. Another conclusion is that the availability and quality of communications is one of the most important sources of differences among districts.

6th pillar: Technology



Region	Score
1 Chisinau	5.05
2 Anenii Noi	4.33
3 Balti	4.32
4 Rezina	4.22
5 Orhei	4.19
6 Drochia	4.15
7 Donduseni	4.09
8 Singerei	4.03
9 UTA Gagauzia	4.01
10 Floresti	4.01
11 Hincesti	4.01
12 Cahul	4.01
13 Edinet	3.95
14 Ialoveni	3.94
15 Falesti	3.94
- Average	3.93
16 Ungheni	3.90
17 Straseni	3.89
18 Stefan Voda	3.88
19 Soroca	3.88
20 Criuleni	3.87
21 Taraclia	3.87
22 Riscani	3.85
23 Calarasi	3.83
24 Nisporeni	3.81
25 Causeni	3.81
26 Briceni	3.78
27 Cimislia	3.77
28 Dubasari	3.76
29 Cantemir	3.74
30 Ocnita	3.73
31 Telenesti	3.64
32 Soldanesti	3.64
33 Leova	3.63
34 Basarabeasca	3.52
35 Glodeni	3.45

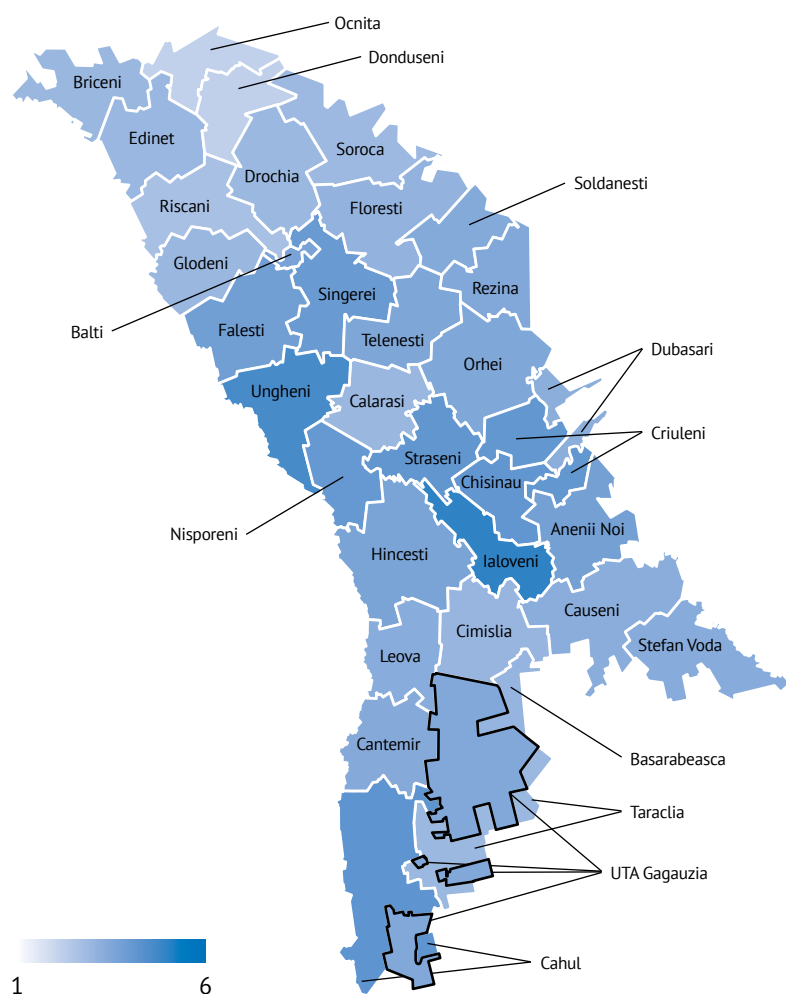
Technology is part of Subindex Technology and infrastructure. This Pillar aims to assess the level of technologies in place used by undertakings, as well as the capacity of the latter to absorb new technologies. An important role in this category is played by the presence of foreign investors, which frequently bring in new processes of production. The Pillar consists of eight indicators, of which two indicators are statistic based and six are qualitative based.

The first statistical indicator ranks the districts as per the amount of money spent for information technologies. These investments are focused in industrial centres such as Chisinau and Balti Municipalities, Rezina and Drochia Districts, or in districts where there are foreign direct investments in production factors or in the service provision area. The survey data are focused on evaluating the use of new technologies in the district the respondents belong to; hence, the respondents answered the question how they perceived the district rank at the national level in terms of general technological development. As for future prospects, the respondents were requested to assess the capacity of companies to implement and employ the most recent technologies. Special attention was paid to Internet connection and its use rate by undertakings. If we analyse the ranking map, the distribution of information technologies

is practically correlated with the level of economic activity within districts. Hence, the North region is more developed economically and obtained better score than the South region. For instance, Basarabeasca and Soldanesti Districts, which economy is focused on agriculture, are positioned at the bottom of the list. In this context, the difference between Chisinau Municipality and the districts positioned at the bottom of the list amounts to 1.5 points – this is a significant difference, keeping in mind that the computations were done within the range of [1 – 6].

The most important conclusion stemming from the country mapping under this Pillar is that information technologies and innovations mostly penetrate the country districts hand-in-hand with foreign investments. Therefore, at this particular moment of time, it seems there is no other solution for increasing the production with a greater added value than attracting foreign investments in country regions. This fact shall be taken into account by the CPAs, which shall foster foreign investments, as well as grant tax incentives to local companies, which show their readiness to invest in such technologies.

7th pillar: Human resources



Region	Score
1 Ialoveni	4.46
2 Ungheni	4.20
3 Cahul	3.93
4 Straseneni	3.89
5 Chisinau	3.88
6 Criuleni	3.87
7 Nisporeni	3.82
8 Singerei	3.79
9 Falesti	3.67
10 Anenii Noi	3.64
11 Balti	3.57
12 Hincesti	3.55
13 Telenesti	3.50
14 Orhei	3.48
15 Rezina	3.46
16 UTA Gagauzia	3.44
- Average	3.42
17 Soldanesti	3.41
18 Cantemir	3.40
19 Stefan Voda	3.37
20 Leova	3.36
21 Causeni	3.33
22 Dubasari	3.32
23 Floresti	3.21
24 Basarabeasca	3.18
25 Cimislia	3.16
26 Briceni	3.14
27 Edinet	3.13
28 Calarasi	3.12
29 Glodeni	3.12
30 Drochia	3.10
31 Taraclia	3.10
32 Soroca	3.07
33 Riscani	2.93
34 Donduseni	2.59
35 Ocnita	2.57

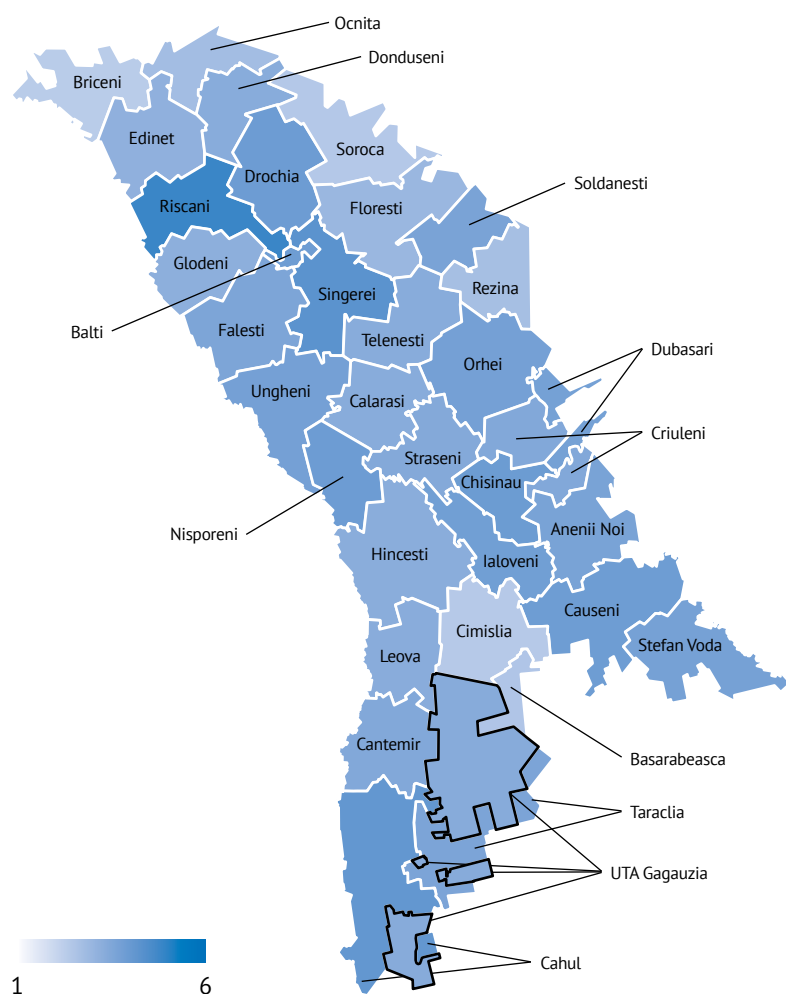
The Pillar Human Resources is part of Sub index Education and Human Resources. The map of ranking shows the availability of human resources and their professional level, offering a clear picture regarding the quality of labour force in the Republic of Moldova. The Pillar consists of 13 indicators, of which nine are qualitative, and the remaining ones are quantitative. This Pillar includes standard indicators such as internal migration, natural population growth or population ageing index. The other indicators identified by the Authors pursue the goal to mirror the business community perception regarding unemployment within the district, availability of skilled or unskilled labour force, how disciplined the employees are, and wage expectations of jobseekers.

Out of top-ten district towns three of them are university centres. Nonetheless, the most worrying issues related to human resources mentioned by entrepreneurs are as follows: migration, unemployment, high salary expectations, low productivity and motivation of employees. Over the recent ten years, migration has become an extremely urgent issue for the labour market. Hence, companies across the country stated severe lack of skilled or unskilled labour force. Moreover, there is no connection between the labour force demand and the education system supply. Having analysed the ranking map we can notice that the districts located

around the university centres obtained higher scores than the remaining districts. Taraclia, Soroca, Riscani, Donduseni and Ocnita Districts are listed among the districts with the lowest scores. If for Taraclia, Riscani, Donduseni and Ocnita Districts the trend is correlated with low economic activity, the low score of Soroca District could be caused by negative perception of the business community.

At the same time, while analysing the indicators, the highest negative weight in the business environment development index is held by unemployment, population ageing and migration of skilled labour force. In this situation, the opinion of entrepreneurs all over the country regarding these indicators shows an erosion of the social capital owned by the Republic of Moldova. In such conditions, it is imperative for the authorities to get involved in addressing or improving the situation related to the country social capital. Public policies shall be channelled to push forward economic activities, support entrepreneurship, remove barriers and improve the quality of business environment. More than that, those people who carry out economic activities on their own, mainly on the basis of licences, being perceived as economic operators by the authorities, shall become subjects of employment programmes or of those supporting the entrepreneurship.

8th pillar: Education



Region	Score
1 Riscani	4.35
2 Singerei	3.97
3 Cahul	3.87
4 Chisinau	3.74
5 Drochia	3.73
6 Nisporeni	3.73
7 Causeni	3.71
8 Balti	3.71
9 Ialoveni	3.67
10 Ungheni	3.63
11 Orhei	3.63
12 Dubasari	3.62
13 Stefan Voda	3.61
14 Anenii Noi	3.57
15 Soldanesti	3.55
16 Taraclia	3.53
17 Falesti	3.51
18 Criuleni	3.44
19 Cantemir	3.44
- Average	3.43
20 Straseni	3.42
21 UTA Gagauzia	3.38
22 Calarasi	3.36
23 Donduseni	3.36
24 Telenesti	3.36
25 Leova	3.35
26 Hincesti	3.33
27 Glodeni	3.30
28 Edinet	3.26
29 Floresti	3.12
30 Ocnita	2.99
31 Rezina	2.95
32 Basarabasca	2.82
33 Soroca	2.76
34 Cimislia	2.73
35 Briceni	2.68

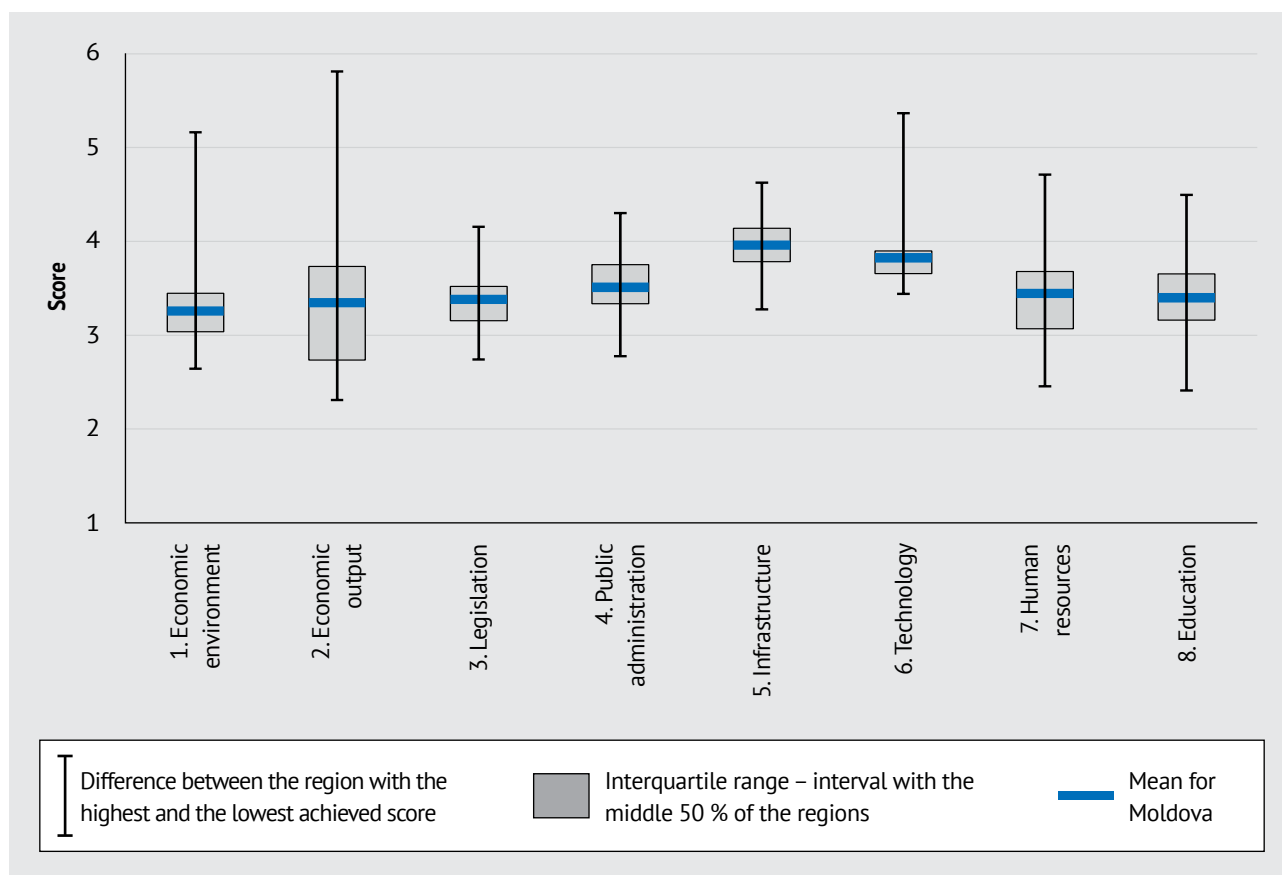
Education is the second important component of Sub index Education and Human Resources. In general terms, the indicators of this Pillar are intended to assess the education process and find out how satisfied the business community is in terms of professional training and qualification of future employees. The Pillar consists of 11 indicators of which ten are qualitative. The interviewed entrepreneurs expressed their opinion regarding the level of education of future labour force, the qualification level of employees and of jobseekers, the level of knowledge of mother tongue and of foreign languages, availability of skilled and unskilled labour force. Also, entrepreneurs expressed their point of view whether there is any connection between the supplies of trained labour force by vocational schools with the employers' demand. This indicator is important for assessing the impact of education system reforms.

According to the obtained results, Education ranks the third with the lowest score relative to other pillars. Hence, entrepreneurs consider that the education system does not cover the labour market demand; moreover, the difference between the education system supply in terms of labour force training and qualification does not meet the necessary conditions. Many entrepreneurs say they incur additional costs for additional qualification of graduated labour force

as the teaching methods and equipment used for training is obsolete. Following the reforms promoted and implemented by the Ministry of Education related to baccalaureate exams, the passing rate of the latter equals to circa 45%. Over the last four years the vocational schools have had large scale student inflows; however, the business community does not see any improvement in the availability of skilled labour force.

Overall, entrepreneurs perceive the quality of education system as unsatisfactory. This fact is a challenge for the CPAs, especially for the Ministry of Education. One thing for certain is that the business community incurs costs to retrain the employees, while the CPAs should, at least, grant tax facilities to those companies that cover such expenses.

Eight pillars of the Regional Business Environment Index



The Local Business Environment Development Index, as it has been mentioned in Chapter I, consists of eight pillars. The pillars have been noticed and selected by the Authors as those elements that provide a compact view of features of the local economy, business environment and current situation where the business community carries out its activity. Fusion of pillars shall help us create a tool to be used for assessing the negative and positive aspects affecting the business environment, competitiveness of companies and potential barriers that discourage economic activity and, of course, the investors. Besides the structure of those eight pillars, it is equally important to take into account the reforming process the Republic of Moldova has embarked on. This fact is important to clearly understand in which court the ball is, so that solutions could be identified to remove the barriers the business community encounters on a daily basis. Here we can mention an issue that affects the whole business community, namely the justice system, which is characterised by courts inefficiency, delayed enforcement of court decisions and corruptibility of judges. Even if the LPAs have no influence over the justice system of the Republic of Moldova, the Authors have decided to introduce this indicator, because it has a major impact on business community as without an equitable and fair system in place, sustainable economic development does not make sense. Therefore, it is important to underline those issues that fall within the

competence of National authorities, while policy makers of national level shall be sanctioned for the delayed or low-end reforms.

According to the pillars, the largest differences in the development of the local economy have been noticed in: Business environment, Economic output, Technology and Human resources. The top districts are characterised by the presence of several industries, foreign investments and high urbanisation level. As for the ubiquitous issues and features of all districts the following can be mentioned: lack of skilled and unskilled human resources, migration, poor quality of infrastructure and lack of connection between the vocational schools with the labour market demand.

As for Legislation, Public Administration and Education, which have even distribution, they represent those issues that affect equally the business community from the whole country. In this case, the LPAs could get actively involved in addressing those issues that are within the scope of their competence by removing the cumbersome barriers, improving the quality of local services, and involving the entrepreneurs in the decision making process. From the other hand, as the decentralisation reform has not been implemented yet, the Government shall focus on improving cooperation with LPAs and avoid putting its responsibilities on the LPA shoulders.

Chapter 2

Analyses and recommendations

Key problems of regional development

The level of economic development was always different among the regions. From the one hand, this is due to natural conditions and to other factors such as public policy, authorities' interest in economic development, openness towards cooperation with the business community, which affects ultimately the economic intensity and development. The Republic of Moldova is not an exemption in this regard, and even being a pretty small country, over the years, because of many reasons, the differences in economic development have become more evident. Moreover, the continuous reforms the Republic of Moldova went through did not contribute to setting stability, which has proven to be such a necessity for the development of business community.

In their endeavours to evaluate the quality of local business environment, and also of those factors that negatively affect the district inclusive and sustainable development, the Authors used two sources: official statistics and the entrepreneurs' perception, which was assessed via a survey. Following the evaluation of survey results one can notice that the entrepreneurs ticked 15 indicators as having positive impact and 25 indicators as having negative impact. The former indicators are as follows: availability of information on goods and services provided knowledge of the state language by employees, availability of commercial bank branches in settlements and fairness towards the employees.

The indicators with the lowest score include: unemployment, migration of skilled labour force, age structure of labour force, low competitiveness of industry, poor quality of infrastructure, negative impact of informal/hidden economy. The indicators that were positioned within the neutral zone include: bureaucracy, impact of corruption on the LPAs decisions, perception of the amount of local charges/taxes, fulfilment of duties by the LPAs, protection of private property, reliability of business partners. Hence, we can draw the conclusion that most entrepreneurs who decided to stay on the market managed to adapt themselves to some extent to the current conditions.

Even if bureaucracy and corruption continue to be severe issues for entrepreneurs, such issues as availability of skilled labour force, connexion of vocational schools with the labour market demand, enforcement of court decisions, and the interest of authorities in the district development are more onerous. Therefore, we can draw the conclusion that a large part of local entrepreneurs adapted themselves to corruption phenomenon, which involves higher transaction costs, but the latter are put on consumers' shoulders.

Likewise, the most stringent barriers for doing business have been identified. Poor road condition is one of the indicators stated most frequently by the interviewed entrepreneurs. They show their discontent due to poor status of both local and national roads. Only the entrepreneurs coming from districts that have access to national roads fully renovated recently have shown less critical attitude relative to road quality. Taking into account that the Road Fund resources are not enough even for road maintenance, the CPAs shall

identify solutions and comprehensive approaches to this issue as soon as possible.

The entrepreneurs are waiting for solutions to be proposed by the CPAs not only for improving the quality of infrastructure. One of the factors that negatively affect the economy of the whole country is informal economy. The entrepreneurs from the Eastern part of the country, especially those who are in close proximity to the territorial-administrative unit of Transnistria, are the most affected by this phenomenon. Informal economy does create not only competitive problems for entrepreneurs, but also risks for public finance, placing the burden of those who do not pay taxes to the state budget on those who honestly pay taxes. This fact creates a vicious circle and encourages tax avoidance.

Besides the aforementioned barriers, one can notice some issues related to the labour market. Increased migration over the last 15 years affected negatively the labour market, namely the availability of skilled labour. Moreover, as the education system failed to connect its supply with the labour market demand, nowadays there is a huge disequilibrium between the specialisation of staff trained by education institutions and the level of their qualification. As a rule, the entrepreneurs are forced to incur additional costs to train the new-comers as education institutions use obsolete training methods, techniques and equipment.

Ranking of business environment components evaluated in the survey

Factor	Score	
1 Information on the supply of goods and services	1.13	
2 Mother language skills	1.00	
3 Availability of banks	0.95	
4 Fairness in employee selection	0.94	
5 Discipline and diligence of employees	0.92	
6 Availability of unskilled workforce	0.86	
7 Availability of public information	0.86	
8 Electronic communication with local authorities	0.85	
9 Employee motivation for productivity increase	0.56	
10 Level of education	0.46	
11 Impact of district location on doing business	0.44	
12 Availability of free labor	0.40	
13 Availability of partially skilled workforce	0.39	
14 Impact of natural conditions on doing business	0.38	
15 Natural science skills	0.25	
16 Availability of necessary materials and services	0.16	
17 Bureaucracy and delays in the offices	0.15	
18 Reliability of business partners	0.08	
19 Impact of corruption on authorities	0.07	
20 Impact of authorities	0.07	
21 Perception of local taxes	0.03	
22 Fulfillment of tasks by local authorities	0.02	
23 Protection of private property	-0.17	
24 Wage expectations of jobseekers	-0.19	
25 Availability of highly skilled workforce	-0.20	
26 Level of corruption among private businesses	-0.25	
27 Impact of trade unions on doing business	-0.28	
28 Foreign language skills	-0.29	
29 Connection of vocational schools and labor market	-0.34	
30 Qualification of employees	-0.38	
31 Availability of financial and capital resources	-0.44	
32 Law enforcement in the local court	-0.46	
33 Qualification of jobseekers	-0.57	
34 Interest of the state institutions in the district	-0.57	
35 Impact of the informal economy on doing business	-0.63	
36 Quality of road infrastructure	-0.79	
37 Level of competitiveness in industry	-0.79	
38 Age structure of unemployment	-0.80	
39 Migration of skilled labor	-0.83	
40 Unemployment	-1.03	

Score of each factor for Moldova, which was used to rank the factors from the most positive (the biggest competitive advantage) to the most negative (the largest barrier to business development), is calculated by comparing the achieved score in the survey with its reference value. Each factor represents one question from the survey, but not each question of the survey was included in the list of factors significantly affecting the quality of business environment.

Each question has possible answers from the set of {1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6}, where the responses 1 and 6 were given verbal meaning with opposite impact on the business environment. Response 1 represents the most

negative impact, response 6 represents the most positive impact and the average score of question is calculated as average of replies submitted by all survey respondents (more details can be found in the third chapter).

The score of each factor is given as the difference between the achieved value of particular question and number 3.48, which is the overall value of the Regional Business Environment Index in Moldova.

Recommendations for Moldova

Quality of business environment is a determining factor for sustainable and inclusive development; a business environment focused on clear procedures and rules of the game, where fairness and competitiveness are featuring elements, encourage the entrepreneurs to create new jobs, and the investors to increase their investment prospects.

Starting with 2008, IDIS Viitorul, with the support of its partners from the CIPE (Centre for International Private Enterprise), has created, supported and promoted the business community advocacy platform – the National Business Agenda (NBA). Initially, the platform consisted of six business associations to reach in 2017 some 35 business associations and branches of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Moreover, in 2015, with the logistic support provided by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, a Local Business Agenda (LBA) was created. Both the NBA and the LBA are aimed to improve quality of business environment by involving the business community in the public-private dialogue at the local and national levels.

Due to this reasons, the local business associations and entrepreneurs identified a range of issues and barriers that affect most entrepreneurs, dividing them by areas and prioritising them as per the issue representativeness criterion. For all these years, the platforms were involved in active promotion of priorities identified within diverse working groups, during the debates of public policy papers, tax and customs policy documents, draft laws suggested for consultation. Acknowledging the need for new tools to emerge, which could be used by entrepreneurs in their dialogue with the authorities, IDIS, with the support of its partners from INEKO, has developed this visual advocacy tool to contribute to the improvement of quality of business environment, minimising the effect of corruption and making economic development more dynamic.

Despite all these endeavours, if one compares the quality of business environment in 2008 and its quality in 2017 the expected improvement did not occur. Even if the Government implemented a series of reforms, which improved the situation and removed some barriers, the general perception of the business community is characterised by total mistrust in the reforming process, decisions taken by the Government, following the scandals linked to corruption and publication of information on conflict of interests of some politicians.

Moreover, business associations underline several times that the public-private dialogue on different subjects is superficial. This opinion is supported by the fact that most of the time the proposals submitted by business associations with regard to sensitive draft laws are rejected. Therefore, the spirit status among most entrepreneurs can be described as lack of motivation and desire to develop their business, fear to be politically persecuted.

Having analysed the pillar outcomes and their correlation with the indicators comprised by the Index, the Authors formulated a series of recommendations for both the LPAs

and the CPAs. These are advisory recommendations, being assigned to those four sub-indexes of the Local Business Environment Development Index.

Energising economic activity – from economic growth without development to sustainable and inclusive economy

Sub index Economic Activity consists of two pillars: Business environment and Economic output. There is no doubt at all that the performance of economy is proportional to the quality of business environment. In case of the Republic of Moldova, whose economy is open and heavily dependent on remittances, due to inconsistent strategies and failure of public policies focused on the development of the economy based on production and export of goods or services, the business community, or, at least, once competitive companies, are forced to leave the market.

At the same time, beginning with the 1990s, due to traditional orientation of the Moldovan economy towards the Russian market, because of the internal shocks that occurred in the Russian Federation, and also due to several embargos imposed on Moldovan goods by the Russian authorities, the Moldovan economy was forced to reorient itself towards other markets. The EU market has become more and more attractive lately for the Moldovan economy, while high standards to be maintained scare some entrepreneurs. Although the risks emerging from the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area with the EU are quite high, the opportunities for the country economy are huge. The CPAs shall contribute to the creation of conditions conducive to business development, creation of new jobs and promotion of exports in the context of the signed strategic partnership.

Due to the CPAs inconsistent position relative to the country economic development, as well as due to discrepancies between official statements and political decisions one can notice that the current model of the national economy is based on economic growth without development. This fact has been noticed in the national economy growth fuelled by the consumption of private households. For the last 15 years, the country Trade Balance has been always negative, while consumption was covered by imports. This economic model was possible because of the remittances, which amounted to circa 25% of GDP.

When the global crisis was triggered in 2008, as well as the economic crisis within the UE zone and sanctions imposed on the Russian Federation, the amount of remittances dropped dramatically by circa 30%, as per the latest communiqués of the National Bank of Moldova. As a result, the internal consumption is fed by less remittance. Concurrently, another factor negatively affects the economy sustainability, which soared in the last seven years, namely migration. Labour force migration is no longer temporary, having acquired a permanent feature. In this situation, the country economic growth recorded during 2006-2009, a period when remittances reached 33% of GDP was mostly fuelled by servicing the internal consumption. In real terms, such growth was attained without any development of competitiveness of the business community. This model is no longer sustainable

for the country economic development due to the reasons listed above and due to the crises that affected the banking system.

Having analysed the map of this Sub index one can notice several economic clusters in the Republic of Moldova. In some of them, the economic activity has been augmented thanks to the creation of free economic zones, which act as units of economic growth. If one considers the impact of free economic zones on those districts where they have been established, clear advantages can be noticed in the development of the social factor and local economy. Balti free economic zone can serve as a good example. It attracted investments in the amount of USD 95.5 million and has got the largest number of employees – circa 3500. Companies – residents of that free economic zone find themselves amongst the top 50 exporters of the Republic of Moldova. The CPAs, therefore, shall undertake urgent measures to improve the quality of business environment, to encourage entrepreneurship, to set the infrastructure required for sustainable development, to promote exports and to contribute to the change of the country economic development model.

LPAs are not omnipotent: synergy between the LPAs and the CPAs shall be focused on inclusive economic growth

Sub index Local administration and legislation consists of two 2 pillars: Local administration and Legislation. This Sub index aims to assess the legislation impact on business community, as well as the quality of governance at the local level. As the LPAs do not have relevant leverages through which to improve the business environment, at the same time, many of the issues identified repeatedly by the business community fall under the scope of CPAs. Pretty frequently, the business community mention the lack of clear rules of the game, which could be applicable to all players, including the Government and the Parliament. Such clarity would ensure predictability and stability to the legislative basis, and when it is required to operate some amendments to the laws affecting the business environment, the entrepreneurs sustain that their involvement in decision making would be beneficial for all.

Along with the aforementioned issues, the business community is extremely concerned by the absence of an equidistant, fair and efficient justice system, by the lack of sanctions imposed for irresponsible and harmful decisions taken by civil servants, by the lack of accountability of both the LPAs and the CPAs, by the limited access to public information, lack of controlling mechanisms over the management of public finance and, of course, corruption. The quality of the Moldovan justice system has worsened in arithmetical series in the last ten years. According to the conducted surveys, representatives of bodies governed by public law are the most corrupt. Under such circumstances, people confidence in judiciary has been permanently eroded. Moreover, corruption scandals involving judges and prosecutors, the conflicts of interests revealed and suspicions that politics has taken control over the whole judiciary

undermines businessmen's confidence that they would find justice in courts.

Another common issue for the judiciary is different interpretation of similar cases, without applying the principle of settled case laws. There is room for improvement in terms of delayed enforcement of court decisions, which creates huge financial losses for the companies that won the case in courts. In such conditions, the CPAs shall complete the reform of the justice system, however, due to political influence it is paramount to minimise the interference of this factor to enhance the reform credibility.

As for the quality of decisions taken by civil servants, the authorities shall change the approach of appointing and motivating those servants. To this end, it is paramount that efficient civil servants emerge. What does it mean? Efficient civil servants shall be promoted depending on the impact of their decisions. If their initiated, promoted and approved decisions have positive impact on business environment and people welfare, then such servants shall be promoted and motivated financially, otherwise they shall be held accountable for the committed errors.

Over the last four years, people's confidence in the system of public finance declined due to inconsistency and repeated infringements of the budgetary process. The information presented by the CPAs and the LPAs with respect to the expenditures incurred is of poor quality. Financial resources are largely distributed by political criteria without considering cost/efficiency principles. Hence, the business community does not have the perception that it gets qualitative services from the state in exchange of taxes and charges it pays. IDIS Viitorul, jointly with INEKO, developed an interactive map mirroring the revenues and expenditures of all local government units of the Republic of Moldova. This platform is not sufficient, as long as the business community and businessmen are not involved in the budget process, i.e. in budget development, budget approval and monitoring the budget execution. The LPAs shall conduct public consultations with businessmen and business community so that the budget process becomes representative. This would be a win-win case.

Economic development will be limited without a quality infrastructure in place

The Moldovan infrastructure may be divided into electronic communications and information technologies and in the classical one represented by terrestrial and air communications. As for the infrastructure of information technologies, the Republic of Moldova holds one of the first places in the world in terms of Internet speed, this being a huge competitive advantage, which, regrettably, is not employed at its full capacity. As for the condition of the road infrastructure analysed by the Authors, its condition is deplorable.

Almost all interviewed businessmen pointed out that poor quality of local and national roads caused them additional costs. Investments in this area are modest as the Road

Fund means are not sufficient even for the maintenance of road networks. Large investments in road renovation have been made lately out of the assistance provided by the development partners and preferential loans allocated by international lending bodies. Following the employment of these investments, according to some computations made by entrepreneurs, the costs incurred for fleet maintenance dropped by circa 40%, while the costs of logistics decreased by 10%-15%. In light of this statement, one can ascertain that high quality infrastructure is an important factor, which contributes to the country economic development.

Unfortunately, the financial resources of the Republic of Moldova are modest; therefore, each monetary unit – leu – invested in infrastructure shall undergo cost/efficiency consideration, while public procurements shall be conducted transparently. The value of each leu under the given circumstances is too great to be wasted.

Labour market – a determining factor for sustainable and inclusive economic growth

According to some data sources, circa 1 million of Moldovan citizens work abroad. This is an impressive number. If one dare thinking that all those people make no direct contribution to the country economy, sending remittances only, then the scale of losses incurred by the country economy becomes crystal clear. Migration of labour force was conditioned by the lack of reliable and well-paid jobs. Under such circumstances, a large part of labour force was forced to seek for a job and for decent living conditions abroad.

This phenomenon led to the occurrence of an economic model based on economic growth driven by internal consumption fuelled by remittances and imports. Once the trend for temporary migration has been replaced by permanent migration and along with regional and global crises, the amount of remittances dropped from 33% of GDP to circa 20%. Under these circumstances, those entrepreneurs who were focused on servicing internal consumption can feel a decline in the population purchasing power. However, those entrepreneurs who seek for skilled labour force find themselves in even worse situation as there is low supply of skilled labour on the local market. At the same time, they mention the shortage of unskilled labour for seasonal works and for other activities that do not require high qualification. Given these circumstances, the education system shall compensate the discrepancy.

Unfortunately, the education system and vocational schools are not responsive to such needs as per the businessmen's opinion. Even if the entrepreneurs hire recent graduates they have to incur additional costs for their training and specialisation. Moreover, such companies are not entitled to any tax incentives for employing recent graduates. Given such circumstances the CPAs shall undertake urgent measures to improve the situation on the labour market.

Chapter 3

Methodology

Formation of the indicators

Introduction

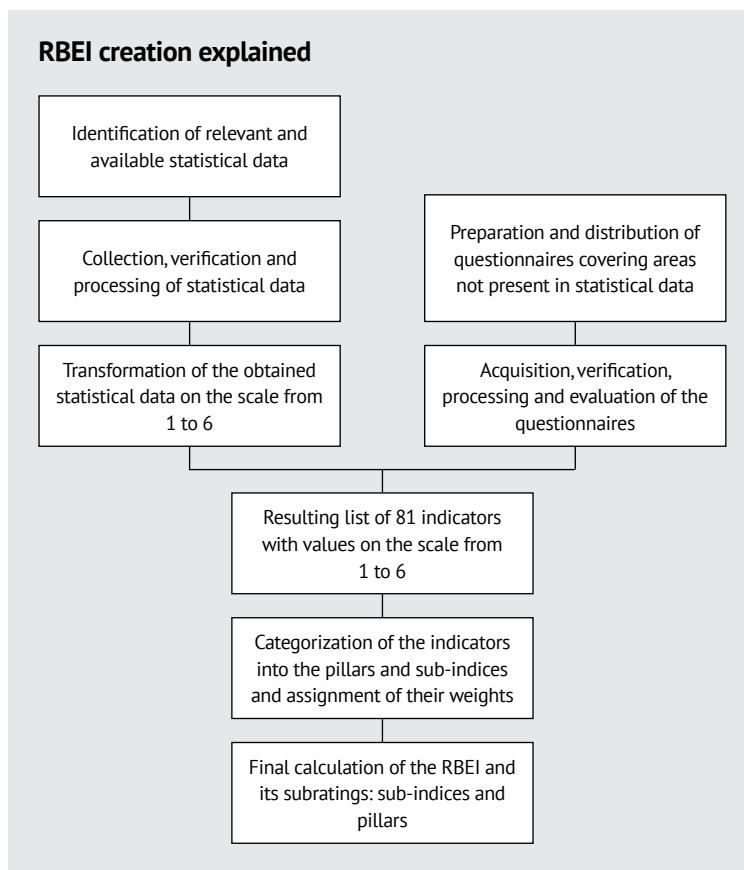
The project was inspired by similar project implemented in the Slovak Republic in 2011 and 2012 called Competitive Regions 21. Its main scope is to evaluate business environment in Moldova at regional level. This evaluation takes place at the level of raions, whose number levelled off at 35. Raions are the second smallest administrative units in Moldova with an average population of 83 thousand and an area of 967 km². A total of 33 raions are constituted by a rayon town and adjacent villages, some of which may even have the status of a city. The remaining 2 raions are those of Chisinau and Balti, comprised exclusively of the urban quarters of these two largest Moldovan cities.

The Regional Business Environment Index (RBEI) reflects the overall quality of business conditions in the raions. Its creation was motivated by a lack of tools that would enable effective comparisons between individual raions. It presents an output of a complex model and is calculated for each raion separately based on available statistical data and data obtained from the affective survey among managers of firms. The values for each raion fall within the range of [1; 6], where 1 reflects the worst and 6 expresses the best possible conditions for entrepreneurship.

RBEI consists of 81 mutually independent indicators, which assess different aspects of business conditions. Each of these indicators, like the entire RBEI, falls within the range of [1; 6] allowing a comparison of raions in the given area. All 81 indicators are further classified into eight pillars, which combine indicators into larger logical units. The pillars represent the 8 main identified areas of business environment. These areas in turn fall under four subsequent regional business environment sub-indices, two pillars per each subindex. RBEI comes as a result of their merger.

- Subindex I: Economic activity
1st pillar: Economic environment
2nd pillar: Economic output
- Subindex II: Public administration and legislation
3rd pillar: Legislation
4th pillar: Public administration
- Subindex III: Technology and infrastructure
5th pillar: Infrastructure
6th pillar: Technology
- Subindex IV: Education and human resources
7th pillar: Human resources
8th pillar: Education

Calculation of RBEI and its elements consists of three key parts: 1. identifying and collecting relevant statistical data, 2. conducting a survey and collecting its results and 3. creating the RBEI model and calculating the RBEI rating. These parts can be divided into several steps as follows:



Identification, collection, verification and processing of relevant and available statistical data

All statistical indicators were obtained from the National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova. In order to make RBEI as robust as possible, we took into account values for the newest four years (2012 - 2015) with corresponding weights for each year (see 3a). We have identified a total of 24 statistical datasets that exists at regional level, are relevant for business environment and are at least partially mutually independent. They constitute a total of 22 indicators (2 datasets are included only as a denominator for remaining 22 indicators). However, not all datasets were available for all years - missing years were not taken into account.

After collecting all these indicators for all available years and all 35 raions, they were verified by identifying and inspecting extreme outliers for each indicator, i.e. values outside interval [mean - 3 x interquartile range; mean + 3 x interquartile range], where interquartile range is defined as 75th percentile minus 25th percentile of all 35 values of particular indicator.

Transformation of the obtained statistical data on the scale from 1 to 6

A total of 22 sets of statistical data were selected for the model. Each set of data for each raion could represent either simple data (e.g. exam pass rate), ratio data (e.g. value of deliverables produced per resident), or index created on the basis of partial data (e.g. ageing index computed from the population in different age groups).

To enable comparison of incongruent data such as number of people per km² and exam pass rate measured as a percentage, it was necessary to devise a universal transformation method. Yet, variety of units was not the only problem. To make the data comparable, it was also necessary to make them equally scalable. Thus, the usage of a suitable transformation model can solve both problems simultaneously. All 22 sets of data are subject to transformation, while for most of them logarithmic transformation, which is commonly used in economics, proved to be the most appropriate. In other cases linear transformation was used. Regardless of the function applied, the transformation guarantees that its output for each raion is the number in the interval [1; 6], for which we will hereafter use the term score. This feature of transformation ensures comparability of statistical data with data from the survey, as possible answers of respondents in the survey also come from the interval [1; 6].

The transformation procedure is applicable to any of 22 data sets, after establishing whether it logically conforms to a concave, linear, or convex utility function and whether it is appropriate to set lower and upper limits by the algorithm or by a reasonably determined value. The lower and upper limits should be set with respect to a theoretically achievable range of values in Moldovan conditions. For example, urbanization may reach any value in the interval [0%; 100%], therefore it reasonably defines both boundaries. However, in the case of life expectancy, we can not speak of a coherent theoretical minimum or maximum, so, for the purpose of transformation, these values should be determined by the algorithm.

The last step of the transformation process ensures that a higher score will always represent better conditions in the raion. Indeed, for some data, such as ageing index, a higher value represents an undesirable situation. In this case, transformation ensures that raion with lower ageing index will be assigned higher scores and vice versa. It should also be noted that not every set of data must contain values for all raions. In such a case, the missing data are not included in the calculations and the raions has no associated score. In the following paragraphs the actual process of transformation is described in detail.

Let n be the number of raions with the data available for their particular set and the corresponding raions be 1, 2, 3, ..., n . Let x_i be a value that i -th raion has reached.

1. Determination of lower bound L and upper bound U for theoretically achievable values x_i . It is obvious that $L \leq \min x_i$ and $U \geq \max x_i$. Let sort the values x_i from the smallest to the largest and name them y_i , $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$. If values of y_i for i close to n are increasing rapidly, U must have „sufficient reserve“ from value y_n . U must therefore take into account the increase in y_i and as i

converges to n , the weight of this increase has to grow. A similar methodology can also be used to calculate L . Thus

$$L = y_1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^i (y_{i+1} - y_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^i} \quad (1)$$

$$U = y_n + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{n-i} (y_{i+1} - y_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{n-i}}$$

2. Normalizing values x_i on the interval [0,1]. If we define normalized values of x_i as x'_i , then

$$x'_i = \frac{x_i - L}{U - L} \quad (2)$$

3. Transformation of normalized values x'_i of particular data set into new values x''_i based on the character of utility function using such a transformation function $x''_i = f(x'_i)$, that f represents utility function and satisfies the condition $f(\cdot) : [0,1] \rightarrow [0,1]$.

If utility function of the data set is linear, then

$$f(x') = x'$$

otherwise

$$f(x') = \log_k (1 + (k - 1)x') \quad (3)$$

where k is set in such a manner that $f'(0)$ reflects sharpness of distribution of x' as follows: if the utility function is concave,

$$\frac{k-1}{\ln k} = \left(\frac{\bar{x} - \min_{i \leq n} x_i}{\max_{i \leq n} x_i - \min_{i \leq n} x_i} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \quad (4a)$$

if the utility function is convex,

$$\frac{k-1}{\ln k} = \left(\frac{\bar{x} - \min_{i \leq n} x_i}{\max_{i \leq n} x_i - \min_{i \leq n} x_i} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \quad (4b)$$

4. Creation of the final score of particular data set for all raions. If the data set is „positive“, i.e. increase in the values results in a better quality of businesses environment, the final score s_i of particular data set for raion i is defined as

$$s_i = 1 + 5x''_i \quad (5)$$

If the data set is negative,

$$s_i = 6 - 5x''_i \quad (6)$$

Application of presented transformation process on any particular set of data ensures invariance of the achieved score under linear transformations of these data – shifts or multiplications. In other words, if for example, the ageing index in all raions falls equally by one percentage point per year (shift), or exam pass rate halves (multiplication), the scores in these indicators achieved in all raions do not change.

This invariance is ensured by equations (1) and (2), thus values of x' do not change regardless of any shifts or multiplications of original data.

Preparation, distribution, acquisition, verification, processing and evaluation of the questionnaires

As already mentioned earlier, statistical data on the raional level were not available for all factors affecting the business environment. In order to cover all these aspects as completely as possible, in addition to areas already covered with statistical indicators, we compiled a survey to obtain the remaining indicators affecting business environment, based on the entrepreneurs' opinions. This survey was conducted mainly in March, April and May 2016, delivered primarily to executives working in Moldovan companies with an aim to obtain data describing selected areas of business environment.

A total of 59 questions were created. The survey consists of closed questions with possible answers from the set of {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}, where the responses 1 and 6 were given verbal meaning with opposite impacts on the business environment. Answers 2, 3, 4 and 5 represent intermediate stages between the two extreme views. Response 1 represents the most negative impact while response 6 represents the most positive impact on the business environment.

Each question from the survey constitutes one indicator, hereinafter referred to as "survey indicator". The 22 statistical indicators were joined with 59 survey indicators to form a final set of 81 indicators. The score for each survey indicator for each raion is calculated as the arithmetic mean of responses from all relevant respondents to this question for a particular raion. When calculating these scores, no transformation was used. It was not even necessary, given the questions in the survey were automatically constructed so that a higher average response represents better conditions in the raion.

Both statistical and survey indicators are therefore consistent – higher scores of any indicator always represent better business conditions. The consistency is also guaranteed by the fact that, in simple terms, it is approximately as difficult to achieve a score of 5.2 within a statistical indicator as to achieve a score of 5.2 within a survey indicator. These properties allow for meaningful comparisons and averaging of both types of indicators.

The exact wording of all 59 questions with possible answers can be found in the latter part of this document, along with

summation, description and selected information on all 81 indicators entering the calculation of RBEI.

However, not all survey results enter the calculation of RBEI. Before entering the calculation, respondents with extremely improbable answers have to be removed. Those respondents can be divided into two groups: respondents with answers too similar to some other respondent and respondents with answers too different from all other respondents. A total of 716 people responded to the survey, of which 69 were too different and 91 were too similar (7 were both too different and too similar), which results to final set of 563 respondents.

Respondents with too extreme answers were identified using Mahalanobis distance. If we define $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{59})^T$ as a set of answers of any respondent (values for unanswered questions were defined as an average of all respondents that have answered particular question) and $\mathbf{m} = (m_1, m_2, \dots, m_{59})^T$ as a mean of all respondents, Mahalanobis distance of a set of answers of any respondent from the total average follows chi-square distribution (X^2) with 59 degrees of freedom. Respondents with Mahalanobis distance greater than 99.9th percentile of corresponding chi-square distribution were flagged as bad.

Respondents with answers too similar to some other respondent were identified using simpler method. In the first step, similarity between answers of respondents A and B was calculated for each pair of respondents. If we define $\mathbf{a} = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{59})^T$ as a set of answers of respondent A and $\mathbf{b} = (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_{59})^T$ as a set of answers of respondent B, their similarity S_{AB} is calculated as $(a^T b)^{1/2}$.

In the second step, for each respondent $R \in \{r_1, r_2, r_3, \dots, r_{716}\}$, minimum of its similarities with all 715 other respondents is calculated. Let call this minimum for respondent i as M_i . Then, respondents with their minimum similarity smaller than $\text{mean}(\mathbf{M}) - 1.5 \cdot \text{stdev}(\mathbf{M})$ were flagged as bad.

Finally, respondents flagged as bad (either by being too similar or too dissimilar) were removed. Raion with the fewest good respondents is Falesti with 8 such respondents, while raion with the most good respondents is U.T.A. Gagauzia with 28 such respondents. Average number of good respondents per raion is 15.9.

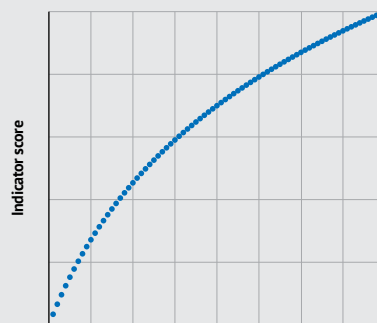
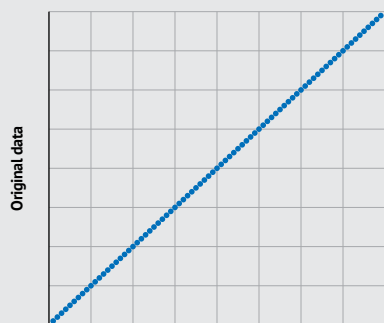
Categorization of resulting list of 81 indicators into the pillars and sub-indices, assignment of their weights and final calculation of RBEI

A total of 81 indicators were prepared for the model, of which 22 came from the statistical data and the remaining 59 were collected from the opinion survey. Each of these indicators was assigned its own weight that reflected the influence of a particular indicator on the business environment in such a way that total sum of weights of all statistical indicators is equal to total sum of weights of all survey indicators. As we already mentioned, statistical indicators were obtained for four latest years (if available). Each of these years enters the calculation with its weight in addition to overall weight of particular indicator: 1 for the oldest year (2012), 2 for the next

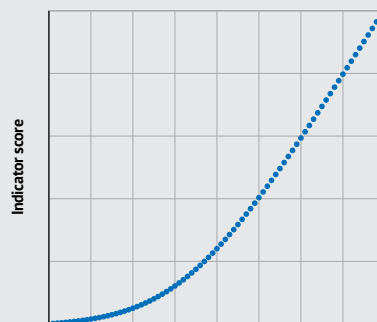
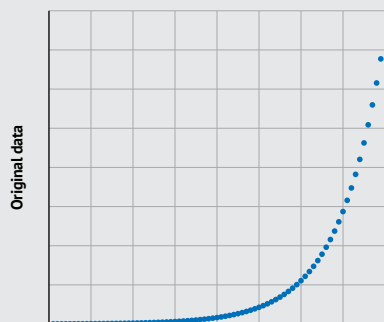
How the transformation affects different sets of data

Transformation of the source statistical data to the range from 1 to 6 is necessary for a fair region assessment. The following charts show the impact of universal transformation of the data coming from different distributions. For each type of distribution, the graph on the left side shows the original distribution of data that corresponds to their statistical

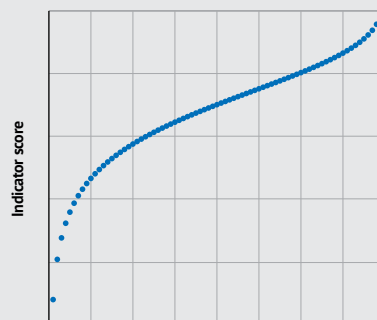
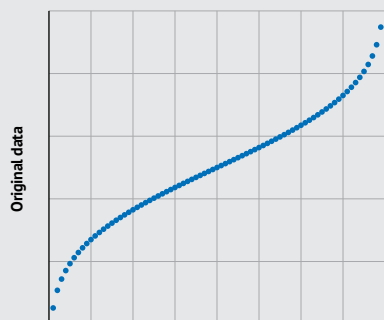
indicator, the graph on the right side represents the score achieved by individual regions after applying an appropriate transformation. In all cases shown, we used a concave utility function, since a linear function fully transforms the shape of the original data into the final scores and the transformation would be meaningless.



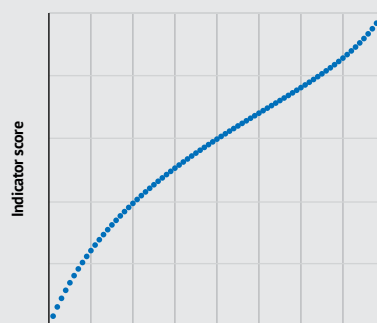
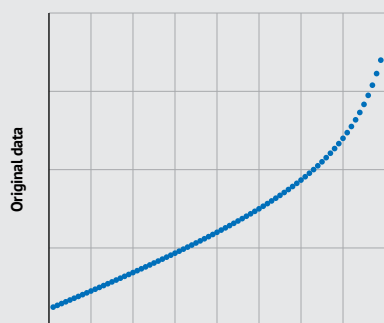
Uniform distribution, which following the sorting of data looks like an approximately linear line, is typical for indicators with a kind of natural lower and upper boundary – such as share of urban population.



Exponential distribution, represented by an approximately exponential curve with decreasing density of data, is typical for most indicators with the lower boundary set and the upper boundary open – such as turnover of companies per capita.



Graph of ordered realizations from a normal distribution is typically center-symmetric and has tails at both ends. Such distribution is characteristic of the indicators with some kind of mean value and possible deviations on both sides – such as net migration.



This graph does not directly represent any standard statistical distribution, but there are several indicators consisting of such data – for example exam pass rate.

Example of transformation – turnover of industrial companies per capita

It can be assumed that increasing turnover of industrial companies per capita improves conditions for business activity in the region. But as the turnover of industrial companies per capita grows, each its additional unit increase has a smaller contribution to business conditions improvement than the previous one. It follows that the utility function of such indicator is concave and that it is appropriate for that set of data to apply logarithmic functions when transforming original values. U boundary is to be set by the algorithm, since it cannot be determined arbitrarily based on the assumption of a region with certain maximum possible turnover of industrial companies per capita.

The necessity of applying a logarithmic function to transform the original values can be well illustrated by the fact that the turnover of industrial companies per capita is very diverse. If we did not use logarithmic transformation on the data, only Chisinau and Balti regions would achieve a high score, Drochia region and a few others would achieve a relatively low score and finally all remaining regions

would achieve scores close to the lowest possible. UTA Gagauzia would, therefore, not benefit from the fact that it has more than six times greater turnover of industrial companies per capita than the Dubasari region. Usage of appropriate logarithmic transformation eliminates this effect.

Region	Turnover of industrial companies per capita	Score	Score without transformation
Chisinau	61.4	5.85	6.00
Balti	39.4	5.28	4.14
Drochia	22.9	4.59	2.75
UTA Gagauzia	14.3	4.02	2.02
Dubasari	2.2	2.13	1.00

year (2013), 4 for the next year (2014) and 8 for the newest year (2015).

The process of calculation statistical indicator from raw statistical data is as follows: in the first step, values for each of the four years are transformed to the interval 1 - 6 using method described in section 3a. In the second step, these transformed values are averaged using weights 1, 2, 4 and 8, resulting into final value of particular statistical indicator for all raions. In the third step, the (transformed and average-weighted) value enters the calculation of RBEI score with its given overall weight (see section 6).

For better orientation in the set of indicators and in order to streamline the overall model, it proved suitable to classify individual indicators into larger logical units that describe wider areas of business environment. We identified eight such areas and defined them as the pillars of business environment. They are Economic environment, Economic output, Legislation, Public administration, Infrastructure, Technology, Human resources and Education. Each of the 81 indicators is clearly assigned to only one of these pillars. The raion score in each pillar is calculated as a weighted average of all the indicators included in the pillar. Eight pillars of business environment form pairwise four subindexes. The first and second pillar taken together make up the Economic activity subindex. The third and fourth pillar constitute a subindex called Public administration and legislation. Combining the fifth and sixth pillars creates a Technology and infrastructure subindex. The last two pillars form Education and Human Resources subindex.

Score of a raion achieved in each subindex is calculated similarly to the score of the pillars, in this case taking into account all the indicators that fall under either of the pillars of the appropriate subindex. Finally, the weighted average of all 81 indicators gives us the Regional Business Environment Index itself. If any raion does not have all statistical data available and thus has not been assigned a score for a particular indicator, this indicator has not been taken into account in the calculation of RBEI; the weighted average is

calculated only from the indicators defined for that raion and the sum of weights is therefore adequately less. The same principle holds when calculating the score of each pillar or subindex.

In the above text we have discussed the principles of calculating scores for all raions, whether in individual indicators or in larger units such as pillars, subindexes or finally throughout the whole RBEI. It should be noted that scores can be calculated not only for the raions, but also for the entire Moldova. The (average) score of any indicator for the whole country is calculated as a weighted average score of all raions, where the weights correspond to the population of particular raion. Similarly, it is possible to evaluate a national average of pillars, subindexes, or the whole RBEI.

For a better overview, we present a list of all 81 indicators entering the calculation of RBEI. The indicators are ordered by their classification in RBEI, where we chose the identification number of indicator consisting of the respective pillar number and the serial number of indicator within the pillar as the decisive criterion for their rank. The next element of indicator identification is its name. If the name is followed by an asterisk, the indicator comes from the survey. Otherwise, the indicator is based on statistical data.

Disclaimer: the model was developed and built on the most accurate data available at that time; some of the figures may have changed after the model was completed.

Sample question

How do you perceive the quality of road infrastructure?

roads are in poor condition and their capacity is significantly underestimated

1	2	3	4	5	6
---	---	---	---	---	---

road infrastructure is well developed and maintained

- 1 I agree completely with the answer on the left-hand side.
- 2 I largely agree with the answer on the left-hand side.
- 3 I somewhat agree with the answer on the left-hand side than to the answer on the right-hand side.
- 4 I somewhat agree with the answer on the right-hand side than to the answer on the left-hand side.
- 5 I largely agree with the answer on the right-hand side.
- 6 I agree completely with the answer on the right-hand side.

Overview of the indicators

For a better overview, we present a list of all 81 indicators entering the calculation of RBEI. The indicators are ordered by their classification in RBEI, where we chose the identification number of indicator consisting of the respective pillar number and the serial number of indicator within the pillar as the decisive criterion for their rank. The next element of indicator identification is its name. If the name is followed by an asterisk, the indicator comes from the survey. Otherwise, the indicator is based on statistical data.

All statistical indicators have three basic parameters below their name that reveal some important properties. The number listed on the left-hand side represents the weight of the indicator in RBEI. If the symbol in the middle part is '+', then higher values of the statistical data are beneficial for the region's business conditions. Conversely, the presence of the symbol '-' indicates that business conditions improve with the decrease of the original data, or that higher values are unwanted. This can be seen, for example, in ageing index. In such cases, however, the transformation used ensures that regions with low ageing index are finally rewarded with higher scores and vice versa. The right-hand side of the parameter line contains information on the units of the original statistical data. If the source data do not have a clearly identifiable unit, the term 'no unit' is used. The subsequent lines contain complete indicator identification.

Description of the survey indicators has a different form. The line under the name of the indicator contains only two data. While the number on the left-hand side represents the indicator weight within RBEI, the word 'survey' on the right-hand side indicates that the indicator is affective, based on the survey, and thus is only a verbal complement to the asterisk placed right after the indicator name. Placing the symbols '+' or '-' known from the description of statistical indicators would be redundant, since the survey questions were constructed so that a higher average response represents better business conditions in the region. The next section of the indicator description presents the full wording of a survey question accompanied by the verbal meaning of extreme responses and a histogram thumbnail. This histogram consists of six columns that, from left to right,

represent relative frequency of each possible answer from the range {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}. To improve the histogram clarity, a grid with a horizontal resolution of 10 % is included. Thus, for example, if the height of the third column from the left reaches the fourth grid line, which also surrounds the top of the histogram, approximately 40 % of all respondents chose answer {3}. Please note that the survey data were collected mainly in March, April and May 2016.

The model was developed and built on the most accurate data available at that time; some of the figures may have changed after the publication was completed.

Overview of the indicators

1st pillar: Economic environment

1.01 Share of employees in total population

10 | + | %

Share of employees in total population

1.02 Population density

10 | + | inhabitants / km²

Population density

1.03 Density of non-industrial companies

6 | + | no unit

Number of non-industrial companies per 1,000 inhabitants

1.04 Urban population

5 | + | %

Urban population in % of total population

1.05 Impact of the informal economy on doing business*

5 | survey

To what extent does the informal economy (undocumented transactions) harm the business in your region?

1 - very adversely affects market conditions

6 - informal economy does not exist in the region



1.06 Level of corruption among private businesses*

5 | survey

To what extent, in your estimation, does corruption among private enterprises occur in your region?

1 - its presence significantly deforms market conditions

6 - corruption among private enterprises is not present in the region



1.07 Density of industrial companies

4 | + | no unit

Number of industrial companies per 1,000 inhabitants

1.08 Level of competitiveness in services*

2 | survey

How well is competitiveness in services developed in your region?

1 - the region suffers from a significant lack of competition

6 - competition is very well developed



1.09 Level of competitiveness in industry*

2 | survey

How well is competitiveness in industry developed in your region?

1 - the region suffers from a significant lack of competition

6 - competition is very well developed



1.10 Reliability of business partners*

2 | survey

Do you consider your business partners in your region reliable and trustworthy?

1 - they often do not adhere to the agreed

6 - I can totally rely on them



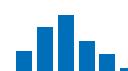
1.11 Availability of financial and capital resources*

2 | survey

How accessible are financial and capital resources in your region?

1 - the costs of obtaining necessary resources are intolerable

6 - we can secure the necessary resources very effectively



1.12 Impact of district location on doing business*

1 | survey

How does your region location (availability of motorways, railways, proximity to customers, relationship to neighboring regions?)

1 - its position is a crucial competitive disadvantage

6 - its strategic location allows for greater success in the market



1.13 Impact of natural conditions on doing business*

1 | survey

How do the natural conditions in your region (climate, floods, terrain, ...) affect business opportunities?

1 - significantly increase business costs

6 - they are no obstacle



1.14 Current business conditions*

1 | survey

Assess your overall satisfaction with the current business conditions in your region

1 - maximum dissatisfaction

6 - maximum satisfaction



1.15 Change of business conditions in recent years*

1 | survey

Assess your overall satisfaction with the changes in business conditions in your region over the last three years

1 - maximum dissatisfaction
6 - maximum satisfaction



1.16 Availability of necessary materials and services*

1 | survey

How difficult is it for your company to secure the materials and services necessary for its operation?

1 - their acquisition is very demanding and requires a long time
6 - we can secure them very effectively



1.17 Potential for tourism development*

1 | survey

What is the potential for tourism development in your region?

1 - the region does not have conditions for attracting visitors
6 - favorable conditions in the region allow significant development of services in tourism



1.18 Multinational and foreign companies*

1 | survey

How many multinational or foreign companies do their business in your region?

1 - I do not know of any such company
6 - the majority of companies in the region is multinational or foreign



2nd pillar: Economic output

2.01 Average monthly wage

20 | + | lei

Average monthly wage

2.02 Value of deliverables produced

15 | + | thous. lei

Value of deliverables produced per inhabitant

2.03 Turnover of non-industrial companies

9 | + | thous. lei

Turnover of non-industrial companies per inhabitant

2.04 Turnover of industrial companies

6 | + | thous. lei

Turnover of industrial companies per inhabitant

2.05 Construction of residential buildings

5 | + | m²

Commissioned area per 1,000 inhabitants

2.06 Development potential of businesses*

3 | survey

How do you perceive the development potential of your business?

1 - I assume its bankruptcy
6 - I assume its distinctive development



2.07 Environmental friendliness of production*

1 | survey

How do the companies in your region affect the environment?

1 - companies dramatically worsen the environment by their business
6 - companies do not affect the environment at all



2.08 Profitability and productivity of businesses*

1 | survey

How do you perceive the prevailing profitability and productivity of your enterprise?

1 - our revenues are insufficient even to cover the necessary costs
6 - our management enables the company to significantly expand



3rd pillar: Legislation

3.01 Barriers to business development*

8 | survey

Do you perceive any legislative barriers to the development of your business?

1 - barriers do significantly and often unnecessarily limit its development
6 - development of our business is by no means restricted



3.02 Perception of local taxes*

8 | survey

How do you perceive the level of local taxes?

1 - local taxes are extremely high
6 - local taxes are negligible



3.03 Business development prospects*

8 | survey

Will the current barriers to the development of your business be removed in the next two years?

1 - I expect substantial worsening of business conditions

6 - I am already noticing a significant improvement of business conditions



4th pillar: Public administration

4.01 Law enforcement in the local court*

7 | survey

Are you satisfied with the law enforcement in your local court?

1 - judges resolve disputes very slowly and act unfairly

6 - judges resolve disputes without delay and fairly



4.02 Impact of corruption on authorities*

7 | survey

In your estimation, how often are decisions made by the authorities affected by corruption?

1 - almost always

6 - corruption does not occur in the offices



4.03 Protection of private property*

4 | survey

Is private property in your region protected sufficiently?

1 - state and police fail to protect property

6 - property rights are fully respected



4.04 Fulfillment of tasks by local authorities*

3 | survey

Do the authorities perform their duties as expected by entrepreneurs?

1 - they perform their duties very poorly

6 - they perform duties beyond their obligations



4.05 Bureaucracy and delays in the offices*

3 | survey

Do you encounter bureaucracy and delays in the administrative proceeding with the authorities?

1 - every time

6 - have not encountered yet



4.06 Availability of public information*

3 | survey

How do you perceive communication with the authorities and availability of public information (about the activities of the authorities, regulations, notices...)?

1 - I cannot obtain any information

6 - communication is prompt and information is easily available and comprehensible



4.07 Electronic communication with local authorities*

2 | survey

Are you satisfied with the level of electronic communication with the authorities?

1 - authorities do not support electronic communication

6 - they react objectively and expeditiously



4.08 Interest of the state institutions in the district*

2 | survey

To what extent is the state (government ministries, Parliament, other institutions) interested in your region?

1 - the situation in our region is indifferent to state

6 - the state takes keen interest in solving problems in our region



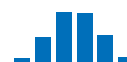
4.09 Impact of authorities*

2 | survey

To what extent do the authorities affect business environment in your region?

1 - they create significant barriers

6 - they significantly contribute to its development



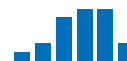
4.10 Economic management of local authorities*

2 | survey

Do the local authorities manage your region effectively?

1 - their ineffective management generates significant debt

6 - their management promotes the development of the region



4.11 Impact of trade unions on doing business*

1 | survey

What is the impact of trade unions on doing business in your region?

1 - their activity significantly harms the business environment

6 - their activity significantly contributes to improving business conditions



5th pillar: Infrastructure

5.01 Density of national roads

8 | + | no unit

Length of national roads in km divided by total area of the region

5.02 Density of local roads

5 | + | no unit

Length of local roads in km divided by total area of the region

5.03 Quality of road infrastructure*

5 | survey

How do you perceive the quality of road infrastructure?

1 - roads are in poor condition and their capacity is significantly underestimated

6 - road infrastructure is well developed and maintained



5.04 Usage of fixed phone connections

3 | + | no unit

Number of fixed phone connections per 1,000 inhabitants

5.05 Availability of banks*

3 | survey

To what extent, in your estimation, are banks available in your region?

1 - they are very difficult to access and do not solve requests

6 - their availability is excellent and they solve requests very efficiently



5.06 Usage of national roads

2 | - | no unit

Total population divided by length of national roads in km

5.07 Usage of local roads

2 | - | no unit

Total population divided by length of local roads in km

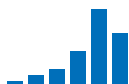
5.08 Availability of post offices*

1 | survey

To what extent, in your estimation, are post offices available in your region?

1 - they are very difficult to access and do not solve requests

6 - their availability is excellent and they solve requests very efficiently



5.09 Availability of medical facilities*

1 | survey

To what extent, in your estimation, are medical facilities available in your region?

1 - they are very difficult to access and do not help with problems

6 - their availability is excellent and they help with problems very efficiently



6th pillar: Technology

6.01 Spending of companies for information technologies

5 | + | lei

Spending of companies for information technologies per capita

6.02 Usage of computers with internet access

10 | + | %

Number of computers with internet access divided by total population

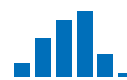
6.03 Technology level*

4 | survey

How do you perceive the level of technological sophistication in your region?

1 - our region is one of the least technologically advanced in Moldova

6 - our region is one of the most technologically advanced in Moldova



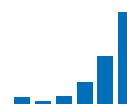
6.04 Usage of Internet services by businesses*

3 | survey

To what extent does your company use internet services?

1 - our company has no website or e-mail

6 - Internet and electronic communication are essential to our business



6.05 Ability of businesses to use latest technologies*

2 | survey

Is your company able to use the latest technologies?

1 - latest technologies are of no benefit to our business

6 - our services/products are based on them



6.06 Information on the supply of goods and services*

2 | survey

Do you have enough information on goods and services available in your region?

1 - it is extremely difficult to obtain information

6 - information can be obtained very easily



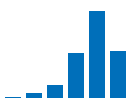
6.07 Usage of personal motor vehicles*

2 | survey

To what extent, in your estimation, are passenger cars used in your region?

1 - passenger cars are barely used

6 - almost every household uses passenger car



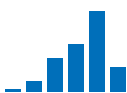
6.08 Usage of commercial motor vehicles*

2 | survey

To what extent, in your estimation, are commercial vehicles (trucks, lorries,...) used in your region?

1 - commercial vehicles are barely used

6 - almost every company uses one or more commercial vehicles



7th pillar: Human resources

7.01 Share of students in total population

6 | + | %

Share of students in primary and secondary education in total population

7.02 Unemployment*

5 | survey

How would you describe unemployment in your region?

1 - I find it alarming

6 - anyone who wants to work has already got the job



7.03 Internal migration

4 | + | no unit

Net internal migration per 1,000 inhabitants

7.04 Natural population growth

3 | + | no unit

Difference between the number of births and deaths per 1,000 inhabitants

7.05 Ageing index

2 | - | %

Share of elders in the total population

7.06 Long-term unemployment*

2 | survey

How long does it take for unemployed to find their job in your region?

1 - the majority of unemployed finds their job within one month

6 - the majority of unemployed is unable to find their job within two years



7.07 Fairness in employee selection*

2 | survey

How are employees in your region selected for their jobs (both management and regular)?

1 - positions are filled by close friends or family members irrespective of their quality

6 - employees are selected solely on the basis of best qualification



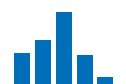
7.08 Age structure of unemployment*

1 | survey

Which group of people is prevalent among the unemployed in your region?

1 - large majority of unemployed are young persons

6 - large majority of unemployed are old persons



7.09 Availability of free labor*

1 | survey

Is there long-term availability of free labor?

1 - we are forced to look for free workforce outside our region

6 - number of people applying for jobs far exceeds the demand



7.10 Migration of skilled labor*

1 | survey

How do you perceive the movement of skilled labor from and to your region?

1 - region suffers from a significant outflow of skilled workers

6 - availability of attractive job vacancies motivates skilled workers to arrive



7.11 Wage expectations of jobseekers*

1 | survey

Do the jobseekers in your company have adequate expectations about their monthly wage?

1 - wage expectations are much higher than is the real benefit from employee

6 - wage expectations are significantly lower than offered by the labor market conditions



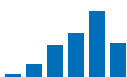
7.12 Discipline and diligence of employees*

1 | survey

How are you satisfied with the discipline and diligence of your employees?

1 - poor employee discipline significantly reduces the productivity of our business

6 - employees are willing to contribute to the enhancement of the company's performance



7.13 Employee motivation for productivity increase*

1 | survey

Are employees in your company motivated to increase their labor productivity (e.g. by a remuneration system)?

1 - employee motivation is very low

6 - motivation system is one of the main sources of our business development



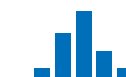
8.05 Availability of partially skilled workforce*

3 | survey

How do you assess the availability of partially skilled workforce in your region?

1 - There is no partially skilled workforce in our region at all

6 - the number of partially skilled workers in our region exceeds the needs of the market



8.06 Connection of vocational schools and labor market*

2 | survey

How do you perceive the interconnection between vocational schools in your region and the labor market?

1 - schools produce graduates with low chances of employment

6 - the training fully corresponds with the practical needs



8th pillar: Education

8.01 Exam pass rate

10 | + | %

Share of students that passed final exam in total number of students

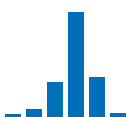
8.02 Level of education*

3 | survey

How do you perceive the level of education of people in your region?

1 - as the lowest among all regions in Moldova

6 - as the highest among all regions in Moldova



8.03 Qualification of employees*

3 | survey

How do you perceive the qualifications of employees in your region?

1 - employees need additional training to increase their productivity

6 - qualification of employees fully meets the requirements of their jobs



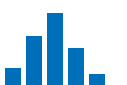
8.04 Qualification of jobseekers*

3 | survey

How do you perceive the qualifications of jobseekers in your region?

1 - candidates need additional training to increase their chances in job market

6 - qualification of applicants fully meets the needs of the market



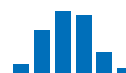
8.07 Availability of highly skilled workforce*

2 | survey

How do you assess the availability of highly skilled workforce in your region?

1 - There is no highly skilled workforce in our region at all

6 - the number of highly skilled workers in our region exceeds the needs of the market



8.08 Foreign language skills*

1 | survey

What is the level of foreign language skills of people in your region?

1 - their poor knowledge of foreign languages significantly complicates business and discourages investors

6 - their good knowledge of foreign languages greatly increases work efficiency



8.09 Mother language skills*

1 | survey

What is the level of mother language skills of people in your region?

1 - their poor knowledge of mother languages significantly complicates business and discourages investors

6 - their good knowledge of mother languages greatly increases work efficiency



8.10 Natural science skills*

1 | survey

What is the level of natural science skills of people in your region?

1 - their poor knowledge of natural sciences significantly complicates business and discourages investors

6 - their good knowledge of natural sciences greatly increases work efficiency



8.11 Availability of unskilled workforce*

1 | survey

How do you assess the availability of unskilled workforce in your region?

1 - There is no unskilled workforce in our region at all

6 - the number of unskilled workers in our region exceeds the needs of the market



Chapter 4

Region profiles

Explanatory notes

Regional Business Environment Index (RBEI)

Main components of the Regional Business Environment Index. The first column represents the ranking in all 35 Moldovan districts, the second column shows the absolute score on a scale from 1 (worst) to 6 (best) and the third represents the score of individual components for the whole Moldova for better comparison of performance of individual regions.

Main competitive advantages and disadvantages

It was developed a list of factors that respondents perceive as the biggest competitive advantages or disadvantages of the regional business environment. A total of 40 factors were selected from 59 survey questions so that they would not include questions about specific companies and the overall business environment. The exact list of factors can be found in the first part of Chapter 2, which describes main problems of regional development.

Score of each factor for each region, which was used to rank the factors from the most negative (the largest barrier to business development) to the most positive (the biggest competitive advantage), is calculated by comparing the score achieved in the survey with its reference value.

Let $a_{ij1}, a_{ij2}, \dots, a_{ijk}$ be the answers of respondents 1, 2, ..., k from i -th district to the question about j -th factor. Answers are from the set {1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6}. The average achieved score a_{ij} is:

$$a_{ij} = \frac{\sum_{l=1}^k a_{ijl}}{k}$$

The reference value b_{ij} , which is compared with a_{ij} , is calculated from the average value of factor j across all districts and from overall RBEI of the region i :

$$b_{ij} = \frac{3}{4} \sum_{k=1}^{24} w_k a_{kj} + \frac{1}{4} RBEI_i$$

where w_k is the weight of k -th district, i.e. its population in proportion to the population of Moldova and $RBEI_i$ is overall RBEI of i -th region.

The final score S_{ij} of j -th factor in i -th district is given as:

$$S_{ij} = a_{ij} - b_{ij}$$

Knowing all values of S_{ij} for some district i , there is no difficulty to determine the biggest competitive advantages and disadvantages. They are such j , for which S_{ij} reaches five largest, respectively five smallest values.

RBEI Indicators

A detailed list of all 81 indicators that constitute the Regional Business Environment Index. The indicators are grouped under the respective pillars and sub-indexes. For each indicator and the pillar, its position among the 35 regions of Moldova, its achieved score in the range from 1 to 6 and a sign, whether it is a significant competitive advantage, a significant competitive disadvantage or falls into the average, is displayed. Indicators marked with an asterisk come from the Survey of entrepreneurs' opinions.

Indicators and pillars are divided into three categories – strong competitive advantage of region, strong competitive disadvantage of region and not very strong (dis)advantage of region – based on comparing the achieved score with its reference value, similar to the procedure used in the above section.

Let s_{ij} represent a score of j -th indicator in i -th district, S_{ij} a score of j -th pillar in i -th district and r_{ij} respectively R_{ij} their reference values. Then

$$r_{ij} = \frac{3}{4} \sum_{k=1}^{24} w_k s_{kj} + \frac{1}{4} \sum_{k=1}^{103} v_k s_{ik}$$

$$R_{ij} = \frac{3}{4} \sum_{k=1}^{24} w_k s_{kj} + \frac{1}{4} \sum_{k=1}^8 u_k s_{ik}$$

where w_k is a weight of k -th district, i.e. its population in proportion to the population of Moldova, v_k is weight of k -th indicator and u_k is weight of k -th pillar in the RBEI. Distribution of indicators is defined as follows:

■ if $s_{ij} - r_{ij} \geq 0.5$,

the indicator is considered to be a significant competitive advantage and the corresponding square is blue.

■ if $s_{ij} - r_{ij} \in (-0.5; 0.5)$,

the indicator is not considered to be a significant competitive advantage or disadvantage and the corresponding square is gray.

■ if $s_{ij} - r_{ij} \leq -0.5$,

the indicator is considered to be a significant competitive disadvantage and the corresponding square is yellow.

List of regions

Anenii Noi	50
Balti	52
Basarabeasca	54
Briceni	56
Cahul	58
Calarasi	60
Cantemir	62
Causeni	64
Cimislia	66
Criuleni	68
Donduseni	70
Drochia	72
Dubasari	74
Edinet	76
Falesti	78
Floresti	80
Glodeni	82
Hincesti	84
Chisinau	86
Ialoveni	88
Leova	90
Nisporeni	92
Ocnita	94
Orhei	96
Rezina	98
Riscani	100
Singerei	102
Soldanesti	104
Soroca	106
Stefan Voda	108
Straseni	110
Taraclia	112
Telenesti	114
Ungheni	116
UTA Gagauzia	118

Anenii Noi

rank: **6** / 35



Population	83,400
Area	892 km ²

Population density	93 inhab. / km ²
Number of employees	12,490 (15.0 %)
Average monthly wage	3,257 Lei

Region overview

Anenii Noi District, as per the Index, ranks the 6th out of 35. The District geographical location is favourable. It is located in close proximity to the country Capital. The District economy is represented, in particular, by agriculture, vine-growing and wine-making industry, textile industry, manufacturing, livestock breeding, forestry and fishery. According to the indicators, there is a noticeable concentration of industrial companies, most of which supply products to internal or regional markets. Among the companies with significant impact on economy one can list the following: wine Factory of Bulboaca, Mimi Castle, Avicola Floreni, Icatex Pro (textile industry, it ranks the 79th among the 100 large exporters).

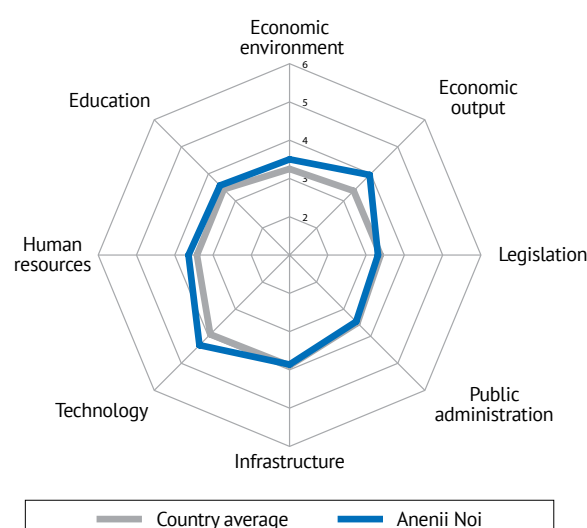
Thanks to the presence of some companies with foreign capital and of those with indigene capital, which invest in upgrading the technological process, Anenii Noi ranks the 9th on this indicator relative to other districts.

Nonetheless, some industrial companies, which used to be the District visiting card, are nowadays in deplorable conditions, and their activity has been stopped. For instance, the cannery and the feed mill stopped their activity after being privatised for amounts below their market value.

Along with such advantages as geographical location, competitiveness of industry, favourable natural conditions, profitability and effectiveness of companies, the business environment has identified a series of disadvantages. Hence, if one correlates three indicators: perception of local charges/taxes, fulfilment of tasks/duties by the LPAs and bureaucracy, then it becomes noticeable that the business environment is dissatisfied with the services provided by the authorities.

Regional Business Environment Index

	Rank (1 - 35)	Score	Country average
RBEI	6	3.71	3.48
Economic activity	6	3.73	3.31
Economic environment	4	3.50	3.25
Economic output	7	3.96	3.37
Public administration and legislation	19	3.40	3.46
Legislation	21	3.31	3.38
Public administration	21	3.46	3.51
Technology and infrastructure	8	4.09	3.91
Infrastructure	21	3.86	3.89
Technology	2	4.33	3.93
Education and human resources	11	3.60	3.43
Human resources	10	3.64	3.42
Education	14	3.57	3.43



Main competitive advantages

Impact of district location on doing business	1.13	<div></div>
Fairness in employee selection	1.09	<div></div>
Usage of Internet services by businesses	1.06	<div></div>
Availability of necessary materials and services	0.92	<div></div>
Employee motivation for productivity increase	0.88	<div></div>

Main competitive disadvantages

Environmental friendliness of production	-0.98	<div></div>
Fulfillment of tasks by local authorities	-0.92	<div></div>
Impact of trade unions on doing business	-0.87	<div></div>
Migration of skilled labor	-0.84	<div></div>
Quality of road infrastructure	-0.81	<div></div>

Subindex I: Economic activity

	Rank	Score	
1st pillar: Economic environment	4	3.50	■
1.1 Population density	13	2.52	■
1.2 Urban population	33	2.90	■
1.3 Share of employees in total population	7	3.84	■
1.4 Density of non-industrial companies	8	3.90	■
1.5 Density of industrial companies	4	4.66	■
1.6 Impact of the informal economy on doing business*	30	2.46	■
1.7 Level of corruption among private businesses*	4	3.83	■
1.8 Level of competitiveness in services*	7	4.00	■
1.9 Level of competitiveness in industry*	5	3.30	■
1.10 Reliability of business partners*	4	4.21	■
1.11 Availability of financial and capital resources*	1	4.00	■
1.12 Impact of district location on doing business*	2	5.00	■
1.13 Impact of natural conditions on doing business*	7	4.43	■
1.14 Current business conditions*	21	3.00	■
1.15 Change of business conditions in recent years*	19	3.14	■
1.16 Availability of necessary materials and services*	2	4.58	■
1.17 Potential for tourism development*	12	3.58	■
1.18 Multinational and foreign companies*	2	3.54	■

2nd pillar: Economic output

7 3.96 ■

2.1 Average monthly wage	14	3.70	■
2.2 Value of deliverables produced	7	4.52	■
2.3 Turnover of non-industrial companies	14	3.29	■
2.4 Turnover of industrial companies	5	4.40	■
2.5 Construction of residential buildings	6	3.96	■
2.6 Development potential of businesses*	6	4.50	■
2.7 Environmental friendliness of production*	35	2.69	■
2.8 Profitability and productivity of businesses*	4	4.00	■

Subindex II: Public administration and legislation

3rd pillar: Legislation

21 3.31 ■

3.1 Barriers to business development*	12	3.62	■
3.2 Perception of local taxes*	29	3.07	■
3.3 Business development prospects*	17	3.23	■

4th pillar: Public administration

21 3.46 ■

4.1 Law enforcement in the local court*	4	3.50	■
4.2 Impact of corruption on authorities*	17	3.75	■
4.3 Protection of private property*	13	3.45	■
4.4 Fulfillment of tasks by local authorities*	34	2.64	■
4.5 Bureaucracy and delays in the offices*	28	3.23	■
4.6 Availability of public information*	33	3.69	■
4.7 Electronic communication with local authorities*	26	4.08	■
4.8 Interest of the state institutions in the district*	14	3.00	■
4.9 Impact of authorities*	9	3.92	■
4.10 Economic management of local authorities*	31	3.50	■
4.11 Impact of trade unions on doing business*	31	2.46	■

- Strong competitive advantage of region
- Strong competitive disadvantage of region
- Not very strong competitive (dis)advantage of region

* Data based on the Survey of entrepreneurs' opinions

Subindex III: Technology and infrastructure

5th pillar: Infrastructure

21 3.86 ■

5.1 Density of national roads	4	4.81	■
5.2 Density of local roads	28	2.94	■
5.3 Usage of national roads	4	4.85	■
5.4 Usage of local roads	27	4.28	■
5.5 Quality of road infrastructure*	27	2.14	■
5.6 Usage of fixed phone connections	14	3.61	■
5.7 Availability of banks*	8	4.79	■
5.8 Availability of post offices*	29	4.29	■
5.9 Availability of medical facilities*	21	4.00	■

6th pillar: Technology

2 4.33 ■

6.1 Spending of companies for information technologies	5	3.37	■
6.2 Usage of computers with internet access	3	4.28	■
6.3 Technology level*	9	3.54	■
6.4 Usage of Internet services by businesses*	1	5.75	■
6.5 Ability of businesses to use latest technologies*	7	4.54	■
6.6 Information on the supply of goods and services*	6	4.92	■
6.7 Usage of personal motor vehicles*	3	5.33	■
6.8 Usage of commercial motor vehicles*	8	4.67	■

Subindex IV: Education and human resources

7th pillar: Human resources

10 3.64 ■

7.1 Unemployment*	20	2.29	■
7.2 Long-term unemployment*	20	3.93	■
7.3 Age structure of unemployment*	28	2.43	■
7.4 Availability of free labor*	21	3.86	■
7.5 Migration of skilled labor*	32	2.08	■
7.6 Internal migration	7	4.13	■
7.7 Natural population growth	10	5.07	■
7.8 Ageing index	11	4.22	■
7.9 Share of students in total population	19	2.93	■
7.10 Fairness in employee selection*	1	5.33	■
7.11 Wage expectations of jobseekers*	15	3.38	■
7.12 Discipline and diligence of employees*	4	4.92	■
7.13 Employee motivation for productivity increase*	2	4.83	■

8th pillar: Education

14 3.57 ■

8.1 Level of education*	11	4.08	■
8.2 Qualification of employees*	8	3.57	■
8.3 Qualification of jobseekers*	14	3.00	■
8.4 Mother language skills*	5	4.93	■
8.5 Foreign language skills*	7	3.57	■
8.6 Natural science skills*	6	4.09	■
8.7 Exam pass rate	12	3.52	■
8.8 Availability of highly skilled workforce*	19	3.23	■
8.9 Availability of partially skilled workforce*	16	3.77	■
8.10 Availability of unskilled workforce*	25	4.07	■
8.11 Connection of vocational schools and labor market*	26	2.79	■



Population	150,200
Area	78 km ²

Population density	1,926 inhab. / km ²
Number of employees	42,481 (28.3 %)
Average monthly wage	4,286 Lei

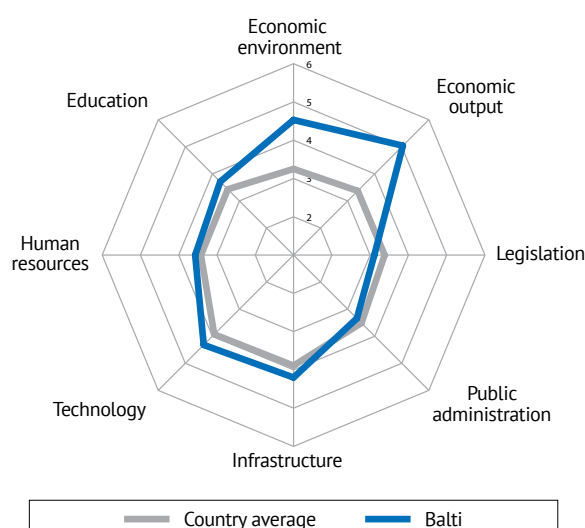
Region overview

Balti Municipality ranks the second as a largest city with intensive economic activity, being considered as the country Northern Capital. The economy of Balti Municipality is described by a significant density of companies working in the service and industrial sectors. Hence, Balti is an attractive economic centre for the labour market; nonetheless, companies with foreign capital are signalling that their demand for skilled labour cannot be met. Another reason of Balti Municipality for being an attractive economic site is that it has a free economic zone, hosting 12 economic operators with foreign capital, most of that being in the top 100 large exporters. Moreover, these companies have a great impact on the labour market. In light of the aforementioned grounds, Balti Municipality ranks the second for both indicators: Economic output and Business environment. There is a higher education institution located in Balti as well as several vocational schools; however, the business environment reveals low correlation between the labour market demand and the education system supply.

The arrears or disadvantages pointed out by the local business community include the following: barriers to the development of business environment, low interest of authorities in the region development, limited availability of public information, knowledge of the state language. After having analysed all these indicators, one can reveal a paradox: from the one hand, the density of companies is large, and, from the other hand, the barriers are also significant. The business environment perception regarding the barriers it encounters everyday depends on the conditions and rules of the game set for two levels, local and national, and this fact affects its perception when some of its issues have not been addressed. Also, we would like to mention that in 2016 a ranking of decision-making process transparency at the local level was developed. Following the provision of a series of recommendations regarding the disclosure of public information to the authorities of Balti Municipality, they started to post all documents of public interest on their website.

Regional Business Environment Index

	Rank (1 - 35)	Score	Country average
RBEI	2	4.14	3.48
Economic activity	2	4.78	3.31
Economic environment	2	4.53	3.25
Economic output	2	5.04	3.37
Public administration and legislation	30	3.25	3.46
Legislation	27	3.11	3.38
Public administration	26	3.34	3.51
Technology and infrastructure	1	4.27	3.91
Infrastructure	7	4.20	3.89
Technology	3	4.32	3.93
Education and human resources	10	3.64	3.43
Human resources	11	3.57	3.42
Education	8	3.71	3.43



Main competitive advantages

Level of competitiveness in services	0.45	<div></div>
Level of competitiveness in industry	0.28	<div></div>
Protection of private property	0.24	<div></div>
Multinational and foreign companies	0.23	<div></div>
Impact of natural conditions on doing business	0.23	<div></div>

Main competitive disadvantages

Mother language skills	-1.17	<div></div>
Interest of the state institutions in the district	-1.16	<div></div>
Information on the supply of goods and services	-1.05	<div></div>
Profitability and productivity of businesses	-0.89	<div></div>
Barriers to business development	-0.80	<div></div>

Subindex I: Economic activity

	Rank	Score	
1st pillar: Economic environment	2	4.53	■
1.1 Population density	1	5.87	■
1.2 Urban population	1	5.95	■
1.3 Share of employees in total population	2	5.21	■
1.4 Density of non-industrial companies	2	4.79	■
1.5 Density of industrial companies	2	4.74	■
1.6 Impact of the informal economy on doing business*	12	3.11	■
1.7 Level of corruption among private businesses*	13	3.35	■
1.8 Level of competitiveness in services*	5	4.22	■
1.9 Level of competitiveness in industry*	3	3.33	■
1.10 Reliability of business partners*	29	3.28	■
1.11 Availability of financial and capital resources*	28	2.67	■
1.12 Impact of district location on doing business*	18	3.94	■
1.13 Impact of natural conditions on doing business*	14	4.17	■
1.14 Current business conditions*	20	3.06	■
1.15 Change of business conditions in recent years*	17	3.17	■
1.16 Availability of necessary materials and services*	20	3.61	■
1.17 Potential for tourism development*	19	3.33	■
1.18 Multinational and foreign companies*	5	3.17	■

2nd pillar: Economic output

2 5.04 ■

2.1 Average monthly wage	2	5.33	■
2.2 Value of deliverables produced	2	5.66	■
2.3 Turnover of non-industrial companies	2	4.57	■
2.4 Turnover of industrial companies	2	5.28	■
2.5 Construction of residential buildings	3	4.03	■
2.6 Development potential of businesses*	21	3.94	■
2.7 Environmental friendliness of production*	25	3.39	■
2.8 Profitability and productivity of businesses*	32	2.56	■

Subindex II: Public administration and legislation

3rd pillar: Legislation

Rank 27 Score 3.11 ■

3.1 Barriers to business development*	31	2.75	■
3.2 Perception of local taxes*	14	3.59	■
3.3 Business development prospects*	27	3.00	■

4th pillar: Public administration

26 3.34 ■

4.1 Law enforcement in the local court*	31	2.56	■
4.2 Impact of corruption on authorities*	25	3.35	■
4.3 Protection of private property*	6	3.76	■
4.4 Fulfillment of tasks by local authorities*	15	3.59	■
4.5 Bureaucracy and delays in the offices*	14	3.82	■
4.6 Availability of public information*	28	4.00	■
4.7 Electronic communication with local authorities*	30	3.94	■
4.8 Interest of the state institutions in the district*	32	2.06	■
4.9 Impact of authorities*	28	3.22	■
4.10 Economic management of local authorities*	13	4.06	■
4.11 Impact of trade unions on doing business*	24	2.93	■

- Strong competitive advantage of region
- Strong competitive disadvantage of region
- Not very strong competitive (dis)advantage of region

* Data based on the Survey of entrepreneurs' opinions

Subindex III: Technology and infrastructure

5th pillar: Infrastructure

Rank 7 Score 4.2 ■

5.1 Density of national roads	1	5.85	■
5.2 Density of local roads	-	-	
5.3 Usage of national roads	34	1.72	■
5.4 Usage of local roads	-	-	
5.5 Quality of road infrastructure*	17	2.50	■
5.6 Usage of fixed phone connections	3	4.69	■
5.7 Availability of banks*	29	4.06	■
5.8 Availability of post offices*	31	4.22	■
5.9 Availability of medical facilities*	32	3.44	■

6th pillar: Technology

3 4.32 ■

6.1 Spending of companies for information technologies	2	4.43	■
6.2 Usage of computers with internet access	2	4.94	■
6.3 Technology level*	18	3.28	■
6.4 Usage of Internet services by businesses*	35	4.06	■
6.5 Ability of businesses to use latest technologies*	17	4.00	■
6.6 Information on the supply of goods and services*	35	3.44	■
6.7 Usage of personal motor vehicles*	21	4.72	■
6.8 Usage of commercial motor vehicles*	21	4.28	■

Subindex IV: Education and human resources

7th pillar: Human resources

Rank 11 Score 3.57 ■

7.1 Unemployment*	8	2.94	■
7.2 Long-term unemployment*	26	3.72	■
7.3 Age structure of unemployment*	20	2.61	■
7.4 Availability of free labor*	14	4.06	■
7.5 Migration of skilled labor*	14	2.72	■
7.6 Internal migration	2	5.37	■
7.7 Natural population growth	11	4.94	■
7.8 Ageing index	22	3.50	■
7.9 Share of students in total population	29	2.26	■
7.10 Fairness in employee selection*	29	4.06	■
7.11 Wage expectations of jobseekers*	25	3.11	■
7.12 Discipline and diligence of employees*	33	3.71	■
7.13 Employee motivation for productivity increase*	21	3.82	■

8th pillar: Education

8 3.71 ■

8.1 Level of education*	21	3.83	■
8.2 Qualification of employees*	28	2.72	■
8.3 Qualification of jobseekers*	27	2.61	■
8.4 Mother language skills*	35	3.22	■
8.5 Foreign language skills*	13	3.35	■
8.6 Natural science skills*	28	3.50	■
8.7 Exam pass rate	1	4.81	■
8.8 Availability of highly skilled workforce*	26	2.89	■
8.9 Availability of partially skilled workforce*	31	3.44	■
8.10 Availability of unskilled workforce*	29	3.89	■
8.11 Connection of vocational schools and labor market*	27	2.78	■

Basarabeasca

rank: **32** / 35



Population	28,600
Area	295 km²

Population density	97 inhab. / km²
Number of employees	5,552 (19.4 %)
Average monthly wage	3,260 Lei

Region overview

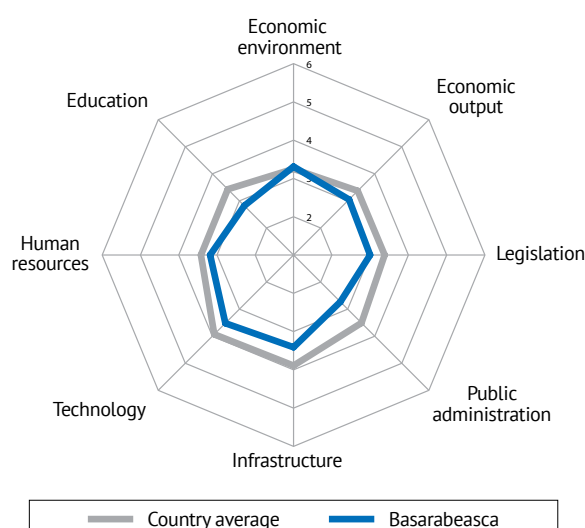
Basarabeasca District, according to the Index ranking, is positioned on the 32nd place out of 35 districts subject to evaluation. The District economy is heavily represented by agriculture. Approximately 80% of its total area is represented by arable lands. The local farmers cultivate orchards, vineyards and cereal crops. The industry inherited from the soviet era is now going to stop its activity. Only several wine-making factories are still working. Even if the District geographical location is a disadvantage for agriculture from the climatic point of view, the quality of grapes grown in this area is highly appreciated. Hence, Basarabeasca has the only wine-making factory that produces kosher wines, being also the only company located in the Eastern Europe that produces and exports this extremely popular and sought wine.

Historically, the Southern region of the country is focused mainly on agriculture, not on industry. Therefore, when the former USSR collapsed, due to

the lack of market outlets, this sector failed to reorient itself to other markets. At the same time, the traditional Russian market for the Moldovan exports was exposed to a series of shocks. Another negative side of the local economy is its huge demand for unskilled labour due to its dominant agricultural profile. This fact significantly contributed to the migration of working-age population, regardless of its professional qualification. Thus, according to the indicators, the main disadvantages pointed out by the business community are the lack of skilled and unskilled labour. From the other hand, the business community has notices also the lack of interest of local authorities in the District development. Bureaucracy, lack of public information, fulfilment of duties/tasks by the authorities scored pretty low, and the District received the most low-score answers within the Survey.

Regional Business Environment Index

	Rank (1 - 35)	Score	Country average
RBEI	32	3.13	3.48
Economic activity	20	3.18	3.31
Economic environment	12	3.31	3.25
Economic output	21	3.05	3.37
Public administration and legislation	34	2.84	3.46
Legislation	33	3.00	3.38
Public administration	35	2.73	3.51
Technology and infrastructure	35	3.46	3.91
Infrastructure	34	3.41	3.89
Technology	34	3.52	3.93
Education and human resources	30	3.00	3.43
Human resources	24	3.18	3.42
Education	32	2.82	3.43



Main competitive advantages

Environmental friendliness of production	1.11	<div></div>
Employee motivation for productivity increase	1.01	<div></div>
Fairness in employee selection	0.99	<div></div>
Availability of unskilled workforce	0.96	<div></div>
Discipline and diligence of employees	0.74	<div></div>

Main competitive disadvantages

Availability of post offices	-1.62	<div></div>
Level of competitiveness in industry	-1.44	<div></div>
Interest of the state institutions in the district	-1.42	<div></div>
Natural science skills	-1.38	<div></div>
Impact of authorities	-1.25	<div></div>

Subindex I: Economic activity

	Rank	Score	
1st pillar: Economic environment	12	3.31	■
1.1 Population density	11	2.60	■
1.2 Urban population	4	4.75	■
1.3 Share of employees in total population	3	4.41	■
1.4 Density of non-industrial companies	24	3.27	■
1.5 Density of industrial companies	25	3.98	■
1.6 Impact of the informal economy on doing business*	32	2.36	■
1.7 Level of corruption among private businesses*	8	3.67	■
1.8 Level of competitiveness in services*	31	3.09	■
1.9 Level of competitiveness in industry*	35	1.36	■
1.10 Reliability of business partners*	30	3.27	■
1.11 Availability of financial and capital resources*	34	2.18	■
1.12 Impact of district location on doing business*	19	3.91	■
1.13 Impact of natural conditions on doing business*	31	3.09	■
1.14 Current business conditions*	30	2.70	■
1.15 Change of business conditions in recent years*	32	2.64	■
1.16 Availability of necessary materials and services*	32	2.91	■
1.17 Potential for tourism development*	33	2.18	■
1.18 Multinational and foreign companies*	29	2.00	■
2nd pillar: Economic output	21	3.05	■
2.1 Average monthly wage	12	3.77	■
2.2 Value of deliverables produced	28	2.33	■
2.3 Turnover of non-industrial companies	35	2.29	■
2.4 Turnover of industrial companies	24	2.93	■
2.5 Construction of residential buildings	20	3.10	■
2.6 Development potential of businesses*	19	4.00	■
2.7 Environmental friendliness of production*	4	4.64	■
2.8 Profitability and productivity of businesses*	34	2.36	■

Subindex II: Public administration and legislation

	Rank	Score	
3rd pillar: Legislation	33	3	■
3.1 Barriers to business development*	33	2.55	■
3.2 Perception of local taxes*	23	3.36	■
3.3 Business development prospects*	22	3.09	■
4th pillar: Public administration	35	2.73	■
4.1 Law enforcement in the local court*	34	2.22	■
4.2 Impact of corruption on authorities*	34	2.56	■
4.3 Protection of private property*	27	3.00	■
4.4 Fulfillment of tasks by local authorities*	32	2.70	■
4.5 Bureaucracy and delays in the offices*	34	2.64	■
4.6 Availability of public information*	32	3.73	■
4.7 Electronic communication with local authorities*	16	4.36	■
4.8 Interest of the state institutions in the district*	35	1.55	■
4.9 Impact of authorities*	35	2.20	■
4.10 Economic management of local authorities*	31	3.50	■
4.11 Impact of trade unions on doing business*	34	2.36	■

- Strong competitive advantage of region
- Strong competitive disadvantage of region
- Not very strong competitive (dis)advantage of region

* Data based on the Survey of entrepreneurs' opinions

Subindex III: Technology and infrastructure

	Rank	Score	
5th pillar: Infrastructure	34	3.41	■
5.1 Density of national roads	10	4.55	■
5.2 Density of local roads	31	2.38	■
5.3 Usage of national roads	15	4.29	■
5.4 Usage of local roads	32	3.90	■
5.5 Quality of road infrastructure*	31	2.00	■
5.6 Usage of fixed phone connections	16	3.55	■
5.7 Availability of banks*	32	3.64	■
5.8 Availability of post offices*	35	2.64	■
5.9 Availability of medical facilities*	29	3.55	■
6th pillar: Technology	34	3.52	■
6.1 Spending of companies for information technologies	19	2.81	■
6.2 Usage of computers with internet access	8	4.02	■
6.3 Technology level*	35	2.27	■
6.4 Usage of Internet services by businesses*	32	4.18	■
6.5 Ability of businesses to use latest technologies*	34	3.18	■
6.6 Information on the supply of goods and services*	31	4.09	■
6.7 Usage of personal motor vehicles*	29	4.40	■
6.8 Usage of commercial motor vehicles*	34	3.09	■

Subindex IV: Education and human resources

	Rank	Score	
7th pillar: Human resources	24	3.18	■
7.1 Unemployment*	16	2.45	■
7.2 Long-term unemployment*	22	3.90	■
7.3 Age structure of unemployment*	21	2.60	■
7.4 Availability of free labor*	19	3.90	■
7.5 Migration of skilled labor*	25	2.36	■
7.6 Internal migration	23	3.11	■
7.7 Natural population growth	25	3.52	■
7.8 Ageing index	8	4.33	■
7.9 Share of students in total population	32	1.97	■
7.10 Fairness in employee selection*	3	5.09	■
7.11 Wage expectations of jobseekers*	21	3.18	■
7.12 Discipline and diligence of employees*	6	4.82	■
7.13 Employee motivation for productivity increase*	3	4.82	■
8th pillar: Education	32	2.82	■
8.1 Level of education*	34	3.18	■
8.2 Qualification of employees*	34	2.09	■
8.3 Qualification of jobseekers*	35	1.82	■
8.4 Mother language skills*	32	3.82	■
8.5 Foreign language skills*	34	2.55	■
8.6 Natural science skills*	35	2.20	■
8.7 Exam pass rate	24	3.00	■
8.8 Availability of highly skilled workforce*	32	2.73	■
8.9 Availability of partially skilled workforce*	35	3.00	■
8.10 Availability of unskilled workforce*	5	5.00	■
8.11 Connection of vocational schools and labor market*	29	2.64	■

Briceni

rank: **25** / 35



Population	73,400
Area	814 km ²

Population density	90 inhab. / km ²
Number of employees	7,955 (10.8 %)
Average monthly wage	3,121 Lei

Region overview

Briceni District, according to the ranking, is situated on the 25th place out of 35. Historically, the local economy was heavily represented by large industrial companies, such as sugar factory, bread factory and the plant for manufacturing micro-components. With the collapse of the former USSR, the activity of those companies was stopped. At present the District economy is represented by agriculture, namely apple growing.

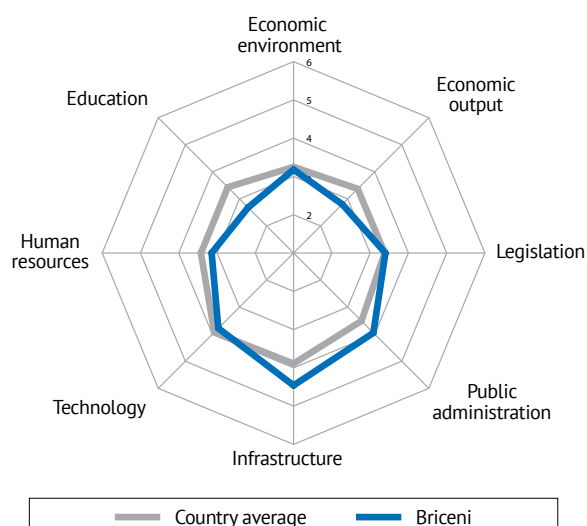
The District economy is largely represented by peasant households, following their reorientation to the agricultural sector. At the same time, according to the indicator, the density of undertakings in the industrial sector ranked the 29th out of 35 districts covered by this analysis. Also, as per the Index, the District economic activity is situated on the 24th place; as for the economic output, it ranks the 27th out of 35. Subindex Education and Human Resources positioned the District on place 34 out of 35. As for

the remaining two Subindexes, i.e. Public Administration and Legislation, as well as Technology and Infrastructure, the District ranked the 7th.

The interviewed representatives of the local business community mentioned the following disadvantages: low qualification level of employees, lack of correlation between vocational schools and labour market, limited availability of unskilled and skilled labour, migration of population, age structure of employed people, etc.

Regional Business Environment Index

	Rank (1 - 35)	Score	Country average
RBEI	25	3.35	3.48
Economic activity	24	2.99	3.31
Economic environment	20	3.18	3.25
Economic output	27	2.80	3.37
Public administration and legislation	7	3.73	3.46
Legislation	18	3.40	3.38
Public administration	3	3.95	3.51
Technology and infrastructure	7	4.12	3.91
Infrastructure	2	4.46	3.89
Technology	26	3.78	3.93
Education and human resources	34	2.91	3.43
Human resources	26	3.14	3.42
Education	35	2.68	3.43



Main competitive advantages

Availability of public information	1.08	<div></div>
Profitability and productivity of businesses	0.96	<div></div>
Employee motivation for productivity increase	0.94	<div></div>
Usage of Internet services by businesses	0.90	<div></div>
Ability of businesses to use latest technologies	0.83	<div></div>

Main competitive disadvantages

Availability of free labor	-0.46	<div></div>
Potential for tourism development	-0.41	<div></div>
Availability of unskilled workforce	-0.39	<div></div>
Natural science skills	-0.35	<div></div>
Mother language skills	-0.31	<div></div>

Subindex I: Economic activity

	Rank	Score	
1st pillar: Economic environment	20	3.18	■
1.1 Population density	15	2.44	■
1.2 Urban population	23	3.73	■
1.3 Share of employees in total population	27	2.76	■
1.4 Density of non-industrial companies	29	3.09	■
1.5 Density of industrial companies	27	3.88	■
1.6 Impact of the informal economy on doing business*	4	3.44	■
1.7 Level of corruption among private businesses*	14	3.29	■
1.8 Level of competitiveness in services*	18	3.78	■
1.9 Level of competitiveness in industry*	21	2.63	■
1.10 Reliability of business partners*	7	3.87	■
1.11 Availability of financial and capital resources*	11	3.35	■
1.12 Impact of district location on doing business*	14	4.00	■
1.13 Impact of natural conditions on doing business*	20	3.78	■
1.14 Current business conditions*	3	3.94	■
1.15 Change of business conditions in recent years*	2	3.83	■
1.16 Availability of necessary materials and services*	6	4.00	■
1.17 Potential for tourism development*	25	2.94	■
1.18 Multinational and foreign companies*	12	2.83	■

2nd pillar: Economic output

27 2.8 ■

2.1 Average monthly wage	28	2.78	■
2.2 Value of deliverables produced	32	2.06	■
2.3 Turnover of non-industrial companies	23	2.90	■
2.4 Turnover of industrial companies	28	2.89	■
2.5 Construction of residential buildings	14	3.36	■
2.6 Development potential of businesses*	10	4.29	■
2.7 Environmental friendliness of production*	6	4.33	■
2.8 Profitability and productivity of businesses*	2	4.21	■

Subindex II: Public administration and legislation

3rd pillar: Legislation

18 3.4 ■

3.1 Barriers to business development*	10	3.71	■
3.2 Perception of local taxes*	19	3.43	■
3.3 Business development prospects*	23	3.07	■

4th pillar: Public administration

3 3.95 ■

4.1 Law enforcement in the local court*	4	3.50	■
4.2 Impact of corruption on authorities*	8	3.87	■
4.3 Protection of private property*	9	3.60	■
4.4 Fulfillment of tasks by local authorities*	4	4.06	■
4.5 Bureaucracy and delays in the offices*	3	4.22	■
4.6 Availability of public information*	1	5.18	■
4.7 Electronic communication with local authorities*	5	4.83	■
4.8 Interest of the state institutions in the district*	7	3.61	■
4.9 Impact of authorities*	8	3.94	■
4.10 Economic management of local authorities*	20	3.88	■
4.11 Impact of trade unions on doing business*	14	3.33	■

- Strong competitive advantage of region
- Strong competitive disadvantage of region
- Not very strong competitive (dis)advantage of region

* Data based on the Survey of entrepreneurs' opinions

Subindex III: Technology and infrastructure

5th pillar: Infrastructure

Rank 2 Score 4.46 ■

5.1 Density of national roads	30	4.08	■
5.2 Density of local roads	1	5.77	■
5.3 Usage of national roads	26	3.79	■
5.4 Usage of local roads	3	5.57	■
5.5 Quality of road infrastructure*	11	3.17	■
5.6 Usage of fixed phone connections	2	4.91	■
5.7 Availability of banks*	11	4.72	■
5.8 Availability of post offices*	16	4.72	■
5.9 Availability of medical facilities*	15	4.28	■

6th pillar: Technology

26 3.78 ■

6.1 Spending of companies for information technologies	35	2.28	■
6.2 Usage of computers with internet access	35	3.29	■
6.3 Technology level*	11	3.50	■
6.4 Usage of Internet services by businesses*	5	5.50	■
6.5 Ability of businesses to use latest technologies*	3	4.71	■
6.6 Information on the supply of goods and services*	11	4.82	■
6.7 Usage of personal motor vehicles*	7	5.06	■
6.8 Usage of commercial motor vehicles*	6	4.72	■

Subindex IV: Education and human resources

7th pillar: Human resources

Rank 26 Score 3.14 ■

7.1 Unemployment*	13	2.72	■
7.2 Long-term unemployment*	18	4.06	■
7.3 Age structure of unemployment*	15	2.72	■
7.4 Availability of free labor*	33	3.29	■
7.5 Migration of skilled labor*	14	2.72	■
7.6 Internal migration	8	4.10	■
7.7 Natural population growth	33	1.61	■
7.8 Ageing index	32	1.71	■
7.9 Share of students in total population	21	2.84	■
7.10 Fairness in employee selection*	16	4.39	■
7.11 Wage expectations of jobseekers*	5	4.00	■
7.12 Discipline and diligence of employees*	21	4.38	■
7.13 Employee motivation for productivity increase*	4	4.80	■

8th pillar: Education

35 2.68 ■

8.1 Level of education*	9	4.13	■
8.2 Qualification of employees*	20	3.00	■
8.3 Qualification of jobseekers*	22	2.78	■
8.4 Mother language skills*	31	3.89	■
8.5 Foreign language skills*	15	3.24	■
8.6 Natural science skills*	31	3.29	■
8.7 Exam pass rate	35	1.40	■
8.8 Availability of highly skilled workforce*	23	3.06	■
8.9 Availability of partially skilled workforce*	28	3.50	■
8.10 Availability of unskilled workforce*	31	3.71	■
8.11 Connection of vocational schools and labor market*	19	3.00	■



Population	124,600
Area	1,546 km ²

Population density	81 inhab. / km ²
Number of employees	19,116 (15.3 %)
Average monthly wage	3,473 Lei

Region overview

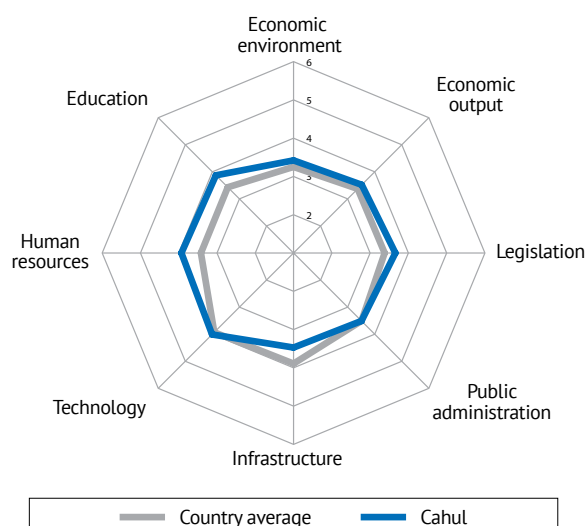
Cahul District is considered the Southern Capital of the country. It ranks the 9th out of 35 districts subject to analysis. The District is located in the South part of the country and has three border crossing units: one unit with Ukraine and two units with Romania. The District economy is diversified, being represented by food processing undertakings, textile industry, construction materials, wine-making factories, and by agricultural companies. Also, Port Giurgiulesti is located in the Southern part of the District, which accommodates several terminals, of which the most important are the petroleum terminal and the cereal terminal. One of the District advantages is, of course, its proximity to the Romanian border and to the Ukrainian border. Nonetheless, without a strict control exercised by the Customs, this fact creates smuggling traffics of different goods/products, which are used for the development of informal economy.

Among the advantages one could list: the touristic potential (Prut Valley, rural tourism, competitiveness level of industry, interest of local authorities in District development, efficient management of public resources, availability of higher education institutions and vocational schools. According to the perception of the interviewed representatives of the business environment, there is a positive correlation between the labour market demand and the District education system supply.

Among the disadvantages the business community mentioned the following: negative impact of hidden economy, amount of local charges/taxes, corruption in public institutions, migration of skilled labour force, and lack of unskilled labour force, lack of infrastructure adapted to the needs of the business environment, namely, poor condition of roads linking the national roads with the border crossing units.

Regional Business Environment Index

	Rank (1 - 35)	Score	Country average
RBEI	9	3.63	3.48
Economic activity	13	3.47	3.31
Economic environment	8	3.42	3.25
Economic output	15	3.52	3.37
Public administration and legislation	15	3.57	3.46
Legislation	7	3.66	3.38
Public administration	19	3.51	3.51
Technology and infrastructure	28	3.74	3.91
Infrastructure	32	3.47	3.89
Technology	12	4.01	3.93
Education and human resources	3	3.90	3.43
Human resources	3	3.93	3.42
Education	3	3.87	3.43



Main competitive advantages

Potential for tourism development	1.22	<div></div>
Barriers to business development	0.99	<div></div>
Connection of vocational schools and labor market	0.86	<div></div>
Development potential of businesses	0.84	<div></div>
Unemployment	0.78	<div></div>

Main competitive disadvantages

Availability of post offices	-0.80	<div></div>
Availability of banks	-0.76	<div></div>
Impact of corruption on authorities	-0.69	<div></div>
Impact of the informal economy on doing business	-0.57	<div></div>
Perception of local taxes	-0.54	<div></div>

Subindex I: Economic activity

	Rank	Score	
1st pillar: Economic environment	8	3.42	■
1.1 Population density	24	2.14	■
1.2 Urban population	10	4.30	■
1.3 Share of employees in total population	5	3.96	■
1.4 Density of non-industrial companies	12	3.71	■
1.5 Density of industrial companies	20	4.09	■
1.6 Impact of the informal economy on doing business*	29	2.47	■
1.7 Level of corruption among private businesses*	18	3.18	■
1.8 Level of competitiveness in services*	15	3.82	■
1.9 Level of competitiveness in industry*	6	3.24	■
1.10 Reliability of business partners*	13	3.65	■
1.11 Availability of financial and capital resources*	4	3.71	■
1.12 Impact of district location on doing business*	11	4.29	■
1.13 Impact of natural conditions on doing business*	11	4.24	■
1.14 Current business conditions*	6	3.65	■
1.15 Change of business conditions in recent years*	7	3.53	■
1.16 Availability of necessary materials and services*	10	3.88	■
1.17 Potential for tourism development*	2	4.65	■
1.18 Multinational and foreign companies*	8	3.00	■

2nd pillar: Economic output

15 3.52 ■

2.1 Average monthly wage	6	4.01	■
2.2 Value of deliverables produced	19	2.97	■
2.3 Turnover of non-industrial companies	16	3.19	■
2.4 Turnover of industrial companies	19	3.29	■
2.5 Construction of residential buildings	16	3.24	■
2.6 Development potential of businesses*	3	4.76	■
2.7 Environmental friendliness of production*	14	3.71	■
2.8 Profitability and productivity of businesses*	4	4.00	■

Subindex II: Public administration and legislation

3rd pillar: Legislation

7 3.66 ■

3.1 Barriers to business development*	3	4.41	■
3.2 Perception of local taxes*	31	3.00	■
3.3 Business development prospects*	10	3.56	■

4th pillar: Public administration

19 3.51 ■

4.1 Law enforcement in the local court*	15	3.12	■
4.2 Impact of corruption on authorities*	32	2.88	■
4.3 Protection of private property*	5	3.82	■
4.4 Fulfillment of tasks by local authorities*	11	3.76	■
4.5 Bureaucracy and delays in the offices*	26	3.35	■
4.6 Availability of public information*	25	4.12	■
4.7 Electronic communication with local authorities*	24	4.12	■
4.8 Interest of the state institutions in the district*	3	3.76	■
4.9 Impact of authorities*	10	3.88	■
4.10 Economic management of local authorities*	12	4.06	■
4.11 Impact of trade unions on doing business*	9	3.65	■

- Strong competitive advantage of region
- Strong competitive disadvantage of region
- Not very strong competitive (dis)advantage of region

* Data based on the Survey of entrepreneurs' opinions

Subindex III: Technology and infrastructure

5th pillar: Infrastructure

32 3.47 ■

5.1 Density of national roads	12	4.43	■
5.2 Density of local roads	32	2.25	■
5.3 Usage of national roads	11	4.51	■
5.4 Usage of local roads	31	4.02	■
5.5 Quality of road infrastructure*	20	2.47	■
5.6 Usage of fixed phone connections	25	3.31	■
5.7 Availability of banks*	33	3.47	■
5.8 Availability of post offices*	34	3.59	■
5.9 Availability of medical facilities*	24	3.88	■

6th pillar: Technology

12 4.01 ■

6.1 Spending of companies for information technologies	7	3.22	■
6.2 Usage of computers with internet access	9	3.99	■
6.3 Technology level*	10	3.53	■
6.4 Usage of Internet services by businesses*	30	4.41	■
6.5 Ability of businesses to use latest technologies*	9	4.35	■
6.6 Information on the supply of goods and services*	11	4.82	■
6.7 Usage of personal motor vehicles*	20	4.76	■
6.8 Usage of commercial motor vehicles*	13	4.53	■

Subindex IV: Education and human resources

7th pillar: Human resources

3 3.93 ■

7.1 Unemployment*	1	3.53	■
7.2 Long-term unemployment*	25	3.76	■
7.3 Age structure of unemployment*	24	2.59	■
7.4 Availability of free labor*	23	3.76	■
7.5 Migration of skilled labor*	16	2.71	■
7.6 Internal migration	5	4.28	■
7.7 Natural population growth	12	4.86	■
7.8 Ageing index	10	4.23	■
7.9 Share of students in total population	11	3.58	■
7.10 Fairness in employee selection*	9	4.88	■
7.11 Wage expectations of jobseekers*	22	3.18	■
7.12 Discipline and diligence of employees*	8	4.76	■
7.13 Employee motivation for productivity increase*	12	4.29	■

8th pillar: Education

3 3.87 ■

8.1 Level of education*	1	4.53	■
8.2 Qualification of employees*	2	4.00	■
8.3 Qualification of jobseekers*	4	3.59	■
8.4 Mother language skills*	25	4.29	■
8.5 Foreign language skills*	1	3.82	■
8.6 Natural science skills*	18	3.76	■
8.7 Exam pass rate	9	3.78	■
8.8 Availability of highly skilled workforce*	22	3.06	■
8.9 Availability of partially skilled workforce*	17	3.76	■
8.10 Availability of unskilled workforce*	19	4.29	■
8.11 Connection of vocational schools and labor market*	2	4.12	■

Calarasi

rank: **22** / 35



Population	78,100
Area	753 km ²

Population density	104 inhab. / km ²
Number of employees	8,641 (11.1 %)
Average monthly wage	3,295 Lei

Region overview

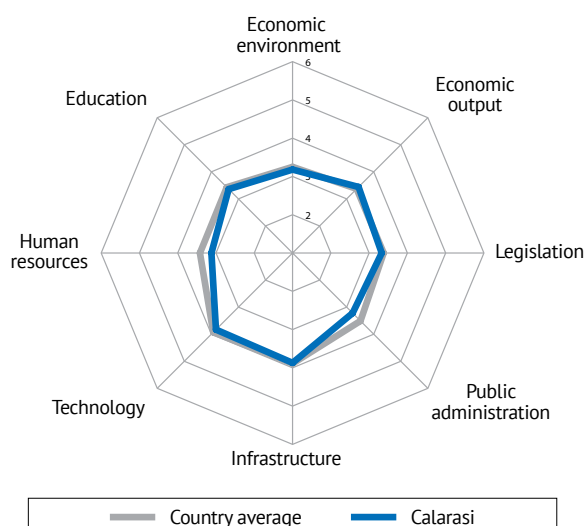
Calarasi District is located in the central part of the country, and ranks the 22nd out of 35 as per the Index Ranking. The District economy is characterized by undertakings of agri-food industry, livestock and fishery, and agriculture. The District farmers cultivate corn, sunflower and vegetables, while circa 28% of District agricultural lands are covered by vineyards. Also, an important sector is livestock breeding; the local farmers breed pigs, cattle, sheep and poultry. Calarasi wine and divine factory is the District brand company. However, the District economic activity is moderate, and the District ranks the 16th out of 35, the most noticeable shortcomings being related to Public Administration.

Even if the business environment, as per the Survey data, perceives the amount of local charges/taxes as balanced and advantageous for doing business, it has no confidence in the business opportunities offered by

the District. Also, based on the indicators, it is worth noting that the LPAs have no interest in the District development, the bureaucracy level is high and the District lacks electronic communication between the business community and the LPAs. The mentioned disadvantages are typical for all Districts, Calarasi inclusive, namely: poor road conditions, migration of skilled labour force, lack of unskilled labour, negative natural growth, population ageing and lack of employees' interest/motivation at their workplace.

Regional Business Environment Index

	Rank (1 - 35)	Score	Country average
RBEI	22	3.40	3.48
Economic activity	16	3.31	3.31
Economic environment	19	3.18	3.25
Economic output	16	3.44	3.37
Public administration and legislation	29	3.26	3.46
Legislation	19	3.33	3.38
Public administration	30	3.22	3.51
Technology and infrastructure	22	3.85	3.91
Infrastructure	17	3.87	3.89
Technology	23	3.83	3.93
Education and human resources	25	3.24	3.43
Human resources	28	3.12	3.42
Education	22	3.36	3.43



Main competitive advantages

Ability of businesses to use latest technologies	0.75	<div></div>
Perception of local taxes	0.71	<div></div>
Level of competitiveness in services	0.64	<div></div>
Impact of district location on doing business	0.52	<div></div>
Availability of unskilled workforce	0.46	<div></div>

Main competitive disadvantages

Availability of free labor	-1.03	<div></div>
Interest of the state institutions in the district	-0.90	<div></div>
Impact of trade unions on doing business	-0.82	<div></div>
Quality of road infrastructure	-0.74	<div></div>
Business development prospects	-0.73	<div></div>

Subindex I: Economic activity

	Rank	Score	
1st pillar: Economic environment	19	3.18	■
1.1 Population density	9	2.72	■
1.2 Urban population	22	3.74	■
1.3 Share of employees in total population	29	2.62	■
1.4 Density of non-industrial companies	21	3.42	■
1.5 Density of industrial companies	30	3.75	■
1.6 Impact of the informal economy on doing business*	13	3.00	■
1.7 Level of corruption among private businesses*	6	3.71	■
1.8 Level of competitiveness in services*	4	4.23	■
1.9 Level of competitiveness in industry*	15	2.93	■
1.10 Reliability of business partners*	34	3.07	■
1.11 Availability of financial and capital resources*	17	3.00	■
1.12 Impact of district location on doing business*	10	4.31	■
1.13 Impact of natural conditions on doing business*	19	3.79	■
1.14 Current business conditions*	21	3.00	■
1.15 Change of business conditions in recent years*	25	2.80	■
1.16 Availability of necessary materials and services*	24	3.43	■
1.17 Potential for tourism development*	11	3.77	■
1.18 Multinational and foreign companies*	20	2.29	■

2nd pillar: Economic output

16 3.44 ■

2.1 Average monthly wage	8	3.93	■
2.2 Value of deliverables produced	17	3.03	■
2.3 Turnover of non-industrial companies	17	3.15	■
2.4 Turnover of industrial companies	29	2.83	■
2.5 Construction of residential buildings	7	3.89	■
2.6 Development potential of businesses*	24	3.79	■
2.7 Environmental friendliness of production*	24	3.43	■
2.8 Profitability and productivity of businesses*	24	2.92	■

Subindex II: Public administration and legislation

3rd pillar: Legislation

Rank Score
19 3.33 ■

3.1 Barriers to business development*	20	3.21	■
3.2 Perception of local taxes*	5	4.20	■
3.3 Business development prospects*	35	2.57	■

4th pillar: Public administration

30 3.22 ■

4.1 Law enforcement in the local court*	30	2.64	■
4.2 Impact of corruption on authorities*	27	3.25	■
4.3 Protection of private property*	16	3.40	■
4.4 Fulfillment of tasks by local authorities*	26	3.27	■
4.5 Bureaucracy and delays in the offices*	17	3.67	■
4.6 Availability of public information*	24	4.13	■
4.7 Electronic communication with local authorities*	34	3.57	■
4.8 Interest of the state institutions in the district*	31	2.13	■
4.9 Impact of authorities*	23	3.36	■
4.10 Economic management of local authorities*	26	3.67	■
4.11 Impact of trade unions on doing business*	32	2.43	■

- Strong competitive advantage of region
- Strong competitive disadvantage of region
- Not very strong competitive (dis)advantage of region

* Data based on the Survey of entrepreneurs' opinions

Subindex III: Technology and infrastructure

5th pillar: Infrastructure

Rank Score
17 3.87 ■

5.1 Density of national roads	3	4.93	■
5.2 Density of local roads	20	3.30	■
5.3 Usage of national roads	7	4.77	■
5.4 Usage of local roads	25	4.31	■
5.5 Quality of road infrastructure*	28	2.13	■
5.6 Usage of fixed phone connections	26	3.27	■
5.7 Availability of banks*	17	4.53	■
5.8 Availability of post offices*	24	4.47	■
5.9 Availability of medical facilities*	31	3.47	■

6th pillar: Technology

23 3.83 ■

6.1 Spending of companies for information technologies	29	2.66	■
6.2 Usage of computers with internet access	17	3.84	■
6.3 Technology level*	11	3.50	■
6.4 Usage of Internet services by businesses*	27	4.71	■
6.5 Ability of businesses to use latest technologies*	4	4.64	■
6.6 Information on the supply of goods and services*	29	4.21	■
6.7 Usage of personal motor vehicles*	23	4.67	■
6.8 Usage of commercial motor vehicles*	29	3.93	■

Subindex IV: Education and human resources

7th pillar: Human resources

Rank Score
28 3.12 ■

7.1 Unemployment*	9	2.87	■
7.2 Long-term unemployment*	31	3.53	■
7.3 Age structure of unemployment*	7	3.07	■
7.4 Availability of free labor*	35	2.73	■
7.5 Migration of skilled labor*	27	2.27	■
7.6 Internal migration	24	2.98	■
7.7 Natural population growth	22	3.90	■
7.8 Ageing index	23	3.40	■
7.9 Share of students in total population	27	2.29	■
7.10 Fairness in employee selection*	15	4.43	■
7.11 Wage expectations of jobseekers*	20	3.20	■
7.12 Discipline and diligence of employees*	31	3.79	■
7.13 Employee motivation for productivity increase*	15	4.13	■

8th pillar: Education

22 3.36 ■

8.1 Level of education*	29	3.71	■
8.2 Qualification of employees*	17	3.13	■
8.3 Qualification of jobseekers*	23	2.73	■
8.4 Mother language skills*	28	4.21	■
8.5 Foreign language skills*	32	2.67	■
8.6 Natural science skills*	26	3.54	■
8.7 Exam pass rate	15	3.43	■
8.8 Availability of highly skilled workforce*	28	2.86	■
8.9 Availability of partially skilled workforce*	23	3.64	■
8.10 Availability of unskilled workforce*	7	4.57	■
8.11 Connection of vocational schools and labor market*	18	3.07	■

Cantemir

rank: **33** / 35



Population	62,100
Area	870 km ²

Population density	71 inhab. / km ²
Number of employees	6,467 (10.4 %)
Average monthly wage	2,942 Lei

Region overview

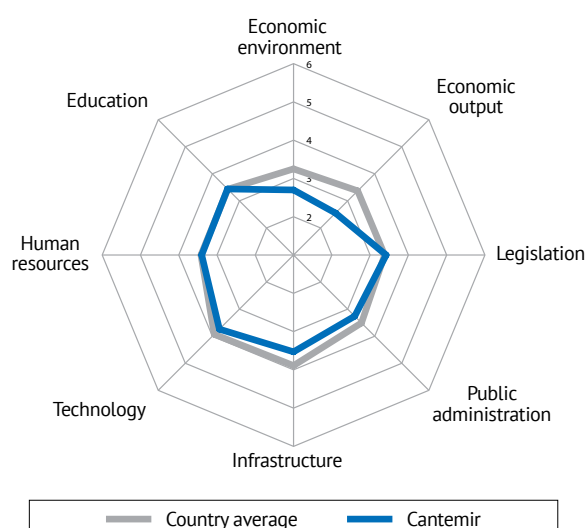
Cantemir District is located in the Southern area of the country, having common border with Romania via Prut River. According to the Index, Cantemir ranks the 33rd out of 35. The main branches of the local economy are represented by: agriculture, processing the agricultural produce, services and trade. Arable lands occupy circa 74% of the District area. The main crops cultivated by local farmers are multiannual, i.e. vineyards and orchards; also, they grow cereal crops as well. The livestock sector is poorly developed. Over the last years one could notice a decline in the volume of production.

Therefore, the District economic activity is below the Country Average by 27%, ranking the 33rd. The former industrial undertakings operated during the soviet period are idle at present, and the revenues generated by the District industry are ranked the 30th out of 35.

The District main disadvantages list the following: lack of foreign investments in the local economy, shortage of financial resources, low competitiveness of the industrial sector, low wages (due to moderate economic activity), moderate prospects for business development, lack of local market due to migration of labour, lack of unskilled labour force for seasonal works and internal migration.

Regional Business Environment Index

	Rank (1 - 35)	Score	Country average
RBEI	33	3.13	3.48
Economic activity	33	2.62	3.31
Economic environment	34	2.70	3.25
Economic output	31	2.55	3.37
Public administration and legislation	23	3.32	3.46
Legislation	16	3.42	3.38
Public administration	29	3.26	3.51
Technology and infrastructure	32	3.64	3.91
Infrastructure	31	3.53	3.89
Technology	29	3.74	3.93
Education and human resources	20	3.42	3.43
Human resources	18	3.40	3.42
Education	19	3.44	3.43



Main competitive advantages

Environmental friendliness of production	1.47	<div></div>
Usage of Internet services by businesses	0.67	<div></div>
Impact of the informal economy on doing business	0.66	<div></div>
Long-term unemployment	0.58	<div></div>
Usage of personal motor vehicles	0.50	<div></div>

Main competitive disadvantages

Quality of road infrastructure	-1.33	<div></div>
Multinational and foreign companies	-1.31	<div></div>
Unemployment	-0.99	<div></div>
Level of competitiveness in industry	-0.90	<div></div>
Protection of private property	-0.74	<div></div>

Subindex I: Economic activity

	Rank	Score	
1st pillar: Economic environment	34	2.70	■
1.1 Population density	28	1.71	■
1.2 Urban population	34	2.77	■
1.3 Share of employees in total population	31	2.51	■
1.4 Density of non-industrial companies	35	2.47	■
1.5 Density of industrial companies	35	3.36	■
1.6 Impact of the informal economy on doing business*	3	3.58	■
1.7 Level of corruption among private businesses*	17	3.21	■
1.8 Level of competitiveness in services*	17	3.79	■
1.9 Level of competitiveness in industry*	31	1.89	■
1.10 Reliability of business partners*	31	3.26	■
1.11 Availability of financial and capital resources*	31	2.47	■
1.12 Impact of district location on doing business*	14	4.00	■
1.13 Impact of natural conditions on doing business*	16	3.95	■
1.14 Current business conditions*	32	2.63	■
1.15 Change of business conditions in recent years*	30	2.68	■
1.16 Availability of necessary materials and services*	29	3.11	■
1.17 Potential for tourism development*	22	3.11	■
1.18 Multinational and foreign companies*	35	1.37	■

2nd pillar: Economic output

31 2.55 ■

2.1 Average monthly wage	35	1.44	■
2.2 Value of deliverables produced	18	3.01	■
2.3 Turnover of non-industrial companies	30	2.62	■
2.4 Turnover of industrial companies	14	3.60	■
2.5 Construction of residential buildings	23	2.90	■
2.6 Development potential of businesses*	27	3.68	■
2.7 Environmental friendliness of production*	1	5.00	■
2.8 Profitability and productivity of businesses*	19	3.16	■

Subindex II: Public administration and legislation

3rd pillar: Legislation

Rank Score
16 3.42 ■

3.1 Barriers to business development*	8	3.79	■
3.2 Perception of local taxes*	10	3.79	■
3.3 Business development prospects*	34	2.68	■

4th pillar: Public administration

29 3.26 ■

4.1 Law enforcement in the local court*	32	2.42	■
4.2 Impact of corruption on authorities*	13	3.79	■
4.3 Protection of private property*	33	2.53	■
4.4 Fulfillment of tasks by local authorities*	27	3.21	■
4.5 Bureaucracy and delays in the offices*	10	3.89	■
4.6 Availability of public information*	23	4.16	■
4.7 Electronic communication with local authorities*	32	3.89	■
4.8 Interest of the state institutions in the district*	24	2.58	■
4.9 Impact of authorities*	22	3.37	■
4.10 Economic management of local authorities*	30	3.53	■
4.11 Impact of trade unions on doing business*	15	3.26	■

- Strong competitive advantage of region
- Strong competitive disadvantage of region
- Not very strong competitive (dis)advantage of region

* Data based on the Survey of entrepreneurs' opinions

Subindex III: Technology and infrastructure

5th pillar: Infrastructure

Rank Score
31 3.53 ■

5.1 Density of national roads	13	4.41	■
5.2 Density of local roads	25	3.19	■
5.3 Usage of national roads	6	4.79	■
5.4 Usage of local roads	16	4.83	■
5.5 Quality of road infrastructure*	35	1.47	■
5.6 Usage of fixed phone connections	34	2.19	■
5.7 Availability of banks*	19	4.37	■
5.8 Availability of post offices*	23	4.47	■
5.9 Availability of medical facilities*	20	4.05	■

6th pillar: Technology

29 3.74 ■

6.1 Spending of companies for information technologies	28	2.66	■
6.2 Usage of computers with internet access	26	3.69	■
6.3 Technology level*	29	2.89	■
6.4 Usage of Internet services by businesses*	15	5.21	■
6.5 Ability of businesses to use latest technologies*	19	3.95	■
6.6 Information on the supply of goods and services*	23	4.58	■
6.7 Usage of personal motor vehicles*	15	4.84	■
6.8 Usage of commercial motor vehicles*	27	4.05	■

Subindex IV: Education and human resources

7th pillar: Human resources

Rank Score
18 3.4 ■

7.1 Unemployment*	33	1.63	■
7.2 Long-term unemployment*	9	4.42	■
7.3 Age structure of unemployment*	16	2.68	■
7.4 Availability of free labor*	34	3.16	■
7.5 Migration of skilled labor*	24	2.37	■
7.6 Internal migration	35	1.86	■
7.7 Natural population growth	9	5.18	■
7.8 Ageing index	2	4.98	■
7.9 Share of students in total population	9	3.92	■
7.10 Fairness in employee selection*	13	4.53	■
7.11 Wage expectations of jobseekers*	13	3.42	■
7.12 Discipline and diligence of employees*	26	4.11	■
7.13 Employee motivation for productivity increase*	24	3.79	■

8th pillar: Education

19 3.44 ■

8.1 Level of education*	35	3.16	■
8.2 Qualification of employees*	31	2.53	■
8.3 Qualification of jobseekers*	25	2.68	■
8.4 Mother language skills*	18	4.53	■
8.5 Foreign language skills*	20	3.16	■
8.6 Natural science skills*	23	3.63	■
8.7 Exam pass rate	7	3.89	■
8.8 Availability of highly skilled workforce*	31	2.79	■
8.9 Availability of partially skilled workforce*	15	3.79	■
8.10 Availability of unskilled workforce*	10	4.53	■
8.11 Connection of vocational schools and labor market*	15	3.16	■

Causeni

rank: **27** / 35



Population	90,800
Area	1,163 km ²

Population density	78 inhab. / km ²
Number of employees	10,406 (11.5 %)
Average monthly wage	3,104 Lei

Region overview

Causeni District is located in the Eastern part of the country, and has common border with the administrative region that is not controlled by the Moldovan Authorities. According to the ranking, the District holds the 27th position out of 35. Agriculture, manufacturing and food industries are the branches that feature the District economic activity. According to the Index indicators, the proceeds derived by its industrial sector rank the 25th. The main disadvantages mentioned by the business environment are as follows: informal/hidden economy, impact of climate over the business environment, corruption in the public sector, bureaucracy and lack of local authorities' interest in District development, lack of public information, lack of skilled and unskilled labour force, and, of course, migration.

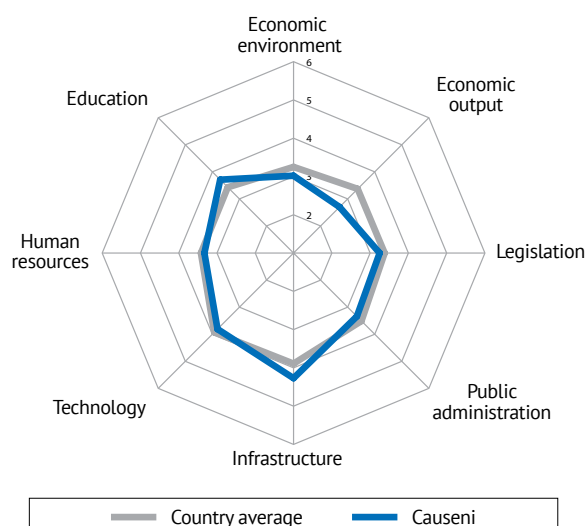
Due to its geographical location and to the fact that the District produces circa 40% of the country overall quantity of grapes, 30% of

cereal production, the District attracted several foreign investors, such as Elevator Kelley Grains, KWBCGROUP and Ghermes Service, which invested in the local economy. Even if Causeni District may be considered as an industrial site, being characterised by its historical inheritance, many of those industries stopped their activity because of the shortage of financial resources. Wine-making sector is the only one that survived the external shocks.

All the aforementioned factors increased unemployment, migration of skilled and unskilled labour force, affecting the local market. Under such conditions, the local business community lacks confidence in its development potential/prospects.

Regional Business Environment Index

	Rank (1 - 35)	Score	Country average
RBEI	27	3.32	3.48
Economic activity	29	2.86	3.31
Economic environment	28	3.02	3.25
Economic output	29	2.70	3.37
Public administration and legislation	25	3.30	3.46
Legislation	24	3.25	3.38
Public administration	27	3.34	3.51
Technology and infrastructure	12	4.04	3.91
Infrastructure	4	4.27	3.89
Technology	25	3.81	3.93
Education and human resources	14	3.52	3.43
Human resources	21	3.33	3.42
Education	7	3.71	3.43



Main competitive advantages

Impact of district location on doing business	1.79	
Quality of road infrastructure	1.26	
Availability of medical facilities	1.17	
Availability of post offices	1.14	
Mother language skills	0.92	

Main competitive disadvantages

Level of corruption among private businesses	-0.80	
Long-term unemployment	-0.77	
Impact of natural conditions on doing business	-0.73	
Development potential of businesses	-0.72	
Unemployment	-0.67	

Subindex I: Economic activity

	Rank	Score	
1st pillar: Economic environment	28	3.02	■
1.1 Population density	31	1.58	■
1.2 Urban population	13	4.06	■
1.3 Share of employees in total population	24	2.91	■
1.4 Density of non-industrial companies	19	3.43	■
1.5 Density of industrial companies	15	4.19	■
1.6 Impact of the informal economy on doing business*	31	2.44	■
1.7 Level of corruption among private businesses*	32	2.44	■
1.8 Level of competitiveness in services*	7	4.00	■
1.9 Level of competitiveness in industry*	24	2.44	■
1.10 Reliability of business partners*	16	3.56	■
1.11 Availability of financial and capital resources*	2	3.75	■
1.12 Impact of district location on doing business*	1	5.56	■
1.13 Impact of natural conditions on doing business*	32	3.00	■
1.14 Current business conditions*	2	4.00	■
1.15 Change of business conditions in recent years*	4	3.67	■
1.16 Availability of necessary materials and services*	12	3.88	■
1.17 Potential for tourism development*	15	3.44	■
1.18 Multinational and foreign companies*	6	3.11	■

2nd pillar: Economic output

29 2.7 ■

2.1 Average monthly wage	27	2.82	■
2.2 Value of deliverables produced	30	2.23	■
2.3 Turnover of non-industrial companies	22	2.95	■
2.4 Turnover of industrial companies	25	2.93	■
2.5 Construction of residential buildings	27	2.50	■
2.6 Development potential of businesses*	34	3.13	■
2.7 Environmental friendliness of production*	27	3.22	■
2.8 Profitability and productivity of businesses*	18	3.17	■

Subindex II: Public administration and legislation

3rd pillar: Legislation

24 3.25 ■

3.1 Barriers to business development*	23	3.13	■
3.2 Perception of local taxes*	12	3.63	■
3.3 Business development prospects*	27	3.00	■

4th pillar: Public administration

27 3.34 ■

4.1 Law enforcement in the local court*	9	3.43	■
4.2 Impact of corruption on authorities*	31	3.00	■
4.3 Protection of private property*	21	3.25	■
4.4 Fulfillment of tasks by local authorities*	31	3.00	■
4.5 Bureaucracy and delays in the offices*	29	3.13	■
4.6 Availability of public information*	28	4.00	■
4.7 Electronic communication with local authorities*	23	4.22	■
4.8 Interest of the state institutions in the district*	18	2.78	■
4.9 Impact of authorities*	21	3.50	■
4.10 Economic management of local authorities*	26	3.67	■
4.11 Impact of trade unions on doing business*	13	3.38	■

- Strong competitive advantage of region
- Strong competitive disadvantage of region
- Not very strong competitive (dis)advantage of region

* Data based on the Survey of entrepreneurs' opinions

Subindex III: Technology and infrastructure

5th pillar: Infrastructure

4 4.27 ■

5.1 Density of national roads	9	4.72	■
5.2 Density of local roads	29	2.93	■
5.3 Usage of national roads	2	5.24	■
5.4 Usage of local roads	21	4.51	■
5.5 Quality of road infrastructure*	1	4.11	■
5.6 Usage of fixed phone connections	13	3.67	■
5.7 Availability of banks*	13	4.67	■
5.8 Availability of post offices*	2	5.44	■
5.9 Availability of medical facilities*	2	5.11	■

6th pillar: Technology

25 3.81 ■

6.1 Spending of companies for information technologies	22	2.80	■
6.2 Usage of computers with internet access	27	3.69	■
6.3 Technology level*	6	3.78	■
6.4 Usage of Internet services by businesses*	22	4.89	■
6.5 Ability of businesses to use latest technologies*	10	4.33	■
6.6 Information on the supply of goods and services*	24	4.56	■
6.7 Usage of personal motor vehicles*	34	4.00	■
6.8 Usage of commercial motor vehicles*	30	3.89	■

Subindex IV: Education and human resources

7th pillar: Human resources

21 3.33 ■

7.1 Unemployment*	26	2.00	■
7.2 Long-term unemployment*	34	3.11	■
7.3 Age structure of unemployment*	9	3.00	■
7.4 Availability of free labor*	25	3.56	■
7.5 Migration of skilled labor*	2	3.67	■
7.6 Internal migration	26	2.89	■
7.7 Natural population growth	20	3.98	■
7.8 Ageing index	17	3.76	■
7.9 Share of students in total population	7	4.04	■
7.10 Fairness in employee selection*	34	3.78	■
7.11 Wage expectations of jobseekers*	11	3.44	■
7.12 Discipline and diligence of employees*	32	3.75	■
7.13 Employee motivation for productivity increase*	30	3.50	■

8th pillar: Education

7 3.71 ■

8.1 Level of education*	27	3.78	■
8.2 Qualification of employees*	2	4.00	■
8.3 Qualification of jobseekers*	5	3.56	■
8.4 Mother language skills*	4	5.11	■
8.5 Foreign language skills*	33	2.56	■
8.6 Natural science skills*	21	3.67	■
8.7 Exam pass rate	10	3.70	■
8.8 Availability of highly skilled workforce*	16	3.33	■
8.9 Availability of partially skilled workforce*	20	3.67	■
8.10 Availability of unskilled workforce*	21	4.22	■
8.11 Connection of vocational schools and labor market*	8	3.56	■

Cimislia

rank: **28** / 35



Population	60,400
Area	923 km ²

Population density	65 inhab. / km ²
Number of employees	7,105 (11.8 %)
Average monthly wage	3,128 Lei

Region overview

Cimislia District is located in the Southern part of the country, historically being a district focused on two branches: agri-food industry and livestock breeding. According to the ranking, Cimislia is positioned on the 28th place out of 35. The District economy is represented mainly by agriculture, i.e. growing of vineyards, cereals, sunflower, corn and livestock breeding as well as poultry. Moreover, an industrial park was created in Cimislia town in 2013. So far, two residents have been registered within the park, however, due to the lack of communications and infrastructure, the park is not operational.

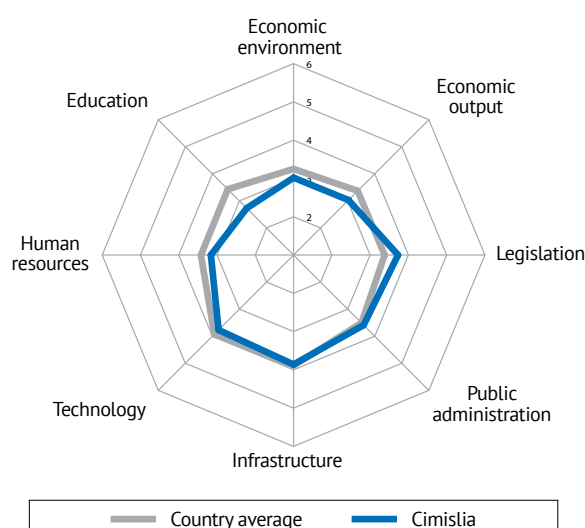
The economic activity within the region is moderate, being by 5% below the country average. As the District economy is characterised mostly by agriculture, the business environment from this area is sensitive to climate conditions. At the same time, one can mention that livestock breeding

is well developed in this District, being represented by three companies, which supply poultry to the local market. The disadvantages indicated by the business environment are as follows: informal economy, lack of investments in new technologies, population ageing, migration of labour force, negative natural growth, low professional qualification of the labour force and its high expectations.

Nevertheless, the business environment noted the support provided by the authorities. Hence, the business environment perceives the amount of local charges/fees as balanced, and the impact of LPAs over the business environment as positive.

Regional Business Environment Index

	Rank (1 - 35)	Score	Country average
RBEI	28	3.29	3.48
Economic activity	23	3.03	3.31
Economic environment	29	3.02	3.25
Economic output	23	3.03	3.37
Public administration and legislation	8	3.65	3.46
Legislation	4	3.73	3.38
Public administration	15	3.59	3.51
Technology and infrastructure	26	3.82	3.91
Infrastructure	20	3.86	3.89
Technology	27	3.77	3.93
Education and human resources	32	2.95	3.43
Human resources	25	3.16	3.42
Education	34	2.73	3.43



Main competitive advantages

Availability of post offices	0.76	<div></div>
Impact of corruption on authorities	0.70	<div></div>
Level of corruption among private businesses	0.63	<div></div>
Availability of banks	0.63	<div></div>
Unemployment	0.61	<div></div>

Main competitive disadvantages

Availability of highly skilled workforce	-1.28	<div></div>
Qualification of employees	-0.93	<div></div>
Technology level	-0.88	<div></div>
Connection of vocational schools and labor market	-0.84	<div></div>
Qualification of jobseekers	-0.79	<div></div>

Subindex I: Economic activity

	Rank	Score	
1st pillar: Economic environment	29	3.02	■
1.1 Population density	34	1.25	■
1.2 Urban population	17	3.90	■
1.3 Share of employees in total population	19	3.09	■
1.4 Density of non-industrial companies	18	3.43	■
1.5 Density of industrial companies	16	4.19	■
1.6 Impact of the informal economy on doing business*	21	2.65	■
1.7 Level of corruption among private businesses*	3	3.88	■
1.8 Level of competitiveness in services*	26	3.33	■
1.9 Level of competitiveness in industry*	18	2.78	■
1.10 Reliability of business partners*	18	3.47	■
1.11 Availability of financial and capital resources*	8	3.44	■
1.12 Impact of district location on doing business*	12	4.28	■
1.13 Impact of natural conditions on doing business*	21	3.61	■
1.14 Current business conditions*	31	2.67	■
1.15 Change of business conditions in recent years*	21	3.00	■
1.16 Availability of necessary materials and services*	14	3.82	■
1.17 Potential for tourism development*	27	2.67	■
1.18 Multinational and foreign companies*	24	2.17	■

2nd pillar: Economic output

23 3.03 ■

2.1 Average monthly wage	26	2.91	■
2.2 Value of deliverables produced	23	2.54	■
2.3 Turnover of non-industrial companies	12	3.43	■
2.4 Turnover of industrial companies	20	3.29	■
2.5 Construction of residential buildings	12	3.41	■
2.6 Development potential of businesses*	25	3.73	■
2.7 Environmental friendliness of production*	9	3.94	■
2.8 Profitability and productivity of businesses*	25	2.91	■

Subindex II: Public administration and legislation

3rd pillar: Legislation

Rank 4 Score 3.73 ■

3.1 Barriers to business development*	14	3.50	■
3.2 Perception of local taxes*	6	4.06	■
3.3 Business development prospects*	5	3.64	■

4th pillar: Public administration

15 3.59 ■

4.1 Law enforcement in the local court*	22	2.86	■
4.2 Impact of corruption on authorities*	2	4.19	■
4.3 Protection of private property*	14	3.41	■
4.4 Fulfillment of tasks by local authorities*	14	3.61	■
4.5 Bureaucracy and delays in the offices*	11	3.88	■
4.6 Availability of public information*	26	4.11	■
4.7 Electronic communication with local authorities*	28	4.06	■
4.8 Interest of the state institutions in the district*	26	2.50	■
4.9 Impact of authorities*	13	3.83	■
4.10 Economic management of local authorities*	19	3.94	■
4.11 Impact of trade unions on doing business*	25	2.76	■

- Strong competitive advantage of region
- Strong competitive disadvantage of region
- Not very strong competitive (dis)advantage of region

* Data based on the Survey of entrepreneurs' opinions

Subindex III: Technology and infrastructure

5th pillar: Infrastructure

Rank 20 Score 3.86 ■

5.1 Density of national roads	20	4.23	■
5.2 Density of local roads	23	3.21	■
5.3 Usage of national roads	8	4.66	■
5.4 Usage of local roads	10	5.01	■
5.5 Quality of road infrastructure*	17	2.50	■
5.6 Usage of fixed phone connections	21	3.43	■
5.7 Availability of banks*	9	4.78	■
5.8 Availability of post offices*	9	5.06	■
5.9 Availability of medical facilities*	11	4.44	■

6th pillar: Technology

27 3.77 ■

6.1 Spending of companies for information technologies	8	3.18	■
6.2 Usage of computers with internet access	16	3.86	■
6.3 Technology level*	34	2.39	■
6.4 Usage of Internet services by businesses*	16	5.17	■
6.5 Ability of businesses to use latest technologies*	23	3.91	■
6.6 Information on the supply of goods and services*	24	4.56	■
6.7 Usage of personal motor vehicles*	30	4.28	■
6.8 Usage of commercial motor vehicles*	26	4.06	■

Subindex IV: Education and human resources

7th pillar: Human resources

Rank 25 Score 3.16 ■

7.1 Unemployment*	6	3.28	■
7.2 Long-term unemployment*	33	3.28	■
7.3 Age structure of unemployment*	12	2.88	■
7.4 Availability of free labor*	31	3.44	■
7.5 Migration of skilled labor*	29	2.17	■
7.6 Internal migration	25	2.98	■
7.7 Natural population growth	26	3.48	■
7.8 Ageing index	20	3.59	■
7.9 Share of students in total population	31	2.24	■
7.10 Fairness in employee selection*	18	4.33	■
7.11 Wage expectations of jobseekers*	27	3.00	■
7.12 Discipline and diligence of employees*	16	4.46	■
7.13 Employee motivation for productivity increase*	10	4.33	■

8th pillar: Education

34 2.73 ■

8.1 Level of education*	21	3.83	■
8.2 Qualification of employees*	33	2.22	■
8.3 Qualification of jobseekers*	31	2.22	■
8.4 Mother language skills*	33	3.78	■
8.5 Foreign language skills*	22	3.11	■
8.6 Natural science skills*	32	3.28	■
8.7 Exam pass rate	32	2.35	■
8.8 Availability of highly skilled workforce*	35	2.00	■
8.9 Availability of partially skilled workforce*	33	3.39	■
8.10 Availability of unskilled workforce*	8	4.56	■
8.11 Connection of vocational schools and labor market*	34	2.33	■

Criuleni

rank: **19** / 35



Population	73,600
Area	688 km ²

Population density	107 inhab. / km ²
Number of employees	8,015 (10.9 %)
Average monthly wage	3,259 Lei

Region overview

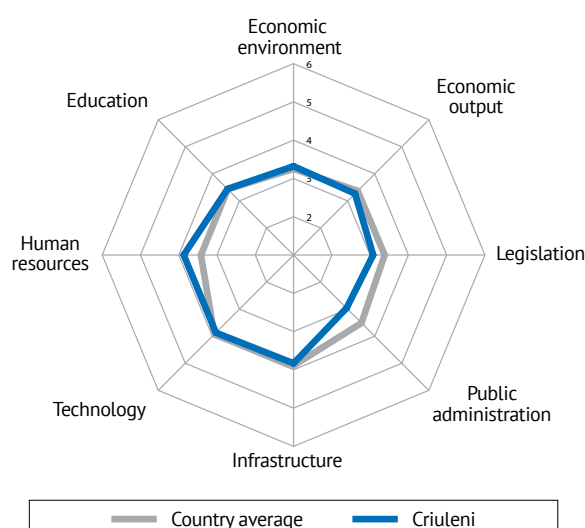
Criuleni District is located in the central part of the country, at a 45 km distance from Chisinau Municipality. According to the ranking, the District holds the 19th place out of 35. The main branches of the local economy are represented by agriculture, meat processing and sausage production, production of bakery products, processing of vegetables, textile and construction materials industries, in particular, extraction of sand and limestone. Part of the business environment of the region is strongly linked to the added-value chains, namely the meat processing operators, some of them have created a brand recognised at the national level.

The business community is focused on several industries. Thanks to the investments made in modern technologies used in the production process, representatives of the business environment have a positive perception regarding their level of competitiveness relative to other companies

from other districts of the country. Moreover, the district geographical location favours the business environment, mainly due to the availability of significant market outlets in the central part of the country. According to its proceeds generated by the industrial sector, Criuleni District ranks the 18th out of 35. However, the business environment representatives have some doubts in terms of future prospects for their business. Among the disadvantages stated by the business environment one can list the following: perception of local charges/taxes, the business environment perceives them as the highest in the country; lack of protection of private property, slow enforcement of court decisions, and corruption in the public sector. Along with the aforementioned disadvantages, the region is facing with other issues typical for the whole country, i.e. unemployment and labour force migration.

Regional Business Environment Index

	Rank (1 - 35)	Score	Country average
RBEI	19	3.42	3.48
Economic activity	17	3.29	3.31
Economic environment	11	3.32	3.25
Economic output	18	3.27	3.37
Public administration and legislation	33	3.01	3.46
Legislation	29	3.08	3.38
Public administration	33	2.96	3.51
Technology and infrastructure	21	3.85	3.91
Infrastructure	23	3.83	3.89
Technology	20	3.87	3.93
Education and human resources	7	3.65	3.43
Human resources	6	3.87	3.42
Education	18	3.44	3.43



Main competitive advantages

Discipline and diligence of employees	1.25	
Environmental friendliness of production	1.06	
Availability of medical facilities	1.04	
Impact of trade unions on doing business	0.99	
Long-term unemployment	0.98	

Main competitive disadvantages

Unemployment	-1.70	
Qualification of employees	-1.28	
Quality of road infrastructure	-1.25	
Perception of local taxes	-1.24	
Protection of private property	-1.20	

Subindex I: Economic activity

	Rank	Score	
1st pillar: Economic environment	11	3.32	■
1.1 Population density	7	2.78	■
1.2 Urban population	31	3.00	■
1.3 Share of employees in total population	26	2.80	■
1.4 Density of non-industrial companies	17	3.47	■
1.5 Density of industrial companies	9	4.44	■
1.6 Impact of the informal economy on doing business*	2	3.75	■
1.7 Level of corruption among private businesses*	10	3.50	■
1.8 Level of competitiveness in services*	28	3.25	■
1.9 Level of competitiveness in industry*	3	3.33	■
1.10 Reliability of business partners*	3	4.25	■
1.11 Availability of financial and capital resources*	2	3.75	■
1.12 Impact of district location on doing business*	8	4.50	■
1.13 Impact of natural conditions on doing business*	5	4.50	■
1.14 Current business conditions*	15	3.25	■
1.15 Change of business conditions in recent years*	34	2.50	■
1.16 Availability of necessary materials and services*	4	4.25	■
1.17 Potential for tourism development*	27	2.67	■
1.18 Multinational and foreign companies*	16	2.60	■

2nd pillar: Economic output

18 3.27 ■

2.1 Average monthly wage	19	3.37	■
2.2 Value of deliverables produced	14	3.38	■
2.3 Turnover of non-industrial companies	24	2.86	■
2.4 Turnover of industrial companies	18	3.32	■
2.5 Construction of residential buildings	31	2.30	■
2.6 Development potential of businesses*	13	4.25	■
2.7 Environmental friendliness of production*	3	4.67	■
2.8 Profitability and productivity of businesses*	12	3.40	■

Subindex II: Public administration and legislation

3rd pillar: Legislation

29 3.08 ■

3.1 Barriers to business development*	11	3.67	■
3.2 Perception of local taxes*	35	2.25	■
3.3 Business development prospects*	15	3.33	■

4th pillar: Public administration

33 2.96 ■

4.1 Law enforcement in the local court*	35	2.00	■
4.2 Impact of corruption on authorities*	33	2.57	■
4.3 Protection of private property*	34	2.14	■
4.4 Fulfillment of tasks by local authorities*	5	4.00	■
4.5 Bureaucracy and delays in the offices*	32	2.75	■
4.6 Availability of public information*	18	4.25	■
4.7 Electronic communication with local authorities*	15	4.40	■
4.8 Interest of the state institutions in the district*	21	2.67	■
4.9 Impact of authorities*	24	3.33	■
4.10 Economic management of local authorities*	14	4.00	■
4.11 Impact of trade unions on doing business*	3	4.25	■

- Strong competitive advantage of region
- Strong competitive disadvantage of region
- Not very strong competitive (dis)advantage of region

* Data based on the Survey of entrepreneurs' opinions

Subindex III: Technology and infrastructure

5th pillar: Infrastructure

23 3.83 ■

5.1 Density of national roads	7	4.79	■
5.2 Density of local roads	18	3.30	■
5.3 Usage of national roads	12	4.46	■
5.4 Usage of local roads	28	4.28	■
5.5 Quality of road infrastructure*	34	1.63	■
5.6 Usage of fixed phone connections	10	3.77	■
5.7 Availability of banks*	21	4.30	■
5.8 Availability of post offices*	7	5.10	■
5.9 Availability of medical facilities*	4	5.00	■

6th pillar: Technology

20 3.87 ■

6.1 Spending of companies for information technologies	9	3.16	■
6.2 Usage of computers with internet access	19	3.80	■
6.3 Technology level*	30	2.88	■
6.4 Usage of Internet services by businesses*	25	4.80	■
6.5 Ability of businesses to use latest technologies*	2	4.80	■
6.6 Information on the supply of goods and services*	22	4.60	■
6.7 Usage of personal motor vehicles*	26	4.50	■
6.8 Usage of commercial motor vehicles*	19	4.33	■

Subindex IV: Education and human resources

7th pillar: Human resources

6 3.87 ■

7.1 Unemployment*	35	1.00	■
7.2 Long-term unemployment*	4	4.89	■
7.3 Age structure of unemployment*	33	2.00	■
7.4 Availability of free labor*	29	3.50	■
7.5 Migration of skilled labor*	33	2.00	■
7.6 Internal migration	11	4.03	■
7.7 Natural population growth	3	5.59	■
7.8 Ageing index	3	4.90	■
7.9 Share of students in total population	2	5.13	■
7.10 Fairness in employee selection*	30	4.00	■
7.11 Wage expectations of jobseekers*	30	2.89	■
7.12 Discipline and diligence of employees*	2	5.40	■
7.13 Employee motivation for productivity increase*	18	4.00	■

8th pillar: Education

18 3.44 ■

8.1 Level of education*	8	4.20	■
8.2 Qualification of employees*	35	1.90	■
8.3 Qualification of jobseekers*	32	2.20	■
8.4 Mother language skills*	15	4.60	■
8.5 Foreign language skills*	9	3.50	■
8.6 Natural science skills*	5	4.11	■
8.7 Exam pass rate	5	4.19	■
8.8 Availability of highly skilled workforce*	34	2.60	■
8.9 Availability of partially skilled workforce*	31	3.44	■
8.10 Availability of unskilled workforce*	12	4.40	■
8.11 Connection of vocational schools and labor market*	35	2.13	■

Donduseni

rank: **16** / 35



Population	43,300
Area	645 km ²

Population density	67 inhab. / km ²
Number of employees	6,314 (14.6 %)
Average monthly wage	3,218 Lei

Region overview

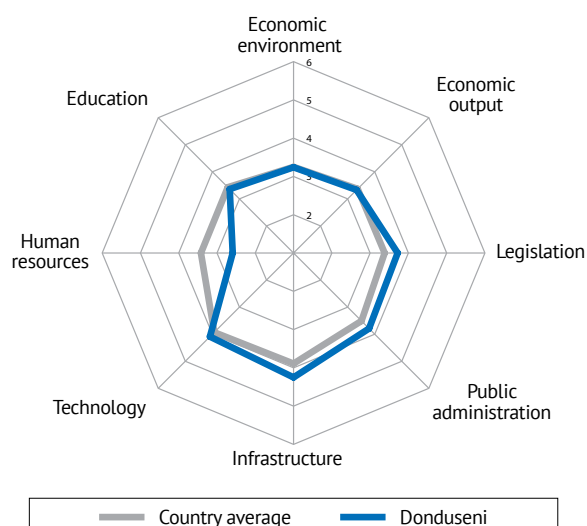
Donduseni District is located in the Northern part of the country, having common boundary with Soroca, Edinet, Drochia, Ocnita and Riscani Districts. The District economy is characterised by the presence of industry, agricultural branches and services. Although at some point in the past sugar beet processing and sugar production represented the largest part of the industrial production in this District, once the owners went bankrupt, this main activity was stopped.

Even if the economic activity of this District is moderate, it ranks the 16th out of 35. According to the Index Economic activity, the District ranks the 18th out of 35, scoring above the country average. As for the Subindex Education and Human resources, the District ranks the 31st out of 35, being far below the country average.

This fact is largely due to the low score for Pillar Human Resources, the District ranking the 34th out of 35. The disadvantages pointed out by the business community are as follows: low prospects for business development, construction of residential buildings, unemployment, migration of skilled labour force, population ageing, the impact of District geographical location over the local economy, negative natural growth, etc.

Regional Business Environment Index

	Rank (1 - 35)	Score	Country average
RBEI	16	3.50	3.48
Economic activity	18	3.29	3.31
Economic environment	15	3.24	3.25
Economic output	17	3.33	3.37
Public administration and legislation	6	3.76	3.46
Legislation	5	3.72	3.38
Public administration	8	3.79	3.51
Technology and infrastructure	4	4.17	3.91
Infrastructure	5	4.25	3.89
Technology	7	4.09	3.93
Education and human resources	31	2.97	3.43
Human resources	34	2.59	3.42
Education	23	3.36	3.43



Main competitive advantages

Migration of skilled labor	1.21	
Availability of banks	1.11	
Level of corruption among private businesses	1.04	
Perception of local taxes	0.99	
Long-term unemployment	0.99	

Main competitive disadvantages

Potential for tourism development	-1.56	
Usage of commercial motor vehicles	-1.34	
Unemployment	-1.10	
Age structure of unemployment	-1.04	
Fairness in employee selection	-0.96	

Subindex I: Economic activity

	Rank	Score	
1st pillar: Economic environment	15	3.24	■
1.1 Population density	33	1.43	■
1.2 Urban population	15	3.92	■
1.3 Share of employees in total population	11	3.71	■
1.4 Density of non-industrial companies	23	3.31	■
1.5 Density of industrial companies	24	3.99	■
1.6 Impact of the informal economy on doing business*	7	3.42	■
1.7 Level of corruption among private businesses*	1	4.33	■
1.8 Level of competitiveness in services*	22	3.58	■
1.9 Level of competitiveness in industry*	7	3.23	■
1.10 Reliability of business partners*	10	3.75	■
1.11 Availability of financial and capital resources*	10	3.42	■
1.12 Impact of district location on doing business*	30	3.38	■
1.13 Impact of natural conditions on doing business*	8	4.31	■
1.14 Current business conditions*	17	3.17	■
1.15 Change of business conditions in recent years*	17	3.17	■
1.16 Availability of necessary materials and services*	31	3.00	■
1.17 Potential for tourism development*	35	1.83	■
1.18 Multinational and foreign companies*	27	2.08	■
2nd pillar: Economic output	17	3.33	■
2.1 Average monthly wage	17	3.52	■
2.2 Value of deliverables produced	16	3.19	■
2.3 Turnover of non-industrial companies	13	3.34	■
2.4 Turnover of industrial companies	4	4.57	■
2.5 Construction of residential buildings	35	1.57	■
2.6 Development potential of businesses*	32	3.33	■
2.7 Environmental friendliness of production*	30	3.08	■
2.8 Profitability and productivity of businesses*	21	3.00	■
Subindex II: Public administration and legislation			
	Rank	Score	
3rd pillar: Legislation	5	3.72	■
3.1 Barriers to business development*	28	2.83	■
3.2 Perception of local taxes*	2	4.50	■
3.3 Business development prospects*	2	3.83	■
4th pillar: Public administration	8	3.79	■
4.1 Law enforcement in the local court*	4	3.50	■
4.2 Impact of corruption on authorities*	4	4.08	■
4.3 Protection of private property*	22	3.17	■
4.4 Fulfillment of tasks by local authorities*	3	4.09	■
4.5 Bureaucracy and delays in the offices*	7	4.00	■
4.6 Availability of public information*	27	4.08	■
4.7 Electronic communication with local authorities*	25	4.08	■
4.8 Interest of the state institutions in the district*	23	2.58	■
4.9 Impact of authorities*	1	4.50	■
4.10 Economic management of local authorities*	11	4.08	■
4.11 Impact of trade unions on doing business*	8	3.73	■

- Strong competitive advantage of region
- Strong competitive disadvantage of region
- Not very strong competitive (dis)advantage of region

* Data based on the Survey of entrepreneurs' opinions

Subindex III: Technology and infrastructure

	Rank	Score	
5th pillar: Infrastructure	5	4.25	■
5.1 Density of national roads	29	4.10	■
5.2 Density of local roads	10	4.02	■
5.3 Usage of national roads	14	4.34	■
5.4 Usage of local roads	2	5.57	■
5.5 Quality of road infrastructure*	7	3.46	■
5.6 Usage of fixed phone connections	4	4.39	■
5.7 Availability of banks*	3	5.31	■
5.8 Availability of post offices*	6	5.15	■
5.9 Availability of medical facilities*	33	3.38	■
6th pillar: Technology	7	4.09	■
6.1 Spending of companies for information technologies	3	3.94	■
6.2 Usage of computers with internet access	5	4.19	■
6.3 Technology level*	2	4.08	■
6.4 Usage of Internet services by businesses*	29	4.54	■
6.5 Ability of businesses to use latest technologies*	22	3.92	■
6.6 Information on the supply of goods and services*	16	4.69	■
6.7 Usage of personal motor vehicles*	33	4.15	■
6.8 Usage of commercial motor vehicles*	35	2.77	■
Subindex IV: Education and human resources			
	Rank	Score	
7th pillar: Human resources	34	2.59	■
7.1 Unemployment*	34	1.62	■
7.2 Long-term unemployment*	3	4.92	■
7.3 Age structure of unemployment*	34	1.85	■
7.4 Availability of free labor*	11	4.15	■
7.5 Migration of skilled labor*	1	4.08	■
7.6 Internal migration	12	4.00	■
7.7 Natural population growth	35	1.00	■
7.8 Ageing index	35	1.15	■
7.9 Share of students in total population	34	1.81	■
7.10 Fairness in employee selection*	35	3.23	■
7.11 Wage expectations of jobseekers*	6	3.85	■
7.12 Discipline and diligence of employees*	35	3.46	■
7.13 Employee motivation for productivity increase*	28	3.69	■
8th pillar: Education	23	3.36	■
8.1 Level of education*	11	4.08	■
8.2 Qualification of employees*	14	3.23	■
8.3 Qualification of jobseekers*	3	3.62	■
8.4 Mother language skills*	8	4.77	■
8.5 Foreign language skills*	21	3.15	■
8.6 Natural science skills*	17	3.77	■
8.7 Exam pass rate	28	2.67	■
8.8 Availability of highly skilled workforce*	5	3.77	■
8.9 Availability of partially skilled workforce*	10	4.00	■
8.10 Availability of unskilled workforce*	23	4.15	■
8.11 Connection of vocational schools and labor market*	19	3.00	■

Drochia

rank: **4** / 35



Population	88,000
Area	1,000 km ²

Population density	88 inhab. / km ²
Number of employees	12,162 (13.8 %)
Average monthly wage	3,497 Lei

Region overview

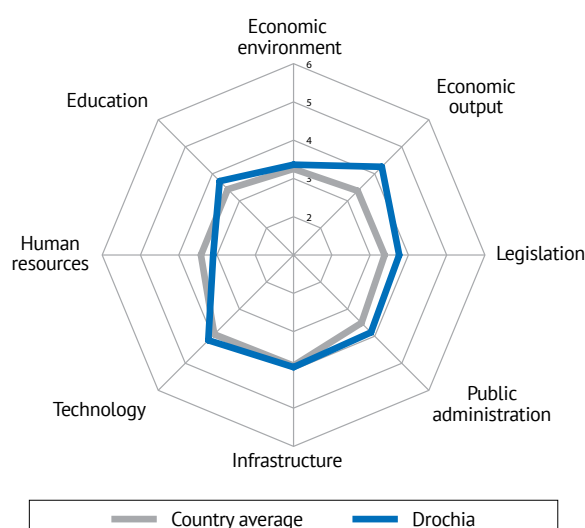
Drochia District is located in the Northern part of the country, between Balti City and Edinet Town. According to the performance ranking, it is positioned on the 4th place out of 35. The District economy is characterised by companies working in the area of agriculture, agricultural produce processing industry, and equipment manufacturing. One of the main branches of the local economy is sugar beet processing and sugar production. For these reasons, the agricultural branch is well developed, while most farmers grow sugar beet, which subsequently is purchased by the sugar factory. Even if the density of industrial companies places Drochia on the 23rd position out of 35, as per its economic activity Drochia ranks the 4th. The advantages that contribute to the creation of conditions favourable for the business environment are as follows: geographical location, positive impact of climate conditions, especially for growing sugar

beet, industry high competitiveness level, positive impact of authorities over the business environment, the interest of authorities in region development: according to the survey data, the LPAs are efficient and fulfil their duties/tasks.

Without any doubt, the presence of Sudzucker represents an advantage not only for the District business environment, but also for the labour market. Thanks to the activity of this large sugar producer, the business environment that renders related services and supplies raw materials to the factory has constant and reliable income. However, the District faces the same typical issues in terms of human resources as any other district in the country. As the production is seasonal, the population faces unemployment, which forces the people, both skilled and unskilled, to migrate.

Regional Business Environment Index

	Rank (1 - 35)	Score	Country average
RBEI	4	3.78	3.48
Economic activity	4	3.81	3.31
Economic environment	9	3.36	3.25
Economic output	4	4.26	3.37
Public administration and legislation	3	3.82	3.46
Legislation	3	3.76	3.38
Public administration	5	3.86	3.51
Technology and infrastructure	11	4.04	3.91
Infrastructure	14	3.93	3.89
Technology	6	4.15	3.93
Education and human resources	21	3.42	3.43
Human resources	30	3.10	3.42
Education	5	3.73	3.43



Main competitive advantages

Availability of banks	0.99	<div></div>
Usage of commercial motor vehicles	0.96	<div></div>
Availability of free labor	0.94	<div></div>
Impact of district location on doing business	0.85	<div></div>
Availability of post offices	0.85	<div></div>

Main competitive disadvantages

Profitability and productivity of businesses	-1.09	<div></div>
Interest of the state institutions in the district	-0.66	<div></div>
Quality of road infrastructure	-0.63	<div></div>
Connection of vocational schools and labor market	-0.63	<div></div>
Foreign language skills	-0.47	<div></div>

Subindex I: Economic activity

	Rank	Score	
1st pillar: Economic environment	9	3.36	■
1.1 Population density	17	2.38	■
1.2 Urban population	18	3.87	■
1.3 Share of employees in total population	12	3.59	■
1.4 Density of non-industrial companies	16	3.50	■
1.5 Density of industrial companies	23	4.00	■
1.6 Impact of the informal economy on doing business*	14	2.93	■
1.7 Level of corruption among private businesses*	15	3.29	■
1.8 Level of competitiveness in services*	11	3.93	■
1.9 Level of competitiveness in industry*	13	3.00	■
1.10 Reliability of business partners*	8	3.79	■
1.11 Availability of financial and capital resources*	7	3.50	■
1.12 Impact of district location on doing business*	6	4.73	■
1.13 Impact of natural conditions on doing business*	4	4.67	■
1.14 Current business conditions*	5	3.67	■
1.15 Change of business conditions in recent years*	10	3.40	■
1.16 Availability of necessary materials and services*	19	3.62	■
1.17 Potential for tourism development*	20	3.29	■
1.18 Multinational and foreign companies*	11	2.87	■

2nd pillar: Economic output

4 4.26 ■

2.1 Average monthly wage	4	4.19	■
2.2 Value of deliverables produced	5	4.79	■
2.3 Turnover of non-industrial companies	6	3.98	■
2.4 Turnover of industrial companies	3	4.59	■
2.5 Construction of residential buildings	11	3.43	■
2.6 Development potential of businesses*	5	4.60	■
2.7 Environmental friendliness of production*	19	3.53	■
2.8 Profitability and productivity of businesses*	35	2.27	■

Subindex II: Public administration and legislation

3rd pillar: Legislation

Rank 3 Score 3.76 ■

3.1 Barriers to business development*	4	4.20	■
3.2 Perception of local taxes*	17	3.53	■
3.3 Business development prospects*	11	3.55	■

4th pillar: Public administration

5 3.86 ■

4.1 Law enforcement in the local court*	12	3.23	■
4.2 Impact of corruption on authorities*	16	3.77	■
4.3 Protection of private property*	9	3.60	■
4.4 Fulfillment of tasks by local authorities*	2	4.27	■
4.5 Bureaucracy and delays in the offices*	2	4.43	■
4.6 Availability of public information*	13	4.50	■
4.7 Electronic communication with local authorities*	8	4.71	■
4.8 Interest of the state institutions in the district*	27	2.47	■
4.9 Impact of authorities*	5	4.13	■
4.10 Economic management of local authorities*	2	4.53	■
4.11 Impact of trade unions on doing business*	4	4.14	■

- Strong competitive advantage of region
- Strong competitive disadvantage of region
- Not very strong competitive (dis)advantage of region

* Data based on the Survey of entrepreneurs' opinions

Subindex III: Technology and infrastructure

5th pillar: Infrastructure

Rank 14 Score 3.93 ■

5.1 Density of national roads	16	4.33	■
5.2 Density of local roads	26	3.10	■
5.3 Usage of national roads	18	4.15	■
5.4 Usage of local roads	23	4.43	■
5.5 Quality of road infrastructure*	23	2.33	■
5.6 Usage of fixed phone connections	5	4.38	■
5.7 Availability of banks*	4	5.27	■
5.8 Availability of post offices*	4	5.27	■
5.9 Availability of medical facilities*	7	4.80	■

6th pillar: Technology

6 4.15 ■

6.1 Spending of companies for information technologies	6	3.27	■
6.2 Usage of computers with internet access	10	3.99	■
6.3 Technology level*	15	3.40	■
6.4 Usage of Internet services by businesses*	7	5.47	■
6.5 Ability of businesses to use latest technologies*	15	4.17	■
6.6 Information on the supply of goods and services*	7	4.87	■
6.7 Usage of personal motor vehicles*	8	5.00	■
6.8 Usage of commercial motor vehicles*	2	5.13	■

Subindex IV: Education and human resources

7th pillar: Human resources

Rank 30 Score 3.1 ■

7.1 Unemployment*	19	2.33	■
7.2 Long-term unemployment*	6	4.80	■
7.3 Age structure of unemployment*	14	2.79	■
7.4 Availability of free labor*	1	4.80	■
7.5 Migration of skilled labor*	19	2.60	■
7.6 Internal migration	16	3.56	■
7.7 Natural population growth	31	2.70	■
7.8 Ageing index	34	1.54	■
7.9 Share of students in total population	25	2.33	■
7.10 Fairness in employee selection*	14	4.50	■
7.11 Wage expectations of jobseekers*	7	3.62	■
7.12 Discipline and diligence of employees*	3	5.07	■
7.13 Employee motivation for productivity increase*	5	4.57	■

8th pillar: Education

5 3.73 ■

8.1 Level of education*	6	4.27	■
8.2 Qualification of employees*	5	3.67	■
8.3 Qualification of jobseekers*	7	3.40	■
8.4 Mother language skills*	17	4.53	■
8.5 Foreign language skills*	28	2.87	■
8.6 Natural science skills*	15	3.80	■
8.7 Exam pass rate	11	3.67	■
8.8 Availability of highly skilled workforce*	3	4.00	■
8.9 Availability of partially skilled workforce*	7	4.13	■
8.10 Availability of unskilled workforce*	16	4.33	■
8.11 Connection of vocational schools and labor market*	28	2.67	■

Dubasari

rank: **24** / 35



Population	35,300
Area	309 km ²

Population density	114 inhab. / km ²
Number of employees	3,568 (10.1 %)
Average monthly wage	3,522 Lei

Region overview

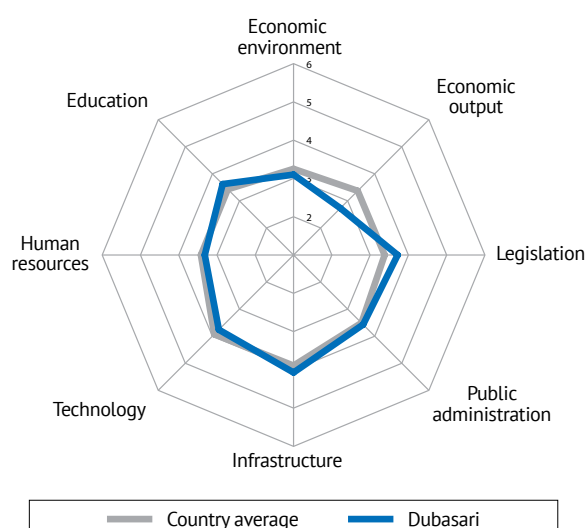
Dubasari District ranks the 24th out of 35, with a total score of 3.37, which is below the country average (3.48). Having analysed the four Subindexes one can notice that the District close proximity to the territorial-administrative unit on the left bank of Nistru River triggers many risks for the business environment. These risks are generated by the frozen Transnistrian conflict, which, in its turn, does not instil confidence to internal investors, especially to foreign ones. Lack of international companies, informal economy, which is the result of the Moldovan authorities failure to totally control the whole border, limited access to and availability of scarce financial resources are just some of the disadvantages of this District. Although the density of industries is pretty high, the turnover of this District is 30% less than the country average, and this fact generates migration of skilled labour and unemployment.

Besides the disadvantages the District faces, which discourage the business environment, the lack of confidence of business community in the safety of their real estate is of greater concern. As a competitive market economy is based, primarily, on the protection of private property, the District close proximity to the territorial unit, which has not been recognised, as well as the unsettled conflict undermines the business community confidence in the safety of its property and enforcement of property rights. This fact is mirrored in the value of goods produced in this District, which is twice as less than the country average.

At the same time, the business community thinks that tourism is an untapped advantage, as the District is located on the bank of Nistru River and may become a recreational space.

Regional Business Environment Index

	Rank (1 - 35)	Score	Country average
RBEI	24	3.37	3.48
Economic activity	28	2.91	3.31
Economic environment	23	3.10	3.25
Economic output	28	2.73	3.37
Public administration and legislation	12	3.63	3.46
Legislation	6	3.72	3.38
Public administration	16	3.57	3.51
Technology and infrastructure	16	3.92	3.91
Infrastructure	11	4.07	3.89
Technology	28	3.76	3.93
Education and human resources	17	3.47	3.43
Human resources	22	3.32	3.42
Education	12	3.62	3.43



Main competitive advantages

Quality of road infrastructure	1.05	
Perception of local taxes	0.98	
Impact of authorities	0.91	
Availability of medical facilities	0.88	
Potential for tourism development	0.79	

Main competitive disadvantages

Protection of private property	-1.48	
Long-term unemployment	-0.90	
Multinational and foreign companies	-0.89	
Wage expectations of jobseekers	-0.70	
Level of competitiveness in industry	-0.69	

Subindex I: Economic activity

	Rank	Score	
1st pillar: Economic environment	23	3.10	■
1.1 Population density	5	2.89	■
1.2 Urban population	-	-	
1.3 Share of employees in total population	30	2.54	■
1.4 Density of non-industrial companies	20	3.43	■
1.5 Density of industrial companies	21	4.07	■
1.6 Impact of the informal economy on doing business*	19	2.69	■
1.7 Level of corruption among private businesses*	5	3.75	■
1.8 Level of competitiveness in services*	30	3.15	■
1.9 Level of competitiveness in industry*	28	2.17	■
1.10 Reliability of business partners*	14	3.62	■
1.11 Availability of financial and capital resources*	32	2.46	■
1.12 Impact of district location on doing business*	20	3.83	■
1.13 Impact of natural conditions on doing business*	12	4.23	■
1.14 Current business conditions*	27	2.85	■
1.15 Change of business conditions in recent years*	12	3.31	■
1.16 Availability of necessary materials and services*	9	3.92	■
1.17 Potential for tourism development*	6	4.15	■
1.18 Multinational and foreign companies*	33	1.85	■

2nd pillar: Economic output

28 2.73 ■

2.1 Average monthly wage	9	3.86	■
2.2 Value of deliverables produced	34	1.40	■
2.3 Turnover of non-industrial companies	31	2.60	■
2.4 Turnover of industrial companies	35	2.13	■
2.5 Construction of residential buildings	29	2.47	■
2.6 Development potential of businesses*	30	3.42	■
2.7 Environmental friendliness of production*	23	3.46	■
2.8 Profitability and productivity of businesses*	14	3.25	■

Subindex II: Public administration and legislation

3rd pillar: Legislation

Rank Score
6 3.72 ■

3.1 Barriers to business development*	24	3.08	■
3.2 Perception of local taxes*	3	4.46	■
3.3 Business development prospects*	7	3.62	■

4th pillar: Public administration

16 3.57 ■

4.1 Law enforcement in the local court*	12	3.23	■
4.2 Impact of corruption on authorities*	9	3.85	■
4.3 Protection of private property*	35	1.85	■
4.4 Fulfillment of tasks by local authorities*	9	3.85	■
4.5 Bureaucracy and delays in the offices*	5	4.17	■
4.6 Availability of public information*	16	4.42	■
4.7 Electronic communication with local authorities*	22	4.25	■
4.8 Interest of the state institutions in the district*	20	2.69	■
4.9 Impact of authorities*	2	4.42	■
4.10 Economic management of local authorities*	7	4.25	■
4.11 Impact of trade unions on doing business*	17	3.25	■

- Strong competitive advantage of region
- Strong competitive disadvantage of region
- Not very strong competitive (dis)advantage of region

* Data based on the Survey of entrepreneurs' opinions

Subindex III: Technology and infrastructure

5th pillar: Infrastructure

Rank Score
11 4.07 ■

5.1 Density of national roads	32	3.87	■
5.2 Density of local roads	3	5.47	■
5.3 Usage of national roads	33	3.25	■
5.4 Usage of local roads	11	4.87	■
5.5 Quality of road infrastructure*	3	3.92	■
5.6 Usage of fixed phone connections	35	1.46	■
5.7 Availability of banks*	16	4.58	■
5.8 Availability of post offices*	8	5.08	■
5.9 Availability of medical facilities*	6	4.83	■

6th pillar: Technology

28 3.76 ■

6.1 Spending of companies for information technologies	27	2.69	■
6.2 Usage of computers with internet access	21	3.76	■
6.3 Technology level*	20	3.25	■
6.4 Usage of Internet services by businesses*	23	4.85	■
6.5 Ability of businesses to use latest technologies*	17	4.00	■
6.6 Information on the supply of goods and services*	16	4.69	■
6.7 Usage of personal motor vehicles*	25	4.54	■
6.8 Usage of commercial motor vehicles*	31	3.85	■

Subindex IV: Education and human resources

7th pillar: Human resources

Rank Score
22 3.32 ■

7.1 Unemployment*	26	2.00	■
7.2 Long-term unemployment*	35	3.00	■
7.3 Age structure of unemployment*	29	2.31	■
7.4 Availability of free labor*	12	4.08	■
7.5 Migration of skilled labor*	29	2.17	■
7.6 Internal migration	4	4.62	■
7.7 Natural population growth	7	5.20	■
7.8 Ageing index	16	3.88	■
7.9 Share of students in total population	28	2.28	■
7.10 Fairness in employee selection*	20	4.23	■
7.11 Wage expectations of jobseekers*	32	2.62	■
7.12 Discipline and diligence of employees*	20	4.38	■
7.13 Employee motivation for productivity increase*	17	4.08	■

8th pillar: Education

12 3.62 ■

8.1 Level of education*	3	4.42	■
8.2 Qualification of employees*	7	3.58	■
8.3 Qualification of jobseekers*	8	3.33	■
8.4 Mother language skills*	6	4.92	■
8.5 Foreign language skills*	9	3.50	■
8.6 Natural science skills*	3	4.42	■
8.7 Exam pass rate	18	3.29	■
8.8 Availability of highly skilled workforce*	12	3.58	■
8.9 Availability of partially skilled workforce*	20	3.67	■
8.10 Availability of unskilled workforce*	16	4.33	■
8.11 Connection of vocational schools and labor market*	14	3.17	■



Population	81,200
Area	933 km ²

Population density	87 inhab. / km ²
Number of employees	11,589 (14.3 %)
Average monthly wage	3,198 Lei

Region overview

Edinet District is located in the Western part of the country, bordering with Romania. Edinet District holds the 11th place in the developed ranking. The District economy is heavily represented by agriculture; therefore, the impact of climate conditions over the business environment is seen as a strong disadvantage. At the same time, its neighbouring with Romania generates other significant disadvantages for the business environment: informal economy and migration of skilled labour force.

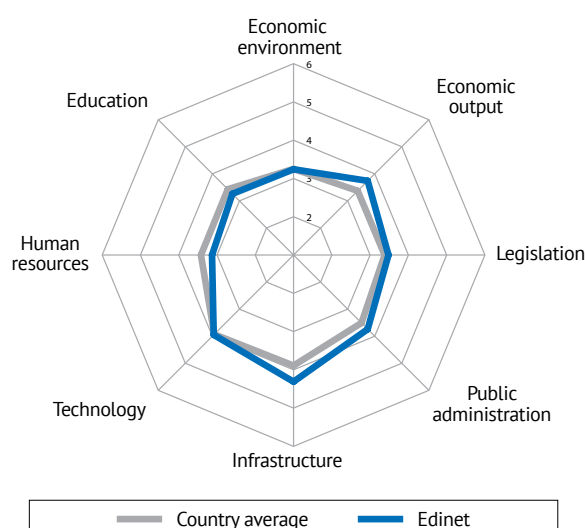
Due to migration, the business environment faces difficulties in finding both skilled and unskilled workforce. Also, this factor creates population ageing and a negative natural growth, which is twice as less than the country average. From the other hand, the business environment attests a "build-up" in the public authorities' involvement in District economic development. Hence, such involvement is seen as a significant competitive

advantage, although the barriers to doing business are considered as excessive.

Despite the fact that the density of service companies is smaller than the density of industrial undertakings, the turnover of the former is higher than the turnover of the latter. It is worth noting that the turnover of both types of undertakings is higher than the country average.

Regional Business Environment Index

	Rank (1 - 35)	Score	Country average
RBEI	11	3.59	3.48
Economic activity	12	3.49	3.31
Economic environment	16	3.24	3.25
Economic output	9	3.74	3.37
Public administration and legislation	11	3.63	3.46
Legislation	13	3.48	3.38
Public administration	11	3.74	3.51
Technology and infrastructure	6	4.13	3.91
Infrastructure	3	4.31	3.89
Technology	13	3.95	3.93
Education and human resources	28	3.19	3.43
Human resources	27	3.13	3.42
Education	28	3.26	3.43



Main competitive advantages

Wage expectations of jobseekers	0.91	<div></div>
Availability of medical facilities	0.89	<div></div>
Fairness in employee selection	0.84	<div></div>
Economic management of local authorities	0.78	<div></div>
Impact of authorities	0.72	<div></div>

Main competitive disadvantages

Impact of natural conditions on doing business	-0.85	<div></div>
Impact of the informal economy on doing business	-0.48	<div></div>
Unemployment	-0.46	<div></div>
Potential for tourism development	-0.42	<div></div>
Availability of unskilled workforce	-0.32	<div></div>

Subindex I: Economic activity

	Rank	Score	
1st pillar: Economic environment	16	3.24	■
1.1 Population density	19	2.35	■
1.2 Urban population	9	4.31	■
1.3 Share of employees in total population	9	3.75	■
1.4 Density of non-industrial companies	33	2.87	■
1.5 Density of industrial companies	26	3.92	■
1.6 Impact of the informal economy on doing business*	25	2.56	■
1.7 Level of corruption among private businesses*	21	3.12	■
1.8 Level of competitiveness in services*	24	3.50	■
1.9 Level of competitiveness in industry*	8	3.17	■
1.10 Reliability of business partners*	25	3.29	■
1.11 Availability of financial and capital resources*	8	3.44	■
1.12 Impact of district location on doing business*	22	3.76	■
1.13 Impact of natural conditions on doing business*	34	2.94	■
1.14 Current business conditions*	8	3.50	■
1.15 Change of business conditions in recent years*	3	3.72	■
1.16 Availability of necessary materials and services*	16	3.79	■
1.17 Potential for tourism development*	24	3.00	■
1.18 Multinational and foreign companies*	8	3.00	■

2nd pillar: Economic output

9 3.74 ■

2.1 Average monthly wage	21	3.27	■
2.2 Value of deliverables produced	11	3.98	■
2.3 Turnover of non-industrial companies	5	4.09	■
2.4 Turnover of industrial companies	12	3.98	■
2.5 Construction of residential buildings	8	3.79	■
2.6 Development potential of businesses*	15	4.17	■
2.7 Environmental friendliness of production*	22	3.47	■
2.8 Profitability and productivity of businesses*	10	3.44	■

Subindex II: Public administration and legislation

3rd pillar: Legislation

Rank Score
13 3.48 ■

3.1 Barriers to business development*	19	3.22	■
3.2 Perception of local taxes*	13	3.61	■
3.3 Business development prospects*	8	3.61	■

4th pillar: Public administration

11 3.74 ■

4.1 Law enforcement in the local court*	16	3.11	■
4.2 Impact of corruption on authorities*	12	3.82	■
4.3 Protection of private property*	22	3.17	■
4.4 Fulfillment of tasks by local authorities*	8	3.94	■
4.5 Bureaucracy and delays in the offices*	18	3.65	■
4.6 Availability of public information*	10	4.61	■
4.7 Electronic communication with local authorities*	14	4.44	■
4.8 Interest of the state institutions in the district*	13	3.11	■
4.9 Impact of authorities*	4	4.28	■
4.10 Economic management of local authorities*	1	4.61	■
4.11 Impact of trade unions on doing business*	7	3.83	■

- Strong competitive advantage of region
- Strong competitive disadvantage of region
- Not very strong competitive (dis)advantage of region

* Data based on the Survey of entrepreneurs' opinions

Subindex III: Technology and infrastructure

5th pillar: Infrastructure

Rank Score
3 4.31 ■

5.1 Density of national roads	34	3.70	■
5.2 Density of local roads	4	5.43	■
5.3 Usage of national roads	32	3.42	■
5.4 Usage of local roads	4	5.55	■
5.5 Quality of road infrastructure*	6	3.50	■
5.6 Usage of fixed phone connections	6	4.35	■
5.7 Availability of banks*	13	4.67	■
5.8 Availability of post offices*	9	5.06	■
5.9 Availability of medical facilities*	5	4.89	■

6th pillar: Technology

13 3.95 ■

6.1 Spending of companies for information technologies	14	3.01	■
6.2 Usage of computers with internet access	24	3.74	■
6.3 Technology level*	16	3.35	■
6.4 Usage of Internet services by businesses*	20	5.06	■
6.5 Ability of businesses to use latest technologies*	8	4.47	■
6.6 Information on the supply of goods and services*	10	4.83	■
6.7 Usage of personal motor vehicles*	16	4.83	■
6.8 Usage of commercial motor vehicles*	12	4.56	■

Subindex IV: Education and human resources

7th pillar: Human resources

Rank Score
27 3.13 ■

7.1 Unemployment*	21	2.28	■
7.2 Long-term unemployment*	14	4.17	■
7.3 Age structure of unemployment*	9	3.00	■
7.4 Availability of free labor*	9	4.17	■
7.5 Migration of skilled labor*	17	2.65	■
7.6 Internal migration	9	4.06	■
7.7 Natural population growth	32	2.44	■
7.8 Ageing index	33	1.64	■
7.9 Share of students in total population	24	2.34	■
7.10 Fairness in employee selection*	4	5.06	■
7.11 Wage expectations of jobseekers*	2	4.28	■
7.12 Discipline and diligence of employees*	7	4.78	■
7.13 Employee motivation for productivity increase*	14	4.17	■

8th pillar: Education

28 3.26 ■

8.1 Level of education*	27	3.78	■
8.2 Qualification of employees*	16	3.17	■
8.3 Qualification of jobseekers*	21	2.83	■
8.4 Mother language skills*	13	4.67	■
8.5 Foreign language skills*	17	3.22	■
8.6 Natural science skills*	14	3.83	■
8.7 Exam pass rate	26	2.74	■
8.8 Availability of highly skilled workforce*	10	3.61	■
8.9 Availability of partially skilled workforce*	12	3.94	■
8.10 Availability of unskilled workforce*	30	3.83	■
8.11 Connection of vocational schools and labor market*	13	3.22	■

Falesti

rank: **14** / 35



Population	91,800
Area	1,073 km ²

Population density	86 inhab. / km ²
Number of employees	10,727 (11.7 %)
Average monthly wage	3,198 Lei

Region overview

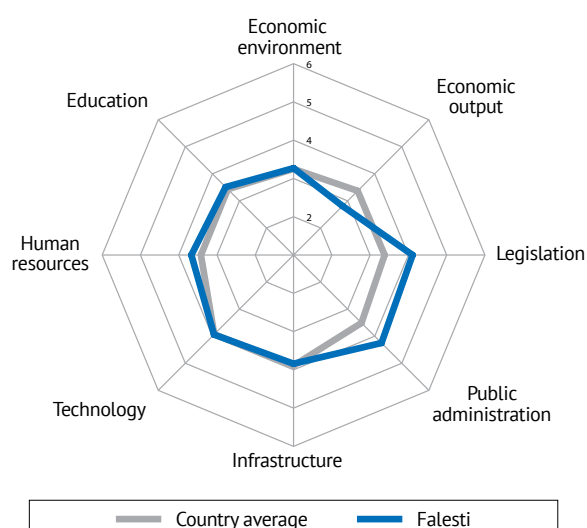
Falesti District is located in the South-Western part of the country and has common border with Romania. The District economy is focused mainly on processing the agricultural produce and on light industry. One of the core companies working in Falesti District is Sudzucker Moldova, for which most local farmers and peasant households cultivate sugar beet. Also, the District has wine-making, poultry and textile undertakings. According to the ranking, the District is positioned on place 14 out of 35.

The District ranking was conditioned by the high score it reached for Legislation and Public Administration, which placed it on the first place. Other advantages mentioned by the interviewed people are as follows: low bureaucracy, availability of public information, positive impact of authorities and their high interest in District development, as well as positive prospects for business development. The list of disadvantages pointed

by the business community consists of poor quality of infrastructure, low connexion of vocational schools with the labour market demand, unfriendly production processes relative to the environment. However, one of the main issues, which gives troubles to all districts, is the migration of workforce.

Regional Business Environment Index

	Rank (1 - 35)	Score	Country average
RBEI	14	3.55	3.48
Economic activity	22	3.04	3.31
Economic environment	14	3.27	3.25
Economic output	26	2.81	3.37
Public administration and legislation	1	4.19	3.46
Legislation	1	4.11	3.38
Public administration	1	4.25	3.51
Technology and infrastructure	18	3.89	3.91
Infrastructure	22	3.84	3.89
Technology	15	3.94	3.93
Education and human resources	12	3.59	3.43
Human resources	9	3.67	3.42
Education	17	3.51	3.43



Main competitive advantages

Bureaucracy and delays in the offices	1.96	
Protection of private property	1.50	
Ability of businesses to use latest technologies	1.40	
Profitability and productivity of businesses	1.36	
Level of competitiveness in industry	1.35	

Main competitive disadvantages

Quality of road infrastructure	-0.78	
Connection of vocational schools and labor market	-0.74	
Environmental friendliness of production	-0.64	
Availability of medical facilities	-0.49	
Age structure of unemployment	-0.40	

Subindex I: Economic activity

	Rank	Score	
1st pillar: Economic environment	14	3.27	■
1.1 Population density	21	2.30	■
1.2 Urban population	26	3.57	■
1.3 Share of employees in total population	21	2.99	■
1.4 Density of non-industrial companies	31	3.00	■
1.5 Density of industrial companies	31	3.71	■
1.6 Impact of the informal economy on doing business*	22	2.63	■
1.7 Level of corruption among private businesses*	20	3.13	■
1.8 Level of competitiveness in services*	6	4.13	■
1.9 Level of competitiveness in industry*	1	4.25	■
1.10 Reliability of business partners*	2	4.29	■
1.11 Availability of financial and capital resources*	6	3.57	■
1.12 Impact of district location on doing business*	3	4.88	■
1.13 Impact of natural conditions on doing business*	2	5.13	■
1.14 Current business conditions*	1	4.50	■
1.15 Change of business conditions in recent years*	1	4.38	■
1.16 Availability of necessary materials and services*	1	4.83	■
1.17 Potential for tourism development*	8	4.00	■
1.18 Multinational and foreign companies*	1	4.00	■

2nd pillar: Economic output

26 2.81 ■

2.1 Average monthly wage	29	2.74	■
2.2 Value of deliverables produced	21	2.61	■
2.3 Turnover of non-industrial companies	28	2.70	■
2.4 Turnover of industrial companies	26	2.91	■
2.5 Construction of residential buildings	32	1.99	■
2.6 Development potential of businesses*	1	5.00	■
2.7 Environmental friendliness of production*	32	3.00	■
2.8 Profitability and productivity of businesses*	1	4.67	■

Subindex II: Public administration and legislation

3rd pillar: Legislation

Rank 1 Score 4.11 ■

3.1 Barriers to business development*	1	4.57	■
3.2 Perception of local taxes*	11	3.75	■
3.3 Business development prospects*	1	4.00	■

4th pillar: Public administration

1 4.25 ■

4.1 Law enforcement in the local court*	4	3.50	■
4.2 Impact of corruption on authorities*	6	4.00	■
4.3 Protection of private property*	1	4.88	■
4.4 Fulfillment of tasks by local authorities*	1	4.38	■
4.5 Bureaucracy and delays in the offices*	1	5.57	■
4.6 Availability of public information*	4	5.00	■
4.7 Electronic communication with local authorities*	9	4.63	■
4.8 Interest of the state institutions in the district*	16	2.88	■
4.9 Impact of authorities*	6	4.00	■
4.10 Economic management of local authorities*	4	4.38	■
4.11 Impact of trade unions on doing business*	2	4.43	■

- Strong competitive advantage of region
- Strong competitive disadvantage of region
- Not very strong competitive (dis)advantage of region

* Data based on the Survey of entrepreneurs' opinions

Subindex III: Technology and infrastructure

5th pillar: Infrastructure

Rank 22 Score 3.84 ■

5.1 Density of national roads	17	4.32	■
5.2 Density of local roads	7	4.25	■
5.3 Usage of national roads	17	4.21	■
5.4 Usage of local roads	9	5.05	■
5.5 Quality of road infrastructure*	29	2.13	■
5.6 Usage of fixed phone connections	24	3.32	■
5.7 Availability of banks*	26	4.13	■
5.8 Availability of post offices*	26	4.38	■
5.9 Availability of medical facilities*	30	3.50	■

6th pillar: Technology

15 3.94 ■

6.1 Spending of companies for information technologies	32	2.57	■
6.2 Usage of computers with internet access	28	3.67	■
6.3 Technology level*	11	3.50	■
6.4 Usage of Internet services by businesses*	14	5.25	■
6.5 Ability of businesses to use latest technologies*	1	5.33	■
6.6 Information on the supply of goods and services*	8	4.86	■
6.7 Usage of personal motor vehicles*	24	4.63	■
6.8 Usage of commercial motor vehicles*	10	4.63	■

Subindex IV: Education and human resources

7th pillar: Human resources

Rank 9 Score 3.67 ■

7.1 Unemployment*	4	3.38	■
7.2 Long-term unemployment*	28	3.63	■
7.3 Age structure of unemployment*	25	2.50	■
7.4 Availability of free labor*	5	4.25	■
7.5 Migration of skilled labor*	3	3.38	■
7.6 Internal migration	21	3.29	■
7.7 Natural population growth	16	4.56	■
7.8 Ageing index	26	2.88	■
7.9 Share of students in total population	15	3.30	■
7.10 Fairness in employee selection*	2	5.29	■
7.11 Wage expectations of jobseekers*	12	3.43	■
7.12 Discipline and diligence of employees*	5	4.88	■
7.13 Employee motivation for productivity increase*	7	4.50	■

8th pillar: Education

17 3.51 ■

8.1 Level of education*	9	4.13	■
8.2 Qualification of employees*	6	3.63	■
8.3 Qualification of jobseekers*	11	3.13	■
8.4 Mother language skills*	2	5.25	■
8.5 Foreign language skills*	4	3.63	■
8.6 Natural science skills*	4	4.25	■
8.7 Exam pass rate	23	3.18	■
8.8 Availability of highly skilled workforce*	15	3.38	■
8.9 Availability of partially skilled workforce*	14	3.88	■
8.10 Availability of unskilled workforce*	13	4.38	■
8.11 Connection of vocational schools and labor market*	31	2.50	■

Floresti

rank: **13** / 35



Population	88,100
Area	1,108 km ²

Population density	80 inhab. / km ²
Number of employees	11,205 (12.7 %)
Average monthly wage	3,334 Lei

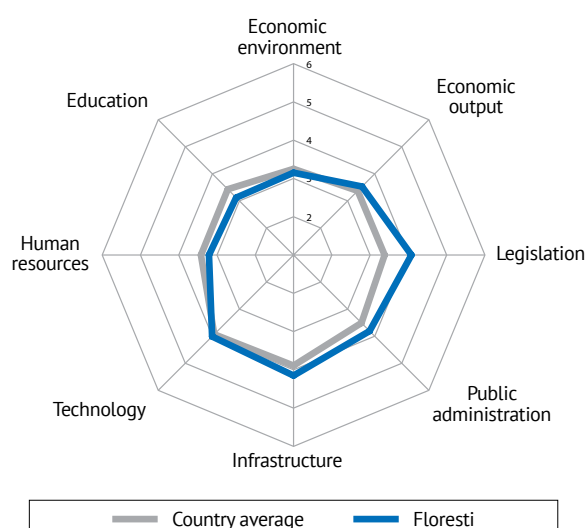
Region overview

Historically, Floresti District was a centre of food and light industries. Nowadays, there are many large companies that stopped their activity or went bankrupt. Although the indicator shows high density of industrial undertakings, many of them are no longer operated. Nonetheless, a series of enterprises managed to survive and now are operated on a going-concern basis. Even if the District economy is represented by undertakings such as butter factory Pro Milk, canneries Natur Bravo and candy factory Nefis, the business environment considers the industrial sector competitiveness as low; therefore, Floresti ranks the 22nd out of 35. At the same time, representatives of business environment attest the charges/taxes as fair, and this fact is due to the active involvement of LPAs and their interest in the economic development of the region.

Other issues encountered by the business environment are caused by migration and lack of skilled and unskilled workforce, as well as population ageing. From the other hand, according to the survey data, there are a large number of day labourers, and this fact is corroborated by the high unemployment rate. An inconsistent advantage is the presence of commercial banks in the District. It is inconsistent as the business environment pointed low availability of financial resources in the region. Therefore, the presence of commercial banks is not an advantage if the cost of funds made available by banks is high, and this fact is underlined by the business environment.

Regional Business Environment Index

	Rank (1 - 35)	Score	Country average
RBEI	13	3.57	3.48
Economic activity	14	3.34	3.31
Economic environment	22	3.15	3.25
Economic output	14	3.53	3.37
Public administration and legislation	2	3.92	3.46
Legislation	2	4.08	3.38
Public administration	6	3.81	3.51
Technology and infrastructure	9	4.08	3.91
Infrastructure	9	4.15	3.89
Technology	10	4.01	3.93
Education and human resources	29	3.17	3.43
Human resources	23	3.21	3.42
Education	29	3.12	3.43



Main competitive advantages

Availability of banks	1.43	
Availability of medical facilities	1.35	
Usage of commercial motor vehicles	1.35	
Availability of post offices	1.22	
Barriers to business development	1.09	

Main competitive disadvantages

Multinational and foreign companies	-0.61	
Availability of financial and capital resources	-0.47	
Ability of businesses to use latest technologies	-0.40	
Unemployment	-0.38	
Level of competitiveness in industry	-0.35	

Subindex I: Economic activity

	Rank	Score	
1st pillar: Economic environment	22	3.15	■
1.1 Population density	26	2.10	■
1.2 Urban population	20	3.82	■
1.3 Share of employees in total population	15	3.39	■
1.4 Density of non-industrial companies	30	3.04	■
1.5 Density of industrial companies	33	3.57	■
1.6 Impact of the informal economy on doing business*	10	3.19	■
1.7 Level of corruption among private businesses*	21	3.12	■
1.8 Level of competitiveness in services*	1	4.65	■
1.9 Level of competitiveness in industry*	22	2.56	■
1.10 Reliability of business partners*	25	3.29	■
1.11 Availability of financial and capital resources*	27	2.71	■
1.12 Impact of district location on doing business*	21	3.82	■
1.13 Impact of natural conditions on doing business*	9	4.27	■
1.14 Current business conditions*	9	3.41	■
1.15 Change of business conditions in recent years*	11	3.38	■
1.16 Availability of necessary materials and services*	3	4.33	■
1.17 Potential for tourism development*	18	3.35	■
1.18 Multinational and foreign companies*	23	2.18	■

2nd pillar: Economic output

14 3.53 ■

2.1 Average monthly wage	15	3.69	■
2.2 Value of deliverables produced	12	3.54	■
2.3 Turnover of non-industrial companies	21	3.00	■
2.4 Turnover of industrial companies	13	3.90	■
2.5 Construction of residential buildings	24	2.86	■
2.6 Development potential of businesses*	7	4.43	■
2.7 Environmental friendliness of production*	11	3.88	■
2.8 Profitability and productivity of businesses*	16	3.21	■

Subindex II: Public administration and legislation

3rd pillar: Legislation

Rank 2 Score 4.08 ■

3.1 Barriers to business development*	2	4.50	■
3.2 Perception of local taxes*	6	4.06	■
3.3 Business development prospects*	3	3.69	■

4th pillar: Public administration

6 3.81 ■

4.1 Law enforcement in the local court*	8	3.44	■
4.2 Impact of corruption on authorities*	21	3.47	■
4.3 Protection of private property*	4	3.94	■
4.4 Fulfillment of tasks by local authorities*	5	4.00	■
4.5 Bureaucracy and delays in the offices*	11	3.88	■
4.6 Availability of public information*	8	4.76	■
4.7 Electronic communication with local authorities*	11	4.53	■
4.8 Interest of the state institutions in the district*	6	3.71	■
4.9 Impact of authorities*	10	3.88	■
4.10 Economic management of local authorities*	29	3.59	■
4.11 Impact of trade unions on doing business*	6	3.87	■

- Strong competitive advantage of region
- Strong competitive disadvantage of region
- Not very strong competitive (dis)advantage of region

* Data based on the Survey of entrepreneurs' opinions

Subindex III: Technology and infrastructure

5th pillar: Infrastructure

Rank 9 Score 4.15 ■

5.1 Density of national roads	11	4.46	■
5.2 Density of local roads	16	3.53	■
5.3 Usage of national roads	9	4.58	■
5.4 Usage of local roads	17	4.82	■
5.5 Quality of road infrastructure*	12	2.82	■
5.6 Usage of fixed phone connections	20	3.43	■
5.7 Availability of banks*	1	5.65	■
5.8 Availability of post offices*	1	5.59	■
5.9 Availability of medical facilities*	1	5.35	■

6th pillar: Technology

10 4.01 ■

6.1 Spending of companies for information technologies	20	2.81	■
6.2 Usage of computers with internet access	29	3.67	■
6.3 Technology level*	21	3.18	■
6.4 Usage of Internet services by businesses*	3	5.67	■
6.5 Ability of businesses to use latest technologies*	31	3.53	■
6.6 Information on the supply of goods and services*	1	5.41	■
6.7 Usage of personal motor vehicles*	2	5.53	■
6.8 Usage of commercial motor vehicles*	1	5.47	■

Subindex IV: Education and human resources

7th pillar: Human resources

Rank 23 Score 3.21 ■

7.1 Unemployment*	18	2.35	■
7.2 Long-term unemployment*	12	4.24	■
7.3 Age structure of unemployment*	13	2.81	■
7.4 Availability of free labor*	2	4.65	■
7.5 Migration of skilled labor*	6	3.29	■
7.6 Internal migration	28	2.72	■
7.7 Natural population growth	28	3.19	■
7.8 Ageing index	28	2.47	■
7.9 Share of students in total population	22	2.80	■
7.10 Fairness in employee selection*	6	4.94	■
7.11 Wage expectations of jobseekers*	3	4.20	■
7.12 Discipline and diligence of employees*	10	4.73	■
7.13 Employee motivation for productivity increase*	13	4.20	■

8th pillar: Education

29 3.12 ■

8.1 Level of education*	17	3.94	■
8.2 Qualification of employees*	19	3.12	■
8.3 Qualification of jobseekers*	14	3.00	■
8.4 Mother language skills*	3	5.24	■
8.5 Foreign language skills*	25	3.00	■
8.6 Natural science skills*	11	3.94	■
8.7 Exam pass rate	34	2.15	■
8.8 Availability of highly skilled workforce*	7	3.71	■
8.9 Availability of partially skilled workforce*	17	3.76	■
8.10 Availability of unskilled workforce*	27	4.00	■
8.11 Connection of vocational schools and labor market*	7	3.59	■

Glodeni

rank: **29** / 35



Population	60,000
Area	754 km ²

Population density	80 inhab. / km ²
Number of employees	7,562 (12.6 %)
Average monthly wage	3,058 Lei

Region overview

Glodeni District is located in the Northern part of the country. According to the developed competitiveness ranking, it holds place 29 out of 35. The District economy is specialised in growing cereal crops, fruit, vegetables and sugar beet. Even if historically the District economy was represented by large industrial companies, the latter did not manage to maintain their activity and either are insolvent or went bankrupt.

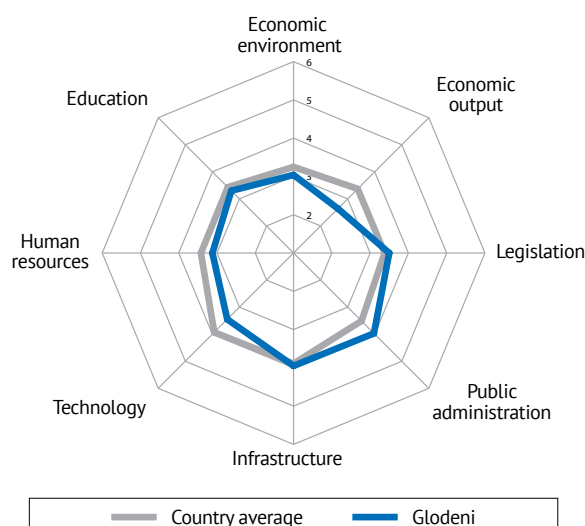
According to the ranking, Glodeni finds itself at the bottom of the list for almost all indicators. Even if the Index shows high density of industrial companies, this being considered as an advantage, in reality, the turnover of industrial companies reveals this to be a disadvantage. This happened due to the stoppage of activity by some factories which were strategic for the economy of this District. Also, sub-indicator 2 shows a value that is by 27% lower than the country average. Another disadvantage is the limited

possibility to implement new technologies in the production process. The basic facilities have been inherited from the soviet period, while the renovation of production processes by purchasing new technologies is pretty expensive.

Due to the economic activity slow-down, the business environment faces migration of workforce and population ageing. According to the survey data, the business environment faces a phenomenon that is similar for all districts, namely, the informal economy.

Regional Business Environment Index

	Rank (1 - 35)	Score	Country average
RBEI	29	3.27	3.48
Economic activity	30	2.84	3.31
Economic environment	27	3.04	3.25
Economic output	30	2.64	3.37
Public administration and legislation	4	3.78	3.46
Legislation	12	3.50	3.38
Public administration	2	3.97	3.51
Technology and infrastructure	31	3.70	3.91
Infrastructure	13	3.95	3.89
Technology	35	3.45	3.93
Education and human resources	26	3.21	3.43
Human resources	29	3.12	3.42
Education	27	3.30	3.43



Main competitive advantages

Potential for tourism development	1.27	<div></div>
Long-term unemployment	1.13	<div></div>
Protection of private property	1.03	<div></div>
Law enforcement in the local court	0.91	<div></div>
Impact of natural conditions on doing business	0.73	<div></div>

Main competitive disadvantages

Age structure of unemployment	-1.07	<div></div>
Unemployment	-0.88	<div></div>
Level of competitiveness in industry	-0.78	<div></div>
Usage of commercial motor vehicles	-0.66	<div></div>
Multinational and foreign companies	-0.60	<div></div>

Subindex I: Economic activity

	Rank	Score	
1st pillar: Economic environment	27	3.04	■
1.1 Population density	25	2.11	■
1.2 Urban population	25	3.61	■
1.3 Share of employees in total population	18	3.17	■
1.4 Density of non-industrial companies	25	3.18	■
1.5 Density of industrial companies	22	4.07	■
1.6 Impact of the informal economy on doing business*	25	2.56	■
1.7 Level of corruption among private businesses*	23	3.11	■
1.8 Level of competitiveness in services*	25	3.39	■
1.9 Level of competitiveness in industry*	30	2.06	■
1.10 Reliability of business partners*	23	3.33	■
1.11 Availability of financial and capital resources*	14	3.17	■
1.12 Impact of district location on doing business*	29	3.39	■
1.13 Impact of natural conditions on doing business*	6	4.44	■
1.14 Current business conditions*	29	2.78	■
1.15 Change of business conditions in recent years*	27	2.78	■
1.16 Availability of necessary materials and services*	20	3.61	■
1.17 Potential for tourism development*	3	4.61	■
1.18 Multinational and foreign companies*	26	2.11	■

2nd pillar: Economic output

30 2.64 ■

2.1 Average monthly wage	30	2.63	■
2.2 Value of deliverables produced	31	2.06	■
2.3 Turnover of non-industrial companies	26	2.81	■
2.4 Turnover of industrial companies	23	2.98	■
2.5 Construction of residential buildings	18	3.14	■
2.6 Development potential of businesses*	31	3.39	■
2.7 Environmental friendliness of production*	31	3.06	■
2.8 Profitability and productivity of businesses*	26	2.89	■

Subindex II: Public administration and legislation

3rd pillar: Legislation

Rank Score
12 3.5 ■

3.1 Barriers to business development*	15	3.44	■
3.2 Perception of local taxes*	22	3.39	■
3.3 Business development prospects*	4	3.67	■

4th pillar: Public administration

2 3.97 ■

4.1 Law enforcement in the local court*	1	4.00	■
4.2 Impact of corruption on authorities*	15	3.78	■
4.3 Protection of private property*	2	4.33	■
4.4 Fulfillment of tasks by local authorities*	5	4.00	■
4.5 Bureaucracy and delays in the offices*	6	4.06	■
4.6 Availability of public information*	13	4.50	■
4.7 Electronic communication with local authorities*	18	4.33	■
4.8 Interest of the state institutions in the district*	11	3.33	■
4.9 Impact of authorities*	19	3.56	■
4.10 Economic management of local authorities*	23	3.78	■
4.11 Impact of trade unions on doing business*	11	3.44	■

- Strong competitive advantage of region
- Strong competitive disadvantage of region
- Not very strong competitive (dis)advantage of region

* Data based on the Survey of entrepreneurs' opinions

Subindex III: Technology and infrastructure

5th pillar: Infrastructure

Rank Score
13 3.95 ■

5.1 Density of national roads	23	4.18	■
5.2 Density of local roads	14	3.59	■
5.3 Usage of national roads	19	4.14	■
5.4 Usage of local roads	13	4.85	■
5.5 Quality of road infrastructure*	14	2.78	■
5.6 Usage of fixed phone connections	7	4.14	■
5.7 Availability of banks*	11	4.72	■
5.8 Availability of post offices*	20	4.67	■
5.9 Availability of medical facilities*	19	4.11	■

6th pillar: Technology

35 3.45 ■

6.1 Spending of companies for information technologies	30	2.61	■
6.2 Usage of computers with internet access	31	3.60	■
6.3 Technology level*	24	3.06	■
6.4 Usage of Internet services by businesses*	33	4.11	■
6.5 Ability of businesses to use latest technologies*	33	3.50	■
6.6 Information on the supply of goods and services*	32	4.06	■
6.7 Usage of personal motor vehicles*	34	4.00	■
6.8 Usage of commercial motor vehicles*	33	3.39	■

Subindex IV: Education and human resources

7th pillar: Human resources

Rank Score
29 3.12 ■

7.1 Unemployment*	32	1.78	■
7.2 Long-term unemployment*	1	5.00	■
7.3 Age structure of unemployment*	35	1.76	■
7.4 Availability of free labor*	22	3.78	■
7.5 Migration of skilled labor*	21	2.44	■
7.6 Internal migration	31	2.69	■
7.7 Natural population growth	24	3.64	■
7.8 Ageing index	29	2.38	■
7.9 Share of students in total population	17	3.25	■
7.10 Fairness in employee selection*	16	4.39	■
7.11 Wage expectations of jobseekers*	10	3.56	■
7.12 Discipline and diligence of employees*	14	4.50	■
7.13 Employee motivation for productivity increase*	19	3.89	■

8th pillar: Education

27 3.3 ■

8.1 Level of education*	16	3.94	■
8.2 Qualification of employees*	12	3.39	■
8.3 Qualification of jobseekers*	13	3.06	■
8.4 Mother language skills*	26	4.28	■
8.5 Foreign language skills*	3	3.67	■
8.6 Natural science skills*	10	3.94	■
8.7 Exam pass rate	29	2.63	■
8.8 Availability of highly skilled workforce*	14	3.39	■
8.9 Availability of partially skilled workforce*	6	4.28	■
8.10 Availability of unskilled workforce*	21	4.22	■
8.11 Connection of vocational schools and labor market*	24	2.94	■

Hincesti

rank: **23** / 35



Population	120,700
Area	1,484 km ²

Population density	81 inhab. / km ²
Number of employees	12,934 (10.7 %)
Average monthly wage	3,319 Lei

Region overview

Hincesti District ranks the 23rd out of 35. The District economy is featured by some companies pertaining to manufacturing and agri-food industries. Even if the District has got a favourable geographical location, having common border with Romania, and one of the most intensively used border crossing customs points for commercial purposes its close proximity to the country Capital, which is a strong economic centre, disadvantages significantly the local economy. As consumption is clustered in Chisinau Municipality, internal migration of workforce and the lack of qualified workers discourage the economic activity in this District.

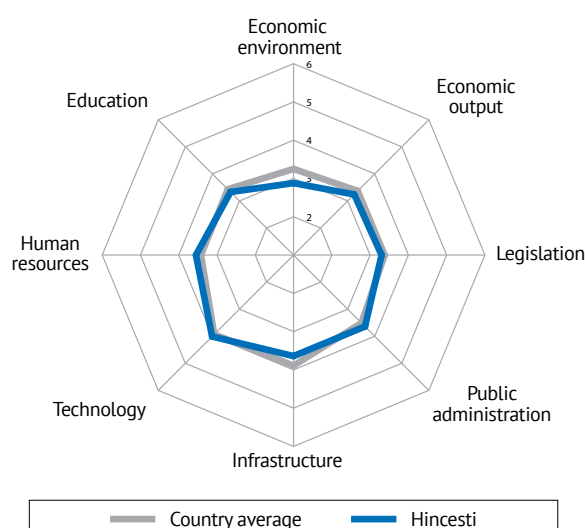
Although the density of industrial undertakings is high in this region and industry itself represents an element of District competitiveness, the proceeds derived by this sector are modest. This is due to the stoppage of the activity of some large companies. Moreover, a clear disadvantage

noticed by the business environment, which lowers the competitiveness level of companies, is the impact of informal economy over the business environment. This is a predominant factor for the business environment across the country.

The District competitive advantages comprise its potential for tourism development and its geographical location. However, the road infrastructure is poor and implies additional costs.

Regional Business Environment Index

	Rank (1 - 35)	Score	Country average
RBEI	23	3.38	3.48
Economic activity	21	3.06	3.31
Economic environment	30	2.88	3.25
Economic output	19	3.24	3.37
Public administration and legislation	17	3.50	3.46
Legislation	22	3.30	3.38
Public administration	13	3.64	3.51
Technology and infrastructure	25	3.83	3.91
Infrastructure	28	3.64	3.89
Technology	11	4.01	3.93
Education and human resources	18	3.44	3.43
Human resources	12	3.55	3.42
Education	26	3.33	3.43



Main competitive advantages

Potential for tourism development	1.18	
Usage of Internet services by businesses	1.12	
Impact of district location on doing business	1.02	
Interest of the state institutions in the district	0.79	
Unemployment	0.61	

Main competitive disadvantages

Impact of the informal economy on doing business	-1.18	
Impact of trade unions on doing business	-1.08	
Level of corruption among private businesses	-0.76	
Migration of skilled labor	-0.73	
Availability of necessary materials and services	-0.72	

Subindex I: Economic activity

	Rank	Score	
1st pillar: Economic environment	30	2.88	■
1.1 Population density	23	2.19	■
1.2 Urban population	29	3.25	■
1.3 Share of employees in total population	28	2.62	■
1.4 Density of non-industrial companies	15	3.54	■
1.5 Density of industrial companies	13	4.30	■
1.6 Impact of the informal economy on doing business*	34	1.80	■
1.7 Level of corruption among private businesses*	31	2.50	■
1.8 Level of competitiveness in services*	19	3.70	■
1.9 Level of competitiveness in industry*	26	2.30	■
1.10 Reliability of business partners*	33	3.11	■
1.11 Availability of financial and capital resources*	23	2.80	■
1.12 Impact of district location on doing business*	4	4.80	■
1.13 Impact of natural conditions on doing business*	15	4.00	■
1.14 Current business conditions*	16	3.18	■
1.15 Change of business conditions in recent years*	16	3.18	■
1.16 Availability of necessary materials and services*	34	2.86	■
1.17 Potential for tourism development*	4	4.55	■
1.18 Multinational and foreign companies*	19	2.36	■

2nd pillar: Economic output

19 3.24 ■

2.1 Average monthly wage	16	3.63	■
2.2 Value of deliverables produced	22	2.60	■
2.3 Turnover of non-industrial companies	10	3.59	■
2.4 Turnover of industrial companies	30	2.81	■
2.5 Construction of residential buildings	13	3.37	■
2.6 Development potential of businesses*	33	3.29	■
2.7 Environmental friendliness of production*	10	3.91	■
2.8 Profitability and productivity of businesses*	14	3.25	■

Subindex II: Public administration and legislation

3rd pillar: Legislation

22 3.3 ■

3.1 Barriers to business development*	22	3.14	■
3.2 Perception of local taxes*	16	3.55	■
3.3 Business development prospects*	18	3.22	■

4th pillar: Public administration

13 3.64 ■

4.1 Law enforcement in the local court*	3	3.63	■
4.2 Impact of corruption on authorities*	24	3.36	■
4.3 Protection of private property*	11	3.55	■
4.4 Fulfillment of tasks by local authorities*	30	3.11	■
4.5 Bureaucracy and delays in the offices*	15	3.80	■
4.6 Availability of public information*	13	4.50	■
4.7 Electronic communication with local authorities*	21	4.27	■
4.8 Interest of the state institutions in the district*	2	3.82	■
4.9 Impact of authorities*	17	3.60	■
4.10 Economic management of local authorities*	14	4.00	■
4.11 Impact of trade unions on doing business*	35	2.17	■

- Strong competitive advantage of region
- Strong competitive disadvantage of region
- Not very strong competitive (dis)advantage of region

* Data based on the Survey of entrepreneurs' opinions

Subindex III: Technology and infrastructure

5th pillar: Infrastructure

28 3.64 ■

5.1 Density of national roads	26	4.14	■
5.2 Density of local roads	30	2.73	■
5.3 Usage of national roads	21	4.05	■
5.4 Usage of local roads	24	4.34	■
5.5 Quality of road infrastructure*	10	3.18	■
5.6 Usage of fixed phone connections	31	2.92	■
5.7 Availability of banks*	28	4.10	■
5.8 Availability of post offices*	15	4.73	■
5.9 Availability of medical facilities*	23	3.91	■

6th pillar: Technology

11 4.01 ■

6.1 Spending of companies for information technologies	10	3.08	■
6.2 Usage of computers with internet access	15	3.87	■
6.3 Technology level*	23	3.10	■
6.4 Usage of Internet services by businesses*	2	5.73	■
6.5 Ability of businesses to use latest technologies*	13	4.22	■
6.6 Information on the supply of goods and services*	15	4.73	■
6.7 Usage of personal motor vehicles*	8	5.00	■
6.8 Usage of commercial motor vehicles*	18	4.36	■

Subindex IV: Education and human resources

7th pillar: Human resources

12 3.55 ■

7.1 Unemployment*	5	3.30	■
7.2 Long-term unemployment*	22	3.90	■
7.3 Age structure of unemployment*	21	2.60	■
7.4 Availability of free labor*	16	4.00	■
7.5 Migration of skilled labor*	31	2.10	■
7.6 Internal migration	22	3.23	■
7.7 Natural population growth	19	4.32	■
7.8 Ageing index	12	4.21	■
7.9 Share of students in total population	13	3.41	■
7.10 Fairness in employee selection*	30	4.00	■
7.11 Wage expectations of jobseekers*	25	3.11	■
7.12 Discipline and diligence of employees*	30	3.82	■
7.13 Employee motivation for productivity increase*	23	3.82	■

8th pillar: Education

26 3.33 ■

8.1 Level of education*	24	3.82	■
8.2 Qualification of employees*	24	2.91	■
8.3 Qualification of jobseekers*	24	2.73	■
8.4 Mother language skills*	16	4.55	■
8.5 Foreign language skills*	2	3.73	■
8.6 Natural science skills*	8	4.00	■
8.7 Exam pass rate	16	3.40	■
8.8 Availability of highly skilled workforce*	32	2.73	■
8.9 Availability of partially skilled workforce*	30	3.45	■
8.10 Availability of unskilled workforce*	33	3.55	■
8.11 Connection of vocational schools and labor market*	19	3.00	■

Chisinau

rank: **1** / 35



Population	809,600
Area	635 km ²

Population density	1,275 inhab. / km ²
Number of employees	347,675 (42.9 %)
Average monthly wage	4,824 Lei

Region overview

Chisinau Municipality is, de facto, not only the Capital of the country, but also its core economic unit as circa 70% of the country economic activity is concentrated here. Likewise, the largest number of companies, universities, technological and IT parks are clustered in Chisinau. Its main advantages are as follows: high density of industrial and service rendering companies, capacity to attract the workforce from the neighbouring districts and implementation of advanced technologies in the production process. At the same time, the indicators reveal some shortcomings pointed out by the business environment, relating to public administration, legislation and infrastructure.

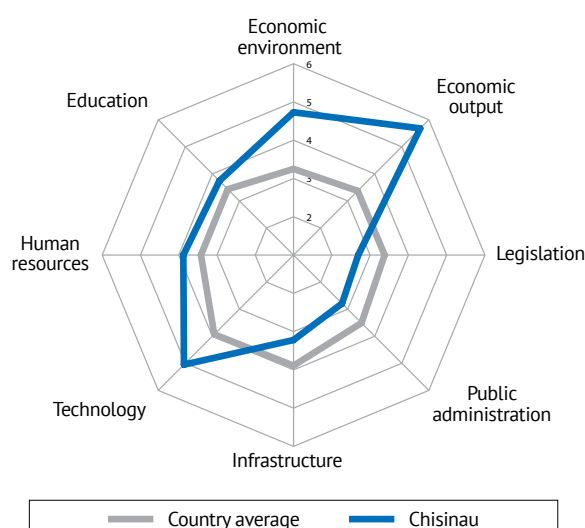
Hence, Chisinau has got significant flaws in terms of bureaucracy, fulfilment of duties by the LPAs, and, of course, corruption. Moreover, the business environment stated that the situation worsened lately, as the basic conditions and rules set for business activity have been changed to worse. If one

correlates the quality of infrastructure and perception of local charges/taxes, then, as it comes out, these two indicators fall within the list of disadvantages. This is mainly due to poor management of public resources, corruption that affected the procurement system and the recent corruption scandals. Also, the business environment has low confidence in the legislative process, the barriers to business development being huge. Nonetheless, the business environment in the Capital is more active and more involved in the decision-making process via the business associations, and acknowledges this issue is definitely urgent.

Along with the aforementioned aspects, it is important to emphasise that the business environment is doubtful about the judiciary system and protection of property rights.

Regional Business Environment Index

	Rank (1 - 35)	Score	Country average
RBEI	1	4.22	3.48
Economic activity	1	5.20	3.31
Economic environment	1	4.73	3.25
Economic output	1	5.68	3.37
Public administration and legislation	35	2.75	3.46
Legislation	35	2.69	3.38
Public administration	34	2.79	3.51
Technology and infrastructure	5	4.13	3.91
Infrastructure	35	3.22	3.89
Technology	1	5.05	3.93
Education and human resources	5	3.81	3.43
Human resources	5	3.88	3.42
Education	4	3.74	3.43



Main competitive advantages

Impact of natural conditions on doing business	0.81	<div></div>
Level of competitiveness in services	0.60	<div></div>
Impact of the informal economy on doing business	0.24	<div></div>
Availability of highly skilled workforce	0.22	<div></div>
Usage of personal motor vehicles	0.22	<div></div>

Main competitive disadvantages

Availability of public information	-1.39	<div></div>
Bureaucracy and delays in the offices	-1.38	<div></div>
Fulfillment of tasks by local authorities	-1.32	<div></div>
Impact of corruption on authorities	-1.24	<div></div>
Perception of local taxes	-1.17	<div></div>

Subindex I: Economic activity

	Rank	Score	
1st pillar: Economic environment	1	4.73	■
1.1 Population density	2	5.60	■
1.2 Urban population	2	5.85	■
1.3 Share of employees in total population	1	5.84	■
1.4 Density of non-industrial companies	1	5.85	■
1.5 Density of industrial companies	1	5.84	■
1.6 Impact of the informal economy on doing business*	6	3.43	■
1.7 Level of corruption among private businesses*	34	2.44	■
1.8 Level of competitiveness in services*	2	4.39	■
1.9 Level of competitiveness in industry*	11	3.09	■
1.10 Reliability of business partners*	9	3.76	■
1.11 Availability of financial and capital resources*	12	3.25	■
1.12 Impact of district location on doing business*	26	3.58	■
1.13 Impact of natural conditions on doing business*	3	4.76	■
1.14 Current business conditions*	12	3.36	■
1.15 Change of business conditions in recent years*	35	2.48	■
1.16 Availability of necessary materials and services*	18	3.63	■
1.17 Potential for tourism development*	31	2.50	■
1.18 Multinational and foreign companies*	13	2.78	■

2nd pillar: Economic output

	1	5.68	■
2.1 Average monthly wage	1	5.83	■
2.2 Value of deliverables produced	1	5.86	■
2.3 Turnover of non-industrial companies	1	5.86	■
2.4 Turnover of industrial companies	1	5.85	■
2.5 Construction of residential buildings	1	5.84	■
2.6 Development potential of businesses*	14	4.24	■
2.7 Environmental friendliness of production*	28	3.17	■
2.8 Profitability and productivity of businesses*	11	3.44	■

Subindex II: Public administration and legislation

	Rank	Score	
3rd pillar: Legislation	35	2.69	■
3.1 Barriers to business development*	34	2.52	■
3.2 Perception of local taxes*	34	2.52	■
3.3 Business development prospects*	26	3.04	■

4th pillar: Public administration

	34	2.79	■
4.1 Law enforcement in the local court*	18	2.96	■
4.2 Impact of corruption on authorities*	35	2.48	■
4.3 Protection of private property*	30	2.88	■
4.4 Fulfillment of tasks by local authorities*	35	2.36	■
4.5 Bureaucracy and delays in the offices*	35	2.40	■
4.6 Availability of public information*	35	2.92	■
4.7 Electronic communication with local authorities*	33	3.59	■
4.8 Interest of the state institutions in the district*	12	3.13	■
4.9 Impact of authorities*	34	2.68	■
4.10 Economic management of local authorities*	35	3.00	■
4.11 Impact of trade unions on doing business*	23	2.94	■

- Strong competitive advantage of region
- Strong competitive disadvantage of region
- Not very strong competitive (dis)advantage of region

* Data based on the Survey of entrepreneurs' opinions

Subindex III: Technology and infrastructure

	Rank	Score	
5th pillar: Infrastructure	35	3.22	■
5.1 Density of national roads	14	4.38	■
5.2 Density of local roads	34	1.52	■
5.3 Usage of national roads	35	1.14	■
5.4 Usage of local roads	34	1.13	■
5.5 Quality of road infrastructure*	22	2.36	■
5.6 Usage of fixed phone connections	1	5.81	■
5.7 Availability of banks*	22	4.28	■
5.8 Availability of post offices*	33	3.76	■
5.9 Availability of medical facilities*	27	3.65	■

6th pillar: Technology

	1	5.05	■
6.1 Spending of companies for information technologies	1	5.86	■
6.2 Usage of computers with internet access	1	5.85	■
6.3 Technology level*	7	3.65	■
6.4 Usage of Internet services by businesses*	24	4.84	■
6.5 Ability of businesses to use latest technologies*	12	4.25	■
6.6 Information on the supply of goods and services*	34	3.71	■
6.7 Usage of personal motor vehicles*	16	4.83	■
6.8 Usage of commercial motor vehicles*	17	4.39	■

Subindex IV: Education and human resources

	Rank	Score	
7th pillar: Human resources	5	3.88	■
7.1 Unemployment*	17	2.42	■
7.2 Long-term unemployment*	29	3.60	■
7.3 Age structure of unemployment*	4	3.28	■
7.4 Availability of free labor*	18	3.95	■
7.5 Migration of skilled labor*	9	2.92	■
7.6 Internal migration	1	5.82	■
7.7 Natural population growth	6	5.25	■
7.8 Ageing index	6	4.39	■
7.9 Share of students in total population	14	3.35	■
7.10 Fairness in employee selection*	26	4.09	■
7.11 Wage expectations of jobseekers*	23	3.17	■
7.12 Discipline and diligence of employees*	28	3.96	■
7.13 Employee motivation for productivity increase*	26	3.74	■

8th pillar: Education

	4	3.74	■
8.1 Level of education*	29	3.71	■
8.2 Qualification of employees*	13	3.26	■
8.3 Qualification of jobseekers*	14	3.00	■
8.4 Mother language skills*	22	4.41	■
8.5 Foreign language skills*	16	3.23	■
8.6 Natural science skills*	21	3.67	■
8.7 Exam pass rate	4	4.20	■
8.8 Availability of highly skilled workforce*	6	3.74	■
8.9 Availability of partially skilled workforce*	9	4.04	■
8.10 Availability of unskilled workforce*	34	3.48	■
8.11 Connection of vocational schools and labor market*	25	2.91	■



Population	100,900
Area	783 km ²

Population density	129 inhab. / km ²
Number of employees	11,730 (11.6 %)
Average monthly wage	3,326 Lei

Region overview

Ialoveni District holds the 3rd place in the developed ranking. Its economy is represented by companies working in the food, wine-making and light industries. The District has got a geographical location that is regarded by the business environment as advantageous for doing business. The District is located at the junction of national roads and at 100-km-distance from the western border with Romania.

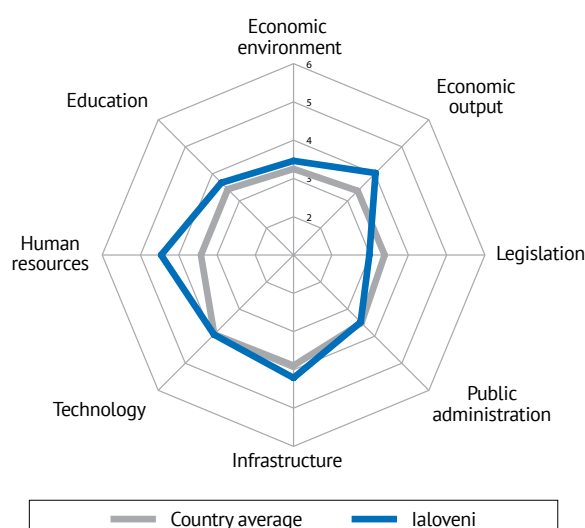
Ialoveni District has 12 wine-making companies, the most famous being Milestii Mici. The climate conditions are favourable for the vine-growing and wine-making sector, and this fact has been stated as an advantage by the business environment. Also, the District economy is represented by a variety of companies that process and pack fruit, cultivate cereals, there are also farming entities and textile industry entities. The analysis of indicators

related to the density of industrial undertakings and their proceeds shows proportional correlation.

Nevertheless, the business environment mentioned a series of issues, namely informal economy, which, actually, is spread across the country, barriers to the development of business environment, poor infrastructure and roads, migration of workforce, and the lack of balance between the vocational education supply and the labour market demand.

Regional Business Environment Index

	Rank (1 - 35)	Score	Country average
RBEI	3	3.78	3.48
Economic activity	5	3.75	3.31
Economic environment	5	3.46	3.25
Economic output	5	4.03	3.37
Public administration and legislation	28	3.28	3.46
Legislation	34	2.98	3.38
Public administration	20	3.48	3.51
Technology and infrastructure	10	4.08	3.91
Infrastructure	6	4.21	3.89
Technology	14	3.94	3.93
Education and human resources	1	4.07	3.43
Human resources	1	4.46	3.42
Education	9	3.67	3.43



Main competitive advantages

Impact of natural conditions on doing business	1.74	
Wage expectations of jobseekers	1.01	
Quality of road infrastructure	0.88	
Impact of district location on doing business	0.81	
Usage of Internet services by businesses	0.74	

Main competitive disadvantages

Availability of necessary materials and services	-0.85	
Employee motivation for productivity increase	-0.83	
Impact of trade unions on doing business	-0.77	
Barriers to business development	-0.69	
Impact of the informal economy on doing business	-0.50	

Subindex I: Economic activity

	Rank	Score	
1st pillar: Economic environment	5	3.46	■
1.1 Population density	3	3.09	■
1.2 Urban population	28	3.40	■
1.3 Share of employees in total population	22	2.97	■
1.4 Density of non-industrial companies	3	4.30	■
1.5 Density of industrial companies	3	4.73	■
1.6 Impact of the informal economy on doing business*	23	2.58	■
1.7 Level of corruption among private businesses*	16	3.27	■
1.8 Level of competitiveness in services*	12	3.92	■
1.9 Level of competitiveness in industry*	13	3.00	■
1.10 Reliability of business partners*	6	4.08	■
1.11 Availability of financial and capital resources*	5	3.69	■
1.12 Impact of district location on doing business*	7	4.69	■
1.13 Impact of natural conditions on doing business*	1	5.58	■
1.14 Current business conditions*	4	3.83	■
1.15 Change of business conditions in recent years*	4	3.67	■
1.16 Availability of necessary materials and services*	35	2.83	■
1.17 Potential for tourism development*	14	3.46	■
1.18 Multinational and foreign companies*	15	2.62	■

2nd pillar: Economic output

5 4.03 ■

2.1 Average monthly wage	13	3.76	■
2.2 Value of deliverables produced	9	4.06	■
2.3 Turnover of non-industrial companies	3	4.30	■
2.4 Turnover of industrial companies	9	4.08	■
2.5 Construction of residential buildings	2	4.42	■
2.6 Development potential of businesses*	8	4.40	■
2.7 Environmental friendliness of production*	12	3.85	■
2.8 Profitability and productivity of businesses*	8	3.60	■

Subindex II: Public administration and legislation

3rd pillar: Legislation

Rank Score
34 2.98 ■

3.1 Barriers to business development*	30	2.77	■
3.2 Perception of local taxes*	26	3.17	■
3.3 Business development prospects*	27	3.00	■

4th pillar: Public administration

20 3.48 ■

4.1 Law enforcement in the local court*	25	2.75	■
4.2 Impact of corruption on authorities*	23	3.46	■
4.3 Protection of private property*	24	3.15	■
4.4 Fulfillment of tasks by local authorities*	28	3.15	■
4.5 Bureaucracy and delays in the offices*	7	4.00	■
4.6 Availability of public information*	19	4.23	■
4.7 Electronic communication with local authorities*	4	4.85	■
4.8 Interest of the state institutions in the district*	10	3.46	■
4.9 Impact of authorities*	15	3.69	■
4.10 Economic management of local authorities*	9	4.15	■
4.11 Impact of trade unions on doing business*	29	2.58	■

- Strong competitive advantage of region
- Strong competitive disadvantage of region
- Not very strong competitive (dis)advantage of region

* Data based on the Survey of entrepreneurs' opinions

Subindex III: Technology and infrastructure

5th pillar: Infrastructure

Rank Score
6 4.21 ■

5.1 Density of national roads	6	4.80	■
5.2 Density of local roads	17	3.52	■
5.3 Usage of national roads	20	4.09	■
5.4 Usage of local roads	30	4.14	■
5.5 Quality of road infrastructure*	5	3.85	■
5.6 Usage of fixed phone connections	12	3.71	■
5.7 Availability of banks*	10	4.77	■
5.8 Availability of post offices*	12	4.92	■
5.9 Availability of medical facilities*	12	4.38	■

6th pillar: Technology

14 3.94 ■

6.1 Spending of companies for information technologies	21	2.80	■
6.2 Usage of computers with internet access	13	3.94	■
6.3 Technology level*	14	3.46	■
6.4 Usage of Internet services by businesses*	8	5.44	■
6.5 Ability of businesses to use latest technologies*	30	3.67	■
6.6 Information on the supply of goods and services*	27	4.46	■
6.7 Usage of personal motor vehicles*	13	4.92	■
6.8 Usage of commercial motor vehicles*	20	4.31	■

Subindex IV: Education and human resources

7th pillar: Human resources

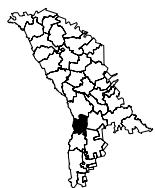
Rank Score
1 4.46 ■

7.1 Unemployment*	2	3.46	■
7.2 Long-term unemployment*	10	4.38	■
7.3 Age structure of unemployment*	2	3.46	■
7.4 Availability of free labor*	16	4.00	■
7.5 Migration of skilled labor*	20	2.50	■
7.6 Internal migration	3	4.76	■
7.7 Natural population growth	2	5.71	■
7.8 Ageing index	1	5.70	■
7.9 Share of students in total population	4	4.72	■
7.10 Fairness in employee selection*	11	4.77	■
7.11 Wage expectations of jobseekers*	1	4.43	■
7.12 Discipline and diligence of employees*	9	4.75	■
7.13 Employee motivation for productivity increase*	35	3.14	■

8th pillar: Education

9 3.67 ■

8.1 Level of education*	2	4.46	■
8.2 Qualification of employees*	9	3.54	■
8.3 Qualification of jobseekers*	9	3.27	■
8.4 Mother language skills*	12	4.69	■
8.5 Foreign language skills*	8	3.54	■
8.6 Natural science skills*	20	3.69	■
8.7 Exam pass rate	14	3.47	■
8.8 Availability of highly skilled workforce*	9	3.62	■
8.9 Availability of partially skilled workforce*	10	4.00	■
8.10 Availability of unskilled workforce*	9	4.54	■
8.11 Connection of vocational schools and labor market*	19	3.00	■



Population	53,900
Area	775 km ²

Population density	68 inhab. / km ²
Number of employees	5,422 (10.2 %)
Average monthly wage	3,097 Lei

Region overview

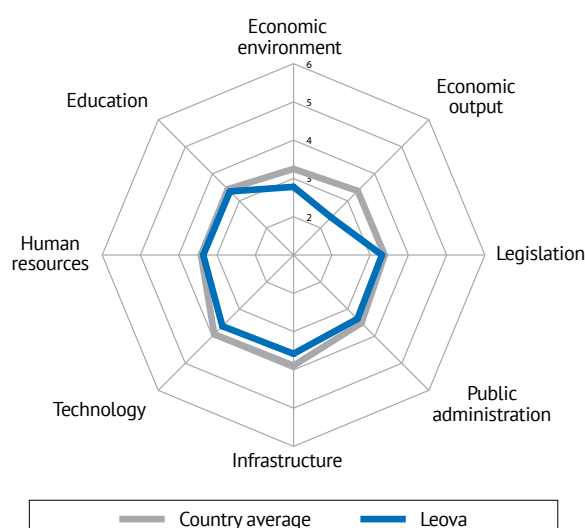
In the competitiveness ranking Leova District holds the 34th place out of 35. Although it is located at the border with Romania, there is no border crossing point in this area, and this fact hindered any development of commercial relations and transborder trade. The closest border crossing points are located in Cahul District, Oancea Customs Point, and in Hincesti District, Leuseni Customs Point. The District economy is focused on growing cereals, vineyards and orchards.

Moreover, those companies that work in this District are oriented towards satisfying the needs of the local population. As the local market is pretty small and it is heavily affected by migration caused by high unemployment, the region has a low competitiveness level.

Also, as the District has no border crossing points with Romania, this is perceived by the business environment as a disadvantage for the region development. In fact, this is a disadvantage not only for the local business environment, but also for potential investors. Although the density of industrial companies is high, the level of their competitiveness, as well as the derived proceeds is pretty low due to the shortcomings mentioned above.

Regional Business Environment Index

	Rank (1 - 35)	Score	Country average
RBEI	34	3.09	3.48
Economic activity	34	2.59	3.31
Economic environment	33	2.78	3.25
Economic output	33	2.39	3.37
Public administration and legislation	21	3.34	3.46
Legislation	20	3.31	3.38
Public administration	24	3.36	3.51
Technology and infrastructure	33	3.61	3.91
Infrastructure	29	3.58	3.89
Technology	33	3.63	3.93
Education and human resources	23	3.35	3.43
Human resources	20	3.36	3.42
Education	25	3.35	3.43



Main competitive advantages

Electronic communication with local authorities	0.58	<div></div>
Availability of banks	0.57	<div></div>
Environmental friendliness of production	0.55	<div></div>
Impact of the informal economy on doing business	0.49	<div></div>
Change of business conditions in recent years	0.47	<div></div>

Main competitive disadvantages

Availability of medical facilities	-1.28	<div></div>
Level of competitiveness in industry	-1.19	<div></div>
Quality of road infrastructure	-1.06	<div></div>
Potential for tourism development	-0.96	<div></div>
Technology level	-0.82	<div></div>

Subindex I: Economic activity

	Rank	Score	
1st pillar: Economic environment	33	2.78	■
1.1 Population density	32	1.58	■
1.2 Urban population	11	4.19	■
1.3 Share of employees in total population	33	2.23	■
1.4 Density of non-industrial companies	34	2.84	■
1.5 Density of industrial companies	32	3.59	■
1.6 Impact of the informal economy on doing business*	8	3.40	■
1.7 Level of corruption among private businesses*	24	3.07	■
1.8 Level of competitiveness in services*	20	3.60	■
1.9 Level of competitiveness in industry*	34	1.60	■
1.10 Reliability of business partners*	19	3.47	■
1.11 Availability of financial and capital resources*	21	2.87	■
1.12 Impact of district location on doing business*	32	2.93	■
1.13 Impact of natural conditions on doing business*	23	3.53	■
1.14 Current business conditions*	21	3.00	■
1.15 Change of business conditions in recent years*	6	3.60	■
1.16 Availability of necessary materials and services*	15	3.80	■
1.17 Potential for tourism development*	32	2.33	■
1.18 Multinational and foreign companies*	32	1.87	■

2nd pillar: Economic output**33 2.39** ■

2.1 Average monthly wage	31	2.50	■
2.2 Value of deliverables produced	33	1.64	■
2.3 Turnover of non-industrial companies	32	2.58	■
2.4 Turnover of industrial companies	34	2.38	■
2.5 Construction of residential buildings	25	2.69	■
2.6 Development potential of businesses*	28	3.67	■
2.7 Environmental friendliness of production*	8	4.07	■
2.8 Profitability and productivity of businesses*	28	2.87	■

Subindex II: Public administration and legislation

3rd pillar: Legislation**20 3.31** ■

3.1 Barriers to business development*	18	3.27	■
3.2 Perception of local taxes*	30	3.07	■
3.3 Business development prospects*	9	3.60	■

4th pillar: Public administration**24 3.36** ■

4.1 Law enforcement in the local court*	26	2.73	■
4.2 Impact of corruption on authorities*	18	3.73	■
4.3 Protection of private property*	29	2.93	■
4.4 Fulfillment of tasks by local authorities*	22	3.40	■
4.5 Bureaucracy and delays in the offices*	13	3.87	■
4.6 Availability of public information*	28	4.00	■
4.7 Electronic communication with local authorities*	10	4.60	■
4.8 Interest of the state institutions in the district*	30	2.40	■
4.9 Impact of authorities*	31	2.87	■
4.10 Economic management of local authorities*	28	3.60	■
4.11 Impact of trade unions on doing business*	21	3.07	■

- Strong competitive advantage of region
- Strong competitive disadvantage of region
- Not very strong competitive (dis)advantage of region

Subindex III: Technology and infrastructure

5th pillar: Infrastructure**29 3.58** ■

5.1 Density of national roads	19	4.24	■
5.2 Density of local roads	27	3.08	■
5.3 Usage of national roads	10	4.56	■
5.4 Usage of local roads	15	4.83	■
5.5 Quality of road infrastructure*	33	1.73	■
5.6 Usage of fixed phone connections	27	3.26	■
5.7 Availability of banks*	13	4.67	■
5.8 Availability of post offices*	27	4.33	■
5.9 Availability of medical facilities*	35	2.60	■

6th pillar: Technology**33 3.63** ■

6.1 Spending of companies for information technologies	25	2.75	■
6.2 Usage of computers with internet access	20	3.79	■
6.3 Technology level*	33	2.40	■
6.4 Usage of Internet services by businesses*	21	4.93	■
6.5 Ability of businesses to use latest technologies*	27	3.73	■
6.6 Information on the supply of goods and services*	28	4.40	■
6.7 Usage of personal motor vehicles*	31	4.20	■
6.8 Usage of commercial motor vehicles*	24	4.07	■

Subindex IV: Education and human resources

7th pillar: Human resources**20 3.36** ■

7.1 Unemployment*	15	2.47	■
7.2 Long-term unemployment*	24	3.87	■
7.3 Age structure of unemployment*	18	2.67	■
7.4 Availability of free labor*	26	3.53	■
7.5 Migration of skilled labor*	27	2.27	■
7.6 Internal migration	27	2.80	■
7.7 Natural population growth	15	4.69	■
7.8 Ageing index	4	4.58	■
7.9 Share of students in total population	18	3.16	■
7.10 Fairness in employee selection*	18	4.33	■
7.11 Wage expectations of jobseekers*	24	3.13	■
7.12 Discipline and diligence of employees*	29	3.87	■
7.13 Employee motivation for productivity increase*	34	3.20	■

8th pillar: Education**25 3.35** ■

8.1 Level of education*	19	3.87	■
8.2 Qualification of employees*	23	2.93	■
8.3 Qualification of jobseekers*	14	3.00	■
8.4 Mother language skills*	27	4.27	■
8.5 Foreign language skills*	18	3.20	■
8.6 Natural science skills*	24	3.60	■
8.7 Exam pass rate	20	3.23	■
8.8 Availability of highly skilled workforce*	20	3.20	■
8.9 Availability of partially skilled workforce*	20	3.67	■
8.10 Availability of unskilled workforce*	16	4.33	■
8.11 Connection of vocational schools and labor market*	19	3.00	■

* Data based on the Survey of entrepreneurs' opinions

Nisporeni

rank: **20** / 35



Population	65,900
Area	630 km ²

Population density	105 inhab. / km ²
Number of employees	6,233 (9.5 %)
Average monthly wage	3,178 Lei

Region overview

As per the developed ranking, Nisporeni District holds place 20 out of 35. The District economy is featured by companies working in the agricultural sector, agricultural produce processing and in services rendering sector. In fact, the economy is driven by the agricultural sector, which is based on the activity carried out by small farming entities and agricultural produce processing entities. Even if the number of small and medium-sized undertakings is on increase, these entities are focused mainly on retail trade, servicing the local consumption. Migration is a huge source of concern for the local economy, due to which some 20% of peasant households stopped their activity.

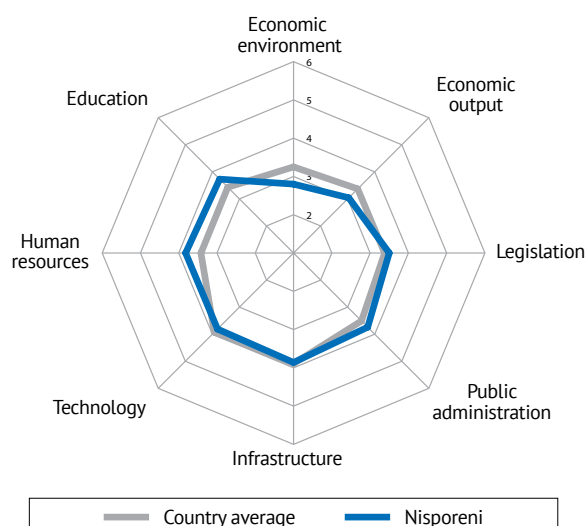
Although the weight of industrial sector undertakings is noticeable, their proceeds are small. Nisporeni District is represented by wine-making, extraction (sand and clay) and processing industries, which were subject to

external shocks. Therefore, as per the indicators, the business environment considers that the local industry has low competitiveness and limited opportunities to renew the technologies used in the production process.

Nevertheless, the business environment has confidence in the region development potential, especially tourism. Moreover, the LPAs have developed a strategy for economic development and attraction of investments via the development of touristic routes in the trans border area Nisporeni – Prut. The Strategy comprises a series of actions, which implementation would require some MDL 580 million.

Regional Business Environment Index

	Rank (1 - 35)	Score	Country average
RBEI	20	3.42	3.48
Economic activity	27	2.92	3.31
Economic environment	32	2.80	3.25
Economic output	22	3.04	3.37
Public administration and legislation	9	3.64	3.46
Legislation	11	3.50	3.38
Public administration	10	3.74	3.51
Technology and infrastructure	23	3.84	3.91
Infrastructure	19	3.86	3.89
Technology	24	3.81	3.93
Education and human resources	6	3.77	3.43
Human resources	7	3.82	3.42
Education	6	3.73	3.43



Main competitive advantages

Employee motivation for productivity increase	1.56	
Discipline and diligence of employees	1.40	
Development potential of businesses	0.87	
Environmental friendliness of production	0.87	
Connection of vocational schools and labor market	0.86	

Main competitive disadvantages

Migration of skilled labor	-1.26	
Level of competitiveness in industry	-1.17	
Impact of the informal economy on doing business	-1.05	
Qualification of jobseekers	-0.98	
Level of competitiveness in services	-0.89	

Subindex I: Economic activity

	Rank	Score	
1st pillar: Economic environment	32	2.80	■
1.1 Population density	8	2.74	■
1.2 Urban population	21	3.79	■
1.3 Share of employees in total population	35	1.42	■
1.4 Density of non-industrial companies	13	3.62	■
1.5 Density of industrial companies	28	3.85	■
1.6 Impact of the informal economy on doing business*	33	1.94	■
1.7 Level of corruption among private businesses*	19	3.17	■
1.8 Level of competitiveness in services*	34	2.71	■
1.9 Level of competitiveness in industry*	33	1.71	■
1.10 Reliability of business partners*	20	3.41	■
1.11 Availability of financial and capital resources*	16	3.13	■
1.12 Impact of district location on doing business*	25	3.59	■
1.13 Impact of natural conditions on doing business*	24	3.47	■
1.14 Current business conditions*	19	3.06	■
1.15 Change of business conditions in recent years*	29	2.71	■
1.16 Availability of necessary materials and services*	6	4.00	■
1.17 Potential for tourism development*	7	4.06	■
1.18 Multinational and foreign companies*	22	2.24	■

2nd pillar: Economic output

22 3.04 ■

2.1 Average monthly wage	24	3.10	■
2.2 Value of deliverables produced	25	2.44	■
2.3 Turnover of non-industrial companies	11	3.44	■
2.4 Turnover of industrial companies	33	2.45	■
2.5 Construction of residential buildings	19	3.14	■
2.6 Development potential of businesses*	4	4.75	■
2.7 Environmental friendliness of production*	5	4.47	■
2.8 Profitability and productivity of businesses*	6	3.88	■

Subindex II: Public administration and legislation

3rd pillar: Legislation

11 3.5 ■

3.1 Barriers to business development*	9	3.75	■
3.2 Perception of local taxes*	27	3.12	■
3.3 Business development prospects*	5	3.64	■

4th pillar: Public administration

10 3.74 ■

4.1 Law enforcement in the local court*	24	2.83	■
4.2 Impact of corruption on authorities*	3	4.15	■
4.3 Protection of private property*	14	3.41	■
4.4 Fulfillment of tasks by local authorities*	24	3.35	■
4.5 Bureaucracy and delays in the offices*	19	3.63	■
4.6 Availability of public information*	6	4.94	■
4.7 Electronic communication with local authorities*	3	4.88	■
4.8 Interest of the state institutions in the district*	3	3.76	■
4.9 Impact of authorities*	6	4.00	■
4.10 Economic management of local authorities*	14	4.00	■
4.11 Impact of trade unions on doing business*	19	3.07	■

- Strong competitive advantage of region
- Strong competitive disadvantage of region
- Not very strong competitive (dis)advantage of region

* Data based on the Survey of entrepreneurs' opinions

Subindex III: Technology and infrastructure

5th pillar: Infrastructure

19 3.86 ■

5.1 Density of national roads	21	4.21	■
5.2 Density of local roads	11	3.79	■
5.3 Usage of national roads	28	3.72	■
5.4 Usage of local roads	22	4.49	■
5.5 Quality of road infrastructure*	12	2.82	■
5.6 Usage of fixed phone connections	32	2.83	■
5.7 Availability of banks*	5	5.00	■
5.8 Availability of post offices*	18	4.69	■
5.9 Availability of medical facilities*	10	4.53	■

6th pillar: Technology

24 3.81 ■

6.1 Spending of companies for information technologies	17	2.87	■
6.2 Usage of computers with internet access	11	3.98	■
6.3 Technology level*	25	3.00	■
6.4 Usage of Internet services by businesses*	33	4.11	■
6.5 Ability of businesses to use latest technologies*	16	4.11	■
6.6 Information on the supply of goods and services*	14	4.76	■
6.7 Usage of personal motor vehicles*	11	4.94	■
6.8 Usage of commercial motor vehicles*	25	4.06	■

Subindex IV: Education and human resources

7th pillar: Human resources

7 3.82 ■

7.1 Unemployment*	3	3.41	■
7.2 Long-term unemployment*	30	3.56	■
7.3 Age structure of unemployment*	8	3.06	■
7.4 Availability of free labor*	27	3.53	■
7.5 Migration of skilled labor*	35	1.59	■
7.6 Internal migration	30	2.70	■
7.7 Natural population growth	17	4.52	■
7.8 Ageing index	7	4.37	■
7.9 Share of students in total population	6	4.59	■
7.10 Fairness in employee selection*	27	4.06	■
7.11 Wage expectations of jobseekers*	34	2.44	■
7.12 Discipline and diligence of employees*	1	5.56	■
7.13 Employee motivation for productivity increase*	1	5.44	■

8th pillar: Education

6 3.73 ■

8.1 Level of education*	25	3.81	■
8.2 Qualification of employees*	30	2.53	■
8.3 Qualification of jobseekers*	33	2.06	■
8.4 Mother language skills*	19	4.50	■
8.5 Foreign language skills*	14	3.33	■
8.6 Natural science skills*	15	3.80	■
8.7 Exam pass rate	3	4.68	■
8.8 Availability of highly skilled workforce*	30	2.82	■
8.9 Availability of partially skilled workforce*	29	3.47	■
8.10 Availability of unskilled workforce*	26	4.06	■
8.11 Connection of vocational schools and labor market*	3	4.07	■

Ocnita

rank: **30** / 35



Population	54,300
Area	597 km ²

Population density	91 inhab. / km ²
Number of employees	6,333 (11.7 %)
Average monthly wage	3,156 Lei

Region overview

Ocnita is one of the two districts located in the Northern part of the country. Its economy is based on agriculture, namely fruit growing and fruit processing. The economic activity of this District is moderate as the density of industrial and service rendering companies is small. The District economy is featured by fruit growing and the sale of fresh fruit, therefore, the value added is low. Also, the proceeds derived by industrial companies rank the 22nd, and the ones derived by service rendering companies rank the 29th out of 35.

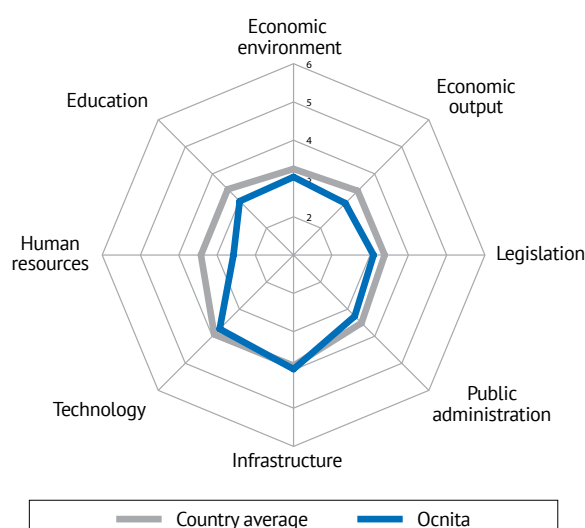
Ocnita District has a border crossing point with Ukraine, though the trans-border trade is not able to drive the economy and become an impetus for doing business due to the underdeveloped level of the Ukrainian region. Moreover, due to the lower prices in Ukraine, the business environment feels the negative impact of informal economy. Also, the local business

environment thinks that lacking some companies with foreign capital is a significant disadvantage for the local economy. This is primarily due to the considerable distance of the District from the Western border crossing points.

Also, other region disadvantages include: low interest of the LPAs in creating favourable conditions for the business environment (the LPAs official website lacks any strategies targeting the region socio-economic development), inefficient management of public financial resources, poor condition of roads, limited availability of healthcare facilities, negative natural growth, migration of workforce, etc.

Regional Business Environment Index

	Rank (1 - 35)	Score	Country average
RBEI	30	3.16	3.48
Economic activity	25	2.97	3.31
Economic environment	26	3.04	3.25
Economic output	24	2.91	3.37
Public administration and legislation	31	3.20	3.46
Legislation	28	3.09	3.38
Public administration	28	3.26	3.51
Technology and infrastructure	20	3.86	3.91
Infrastructure	12	3.98	3.89
Technology	30	3.73	3.93
Education and human resources	35	2.78	3.43
Human resources	35	2.57	3.42
Education	30	2.99	3.43



Main competitive advantages

Usage of Internet services by businesses	0.98	<div></div>
Usage of personal motor vehicles	0.58	<div></div>
Impact of natural conditions on doing business	0.58	<div></div>
Information on the supply of goods and services	0.55	<div></div>
Environmental friendliness of production	0.53	<div></div>

Main competitive disadvantages

Interest of the state institutions in the district	-0.97	<div></div>
Impact of authorities	-0.72	<div></div>
Unemployment	-0.70	<div></div>
Multinational and foreign companies	-0.69	<div></div>
Quality of road infrastructure	-0.54	<div></div>

Subindex I: Economic activity

	Rank	Score	
1st pillar: Economic environment	26	3.04	■
1.1 Population density	14	2.46	■
1.2 Urban population	7	4.45	■
1.3 Share of employees in total population	25	2.86	■
1.4 Density of non-industrial companies	28	3.13	■
1.5 Density of industrial companies	34	3.57	■
1.6 Impact of the informal economy on doing business*	18	2.71	■
1.7 Level of corruption among private businesses*	29	2.79	■
1.8 Level of competitiveness in services*	29	3.20	■
1.9 Level of competitiveness in industry*	20	2.67	■
1.10 Reliability of business partners*	28	3.29	■
1.11 Availability of financial and capital resources*	20	2.93	■
1.12 Impact of district location on doing business*	24	3.60	■
1.13 Impact of natural conditions on doing business*	9	4.27	■
1.14 Current business conditions*	21	3.00	■
1.15 Change of business conditions in recent years*	31	2.67	■
1.16 Availability of necessary materials and services*	26	3.36	■
1.17 Potential for tourism development*	21	3.20	■
1.18 Multinational and foreign companies*	29	2.00	■

2nd pillar: Economic output

24 2.91 ■

2.1 Average monthly wage	22	3.18	■
2.2 Value of deliverables produced	24	2.50	■
2.3 Turnover of non-industrial companies	29	2.66	■
2.4 Turnover of industrial companies	22	3.08	■
2.5 Construction of residential buildings	30	2.36	■
2.6 Development potential of businesses*	19	4.00	■
2.7 Environmental friendliness of production*	7	4.07	■
2.8 Profitability and productivity of businesses*	21	3.00	■

Subindex II: Public administration and legislation

3rd pillar: Legislation

28 3.09 ■

3.1 Barriers to business development*	25	2.93	■
3.2 Perception of local taxes*	19	3.43	■
3.3 Business development prospects*	31	2.92	■

4th pillar: Public administration

28 3.26 ■

4.1 Law enforcement in the local court*	22	2.86	■
4.2 Impact of corruption on authorities*	26	3.27	■
4.3 Protection of private property*	20	3.27	■
4.4 Fulfillment of tasks by local authorities*	21	3.46	■
4.5 Bureaucracy and delays in the offices*	21	3.60	■
4.6 Availability of public information*	21	4.20	■
4.7 Electronic communication with local authorities*	27	4.07	■
4.8 Interest of the state institutions in the district*	34	2.00	■
4.9 Impact of authorities*	33	2.73	■
4.10 Economic management of local authorities*	33	3.33	■
4.11 Impact of trade unions on doing business*	10	3.47	■

- Strong competitive advantage of region
- Strong competitive disadvantage of region
- Not very strong competitive (dis)advantage of region

* Data based on the Survey of entrepreneurs' opinions

Subindex III: Technology and infrastructure

5th pillar: Infrastructure

12 3.98 ■

5.1 Density of national roads	5	4.81	■
5.2 Density of local roads	12	3.77	■
5.3 Usage of national roads	3	4.88	■
5.4 Usage of local roads	18	4.69	■
5.5 Quality of road infrastructure*	25	2.27	■
5.6 Usage of fixed phone connections	11	3.76	■
5.7 Availability of banks*	25	4.13	■
5.8 Availability of post offices*	30	4.27	■
5.9 Availability of medical facilities*	28	3.57	■

6th pillar: Technology

30 3.73 ■

6.1 Spending of companies for information technologies	34	2.36	■
6.2 Usage of computers with internet access	33	3.57	■
6.3 Technology level*	27	2.93	■
6.4 Usage of Internet services by businesses*	4	5.53	■
6.5 Ability of businesses to use latest technologies*	24	3.87	■
6.6 Information on the supply of goods and services*	13	4.80	■
6.7 Usage of personal motor vehicles*	12	4.93	■
6.8 Usage of commercial motor vehicles*	14	4.50	■

Subindex IV: Education and human resources

7th pillar: Human resources

35 2.57 ■

7.1 Unemployment*	30	1.93	■
7.2 Long-term unemployment*	19	3.93	■
7.3 Age structure of unemployment*	21	2.60	■
7.4 Availability of free labor*	32	3.40	■
7.5 Migration of skilled labor*	12	2.80	■
7.6 Internal migration	13	3.94	■
7.7 Natural population growth	34	1.49	■
7.8 Ageing index	30	1.97	■
7.9 Share of students in total population	35	1.15	■
7.10 Fairness in employee selection*	24	4.13	■
7.11 Wage expectations of jobseekers*	7	3.62	■
7.12 Discipline and diligence of employees*	22	4.27	■
7.13 Employee motivation for productivity increase*	29	3.60	■

8th pillar: Education

30 2.99 ■

8.1 Level of education*	31	3.67	■
8.2 Qualification of employees*	17	3.13	■
8.3 Qualification of jobseekers*	29	2.47	■
8.4 Mother language skills*	34	3.67	■
8.5 Foreign language skills*	18	3.20	■
8.6 Natural science skills*	28	3.50	■
8.7 Exam pass rate	31	2.57	■
8.8 Availability of highly skilled workforce*	27	2.87	■
8.9 Availability of partially skilled workforce*	34	3.33	■
8.10 Availability of unskilled workforce*	32	3.60	■
8.11 Connection of vocational schools and labor market*	11	3.27	■



Population	125,200
Area	1,228 km ²

Population density	102 inhab. / km ²
Number of employees	16,181 (12.9 %)
Average monthly wage	3,367 Lei

Region overview

Orhei District is located at a 35-km-distance from Chisinau Municipality. Historically, it is characterised by a highly developed industrial area. The industrial sector is important for the local economy as it covers textiles, fruit processing, extraction of natural resources (stone, gravel, and sand), tobacco fermentation, wine-making and bakery products. The District industry is strongly export-oriented. Back in 2015 some of the companies were among the top 100 exporters. Moreover, thanks to its favourable geographical location, to its proximity to the workforce market concentrated in Chisinau Municipality, a series of investors expressed their willingness to invest in the region; however, no specific steps in this regard have been noticed so far.

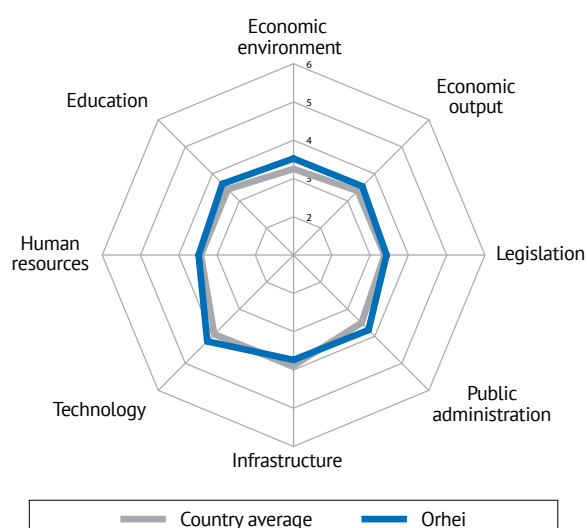
Hence, according to the survey data, the density of industrial companies ranks the 5th out of 35, and the density of service rendering entities ranks

the fourth out of 35. Moreover, the perception of business environment representatives in terms of District competitiveness level is positive. Also, the businessmen positively appreciate the environment they work in, and this fact is correlated with the LPAs interest in District development and low corruption in the public sector. Electronic communication with the LPAs has been positively appraised by the interviewed people, and this fact theoretically mitigates corruption.

Other advantages of the region include: touristic potential (thanks to Orhei forest), its geographical location, connection of local and national roads, and technologies applied in the production process.

Regional Business Environment Index

	Rank (1 - 35)	Score	Country average
RBEI	8	3.64	3.48
Economic activity	10	3.53	3.31
Economic environment	3	3.52	3.25
Economic output	13	3.54	3.37
Public administration and legislation	13	3.63	3.46
Legislation	15	3.43	3.38
Public administration	9	3.77	3.51
Technology and infrastructure	14	3.97	3.91
Infrastructure	26	3.74	3.89
Technology	5	4.19	3.93
Education and human resources	13	3.55	3.43
Human resources	14	3.48	3.42
Education	11	3.63	3.43



Main competitive advantages

Availability of unskilled workforce	1.66	
Availability of partially skilled workforce	1.63	
Usage of personal motor vehicles	1.09	
Availability of medical facilities	1.04	
Electronic communication with local authorities	1.01	

Main competitive disadvantages

Multinational and foreign companies	-1.04	
Availability of banks	-0.90	
Environmental friendliness of production	-0.83	
Impact of trade unions on doing business	-0.59	
Barriers to business development	-0.54	

Subindex I: Economic activity

	Rank	Score	
1st pillar: Economic environment	3	3.52	■
1.1 Population density	10	2.69	■
1.2 Urban population	12	4.07	■
1.3 Share of employees in total population	14	3.44	■
1.4 Density of non-industrial companies	4	4.08	■
1.5 Density of industrial companies	5	4.60	■
1.6 Impact of the informal economy on doing business*	11	3.17	■
1.7 Level of corruption among private businesses*	7	3.71	■
1.8 Level of competitiveness in services*	7	4.00	■
1.9 Level of competitiveness in industry*	12	3.06	■
1.10 Reliability of business partners*	21	3.39	■
1.11 Availability of financial and capital resources*	17	3.00	■
1.12 Impact of district location on doing business*	9	4.39	■
1.13 Impact of natural conditions on doing business*	17	3.94	■
1.14 Current business conditions*	7	3.56	■
1.15 Change of business conditions in recent years*	14	3.22	■
1.16 Availability of necessary materials and services*	8	3.94	■
1.17 Potential for tourism development*	5	4.41	■
1.18 Multinational and foreign companies*	34	1.76	■

2nd pillar: Economic output

13 3.54 ■

2.1 Average monthly wage	10	3.85	■
2.2 Value of deliverables produced	15	3.34	■
2.3 Turnover of non-industrial companies	9	3.64	■
2.4 Turnover of industrial companies	17	3.36	■
2.5 Construction of residential buildings	22	3.01	■
2.6 Development potential of businesses*	26	3.72	■
2.7 Environmental friendliness of production*	34	2.82	■
2.8 Profitability and productivity of businesses*	20	3.11	■

Subindex II: Public administration and legislation

3rd pillar: Legislation

15 3.43 ■

3.1 Barriers to business development*	26	2.89	■
3.2 Perception of local taxes*	8	3.94	■
3.3 Business development prospects*	13	3.44	■

4th pillar: Public administration

9 3.77 ■

4.1 Law enforcement in the local court*	10	3.33	■
4.2 Impact of corruption on authorities*	5	4.06	■
4.3 Protection of private property*	19	3.28	■
4.4 Fulfillment of tasks by local authorities*	17	3.56	■
4.5 Bureaucracy and delays in the offices*	7	4.00	■
4.6 Availability of public information*	20	4.22	■
4.7 Electronic communication with local authorities*	2	5.17	■
4.8 Interest of the state institutions in the district*	7	3.61	■
4.9 Impact of authorities*	26	3.28	■
4.10 Economic management of local authorities*	6	4.28	■
4.11 Impact of trade unions on doing business*	26	2.72	■

- Strong competitive advantage of region
- Strong competitive disadvantage of region
- Not very strong competitive (dis)advantage of region

* Data based on the Survey of entrepreneurs' opinions

Subindex III: Technology and infrastructure

5th pillar: Infrastructure

26 3.74 ■

5.1 Density of national roads	25	4.16	■
5.2 Density of local roads	22	3.23	■
5.3 Usage of national roads	29	3.70	■
5.4 Usage of local roads	26	4.31	■
5.5 Quality of road infrastructure*	8	3.28	■
5.6 Usage of fixed phone connections	22	3.36	■
5.7 Availability of banks*	34	3.33	■
5.8 Availability of post offices*	3	5.28	■
5.9 Availability of medical facilities*	3	5.06	■

6th pillar: Technology

5 4.19 ■

6.1 Spending of companies for information technologies	24	2.76	■
6.2 Usage of computers with internet access	14	3.90	■
6.3 Technology level*	1	4.17	■
6.4 Usage of Internet services by businesses*	12	5.39	■
6.5 Ability of businesses to use latest technologies*	6	4.56	■
6.6 Information on the supply of goods and services*	4	5.11	■
6.7 Usage of personal motor vehicles*	1	5.56	■
6.8 Usage of commercial motor vehicles*	5	4.83	■

Subindex IV: Education and human resources

7th pillar: Human resources

14 3.48 ■

7.1 Unemployment*	22	2.27	■
7.2 Long-term unemployment*	27	3.71	■
7.3 Age structure of unemployment*	3	3.29	■
7.4 Availability of free labor*	7	4.20	■
7.5 Migration of skilled labor*	4	3.33	■
7.6 Internal migration	15	3.64	■
7.7 Natural population growth	14	4.76	■
7.8 Ageing index	15	4.03	■
7.9 Share of students in total population	23	2.64	■
7.10 Fairness in employee selection*	8	4.89	■
7.11 Wage expectations of jobseekers*	17	3.33	■
7.12 Discipline and diligence of employees*	17	4.44	■
7.13 Employee motivation for productivity increase*	6	4.56	■

8th pillar: Education

11 3.63 ■

8.1 Level of education*	13	4.06	■
8.2 Qualification of employees*	22	2.94	■
8.3 Qualification of jobseekers*	26	2.67	■
8.4 Mother language skills*	11	4.71	■
8.5 Foreign language skills*	25	3.00	■
8.6 Natural science skills*	30	3.35	■
8.7 Exam pass rate	22	3.19	■
8.8 Availability of highly skilled workforce*	4	3.89	■
8.9 Availability of partially skilled workforce*	1	5.44	■
8.10 Availability of unskilled workforce*	1	5.83	■
8.11 Connection of vocational schools and labor market*	9	3.46	■



Population	51,000
Area	621 km ²

Population density	82 inhab. / km ²
Number of employees	6,848 (13.4 %)
Average monthly wage	3,849 Lei

Region overview

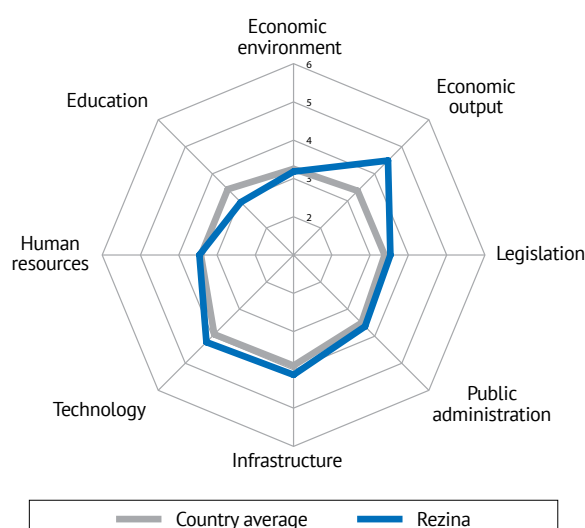
Rezina District is an industrial center hosting 40 undertakings with diversified specialization. Along with the industry priority held in the District economy, agriculture is also well developed and makes its significant contribution to the local economy. It is worth noting that the local industry is based mainly on extraction and cement production, thanks to the presence of Lafarge Company, which is part of Lafarge-Holcim International Group. At the same time, the processing industry is present in the region, although its development level is not as high as the one of extraction.

A noticeable factor affecting the business environment from this area is its proximity to the territorial unit from the left bank of Nistru River. The business environment from Rezina considers the informal economy as an extremely negative factor for the local economy. This is due to cement

smuggling from the cement plant located in Ribnita. Thus, according to the indicator on the informal economy impact, Rezina scored the highest in comparison with other districts. Also, the business environment considers the geographical location of the District is advantageous for economic development, mainly because of the available raw material. Even if the District has an industrial profile, the business community considers the District has a significant potential for tourism due to Nistru River. Other advantages mentioned by businessmen include the LPAs interest in economic development of the region, availability of public information, communication with the LPAs, and availability of unskilled workforce. At the same time, the business environment sees migration as a huge disadvantage and a challenge for doing business.

Regional Business Environment Index

	Rank (1 - 35)	Score	Country average
RBEI	5	3.73	3.48
Economic activity	3	3.83	3.31
Economic environment	21	3.18	3.25
Economic output	3	4.49	3.37
Public administration and legislation	14	3.60	3.46
Legislation	9	3.53	3.38
Public administration	12	3.64	3.51
Technology and infrastructure	3	4.17	3.91
Infrastructure	10	4.13	3.89
Technology	4	4.22	3.93
Education and human resources	27	3.20	3.43
Human resources	15	3.46	3.42
Education	31	2.95	3.43



Main competitive advantages

Potential for tourism development	1.77	<div></div>
Availability of banks	1.06	<div></div>
Impact of district location on doing business	0.92	<div></div>
Availability of post offices	0.85	<div></div>
Availability of public information	0.76	<div></div>

Main competitive disadvantages

Wage expectations of jobseekers	-1.84	<div></div>
Impact of the informal economy on doing business	-1.29	<div></div>
Qualification of jobseekers	-1.17	<div></div>
Level of competitiveness in services	-0.93	<div></div>
Migration of skilled labor	-0.92	<div></div>

Subindex I: Economic activity

	Rank	Score	
1st pillar: Economic environment	21	3.18	■
1.1 Population density	22	2.20	■
1.2 Urban population	14	3.98	■
1.3 Share of employees in total population	13	3.54	■
1.4 Density of non-industrial companies	11	3.72	■
1.5 Density of industrial companies	17	4.13	■
1.6 Impact of the informal economy on doing business*	35	1.78	■
1.7 Level of corruption among private businesses*	28	3.00	■
1.8 Level of competitiveness in services*	33	2.74	■
1.9 Level of competitiveness in industry*	16	2.89	■
1.10 Reliability of business partners*	12	3.68	■
1.11 Availability of financial and capital resources*	30	2.63	■
1.12 Impact of district location on doing business*	5	4.79	■
1.13 Impact of natural conditions on doing business*	22	3.58	■
1.14 Current business conditions*	11	3.37	■
1.15 Change of business conditions in recent years*	15	3.21	■
1.16 Availability of necessary materials and services*	22	3.57	■
1.17 Potential for tourism development*	1	5.22	■
1.18 Multinational and foreign companies*	10	2.88	■

2nd pillar: Economic output

3 4.49 ■

2.1 Average monthly wage	3	4.85	■
2.2 Value of deliverables produced	3	5.00	■
2.3 Turnover of non-industrial companies	4	4.23	■
2.4 Turnover of industrial companies	6	4.38	■
2.5 Construction of residential buildings	17	3.22	■
2.6 Development potential of businesses*	23	3.83	■
2.7 Environmental friendliness of production*	33	2.83	■
2.8 Profitability and productivity of businesses*	31	2.77	■

Subindex II: Public administration and legislation

3rd pillar: Legislation

Rank 9 Score 3.53 ■

3.1 Barriers to business development*	13	3.58	■
3.2 Perception of local taxes*	9	3.84	■
3.3 Business development prospects*	21	3.17	■

4th pillar: Public administration

12 3.64 ■

4.1 Law enforcement in the local court*	27	2.73	■
4.2 Impact of corruption on authorities*	10	3.83	■
4.3 Protection of private property*	12	3.53	■
4.4 Fulfillment of tasks by local authorities*	12	3.74	■
4.5 Bureaucracy and delays in the offices*	24	3.42	■
4.6 Availability of public information*	5	4.95	■
4.7 Electronic communication with local authorities*	7	4.78	■
4.8 Interest of the state institutions in the district*	5	3.74	■
4.9 Impact of authorities*	18	3.58	■
4.10 Economic management of local authorities*	24	3.74	■
4.11 Impact of trade unions on doing business*	18	3.17	■

- Strong competitive advantage of region
- Strong competitive disadvantage of region
- Not very strong competitive (dis)advantage of region

* Data based on the Survey of entrepreneurs' opinions

Subindex III: Technology and infrastructure

5th pillar: Infrastructure

Rank 10 Score 4.13 ■

5.1 Density of national roads	35	3.65	■
5.2 Density of local roads	5	4.92	■
5.3 Usage of national roads	31	3.45	■
5.4 Usage of local roads	5	5.48	■
5.5 Quality of road infrastructure*	9	3.21	■
5.6 Usage of fixed phone connections	17	3.54	■
5.7 Availability of banks*	2	5.32	■
5.8 Availability of post offices*	5	5.26	■
5.9 Availability of medical facilities*	13	4.37	■

6th pillar: Technology

4 4.22 ■

6.1 Spending of companies for information technologies	4	3.80	■
6.2 Usage of computers with internet access	6	4.10	■
6.3 Technology level*	8	3.63	■
6.4 Usage of Internet services by businesses*	19	5.08	■
6.5 Ability of businesses to use latest technologies*	10	4.33	■
6.6 Information on the supply of goods and services*	21	4.63	■
6.7 Usage of personal motor vehicles*	18	4.79	■
6.8 Usage of commercial motor vehicles*	9	4.63	■

Subindex IV: Education and human resources

7th pillar: Human resources

Rank 15 Score 3.46 ■

7.1 Unemployment*	7	3.26	■
7.2 Long-term unemployment*	14	4.17	■
7.3 Age structure of unemployment*	30	2.26	■
7.4 Availability of free labor*	15	4.05	■
7.5 Migration of skilled labor*	33	2.00	■
7.6 Internal migration	19	3.39	■
7.7 Natural population growth	21	3.93	■
7.8 Ageing index	19	3.63	■
7.9 Share of students in total population	16	3.28	■
7.10 Fairness in employee selection*	23	4.16	■
7.11 Wage expectations of jobseekers*	35	1.56	■
7.12 Discipline and diligence of employees*	23	4.23	■
7.13 Employee motivation for productivity increase*	11	4.31	■

8th pillar: Education

31 2.95 ■

8.1 Level of education*	18	3.89	■
8.2 Qualification of employees*	29	2.58	■
8.3 Qualification of jobseekers*	34	1.95	■
8.4 Mother language skills*	24	4.37	■
8.5 Foreign language skills*	27	2.95	■
8.6 Natural science skills*	13	3.89	■
8.7 Exam pass rate	30	2.57	■
8.8 Availability of highly skilled workforce*	29	2.84	■
8.9 Availability of partially skilled workforce*	19	3.68	■
8.10 Availability of unskilled workforce*	11	4.42	■
8.11 Connection of vocational schools and labor market*	30	2.53	■

Riscani

rank: **15** / 35



Population	68,400
Area	936 km ²

Population density	73 inhab. / km ²
Number of employees	8,603 (12.6 %)
Average monthly wage	3,158 Lei

Region overview

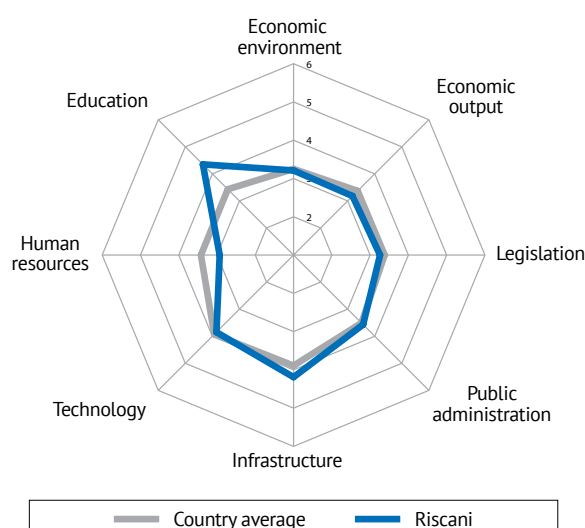
Riscani District is located in the North-Western part of the country at the border with Romania. The district economy is featured by agriculture, agricultural produce processing, textile and light industries, and construction materials. Although by the number of industrial companies working in the region, Riscani District ranks the 11th out of 35, agriculture plays an important role for its economic development, and its weight in the District economy reaches circa 70%. The District business environment and economic output reveal the region advantages. Even if the impact of informal economy is perceived as moderate, while the industry competitiveness level is pretty high relative to other districts, and the changes operated over the last three years did not affect negatively the business environment, the businessmen have doubts in terms of future prospects for the development of their enterprises.

Although the business environment stated it has access to public information, the LPAs impact on doing business is not favourable. Moreover, the perception of the interviewed businessmen in terms of bureaucracy and management of public funds was negative, being regarded as a disadvantage for doing business. Regarding the use of technologies, the investments made in production processes are moderate; therefore, the business environment competitiveness level is medium.

Among the District advantages one can notice the following: availability of skilled workforce; the professional skills of workforce matches the business community requirements. However, migration affects significantly the business future prospects.

Regional Business Environment Index

	Rank (1 - 35)	Score	Country average
RBEI	15	3.50	3.48
Economic activity	19	3.20	3.31
Economic environment	18	3.21	3.25
Economic output	20	3.18	3.37
Public administration and legislation	18	3.45	3.46
Legislation	23	3.26	3.38
Public administration	17	3.57	3.51
Technology and infrastructure	13	4.02	3.91
Infrastructure	8	4.19	3.89
Technology	22	3.85	3.93
Education and human resources	9	3.64	3.43
Human resources	33	2.93	3.42
Education	1	4.35	3.43



Main competitive advantages

Availability of highly skilled workforce	1.35	<div></div>
Availability of partially skilled workforce	1.10	<div></div>
Qualification of jobseekers	1.00	<div></div>
Long-term unemployment	0.88	<div></div>
Availability of unskilled workforce	0.87	<div></div>

Main competitive disadvantages

Impact of natural conditions on doing business	-1.09	<div></div>
Impact of district location on doing business	-1.06	<div></div>
Unemployment	-0.84	<div></div>
Impact of authorities	-0.73	<div></div>
Age structure of unemployment	-0.70	<div></div>

Subindex I: Economic activity

	Rank	Score	
1st pillar: Economic environment	18	3.21	■
1.1 Population density	27	1.81	■
1.2 Urban population	19	3.87	■
1.3 Share of employees in total population	16	3.35	■
1.4 Density of non-industrial companies	14	3.60	■
1.5 Density of industrial companies	11	4.36	■
1.6 Impact of the informal economy on doing business*	9	3.20	■
1.7 Level of corruption among private businesses*	11	3.44	■
1.8 Level of competitiveness in services*	14	3.88	■
1.9 Level of competitiveness in industry*	9	3.13	■
1.10 Reliability of business partners*	1	4.31	■
1.11 Availability of financial and capital resources*	23	2.80	■
1.12 Impact of district location on doing business*	33	2.75	■
1.13 Impact of natural conditions on doing business*	35	2.69	■
1.14 Current business conditions*	18	3.13	■
1.15 Change of business conditions in recent years*	13	3.27	■
1.16 Availability of necessary materials and services*	17	3.73	■
1.17 Potential for tourism development*	17	3.38	■
1.18 Multinational and foreign companies*	18	2.38	■

2nd pillar: Economic output

20 3.18 ■

2.1 Average monthly wage	23	3.12	■
2.2 Value of deliverables produced	20	2.88	■
2.3 Turnover of non-industrial companies	25	2.81	■
2.4 Turnover of industrial companies	15	3.48	■
2.5 Construction of residential buildings	5	3.97	■
2.6 Development potential of businesses*	18	4.07	■
2.7 Environmental friendliness of production*	17	3.63	■
2.8 Profitability and productivity of businesses*	16	3.21	■

Subindex II: Public administration and legislation

3rd pillar: Legislation

23 3.26 ■

3.1 Barriers to business development*	16	3.33	■
3.2 Perception of local taxes*	15	3.56	■
3.3 Business development prospects*	33	2.88	■

4th pillar: Public administration

17 3.57 ■

4.1 Law enforcement in the local court*	14	3.21	■
4.2 Impact of corruption on authorities*	18	3.73	■
4.3 Protection of private property*	8	3.63	■
4.4 Fulfillment of tasks by local authorities*	18	3.50	■
4.5 Bureaucracy and delays in the offices*	29	3.13	■
4.6 Availability of public information*	7	4.88	■
4.7 Electronic communication with local authorities*	6	4.81	■
4.8 Interest of the state institutions in the district*	19	2.75	■
4.9 Impact of authorities*	32	2.81	■
4.10 Economic management of local authorities*	22	3.79	■
4.11 Impact of trade unions on doing business*	27	2.69	■

- Strong competitive advantage of region
- Strong competitive disadvantage of region
- Not very strong competitive (dis)advantage of region

* Data based on the Survey of entrepreneurs' opinions

Subindex III: Technology and infrastructure

5th pillar: Infrastructure

8 4.19 ■

5.1 Density of national roads	8	4.74	■
5.2 Density of local roads	13	3.76	■
5.3 Usage of national roads	1	5.63	■
5.4 Usage of local roads	7	5.14	■
5.5 Quality of road infrastructure*	15	2.75	■
5.6 Usage of fixed phone connections	8	4.11	■
5.7 Availability of banks*	24	4.19	■
5.8 Availability of post offices*	18	4.69	■
5.9 Availability of medical facilities*	16	4.25	■

6th pillar: Technology

22 3.85 ■

6.1 Spending of companies for information technologies	31	2.59	■
6.2 Usage of computers with internet access	25	3.72	■
6.3 Technology level*	25	3.00	■
6.4 Usage of Internet services by businesses*	5	5.50	■
6.5 Ability of businesses to use latest technologies*	20	3.94	■
6.6 Information on the supply of goods and services*	3	5.13	■
6.7 Usage of personal motor vehicles*	14	4.88	■
6.8 Usage of commercial motor vehicles*	15	4.44	■

Subindex IV: Education and human resources

7th pillar: Human resources

33 2.93 ■

7.1 Unemployment*	31	1.88	■
7.2 Long-term unemployment*	5	4.81	■
7.3 Age structure of unemployment*	31	2.19	■
7.4 Availability of free labor*	5	4.25	■
7.5 Migration of skilled labor*	11	2.81	■
7.6 Internal migration	20	3.34	■
7.7 Natural population growth	30	2.87	■
7.8 Ageing index	31	1.85	■
7.9 Share of students in total population	26	2.33	■
7.10 Fairness in employee selection*	21	4.19	■
7.11 Wage expectations of jobseekers*	18	3.31	■
7.12 Discipline and diligence of employees*	24	4.19	■
7.13 Employee motivation for productivity increase*	16	4.13	■

8th pillar: Education

1 4.35 ■

8.1 Level of education*	25	3.81	■
8.2 Qualification of employees*	4	3.88	■
8.3 Qualification of jobseekers*	1	4.06	■
8.4 Mother language skills*	20	4.44	■
8.5 Foreign language skills*	12	3.38	■
8.6 Natural science skills*	7	4.07	■
8.7 Exam pass rate	2	4.72	■
8.8 Availability of highly skilled workforce*	1	4.69	■
8.9 Availability of partially skilled workforce*	3	4.88	■
8.10 Availability of unskilled workforce*	5	5.00	■
8.11 Connection of vocational schools and labor market*	6	3.63	■

Singerei

rank: **17** / 35



Population	92,400
Area	1,033 km ²

Population density	89 inhab. / km ²
Number of employees	9,557 (10.3 %)
Average monthly wage	3,026 Lei

Region overview

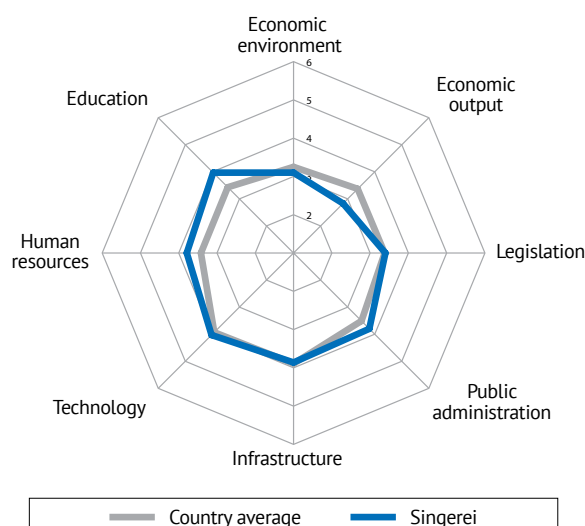
Singerei District is located in the Northern part of the country, at a 25-km-distance from Balti Municipality – the Northern Capital of Moldova. The District economy is strongly featured by agriculture. Thus, peasant households amount for 80% of the total number of economic operators. Besides agriculture, the District economy consists of manufacturing and textile industries, as well as machine and equipment manufacturing. Although Singerei is located close to Balti Municipality, its economy failed to attract a large number of economic operators with foreign capital. Hence, the District hosts only three economic operators with foreign capital. Although the competitiveness level of the industrial sector is high, its proceeds are pretty low in comparison with other districts, ranking the 27th out of 35.

The interviewed representatives of the business environment think that the conditions they work in have improved over the last three years, although they are still moderate. Nonetheless, the business community in this District is confident in terms of region development potential and the business environment in general.

Among disadvantages the following were listed: local charges/taxes are perceived as high, poor quality of roads, unemployment, and internal migration. Although the local charges/taxes are perceived as high, if this indicator is correlated with the management of public funds by the LPAs, electronic communication with the authorities, availability of public information, one can draw the conclusion that the authorities are interested in the development of the business environment and in rendering high quality services to it.

Regional Business Environment Index

	Rank (1 - 35)	Score	Country average
RBEI	17	3.48	3.48
Economic activity	26	2.97	3.31
Economic environment	24	3.10	3.25
Economic output	25	2.83	3.37
Public administration and legislation	10	3.64	3.46
Legislation	17	3.40	3.38
Public administration	7	3.80	3.51
Technology and infrastructure	15	3.95	3.91
Infrastructure	18	3.86	3.89
Technology	8	4.03	3.93
Education and human resources	4	3.88	3.43
Human resources	8	3.79	3.42
Education	2	3.97	3.43



Main competitive advantages

Availability of unskilled workforce	1.28	<div></div>
Impact of trade unions on doing business	1.23	<div></div>
Long-term unemployment	1.07	<div></div>
Electronic communication with local authorities	1.06	<div></div>
Information on the supply of goods and services	1.05	<div></div>

Main competitive disadvantages

Unemployment	-0.71	<div></div>
Perception of local taxes	-0.69	<div></div>
Quality of road infrastructure	-0.60	<div></div>
Impact of natural conditions on doing business	-0.53	<div></div>
Impact of the informal economy on doing business	-0.48	<div></div>

Subindex I: Economic activity

	Rank	Score	
1st pillar: Economic environment	24	3.10	■
1.1 Population density	16	2.41	■
1.2 Urban population	24	3.69	■
1.3 Share of employees in total population	32	2.48	■
1.4 Density of non-industrial companies	26	3.18	■
1.5 Density of industrial companies	18	4.11	■
1.6 Impact of the informal economy on doing business*	27	2.53	■
1.7 Level of corruption among private businesses*	12	3.40	■
1.8 Level of competitiveness in services*	21	3.59	■
1.9 Level of competitiveness in industry*	2	3.53	■
1.10 Reliability of business partners*	5	4.18	■
1.11 Availability of financial and capital resources*	13	3.18	■
1.12 Impact of district location on doing business*	27	3.44	■
1.13 Impact of natural conditions on doing business*	29	3.24	■
1.14 Current business conditions*	10	3.38	■
1.15 Change of business conditions in recent years*	8	3.47	■
1.16 Availability of necessary materials and services*	5	4.07	■
1.17 Potential for tourism development*	16	3.44	■
1.18 Multinational and foreign companies*	4	3.29	■

2nd pillar: Economic output

25 2.83 ■

2.1 Average monthly wage	32	2.49	■
2.2 Value of deliverables produced	27	2.33	■
2.3 Turnover of non-industrial companies	20	3.02	■
2.4 Turnover of industrial companies	27	2.89	■
2.5 Construction of residential buildings	10	3.63	■
2.6 Development potential of businesses*	2	4.92	■
2.7 Environmental friendliness of production*	13	3.75	■
2.8 Profitability and productivity of businesses*	3	4.08	■

Subindex II: Public administration and legislation

3rd pillar: Legislation

Rank Score
17 3.4 ■

3.1 Barriers to business development*	5	4.06	■
3.2 Perception of local taxes*	33	2.81	■
3.3 Business development prospects*	15	3.33	■

4th pillar: Public administration

7 3.8 ■

4.1 Law enforcement in the local court*	2	3.76	■
4.2 Impact of corruption on authorities*	21	3.47	■
4.3 Protection of private property*	17	3.35	■
4.4 Fulfillment of tasks by local authorities*	20	3.47	■
4.5 Bureaucracy and delays in the offices*	16	3.69	■
4.6 Availability of public information*	2	5.13	■
4.7 Electronic communication with local authorities*	1	5.18	■
4.8 Interest of the state institutions in the district*	15	2.94	■
4.9 Impact of authorities*	20	3.53	■
4.10 Economic management of local authorities*	14	4.00	■
4.11 Impact of trade unions on doing business*	1	4.50	■

- Strong competitive advantage of region
- Strong competitive disadvantage of region
- Not very strong competitive (dis)advantage of region

* Data based on the Survey of entrepreneurs' opinions

Subindex III: Technology and infrastructure

5th pillar: Infrastructure

Rank Score
18 3.86 ■

5.1 Density of national roads	24	4.18	■
5.2 Density of local roads	9	4.03	■
5.3 Usage of national roads	23	3.93	■
5.4 Usage of local roads	12	4.85	■
5.5 Quality of road infrastructure*	24	2.29	■
5.6 Usage of fixed phone connections	30	3.03	■
5.7 Availability of banks*	6	4.82	■
5.8 Availability of post offices*	11	5.00	■
5.9 Availability of medical facilities*	8	4.71	■

6th pillar: Technology

8 4.03 ■

6.1 Spending of companies for information technologies	23	2.79	■
6.2 Usage of computers with internet access	32	3.58	■
6.3 Technology level*	5	3.82	■
6.4 Usage of Internet services by businesses*	13	5.31	■
6.5 Ability of businesses to use latest technologies*	5	4.63	■
6.6 Information on the supply of goods and services*	2	5.38	■
6.7 Usage of personal motor vehicles*	6	5.06	■
6.8 Usage of commercial motor vehicles*	4	4.94	■

Subindex IV: Education and human resources

7th pillar: Human resources

Rank Score
8 3.79 ■

7.1 Unemployment*	26	2.00	■
7.2 Long-term unemployment*	1	5.00	■
7.3 Age structure of unemployment*	27	2.44	■
7.4 Availability of free labor*	13	4.06	■
7.5 Migration of skilled labor*	7	3.12	■
7.6 Internal migration	29	2.71	■
7.7 Natural population growth	5	5.30	■
7.8 Ageing index	21	3.52	■
7.9 Share of students in total population	5	4.61	■
7.10 Fairness in employee selection*	10	4.82	■
7.11 Wage expectations of jobseekers*	4	4.12	■
7.12 Discipline and diligence of employees*	18	4.41	■
7.13 Employee motivation for productivity increase*	9	4.35	■

8th pillar: Education

2 3.97 ■

8.1 Level of education*	5	4.29	■
8.2 Qualification of employees*	10	3.47	■
8.3 Qualification of jobseekers*	10	3.24	■
8.4 Mother language skills*	9	4.76	■
8.5 Foreign language skills*	5	3.59	■
8.6 Natural science skills*	2	4.50	■
8.7 Exam pass rate	6	3.93	■
8.8 Availability of highly skilled workforce*	13	3.53	■
8.9 Availability of partially skilled workforce*	4	4.71	■
8.10 Availability of unskilled workforce*	4	5.41	■
8.11 Connection of vocational schools and labor market*	5	3.69	■

Soldanesti

rank: **31** / 35



Population	42,100
Area	598 km ²

Population density	70 inhab. / km ²
Number of employees	5,034 (12.0 %)
Average monthly wage	3,157 Lei

Region overview

Soldanesti District is located in the North-Eastern part of the country. According to the Index, the District ranks the 31st out of 35. The District economy is largely represented by agricultural companies and by processing enterprises. Although agriculture drives the local economy, it is vulnerable to climate conditions as per the perception of the interviewed representatives of the business environment. Soldanesti has a weakly represented industry; therefore, it finds itself at the bottom of the list relative to other districts.

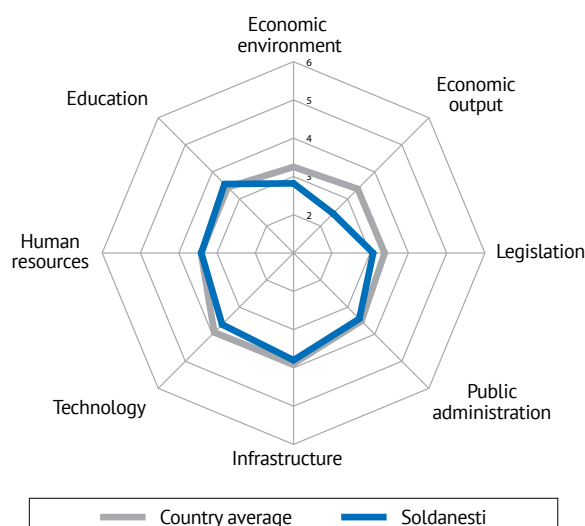
The factors that negatively affect the business environment are as follows: low competitiveness level of companies working in the service and industrial sectors; lack of foreign companies; unfavourable geographical location and poor conditions the business environment works in. Moreover, according to the value of manufactured and delivered industrial and non-

industrial products, the District ranks the 31st and, respectively, the 33rd out of 35. According to the Index, the business community of Soldanesti perceives the barriers to business development as the highest, while bureaucracy and low interest of authorities in the development of business environment negatively affect the region economy.

Hence, the District economic activity is modest, and this fact catalyses unemployment, migration of workforce and affects the demographic situation. Under such conditions, the business environment lacks confidence and is skeptical towards its development prospects.

Regional Business Environment Index

	Rank (1 - 35)	Score	Country average
RBEI	31	3.15	3.48
Economic activity	32	2.64	3.31
Economic environment	31	2.82	3.25
Economic output	32	2.46	3.37
Public administration and legislation	27	3.29	3.46
Legislation	30	3.08	3.38
Public administration	22	3.43	3.51
Technology and infrastructure	30	3.72	3.91
Infrastructure	24	3.80	3.89
Technology	32	3.64	3.93
Education and human resources	16	3.48	3.43
Human resources	17	3.41	3.42
Education	15	3.55	3.43



Main competitive advantages

Connection of vocational schools and labor market	2.26	<div></div>
Availability of unskilled workforce	1.37	<div></div>
Availability of partially skilled workforce	1.31	<div></div>
Availability of free labor	0.88	<div></div>
Usage of Internet services by businesses	0.87	<div></div>

Main competitive disadvantages

Availability of banks	-0.91	<div></div>
Foreign language skills	-0.86	<div></div>
Impact of trade unions on doing business	-0.82	<div></div>
Barriers to business development	-0.81	<div></div>
Current business conditions	-0.80	<div></div>

Subindex I: Economic activity

	Rank	Score	
1st pillar: Economic environment	31	2.82	■
1.1 Population density	30	1.66	■
1.2 Urban population	27	3.53	■
1.3 Share of employees in total population	23	2.94	■
1.4 Density of non-industrial companies	27	3.15	■
1.5 Density of industrial companies	19	4.10	■
1.6 Impact of the informal economy on doing business*	16	2.84	■
1.7 Level of corruption among private businesses*	27	3.05	■
1.8 Level of competitiveness in services*	32	2.79	■
1.9 Level of competitiveness in industry*	29	2.11	■
1.10 Reliability of business partners*	35	2.79	■
1.11 Availability of financial and capital resources*	33	2.44	■
1.12 Impact of district location on doing business*	31	3.32	■
1.13 Impact of natural conditions on doing business*	28	3.37	■
1.14 Current business conditions*	34	2.37	■
1.15 Change of business conditions in recent years*	28	2.74	■
1.16 Availability of necessary materials and services*	27	3.32	■
1.17 Potential for tourism development*	22	3.11	■
1.18 Multinational and foreign companies*	29	2.00	■

2nd pillar: Economic output**32 2.46** ■

2.1 Average monthly wage	20	3.28	■
2.2 Value of deliverables produced	35	1.40	■
2.3 Turnover of non-industrial companies	33	2.39	■
2.4 Turnover of industrial companies	31	2.60	■
2.5 Construction of residential buildings	33	1.85	■
2.6 Development potential of businesses*	35	3.11	■
2.7 Environmental friendliness of production*	29	3.16	■
2.8 Profitability and productivity of businesses*	33	2.42	■

Subindex II: Public administration and legislation

3rd pillar: Legislation**30 3.08** ■

3.1 Barriers to business development*	35	2.50	■
3.2 Perception of local taxes*	24	3.26	■
3.3 Business development prospects*	12	3.47	■

4th pillar: Public administration**22 3.43** ■

4.1 Law enforcement in the local court*	19	2.94	■
4.2 Impact of corruption on authorities*	7	3.95	■
4.3 Protection of private property*	32	2.74	■
4.4 Fulfillment of tasks by local authorities*	23	3.37	■
4.5 Bureaucracy and delays in the offices*	27	3.26	■
4.6 Availability of public information*	17	4.26	■
4.7 Electronic communication with local authorities*	13	4.53	■
4.8 Interest of the state institutions in the district*	22	2.63	■
4.9 Impact of authorities*	16	3.63	■
4.10 Economic management of local authorities*	21	3.84	■
4.11 Impact of trade unions on doing business*	33	2.37	■

- Strong competitive advantage of region
- Strong competitive disadvantage of region
- Not very strong competitive (dis)advantage of region

* Data based on the Survey of entrepreneurs' opinions

Subindex III: Technology and infrastructure

5th pillar: Infrastructure**24 3.8** ■

5.1 Density of national roads	31	3.89	■
5.2 Density of local roads	6	4.43	■
5.3 Usage of national roads	22	3.96	■
5.4 Usage of local roads	1	5.76	■
5.5 Quality of road infrastructure*	21	2.37	■
5.6 Usage of fixed phone connections	19	3.44	■
5.7 Availability of banks*	35	3.21	■
5.8 Availability of post offices*	13	4.89	■
5.9 Availability of medical facilities*	9	4.58	■

6th pillar: Technology**32 3.64** ■

6.1 Spending of companies for information technologies	33	2.56	■
6.2 Usage of computers with internet access	34	3.44	■
6.3 Technology level*	19	3.26	■
6.4 Usage of Internet services by businesses*	9	5.42	■
6.5 Ability of businesses to use latest technologies*	32	3.53	■
6.6 Information on the supply of goods and services*	18	4.68	■
6.7 Usage of personal motor vehicles*	32	4.16	■
6.8 Usage of commercial motor vehicles*	28	3.95	■

Subindex IV: Education and human resources

7th pillar: Human resources**17 3.41** ■

7.1 Unemployment*	29	1.95	■
7.2 Long-term unemployment*	17	4.16	■
7.3 Age structure of unemployment*	5	3.16	■
7.4 Availability of free labor*	3	4.58	■
7.5 Migration of skilled labor*	10	2.89	■
7.6 Internal migration	33	2.24	■
7.7 Natural population growth	27	3.39	■
7.8 Ageing index	24	3.19	■
7.9 Share of students in total population	3	5.10	■
7.10 Fairness in employee selection*	33	3.95	■
7.11 Wage expectations of jobseekers*	31	2.84	■
7.12 Discipline and diligence of employees*	34	3.53	■
7.13 Employee motivation for productivity increase*	33	3.32	■

8th pillar: Education**15 3.55** ■

8.1 Level of education*	33	3.63	■
8.2 Qualification of employees*	25	2.89	■
8.3 Qualification of jobseekers*	20	2.84	■
8.4 Mother language skills*	10	4.74	■
8.5 Foreign language skills*	35	2.32	■
8.6 Natural science skills*	25	3.56	■
8.7 Exam pass rate	25	2.85	■
8.8 Availability of highly skilled workforce*	2	4.11	■
8.9 Availability of partially skilled workforce*	2	5.00	■
8.10 Availability of unskilled workforce*	2	5.42	■
8.11 Connection of vocational schools and labor market*	1	5.40	■

Soroca

rank: **10** / 35



Population	100,100
Area	1,043 km ²

Population density	96 inhab. / km ²
Number of employees	15,135 (15.1 %)
Average monthly wage	3,405 Lei

Region overview

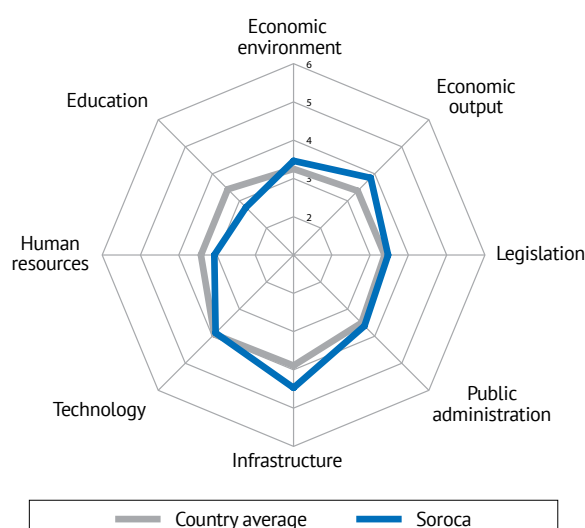
According to the Index, Soroca District ranks the 10th out of 35. Historically, the District economy is characterized by agriculture, manufacturing, light and food industries. Although industry is relatively developed in this District, the share of agriculture in the District economy reached circa 80%. The District hosts a range of companies with foreign capital, including the cheese factory, shoes and apparel factories, which have a positive impact on the District economy. However, due to the economic crisis at the national level and due to high competition on the local market, the business environment has a moderate perception in terms of competitiveness of industrial and service sector companies. As per the Indicator Economic output, the District is ranked on the 8th place, the value of products supplied to the market being one of the main advantages.

The main competitive advantages comprise the following: quality of road infrastructure (rehabilitation of the national road Saratenii Vechi – Soroca out of funds allocated by the Millennium Challenge Corporation), low local charges/taxes, insignificant bureaucracy, and development potential for tourism. The District location on the bank of Nistru River, archaeological discoveries, cultural monuments from the Medieval Period represent genuine tourist attractions. Therefore, one of the advantages that can be employed by the District is tourism

Even if the District economic activity is far advanced relative to other districts, it faces difficulties related to the availability and migration of skilled labour.

Regional Business Environment Index

	Rank (1 - 35)	Score	Country average
RBEI	10	3.59	3.48
Economic activity	8	3.65	3.31
Economic environment	6	3.46	3.25
Economic output	8	3.85	3.37
Public administration and legislation	16	3.56	3.46
Legislation	14	3.47	3.38
Public administration	14	3.62	3.51
Technology and infrastructure	2	4.18	3.91
Infrastructure	1	4.47	3.89
Technology	19	3.88	3.93
Education and human resources	33	2.92	3.43
Human resources	32	3.07	3.42
Education	33	2.76	3.43



Main competitive advantages

Quality of road infrastructure	0.96	<div></div>
Perception of local taxes	0.82	<div></div>
Multinational and foreign companies	0.70	<div></div>
Availability of banks	0.60	<div></div>
Potential for tourism development	0.58	<div></div>

Main competitive disadvantages

Level of corruption among private businesses	-1.05	<div></div>
Qualification of employees	-0.97	<div></div>
Connection of vocational schools and labor market	-0.88	<div></div>
Impact of trade unions on doing business	-0.80	<div></div>
Natural science skills	-0.76	<div></div>

Subindex I: Economic activity

	Rank	Score	
1st pillar: Economic environment	6	3.46	■
1.1 Population density	12	2.57	■
1.2 Urban population	6	4.54	■
1.3 Share of employees in total population	6	3.88	■
1.4 Density of non-industrial companies	10	3.74	■
1.5 Density of industrial companies	14	4.28	■
1.6 Impact of the informal economy on doing business*	5	3.44	■
1.7 Level of corruption among private businesses*	35	2.27	■
1.8 Level of competitiveness in services*	16	3.81	■
1.9 Level of competitiveness in industry*	10	3.12	■
1.10 Reliability of business partners*	15	3.59	■
1.11 Availability of financial and capital resources*	29	2.65	■
1.12 Impact of district location on doing business*	13	4.06	■
1.13 Impact of natural conditions on doing business*	13	4.18	■
1.14 Current business conditions*	14	3.35	■
1.15 Change of business conditions in recent years*	9	3.41	■
1.16 Availability of necessary materials and services*	25	3.36	■
1.17 Potential for tourism development*	8	4.00	■
1.18 Multinational and foreign companies*	3	3.50	■

2nd pillar: Economic output

8 3.85 ■

2.1 Average monthly wage	5	4.02	■
2.2 Value of deliverables produced	8	4.23	■
2.3 Turnover of non-industrial companies	19	3.09	■
2.4 Turnover of industrial companies	11	4.00	■
2.5 Construction of residential buildings	15	3.36	■
2.6 Development potential of businesses*	22	3.90	■
2.7 Environmental friendliness of production*	15	3.65	■
2.8 Profitability and productivity of businesses*	13	3.30	■

Subindex II: Public administration and legislation

3rd pillar: Legislation

14 3.47 ■

3.1 Barriers to business development*	32	2.69	■
3.2 Perception of local taxes*	4	4.35	■
3.3 Business development prospects*	14	3.36	■

4th pillar: Public administration

14 3.62 ■

4.1 Law enforcement in the local court*	10	3.33	■
4.2 Impact of corruption on authorities*	20	3.67	■
4.3 Protection of private property*	28	2.94	■
4.4 Fulfillment of tasks by local authorities*	10	3.82	■
4.5 Bureaucracy and delays in the offices*	4	4.19	■
4.6 Availability of public information*	12	4.53	■
4.7 Electronic communication with local authorities*	11	4.53	■
4.8 Interest of the state institutions in the district*	17	2.82	■
4.9 Impact of authorities*	25	3.29	■
4.10 Economic management of local authorities*	10	4.12	■
4.11 Impact of trade unions on doing business*	30	2.50	■

- Strong competitive advantage of region
- Strong competitive disadvantage of region
- Not very strong competitive (dis)advantage of region

* Data based on the Survey of entrepreneurs' opinions

Subindex III: Technology and infrastructure

5th pillar: Infrastructure

Rank 1 Score 4.47 ■

5.1 Density of national roads	27	4.11	■
5.2 Density of local roads	2	5.64	■
5.3 Usage of national roads	27	3.75	■
5.4 Usage of local roads	6	5.34	■
5.5 Quality of road infrastructure*	4	3.88	■
5.6 Usage of fixed phone connections	9	4.06	■
5.7 Availability of banks*	6	4.82	■
5.8 Availability of post offices*	21	4.59	■
5.9 Availability of medical facilities*	14	4.29	■

6th pillar: Technology

19 3.88 ■

6.1 Spending of companies for information technologies	15	2.91	■
6.2 Usage of computers with internet access	18	3.81	■
6.3 Technology level*	16	3.35	■
6.4 Usage of Internet services by businesses*	25	4.80	■
6.5 Ability of businesses to use latest technologies*	14	4.18	■
6.6 Information on the supply of goods and services*	19	4.65	■
6.7 Usage of personal motor vehicles*	28	4.41	■
6.8 Usage of commercial motor vehicles*	7	4.71	■

Subindex IV: Education and human resources

7th pillar: Human resources

Rank 32 Score 3.07 ■

7.1 Unemployment*	12	2.76	■
7.2 Long-term unemployment*	11	4.35	■
7.3 Age structure of unemployment*	11	2.94	■
7.4 Availability of free labor*	8	4.18	■
7.5 Migration of skilled labor*	17	2.65	■
7.6 Internal migration	17	3.49	■
7.7 Natural population growth	29	3.09	■
7.8 Ageing index	27	2.65	■
7.9 Share of students in total population	33	1.87	■
7.10 Fairness in employee selection*	22	4.18	■
7.11 Wage expectations of jobseekers*	29	2.92	■
7.12 Discipline and diligence of employees*	14	4.50	■
7.13 Employee motivation for productivity increase*	8	4.42	■

8th pillar: Education

33 2.76 ■

8.1 Level of education*	23	3.82	■
8.2 Qualification of employees*	32	2.25	■
8.3 Qualification of jobseekers*	30	2.38	■
8.4 Mother language skills*	29	4.00	■
8.5 Foreign language skills*	31	2.71	■
8.6 Natural science skills*	34	2.94	■
8.7 Exam pass rate	33	2.20	■
8.8 Availability of highly skilled workforce*	25	2.94	■
8.9 Availability of partially skilled workforce*	25	3.63	■
8.10 Availability of unskilled workforce*	20	4.25	■
8.11 Connection of vocational schools and labor market*	32	2.38	■

Stefan Voda

rank: **26** / 35



Population	70,700
Area	998 km ²

Population density	71 inhab. / km ²
Number of employees	8,655 (12.2 %)
Average monthly wage	2,949 Lei

Region overview

Stefan Voda District is located in the Eastern part of the country. The District economic activity is modest; hence, it ranks the 26th out of 35. The branches featuring the local economy include agriculture, which holds the largest share, manufacturing and extractive industries. Most economic operators, namely, circa 90% of the registered operators are peasant households. This fact negatively affects the local economy due to highly fragmented agriculture (small entities), which does not have the capacity to make investments in new technologies or to minimise/reduce business overheads. Under such conditions, Stefan Voda ranks the 35th out of 35 for its production output.

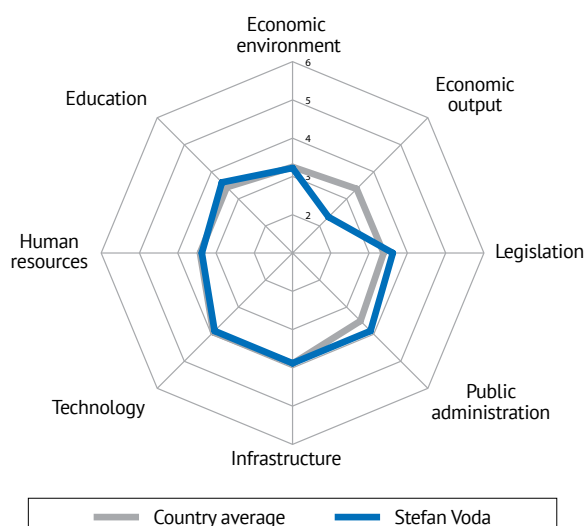
Even if there are two important border crossing points between the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine, namely Palanca and Tudora, this fact does not bring any major contribution to the development of the local economy.

The business community perception regarding the impact of geographical location over the local economy scores as the country average.

The identified disadvantages are as follows: proceeds derived by industrial companies, insignificant growth in the industrial production, internal migration and workforce migration, wage expectations of jobseekers; bureaucracy, poor electronic communication with the LPAs.

Regional Business Environment Index

	Rank (1 - 35)	Score	Country average
RBEI	26	3.34	3.48
Economic activity	31	2.77	3.31
Economic environment	17	3.22	3.25
Economic output	35	2.33	3.37
Public administration and legislation	5	3.77	3.46
Legislation	8	3.62	3.38
Public administration	4	3.88	3.51
Technology and infrastructure	19	3.88	3.91
Infrastructure	16	3.88	3.89
Technology	18	3.88	3.93
Education and human resources	15	3.49	3.43
Human resources	19	3.37	3.42
Education	13	3.61	3.43



Main competitive advantages

Interest of the state institutions in the district	1.27	<div></div>
Impact of the informal economy on doing business	1.17	<div></div>
Perception of local taxes	1.17	<div></div>
Natural science skills	1.15	<div></div>
Quality of road infrastructure	1.14	<div></div>

Main competitive disadvantages

Wage expectations of jobseekers	-0.81	<div></div>
Multinational and foreign companies	-0.66	<div></div>
Level of competitiveness in industry	-0.64	<div></div>
Unemployment	-0.53	<div></div>
Law enforcement in the local court	-0.41	<div></div>

Subindex I: Economic activity

	Rank	Score	
1st pillar: Economic environment	17	3.22	■
1.1 Population density	29	1.68	■
1.2 Urban population	30	3.06	■
1.3 Share of employees in total population	17	3.20	■
1.4 Density of non-industrial companies	22	3.33	■
1.5 Density of industrial companies	12	4.34	■
1.6 Impact of the informal economy on doing business*	1	4.14	■
1.7 Level of corruption among private businesses*	2	4.14	■
1.8 Level of competitiveness in services*	3	4.36	■
1.9 Level of competitiveness in industry*	27	2.21	■
1.10 Reliability of business partners*	11	3.71	■
1.11 Availability of financial and capital resources*	26	2.71	■
1.12 Impact of district location on doing business*	14	4.00	■
1.13 Impact of natural conditions on doing business*	18	3.86	■
1.14 Current business conditions*	13	3.36	■
1.15 Change of business conditions in recent years*	19	3.14	■
1.16 Availability of necessary materials and services*	13	3.86	■
1.17 Potential for tourism development*	10	3.79	■
1.18 Multinational and foreign companies*	28	2.07	■

2nd pillar: Economic output

35 2.33 ■

2.1 Average monthly wage	34	1.53	■
2.2 Value of deliverables produced	26	2.36	■
2.3 Turnover of non-industrial companies	34	2.35	■
2.4 Turnover of industrial companies	21	3.25	■
2.5 Construction of residential buildings	26	2.69	■
2.6 Development potential of businesses*	16	4.15	■
2.7 Environmental friendliness of production*	18	3.57	■
2.8 Profitability and productivity of businesses*	7	3.69	■

Subindex II: Public administration and legislation

3rd pillar: Legislation

Rank 8 Score 3.62 ■

3.1 Barriers to business development*	17	3.29	■
3.2 Perception of local taxes*	1	4.64	■
3.3 Business development prospects*	30	2.93	■

4th pillar: Public administration

4 3.88 ■

4.1 Law enforcement in the local court*	28	2.69	■
4.2 Impact of corruption on authorities*	1	4.43	■
4.3 Protection of private property*	3	4.00	■
4.4 Fulfillment of tasks by local authorities*	16	3.57	■
4.5 Bureaucracy and delays in the offices*	23	3.57	■
4.6 Availability of public information*	9	4.62	■
4.7 Electronic communication with local authorities*	17	4.36	■
4.8 Interest of the state institutions in the district*	1	4.29	■
4.9 Impact of authorities*	3	4.29	■
4.10 Economic management of local authorities*	5	4.29	■
4.11 Impact of trade unions on doing business*	5	4.07	■

- Strong competitive advantage of region
- Strong competitive disadvantage of region
- Not very strong competitive (dis)advantage of region

* Data based on the Survey of entrepreneurs' opinions

Subindex III: Technology and infrastructure

5th pillar: Infrastructure

Rank 16 Score 3.88 ■

5.1 Density of national roads	33	3.78	■
5.2 Density of local roads	24	3.20	■
5.3 Usage of national roads	25	3.81	■
5.4 Usage of local roads	14	4.85	■
5.5 Quality of road infrastructure*	2	4.00	■
5.6 Usage of fixed phone connections	15	3.57	■
5.7 Availability of banks*	18	4.43	■
5.8 Availability of post offices*	17	4.71	■
5.9 Availability of medical facilities*	18	4.14	■

6th pillar: Technology

18 3.88 ■

6.1 Spending of companies for information technologies	18	2.82	■
6.2 Usage of computers with internet access	22	3.75	■
6.3 Technology level*	3	3.86	■
6.4 Usage of Internet services by businesses*	31	4.23	■
6.5 Ability of businesses to use latest technologies*	28	3.71	■
6.6 Information on the supply of goods and services*	8	4.86	■
6.7 Usage of personal motor vehicles*	22	4.71	■
6.8 Usage of commercial motor vehicles*	3	5.00	■

Subindex IV: Education and human resources

7th pillar: Human resources

Rank 19 Score 3.37 ■

7.1 Unemployment*	23	2.14	■
7.2 Long-term unemployment*	32	3.50	■
7.3 Age structure of unemployment*	6	3.07	■
7.4 Availability of free labor*	4	4.36	■
7.5 Migration of skilled labor*	13	2.79	■
7.6 Internal migration	32	2.60	■
7.7 Natural population growth	18	4.44	■
7.8 Ageing index	18	3.72	■
7.9 Share of students in total population	12	3.55	■
7.10 Fairness in employee selection*	7	4.93	■
7.11 Wage expectations of jobseekers*	33	2.50	■
7.12 Discipline and diligence of employees*	11	4.71	■
7.13 Employee motivation for productivity increase*	27	3.71	■

8th pillar: Education

13 3.61 ■

8.1 Level of education*	4	4.36	■
8.2 Qualification of employees*	1	4.14	■
8.3 Qualification of jobseekers*	2	3.69	■
8.4 Mother language skills*	7	4.86	■
8.5 Foreign language skills*	29	2.86	■
8.6 Natural science skills*	1	4.79	■
8.7 Exam pass rate	27	2.72	■
8.8 Availability of highly skilled workforce*	8	3.64	■
8.9 Availability of partially skilled workforce*	5	4.29	■
8.10 Availability of unskilled workforce*	14	4.36	■
8.11 Connection of vocational schools and labor market*	4	3.79	■

Straseni

rank: **12** / 35



Population	92,200
Area	730 km ²

Population density	126 inhab. / km ²
Number of employees	10,653 (11.6 %)
Average monthly wage	3,392 Lei

Region overview

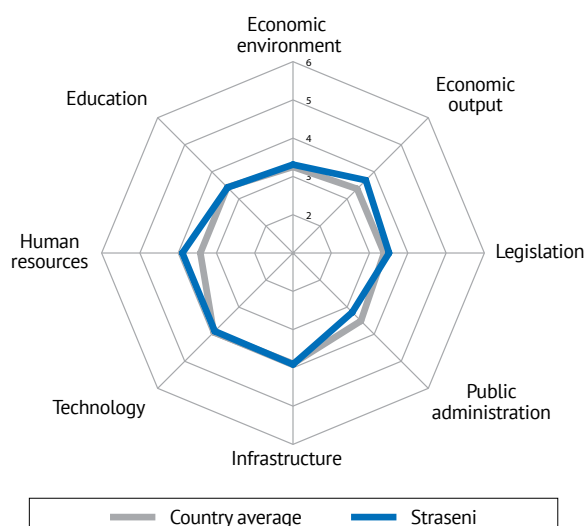
Straseni District is located in the central part of the country, at a 30-km-distance from Chisinau Municipality.

The District economy is characterised by the presence of agricultural branches, livestock breeding, agricultural produce processing, textile industry, construction materials and extractive industries. Straseni District has got the largest number of wine-making factories. The District economy is focused mainly on vine-growing and wine-making sector (wine and brandy). Livestock breeding sector is strongly developed, especially cattle breeding and poultry. Straseni ranks the third out of 35 by the number of livestock heads. Also, Straseni has a quarry located near Micauti extracting pebble, gravel, silex and stone for craving and construction purposes. An advantage that is not employed by the District is forestry, which represents circa 35% of the country forestry fund.

According to the developed ranking, Straseni is positioned on place 12 out of 35. The District recorded a positive score for Human resources and Economic output, ranking the forth and, accordingly, the 13th out of 35. The listed disadvantages are as follows: the impact of informal economy over the business environment, the impact of geographical location, shortage of workforce, poor road condition, and age structure of employees.

Regional Business Environment Index

	Rank (1 - 35)	Score	Country average
RBEI	12	3.57	3.48
Economic activity	11	3.50	3.31
Economic environment	13	3.31	3.25
Economic output	11	3.69	3.37
Public administration and legislation	24	3.32	3.46
Legislation	10	3.51	3.38
Public administration	31	3.19	3.51
Technology and infrastructure	17	3.90	3.91
Infrastructure	15	3.91	3.89
Technology	17	3.89	3.93
Education and human resources	8	3.65	3.43
Human resources	4	3.89	3.42
Education	20	3.42	3.43



Main competitive advantages

Usage of Internet services by businesses	0.76	<div></div>
Usage of personal motor vehicles	0.67	<div></div>
Long-term unemployment	0.58	<div></div>
Barriers to business development	0.53	<div></div>
Availability of post offices	0.51	<div></div>

Main competitive disadvantages

Availability of financial and capital resources	-1.04	<div></div>
Law enforcement in the local court	-0.83	<div></div>
Potential for tourism development	-0.77	<div></div>
Quality of road infrastructure	-0.74	<div></div>
Impact of natural conditions on doing business	-0.67	<div></div>

Subindex I: Economic activity

	Rank	Score	
1st pillar: Economic environment	13	3.31	■
1.1 Population density	4	3.06	■
1.2 Urban population	16	3.91	■
1.3 Share of employees in total population	20	3.06	■
1.4 Density of non-industrial companies	5	4.04	■
1.5 Density of industrial companies	6	4.58	■
1.6 Impact of the informal economy on doing business*	14	2.93	■
1.7 Level of corruption among private businesses*	26	3.06	■
1.8 Level of competitiveness in services*	13	3.88	■
1.9 Level of competitiveness in industry*	19	2.73	■
1.10 Reliability of business partners*	25	3.29	■
1.11 Availability of financial and capital resources*	35	2.13	■
1.12 Impact of district location on doing business*	28	3.41	■
1.13 Impact of natural conditions on doing business*	30	3.12	■
1.14 Current business conditions*	26	2.94	■
1.15 Change of business conditions in recent years*	22	2.94	■
1.16 Availability of necessary materials and services*	10	3.88	■
1.17 Potential for tourism development*	30	2.65	■
1.18 Multinational and foreign companies*	25	2.12	■

2nd pillar: Economic output**11 3.69** ■

2.1 Average monthly wage	11	3.78	■
2.2 Value of deliverables produced	13	3.41	■
2.3 Turnover of non-industrial companies	7	3.91	■
2.4 Turnover of industrial companies	16	3.41	■
2.5 Construction of residential buildings	9	3.77	■
2.6 Development potential of businesses*	9	4.38	■
2.7 Environmental friendliness of production*	15	3.65	■
2.8 Profitability and productivity of businesses*	21	3.00	■

Subindex II: Public administration and legislation

3rd pillar: Legislation**10 3.51** ■

3.1 Barriers to business development*	6	3.94	■
3.2 Perception of local taxes*	21	3.41	■
3.3 Business development prospects*	20	3.18	■

4th pillar: Public administration**31 3.19** ■

4.1 Law enforcement in the local court*	33	2.33	■
4.2 Impact of corruption on authorities*	29	3.06	■
4.3 Protection of private property*	31	2.75	■
4.4 Fulfillment of tasks by local authorities*	18	3.50	■
4.5 Bureaucracy and delays in the offices*	22	3.59	■
4.6 Availability of public information*	21	4.20	■
4.7 Electronic communication with local authorities*	29	3.94	■
4.8 Interest of the state institutions in the district*	25	2.53	■
4.9 Impact of authorities*	10	3.88	■
4.10 Economic management of local authorities*	8	4.18	■
4.11 Impact of trade unions on doing business*	19	3.07	■

- Strong competitive advantage of region
- Strong competitive disadvantage of region
- Not very strong competitive (dis)advantage of region

* Data based on the Survey of entrepreneurs' opinions

Subindex III: Technology and infrastructure

5th pillar: Infrastructure**15 3.91** ■

5.1 Density of national roads	2	5.00	■
5.2 Density of local roads	15	3.57	■
5.3 Usage of national roads	13	4.42	■
5.4 Usage of local roads	29	4.18	■
5.5 Quality of road infrastructure*	26	2.18	■
5.6 Usage of fixed phone connections	23	3.34	■
5.7 Availability of banks*	23	4.25	■
5.8 Availability of post offices*	14	4.88	■
5.9 Availability of medical facilities*	26	3.71	■

6th pillar: Technology**17 3.89** ■

6.1 Spending of companies for information technologies	16	2.89	■
6.2 Usage of computers with internet access	23	3.75	■
6.3 Technology level*	22	3.12	■
6.4 Usage of Internet services by businesses*	11	5.41	■
6.5 Ability of businesses to use latest technologies*	25	3.79	■
6.6 Information on the supply of goods and services*	19	4.65	■
6.7 Usage of personal motor vehicles*	4	5.13	■
6.8 Usage of commercial motor vehicles*	16	4.41	■

Subindex IV: Education and human resources

7th pillar: Human resources**4 3.89** ■

7.1 Unemployment*	10	2.80	■
7.2 Long-term unemployment*	7	4.53	■
7.3 Age structure of unemployment*	26	2.47	■
7.4 Availability of free labor*	27	3.53	■
7.5 Migration of skilled labor*	8	3.00	■
7.6 Internal migration	6	4.15	■
7.7 Natural population growth	4	5.31	■
7.8 Ageing index	5	4.47	■
7.9 Share of students in total population	10	3.92	■
7.10 Fairness in employee selection*	27	4.06	■
7.11 Wage expectations of jobseekers*	9	3.56	■
7.12 Discipline and diligence of employees*	25	4.18	■
7.13 Employee motivation for productivity increase*	25	3.75	■

8th pillar: Education**20 3.42** ■

8.1 Level of education*	7	4.25	■
8.2 Qualification of employees*	27	2.76	■
8.3 Qualification of jobseekers*	19	2.88	■
8.4 Mother language skills*	20	4.44	■
8.5 Foreign language skills*	11	3.40	■
8.6 Natural science skills*	12	3.93	■
8.7 Exam pass rate	21	3.20	■
8.8 Availability of highly skilled workforce*	21	3.12	■
8.9 Availability of partially skilled workforce*	13	3.94	■
8.10 Availability of unskilled workforce*	15	4.35	■
8.11 Connection of vocational schools and labor market*	10	3.31	■

Taraclia

rank: **21** / 35



Population	43,700
Area	674 km ²

Population density	65 inhab. / km ²
Number of employees	6,291 (14.4 %)
Average monthly wage	3,101 Lei

Region overview

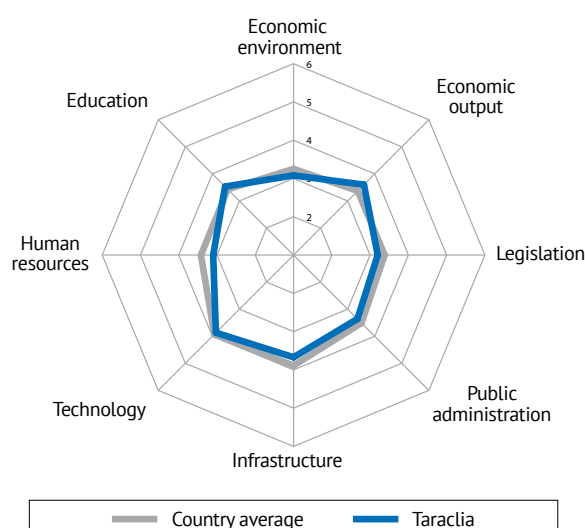
Taraclia District is located in the Southern part of the country, in close proximity to Cahul District and ATU Gagauzia. The District economy is characterized by the agricultural sector and by the agricultural produce processing sector. Taraclia has the largest share of agricultural land in the total District area; and the agricultural lands have the lowest erosion rate. The District hosts a free entrepreneurial zone – Tvardita – that attracted circa USD 100 million since the beginning of its activity.

The District industry is strongly represented by the vine-growing and wine-making branches, namely the production of wine and brandy, and the production of fruit and vegetable juice. Although the District economy has a relatively high level of industrialisation, it scored low for human resources, technology, public administration; therefore, the District ranked the 21st out of 35. The main disadvantages are as follows: unfavourable

geographical location, low competitiveness of services, insignificant potential for tourism, migration of skilled workforce, limited availability of public information, impact of informal economy, lack of electronic communication with the public authorities, and limited interest of the LPAs in the District economic development.

Regional Business Environment Index

	Rank (1 - 35)	Score	Country average
RBEI	21	3.41	3.48
Economic activity	15	3.34	3.31
Economic environment	25	3.08	3.25
Economic output	12	3.60	3.37
Public administration and legislation	26	3.29	3.46
Legislation	26	3.20	3.38
Public administration	25	3.36	3.51
Technology and infrastructure	27	3.77	3.91
Infrastructure	27	3.67	3.89
Technology	21	3.87	3.93
Education and human resources	24	3.32	3.43
Human resources	31	3.10	3.42
Education	16	3.53	3.43



Main competitive advantages

Usage of personal motor vehicles	0.66	<div></div>
Long-term unemployment	0.56	<div></div>
Qualification of jobseekers	0.49	<div></div>
Development potential of businesses	0.41	<div></div>
Impact of corruption on authorities	0.27	<div></div>

Main competitive disadvantages

Impact of district location on doing business	-1.06	<div></div>
Level of competitiveness in services	-1.06	<div></div>
Electronic communication with local authorities	-0.90	<div></div>
Quality of road infrastructure	-0.81	<div></div>
Age structure of unemployment	-0.80	<div></div>

Subindex I: Economic activity

	Rank	Score	
1st pillar: Economic environment	25	3.08	■
1.1 Population density	35	1.19	■
1.2 Urban population	3	4.81	■
1.3 Share of employees in total population	10	3.72	■
1.4 Density of non-industrial companies	9	3.77	■
1.5 Density of industrial companies	10	4.43	■
1.6 Impact of the informal economy on doing business*	17	2.73	■
1.7 Level of corruption among private businesses*	24	3.07	■
1.8 Level of competitiveness in services*	35	2.53	■
1.9 Level of competitiveness in industry*	23	2.47	■
1.10 Reliability of business partners*	32	3.13	■
1.11 Availability of financial and capital resources*	21	2.87	■
1.12 Impact of district location on doing business*	34	2.73	■
1.13 Impact of natural conditions on doing business*	26	3.40	■
1.14 Current business conditions*	21	3.00	■
1.15 Change of business conditions in recent years*	25	2.80	■
1.16 Availability of necessary materials and services*	28	3.27	■
1.17 Potential for tourism development*	27	2.67	■
1.18 Multinational and foreign companies*	21	2.27	■

2nd pillar: Economic output

12 3.6 ■

2.1 Average monthly wage	25	2.94	■
2.2 Value of deliverables produced	6	4.66	■
2.3 Turnover of non-industrial companies	15	3.25	■
2.4 Turnover of industrial companies	8	4.31	■
2.5 Construction of residential buildings	28	2.50	■
2.6 Development potential of businesses*	10	4.29	■
2.7 Environmental friendliness of production*	19	3.53	■
2.8 Profitability and productivity of businesses*	9	3.47	■

Subindex II: Public administration and legislation

3rd pillar: Legislation

26 3.2 ■

3.1 Barriers to business development*	27	2.86	■
3.2 Perception of local taxes*	17	3.53	■
3.3 Business development prospects*	19	3.20	■

4th pillar: Public administration

25 3.36 ■

4.1 Law enforcement in the local court*	17	3.07	■
4.2 Impact of corruption on authorities*	14	3.79	■
4.3 Protection of private property*	25	3.13	■
4.4 Fulfillment of tasks by local authorities*	29	3.13	■
4.5 Bureaucracy and delays in the offices*	25	3.40	■
4.6 Availability of public information*	31	3.80	■
4.7 Electronic communication with local authorities*	35	3.20	■
4.8 Interest of the state institutions in the district*	27	2.47	■
4.9 Impact of authorities*	27	3.27	■
4.10 Economic management of local authorities*	14	4.00	■
4.11 Impact of trade unions on doing business*	12	3.43	■

- Strong competitive advantage of region
- Strong competitive disadvantage of region
- Not very strong competitive (dis)advantage of region

* Data based on the Survey of entrepreneurs' opinions

Subindex III: Technology and infrastructure

5th pillar: Infrastructure

27 3.67 ■

5.1 Density of national roads	18	4.29	■
5.2 Density of local roads	21	3.29	■
5.3 Usage of national roads	5	4.80	■
5.4 Usage of local roads	8	5.09	■
5.5 Quality of road infrastructure*	30	2.07	■
5.6 Usage of fixed phone connections	28	3.24	■
5.7 Availability of banks*	30	4.00	■
5.8 Availability of post offices*	27	4.33	■
5.9 Availability of medical facilities*	34	3.27	■

6th pillar: Technology

21 3.87 ■

6.1 Spending of companies for information technologies	13	3.02	■
6.2 Usage of computers with internet access	7	4.09	■
6.3 Technology level*	31	2.87	■
6.4 Usage of Internet services by businesses*	28	4.57	■
6.5 Ability of businesses to use latest technologies*	21	3.93	■
6.6 Information on the supply of goods and services*	29	4.21	■
6.7 Usage of personal motor vehicles*	5	5.07	■
6.8 Usage of commercial motor vehicles*	22	4.27	■

Subindex IV: Education and human resources

7th pillar: Human resources

31 3.1 ■

7.1 Unemployment*	25	2.07	■
7.2 Long-term unemployment*	8	4.47	■
7.3 Age structure of unemployment*	32	2.07	■
7.4 Availability of free labor*	20	3.87	■
7.5 Migration of skilled labor*	23	2.40	■
7.6 Internal migration	14	3.69	■
7.7 Natural population growth	23	3.81	■
7.8 Ageing index	25	3.11	■
7.9 Share of students in total population	30	2.25	■
7.10 Fairness in employee selection*	24	4.13	■
7.11 Wage expectations of jobseekers*	28	2.93	■
7.12 Discipline and diligence of employees*	19	4.40	■
7.13 Employee motivation for productivity increase*	20	3.87	■

8th pillar: Education

16 3.53 ■

8.1 Level of education*	19	3.87	■
8.2 Qualification of employees*	11	3.40	■
8.3 Qualification of jobseekers*	6	3.53	■
8.4 Mother language skills*	23	4.40	■
8.5 Foreign language skills*	24	3.07	■
8.6 Natural science skills*	19	3.73	■
8.7 Exam pass rate	13	3.51	■
8.8 Availability of highly skilled workforce*	17	3.27	■
8.9 Availability of partially skilled workforce*	26	3.60	■
8.10 Availability of unskilled workforce*	35	3.40	■
8.11 Connection of vocational schools and labor market*	11	3.27	■

Telenesti

rank: **35** / 35



Population	72,900
Area	849 km ²

Population density	86 inhab. / km ²
Number of employees	7,234 (9.9 %)
Average monthly wage	2,946 Lei

Region overview

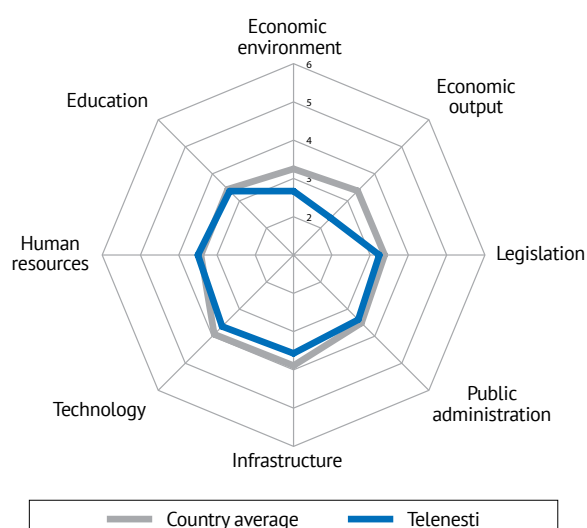
Telenesti District is located in the Northern part of the country, neighbouring with Ungheni, Singerei, Orhei and Strasen Districts. Agriculture is the main focus of the District economy, as well as agricultural produce processing and livestock breeding. The agricultural sector is represented by a large number of small peasant entities, which cultivate most of the arable lands. Phytotechny occupies circa 80% of the total arable lands. There are only three large producers, which cultivate land areas up to 40 hectares. There are two poultry and two farms for breeding sheep, pigs and goats. According to the developed ranking, Telenesti is positioned on the last place as it scored the lowest for Economic environment, Economic output, Technology and Infrastructure.

The disadvantages are as follows: geographical location, poor current conditions for doing business, low competitiveness level of industry, low

potential for tourism, low affordability to implement advanced technologies in the production process, migration of workforce, the informal economy impact over the business environment, lack of capital and financial resources, high amounts of local charges/taxes, etc. As the District economy has agricultural profile, it is heavily affected by and exposed to bad weather.

Regional Business Environment Index

	Rank (1 - 35)	Score	Country average
RBEI	35	3.08	3.48
Economic activity	35	2.52	3.31
Economic environment	35	2.67	3.25
Economic output	34	2.37	3.37
Public administration and legislation	22	3.33	3.46
Legislation	25	3.24	3.38
Public administration	23	3.39	3.51
Technology and infrastructure	34	3.60	3.91
Infrastructure	30	3.57	3.89
Technology	31	3.64	3.93
Education and human resources	19	3.43	3.43
Human resources	13	3.50	3.42
Education	24	3.36	3.43



Main competitive advantages

Availability of unskilled workforce	1.39	<div></div>
Environmental friendliness of production	1.32	<div></div>
Mother language skills	1.29	<div></div>
Availability of public information	1.08	<div></div>
Fairness in employee selection	0.97	<div></div>

Main competitive disadvantages

Impact of district location on doing business	-1.97	<div></div>
Potential for tourism development	-1.29	<div></div>
Current business conditions	-1.20	<div></div>
Level of competitiveness in industry	-1.05	<div></div>
Ability of businesses to use latest technologies	-0.97	<div></div>

Subindex I: Economic activity

	Rank	Score	
1st pillar: Economic environment	35	2.67	■
1.1 Population density	20	2.31	■
1.2 Urban population	32	2.96	■
1.3 Share of employees in total population	34	1.87	■
1.4 Density of non-industrial companies	32	2.91	■
1.5 Density of industrial companies	29	3.80	■
1.6 Impact of the informal economy on doing business*	24	2.58	■
1.7 Level of corruption among private businesses*	9	3.58	■
1.8 Level of competitiveness in services*	10	3.95	■
1.9 Level of competitiveness in industry*	32	1.74	■
1.10 Reliability of business partners*	22	3.37	■
1.11 Availability of financial and capital resources*	25	2.79	■
1.12 Impact of district location on doing business*	35	1.74	■
1.13 Impact of natural conditions on doing business*	33	2.95	■
1.14 Current business conditions*	35	1.94	■
1.15 Change of business conditions in recent years*	33	2.53	■
1.16 Availability of necessary materials and services*	33	2.89	■
1.17 Potential for tourism development*	34	2.00	■
1.18 Multinational and foreign companies*	14	2.63	■

2nd pillar: Economic output

34 2.37 ■

2.1 Average monthly wage	33	1.95	■
2.2 Value of deliverables produced	29	2.25	■
2.3 Turnover of non-industrial companies	27	2.77	■
2.4 Turnover of industrial companies	32	2.47	■
2.5 Construction of residential buildings	34	1.83	■
2.6 Development potential of businesses*	12	4.26	■
2.7 Environmental friendliness of production*	2	4.84	■
2.8 Profitability and productivity of businesses*	30	2.78	■

Subindex II: Public administration and legislation

3rd pillar: Legislation

Rank Score
25 3.24 ■

3.1 Barriers to business development*	7	3.84	■
3.2 Perception of local taxes*	32	2.83	■
3.3 Business development prospects*	25	3.06	■

4th pillar: Public administration

23 3.39 ■

4.1 Law enforcement in the local court*	19	2.94	■
4.2 Impact of corruption on authorities*	10	3.83	■
4.3 Protection of private property*	26	3.05	■
4.4 Fulfillment of tasks by local authorities*	25	3.32	■
4.5 Bureaucracy and delays in the offices*	31	3.06	■
4.6 Availability of public information*	3	5.11	■
4.7 Electronic communication with local authorities*	19	4.32	■
4.8 Interest of the state institutions in the district*	33	2.05	■
4.9 Impact of authorities*	30	2.95	■
4.10 Economic management of local authorities*	34	3.16	■
4.11 Impact of trade unions on doing business*	22	2.94	■

- Strong competitive advantage of region
- Strong competitive disadvantage of region
- Not very strong competitive (dis)advantage of region

* Data based on the Survey of entrepreneurs' opinions

Subindex III: Technology and infrastructure

5th pillar: Infrastructure

Rank Score
30 3.57 ■

5.1 Density of national roads	28	4.10	■
5.2 Density of local roads	19	3.30	■
5.3 Usage of national roads	24	3.90	■
5.4 Usage of local roads	20	4.58	■
5.5 Quality of road infrastructure*	19	2.47	■
5.6 Usage of fixed phone connections	33	2.76	■
5.7 Availability of banks*	31	3.84	■
5.8 Availability of post offices*	25	4.42	■
5.9 Availability of medical facilities*	17	4.16	■

6th pillar: Technology

31 3.64 ■

6.1 Spending of companies for information technologies	26	2.69	■
6.2 Usage of computers with internet access	30	3.61	■
6.3 Technology level*	32	2.47	■
6.4 Usage of Internet services by businesses*	9	5.42	■
6.5 Ability of businesses to use latest technologies*	35	2.84	■
6.6 Information on the supply of goods and services*	5	4.95	■
6.7 Usage of personal motor vehicles*	18	4.79	■
6.8 Usage of commercial motor vehicles*	23	4.16	■

Subindex IV: Education and human resources

7th pillar: Human resources

Rank Score
13 3.5 ■

7.1 Unemployment*	14	2.53	■
7.2 Long-term unemployment*	13	4.21	■
7.3 Age structure of unemployment*	19	2.63	■
7.4 Availability of free labor*	29	3.50	■
7.5 Migration of skilled labor*	22	2.42	■
7.6 Internal migration	34	1.88	■
7.7 Natural population growth	13	4.81	■
7.8 Ageing index	9	4.24	■
7.9 Share of students in total population	8	3.93	■
7.10 Fairness in employee selection*	5	5.05	■
7.11 Wage expectations of jobseekers*	16	3.37	■
7.12 Discipline and diligence of employees*	13	4.58	■
7.13 Employee motivation for productivity increase*	31	3.37	■

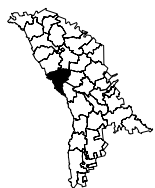
8th pillar: Education

24 3.36 ■

8.1 Level of education*	31	3.67	■
8.2 Qualification of employees*	26	2.79	■
8.3 Qualification of jobseekers*	28	2.58	■
8.4 Mother language skills*	1	5.42	■
8.5 Foreign language skills*	30	2.84	■
8.6 Natural science skills*	27	3.53	■
8.7 Exam pass rate	17	3.35	■
8.8 Availability of highly skilled workforce*	24	3.05	■
8.9 Availability of partially skilled workforce*	8	4.05	■
8.10 Availability of unskilled workforce*	2	5.42	■
8.11 Connection of vocational schools and labor market*	33	2.37	■

Ungheni

rank: **7** / 35



Population	117,400
Area	1,083 km ²

Population density	108 inhab. / km ²
Number of employees	16,884 (14.4 %)
Average monthly wage	3,420 Lei

Region overview

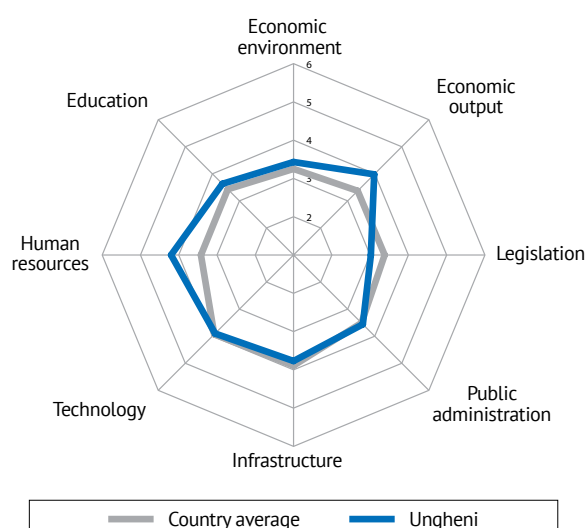
Ungheni District is located in the central part of the country, bordering with Romania. The distance from Ungheni to Iasi is 15 km at most. Also, one of the most used border crossing points, Sculeni Customs, is located in Ungheni District. The local economy is characterized by the presence of a free economic zone, joint-stock ventures with the involvement of foreign investors. The district common border with Romania is, without any doubt, an advantage for the local economy, which is characterized by the presence of agriculture, food and light industries, clothing sector and construction materials. Among the companies that make the largest contribution to the local economy one can list the following: ICS Lear Corporation, Carpet factory, Ceramica-Ungheni – the only factory manufacturing ceramic items in the Republic of Moldova. The free economic zone Ungheni was created

back in 2002, for a 25-year period. So far, it managed to attract investments in the amount of USD 257 million.

The competitive advantages include: proper management of public resources by the LPAs, high density of industrial companies, high value of goods produces and delivered; geographical location, education level of human resources, workforce skills in science. Disadvantages include: poor road condition, internal migration of labour force, barriers to business development, low productivity of employees.

Regional Business Environment Index

	Rank (1 - 35)	Score	Country average
RBEI	7	3.70	3.48
Economic activity	7	3.71	3.31
Economic environment	7	3.43	3.25
Economic output	6	3.98	3.37
Public administration and legislation	20	3.34	3.46
Legislation	32	3.02	3.38
Public administration	18	3.56	3.51
Technology and infrastructure	24	3.83	3.91
Infrastructure	25	3.77	3.89
Technology	16	3.90	3.93
Education and human resources	2	3.91	3.43
Human resources	2	4.20	3.42
Education	10	3.63	3.43



Main competitive advantages

Economic management of local authorities	0.67	<div></div>
Age structure of unemployment	0.59	<div></div>
Technology level	0.47	<div></div>
Usage of Internet services by businesses	0.43	<div></div>
Migration of skilled labor	0.40	<div></div>

Main competitive disadvantages

Level of corruption among private businesses	-0.71	<div></div>
Barriers to business development	-0.67	<div></div>
Employee motivation for productivity increase	-0.62	<div></div>
Availability of post offices	-0.61	<div></div>
Information on the supply of goods and services	-0.54	<div></div>

Subindex I: Economic activity

	Rank	Score	
1st pillar: Economic environment	7	3.43	■
1.1 Population density	6	2.80	■
1.2 Urban population	8	4.44	■
1.3 Share of employees in total population	8	3.79	■
1.4 Density of non-industrial companies	6	4.02	■
1.5 Density of industrial companies	7	4.54	■
1.6 Impact of the informal economy on doing business*	20	2.68	■
1.7 Level of corruption among private businesses*	30	2.63	■
1.8 Level of competitiveness in services*	27	3.28	■
1.9 Level of competitiveness in industry*	17	2.79	■
1.10 Reliability of business partners*	17	3.50	■
1.11 Availability of financial and capital resources*	15	3.16	■
1.12 Impact of district location on doing business*	14	4.00	■
1.13 Impact of natural conditions on doing business*	25	3.42	■
1.14 Current business conditions*	28	2.79	■
1.15 Change of business conditions in recent years*	23	2.89	■
1.16 Availability of necessary materials and services*	23	3.53	■
1.17 Potential for tourism development*	13	3.58	■
1.18 Multinational and foreign companies*	7	3.06	■

2nd pillar: Economic output**6 3.98** ■

2.1 Average monthly wage	7	4.00	■
2.2 Value of deliverables produced	4	4.86	■
2.3 Turnover of non-industrial companies	18	3.10	■
2.4 Turnover of industrial companies	7	4.34	■
2.5 Construction of residential buildings	21	3.08	■
2.6 Development potential of businesses*	29	3.47	■
2.7 Environmental friendliness of production*	21	3.47	■
2.8 Profitability and productivity of businesses*	26	2.89	■

Subindex II: Public administration and legislation

	Rank	Score	
3rd pillar: Legislation	32	3.02	■
3.1 Barriers to business development*	29	2.78	■
3.2 Perception of local taxes*	25	3.21	■
3.3 Business development prospects*	24	3.06	■

4th pillar: Public administration**18 3.56** ■

4.1 Law enforcement in the local court*	21	2.88	■
4.2 Impact of corruption on authorities*	28	3.17	■
4.3 Protection of private property*	7	3.71	■
4.4 Fulfillment of tasks by local authorities*	13	3.65	■
4.5 Bureaucracy and delays in the offices*	20	3.61	■
4.6 Availability of public information*	11	4.56	■
4.7 Electronic communication with local authorities*	20	4.28	■
4.8 Interest of the state institutions in the district*	9	3.50	■
4.9 Impact of authorities*	14	3.79	■
4.10 Economic management of local authorities*	3	4.53	■
4.11 Impact of trade unions on doing business*	15	3.26	■

- Strong competitive advantage of region
- Strong competitive disadvantage of region
- Not very strong competitive (dis)advantage of region

* Data based on the Survey of entrepreneurs' opinions

Subindex III: Technology and infrastructure

	Rank	Score	
5th pillar: Infrastructure	25	3.77	■
5.1 Density of national roads	22	4.19	■
5.2 Density of local roads	8	4.17	■
5.3 Usage of national roads	30	3.65	■
5.4 Usage of local roads	19	4.58	■
5.5 Quality of road infrastructure*	16	2.58	■
5.6 Usage of fixed phone connections	29	3.12	■
5.7 Availability of banks*	27	4.11	■
5.8 Availability of post offices*	32	3.79	■
5.9 Availability of medical facilities*	22	3.95	■

6th pillar: Technology**16 3.9** ■

6.1 Spending of companies for information technologies	12	3.03	■
6.2 Usage of computers with internet access	12	3.94	■
6.3 Technology level*	4	3.84	■
6.4 Usage of Internet services by businesses*	17	5.12	■
6.5 Ability of businesses to use latest technologies*	29	3.71	■
6.6 Information on the supply of goods and services*	33	3.84	■
6.7 Usage of personal motor vehicles*	27	4.42	■
6.8 Usage of commercial motor vehicles*	32	3.84	■

Subindex IV: Education and human resources

	Rank	Score	
7th pillar: Human resources	2	4.2	■
7.1 Unemployment*	11	2.78	■
7.2 Long-term unemployment*	14	4.17	■
7.3 Age structure of unemployment*	1	3.53	■
7.4 Availability of free labor*	10	4.16	■
7.5 Migration of skilled labor*	5	3.32	■
7.6 Internal migration	18	3.42	■
7.7 Natural population growth	1	5.75	■
7.8 Ageing index	13	4.12	■
7.9 Share of students in total population	1	5.49	■
7.10 Fairness in employee selection*	12	4.61	■
7.11 Wage expectations of jobseekers*	14	3.39	■
7.12 Discipline and diligence of employees*	12	4.61	■
7.13 Employee motivation for productivity increase*	32	3.33	■

8th pillar: Education**10 3.63** ■

8.1 Level of education*	14	4.05	■
8.2 Qualification of employees*	20	3.00	■
8.3 Qualification of jobseekers*	14	3.00	■
8.4 Mother language skills*	14	4.61	■
8.5 Foreign language skills*	6	3.58	■
8.6 Natural science skills*	9	3.95	■
8.7 Exam pass rate	8	3.83	■
8.8 Availability of highly skilled workforce*	10	3.61	■
8.9 Availability of partially skilled workforce*	24	3.63	■
8.10 Availability of unskilled workforce*	27	4.00	■
8.11 Connection of vocational schools and labor market*	16	3.11	■

UTA Gagauzia

rank: **18** / 35



Population	161,800
Area	1,832 km ²

Population density	88 inhab. / km ²
Number of employees	26,189 (16.2 %)
Average monthly wage	3,229 Lei

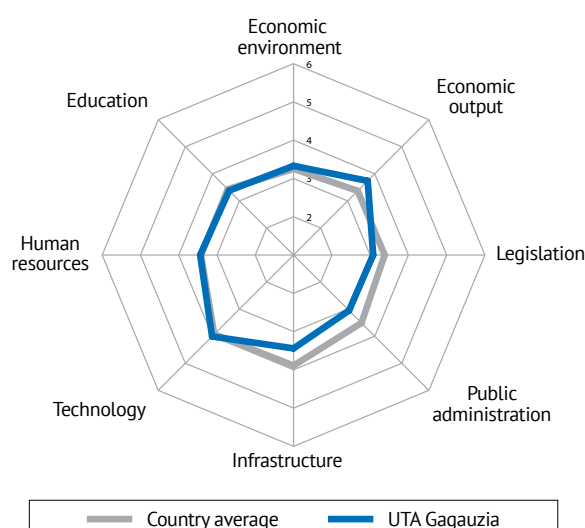
Region overview

ATU Gagauzia is an autonomous territorial unit established in 1994 by Law No. 344 dated 23.12.1994. The region economy is mainly focused on agriculture, processing of agricultural produce, textile and manufacturing industries. At the same time, the local economy is subject to rapid changes. However, the role of food industry remains vital for the local economy. The food industry is strongly represented by the vine-growing and wine-making sectors. As for the textile and manufacturing industries, these are represented by the presence of several companies manufacturing cloths, textile, and skin processing. Most of the manufactured products are exported to the traditional market of the Russian Federation, although the trend of reorienting the exports towards the EU market has got impetus over the last years. The region has a pretty good potential for economic development.

According to the developed ranking, Gagauzia is positioned on place 18 out of 35 districts subject to analysis. It scored the lowest for Legislation, Public administration and Infrastructure. Nonetheless, the region ranked the tenth for Economic environment and the tenth for Economic output. The main disadvantages affecting the business environment include: poor road condition, bureaucracy, failure of the LPAs to fulfil their promises and duties, low potential for tourism, the informal economy impact over the business environment, migration of skilled workforce and the age structure of employees.

Regional Business Environment Index

	Rank (1 - 35)	Score	Country average
RBEI	18	3.45	3.48
Economic activity	9	3.53	3.31
Economic environment	10	3.33	3.25
Economic output	10	3.74	3.37
Public administration and legislation	32	3.06	3.46
Legislation	31	3.08	3.38
Public administration	32	3.05	3.51
Technology and infrastructure	29	3.73	3.91
Infrastructure	33	3.44	3.89
Technology	9	4.01	3.93
Education and human resources	22	3.41	3.43
Human resources	16	3.44	3.42
Education	21	3.38	3.43



Main competitive advantages

Usage of personal motor vehicles	0.58	<div></div>
Usage of commercial motor vehicles	0.51	<div></div>
Usage of Internet services by businesses	0.48	<div></div>
Development potential of businesses	0.24	<div></div>
Level of education	0.21	<div></div>

Main competitive disadvantages

Quality of road infrastructure	-0.89	<div></div>
Bureaucracy and delays in the offices	-0.88	<div></div>
Level of corruption among private businesses	-0.84	<div></div>
Fulfillment of tasks by local authorities	-0.80	<div></div>
Potential for tourism development	-0.70	<div></div>

Subindex I: Economic activity

	Rank	Score	
1st pillar: Economic environment	10	3.33	■
1.1 Population density	18	2.36	■
1.2 Urban population	5	4.65	■
1.3 Share of employees in total population	4	4.11	■
1.4 Density of non-industrial companies	7	3.98	■
1.5 Density of industrial companies	8	4.52	■
1.6 Impact of the informal economy on doing business*	28	2.50	■
1.7 Level of corruption among private businesses*	32	2.44	■
1.8 Level of competitiveness in services*	23	3.57	■
1.9 Level of competitiveness in industry*	25	2.32	■
1.10 Reliability of business partners*	24	3.32	■
1.11 Availability of financial and capital resources*	17	3.00	■
1.12 Impact of district location on doing business*	23	3.68	■
1.13 Impact of natural conditions on doing business*	27	3.39	■
1.14 Current business conditions*	33	2.56	■
1.15 Change of business conditions in recent years*	24	2.85	■
1.16 Availability of necessary materials and services*	30	3.07	■
1.17 Potential for tourism development*	26	2.68	■
1.18 Multinational and foreign companies*	17	2.57	■

2nd pillar: Economic output

10 3.74 ■

2.1 Average monthly wage	18	3.38	■
2.2 Value of deliverables produced	10	4.01	■
2.3 Turnover of non-industrial companies	8	3.76	■
2.4 Turnover of industrial companies	10	4.02	■
2.5 Construction of residential buildings	4	4.01	■
2.6 Development potential of businesses*	17	4.13	■
2.7 Environmental friendliness of production*	26	3.29	■
2.8 Profitability and productivity of businesses*	29	2.80	■

Subindex II: Public administration and legislation

3rd pillar: Legislation

31 3.08 ■

3.1 Barriers to business development*	21	3.19	■
3.2 Perception of local taxes*	28	3.12	■
3.3 Business development prospects*	32	2.92	■

4th pillar: Public administration

32 3.05 ■

4.1 Law enforcement in the local court*	29	2.67	■
4.2 Impact of corruption on authorities*	30	3.04	■
4.3 Protection of private property*	18	3.33	■
4.4 Fulfillment of tasks by local authorities*	33	2.69	■
4.5 Bureaucracy and delays in the offices*	33	2.71	■
4.6 Availability of public information*	34	3.68	■
4.7 Electronic communication with local authorities*	31	3.93	■
4.8 Interest of the state institutions in the district*	29	2.46	■
4.9 Impact of authorities*	28	3.22	■
4.10 Economic management of local authorities*	25	3.71	■
4.11 Impact of trade unions on doing business*	28	2.67	■

- Strong competitive advantage of region
- Strong competitive disadvantage of region
- Not very strong competitive (dis)advantage of region

* Data based on the Survey of entrepreneurs' opinions

Subindex III: Technology and infrastructure

5th pillar: Infrastructure

33 3.44 ■

5.1 Density of national roads	15	4.37	■
5.2 Density of local roads	33	2.08	■
5.3 Usage of national roads	16	4.23	■
5.4 Usage of local roads	33	3.79	■
5.5 Quality of road infrastructure*	31	2.00	■
5.6 Usage of fixed phone connections	18	3.45	■
5.7 Availability of banks*	20	4.36	■
5.8 Availability of post offices*	22	4.50	■
5.9 Availability of medical facilities*	25	3.79	■

6th pillar: Technology

9 4.01 ■

6.1 Spending of companies for information technologies	11	3.06	■
6.2 Usage of computers with internet access	4	4.25	■
6.3 Technology level*	28	2.93	■
6.4 Usage of Internet services by businesses*	18	5.11	■
6.5 Ability of businesses to use latest technologies*	26	3.74	■
6.6 Information on the supply of goods and services*	26	4.46	■
6.7 Usage of personal motor vehicles*	8	5.00	■
6.8 Usage of commercial motor vehicles*	11	4.61	■

Subindex IV: Education and human resources

7th pillar: Human resources

16 3.44 ■

7.1 Unemployment*	24	2.07	■
7.2 Long-term unemployment*	21	3.92	■
7.3 Age structure of unemployment*	17	2.68	■
7.4 Availability of free labor*	24	3.74	■
7.5 Migration of skilled labor*	26	2.29	■
7.6 Internal migration	10	4.05	■
7.7 Natural population growth	8	5.19	■
7.8 Ageing index	14	4.06	■
7.9 Share of students in total population	20	2.88	■
7.10 Fairness in employee selection*	30	4.00	■
7.11 Wage expectations of jobseekers*	19	3.25	■
7.12 Discipline and diligence of employees*	27	4.07	■
7.13 Employee motivation for productivity increase*	22	3.82	■

8th pillar: Education

21 3.38 ■

8.1 Level of education*	15	4.04	■
8.2 Qualification of employees*	15	3.21	■
8.3 Qualification of jobseekers*	12	3.11	■
8.4 Mother language skills*	30	3.96	■
8.5 Foreign language skills*	23	3.07	■
8.6 Natural science skills*	33	3.21	■
8.7 Exam pass rate	19	3.27	■
8.8 Availability of highly skilled workforce*	18	3.25	■
8.9 Availability of partially skilled workforce*	27	3.54	■
8.10 Availability of unskilled workforce*	24	4.14	■
8.11 Connection of vocational schools and labor market*	17	3.07	■

Chapter 5

Indicators

Explanatory notes

The core of this chapter consists of rankings of all indicators that form Regional Business Environment Index (RBEI). Before the rankings themselves, explanations supplemented by specific features of selected indicators are present, followed by six rankings capturing the essential characteristics of the region. These rankings, unlike the others presenting indicators with their calculated values, display hard data belonging to appropriate region. Their purpose is to provide the reader with the basic measurable information about the regions – their population, area, population density, average monthly wage, and number and share of employees.

It should be noted that the number of employees in the regions does not reflect the working population of the region, but the number of people who are really employed in the region regardless of which region they come from. Region values presented in the Share of employees rankings are calculated as a proportion of the number of employees in the region to region population. This characteristic indicates whether the region is the magnet for employees and has the ability to attract those commuting from other region, or, conversely, whether the number of people employed in local business is relatively small compared to the region population. Since inhabitants do not typically work as employees in well established companies providing statistical information to statistical office, only a small proportion of working population is identified as employee. Based on the definition of this measure, share of employees in total population varies typically from 10 % to 15 % in majority of regions.

The central part of the chapter lists rankings of all 81 indicators that form RBEI. They are ordered by classification of indicators based on the identification number, which consists of the number of the appropriate pillar and the number of the indicator within the pillar. Indicators with asterisk at the end of the name come from the Survey of entrepreneurs' opinions, otherwise the indicator is based on hard data.

The aim of these rankings is to help the reader to compare the results of various regions within one indicator – for each presented indicator, one can find a particular region with its achieved score. Regions are in a descending order, from the region with the highest to the region with the lowest achieved score. Please note that detailed description of each indicator contained in the RBEI can be found in Chapter 3.

An interactive presentation of all results on the map of Moldova is available at the project website. This site also allows its visitors to view a color map of Moldovan regions based not only on individual indicators, but also with regard to the pillars and the entire RBEI while enabling the users to change the weight of each indicator separately. The result of such an additional change of weights is that the customized RBEI for each region will differ from its standard RBEI score.

List of indicators

Basic indicators

Population	124
Area	124
Population density	124
Number of employees	125
Share of employees	125
Average monthly wage	125

Subindex I: Economic activity

1st pillar: Economic environment

1.1 Population density	126
1.2 Urban population	126
1.3 Share of employees in total population	126
1.4 Density of non-industrial companies	127
1.5 Density of industrial companies	127
1.6 Impact of the informal economy on doing business*	127
1.7 Level of corruption among private businesses*	128
1.8 Level of competitiveness in services*	128
1.9 Level of competitiveness in industry*	128
1.10 Reliability of business partners*	129
1.11 Availability of financial and capital resources*	129
1.12 Impact of district location on doing business*	129
1.13 Impact of natural conditions on doing business*	130
1.14 Current business conditions*	130
1.15 Change of business conditions in recent years*	130
1.16 Availability of necessary materials and services*	131
1.17 Potential for tourism development*	131
1.18 Multinational and foreign companies*	131

2nd pillar: Economic output

2.1 Average monthly wage	132
2.2 Value of deliverables produced	132
2.3 Turnover of non-industrial companies	132
2.4 Turnover of industrial companies	133
2.5 Construction of residential buildings	133
2.6 Development potential of businesses*	133
2.7 Environmental friendliness of production*	134
2.8 Profitability and productivity of businesses*	134

Subindex II: Public administration and legislation

3rd pillar: Legislation

3.1 Barriers to business development*	134
3.2 Perception of local taxes*	135
3.3 Business development prospects*	135

4th pillar: Public administration

4.1 Law enforcement in the local court*	135
4.2 Impact of corruption on authorities*	136
4.3 Protection of private property*	136
4.4 Fulfillment of tasks by local authorities*	136
4.5 Bureaucracy and delays in the offices*	137
4.6 Availability of public information*	137
4.7 Electronic communication with local authorities*	137
4.8 Interest of the state institutions in the district*	138
4.9 Impact of authorities*	138
4.10 Economic management of local authorities*	138
4.11 Impact of trade unions on doing business*	139

Subindex III: Technology and infrastructure

5th pillar: Infrastructure

5.1 Density of national roads	139
5.2 Density of local roads	139
5.3 Usage of national roads	140
5.4 Usage of local roads	140
5.5 Quality of road infrastructure*	140
5.6 Usage of fixed phone connections	141
5.7 Availability of banks*	141
5.8 Availability of post offices*	141
5.9 Availability of medical facilities*	142

6th pillar: Technology

6.1 Spending of companies for information technologies	142
6.2 Usage of computers with internet access	142
6.3 Technology level*	143
6.4 Usage of Internet services by businesses*	143
6.5 Ability of businesses to use latest technologies*	143
6.6 Information on the supply of goods and services*	144
6.7 Usage of personal motor vehicles*	144
6.8 Usage of commercial motor vehicles*	144

Subindex IV: Education and human resources

7th pillar: Human resources

7.1 Unemployment*	145
7.2 Long-term unemployment*	145
7.3 Age structure of unemployment*	145
7.4 Availability of free labor*	146
7.5 Migration of skilled labor*	146
7.6 Internal migration	146
7.7 Natural population growth	147
7.8 Ageing index	147
7.9 Share of students in total population	147
7.10 Fairness in employee selection*	148
7.11 Wage expectations of jobseekers*	148
7.12 Discipline and diligence of employees*	148
7.13 Employee motivation for productivity increase*	149

8th pillar: Education

8.1 Level of education*	149
8.2 Qualification of employees*	149
8.3 Qualification of jobseekers*	150
8.4 Mother language skills*	150
8.5 Foreign language skills*	150
8.6 Natural science skills*	151
8.7 Exam pass rate	151
8.8 Availability of highly skilled workforce*	151
8.9 Availability of partially skilled workforce*	152
8.10 Availability of unskilled workforce*	152
8.11 Connection of vocational schools and labor market*	152

Population ('000)

Region	Value	
1 Chisinau	809.6	<div></div>
2 UTA Gagauzia	161.8	<div></div>
3 Balti	150.2	<div></div>
4 Orhei	125.2	<div></div>
5 Cahul	124.6	<div></div>
6 Hincesti	120.7	<div></div>
7 Ungheni	117.4	<div></div>
8 Ialoveni	100.9	<div></div>
9 Soroca	100.1	<div></div>
10 Singerei	92.4	<div></div>
11 Straseni	92.2	<div></div>
12 Falesti	91.8	<div></div>
13 Causeni	90.8	<div></div>
14 Floresti	88.1	<div></div>
15 Drochia	88.0	<div></div>
16 Anenii Noi	83.4	<div></div>
17 Edinet	81.2	<div></div>
18 Calarasi	78.1	<div></div>
19 Criuleni	73.6	<div></div>
20 Briceni	73.4	<div></div>
21 Telenesti	72.9	<div></div>
22 Stefan Voda	70.7	<div></div>
23 Riscani	68.4	<div></div>
24 Nisporeni	65.9	<div></div>
25 Cantemir	62.1	<div></div>
26 Cimislia	60.4	<div></div>
27 Glodeni	60.0	<div></div>
28 Ocnita	54.3	<div></div>
29 Leova	53.0	<div></div>
30 Rezina	51.0	<div></div>
31 Taraclia	43.7	<div></div>
32 Donduseni	43.3	<div></div>
33 Soldanesti	42.1	<div></div>
34 Dubasari	35.3	<div></div>
35 Basarabasca	28.6	<div></div>

Area (km²)

Region	Value	
1 UTA Gagauzia	1,832	<div></div>
2 Cahul	1,546	<div></div>
3 Hincesti	1,484	<div></div>
4 Orhei	1,228	<div></div>
5 Causeni	1,163	<div></div>
6 Floresti	1,108	<div></div>
7 Ungheni	1,083	<div></div>
8 Falesti	1,073	<div></div>
9 Soroca	1,043	<div></div>
10 Singerei	1,033	<div></div>
11 Drochia	1,000	<div></div>
12 Stefan Voda	998	<div></div>
13 Riscani	936	<div></div>
14 Edinet	933	<div></div>
15 Cimislia	923	<div></div>
16 Anenii Noi	892	<div></div>
17 Cantemir	870	<div></div>
18 Telenesti	849	<div></div>
19 Briceni	814	<div></div>
20 Ialoveni	783	<div></div>
21 Leova	775	<div></div>
22 Glodeni	754	<div></div>
23 Calarasi	753	<div></div>
24 Straseni	730	<div></div>
25 Criuleni	688	<div></div>
26 Taraclia	674	<div></div>
27 Donduseni	645	<div></div>
28 Chisinau	635	<div></div>
29 Nisporeni	630	<div></div>
30 Rezina	621	<div></div>
31 Soldanesti	598	<div></div>
32 Ocnita	597	<div></div>
33 Dubasari	309	<div></div>
34 Basarabasca	295	<div></div>
35 Balti	78	<div></div>

Population density (inhab. / km²)

Region	Value	
1 Balti	1,926	<div></div>
2 Chisinau	1,275	<div></div>
3 Ialoveni	129	<div></div>
4 Straseni	126	<div></div>
5 Dubasari	114	<div></div>
6 Ungheni	108	<div></div>
7 Criuleni	107	<div></div>
8 Nisporeni	105	<div></div>
9 Calarasi	104	<div></div>
10 Orhei	102	<div></div>
11 Basarabasca	97	<div></div>
12 Soroca	96	<div></div>
13 Anenii Noi	93	<div></div>
14 Ocnita	91	<div></div>
15 Briceni	90	<div></div>
16 Singerei	89	<div></div>
17 UTA Gagauzia	88	<div></div>
18 Drochia	88	<div></div>
19 Edinet	87	<div></div>
20 Telenesti	86	<div></div>
21 Falesti	86	<div></div>
22 Rezina	82	<div></div>
23 Hincesti	81	<div></div>
24 Cahul	81	<div></div>
25 Glodeni	80	<div></div>
26 Floresti	80	<div></div>
27 Causeni	78	<div></div>
28 Riscani	73	<div></div>
29 Cantemir	71	<div></div>
30 Stefan Voda	71	<div></div>
31 Soldanesti	70	<div></div>
32 Leova	68	<div></div>
33 Donduseni	67	<div></div>
34 Cimislia	65	<div></div>
35 Taraclia	65	<div></div>

Number of employees ('000)

Region	Value	
1 Chisinau	347.7	<div></div>
2 Balti	42.5	<div></div>
3 UTA Gagauzia	26.2	<div></div>
4 Cahul	19.1	<div></div>
5 Ungheni	16.9	<div></div>
6 Orhei	16.2	<div></div>
7 Soroca	15.1	<div></div>
8 Hincesti	12.9	<div></div>
9 Anenii Noi	12.5	<div></div>
10 Drochia	12.2	<div></div>
11 Ialoveni	11.7	<div></div>
12 Edinet	11.6	<div></div>
13 Floresti	11.2	<div></div>
14 Falesti	10.7	<div></div>
15 Straseni	10.7	<div></div>
16 Causeni	10.4	<div></div>
17 Singerei	9.6	<div></div>
18 Stefan Voda	8.7	<div></div>
19 Calarasi	8.6	<div></div>
20 Riscani	8.6	<div></div>
21 Criuleni	8.0	<div></div>
22 Briceni	8.0	<div></div>
23 Glodeni	7.6	<div></div>
24 Telenesti	7.2	<div></div>
25 Cimislia	7.1	<div></div>
26 Rezina	6.8	<div></div>
27 Cantemir	6.5	<div></div>
28 Ocnita	6.3	<div></div>
29 Donduseni	6.3	<div></div>
30 Taraclia	6.3	<div></div>
31 Nisporeni	6.2	<div></div>
32 Basarabasca	5.6	<div></div>
33 Leova	5.4	<div></div>
34 Soldanesti	5.0	<div></div>
35 Dubasari	3.6	<div></div>

Share of employees (%)

Region	Value	
1 Chisinau	42.9	<div></div>
2 Balti	28.3	<div></div>
3 Basarabasca	19.4	<div></div>
4 UTA Gagauzia	16.2	<div></div>
5 Cahul	15.3	<div></div>
6 Soroca	15.1	<div></div>
7 Anenii Noi	15.0	<div></div>
8 Donduseni	14.6	<div></div>
9 Taraclia	14.4	<div></div>
10 Ungheni	14.4	<div></div>
11 Edinet	14.3	<div></div>
12 Drochia	13.8	<div></div>
13 Rezina	13.4	<div></div>
14 Orhei	12.9	<div></div>
15 Floresti	12.7	<div></div>
16 Glodeni	12.6	<div></div>
17 Riscani	12.6	<div></div>
18 Stefan Voda	12.2	<div></div>
19 Soldanesti	12.0	<div></div>
20 Cimislia	11.8	<div></div>
21 Falesti	11.7	<div></div>
22 Ocnita	11.7	<div></div>
23 Ialoveni	11.6	<div></div>
24 Straseni	11.6	<div></div>
25 Causeni	11.5	<div></div>
26 Calarasi	11.1	<div></div>
27 Criuleni	10.9	<div></div>
28 Briceni	10.8	<div></div>
29 Hincesti	10.7	<div></div>
30 Cantemir	10.4	<div></div>
31 Singerei	10.3	<div></div>
32 Leova	10.2	<div></div>
33 Dubasari	10.1	<div></div>
34 Telenesti	9.9	<div></div>
35 Nisporeni	9.5	<div></div>

Average monthly wage (Lei)

Region	Value	
1 Chisinau	4,824	<div></div>
2 Balti	4,286	<div></div>
3 Rezina	3,849	<div></div>
4 Dubasari	3,522	<div></div>
5 Drochia	3,497	<div></div>
6 Cahul	3,473	<div></div>
7 Ungheni	3,420	<div></div>
8 Soroca	3,405	<div></div>
9 Straseni	3,392	<div></div>
10 Orhei	3,367	<div></div>
11 Floresti	3,334	<div></div>
12 Ialoveni	3,326	<div></div>
13 Hincesti	3,319	<div></div>
14 Calarasi	3,295	<div></div>
15 Basarabasca	3,260	<div></div>
16 Criuleni	3,259	<div></div>
17 Anenii Noi	3,257	<div></div>
18 UTA Gagauzia	3,229	<div></div>
19 Donduseni	3,218	<div></div>
20 Edinet	3,198	<div></div>
21 Nisporeni	3,178	<div></div>
22 Riscani	3,158	<div></div>
23 Soldanesti	3,157	<div></div>
24 Ocnita	3,156	<div></div>
25 Cimislia	3,128	<div></div>
26 Briceni	3,121	<div></div>
27 Causeni	3,104	<div></div>
28 Taraclia	3,101	<div></div>
29 Leova	3,097	<div></div>
30 Falesti	3,077	<div></div>
31 Glodeni	3,058	<div></div>
32 Singerei	3,026	<div></div>
33 Stefan Voda	2,949	<div></div>
34 Telenesti	2,946	<div></div>
35 Cantemir	2,942	<div></div>

1.1 Population density

Region	Score	1	6
1 Balti	5.87	<div></div>	
2 Chisinau	5.60	<div></div>	
3 Ialoveni	3.09	<div></div>	
4 Straseni	3.06	<div></div>	
5 Dubasari	2.89	<div></div>	
6 Ungheni	2.80	<div></div>	
7 Criuleni	2.78	<div></div>	
8 Nisporeni	2.74	<div></div>	
9 Calarasi	2.72	<div></div>	
10 Orhei	2.69	<div></div>	
11 Basarabasca	2.60	<div></div>	
12 Soroca	2.57	<div></div>	
13 Anenii Noi	2.52	<div></div>	
14 Ocnita	2.46	<div></div>	
- Average	2.44	<div></div>	
15 Briceni	2.44	<div></div>	
16 Singerei	2.41	<div></div>	
17 Drochia	2.38	<div></div>	
18 UTA Gagauzia	2.36	<div></div>	
19 Edinet	2.35	<div></div>	
20 Telenesti	2.31	<div></div>	
21 Falesti	2.30	<div></div>	
22 Rezina	2.20	<div></div>	
23 Hincesti	2.19	<div></div>	
24 Cahul	2.14	<div></div>	
25 Glodeni	2.11	<div></div>	
26 Floresti	2.10	<div></div>	
27 Riscani	1.81	<div></div>	
28 Cantemir	1.71	<div></div>	
29 Stefan Voda	1.68	<div></div>	
30 Soldanesti	1.66	<div></div>	
31 Causeni	1.58	<div></div>	
32 Leova	1.58	<div></div>	
33 Donduseni	1.43	<div></div>	
34 Cimislia	1.25	<div></div>	
35 Taraclia	1.19	<div></div>	

1.2 Urban population

Region	Score	1	6
1 Balti	5.95	<div></div>	
2 Chisinau	5.85	<div></div>	
3 Taraclia	4.81	<div></div>	
4 Basarabasca	4.75	<div></div>	
5 UTA Gagauzia	4.65	<div></div>	
6 Soroca	4.54	<div></div>	
7 Ocnita	4.45	<div></div>	
8 Ungheni	4.44	<div></div>	
9 Edinet	4.31	<div></div>	
10 Cahul	4.30	<div></div>	
11 Leova	4.19	<div></div>	
12 Orhei	4.07	<div></div>	
13 Causeni	4.06	<div></div>	
14 Rezina	3.98	<div></div>	
- Average	3.96	<div></div>	
15 Donduseni	3.92	<div></div>	
16 Straseni	3.91	<div></div>	
17 Cimislia	3.90	<div></div>	
18 Drochia	3.87	<div></div>	
19 Riscani	3.87	<div></div>	
20 Floresti	3.82	<div></div>	
21 Nisporeni	3.79	<div></div>	
22 Calarasi	3.74	<div></div>	
23 Briceni	3.73	<div></div>	
24 Singerei	3.69	<div></div>	
25 Glodeni	3.61	<div></div>	
26 Falesti	3.57	<div></div>	
27 Soldanesti	3.53	<div></div>	
28 Ialoveni	3.40	<div></div>	
29 Hincesti	3.25	<div></div>	
30 Stefan Voda	3.06	<div></div>	
31 Criuleni	3.00	<div></div>	
32 Telenesti	2.96	<div></div>	
33 Anenii Noi	2.90	<div></div>	
34 Cantemir	2.77	<div></div>	
35 Dubasari	-		

1.3 Share of employees in total population

Region	Score	1	6
1 Chisinau	5.84	<div></div>	
2 Balti	5.21	<div></div>	
3 Basarabasca	4.41	<div></div>	
4 UTA Gagauzia	4.11	<div></div>	
5 Cahul	3.96	<div></div>	
6 Soroca	3.88	<div></div>	
7 Anenii Noi	3.84	<div></div>	
8 Ungheni	3.79	<div></div>	
9 Edinet	3.75	<div></div>	
10 Taraclia	3.72	<div></div>	
11 Donduseni	3.71	<div></div>	
12 Drochia	3.59	<div></div>	
13 Rezina	3.54	<div></div>	
14 Orhei	3.44	<div></div>	
15 Floresti	3.39	<div></div>	
16 Riscani	3.35	<div></div>	
- Average	3.27	<div></div>	
17 Stefan Voda	3.20	<div></div>	
18 Glodeni	3.17	<div></div>	
19 Cimislia	3.09	<div></div>	
20 Straseni	3.06	<div></div>	
21 Falesti	2.99	<div></div>	
22 Ialoveni	2.97	<div></div>	
23 Soldanesti	2.94	<div></div>	
24 Causeni	2.91	<div></div>	
25 Ocnita	2.86	<div></div>	
26 Criuleni	2.80	<div></div>	
27 Briceni	2.76	<div></div>	
28 Hincesti	2.62	<div></div>	
29 Calarasi	2.62	<div></div>	
30 Dubasari	2.54	<div></div>	
31 Cantemir	2.51	<div></div>	
32 Singerei	2.48	<div></div>	
33 Leova	2.23	<div></div>	
34 Telenesti	1.87	<div></div>	
35 Nisporeni	1.42	<div></div>	

1.4 Density of non-industrial companies

Region	Score	1	6
1 Chisinau	5.85	<div></div>	
2 Balti	4.79	<div></div>	
3 Ialoveni	4.30	<div></div>	
4 Orhei	4.08	<div></div>	
5 Straseni	4.04	<div></div>	
6 Ungheni	4.02	<div></div>	
7 UTA Gagauzia	3.98	<div></div>	
8 Anenii Noi	3.90	<div></div>	
9 Taraclia	3.77	<div></div>	
10 Soroca	3.74	<div></div>	
11 Rezina	3.72	<div></div>	
12 Cahul	3.71	<div></div>	
13 Nisporeni	3.62	<div></div>	
14 Riscani	3.60	<div></div>	
- Average	3.55	<div></div>	
15 Hincesti	3.54	<div></div>	
16 Drochia	3.50	<div></div>	
17 Criuleni	3.47	<div></div>	
18 Cimislia	3.43	<div></div>	
19 Causeni	3.43	<div></div>	
20 Dubasari	3.43	<div></div>	
21 Calarasi	3.42	<div></div>	
22 Stefan Voda	3.33	<div></div>	
23 Donduseni	3.31	<div></div>	
24 Basarabeasca	3.27	<div></div>	
25 Glodeni	3.18	<div></div>	
26 Singerei	3.18	<div></div>	
27 Soldanesti	3.15	<div></div>	
28 Ocnita	3.13	<div></div>	
29 Briceni	3.09	<div></div>	
30 Floresti	3.04	<div></div>	
31 Falesti	3.00	<div></div>	
32 Telenesti	2.91	<div></div>	
33 Edinet	2.87	<div></div>	
34 Leova	2.84	<div></div>	
35 Cantemir	2.47	<div></div>	

1.5 Density of industrial companies

Region	Score	1	6
1 Chisinau	5.84	<div></div>	
2 Balti	4.74	<div></div>	
3 Ialoveni	4.73	<div></div>	
4 Anenii Noi	4.66	<div></div>	
5 Orhei	4.60	<div></div>	
6 Straseni	4.58	<div></div>	
7 Ungheni	4.54	<div></div>	
8 UTA Gagauzia	4.52	<div></div>	
9 Criuleni	4.44	<div></div>	
10 Taraclia	4.43	<div></div>	
11 Riscani	4.36	<div></div>	
12 Stefan Voda	4.34	<div></div>	
13 Hincesti	4.30	<div></div>	
14 Soroca	4.28	<div></div>	
15 Causeni	4.19	<div></div>	
16 Cimislia	4.19	<div></div>	
- Average	4.18	<div></div>	
17 Rezina	4.13	<div></div>	
18 Singerei	4.11	<div></div>	
19 Soldanesti	4.10	<div></div>	
20 Cahul	4.09	<div></div>	
21 Dubasari	4.07	<div></div>	
22 Glodeni	4.07	<div></div>	
23 Drochia	4.00	<div></div>	
24 Donduseni	3.99	<div></div>	
25 Basarabeasca	3.98	<div></div>	
26 Edinet	3.92	<div></div>	
27 Briceni	3.88	<div></div>	
28 Nisporeni	3.85	<div></div>	
29 Telenesti	3.80	<div></div>	
30 Calarasi	3.75	<div></div>	
31 Falesti	3.71	<div></div>	
32 Leova	3.59	<div></div>	
33 Floresti	3.57	<div></div>	
34 Ocnita	3.57	<div></div>	
35 Cantemir	3.36	<div></div>	

1.6 Impact of the informal economy on doing business*

Region	Score	1	6
1 Stefan Voda	4.14	<div></div>	
2 Criuleni	3.75	<div></div>	
3 Cantemir	3.58	<div></div>	
4 Briceni	3.44	<div></div>	
5 Soroca	3.44	<div></div>	
6 Chisinau	3.43	<div></div>	
7 Donduseni	3.42	<div></div>	
8 Leova	3.40	<div></div>	
9 Riscani	3.20	<div></div>	
10 Floresti	3.19	<div></div>	
11 Orhei	3.17	<div></div>	
12 Balti	3.11	<div></div>	
13 Calarasi	3.00	<div></div>	
14 Straseni	2.93	<div></div>	
15 Drochia	2.93	<div></div>	
- Average	2.85	<div></div>	
16 Soldanesti	2.84	<div></div>	
17 Taraclia	2.73	<div></div>	
18 Ocnita	2.71	<div></div>	
19 Dubasari	2.69	<div></div>	
20 Ungheni	2.68	<div></div>	
21 Cimislia	2.65	<div></div>	
22 Falesti	2.63	<div></div>	
23 Ialoveni	2.58	<div></div>	
24 Telenesti	2.58	<div></div>	
25 Glodeni	2.56	<div></div>	
26 Edinet	2.56	<div></div>	
27 Singerei	2.53	<div></div>	
28 UTA Gagauzia	2.50	<div></div>	
29 Cahul	2.47	<div></div>	
30 Anenii Noi	2.46	<div></div>	
31 Causeni	2.44	<div></div>	
32 Basarabeasca	2.36	<div></div>	
33 Nisporeni	1.94	<div></div>	
34 Hincesti	1.80	<div></div>	
35 Rezina	1.78	<div></div>	

1.7 Level of corruption among private businesses*

Region	Score	1	6
1 Donduseni	4.33	<div></div>	
2 Stefan Voda	4.14	<div></div>	
3 Cimislia	3.88	<div></div>	
4 Anenii Noi	3.83	<div></div>	
5 Dubasari	3.75	<div></div>	
6 Calarasi	3.71	<div></div>	
7 Orhei	3.71	<div></div>	
8 Basarabasca	3.67	<div></div>	
9 Telenesti	3.58	<div></div>	
10 Criuleni	3.50	<div></div>	
11 Riscani	3.44	<div></div>	
12 Singerei	3.40	<div></div>	
13 Balti	3.35	<div></div>	
14 Briceni	3.29	<div></div>	
15 Drochia	3.29	<div></div>	
16 Ialoveni	3.27	<div></div>	
- Average	3.23	<div></div>	
17 Cantemir	3.21	<div></div>	
18 Cahul	3.18	<div></div>	
19 Nisporeni	3.17	<div></div>	
20 Falesti	3.13	<div></div>	
21 Floresti	3.12	<div></div>	
22 Edinet	3.12	<div></div>	
23 Glodeni	3.11	<div></div>	
24 Taraclia	3.07	<div></div>	
25 Leova	3.07	<div></div>	
26 Straseni	3.06	<div></div>	
27 Soldanesti	3.05	<div></div>	
28 Rezina	3.00	<div></div>	
29 Ocnita	2.79	<div></div>	
30 Ungheni	2.63	<div></div>	
31 Hincesti	2.50	<div></div>	
32 Causeni	2.44	<div></div>	
33 UTA Gagauzia	2.44	<div></div>	
34 Chisinau	2.44	<div></div>	
35 Soroca	2.27	<div></div>	

1.8 Level of competitiveness in services*

Region	Score	1	6
1 Floresti	4.65	<div></div>	
2 Chisinau	4.39	<div></div>	
3 Stefan Voda	4.36	<div></div>	
4 Calarasi	4.23	<div></div>	
5 Balti	4.22	<div></div>	
6 Falesti	4.13	<div></div>	
7 Causeni	4.00	<div></div>	
8 Orhei	4.00	<div></div>	
9 Anenii Noi	4.00	<div></div>	
10 Telenesti	3.95	<div></div>	
11 Drochia	3.93	<div></div>	
12 Ialoveni	3.92	<div></div>	
13 Straseni	3.88	<div></div>	
14 Riscani	3.88	<div></div>	
15 Cahul	3.82	<div></div>	
16 Soroca	3.81	<div></div>	
17 Cantemir	3.79	<div></div>	
18 Briceni	3.78	<div></div>	
19 Hincesti	3.70	<div></div>	
- Average	3.65	<div></div>	
20 Leova	3.60	<div></div>	
21 Singerei	3.59	<div></div>	
22 Donduseni	3.58	<div></div>	
23 UTA Gagauzia	3.57	<div></div>	
24 Edinet	3.50	<div></div>	
25 Glodeni	3.39	<div></div>	
26 Cimislia	3.33	<div></div>	
27 Ungheni	3.28	<div></div>	
28 Criuleni	3.25	<div></div>	
29 Ocnita	3.20	<div></div>	
30 Dubasari	3.15	<div></div>	
31 Basarabasca	3.09	<div></div>	
32 Soldanesti	2.79	<div></div>	
33 Rezina	2.74	<div></div>	
34 Nisporeni	2.71	<div></div>	
35 Taraclia	2.53	<div></div>	

1.9 Level of competitiveness in industry*

Region	Score	1	6
1 Falesti	4.25	<div></div>	
2 Singerei	3.53	<div></div>	
3 Balti	3.33	<div></div>	
4 Criuleni	3.33	<div></div>	
5 Anenii Noi	3.30	<div></div>	
6 Cahul	3.24	<div></div>	
7 Donduseni	3.23	<div></div>	
8 Edinet	3.17	<div></div>	
9 Riscani	3.13	<div></div>	
10 Soroca	3.12	<div></div>	
11 Chisinau	3.09	<div></div>	
12 Orhei	3.06	<div></div>	
13 Ialoveni	3.00	<div></div>	
14 Drochia	3.00	<div></div>	
15 Calarasi	2.93	<div></div>	
16 Rezina	2.89	<div></div>	
17 Ungheni	2.79	<div></div>	
18 Cimislia	2.78	<div></div>	
19 Straseni	2.73	<div></div>	
- Average	2.69	<div></div>	
20 Ocnita	2.67	<div></div>	
21 Briceni	2.63	<div></div>	
22 Floresti	2.56	<div></div>	
23 Taraclia	2.47	<div></div>	
24 Causeni	2.44	<div></div>	
25 UTA Gagauzia	2.32	<div></div>	
26 Hincesti	2.30	<div></div>	
27 Stefan Voda	2.21	<div></div>	
28 Dubasari	2.17	<div></div>	
29 Soldanesti	2.11	<div></div>	
30 Glodeni	2.06	<div></div>	
31 Cantemir	1.89	<div></div>	
32 Telenesti	1.74	<div></div>	
33 Nisporeni	1.71	<div></div>	
34 Leova	1.60	<div></div>	
35 Basarabasca	1.36	<div></div>	

1.10 Reliability of business partners*

Region	Score	1	6
1 Riscani	4.31	<div></div>	
2 Falesti	4.29	<div></div>	
3 Criuleni	4.25	<div></div>	
4 Anenii Noi	4.21	<div></div>	
5 Singerei	4.18	<div></div>	
6 Ialoveni	4.08	<div></div>	
7 Briceni	3.87	<div></div>	
8 Drochia	3.79	<div></div>	
9 Chisinau	3.76	<div></div>	
10 Donduseni	3.75	<div></div>	
11 Stefan Voda	3.71	<div></div>	
12 Rezina	3.68	<div></div>	
13 Cahul	3.65	<div></div>	
14 Dubasari	3.62	<div></div>	
15 Soroca	3.59	<div></div>	
- Average	3.56	<div></div>	
16 Causeni	3.56	<div></div>	
17 Ungheni	3.50	<div></div>	
18 Cimislia	3.47	<div></div>	
19 Leova	3.47	<div></div>	
20 Nisporeni	3.41	<div></div>	
21 Orhei	3.39	<div></div>	
22 Telenesti	3.37	<div></div>	
23 Glodeni	3.33	<div></div>	
24 UTA Gagauzia	3.32	<div></div>	
25 Floresti	3.29	<div></div>	
26 Edinet	3.29	<div></div>	
27 Straseni	3.29	<div></div>	
28 Ocnita	3.29	<div></div>	
29 Balti	3.28	<div></div>	
30 Basarabeasca	3.27	<div></div>	
31 Cantemir	3.26	<div></div>	
32 Taraclia	3.13	<div></div>	
33 Hincesti	3.11	<div></div>	
34 Calarasi	3.07	<div></div>	
35 Soldanesti	2.79	<div></div>	

1.11 Availability of financial and capital resources*

Region	Score	1	6
1 Anenii Noi	4.00	<div></div>	
2 Criuleni	3.75	<div></div>	
3 Causeni	3.75	<div></div>	
4 Cahul	3.71	<div></div>	
5 Ialoveni	3.69	<div></div>	
6 Falesti	3.57	<div></div>	
7 Drochia	3.50	<div></div>	
8 Edinet	3.44	<div></div>	
9 Cimislia	3.44	<div></div>	
10 Donduseni	3.42	<div></div>	
11 Briceni	3.35	<div></div>	
12 Chisinau	3.25	<div></div>	
13 Singerei	3.18	<div></div>	
14 Glodeni	3.17	<div></div>	
15 Ungheni	3.16	<div></div>	
16 Nisporeni	3.13	<div></div>	
- Average	3.05	<div></div>	
17 Orhei	3.00	<div></div>	
18 Calarasi	3.00	<div></div>	
19 UTA Gagauzia	3.00	<div></div>	
20 Ocnita	2.93	<div></div>	
21 Taraclia	2.87	<div></div>	
22 Leova	2.87	<div></div>	
23 Riscani	2.80	<div></div>	
24 Hincesti	2.80	<div></div>	
25 Telenesti	2.79	<div></div>	
26 Stefan Voda	2.71	<div></div>	
27 Floresti	2.71	<div></div>	
28 Balti	2.67	<div></div>	
29 Soroca	2.65	<div></div>	
30 Rezina	2.63	<div></div>	
31 Cantemir	2.47	<div></div>	
32 Dubasari	2.46	<div></div>	
33 Soldanesti	2.44	<div></div>	
34 Basarabeasca	2.18	<div></div>	
35 Straseni	2.13	<div></div>	

1.12 Impact of district location on doing business*

Region	Score	1	6
1 Causeni	5.56	<div></div>	
2 Anenii Noi	5.00	<div></div>	
3 Falesti	4.88	<div></div>	
4 Hincesti	4.80	<div></div>	
5 Rezina	4.79	<div></div>	
6 Drochia	4.73	<div></div>	
7 Ialoveni	4.69	<div></div>	
8 Criuleni	4.50	<div></div>	
9 Orhei	4.39	<div></div>	
10 Calarasi	4.31	<div></div>	
11 Cahul	4.29	<div></div>	
12 Cimislia	4.28	<div></div>	
13 Soroca	4.06	<div></div>	
14 Ungheni	4.00	<div></div>	
15 Cantemir	4.00	<div></div>	
16 Stefan Voda	4.00	<div></div>	
17 Briceni	4.00	<div></div>	
18 Balti	3.94	<div></div>	
- Average	3.92	<div></div>	
19 Basarabeasca	3.91	<div></div>	
20 Dubasari	3.83	<div></div>	
21 Floresti	3.82	<div></div>	
22 Edinet	3.76	<div></div>	
23 UTA Gagauzia	3.68	<div></div>	
24 Ocnita	3.60	<div></div>	
25 Nisporeni	3.59	<div></div>	
26 Chisinau	3.58	<div></div>	
27 Singerei	3.44	<div></div>	
28 Straseni	3.41	<div></div>	
29 Glodeni	3.39	<div></div>	
30 Donduseni	3.38	<div></div>	
31 Soldanesti	3.32	<div></div>	
32 Leova	2.93	<div></div>	
33 Riscani	2.75	<div></div>	
34 Taraclia	2.73	<div></div>	
35 Telenesti	1.74	<div></div>	

1.13 Impact of natural conditions on doing business*

Region	Score	1	6
1 Ialoveni	5.58	<div></div>	
2 Falesti	5.13	<div></div>	
3 Chisinau	4.76	<div></div>	
4 Drochia	4.67	<div></div>	
5 Criuleni	4.50	<div></div>	
6 Glodeni	4.44	<div></div>	
7 Anenii Noi	4.43	<div></div>	
8 Donduseni	4.31	<div></div>	
9 Floresti	4.27	<div></div>	
10 Ocnita	4.27	<div></div>	
11 Cahul	4.24	<div></div>	
12 Dubasari	4.23	<div></div>	
13 Soroca	4.18	<div></div>	
14 Balti	4.17	<div></div>	
15 Hincesti	4.00	<div></div>	
16 Cantemir	3.95	<div></div>	
17 Orhei	3.94	<div></div>	
- Average	3.86	<div></div>	
18 Stefan Voda	3.86	<div></div>	
19 Calarasi	3.79	<div></div>	
20 Briceni	3.78	<div></div>	
21 Cimislia	3.61	<div></div>	
22 Rezina	3.58	<div></div>	
23 Leova	3.53	<div></div>	
24 Nisporeni	3.47	<div></div>	
25 Ungheni	3.42	<div></div>	
26 Taraclia	3.40	<div></div>	
27 UTA Gagauzia	3.39	<div></div>	
28 Soldanesti	3.37	<div></div>	
29 Singerei	3.24	<div></div>	
30 Straseni	3.12	<div></div>	
31 Basarabasca	3.09	<div></div>	
32 Causeni	3.00	<div></div>	
33 Telenesti	2.95	<div></div>	
34 Edinet	2.94	<div></div>	
35 Riscani	2.69	<div></div>	

1.14 Current business conditions*

Region	Score	1	6
1 Falesti	4.50	<div></div>	
2 Causeni	4.00	<div></div>	
3 Briceni	3.94	<div></div>	
4 Ialoveni	3.83	<div></div>	
5 Drochia	3.67	<div></div>	
6 Cahul	3.65	<div></div>	
7 Orhei	3.56	<div></div>	
8 Edinet	3.50	<div></div>	
9 Floresti	3.41	<div></div>	
10 Singerei	3.38	<div></div>	
11 Rezina	3.37	<div></div>	
12 Chisinau	3.36	<div></div>	
13 Stefan Voda	3.36	<div></div>	
14 Soroca	3.35	<div></div>	
15 Criuleni	3.25	<div></div>	
16 Hincesti	3.18	<div></div>	
- Average	3.17	<div></div>	
17 Donduseni	3.17	<div></div>	
18 Riscani	3.13	<div></div>	
19 Nisporeni	3.06	<div></div>	
20 Balti	3.06	<div></div>	
21 Taraclia	3.00	<div></div>	
22 Anenii Noi	3.00	<div></div>	
23 Calarasi	3.00	<div></div>	
24 Leova	3.00	<div></div>	
25 Ocnita	3.00	<div></div>	
26 Straseni	2.94	<div></div>	
27 Dubasari	2.85	<div></div>	
28 Ungheni	2.79	<div></div>	
29 Glodeni	2.78	<div></div>	
30 Basarabasca	2.70	<div></div>	
31 Cimislia	2.67	<div></div>	
32 Cantemir	2.63	<div></div>	
33 UTA Gagauzia	2.56	<div></div>	
34 Soldanesti	2.37	<div></div>	
35 Telenesti	1.94	<div></div>	

1.15 Change of business conditions in recent years*

Region	Score	1	6
1 Falesti	4.38	<div></div>	
2 Briceni	3.83	<div></div>	
3 Edinet	3.72	<div></div>	
4 Ialoveni	3.67	<div></div>	
5 Causeni	3.67	<div></div>	
6 Leova	3.60	<div></div>	
7 Cahul	3.53	<div></div>	
8 Singerei	3.47	<div></div>	
9 Soroca	3.41	<div></div>	
10 Drochia	3.40	<div></div>	
11 Floresti	3.38	<div></div>	
12 Dubasari	3.31	<div></div>	
13 Riscani	3.27	<div></div>	
14 Orhei	3.22	<div></div>	
15 Rezina	3.21	<div></div>	
16 Hincesti	3.18	<div></div>	
17 Balti	3.17	<div></div>	
18 Donduseni	3.17	<div></div>	
19 Stefan Voda	3.14	<div></div>	
20 Anenii Noi	3.14	<div></div>	
- Average	3.14	<div></div>	
21 Cimislia	3.00	<div></div>	
22 Straseni	2.94	<div></div>	
23 Ungheni	2.89	<div></div>	
24 UTA Gagauzia	2.85	<div></div>	
25 Taraclia	2.80	<div></div>	
26 Calarasi	2.80	<div></div>	
27 Glodeni	2.78	<div></div>	
28 Soldanesti	2.74	<div></div>	
29 Nisporeni	2.71	<div></div>	
30 Cantemir	2.68	<div></div>	
31 Ocnita	2.67	<div></div>	
32 Basarabasca	2.64	<div></div>	
33 Telenesti	2.53	<div></div>	
34 Criuleni	2.50	<div></div>	
35 Chisinau	2.48	<div></div>	

1.16 Availability of necessary materials and services*

Region	Score	1	6
1 Falesti	4.83	<div></div>	
2 Anenii Noi	4.58	<div></div>	
3 Floresti	4.33	<div></div>	
4 Criuleni	4.25	<div></div>	
5 Singerei	4.07	<div></div>	
6 Briceni	4.00	<div></div>	
7 Nisporeni	4.00	<div></div>	
8 Orhei	3.94	<div></div>	
9 Dubasari	3.92	<div></div>	
10 Straseni	3.88	<div></div>	
11 Cahul	3.88	<div></div>	
12 Causeni	3.88	<div></div>	
13 Stefan Voda	3.86	<div></div>	
14 Cimislia	3.82	<div></div>	
15 Leova	3.80	<div></div>	
16 Edinet	3.79	<div></div>	
17 Riscani	3.73	<div></div>	
- Average	3.64	<div></div>	
18 Chisinau	3.63	<div></div>	
19 Drochia	3.62	<div></div>	
20 Glodeni	3.61	<div></div>	
21 Balti	3.61	<div></div>	
22 Rezina	3.57	<div></div>	
23 Ungheni	3.53	<div></div>	
24 Calarasi	3.43	<div></div>	
25 Soroca	3.36	<div></div>	
26 Ocnita	3.36	<div></div>	
27 Soldanesti	3.32	<div></div>	
28 Taraclia	3.27	<div></div>	
29 Cantemir	3.11	<div></div>	
30 UTA Gagauzia	3.07	<div></div>	
31 Donduseni	3.00	<div></div>	
32 Basarabasca	2.91	<div></div>	
33 Telenesti	2.89	<div></div>	
34 Hincesti	2.86	<div></div>	
35 Ialoveni	2.83	<div></div>	

1.17 Potential for tourism development*

Region	Score	1	6
1 Rezina	5.22	<div></div>	
2 Cahul	4.65	<div></div>	
3 Glodeni	4.61	<div></div>	
4 Hincesti	4.55	<div></div>	
5 Orhei	4.41	<div></div>	
6 Dubasari	4.15	<div></div>	
7 Nisporeni	4.06	<div></div>	
8 Falesti	4.00	<div></div>	
9 Soroca	4.00	<div></div>	
10 Stefan Voda	3.79	<div></div>	
11 Calarasi	3.77	<div></div>	
12 Anenii Noi	3.58	<div></div>	
13 Ungheni	3.58	<div></div>	
14 Ialoveni	3.46	<div></div>	
15 Causeni	3.44	<div></div>	
16 Singerei	3.44	<div></div>	
17 Riscani	3.38	<div></div>	
- Average	3.36	<div></div>	
18 Floresti	3.35	<div></div>	
19 Balti	3.33	<div></div>	
20 Drochia	3.29	<div></div>	
21 Ocnita	3.20	<div></div>	
22 Cantemir	3.11	<div></div>	
23 Soldanesti	3.11	<div></div>	
24 Edinet	3.00	<div></div>	
25 Briceni	2.94	<div></div>	
26 UTA Gagauzia	2.68	<div></div>	
27 Taraclia	2.67	<div></div>	
28 Criuleni	2.67	<div></div>	
29 Cimislia	2.67	<div></div>	
30 Straseni	2.65	<div></div>	
31 Chisinau	2.50	<div></div>	
32 Leova	2.33	<div></div>	
33 Basarabasca	2.18	<div></div>	
34 Telenesti	2.00	<div></div>	
35 Donduseni	1.83	<div></div>	

1.18 Multinational and foreign companies*

Region	Score	1	6
1 Falesti	4.00	<div></div>	
2 Anenii Noi	3.54	<div></div>	
3 Soroca	3.50	<div></div>	
4 Singerei	3.29	<div></div>	
5 Balti	3.17	<div></div>	
6 Causeni	3.11	<div></div>	
7 Ungheni	3.06	<div></div>	
8 Edinet	3.00	<div></div>	
9 Cahul	3.00	<div></div>	
10 Rezina	2.88	<div></div>	
11 Drochia	2.87	<div></div>	
12 Briceni	2.83	<div></div>	
13 Chisinau	2.78	<div></div>	
14 Telenesti	2.63	<div></div>	
15 Ialoveni	2.62	<div></div>	
16 Criuleni	2.60	<div></div>	
17 UTA Gagauzia	2.57	<div></div>	
- Average	2.53	<div></div>	
18 Riscani	2.38	<div></div>	
19 Hincesti	2.36	<div></div>	
20 Calarasi	2.29	<div></div>	
21 Taraclia	2.27	<div></div>	
22 Nisporeni	2.24	<div></div>	
23 Floresti	2.18	<div></div>	
24 Cimislia	2.17	<div></div>	
25 Straseni	2.12	<div></div>	
26 Glodeni	2.11	<div></div>	
27 Donduseni	2.08	<div></div>	
28 Stefan Voda	2.07	<div></div>	
29 Basarabasca	2.00	<div></div>	
30 Soldanesti	2.00	<div></div>	
31 Ocnita	2.00	<div></div>	
32 Leova	1.87	<div></div>	
33 Dubasari	1.85	<div></div>	
34 Orhei	1.76	<div></div>	
35 Cantemir	1.37	<div></div>	

2.1 Average monthly wage

Region	Score	1	6
1 Chisinau	5.83	<div></div>	
2 Balti	5.33	<div></div>	
3 Rezina	4.85	<div></div>	
4 Drochia	4.19	<div></div>	
5 Soroca	4.02	<div></div>	
6 Cahul	4.01	<div></div>	
7 Ungheni	4.00	<div></div>	
8 Calarasi	3.93	<div></div>	
9 Dubasari	3.86	<div></div>	
10 Orhei	3.85	<div></div>	
11 Straseni	3.78	<div></div>	
12 Basarabasca	3.77	<div></div>	
13 Ialoveni	3.76	<div></div>	
14 Anenii Noi	3.70	<div></div>	
15 Floresti	3.69	<div></div>	
16 Hincesti	3.63	<div></div>	
17 Donduseni	3.52	<div></div>	
- Average	3.40	<div></div>	
18 UTA Gagauzia	3.38	<div></div>	
19 Criuleni	3.37	<div></div>	
20 Soldanesti	3.28	<div></div>	
21 Edinet	3.27	<div></div>	
22 Ocnita	3.18	<div></div>	
23 Riscani	3.12	<div></div>	
24 Nisporeni	3.10	<div></div>	
25 Taraclia	2.94	<div></div>	
26 Cimislia	2.91	<div></div>	
27 Causeni	2.82	<div></div>	
28 Briceni	2.78	<div></div>	
29 Falesti	2.74	<div></div>	
30 Glodeni	2.63	<div></div>	
31 Leova	2.50	<div></div>	
32 Singerei	2.49	<div></div>	
33 Telenesti	1.95	<div></div>	
34 Stefan Voda	1.53	<div></div>	
35 Cantemir	1.44	<div></div>	

2.2 Value of deliverables produced

Region	Score	1	6
1 Chisinau	5.86	<div></div>	
2 Balti	5.66	<div></div>	
3 Rezina	5.00	<div></div>	
4 Ungheni	4.86	<div></div>	
5 Drochia	4.79	<div></div>	
6 Taraclia	4.66	<div></div>	
7 Anenii Noi	4.52	<div></div>	
8 Soroca	4.23	<div></div>	
9 Ialoveni	4.06	<div></div>	
10 UTA Gagauzia	4.01	<div></div>	
11 Edinet	3.98	<div></div>	
12 Floresti	3.54	<div></div>	
13 Straseni	3.41	<div></div>	
14 Criuleni	3.38	<div></div>	
15 Orhei	3.34	<div></div>	
- Average	3.23	<div></div>	
16 Donduseni	3.19	<div></div>	
17 Calarasi	3.03	<div></div>	
18 Cantemir	3.01	<div></div>	
19 Cahul	2.97	<div></div>	
20 Riscani	2.88	<div></div>	
21 Falesti	2.61	<div></div>	
22 Hincesti	2.60	<div></div>	
23 Cimislia	2.54	<div></div>	
24 Ocnita	2.50	<div></div>	
25 Nisporeni	2.44	<div></div>	
26 Stefan Voda	2.36	<div></div>	
27 Singerei	2.33	<div></div>	
28 Basarabasca	2.33	<div></div>	
29 Telenesti	2.25	<div></div>	
30 Causeni	2.23	<div></div>	
31 Glodeni	2.06	<div></div>	
32 Briceni	2.06	<div></div>	
33 Leova	1.64	<div></div>	
34 Dubasari	1.40	<div></div>	
35 Soldanesti	1.40	<div></div>	

2.3 Turnover of non-industrial companies

Region	Score	1	6
1 Chisinau	5.86	<div></div>	
2 Balti	4.57	<div></div>	
3 Ialoveni	4.30	<div></div>	
4 Rezina	4.23	<div></div>	
5 Edinet	4.09	<div></div>	
6 Drochia	3.98	<div></div>	
7 Straseni	3.91	<div></div>	
8 UTA Gagauzia	3.76	<div></div>	
9 Orhei	3.64	<div></div>	
10 Hincesti	3.59	<div></div>	
11 Nisporeni	3.44	<div></div>	
12 Cimislia	3.43	<div></div>	
13 Donduseni	3.34	<div></div>	
14 Anenii Noi	3.29	<div></div>	
- Average	3.27	<div></div>	
15 Taraclia	3.25	<div></div>	
16 Cahul	3.19	<div></div>	
17 Calarasi	3.15	<div></div>	
18 Ungheni	3.10	<div></div>	
19 Soroca	3.09	<div></div>	
20 Singerei	3.02	<div></div>	
21 Floresti	3.00	<div></div>	
22 Causeni	2.95	<div></div>	
23 Briceni	2.90	<div></div>	
24 Criuleni	2.86	<div></div>	
25 Riscani	2.81	<div></div>	
26 Glodeni	2.81	<div></div>	
27 Telenesti	2.77	<div></div>	
28 Falesti	2.70	<div></div>	
29 Ocnita	2.66	<div></div>	
30 Cantemir	2.62	<div></div>	
31 Dubasari	2.60	<div></div>	
32 Leova	2.58	<div></div>	
33 Soldanesti	2.39	<div></div>	
34 Stefan Voda	2.35	<div></div>	
35 Basarabasca	2.29	<div></div>	

2.4 Turnover of industrial companies

Region	Score	1	6
1 Chisinau	5.85	<div></div>	
2 Balti	5.28	<div></div>	
3 Drochia	4.59	<div></div>	
4 Donduseni	4.57	<div></div>	
5 Anenii Noi	4.40	<div></div>	
6 Rezina	4.38	<div></div>	
7 Ungheni	4.34	<div></div>	
8 Taraclia	4.31	<div></div>	
9 Ialoveni	4.08	<div></div>	
10 UTA Gagauzia	4.02	<div></div>	
11 Soroca	4.00	<div></div>	
12 Edinet	3.98	<div></div>	
13 Floresti	3.90	<div></div>	
14 Cantemir	3.60	<div></div>	
- Average	3.51	<div></div>	
15 Riscani	3.48	<div></div>	
16 Straseni	3.41	<div></div>	
17 Orhei	3.36	<div></div>	
18 Criuleni	3.32	<div></div>	
19 Cahul	3.29	<div></div>	
20 Cimislia	3.29	<div></div>	
21 Stefan Voda	3.25	<div></div>	
22 Ocnita	3.08	<div></div>	
23 Glodeni	2.98	<div></div>	
24 Basarabeasca	2.93	<div></div>	
25 Causeni	2.93	<div></div>	
26 Falesti	2.91	<div></div>	
27 Singerei	2.89	<div></div>	
28 Briceni	2.89	<div></div>	
29 Calarasi	2.83	<div></div>	
30 Hincesti	2.81	<div></div>	
31 Soldanesti	2.60	<div></div>	
32 Telenesti	2.47	<div></div>	
33 Nisporeni	2.45	<div></div>	
34 Leova	2.38	<div></div>	
35 Dubasari	2.13	<div></div>	

2.5 Construction of residential buildings

Region	Score	1	6
1 Chisinau	5.84	<div></div>	
2 Ialoveni	4.42	<div></div>	
3 Balti	4.03	<div></div>	
4 UTA Gagauzia	4.01	<div></div>	
5 Riscani	3.97	<div></div>	
6 Anenii Noi	3.96	<div></div>	
7 Calarasi	3.89	<div></div>	
8 Edinet	3.79	<div></div>	
9 Straseni	3.77	<div></div>	
10 Singerei	3.63	<div></div>	
11 Drochia	3.43	<div></div>	
12 Cimislia	3.41	<div></div>	
13 Hincesti	3.37	<div></div>	
14 Briceni	3.36	<div></div>	
15 Soroca	3.36	<div></div>	
16 Cahul	3.24	<div></div>	
17 Rezina	3.22	<div></div>	
- Average	3.16	<div></div>	
18 Glodeni	3.14	<div></div>	
19 Nisporeni	3.14	<div></div>	
20 Basarabeasca	3.10	<div></div>	
21 Ungheni	3.08	<div></div>	
22 Orhei	3.01	<div></div>	
23 Cantemir	2.90	<div></div>	
24 Floresti	2.86	<div></div>	
25 Leova	2.69	<div></div>	
26 Stefan Voda	2.69	<div></div>	
27 Causeni	2.50	<div></div>	
28 Taraclia	2.50	<div></div>	
29 Dubasari	2.47	<div></div>	
30 Ocnita	2.36	<div></div>	
31 Criuleni	2.30	<div></div>	
32 Falesti	1.99	<div></div>	
33 Soldanesti	1.85	<div></div>	
34 Telenesti	1.83	<div></div>	
35 Donduseni	1.57	<div></div>	

2.6 Development potential of businesses*

Region	Score	1	6
1 Falesti	5.00	<div></div>	
2 Singerei	4.92	<div></div>	
3 Cahul	4.76	<div></div>	
4 Nisporeni	4.75	<div></div>	
5 Drochia	4.60	<div></div>	
6 Anenii Noi	4.50	<div></div>	
7 Floresti	4.43	<div></div>	
8 Ialoveni	4.40	<div></div>	
9 Straseni	4.38	<div></div>	
10 Taraclia	4.29	<div></div>	
11 Briceni	4.29	<div></div>	
12 Telenesti	4.26	<div></div>	
13 Criuleni	4.25	<div></div>	
14 Chisinau	4.24	<div></div>	
15 Edinet	4.17	<div></div>	
16 Stefan Voda	4.15	<div></div>	
17 UTA Gagauzia	4.13	<div></div>	
18 Riscani	4.07	<div></div>	
- Average	4.03	<div></div>	
19 Basarabeasca	4.00	<div></div>	
20 Ocnita	4.00	<div></div>	
21 Balti	3.94	<div></div>	
22 Soroca	3.90	<div></div>	
23 Rezina	3.83	<div></div>	
24 Calarasi	3.79	<div></div>	
25 Cimislia	3.73	<div></div>	
26 Orhei	3.72	<div></div>	
27 Cantemir	3.68	<div></div>	
28 Leova	3.67	<div></div>	
29 Ungheni	3.47	<div></div>	
30 Dubasari	3.42	<div></div>	
31 Glodeni	3.39	<div></div>	
32 Donduseni	3.33	<div></div>	
33 Hincesti	3.29	<div></div>	
34 Causeni	3.13	<div></div>	
35 Soldanesti	3.11	<div></div>	

2.7 Environmental friendliness of production*

Region	Score	1	6
1 Cantemir	5.00	<div></div>	
2 Telenesti	4.84	<div></div>	
3 Criuleni	4.67	<div></div>	
4 Basarabasca	4.64	<div></div>	
5 Nisporeni	4.47	<div></div>	
6 Briceni	4.33	<div></div>	
7 Ocnita	4.07	<div></div>	
8 Leova	4.07	<div></div>	
9 Cimislia	3.94	<div></div>	
10 Hincesti	3.91	<div></div>	
11 Floresti	3.88	<div></div>	
12 Ialoveni	3.85	<div></div>	
13 Singerei	3.75	<div></div>	
14 Cahul	3.71	<div></div>	
- Average	3.66	<div></div>	
15 Straseni	3.65	<div></div>	
16 Soroca	3.65	<div></div>	
17 Riscani	3.63	<div></div>	
18 Stefan Voda	3.57	<div></div>	
19 Taraclia	3.53	<div></div>	
20 Drochia	3.53	<div></div>	
21 Ungheni	3.47	<div></div>	
22 Edinet	3.47	<div></div>	
23 Dubasari	3.46	<div></div>	
24 Calarasi	3.43	<div></div>	
25 Balti	3.39	<div></div>	
26 UTA Gagauzia	3.29	<div></div>	
27 Causeni	3.22	<div></div>	
28 Chisinau	3.17	<div></div>	
29 Soldanesti	3.16	<div></div>	
30 Donduseni	3.08	<div></div>	
31 Glodeni	3.06	<div></div>	
32 Falesti	3.00	<div></div>	
33 Rezina	2.83	<div></div>	
34 Orhei	2.82	<div></div>	
35 Anenii Noi	2.69	<div></div>	

2.8 Profitability and productivity of businesses*

Region	Score	1	6
1 Falesti	4.67	<div></div>	
2 Briceni	4.21	<div></div>	
3 Singerei	4.08	<div></div>	
4 Cahul	4.00	<div></div>	
5 Anenii Noi	4.00	<div></div>	
6 Nisporeni	3.88	<div></div>	
7 Stefan Voda	3.69	<div></div>	
8 Ialoveni	3.60	<div></div>	
9 Taraclia	3.47	<div></div>	
10 Edinet	3.44	<div></div>	
11 Chisinau	3.44	<div></div>	
12 Criuleni	3.40	<div></div>	
13 Soroca	3.30	<div></div>	
14 Hincesti	3.25	<div></div>	
15 Dubasari	3.25	<div></div>	
- Average	3.23	<div></div>	
16 Riscani	3.21	<div></div>	
17 Floresti	3.21	<div></div>	
18 Causeni	3.17	<div></div>	
19 Cantemir	3.16	<div></div>	
20 Orhei	3.11	<div></div>	
21 Straseni	3.00	<div></div>	
22 Ocnita	3.00	<div></div>	
23 Donduseni	3.00	<div></div>	
24 Calarasi	2.92	<div></div>	
25 Cimislia	2.91	<div></div>	
26 Glodeni	2.89	<div></div>	
27 Ungheni	2.89	<div></div>	
28 Leova	2.87	<div></div>	
29 UTA Gagauzia	2.80	<div></div>	
30 Telenesti	2.78	<div></div>	
31 Rezina	2.77	<div></div>	
32 Balti	2.56	<div></div>	
33 Soldanesti	2.42	<div></div>	
34 Basarabasca	2.36	<div></div>	
35 Drochia	2.27	<div></div>	

3.1 Barriers to business development*

Region	Score	1	6
1 Falesti	4.57	<div></div>	
2 Floresti	4.50	<div></div>	
3 Cahul	4.41	<div></div>	
4 Drochia	4.20	<div></div>	
5 Singerei	4.06	<div></div>	
6 Straseni	3.94	<div></div>	
7 Telenesti	3.84	<div></div>	
8 Cantemir	3.79	<div></div>	
9 Nisporeni	3.75	<div></div>	
10 Briceni	3.71	<div></div>	
11 Criuleni	3.67	<div></div>	
12 Anenii Noi	3.62	<div></div>	
13 Rezina	3.58	<div></div>	
14 Cimislia	3.50	<div></div>	
15 Glodeni	3.44	<div></div>	
- Average	3.36	<div></div>	
16 Riscani	3.33	<div></div>	
17 Stefan Voda	3.29	<div></div>	
18 Leova	3.27	<div></div>	
19 Edinet	3.22	<div></div>	
20 Calarasi	3.21	<div></div>	
21 UTA Gagauzia	3.19	<div></div>	
22 Hincesti	3.14	<div></div>	
23 Causeni	3.13	<div></div>	
24 Dubasari	3.08	<div></div>	
25 Ocnita	2.93	<div></div>	
26 Orhei	2.89	<div></div>	
27 Taraclia	2.86	<div></div>	
28 Donduseni	2.83	<div></div>	
29 Ungheni	2.78	<div></div>	
30 Ialoveni	2.77	<div></div>	
31 Balti	2.75	<div></div>	
32 Soroca	2.69	<div></div>	
33 Basarabasca	2.55	<div></div>	
34 Chisinau	2.52	<div></div>	
35 Soldanesti	2.50	<div></div>	

3.2 Perception of local taxes*

Region	Score	1	6
1 Stefan Voda	4.64	<div></div>	
2 Donduseni	4.50	<div></div>	
3 Dubasari	4.46	<div></div>	
4 Soroca	4.35	<div></div>	
5 Calarasi	4.20	<div></div>	
6 Cimislia	4.06	<div></div>	
7 Floresti	4.06	<div></div>	
8 Orhei	3.94	<div></div>	
9 Rezina	3.84	<div></div>	
10 Cantemir	3.79	<div></div>	
11 Falesti	3.75	<div></div>	
12 Causeni	3.63	<div></div>	
13 Edinet	3.61	<div></div>	
14 Balti	3.59	<div></div>	
15 Riscani	3.56	<div></div>	
16 Hincesti	3.55	<div></div>	
17 Taraclia	3.53	<div></div>	
18 Drochia	3.53	<div></div>	
- Average	3.52	<div></div>	
19 Briceni	3.43	<div></div>	
20 Ocnita	3.43	<div></div>	
21 Straseni	3.41	<div></div>	
22 Glodeni	3.39	<div></div>	
23 Basarabasca	3.36	<div></div>	
24 Soldanesti	3.26	<div></div>	
25 Ungheni	3.21	<div></div>	
26 Ialoveni	3.17	<div></div>	
27 Nisporeni	3.12	<div></div>	
28 UTA Gagauzia	3.12	<div></div>	
29 Anenii Noi	3.07	<div></div>	
30 Leova	3.07	<div></div>	
31 Cahul	3.00	<div></div>	
32 Telenesti	2.83	<div></div>	
33 Singerei	2.81	<div></div>	
34 Chisinau	2.52	<div></div>	
35 Criuleni	2.25	<div></div>	

3.3 Business development prospects*

Region	Score	1	6
1 Falesti	4.00	<div></div>	
2 Donduseni	3.83	<div></div>	
3 Floresti	3.69	<div></div>	
4 Glodeni	3.67	<div></div>	
5 Nisporeni	3.64	<div></div>	
6 Cimislia	3.64	<div></div>	
7 Dubasari	3.62	<div></div>	
8 Edinet	3.61	<div></div>	
9 Leova	3.60	<div></div>	
10 Cahul	3.56	<div></div>	
11 Drochia	3.55	<div></div>	
12 Soldanesti	3.47	<div></div>	
13 Orhei	3.44	<div></div>	
14 Soroca	3.36	<div></div>	
15 Criuleni	3.33	<div></div>	
16 Singerei	3.33	<div></div>	
- Average	3.27	<div></div>	
17 Anenii Noi	3.23	<div></div>	
18 Hincesti	3.22	<div></div>	
19 Taraclia	3.20	<div></div>	
20 Straseni	3.18	<div></div>	
21 Rezina	3.17	<div></div>	
22 Basarabasca	3.09	<div></div>	
23 Briceni	3.07	<div></div>	
24 Ungheni	3.06	<div></div>	
25 Telenesti	3.06	<div></div>	
26 Chisinau	3.04	<div></div>	
27 Ialoveni	3.00	<div></div>	
28 Causeni	3.00	<div></div>	
29 Balti	3.00	<div></div>	
30 Stefan Voda	2.93	<div></div>	
31 Ocnita	2.92	<div></div>	
32 UTA Gagauzia	2.92	<div></div>	
33 Riscani	2.88	<div></div>	
34 Cantemir	2.68	<div></div>	
35 Calarasi	2.57	<div></div>	

4.1 Law enforcement in the local court*

Region	Score	1	6
1 Glodeni	4.00	<div></div>	
2 Singerei	3.76	<div></div>	
3 Hincesti	3.63	<div></div>	
4 Donduseni	3.50	<div></div>	
5 Falesti	3.50	<div></div>	
6 Anenii Noi	3.50	<div></div>	
7 Briceni	3.50	<div></div>	
8 Floresti	3.44	<div></div>	
9 Causeni	3.43	<div></div>	
10 Orhei	3.33	<div></div>	
11 Soroca	3.33	<div></div>	
12 Dubasari	3.23	<div></div>	
13 Drochia	3.23	<div></div>	
14 Riscani	3.21	<div></div>	
15 Cahul	3.12	<div></div>	
16 Edinet	3.11	<div></div>	
17 Taraclia	3.07	<div></div>	
- Average	3.03	<div></div>	
18 Chisinau	2.96	<div></div>	
19 Telenesti	2.94	<div></div>	
20 Soldanesti	2.94	<div></div>	
21 Ungheni	2.88	<div></div>	
22 Ocnita	2.86	<div></div>	
23 Cimislia	2.86	<div></div>	
24 Nisporeni	2.83	<div></div>	
25 Ialoveni	2.75	<div></div>	
26 Leova	2.73	<div></div>	
27 Rezina	2.73	<div></div>	
28 Stefan Voda	2.69	<div></div>	
29 UTA Gagauzia	2.67	<div></div>	
30 Calarasi	2.64	<div></div>	
31 Balti	2.56	<div></div>	
32 Cantemir	2.42	<div></div>	
33 Straseni	2.33	<div></div>	
34 Basarabasca	2.22	<div></div>	
35 Criuleni	2.00	<div></div>	

4.2 Impact of corruption on authorities*

Region	Score	1	6
1 Stefan Voda	4.43	<div></div>	
2 Cimislia	4.19	<div></div>	
3 Nisporeni	4.15	<div></div>	
4 Donduseni	4.08	<div></div>	
5 Orhei	4.06	<div></div>	
6 Falesti	4.00	<div></div>	
7 Soldanesti	3.95	<div></div>	
8 Briceni	3.87	<div></div>	
9 Dubasari	3.85	<div></div>	
10 Rezina	3.83	<div></div>	
11 Telenesti	3.83	<div></div>	
12 Edinet	3.82	<div></div>	
13 Cantemir	3.79	<div></div>	
14 Taraclia	3.79	<div></div>	
15 Glodeni	3.78	<div></div>	
16 Drochia	3.77	<div></div>	
17 Anenii Noi	3.75	<div></div>	
18 Leova	3.73	<div></div>	
19 Riscani	3.73	<div></div>	
20 Soroca	3.67	<div></div>	
- Average	3.56	<div></div>	
21 Floresti	3.47	<div></div>	
22 Singerei	3.47	<div></div>	
23 Ialoveni	3.46	<div></div>	
24 Hincesti	3.36	<div></div>	
25 Balti	3.35	<div></div>	
26 Ocnita	3.27	<div></div>	
27 Calarasi	3.25	<div></div>	
28 Ungheni	3.17	<div></div>	
29 Straseni	3.06	<div></div>	
30 UTA Gagauzia	3.04	<div></div>	
31 Causeni	3.00	<div></div>	
32 Cahul	2.88	<div></div>	
33 Criuleni	2.57	<div></div>	
34 Basarabasca	2.56	<div></div>	
35 Chisinau	2.48	<div></div>	

4.3 Protection of private property*

Region	Score	1	6
1 Falesti	4.88	<div></div>	
2 Glodeni	4.33	<div></div>	
3 Stefan Voda	4.00	<div></div>	
4 Floresti	3.94	<div></div>	
5 Cahul	3.82	<div></div>	
6 Balti	3.76	<div></div>	
7 Ungheni	3.71	<div></div>	
8 Riscani	3.63	<div></div>	
9 Briceni	3.60	<div></div>	
10 Drochia	3.60	<div></div>	
11 Hincesti	3.55	<div></div>	
12 Rezina	3.53	<div></div>	
13 Anenii Noi	3.45	<div></div>	
14 Nisporeni	3.41	<div></div>	
15 Cimislia	3.41	<div></div>	
16 Calarasi	3.40	<div></div>	
17 Singerei	3.35	<div></div>	
18 UTA Gagauzia	3.33	<div></div>	
- Average	3.31	<div></div>	
19 Orhei	3.28	<div></div>	
20 Ocnita	3.27	<div></div>	
21 Causeni	3.25	<div></div>	
22 Donduseni	3.17	<div></div>	
23 Edinet	3.17	<div></div>	
24 Ialoveni	3.15	<div></div>	
25 Taraclia	3.13	<div></div>	
26 Telenesti	3.05	<div></div>	
27 Basarabasca	3.00	<div></div>	
28 Soroca	2.94	<div></div>	
29 Leova	2.93	<div></div>	
30 Chisinau	2.88	<div></div>	
31 Straseni	2.75	<div></div>	
32 Soldanesti	2.74	<div></div>	
33 Cantemir	2.53	<div></div>	
34 Criuleni	2.14	<div></div>	
35 Dubasari	1.85	<div></div>	

4.4 Fulfillment of tasks by local authorities*

Region	Score	1	6
1 Falesti	4.38	<div></div>	
2 Drochia	4.27	<div></div>	
3 Donduseni	4.09	<div></div>	
4 Briceni	4.06	<div></div>	
5 Glodeni	4.00	<div></div>	
6 Criuleni	4.00	<div></div>	
7 Floresti	4.00	<div></div>	
8 Edinet	3.94	<div></div>	
9 Dubasari	3.85	<div></div>	
10 Soroca	3.82	<div></div>	
11 Cahul	3.76	<div></div>	
12 Rezina	3.74	<div></div>	
13 Ungheni	3.65	<div></div>	
14 Cimislia	3.61	<div></div>	
15 Balti	3.59	<div></div>	
16 Stefan Voda	3.57	<div></div>	
17 Orhei	3.56	<div></div>	
- Average	3.50	<div></div>	
18 Riscani	3.50	<div></div>	
19 Straseni	3.50	<div></div>	
20 Singerei	3.47	<div></div>	
21 Ocnita	3.46	<div></div>	
22 Leova	3.40	<div></div>	
23 Soldanesti	3.37	<div></div>	
24 Nisporeni	3.35	<div></div>	
25 Telenesti	3.32	<div></div>	
26 Calarasi	3.27	<div></div>	
27 Cantemir	3.21	<div></div>	
28 Ialoveni	3.15	<div></div>	
29 Taraclia	3.13	<div></div>	
30 Hincesti	3.11	<div></div>	
31 Causeni	3.00	<div></div>	
32 Basarabasca	2.70	<div></div>	
33 UTA Gagauzia	2.69	<div></div>	
34 Anenii Noi	2.64	<div></div>	
35 Chisinau	2.36	<div></div>	

4.5 Bureaucracy and delays in the offices*

Region	Score	1	6
1 Falesti	5.57	<div></div>	
2 Drochia	4.43	<div></div>	
3 Briceni	4.22	<div></div>	
4 Soroca	4.19	<div></div>	
5 Dubasari	4.17	<div></div>	
6 Glodeni	4.06	<div></div>	
7 Donduseni	4.00	<div></div>	
8 Orhei	4.00	<div></div>	
9 Ialoveni	4.00	<div></div>	
10 Cantemir	3.89	<div></div>	
11 Cimislia	3.88	<div></div>	
12 Floresti	3.88	<div></div>	
13 Leova	3.87	<div></div>	
14 Balti	3.82	<div></div>	
15 Hincesti	3.80	<div></div>	
16 Singerei	3.69	<div></div>	
17 Calarasi	3.67	<div></div>	
18 Edinet	3.65	<div></div>	
- Average	3.64	<div></div>	
19 Nisporeni	3.63	<div></div>	
20 Ungheni	3.61	<div></div>	
21 Ocnita	3.60	<div></div>	
22 Straseni	3.59	<div></div>	
23 Stefan Voda	3.57	<div></div>	
24 Rezina	3.42	<div></div>	
25 Taraclia	3.40	<div></div>	
26 Cahul	3.35	<div></div>	
27 Soldanesti	3.26	<div></div>	
28 Anenii Noi	3.23	<div></div>	
29 Riscani	3.13	<div></div>	
30 Causeni	3.13	<div></div>	
31 Telenesti	3.06	<div></div>	
32 Criuleni	2.75	<div></div>	
33 UTA Gagauzia	2.71	<div></div>	
34 Basarabasca	2.64	<div></div>	
35 Chisinau	2.40	<div></div>	

4.6 Availability of public information*

Region	Score	1	6
1 Briceni	5.18	<div></div>	
2 Singerei	5.13	<div></div>	
3 Telenesti	5.11	<div></div>	
4 Falesti	5.00	<div></div>	
5 Rezina	4.95	<div></div>	
6 Nisporeni	4.94	<div></div>	
7 Riscani	4.88	<div></div>	
8 Floresti	4.76	<div></div>	
9 Stefan Voda	4.62	<div></div>	
10 Edinet	4.61	<div></div>	
11 Ungheni	4.56	<div></div>	
12 Soroca	4.53	<div></div>	
13 Glodeni	4.50	<div></div>	
14 Hincesti	4.50	<div></div>	
15 Drochia	4.50	<div></div>	
16 Dubasari	4.42	<div></div>	
- Average	4.34	<div></div>	
17 Soldanesti	4.26	<div></div>	
18 Criuleni	4.25	<div></div>	
19 Ialoveni	4.23	<div></div>	
20 Orhei	4.22	<div></div>	
21 Straseni	4.20	<div></div>	
22 Ocnita	4.20	<div></div>	
23 Cantemir	4.16	<div></div>	
24 Calarasi	4.13	<div></div>	
25 Cahul	4.12	<div></div>	
26 Cimislia	4.11	<div></div>	
27 Donduseni	4.08	<div></div>	
28 Balti	4.00	<div></div>	
29 Leova	4.00	<div></div>	
30 Causeni	4.00	<div></div>	
31 Taraclia	3.80	<div></div>	
32 Basarabasca	3.73	<div></div>	
33 Anenii Noi	3.69	<div></div>	
34 UTA Gagauzia	3.68	<div></div>	
35 Chisinau	2.92	<div></div>	

4.7 Electronic communication with local authorities*

Region	Score	1	6
1 Singerei	5.18	<div></div>	
2 Orhei	5.17	<div></div>	
3 Nisporeni	4.88	<div></div>	
4 Ialoveni	4.85	<div></div>	
5 Briceni	4.83	<div></div>	
6 Riscani	4.81	<div></div>	
7 Rezina	4.78	<div></div>	
8 Drochia	4.71	<div></div>	
9 Falesti	4.63	<div></div>	
10 Leova	4.60	<div></div>	
11 Soroca	4.53	<div></div>	
12 Floresti	4.53	<div></div>	
13 Soldanesti	4.53	<div></div>	
14 Edinet	4.44	<div></div>	
15 Criuleni	4.40	<div></div>	
16 Basarabasca	4.36	<div></div>	
17 Stefan Voda	4.36	<div></div>	
- Average	4.33	<div></div>	
18 Glodeni	4.33	<div></div>	
19 Telenesti	4.32	<div></div>	
20 Ungheni	4.28	<div></div>	
21 Hincesti	4.27	<div></div>	
22 Dubasari	4.25	<div></div>	
23 Causeni	4.22	<div></div>	
24 Cahul	4.12	<div></div>	
25 Donduseni	4.08	<div></div>	
26 Anenii Noi	4.08	<div></div>	
27 Ocnita	4.07	<div></div>	
28 Cimislia	4.06	<div></div>	
29 Straseni	3.94	<div></div>	
30 Balti	3.94	<div></div>	
31 UTA Gagauzia	3.93	<div></div>	
32 Cantemir	3.89	<div></div>	
33 Chisinau	3.59	<div></div>	
34 Calarasi	3.57	<div></div>	
35 Taraclia	3.20	<div></div>	

4.8 Interest of the state institutions in the district*

Region	Score	1	6
1 Stefan Voda	4.29	<div></div>	
2 Hincesti	3.82	<div></div>	
3 Nisporeni	3.76	<div></div>	
4 Cahul	3.76	<div></div>	
5 Rezina	3.74	<div></div>	
6 Floresti	3.71	<div></div>	
7 Briceni	3.61	<div></div>	
8 Orhei	3.61	<div></div>	
9 Ungheni	3.50	<div></div>	
10 Ialoveni	3.46	<div></div>	
11 Glodeni	3.33	<div></div>	
12 Chisinau	3.13	<div></div>	
13 Edinet	3.11	<div></div>	
14 Anenii Noi	3.00	<div></div>	
15 Singerei	2.94	<div></div>	
- Average	2.91	<div></div>	
16 Falesti	2.88	<div></div>	
17 Soroca	2.82	<div></div>	
18 Causeni	2.78	<div></div>	
19 Riscani	2.75	<div></div>	
20 Dubasari	2.69	<div></div>	
21 Criuleni	2.67	<div></div>	
22 Soldanesti	2.63	<div></div>	
23 Donduseni	2.58	<div></div>	
24 Cantemir	2.58	<div></div>	
25 Straseneni	2.53	<div></div>	
26 Cimislia	2.50	<div></div>	
27 Drochia	2.47	<div></div>	
28 Taraclia	2.47	<div></div>	
29 UTA Gagauzia	2.46	<div></div>	
30 Leova	2.40	<div></div>	
31 Calarasi	2.13	<div></div>	
32 Balti	2.06	<div></div>	
33 Telenesti	2.05	<div></div>	
34 Ocnita	2.00	<div></div>	
35 Basarabasca	1.55	<div></div>	

4.9 Impact of authorities*

Region	Score	1	6
1 Donduseni	4.50	<div></div>	
2 Dubasari	4.42	<div></div>	
3 Stefan Voda	4.29	<div></div>	
4 Edinet	4.28	<div></div>	
5 Drochia	4.13	<div></div>	
6 Falesti	4.00	<div></div>	
7 Nisporeni	4.00	<div></div>	
8 Briceni	3.94	<div></div>	
9 Anenii Noi	3.92	<div></div>	
10 Floresti	3.88	<div></div>	
11 Straseneni	3.88	<div></div>	
12 Cahul	3.88	<div></div>	
13 Cimislia	3.83	<div></div>	
14 Ungheni	3.79	<div></div>	
15 Ialoveni	3.69	<div></div>	
16 Soldanesti	3.63	<div></div>	
17 Hincesti	3.60	<div></div>	
18 Rezina	3.58	<div></div>	
19 Glodeni	3.56	<div></div>	
- Average	3.55	<div></div>	
20 Singerei	3.53	<div></div>	
21 Causeni	3.50	<div></div>	
22 Cantemir	3.37	<div></div>	
23 Calarasi	3.36	<div></div>	
24 Criuleni	3.33	<div></div>	
25 Soroca	3.29	<div></div>	
26 Orhei	3.28	<div></div>	
27 Taraclia	3.27	<div></div>	
28 Balti	3.22	<div></div>	
29 UTA Gagauzia	3.22	<div></div>	
30 Telenesti	2.95	<div></div>	
31 Leova	2.87	<div></div>	
32 Riscani	2.81	<div></div>	
33 Ocnita	2.73	<div></div>	
34 Chisinau	2.68	<div></div>	
35 Basarabasca	2.20	<div></div>	

4.10 Economic management of local authorities*

Region	Score	1	6
1 Edinet	4.61	<div></div>	
2 Drochia	4.53	<div></div>	
3 Ungheni	4.53	<div></div>	
4 Falesti	4.38	<div></div>	
5 Stefan Voda	4.29	<div></div>	
6 Orhei	4.28	<div></div>	
7 Dubasari	4.25	<div></div>	
8 Straseneni	4.18	<div></div>	
9 Ialoveni	4.15	<div></div>	
10 Soroca	4.12	<div></div>	
11 Donduseni	4.08	<div></div>	
12 Cahul	4.06	<div></div>	
13 Balti	4.06	<div></div>	
14 Nisporeni	4.00	<div></div>	
15 Taraclia	4.00	<div></div>	
16 Singerei	4.00	<div></div>	
17 Hincesti	4.00	<div></div>	
18 Criuleni	4.00	<div></div>	
19 Cimislia	3.94	<div></div>	
- Average	3.91	<div></div>	
20 Briceni	3.88	<div></div>	
21 Soldanesti	3.84	<div></div>	
22 Riscani	3.79	<div></div>	
23 Glodeni	3.78	<div></div>	
24 Rezina	3.74	<div></div>	
25 UTA Gagauzia	3.71	<div></div>	
26 Calarasi	3.67	<div></div>	
27 Causeni	3.67	<div></div>	
28 Leova	3.60	<div></div>	
29 Floresti	3.59	<div></div>	
30 Cantemir	3.53	<div></div>	
31 Anenii Noi	3.50	<div></div>	
32 Basarabasca	3.50	<div></div>	
33 Ocnita	3.33	<div></div>	
34 Telenesti	3.16	<div></div>	
35 Chisinau	3.00	<div></div>	

4.11 Impact of trade unions on doing business*

Region	Score	1	6
1 Singerei	4.50	<div></div>	
2 Falesti	4.43	<div></div>	
3 Criuleni	4.25	<div></div>	
4 Drochia	4.14	<div></div>	
5 Stefan Voda	4.07	<div></div>	
6 Floresti	3.87	<div></div>	
7 Edinet	3.83	<div></div>	
8 Donduseni	3.73	<div></div>	
9 Cahul	3.65	<div></div>	
10 Ocnita	3.47	<div></div>	
11 Glodeni	3.44	<div></div>	
12 Taraclia	3.43	<div></div>	
13 Causeni	3.38	<div></div>	
14 Briceni	3.33	<div></div>	
15 Ungheni	3.26	<div></div>	
16 Cantemir	3.26	<div></div>	
17 Dubasari	3.25	<div></div>	
- Average	3.21	<div></div>	
18 Rezina	3.17	<div></div>	
19 Straseni	3.07	<div></div>	
20 Nisporeni	3.07	<div></div>	
21 Leova	3.07	<div></div>	
22 Telenesti	2.94	<div></div>	
23 Chisinau	2.94	<div></div>	
24 Balti	2.93	<div></div>	
25 Cimislia	2.76	<div></div>	
26 Orhei	2.72	<div></div>	
27 Riscani	2.69	<div></div>	
28 UTA Gagauzia	2.67	<div></div>	
29 Ialoveni	2.58	<div></div>	
30 Soroca	2.50	<div></div>	
31 Anenii Noi	2.46	<div></div>	
32 Calarasi	2.43	<div></div>	
33 Soldanesti	2.37	<div></div>	
34 Basarabasca	2.36	<div></div>	
35 Hincesti	2.17	<div></div>	

5.1 Density of national roads

Region	Score	1	6
1 Balti	5.85	<div></div>	
2 Straseni	5.00	<div></div>	
3 Calarasi	4.93	<div></div>	
4 Anenii Noi	4.81	<div></div>	
5 Ocnita	4.81	<div></div>	
6 Ialoveni	4.80	<div></div>	
7 Criuleni	4.79	<div></div>	
8 Riscani	4.74	<div></div>	
9 Causeni	4.72	<div></div>	
10 Basarabasca	4.55	<div></div>	
11 Floresti	4.46	<div></div>	
12 Cahul	4.43	<div></div>	
13 Cantemir	4.41	<div></div>	
14 Chisinau	4.38	<div></div>	
15 UTA Gagauzia	4.37	<div></div>	
- Average	4.37	<div></div>	
16 Drochia	4.33	<div></div>	
17 Falesti	4.32	<div></div>	
18 Taraclia	4.29	<div></div>	
19 Leova	4.24	<div></div>	
20 Cimislia	4.23	<div></div>	
21 Nisporeni	4.21	<div></div>	
22 Ungheni	4.19	<div></div>	
23 Glodeni	4.18	<div></div>	
24 Singerei	4.18	<div></div>	
25 Orhei	4.16	<div></div>	
26 Hincesti	4.14	<div></div>	
27 Soroca	4.11	<div></div>	
28 Telenesti	4.10	<div></div>	
29 Donduseni	4.10	<div></div>	
30 Briceni	4.08	<div></div>	
31 Soldanesti	3.89	<div></div>	
32 Dubasari	3.87	<div></div>	
33 Stefan Voda	3.78	<div></div>	
34 Edinet	3.70	<div></div>	
35 Rezina	3.65	<div></div>	

5.2 Density of local roads

Region	Score	1	6
1 Briceni	5.77	<div></div>	
2 Soroca	5.64	<div></div>	
3 Dubasari	5.47	<div></div>	
4 Edinet	5.43	<div></div>	
5 Rezina	4.92	<div></div>	
6 Soldanesti	4.43	<div></div>	
7 Falesti	4.25	<div></div>	
8 Ungheni	4.17	<div></div>	
9 Singerei	4.03	<div></div>	
10 Donduseni	4.02	<div></div>	
11 Nisporeni	3.79	<div></div>	
12 Ocnita	3.77	<div></div>	
13 Riscani	3.76	<div></div>	
- Average	3.61	<div></div>	
14 Glodeni	3.59	<div></div>	
15 Straseni	3.57	<div></div>	
16 Floresti	3.53	<div></div>	
17 Ialoveni	3.52	<div></div>	
18 Criuleni	3.30	<div></div>	
19 Telenesti	3.30	<div></div>	
20 Calarasi	3.30	<div></div>	
21 Taraclia	3.29	<div></div>	
22 Orhei	3.23	<div></div>	
23 Cimislia	3.21	<div></div>	
24 Stefan Voda	3.20	<div></div>	
25 Cantemir	3.19	<div></div>	
26 Drochia	3.10	<div></div>	
27 Leova	3.08	<div></div>	
28 Anenii Noi	2.94	<div></div>	
29 Causeni	2.93	<div></div>	
30 Hincesti	2.73	<div></div>	
31 Basarabasca	2.38	<div></div>	
32 Cahul	2.25	<div></div>	
33 UTA Gagauzia	2.08	<div></div>	
34 Chisinau	1.52	<div></div>	
35 Balti	-	<div></div>	

5.3 Usage of national roads

Region	Score	1	6
1 Riscani	5.63	<div></div>	
2 Causeni	5.24	<div></div>	
3 Ocnita	4.88	<div></div>	
4 Anenii Noi	4.85	<div></div>	
5 Taraclia	4.80	<div></div>	
6 Cantemir	4.79	<div></div>	
7 Calarasi	4.77	<div></div>	
8 Cimislia	4.66	<div></div>	
9 Floresti	4.58	<div></div>	
10 Leova	4.56	<div></div>	
11 Cahul	4.51	<div></div>	
12 Criuleni	4.46	<div></div>	
13 Straseni	4.42	<div></div>	
14 Donduseni	4.34	<div></div>	
15 Basarabasca	4.29	<div></div>	
16 UTA Gagauzia	4.23	<div></div>	
17 Falesti	4.21	<div></div>	
18 Drochia	4.15	<div></div>	
19 Glodeni	4.14	<div></div>	
20 Ialoveni	4.09	<div></div>	
- Average	4.08	<div></div>	
21 Hincesti	4.05	<div></div>	
22 Soldanesti	3.96	<div></div>	
23 Singerei	3.93	<div></div>	
24 Telenesti	3.90	<div></div>	
25 Stefan Voda	3.81	<div></div>	
26 Briceni	3.79	<div></div>	
27 Soroca	3.75	<div></div>	
28 Nisporeni	3.72	<div></div>	
29 Orhei	3.70	<div></div>	
30 Ungheni	3.65	<div></div>	
31 Rezina	3.45	<div></div>	
32 Edinet	3.42	<div></div>	
33 Dubasari	3.25	<div></div>	
34 Balti	1.72	<div></div>	
35 Chisinau	1.14	<div></div>	

5.4 Usage of local roads

Region	Score	1	6
1 Soldanesti	5.76	<div></div>	
2 Donduseni	5.57	<div></div>	
3 Briceni	5.57	<div></div>	
4 Edinet	5.55	<div></div>	
5 Rezina	5.48	<div></div>	
6 Soroca	5.34	<div></div>	
7 Riscani	5.14	<div></div>	
8 Taraclia	5.09	<div></div>	
9 Falesti	5.05	<div></div>	
10 Cimislia	5.01	<div></div>	
11 Dubasari	4.87	<div></div>	
12 Singerei	4.85	<div></div>	
13 Glodeni	4.85	<div></div>	
14 Stefan Voda	4.85	<div></div>	
15 Leova	4.83	<div></div>	
16 Cantemir	4.83	<div></div>	
17 Floresti	4.82	<div></div>	
18 Ocnita	4.69	<div></div>	
- Average	4.63	<div></div>	
19 Ungheni	4.58	<div></div>	
20 Telenesti	4.58	<div></div>	
21 Causeni	4.51	<div></div>	
22 Nisporeni	4.49	<div></div>	
23 Drochia	4.43	<div></div>	
24 Hincesti	4.34	<div></div>	
25 Calarasi	4.31	<div></div>	
26 Orhei	4.31	<div></div>	
27 Anenii Noi	4.28	<div></div>	
28 Criuleni	4.28	<div></div>	
29 Straseni	4.18	<div></div>	
30 Ialoveni	4.14	<div></div>	
31 Cahul	4.02	<div></div>	
32 Basarabasca	3.90	<div></div>	
33 UTA Gagauzia	3.79	<div></div>	
34 Chisinau	1.13	<div></div>	
35 Balti	-	<div></div>	

5.5 Quality of road infrastructure*

Region	Score	1	6
1 Causeni	4.11	<div></div>	
2 Stefan Voda	4.00	<div></div>	
3 Dubasari	3.92	<div></div>	
4 Soroca	3.88	<div></div>	
5 Ialoveni	3.85	<div></div>	
6 Edinet	3.50	<div></div>	
7 Donduseni	3.46	<div></div>	
8 Orhei	3.28	<div></div>	
9 Rezina	3.21	<div></div>	
10 Hincesti	3.18	<div></div>	
11 Briceni	3.17	<div></div>	
12 Floresti	2.82	<div></div>	
13 Nisporeni	2.82	<div></div>	
14 Glodeni	2.78	<div></div>	
15 Riscani	2.75	<div></div>	
- Average	2.70	<div></div>	
16 Ungheni	2.58	<div></div>	
17 Cimislia	2.50	<div></div>	
18 Balti	2.50	<div></div>	
19 Telenesti	2.47	<div></div>	
20 Cahul	2.47	<div></div>	
21 Soldanesti	2.37	<div></div>	
22 Chisinau	2.36	<div></div>	
23 Drochia	2.33	<div></div>	
24 Singerei	2.29	<div></div>	
25 Ocnita	2.27	<div></div>	
26 Straseni	2.18	<div></div>	
27 Anenii Noi	2.14	<div></div>	
28 Calarasi	2.13	<div></div>	
29 Falesti	2.13	<div></div>	
30 Taraclia	2.07	<div></div>	
31 UTA Gagauzia	2.00	<div></div>	
32 Basarabasca	2.00	<div></div>	
33 Leova	1.73	<div></div>	
34 Criuleni	1.63	<div></div>	
35 Cantemir	1.47	<div></div>	

5.6 Usage of fixed phone connections

Region	Score	1	6
1 Chisinau	5.81	<div></div>	
2 Briceni	4.91	<div></div>	
3 Balti	4.69	<div></div>	
4 Donduseni	4.39	<div></div>	
5 Drochia	4.38	<div></div>	
6 Edinet	4.35	<div></div>	
7 Glodeni	4.14	<div></div>	
8 Riscani	4.11	<div></div>	
9 Soroca	4.06	<div></div>	
10 Criuleni	3.77	<div></div>	
11 Ocnita	3.76	<div></div>	
12 Ialoveni	3.71	<div></div>	
13 Causeni	3.67	<div></div>	
14 Anenii Noi	3.61	<div></div>	
- Average	3.58	<div></div>	
15 Stefan Voda	3.57	<div></div>	
16 Basarabasca	3.55	<div></div>	
17 Rezina	3.54	<div></div>	
18 UTA Gagauzia	3.45	<div></div>	
19 Soldanesti	3.44	<div></div>	
20 Floresti	3.43	<div></div>	
21 Cimislia	3.43	<div></div>	
22 Orhei	3.36	<div></div>	
23 Straseni	3.34	<div></div>	
24 Falesti	3.32	<div></div>	
25 Cahul	3.31	<div></div>	
26 Calarasi	3.27	<div></div>	
27 Leova	3.26	<div></div>	
28 Taraclia	3.24	<div></div>	
29 Ungheni	3.12	<div></div>	
30 Singerei	3.03	<div></div>	
31 Hincesti	2.92	<div></div>	
32 Nisporeni	2.83	<div></div>	
33 Telenesti	2.76	<div></div>	
34 Cantemir	2.19	<div></div>	
35 Dubasari	1.46	<div></div>	

5.7 Availability of banks*

Region	Score	1	6
1 Floresti	5.65	<div></div>	
2 Rezina	5.32	<div></div>	
3 Donduseni	5.31	<div></div>	
4 Drochia	5.27	<div></div>	
5 Nisporeni	5.00	<div></div>	
6 Singerei	4.82	<div></div>	
7 Soroca	4.82	<div></div>	
8 Anenii Noi	4.79	<div></div>	
9 Cimislia	4.78	<div></div>	
10 Ialoveni	4.77	<div></div>	
11 Glodeni	4.72	<div></div>	
12 Briceni	4.72	<div></div>	
13 Leova	4.67	<div></div>	
14 Edinet	4.67	<div></div>	
15 Causeni	4.67	<div></div>	
16 Dubasari	4.58	<div></div>	
17 Calarasi	4.53	<div></div>	
- Average	4.44	<div></div>	
18 Stefan Voda	4.43	<div></div>	
19 Cantemir	4.37	<div></div>	
20 UTA Gagauzia	4.36	<div></div>	
21 Criuleni	4.30	<div></div>	
22 Chisinau	4.28	<div></div>	
23 Straseni	4.25	<div></div>	
24 Riscani	4.19	<div></div>	
25 Ocnita	4.13	<div></div>	
26 Falesti	4.13	<div></div>	
27 Ungheni	4.11	<div></div>	
28 Hincesti	4.10	<div></div>	
29 Balti	4.06	<div></div>	
30 Taraclia	4.00	<div></div>	
31 Telenesti	3.84	<div></div>	
32 Basarabasca	3.64	<div></div>	
33 Cahul	3.47	<div></div>	
34 Orhei	3.33	<div></div>	
35 Soldanesti	3.21	<div></div>	

5.8 Availability of post offices*

Region	Score	1	6
1 Floresti	5.59	<div></div>	
2 Causeni	5.44	<div></div>	
3 Orhei	5.28	<div></div>	
4 Drochia	5.27	<div></div>	
5 Rezina	5.26	<div></div>	
6 Donduseni	5.15	<div></div>	
7 Criuleni	5.10	<div></div>	
8 Dubasari	5.08	<div></div>	
9 Cimislia	5.06	<div></div>	
10 Edinet	5.06	<div></div>	
11 Singerei	5.00	<div></div>	
12 Ialoveni	4.92	<div></div>	
13 Soldanesti	4.89	<div></div>	
14 Straseni	4.88	<div></div>	
15 Hincesti	4.73	<div></div>	
16 Briceni	4.72	<div></div>	
17 Stefan Voda	4.71	<div></div>	
18 Nisporeni	4.69	<div></div>	
19 Riscani	4.69	<div></div>	
20 Glodeni	4.67	<div></div>	
- Average	4.64	<div></div>	
21 Soroca	4.59	<div></div>	
22 UTA Gagauzia	4.50	<div></div>	
23 Cantemir	4.47	<div></div>	
24 Calarasi	4.47	<div></div>	
25 Telenesti	4.42	<div></div>	
26 Falesti	4.38	<div></div>	
27 Leova	4.33	<div></div>	
28 Taraclia	4.33	<div></div>	
29 Anenii Noi	4.29	<div></div>	
30 Ocnita	4.27	<div></div>	
31 Balti	4.22	<div></div>	
32 Ungheni	3.79	<div></div>	
33 Chisinau	3.76	<div></div>	
34 Cahul	3.59	<div></div>	
35 Basarabasca	2.64	<div></div>	

5.9 Availability of medical facilities*

Region	Score	1	6
1 Floresti	5.35	<div></div>	
2 Causeni	5.11	<div></div>	
3 Orhei	5.06	<div></div>	
4 Criuleni	5.00	<div></div>	
5 Edinet	4.89	<div></div>	
6 Dubasari	4.83	<div></div>	
7 Drochia	4.80	<div></div>	
8 Singerei	4.71	<div></div>	
9 Soldanesti	4.58	<div></div>	
10 Nisporeni	4.53	<div></div>	
11 Cimislia	4.44	<div></div>	
12 Ialoveni	4.38	<div></div>	
13 Rezina	4.37	<div></div>	
14 Soroca	4.29	<div></div>	
15 Briceni	4.28	<div></div>	
16 Riscani	4.25	<div></div>	
17 Telenesti	4.16	<div></div>	
18 Stefan Voda	4.14	<div></div>	
- Average	4.14	<div></div>	
19 Glodeni	4.11	<div></div>	
20 Cantemir	4.05	<div></div>	
21 Anenii Noi	4.00	<div></div>	
22 Ungheni	3.95	<div></div>	
23 Hincesti	3.91	<div></div>	
24 Cahul	3.88	<div></div>	
25 UTA Gagauzia	3.79	<div></div>	
26 Straseni	3.71	<div></div>	
27 Chisinau	3.65	<div></div>	
28 Ocnita	3.57	<div></div>	
29 Basarabasca	3.55	<div></div>	
30 Falesti	3.50	<div></div>	
31 Calarasi	3.47	<div></div>	
32 Balti	3.44	<div></div>	
33 Donduseni	3.38	<div></div>	
34 Taraclia	3.27	<div></div>	
35 Leova	2.60	<div></div>	

6.1 Spending of companies for information technologies

Region	Score	1	6
1 Chisinau	5.86	<div></div>	
2 Balti	4.43	<div></div>	
3 Donduseni	3.94	<div></div>	
4 Rezina	3.80	<div></div>	
5 Anenii Noi	3.37	<div></div>	
6 Drochia	3.27	<div></div>	
7 Cahul	3.22	<div></div>	
8 Cimislia	3.18	<div></div>	
9 Criuleni	3.16	<div></div>	
10 Hincesti	3.08	<div></div>	
11 UTA Gagauzia	3.06	<div></div>	
12 Ungheni	3.03	<div></div>	
- Average	3.03	<div></div>	
13 Taraclia	3.02	<div></div>	
14 Edinet	3.01	<div></div>	
15 Soroca	2.91	<div></div>	
16 Straseni	2.89	<div></div>	
17 Nisporeni	2.87	<div></div>	
18 Stefan Voda	2.82	<div></div>	
19 Basarabasca	2.81	<div></div>	
20 Floresti	2.81	<div></div>	
21 Ialoveni	2.80	<div></div>	
22 Causeni	2.80	<div></div>	
23 Singerei	2.79	<div></div>	
24 Orhei	2.76	<div></div>	
25 Leova	2.75	<div></div>	
26 Telenesti	2.69	<div></div>	
27 Dubasari	2.69	<div></div>	
28 Cantemir	2.66	<div></div>	
29 Calarasi	2.66	<div></div>	
30 Glodeni	2.61	<div></div>	
31 Riscani	2.59	<div></div>	
32 Falesti	2.57	<div></div>	
33 Soldanesti	2.56	<div></div>	
34 Ocnita	2.36	<div></div>	
35 Briceni	2.28	<div></div>	

6.2 Usage of computers with internet access

Region	Score	1	6
1 Chisinau	5.85	<div></div>	
2 Balti	4.94	<div></div>	
3 Anenii Noi	4.28	<div></div>	
4 UTA Gagauzia	4.25	<div></div>	
5 Donduseni	4.19	<div></div>	
6 Rezina	4.10	<div></div>	
7 Taraclia	4.09	<div></div>	
8 Basarabasca	4.02	<div></div>	
9 Cahul	3.99	<div></div>	
10 Drochia	3.99	<div></div>	
11 Nisporeni	3.98	<div></div>	
12 Ungheni	3.94	<div></div>	
13 Ialoveni	3.94	<div></div>	
- Average	3.91	<div></div>	
14 Orhei	3.90	<div></div>	
15 Hincesti	3.87	<div></div>	
16 Cimislia	3.86	<div></div>	
17 Calarasi	3.84	<div></div>	
18 Soroca	3.81	<div></div>	
19 Criuleni	3.80	<div></div>	
20 Leova	3.79	<div></div>	
21 Dubasari	3.76	<div></div>	
22 Stefan Voda	3.75	<div></div>	
23 Straseni	3.75	<div></div>	
24 Edinet	3.74	<div></div>	
25 Riscani	3.72	<div></div>	
26 Cantemir	3.69	<div></div>	
27 Causeni	3.69	<div></div>	
28 Falesti	3.67	<div></div>	
29 Floresti	3.67	<div></div>	
30 Telenesti	3.61	<div></div>	
31 Glodeni	3.60	<div></div>	
32 Singerei	3.58	<div></div>	
33 Ocnita	3.57	<div></div>	
34 Soldanesti	3.44	<div></div>	
35 Briceni	3.29	<div></div>	

6.3 Technology level*

Region	Score	1	6
1 Orhei	4.17	<div></div>	
2 Donduseni	4.08	<div></div>	
3 Stefan Voda	3.86	<div></div>	
4 Ungheni	3.84	<div></div>	
5 Singerei	3.82	<div></div>	
6 Causeni	3.78	<div></div>	
7 Chisinau	3.65	<div></div>	
8 Rezina	3.63	<div></div>	
9 Anenii Noi	3.54	<div></div>	
10 Cahul	3.53	<div></div>	
11 Calarasi	3.50	<div></div>	
12 Falesti	3.50	<div></div>	
13 Briceni	3.50	<div></div>	
14 Ialoveni	3.46	<div></div>	
15 Drochia	3.40	<div></div>	
16 Soroca	3.35	<div></div>	
17 Edinet	3.35	<div></div>	
18 Balti	3.28	<div></div>	
- Average	3.26	<div></div>	
19 Soldanesti	3.26	<div></div>	
20 Dubasari	3.25	<div></div>	
21 Floresti	3.18	<div></div>	
22 Straseni	3.12	<div></div>	
23 Hincesti	3.10	<div></div>	
24 Glodeni	3.06	<div></div>	
25 Nisporeni	3.00	<div></div>	
26 Riscani	3.00	<div></div>	
27 Ocnita	2.93	<div></div>	
28 UTA Gagauzia	2.93	<div></div>	
29 Cantemir	2.89	<div></div>	
30 Criuleni	2.88	<div></div>	
31 Taraclia	2.87	<div></div>	
32 Telenesti	2.47	<div></div>	
33 Leova	2.40	<div></div>	
34 Cimislia	2.39	<div></div>	
35 Basarabasca	2.27	<div></div>	

6.4 Usage of Internet services by businesses*

Region	Score	1	6
1 Anenii Noi	5.75	<div></div>	
2 Hincesti	5.73	<div></div>	
3 Floresti	5.67	<div></div>	
4 Ocnita	5.53	<div></div>	
5 Briceni	5.50	<div></div>	
6 Riscani	5.50	<div></div>	
7 Drochia	5.47	<div></div>	
8 Ialoveni	5.44	<div></div>	
9 Soldanesti	5.42	<div></div>	
10 Telenesti	5.42	<div></div>	
11 Straseni	5.41	<div></div>	
12 Orhei	5.39	<div></div>	
13 Singerei	5.31	<div></div>	
14 Falesti	5.25	<div></div>	
15 Cantemir	5.21	<div></div>	
16 Cimislia	5.17	<div></div>	
17 Ungheni	5.12	<div></div>	
18 UTA Gagauzia	5.11	<div></div>	
19 Rezina	5.08	<div></div>	
20 Edinet	5.06	<div></div>	
- Average	5.02	<div></div>	
21 Leova	4.93	<div></div>	
22 Causeni	4.89	<div></div>	
23 Dubasari	4.85	<div></div>	
24 Chisinau	4.84	<div></div>	
25 Criuleni	4.80	<div></div>	
26 Soroca	4.80	<div></div>	
27 Calarasi	4.71	<div></div>	
28 Taraclia	4.57	<div></div>	
29 Donduseni	4.54	<div></div>	
30 Cahul	4.41	<div></div>	
31 Stefan Voda	4.23	<div></div>	
32 Basarabasca	4.18	<div></div>	
33 Glodeni	4.11	<div></div>	
34 Nisporeni	4.11	<div></div>	
35 Balti	4.06	<div></div>	

6.5 Ability of businesses to use latest technologies*

Region	Score	1	6
1 Falesti	5.33	<div></div>	
2 Criuleni	4.80	<div></div>	
3 Briceni	4.71	<div></div>	
4 Calarasi	4.64	<div></div>	
5 Singerei	4.63	<div></div>	
6 Orhei	4.56	<div></div>	
7 Anenii Noi	4.54	<div></div>	
8 Edinet	4.47	<div></div>	
9 Cahul	4.35	<div></div>	
10 Causeni	4.33	<div></div>	
11 Rezina	4.33	<div></div>	
12 Chisinau	4.25	<div></div>	
13 Hincesti	4.22	<div></div>	
14 Soroca	4.18	<div></div>	
15 Drochia	4.17	<div></div>	
16 Nisporeni	4.11	<div></div>	
- Average	4.06	<div></div>	
17 Dubasari	4.00	<div></div>	
18 Balti	4.00	<div></div>	
19 Cantemir	3.95	<div></div>	
20 Riscani	3.94	<div></div>	
21 Taraclia	3.93	<div></div>	
22 Donduseni	3.92	<div></div>	
23 Cimislia	3.91	<div></div>	
24 Ocnita	3.87	<div></div>	
25 Straseni	3.79	<div></div>	
26 UTA Gagauzia	3.74	<div></div>	
27 Leova	3.73	<div></div>	
28 Stefan Voda	3.71	<div></div>	
29 Ungheni	3.71	<div></div>	
30 Ialoveni	3.67	<div></div>	
31 Floresti	3.53	<div></div>	
32 Soldanesti	3.53	<div></div>	
33 Glodeni	3.50	<div></div>	
34 Basarabasca	3.18	<div></div>	
35 Telenesti	2.84	<div></div>	

6.6 Information on the supply of goods and services*

Region	Score	1	6
1 Floresti	5.41	<div></div>	
2 Singerei	5.38	<div></div>	
3 Riscani	5.13	<div></div>	
4 Orhei	5.11	<div></div>	
5 Telenesti	4.95	<div></div>	
6 Anenii Noi	4.92	<div></div>	
7 Drochia	4.87	<div></div>	
8 Falesti	4.86	<div></div>	
9 Stefan Voda	4.86	<div></div>	
10 Edinet	4.83	<div></div>	
11 Briceni	4.82	<div></div>	
12 Cahul	4.82	<div></div>	
13 Ocnita	4.80	<div></div>	
14 Nisporeni	4.76	<div></div>	
15 Hincesti	4.73	<div></div>	
16 Donduseni	4.69	<div></div>	
17 Dubasari	4.69	<div></div>	
18 Soldanesti	4.68	<div></div>	
19 Soroca	4.65	<div></div>	
20 Straseni	4.65	<div></div>	
21 Rezina	4.63	<div></div>	
- Average	4.61	<div></div>	
22 Criuleni	4.60	<div></div>	
23 Cantemir	4.58	<div></div>	
24 Causeni	4.56	<div></div>	
25 Cimislia	4.56	<div></div>	
26 UTA Gagauzia	4.46	<div></div>	
27 Ialoveni	4.46	<div></div>	
28 Leova	4.40	<div></div>	
29 Calarasi	4.21	<div></div>	
30 Taraclia	4.21	<div></div>	
31 Basarabasca	4.09	<div></div>	
32 Glodeni	4.06	<div></div>	
33 Ungheni	3.84	<div></div>	
34 Chisinau	3.71	<div></div>	
35 Balti	3.44	<div></div>	

6.7 Usage of personal motor vehicles*

Region	Score	1	6
1 Orhei	5.56	<div></div>	
2 Floresti	5.53	<div></div>	
3 Anenii Noi	5.33	<div></div>	
4 Straseni	5.13	<div></div>	
5 Taraclia	5.07	<div></div>	
6 Singerei	5.06	<div></div>	
7 Briceni	5.06	<div></div>	
8 UTA Gagauzia	5.00	<div></div>	
9 Drochia	5.00	<div></div>	
10 Hincesti	5.00	<div></div>	
11 Nisporeni	4.94	<div></div>	
12 Ocnita	4.93	<div></div>	
13 Ialoveni	4.92	<div></div>	
14 Riscani	4.88	<div></div>	
15 Cantemir	4.84	<div></div>	
16 Chisinau	4.83	<div></div>	
17 Edinet	4.83	<div></div>	
18 Telenesti	4.79	<div></div>	
19 Rezina	4.79	<div></div>	
20 Cahul	4.76	<div></div>	
- Average	4.74	<div></div>	
21 Balti	4.72	<div></div>	
22 Stefan Voda	4.71	<div></div>	
23 Calarasi	4.67	<div></div>	
24 Falesti	4.63	<div></div>	
25 Dubasari	4.54	<div></div>	
26 Criuleni	4.50	<div></div>	
27 Ungheni	4.42	<div></div>	
28 Soroca	4.41	<div></div>	
29 Basarabasca	4.40	<div></div>	
30 Cimislia	4.28	<div></div>	
31 Leova	4.20	<div></div>	
32 Soldanesti	4.16	<div></div>	
33 Donduseni	4.15	<div></div>	
34 Glodeni	4.00	<div></div>	
35 Causeni	4.00	<div></div>	

6.8 Usage of commercial motor vehicles*

Region	Score	1	6
1 Floresti	5.47	<div></div>	
2 Drochia	5.13	<div></div>	
3 Stefan Voda	5.00	<div></div>	
4 Singerei	4.94	<div></div>	
5 Orhei	4.83	<div></div>	
6 Briceni	4.72	<div></div>	
7 Soroca	4.71	<div></div>	
8 Anenii Noi	4.67	<div></div>	
9 Rezina	4.63	<div></div>	
10 Falesti	4.63	<div></div>	
11 UTA Gagauzia	4.61	<div></div>	
12 Edinet	4.56	<div></div>	
13 Cahul	4.53	<div></div>	
14 Ocnita	4.50	<div></div>	
15 Riscani	4.44	<div></div>	
16 Straseni	4.41	<div></div>	
17 Chisinau	4.39	<div></div>	
18 Hincesti	4.36	<div></div>	
19 Criuleni	4.33	<div></div>	
- Average	4.31	<div></div>	
20 Ialoveni	4.31	<div></div>	
21 Balti	4.28	<div></div>	
22 Taraclia	4.27	<div></div>	
23 Telenesti	4.16	<div></div>	
24 Leova	4.07	<div></div>	
25 Nisporeni	4.06	<div></div>	
26 Cimislia	4.06	<div></div>	
27 Cantemir	4.05	<div></div>	
28 Soldanesti	3.95	<div></div>	
29 Calarasi	3.93	<div></div>	
30 Causeni	3.89	<div></div>	
31 Dubasari	3.85	<div></div>	
32 Ungheni	3.84	<div></div>	
33 Glodeni	3.39	<div></div>	
34 Basarabasca	3.09	<div></div>	
35 Donduseni	2.77	<div></div>	

7.1 Unemployment*

Region	Score	1	6
1 Cahul	3.53	<div></div>	
2 Ialoveni	3.46	<div></div>	
3 Nisporeni	3.41	<div></div>	
4 Falesti	3.38	<div></div>	
5 Hincesti	3.30	<div></div>	
6 Cimislia	3.28	<div></div>	
7 Rezina	3.26	<div></div>	
8 Balti	2.94	<div></div>	
9 Calarasi	2.87	<div></div>	
10 Straseni	2.80	<div></div>	
11 Ungheni	2.78	<div></div>	
12 Soroca	2.76	<div></div>	
13 Briceni	2.72	<div></div>	
14 Telenesti	2.53	<div></div>	
15 Leova	2.47	<div></div>	
- Average	2.46	<div></div>	
16 Basarabasca	2.45	<div></div>	
17 Chisinau	2.42	<div></div>	
18 Floresti	2.35	<div></div>	
19 Drochia	2.33	<div></div>	
20 Anenii Noi	2.29	<div></div>	
21 Edinet	2.28	<div></div>	
22 Orhei	2.27	<div></div>	
23 Stefan Voda	2.14	<div></div>	
24 UTA Gagauzia	2.07	<div></div>	
25 Taraclia	2.07	<div></div>	
26 Causeni	2.00	<div></div>	
27 Singerei	2.00	<div></div>	
28 Dubasari	2.00	<div></div>	
29 Soldanesti	1.95	<div></div>	
30 Ocnita	1.93	<div></div>	
31 Riscani	1.88	<div></div>	
32 Glodeni	1.78	<div></div>	
33 Cantemir	1.63	<div></div>	
34 Donduseni	1.62	<div></div>	
35 Criuleni	1.00	<div></div>	

7.2 Long-term unemployment*

Region	Score	1	6
1 Singerei	5.00	<div></div>	
2 Glodeni	5.00	<div></div>	
3 Donduseni	4.92	<div></div>	
4 Criuleni	4.89	<div></div>	
5 Riscani	4.81	<div></div>	
6 Drochia	4.80	<div></div>	
7 Straseni	4.53	<div></div>	
8 Taraclia	4.47	<div></div>	
9 Cantemir	4.42	<div></div>	
10 Ialoveni	4.38	<div></div>	
11 Soroca	4.35	<div></div>	
12 Floresti	4.24	<div></div>	
13 Telenesti	4.21	<div></div>	
14 Ungheni	4.17	<div></div>	
15 Rezina	4.17	<div></div>	
16 Edinet	4.17	<div></div>	
17 Soldanesti	4.16	<div></div>	
- Average	4.07	<div></div>	
18 Briceni	4.06	<div></div>	
19 Ocnita	3.93	<div></div>	
20 Anenii Noi	3.93	<div></div>	
21 UTA Gagauzia	3.92	<div></div>	
22 Hincesti	3.90	<div></div>	
23 Basarabasca	3.90	<div></div>	
24 Leova	3.87	<div></div>	
25 Cahul	3.76	<div></div>	
26 Balti	3.72	<div></div>	
27 Orhei	3.71	<div></div>	
28 Falesti	3.63	<div></div>	
29 Chisinau	3.60	<div></div>	
30 Nisporeni	3.56	<div></div>	
31 Calarasi	3.53	<div></div>	
32 Stefan Voda	3.50	<div></div>	
33 Cimislia	3.28	<div></div>	
34 Causeni	3.11	<div></div>	
35 Dubasari	3.00	<div></div>	

7.3 Age structure of unemployment*

Region	Score	1	6
1 Ungheni	3.53	<div></div>	
2 Ialoveni	3.46	<div></div>	
3 Orhei	3.29	<div></div>	
4 Chisinau	3.28	<div></div>	
5 Soldanesti	3.16	<div></div>	
6 Stefan Voda	3.07	<div></div>	
7 Calarasi	3.07	<div></div>	
8 Nisporeni	3.06	<div></div>	
9 Edinet	3.00	<div></div>	
10 Causeni	3.00	<div></div>	
11 Soroca	2.94	<div></div>	
12 Cimislia	2.88	<div></div>	
13 Floresti	2.81	<div></div>	
14 Drochia	2.79	<div></div>	
15 Briceni	2.72	<div></div>	
- Average	2.69	<div></div>	
16 Cantemir	2.68	<div></div>	
17 UTA Gagauzia	2.68	<div></div>	
18 Leova	2.67	<div></div>	
19 Telenesti	2.63	<div></div>	
20 Balti	2.61	<div></div>	
21 Ocnita	2.60	<div></div>	
22 Hincesti	2.60	<div></div>	
23 Basarabasca	2.60	<div></div>	
24 Cahul	2.59	<div></div>	
25 Falesti	2.50	<div></div>	
26 Straseni	2.47	<div></div>	
27 Singerei	2.44	<div></div>	
28 Anenii Noi	2.43	<div></div>	
29 Dubasari	2.31	<div></div>	
30 Rezina	2.26	<div></div>	
31 Riscani	2.19	<div></div>	
32 Taraclia	2.07	<div></div>	
33 Criuleni	2.00	<div></div>	
34 Donduseni	1.85	<div></div>	
35 Glodeni	1.76	<div></div>	

7.4 Availability of free labor*

Region	Score	1	6
1 Drochia	4.80	<div></div>	
2 Floresti	4.65	<div></div>	
3 Soldanesti	4.58	<div></div>	
4 Stefan Voda	4.36	<div></div>	
5 Falesti	4.25	<div></div>	
6 Riscani	4.25	<div></div>	
7 Orhei	4.20	<div></div>	
8 Soroca	4.18	<div></div>	
9 Edinet	4.17	<div></div>	
10 Ungheni	4.16	<div></div>	
11 Donduseni	4.15	<div></div>	
12 Dubasari	4.08	<div></div>	
13 Singerei	4.06	<div></div>	
14 Balti	4.06	<div></div>	
15 Rezina	4.05	<div></div>	
16 Ialoveni	4.00	<div></div>	
17 Hincesti	4.00	<div></div>	
18 Chisinau	3.95	<div></div>	
19 Basarabasca	3.90	<div></div>	
- Average	3.89	<div></div>	
20 Taraclia	3.87	<div></div>	
21 Anenii Noi	3.86	<div></div>	
22 Glodeni	3.78	<div></div>	
23 Cahul	3.76	<div></div>	
24 UTA Gagauzia	3.74	<div></div>	
25 Causeni	3.56	<div></div>	
26 Leova	3.53	<div></div>	
27 Nisporeni	3.53	<div></div>	
28 Straseni	3.53	<div></div>	
29 Telenesti	3.50	<div></div>	
30 Criuleni	3.50	<div></div>	
31 Cimislia	3.44	<div></div>	
32 Ocnita	3.40	<div></div>	
33 Briceni	3.29	<div></div>	
34 Cantemir	3.16	<div></div>	
35 Calarasi	2.73	<div></div>	

7.5 Migration of skilled labor*

Region	Score	1	6
1 Donduseni	4.08	<div></div>	
2 Causeni	3.67	<div></div>	
3 Falesti	3.38	<div></div>	
4 Orhei	3.33	<div></div>	
5 Ungheni	3.32	<div></div>	
6 Floresti	3.29	<div></div>	
7 Singerei	3.12	<div></div>	
8 Straseni	3.00	<div></div>	
9 Chisinau	2.92	<div></div>	
10 Soldanesti	2.89	<div></div>	
11 Riscani	2.81	<div></div>	
12 Ocnita	2.80	<div></div>	
13 Stefan Voda	2.79	<div></div>	
14 Balti	2.72	<div></div>	
15 Briceni	2.72	<div></div>	
16 Cahul	2.71	<div></div>	
- Average	2.65	<div></div>	
17 Edinet	2.65	<div></div>	
18 Soroca	2.65	<div></div>	
19 Drochia	2.60	<div></div>	
20 Ialoveni	2.50	<div></div>	
21 Glodeni	2.44	<div></div>	
22 Telenesti	2.42	<div></div>	
23 Taraclia	2.40	<div></div>	
24 Cantemir	2.37	<div></div>	
25 Basarabasca	2.36	<div></div>	
26 UTA Gagauzia	2.29	<div></div>	
27 Calarasi	2.27	<div></div>	
28 Leova	2.27	<div></div>	
29 Cimislia	2.17	<div></div>	
30 Dubasari	2.17	<div></div>	
31 Hincesti	2.10	<div></div>	
32 Anenii Noi	2.08	<div></div>	
33 Rezina	2.00	<div></div>	
34 Criuleni	2.00	<div></div>	
35 Nisporeni	1.59	<div></div>	

7.6 Internal migration

Region	Score	1	6
1 Chisinau	5.82	<div></div>	
2 Balti	5.37	<div></div>	
3 Ialoveni	4.76	<div></div>	
4 Dubasari	4.62	<div></div>	
5 Cahul	4.28	<div></div>	
6 Straseni	4.15	<div></div>	
7 Anenii Noi	4.13	<div></div>	
8 Briceni	4.10	<div></div>	
9 Edinet	4.06	<div></div>	
10 UTA Gagauzia	4.05	<div></div>	
11 Criuleni	4.03	<div></div>	
12 Donduseni	4.00	<div></div>	
13 Ocnita	3.94	<div></div>	
14 Taraclia	3.69	<div></div>	
15 Orhei	3.64	<div></div>	
16 Drochia	3.56	<div></div>	
- Average	3.50	<div></div>	
17 Soroca	3.49	<div></div>	
18 Ungheni	3.42	<div></div>	
19 Rezina	3.39	<div></div>	
20 Riscani	3.34	<div></div>	
21 Falesti	3.29	<div></div>	
22 Hincesti	3.23	<div></div>	
23 Basarabasca	3.11	<div></div>	
24 Calarasi	2.98	<div></div>	
25 Cimislia	2.98	<div></div>	
26 Causeni	2.89	<div></div>	
27 Leova	2.80	<div></div>	
28 Floresti	2.72	<div></div>	
29 Singerei	2.71	<div></div>	
30 Nisporeni	2.70	<div></div>	
31 Glodeni	2.69	<div></div>	
32 Stefan Voda	2.60	<div></div>	
33 Soldanesti	2.24	<div></div>	
34 Telenesti	1.88	<div></div>	
35 Cantemir	1.86	<div></div>	

7.7 Natural population growth

Region	Score	1	6
1 Ungheni	5.75	<div></div>	
2 Ialoveni	5.71	<div></div>	
3 Criuleni	5.59	<div></div>	
4 Straseni	5.31	<div></div>	
5 Singerei	5.30	<div></div>	
6 Chisinau	5.25	<div></div>	
7 Dubasari	5.20	<div></div>	
8 UTA Gagauzia	5.19	<div></div>	
9 Cantemir	5.18	<div></div>	
10 Anenii Noi	5.07	<div></div>	
11 Balti	4.94	<div></div>	
12 Cahul	4.86	<div></div>	
13 Telenesti	4.81	<div></div>	
14 Orhei	4.76	<div></div>	
15 Leova	4.69	<div></div>	
16 Falesti	4.56	<div></div>	
17 Nisporeni	4.52	<div></div>	
18 Stefan Voda	4.44	<div></div>	
19 Hincesti	4.32	<div></div>	
- Average	4.10	<div></div>	
20 Causeni	3.98	<div></div>	
21 Rezina	3.93	<div></div>	
22 Calarasi	3.90	<div></div>	
23 Taraclia	3.81	<div></div>	
24 Glodeni	3.64	<div></div>	
25 Basarabasca	3.52	<div></div>	
26 Cimislia	3.48	<div></div>	
27 Soldanesti	3.39	<div></div>	
28 Floresti	3.19	<div></div>	
29 Soroca	3.09	<div></div>	
30 Riscani	2.87	<div></div>	
31 Drochia	2.70	<div></div>	
32 Edinet	2.44	<div></div>	
33 Briceni	1.61	<div></div>	
34 Ocnita	1.49	<div></div>	
35 Donduseni	1.00	<div></div>	

7.8 Ageing index

Region	Score	1	6
1 Ialoveni	5.70	<div></div>	
2 Cantemir	4.98	<div></div>	
3 Criuleni	4.90	<div></div>	
4 Leova	4.58	<div></div>	
5 Straseni	4.47	<div></div>	
6 Chisinau	4.39	<div></div>	
7 Nisporeni	4.37	<div></div>	
8 Basarabasca	4.33	<div></div>	
9 Telenesti	4.24	<div></div>	
10 Cahul	4.23	<div></div>	
11 Anenii Noi	4.22	<div></div>	
12 Hincesti	4.21	<div></div>	
13 Ungheni	4.12	<div></div>	
14 UTA Gagauzia	4.06	<div></div>	
15 Orhei	4.03	<div></div>	
16 Dubasari	3.88	<div></div>	
17 Causeni	3.76	<div></div>	
18 Stefan Voda	3.72	<div></div>	
19 Rezina	3.63	<div></div>	
20 Cimislia	3.59	<div></div>	
21 Singerei	3.52	<div></div>	
22 Balti	3.50	<div></div>	
- Average	3.50	<div></div>	
23 Calarasi	3.40	<div></div>	
24 Soldanesti	3.19	<div></div>	
25 Taraclia	3.11	<div></div>	
26 Falesti	2.88	<div></div>	
27 Soroca	2.65	<div></div>	
28 Floresti	2.47	<div></div>	
29 Glodeni	2.38	<div></div>	
30 Ocnita	1.97	<div></div>	
31 Riscani	1.85	<div></div>	
32 Briceni	1.71	<div></div>	
33 Edinet	1.64	<div></div>	
34 Drochia	1.54	<div></div>	
35 Donduseni	1.15	<div></div>	

7.9 Share of students in total population

Region	Score	1	6
1 Ungheni	5.49	<div></div>	
2 Criuleni	5.13	<div></div>	
3 Soldanesti	5.10	<div></div>	
4 Ialoveni	4.72	<div></div>	
5 Singerei	4.61	<div></div>	
6 Nisporeni	4.59	<div></div>	
7 Causeni	4.04	<div></div>	
8 Telenesti	3.93	<div></div>	
9 Cantemir	3.92	<div></div>	
10 Straseni	3.92	<div></div>	
11 Cahul	3.58	<div></div>	
12 Stefan Voda	3.55	<div></div>	
13 Hincesti	3.41	<div></div>	
14 Chisinau	3.35	<div></div>	
15 Falesti	3.30	<div></div>	
16 Rezina	3.28	<div></div>	
17 Glodeni	3.25	<div></div>	
- Average	3.19	<div></div>	
18 Leova	3.16	<div></div>	
19 Anenii Noi	2.93	<div></div>	
20 UTA Gagauzia	2.88	<div></div>	
21 Briceni	2.84	<div></div>	
22 Floresti	2.80	<div></div>	
23 Orhei	2.64	<div></div>	
24 Edinet	2.34	<div></div>	
25 Drochia	2.33	<div></div>	
26 Riscani	2.33	<div></div>	
27 Calarasi	2.29	<div></div>	
28 Dubasari	2.28	<div></div>	
29 Balti	2.26	<div></div>	
30 Taraclia	2.25	<div></div>	
31 Cimislia	2.24	<div></div>	
32 Basarabasca	1.97	<div></div>	
33 Soroca	1.87	<div></div>	
34 Donduseni	1.81	<div></div>	
35 Ocnita	1.15	<div></div>	

7.10 Fairness in employee selection*

Region	Score	1	6
1 Anenii Noi	5.33	<div></div>	
2 Falesti	5.29	<div></div>	
3 Basarabasca	5.09	<div></div>	
4 Edinet	5.06	<div></div>	
5 Telenesti	5.05	<div></div>	
6 Floresti	4.94	<div></div>	
7 Stefan Voda	4.93	<div></div>	
8 Orhei	4.89	<div></div>	
9 Cahul	4.88	<div></div>	
10 Singerei	4.82	<div></div>	
11 Ialoveni	4.77	<div></div>	
12 Ungheni	4.61	<div></div>	
13 Cantemir	4.53	<div></div>	
14 Drochia	4.50	<div></div>	
15 Calarasi	4.43	<div></div>	
- Average	4.42	<div></div>	
16 Briceni	4.39	<div></div>	
17 Glodeni	4.39	<div></div>	
18 Cimislia	4.33	<div></div>	
19 Leova	4.33	<div></div>	
20 Dubasari	4.23	<div></div>	
21 Riscani	4.19	<div></div>	
22 Soroca	4.18	<div></div>	
23 Rezina	4.16	<div></div>	
24 Taraclia	4.13	<div></div>	
25 Ocnita	4.13	<div></div>	
26 Chisinau	4.09	<div></div>	
27 Straseni	4.06	<div></div>	
28 Nisporeni	4.06	<div></div>	
29 Balti	4.06	<div></div>	
30 UTA Gagauzia	4.00	<div></div>	
31 Hincesti	4.00	<div></div>	
32 Criuleni	4.00	<div></div>	
33 Soldanesti	3.95	<div></div>	
34 Causeni	3.78	<div></div>	
35 Donduseni	3.23	<div></div>	

7.11 Wage expectations of jobseekers*

Region	Score	1	6
1 Ialoveni	4.43	<div></div>	
2 Edinet	4.28	<div></div>	
3 Floresti	4.20	<div></div>	
4 Singerei	4.12	<div></div>	
5 Briceni	4.00	<div></div>	
6 Donduseni	3.85	<div></div>	
7 Ocnita	3.62	<div></div>	
8 Drochia	3.62	<div></div>	
9 Straseni	3.56	<div></div>	
10 Glodeni	3.56	<div></div>	
11 Causeni	3.44	<div></div>	
12 Falesti	3.43	<div></div>	
13 Cantemir	3.42	<div></div>	
14 Ungheni	3.39	<div></div>	
15 Anenii Noi	3.38	<div></div>	
16 Telenesti	3.37	<div></div>	
17 Orhei	3.33	<div></div>	
18 Riscani	3.31	<div></div>	
- Average	3.30	<div></div>	
19 UTA Gagauzia	3.25	<div></div>	
20 Calarasi	3.20	<div></div>	
21 Basarabasca	3.18	<div></div>	
22 Cahul	3.18	<div></div>	
23 Chisinau	3.17	<div></div>	
24 Leova	3.13	<div></div>	
25 Hincesti	3.11	<div></div>	
26 Balti	3.11	<div></div>	
27 Cimislia	3.00	<div></div>	
28 Taraclia	2.93	<div></div>	
29 Soroca	2.92	<div></div>	
30 Criuleni	2.89	<div></div>	
31 Soldanesti	2.84	<div></div>	
32 Dubasari	2.62	<div></div>	
33 Stefan Voda	2.50	<div></div>	
34 Nisporeni	2.44	<div></div>	
35 Rezina	1.56	<div></div>	

7.12 Discipline and diligence of employees*

Region	Score	1	6
1 Nisporeni	5.56	<div></div>	
2 Criuleni	5.40	<div></div>	
3 Drochia	5.07	<div></div>	
4 Anenii Noi	4.92	<div></div>	
5 Falesti	4.88	<div></div>	
6 Basarabasca	4.82	<div></div>	
7 Edinet	4.78	<div></div>	
8 Cahul	4.76	<div></div>	
9 Ialoveni	4.75	<div></div>	
10 Floresti	4.73	<div></div>	
11 Stefan Voda	4.71	<div></div>	
12 Ungheni	4.61	<div></div>	
13 Telenesti	4.58	<div></div>	
14 Soroca	4.50	<div></div>	
15 Glodeni	4.50	<div></div>	
16 Cimislia	4.46	<div></div>	
17 Orhei	4.44	<div></div>	
18 Singerei	4.41	<div></div>	
19 Taraclia	4.40	<div></div>	
- Average	4.40	<div></div>	
20 Dubasari	4.38	<div></div>	
21 Briceni	4.38	<div></div>	
22 Ocnita	4.27	<div></div>	
23 Rezina	4.23	<div></div>	
24 Riscani	4.19	<div></div>	
25 Straseni	4.18	<div></div>	
26 Cantemir	4.11	<div></div>	
27 UTA Gagauzia	4.07	<div></div>	
28 Chisinau	3.96	<div></div>	
29 Leova	3.87	<div></div>	
30 Hincesti	3.82	<div></div>	
31 Calarasi	3.79	<div></div>	
32 Causeni	3.75	<div></div>	
33 Balti	3.71	<div></div>	
34 Soldanesti	3.53	<div></div>	
35 Donduseni	3.46	<div></div>	

7.13 Employee motivation for productivity increase*

Region	Score	1	6
1 Nisporeni	5.44	<div></div>	
2 Anenii Noi	4.83	<div></div>	
3 Basarabeasca	4.82	<div></div>	
4 Briceni	4.80	<div></div>	
5 Drochia	4.57	<div></div>	
6 Orhei	4.56	<div></div>	
7 Falesti	4.50	<div></div>	
8 Soroca	4.42	<div></div>	
9 Singerei	4.35	<div></div>	
10 Cimislia	4.33	<div></div>	
11 Rezina	4.31	<div></div>	
12 Cahul	4.29	<div></div>	
13 Floresti	4.20	<div></div>	
14 Edinet	4.17	<div></div>	
15 Calarasi	4.13	<div></div>	
16 Riscani	4.13	<div></div>	
17 Dubasari	4.08	<div></div>	
- Average	4.04	<div></div>	
18 Criuleni	4.00	<div></div>	
19 Glodeni	3.89	<div></div>	
20 Taraclia	3.87	<div></div>	
21 Balti	3.82	<div></div>	
22 UTA Gagauzia	3.82	<div></div>	
23 Hincesti	3.82	<div></div>	
24 Cantemir	3.79	<div></div>	
25 Straseni	3.75	<div></div>	
26 Chisinau	3.74	<div></div>	
27 Stefan Voda	3.71	<div></div>	
28 Donduseni	3.69	<div></div>	
29 Ocnita	3.60	<div></div>	
30 Causeni	3.50	<div></div>	
31 Telenesti	3.37	<div></div>	
32 Ungheni	3.33	<div></div>	
33 Soldanesti	3.32	<div></div>	
34 Leova	3.20	<div></div>	
35 Ialoveni	3.14	<div></div>	

8.1 Level of education*

Region	Score	1	6
1 Cahul	4.53	<div></div>	
2 Ialoveni	4.46	<div></div>	
3 Dubasari	4.42	<div></div>	
4 Stefan Voda	4.36	<div></div>	
5 Singerei	4.29	<div></div>	
6 Drochia	4.27	<div></div>	
7 Straseni	4.25	<div></div>	
8 Criuleni	4.20	<div></div>	
9 Briceni	4.13	<div></div>	
10 Falesti	4.13	<div></div>	
11 Anenii Noi	4.08	<div></div>	
12 Donduseni	4.08	<div></div>	
13 Orhei	4.06	<div></div>	
14 Ungheni	4.05	<div></div>	
15 UTA Gagauzia	4.04	<div></div>	
- Average	3.94	<div></div>	
16 Glodeni	3.94	<div></div>	
17 Floresti	3.94	<div></div>	
18 Rezina	3.89	<div></div>	
19 Leova	3.87	<div></div>	
20 Taraclia	3.87	<div></div>	
21 Balti	3.83	<div></div>	
22 Cimislia	3.83	<div></div>	
23 Soroca	3.82	<div></div>	
24 Hincesti	3.82	<div></div>	
25 Nisporeni	3.81	<div></div>	
26 Riscani	3.81	<div></div>	
27 Causeni	3.78	<div></div>	
28 Edinet	3.78	<div></div>	
29 Calarasi	3.71	<div></div>	
30 Chisinau	3.71	<div></div>	
31 Telenesti	3.67	<div></div>	
32 Ocnita	3.67	<div></div>	
33 Soldanesti	3.63	<div></div>	
34 Basarabeasca	3.18	<div></div>	
35 Cantemir	3.16	<div></div>	

8.2 Qualification of employees*

Region	Score	1	6
1 Stefan Voda	4.14	<div></div>	
2 Cahul	4.00	<div></div>	
3 Causeni	4.00	<div></div>	
4 Riscani	3.88	<div></div>	
5 Drochia	3.67	<div></div>	
6 Falesti	3.63	<div></div>	
7 Dubasari	3.58	<div></div>	
8 Anenii Noi	3.57	<div></div>	
9 Ialoveni	3.54	<div></div>	
10 Singerei	3.47	<div></div>	
11 Taraclia	3.40	<div></div>	
12 Glodeni	3.39	<div></div>	
13 Chisinau	3.26	<div></div>	
14 Donduseni	3.23	<div></div>	
15 UTA Gagauzia	3.21	<div></div>	
16 Edinet	3.17	<div></div>	
17 Ocnita	3.13	<div></div>	
18 Calarasi	3.13	<div></div>	
19 Floresti	3.12	<div></div>	
- Average	3.10	<div></div>	
20 Ungheni	3.00	<div></div>	
21 Briceni	3.00	<div></div>	
22 Orhei	2.94	<div></div>	
23 Leova	2.93	<div></div>	
24 Hincesti	2.91	<div></div>	
25 Soldanesti	2.89	<div></div>	
26 Telenesti	2.79	<div></div>	
27 Straseni	2.76	<div></div>	
28 Balti	2.72	<div></div>	
29 Rezina	2.58	<div></div>	
30 Nisporeni	2.53	<div></div>	
31 Cantemir	2.53	<div></div>	
32 Soroca	2.25	<div></div>	
33 Cimislia	2.22	<div></div>	
34 Basarabeasca	2.09	<div></div>	
35 Criuleni	1.90	<div></div>	

8.3 Qualification of jobseekers*

Region	Score	1	6
1 Riscani	4.06		
2 Stefan Voda	3.69		
3 Donduseni	3.62		
4 Cahul	3.59		
5 Causeni	3.56		
6 Taraclia	3.53		
7 Drochia	3.40		
8 Dubasari	3.33		
9 Ialoveni	3.27		
10 Singerei	3.24		
11 Falesti	3.13		
12 UTA Gagauzia	3.11		
13 Glodeni	3.06		
14 Anenii Noi	3.00		
15 Chisinau	3.00		
16 Leova	3.00		
17 Floresti	3.00		
18 Ungheni	3.00		
- Average	2.91		
19 Straseni	2.88		
20 Soldanesti	2.84		
21 Edinet	2.83		
22 Briceni	2.78		
23 Calarasi	2.73		
24 Hincesti	2.73		
25 Cantemir	2.68		
26 Orhei	2.67		
27 Balti	2.61		
28 Telenesti	2.58		
29 Ocnita	2.47		
30 Soroca	2.38		
31 Cimislia	2.22		
32 Criuleni	2.20		
33 Nisporeni	2.06		
34 Rezina	1.95		
35 Basarabasca	1.82		

8.4 Mother language skills*

Region	Score	1	6
1 Telenesti	5.42		
2 Falesti	5.25		
3 Floresti	5.24		
4 Causeni	5.11		
5 Anenii Noi	4.93		
6 Dubasari	4.92		
7 Stefan Voda	4.86		
8 Donduseni	4.77		
9 Singerei	4.76		
10 Soldanesti	4.74		
11 Orhei	4.71		
12 Ialoveni	4.69		
13 Edinet	4.67		
14 Ungheni	4.61		
15 Criuleni	4.60		
16 Hincesti	4.55		
17 Drochia	4.53		
18 Cantemir	4.53		
19 Nisporeni	4.50		
- Average	4.48		
20 Straseni	4.44		
21 Riscani	4.44		
22 Chisinau	4.41		
23 Taraclia	4.40		
24 Rezina	4.37		
25 Cahul	4.29		
26 Glodeni	4.28		
27 Leova	4.27		
28 Calarasi	4.21		
29 Soroca	4.00		
30 UTA Gagauzia	3.96		
31 Briceni	3.89		
32 Basarabasca	3.82		
33 Cimislia	3.78		
34 Ocnita	3.67		
35 Balti	3.22		

8.5 Foreign language skills*

Region	Score	1	6
1 Cahul	3.82		
2 Hincesti	3.73		
3 Glodeni	3.67		
4 Falesti	3.63		
5 Singerei	3.59		
6 Ungheni	3.58		
7 Anenii Noi	3.57		
8 Ialoveni	3.54		
9 Criuleni	3.50		
10 Dubasari	3.50		
11 Straseni	3.40		
12 Riscani	3.38		
13 Balti	3.35		
14 Nisporeni	3.33		
15 Briceni	3.24		
16 Chisinau	3.23		
17 Edinet	3.22		
18 Ocnita	3.20		
19 Leova	3.20		
- Average	3.19		
20 Cantemir	3.16		
21 Donduseni	3.15		
22 Cimislia	3.11		
23 UTA Gagauzia	3.07		
24 Taraclia	3.07		
25 Floresti	3.00		
26 Orhei	3.00		
27 Rezina	2.95		
28 Drochia	2.87		
29 Stefan Voda	2.86		
30 Telenesti	2.84		
31 Soroca	2.71		
32 Calarasi	2.67		
33 Causeni	2.56		
34 Basarabasca	2.55		
35 Soldanesti	2.32		

8.6 Natural science skills*

Region	Score	1	6
1 Stefan Voda	4.79	<div></div>	
2 Singerei	4.50	<div></div>	
3 Dubasari	4.42	<div></div>	
4 Falesti	4.25	<div></div>	
5 Criuleni	4.11	<div></div>	
6 Anenii Noi	4.09	<div></div>	
7 Riscani	4.07	<div></div>	
8 Hincesti	4.00	<div></div>	
9 Ungheni	3.95	<div></div>	
10 Glodeni	3.94	<div></div>	
11 Floresti	3.94	<div></div>	
12 Straseni	3.93	<div></div>	
13 Rezina	3.89	<div></div>	
14 Edinet	3.83	<div></div>	
15 Nisporeni	3.80	<div></div>	
16 Drochia	3.80	<div></div>	
17 Donduseni	3.77	<div></div>	
18 Cahul	3.76	<div></div>	
- Average	3.74	<div></div>	
19 Taraclia	3.73	<div></div>	
20 Ialoveni	3.69	<div></div>	
21 Causeni	3.67	<div></div>	
22 Chisinau	3.67	<div></div>	
23 Cantemir	3.63	<div></div>	
24 Leova	3.60	<div></div>	
25 Soldanesti	3.56	<div></div>	
26 Calarasi	3.54	<div></div>	
27 Telenesti	3.53	<div></div>	
28 Balti	3.50	<div></div>	
29 Ocnita	3.50	<div></div>	
30 Orhei	3.35	<div></div>	
31 Briceni	3.29	<div></div>	
32 Cimislia	3.28	<div></div>	
33 UTA Gagauzia	3.21	<div></div>	
34 Soroca	2.94	<div></div>	
35 Basarabasca	2.20	<div></div>	

8.7 Exam pass rate

Region	Score	1	6
1 Balti	4.81	<div></div>	
2 Riscani	4.72	<div></div>	
3 Nisporeni	4.68	<div></div>	
4 Chisinau	4.20	<div></div>	
5 Criuleni	4.19	<div></div>	
6 Singerei	3.93	<div></div>	
7 Cantemir	3.89	<div></div>	
8 Ungheni	3.83	<div></div>	
9 Cahul	3.78	<div></div>	
10 Causeni	3.70	<div></div>	
11 Drochia	3.67	<div></div>	
12 Anenii Noi	3.52	<div></div>	
13 Taraclia	3.51	<div></div>	
14 Ialoveni	3.47	<div></div>	
15 Calarasi	3.43	<div></div>	
16 Hincesti	3.40	<div></div>	
17 Telenesti	3.35	<div></div>	
- Average	3.29	<div></div>	
18 Dubasari	3.29	<div></div>	
19 UTA Gagauzia	3.27	<div></div>	
20 Leova	3.23	<div></div>	
21 Straseni	3.20	<div></div>	
22 Orhei	3.19	<div></div>	
23 Falesti	3.18	<div></div>	
24 Basarabasca	3.00	<div></div>	
25 Soldanesti	2.85	<div></div>	
26 Edinet	2.74	<div></div>	
27 Stefan Voda	2.72	<div></div>	
28 Donduseni	2.67	<div></div>	
29 Glodeni	2.63	<div></div>	
30 Rezina	2.57	<div></div>	
31 Ocnita	2.57	<div></div>	
32 Cimislia	2.35	<div></div>	
33 Soroca	2.20	<div></div>	
34 Floresti	2.15	<div></div>	
35 Briceni	1.40	<div></div>	

8.8 Availability of highly skilled workforce*

Region	Score	1	6
1 Riscani	4.69	<div></div>	
2 Soldanesti	4.11	<div></div>	
3 Drochia	4.00	<div></div>	
4 Orhei	3.89	<div></div>	
5 Donduseni	3.77	<div></div>	
6 Chisinau	3.74	<div></div>	
7 Floresti	3.71	<div></div>	
8 Stefan Voda	3.64	<div></div>	
9 Ialoveni	3.62	<div></div>	
10 Ungheni	3.61	<div></div>	
11 Edinet	3.61	<div></div>	
12 Dubasari	3.58	<div></div>	
13 Singerei	3.53	<div></div>	
14 Glodeni	3.39	<div></div>	
15 Falesti	3.38	<div></div>	
16 Causeni	3.33	<div></div>	
- Average	3.28	<div></div>	
17 Taraclia	3.27	<div></div>	
18 UTA Gagauzia	3.25	<div></div>	
19 Anenii Noi	3.23	<div></div>	
20 Leova	3.20	<div></div>	
21 Straseni	3.12	<div></div>	
22 Cahul	3.06	<div></div>	
23 Briceni	3.06	<div></div>	
24 Telenesti	3.05	<div></div>	
25 Soroca	2.94	<div></div>	
26 Balti	2.89	<div></div>	
27 Ocnita	2.87	<div></div>	
28 Calarasi	2.86	<div></div>	
29 Rezina	2.84	<div></div>	
30 Nisporeni	2.82	<div></div>	
31 Cantemir	2.79	<div></div>	
32 Hincesti	2.73	<div></div>	
33 Basarabasca	2.73	<div></div>	
34 Criuleni	2.60	<div></div>	
35 Cimislia	2.00	<div></div>	

8.9 Availability of partially skilled workforce*

Region	Score	1	6
1 Orhei	5.44	<div></div>	
2 Soldanesti	5.00	<div></div>	
3 Riscani	4.88	<div></div>	
4 Singerei	4.71	<div></div>	
5 Stefan Voda	4.29	<div></div>	
6 Glodeni	4.28	<div></div>	
7 Drochia	4.13	<div></div>	
8 Telenesti	4.05	<div></div>	
9 Chisinau	4.04	<div></div>	
10 Donduseni	4.00	<div></div>	
11 Ialoveni	4.00	<div></div>	
12 Edinet	3.94	<div></div>	
13 Straseni	3.94	<div></div>	
14 Falesti	3.88	<div></div>	
- Average	3.87	<div></div>	
15 Cantemir	3.79	<div></div>	
16 Anenii Noi	3.77	<div></div>	
17 Cahul	3.76	<div></div>	
18 Floresti	3.76	<div></div>	
19 Rezina	3.68	<div></div>	
20 Dubasari	3.67	<div></div>	
21 Leova	3.67	<div></div>	
22 Causeni	3.67	<div></div>	
23 Calarasi	3.64	<div></div>	
24 Ungheni	3.63	<div></div>	
25 Soroca	3.63	<div></div>	
26 Taraclia	3.60	<div></div>	
27 UTA Gagauzia	3.54	<div></div>	
28 Briceni	3.50	<div></div>	
29 Nisporeni	3.47	<div></div>	
30 Hincesti	3.45	<div></div>	
31 Criuleni	3.44	<div></div>	
32 Balti	3.44	<div></div>	
33 Cimislia	3.39	<div></div>	
34 Ocnita	3.33	<div></div>	
35 Basarabasca	3.00	<div></div>	

8.10 Availability of unskilled workforce*

Region	Score	1	6
1 Orhei	5.83	<div></div>	
2 Soldanesti	5.42	<div></div>	
3 Telenesti	5.42	<div></div>	
4 Singerei	5.41	<div></div>	
5 Basarabasca	5.00	<div></div>	
6 Riscani	5.00	<div></div>	
7 Calarasi	4.57	<div></div>	
8 Cimislia	4.56	<div></div>	
9 Ialoveni	4.54	<div></div>	
10 Cantemir	4.53	<div></div>	
11 Rezina	4.42	<div></div>	
12 Criuleni	4.40	<div></div>	
13 Falesti	4.38	<div></div>	
14 Stefan Voda	4.36	<div></div>	
15 Straseni	4.35	<div></div>	
- Average	4.34	<div></div>	
16 Leova	4.33	<div></div>	
17 Drochia	4.33	<div></div>	
18 Dubasari	4.33	<div></div>	
19 Cahul	4.29	<div></div>	
20 Soroca	4.25	<div></div>	
21 Glodeni	4.22	<div></div>	
22 Causeni	4.22	<div></div>	
23 Donduseni	4.15	<div></div>	
24 UTA Gagauzia	4.14	<div></div>	
25 Anenii Noi	4.07	<div></div>	
26 Nisporeni	4.06	<div></div>	
27 Ungheni	4.00	<div></div>	
28 Floresti	4.00	<div></div>	
29 Balti	3.89	<div></div>	
30 Edinet	3.83	<div></div>	
31 Briceni	3.71	<div></div>	
32 Ocnita	3.60	<div></div>	
33 Hincesti	3.55	<div></div>	
34 Chisinau	3.48	<div></div>	
35 Taraclia	3.40	<div></div>	

8.11 Connection of vocational schools and labor market*

Region	Score	1	6
1 Soldanesti	5.40	<div></div>	
2 Cahul	4.12	<div></div>	
3 Nisporeni	4.07	<div></div>	
4 Stefan Voda	3.79	<div></div>	
5 Singerei	3.69	<div></div>	
6 Riscani	3.63	<div></div>	
7 Floresti	3.59	<div></div>	
8 Causeni	3.56	<div></div>	
9 Orhei	3.46	<div></div>	
10 Straseni	3.31	<div></div>	
11 Ocnita	3.27	<div></div>	
12 Taraclia	3.27	<div></div>	
13 Edinet	3.22	<div></div>	
14 Dubasari	3.17	<div></div>	
15 Cantemir	3.16	<div></div>	
- Average	3.14	<div></div>	
16 Ungheni	3.11	<div></div>	
17 UTA Gagauzia	3.07	<div></div>	
18 Calarasi	3.07	<div></div>	
19 Leova	3.00	<div></div>	
20 Hincesti	3.00	<div></div>	
21 Ialoveni	3.00	<div></div>	
22 Donduseni	3.00	<div></div>	
23 Briceni	3.00	<div></div>	
24 Glodeni	2.94	<div></div>	
25 Chisinau	2.91	<div></div>	
26 Anenii Noi	2.79	<div></div>	
27 Balti	2.78	<div></div>	
28 Drochia	2.67	<div></div>	
29 Basarabasca	2.64	<div></div>	
30 Rezina	2.53	<div></div>	
31 Falesti	2.50	<div></div>	
32 Soroca	2.38	<div></div>	
33 Telenesti	2.37	<div></div>	
34 Cimislia	2.33	<div></div>	
35 Criuleni	2.13	<div></div>	

Regional Business Environment Development Index

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