

Integration and Adaptation of the Republic of Moldova to the Economic Development Models of the European Union Countries in the Context of Obtaining Candidate Country Status

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Abstract

In an era of rapid change, where countries continually seek resources for development, integration into the European Union presents a path to success for the small nations of Eastern Europe and the Balkans.

This is also the case for the Republic of Moldova, which has maintained fairly close cooperative and partnership relations with the EU since 1994. In 2022, this partnership culminated in the country obtaining EU candidate status. It will be interesting to see whether the Republic of Moldova adopts an economic development model already in place in some EU countries or adapts to its national realities by incorporating elements from European models.

This work aims to provide an appropriate analysis of the relevance of granting candidate country status in the context of the Republic of Moldova's integration into the EU family. The paper will analyse economic development models within the European Union through the prism of their heterogeneity and the remarkable results of the macroeconomic indicators of the countries that adhere to these models. We will conduct a comparative analysis of economic development models and provide suggestions and recommendations for adapting a relevant model in the Republic of Moldova.

Keywords: Economic development models, European integration, Macroeconomic indicators, Candidate country status.

Introduction

Economic development models are theoretical frameworks and best practices used by states. They guide economic direction, focusing on development and growth. Historical, political, and geographical factors drive these models. These factors determine strategic directions and state intervention mechanisms. (*Popa, 2011*)

Economic development models play a crucial role in shaping a country's strategic development directions, providing an overview and a conceptual framework for the organisation and management of economic resources to achieve sustainable economic development goals. Therefore, we highlight their major impact on clearly establishing economic priorities by identifying key sectors that facilitate development and subsequent investment planning.

Furthermore, selecting an appropriate and relevant economic model helps reduce inequalities by creating jobs and enhancing the quality of life for the local population through the government's skillful and effective strategies for addressing financial crises, climate change, and other destabilizing factors. (*Popa, 2011*)

Given the above, we can emphasize the importance of political factors, as they are essential to the proper organization of an economic model that is appropriate and relevant in a context where we are witnessing a "cold war" in which opposing poles dictate the new order. Therefore, close cooperation among nations is vital to ensuring a peaceful and harmonious global environment.

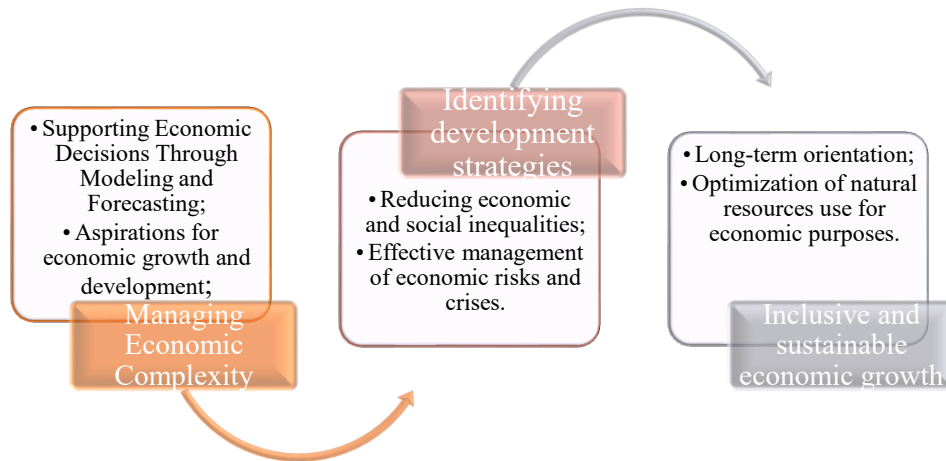


Figure: The Need for Economic Development Models.

Source: Drafted by the author on the basis of his own research.

Economic development models reflect the diverse approaches adopted by countries. They demonstrate each country’s ability to address specific challenges and risks in light of the era’s characteristics. These models are crucial for managing transactions, reducing inequalities, and fostering a prosperous and sustainable global economy.

I. Methodology and research framework

To perform a more qualitative analysis of the objectives outlined in the article, the author has employed a comprehensive methodology that integrates abstraction, deduction, and induction to frame key theoretical concepts. Quantitative and qualitative analyses, observations, and comparative economic analysis are used to assess relationships between economic development models and national economies. Furthermore, by referencing concrete examples of economic models adopted by various countries, the methodologies help identify why some countries are highly advanced economically while others are not. The use of databases from the World Bank, UNCTAD, and the International Monetary Fund enables a detailed analysis of macroeconomic indicators, demonstrating how these methods collectively establish the link between the concepts discussed.

The heterogeneity of economic models reflects the diversity of strategies adopted for economic development and progress. These are often influenced by various endogenous factors that shape the local context and exogenous factors that stem directly from the international political arena. The term “heterogeneity” affirms that there is no universally applicable model, but rather that solutions are tailored to the specific characteristics of each economy. (Monica-Laura Sorici, 2025)

The specific characteristics of each model highlight the variety and particularity of the adopted strategies. The direction these models follow is pivotal to the global economy, as these economic giants dictate its course, thereby directly or indirectly influencing national economies.

Economic development models are highly heterogeneous and diversified depending on various catalytic factors; hence, to see this for ourselves, we can refer to the figure below [Fig. 2]

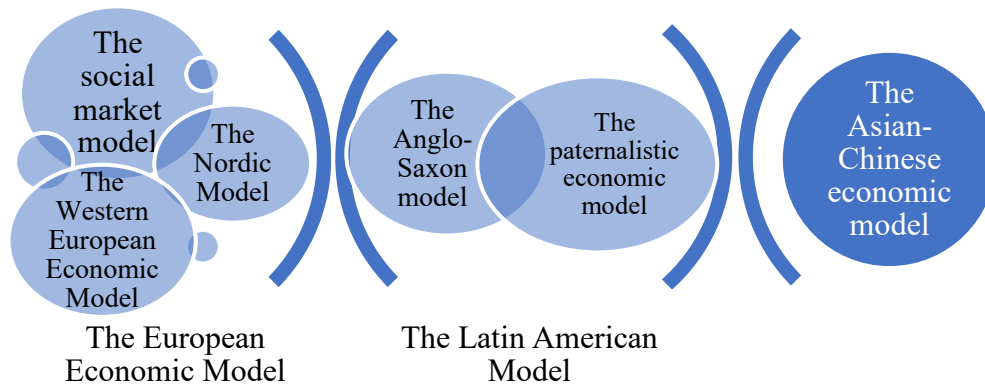


Figure: Types of Economic Development Models.

Source: *Drafted by the author on the basis of his own research.*

Thus, based on our research, we concluded that each country has a distinct model that varies with its geographical location and access to human and natural resources. At the same time, each country has reached an economic peak thanks to its economic model. This shows the importance of having a concrete, long-term development plan to ensure a country’s economic progress.

II. Types of economic models used in European Union countries

Economic models are, in fact, algorithms consisting of a set of mathematical equations that describe a component theory of a country’s economic situation. Each of these models is complex and stems from the chosen national development strategy, establishing clear aspirations and objectives that serve as a stimulus and catalyst in the formation of this concept.

Table: The Heterogeneity of Economic Models within the European Union.

The model applied	Participating countries	Key features of the model
The European economic model: The continental/conservative model	Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, the Netherlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishes a social and financial safety net through a highly progressive tax system and value-added taxes; - It provides loans and financing to companies through mechanisms established by the government, primarily in France, or through banking institutions in the case of Germany;
The Western European economic model	Italy, France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Significant government involvement in the economy; - The functioning of the market economy is based on competition; - Employers' associations exert a major influence on employees' rights.
Social Market Economy	Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fair competition; - Economic policy, focused on stability, based on innovation, investment, and exports;

		- Reforms that promote the competitiveness of German companies.
The Nordic Model	Norway, Denmark, Iceland, Finland, Sweden	- Public-private partnership; - Complies with the specific characteristics of the market economy; - Government intervention consists mainly of social programs;
The catching-up model	Poland	- Sustained economic growth, exceeding the European Union average, oriented towards achieving real convergence of GDP per capita compared to Western European economies; - Active but selective role of the state in the economy; - Transitory nature of the development model.

Source: *Drafted by the author on the basis of his own research.*

To demonstrate the effectiveness of each model, we will analyse the macroeconomic indicators of Germany, Poland, and Norway using the economic model employed during the period 2013 – 2024. In this way, we can observe a clear evolution of these indicators over time and conclude that, regardless of their specific characteristics, each model proves to be effective and economically successful. (*World Bank, 2024*)

Table: The evolution of key macroeconomic indicators by country according to the economic model used, 2014–2024.

<i>Macroeconomic Indicators</i>	<i>GDP, trillion, \$</i>	<i>GDP per capita, \$</i>	<i>Annual GDP growth rate, %</i>	<i>Unemployment rate, %</i>	<i>Inflation rate</i>
<i>Period</i>	2014/2024	2014/2024	2014/2024	2014/2024	2014/2024
Germany	3.96/4.69	48.959.6/56.103,7	2.2/-0.5	5.0/3.4	0.9/2.3
Norway	501,74 bn/483,59 bn	94.666,7/86.785,4	2.0/2.1	3.5/8.4.0	2.0/3.1
Poland	543,13 bn/917,77 bn	14.262,3/25.103,6	3.9/3.0	9.0/2.5	0.1/3.8

Source: *Drafted by the author based on information provided by the World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org/>, [Accessed 28.01.2026]*

Analysing the macroeconomic indicators of three European Union member states, Germany, Norway, and Poland, using their economic development models, we can attest to remarkable performance in both economic and social contexts.

Looking at Germany's social market model, we identify the concept of "*ordoliberalism*" as a fundamental pillar underpinning an economic, social, and political order "worthy of human beings," one that satisfies both material and spiritual needs. Its economic policy aims at stability, relying largely on innovation,

investment, and, notably, exports. Today, Germany is the European Union's economic powerhouse, contributing the largest share to the EU budget, amounting to 0.58% of GNI. (*European Commission, 2021*)

Domestic small and medium-sized enterprises are the backbone of the German economy and the heart of economic strategy and social integration. Known as "the Mittelstand," they account for approximately 99% of all German companies and provide over 60% of jobs. Their range of activities is extremely diverse, spanning from start-ups to established brands. (*Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy, 2020*)

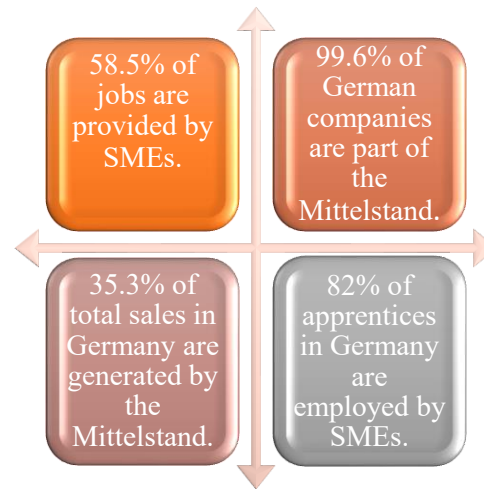


Figure : The Contribution of the Mittelstand Sector to the German Economy.

Source: Drafted by the author based on information provided by the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action, <https://www.bundeswirtschaftsministerium.de/Redaktion/EN/Dossier/sme-policy.html>, [Accessed 02.02.2026]

Norway follows the Nordic economic development model, which is primarily based on the concept of solidarity. The reason for its exceptional quality of life is the progressive and excessive tax system. There is productive cooperation between the public and private sectors, resulting in economic growth and efficiency, while also promoting fundamental social and human values. An important aspect is state intervention through social programs that serve as a "protector" for citizens.

This is the standard of a modern, energy-rich country with a population exceeding 5.5 million. Norway ranks among the wealthiest countries in the world, according to World Bank data, with a GDP of \$483.59 billion in 2024 and a GDP per capita of \$86,785.4 (World Bank, 2024). In terms of resources, Norway is rich in oil, hydropower, forests, fish, and minerals. It is also the world's third-largest exporter of natural gas and the tenth-largest exporter of crude oil. Its large shipping fleet is among the most modern and sophisticated of any maritime nation, ranking fourth by value. Other major industries are similarly based on the country's resource availability, such as fishing, shipbuilding, information technology, and light metal processing. (*World Bank, 2024*)

Poland applies the catching-up development model, a distinct model based on accelerated economic growth, explained by the "catch-up effect," a characteristic of post-transition economies. Another distinctive feature is trade liberalisation, the primary driver of technological, managerial, and institutional transfer, which attracts foreign direct investment and is followed by the transfer of technology and know-how. Industrialisation is export-oriented, and the valorisation of human capital is equally important to this development model, as it fosters economic growth and attracts potential investors.

According to the World Bank's income classification, Poland is classified as a high-income country (with income of \$13,935 or more). These results are due to the catching-up economic development model. Its development dynamics stem strictly from the essence of this model's fundamental benchmarks, oriented towards strengthening real and structural convergence with the developed economies of the European Union. (*World Bank, 2026*)

Since joining the EU, Poland has achieved remarkable economic growth that exceeds the EU average, demonstrating the Polish government's discipline and strong commitment. Its integration process within the European Union is primarily focused on gradually narrowing the gap with Western European economies in terms of GDP per capita and standard of living. However, Poland met European standards from a macroeconomic perspective, and its convergence may be described as predominantly quantitative in terms of factors of production, research intensity, and the share of the value-added sector.

Foreign direct investment is a pivotal element of Poland's catch-up development model. The constant influx of foreign capital facilitated the development of the industrial sector, created new jobs, and accelerated Poland's infrastructure development.

Overall, we can say that economic development models in the European Union are highly diverse, and each has distinct characteristics specific to the country that applies it. These reflect a diversity of approaches influenced by the complex structure of the member states' national economies. We can also observe that they share a common approach to sustainable economic growth. In general, European economic development models reflect a dynamic balance between competitiveness and solidarity.

III. Identifying a Model of Economic Development in the Republic of Moldova

The Republic of Moldova is a country with an undefined economic development model. One reason is its history as a member of the Soviet Union, a period marked by terror, collectivisation, and mass starvation. It lacked independence and sovereignty, as absolutely all decisions were taken by the Russian authorities, and the country had no choice but to comply with the imposed rules. Thus, the path to the liberation of the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic from Soviet rule was paved by civilian protests, which culminated in a remarkable success on August 27, 1991, when the Republic of Moldova gained independence from the Soviet Union.

Following independence, the country began transitioning from a planned to a free-market economy – a period marked by economic uncertainty and instability that effectively impeded the establishment and implementation of a sustainable long-term economic development model. Moldova's development strategies have evolved in response to the political circumstances at the time. To gain a deeper understanding of the country's economic development, we will examine the evolution of macroeconomic indicators over the decade following independence.

In the 1990s, Moldova's economic level easily surpassed that of Central Asian countries and all Southeast Asian nations. Moreover, the difference between its level of development and the level of Southeast European countries was not significant. In 1991, Moldova's GDP per capita was just 1.5 times Romania's. The poorest country on the European continent was Albania, with a GDP per capita of \$501 USD. (*Popa Marina, 2018*)

However, the Republic of Moldova currently remains the poorest country in Europe. The main causes of this economic decline can be attributed to the post-Soviet ideas promoted by some of the country's leaders, the lack of its own natural resources, and its dependence on foreign aid, as well as the incompetence of past governments, the low level of urbanization, the lack of modern infrastructure, and other factors. Corruption is the root cause, flowing like blood through the veins of Moldovan people and only deepening the country's economic decline. (*Popa Marina, 2018*)

Table: The evolution of Moldova's macroeconomic indicators from 2000 to 2010.

Macroeconomic Indicators	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
GDP, million \$	1.29	1.48	1.66	1.98	2.6	2.99	3.41	4.4	6.05	5.44	6.97
GDP per capita, \$	440,5	507,4	570,8	682,3	897,2	1.034,4	1.183	1.531,2	1.110,6	1.898,4	2.436,8

Annual GDP growth rate %	2.1	6.1	7.8	6.6	7.4	7.5	4.8	3.0	7.8	-6.0	7.1
Unemployment, total %	8.5	7.4	6.8	6.4	6.4	5.6	4.2	2.7	2.1	3.0	2.9
Inflation rate %	31.3	9.8	5.3	11.7	12.5	12.0	12.8	12.4	12.8	-0.1	7.5

Source: Drafted by the author based on information provided by the World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org/country/moldova?view=chart>, [Accessed 08.02.2026]

Thus, we observe that Moldova’s macroeconomic indicators predominantly stagnated during the post-Soviet years, with only slight growth. This may be attributed to the government’s inability to function independently without interference from other authorities. Still, between 2007 and 2010, the country experienced slight economic growth, supported by favourable reforms focused on market liberalisation and the consolidation of tax and monetary frameworks.

In 2009, all macroeconomic indicators recorded an absolute decline. This was caused by the 2008 global economic crisis, which affected countries worldwide, including the Republic of Moldova, which was entirely dependent on its foreign partners. Consequently, the country’s macroeconomic indicators deteriorated, with a decline in GDP and increases in unemployment and inflation. (*World Bank, 2010*)

A clear progress was the liberalisation of prices. By the mid-2000s, prices for goods and services were already determined by supply and demand. Furthermore, state purchases were made at market prices. Meanwhile, the Government provided regulatory oversight specifically for pricing, quality, and availability of essential goods and services, such as medicines, healthcare, and water and electricity rates. Additionally, the state managed to stabilise the inflation rate by introducing the national currency in 1993 and implementing an appropriate monetary policy. (*Academy of Sciences of Moldova, 2021*)

Throughout its 30 years of independence, the Republic of Moldova has built strong partnerships with global actors. During the first 10 years of transition, it became a party to several international cooperation agreements, including regional, bilateral, and multilateral ones.

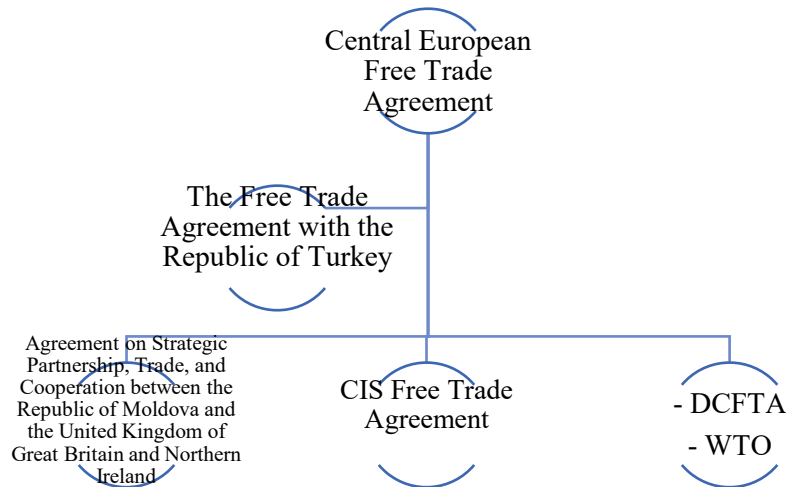


Figure: *International Cooperation Agreements of the Republic of Moldova.*

Source: Drafted by the author based on information provided by the Ministry of Economic Development and Digitalisation, <https://mded.gov.md/domenii/cooperare-economica-internationala/acorduri/>, [Accessed 09.04.2025]

Moldova’s integration into international value chains has driven the country’s economic, social, and political growth. Examining Moldova’s macroeconomic indicators over the past decade confirms this, and we will seek to identify the drivers of the country’s economic growth.

Table: The evolution of Moldova’s macroeconomic indicators from 2013 to 2023.

Macroeconomic Indicators	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
GDP, million \$	9.5	9.4	7.8	7.98	9.51	11.25	11.74	11.53	13.69	14.51	16.54
GDP per capita, \$	3.321	3.290	2.749	2.847	3.453	4.156	4.405	4.375	5.274	5.738	6.729,4
Annual GDP growth rate %	9.0	5.0	-0.3	4.6	4.2	4.1	3.6	-8.3	13.9	-5.0	0.8
Unemployment, total %	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.6
Inflation rate %	4.6	5.1	9.7	6.4	6.6	3.0	4.8	3.8	5.1	28.7	13.4

Source: Drafted by the author based on information provided by the World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org/country/moldova?view=chart>, [Accessed 08.02.2026]

Moldova’s economic development experienced dynamic, complex, and challenging periods. In 2022, Moldova’s economy faced an unprecedented series of shocks, but due to the effective management of the resulting crises and, of course, support from external partners, its economy became stable and stronger in 2023, with new prospects for development.

When it comes to adopting certain aspects of a European development model, the Republic of Moldova could easily implement and adapt the fundamental principles of the economic development model used by Poland, the “catching-up” model, specifically by implementing a national investment program focused on infrastructure, manufacturing, the environment, and technology, which will undoubtedly benefit the Moldovan economy. Furthermore, export promotion would certainly contribute to Moldova’s economic prosperity, and the country’s competitive advantages facilitate the export process.

From a macroeconomic perspective, the Republic of Moldova largely aligns with Poland's indicators, as their historical trajectories are similar. Poland's economic model is essential for the Republic of Moldova, as it encompasses the Moldovan state's economic, structural, and institutional needs. This model follows a trajectory oriented towards economies transitioning from low- or middle-income to high-income status, using real convergence in macroeconomic indicators alongside structural convergence.

Attracting foreign direct investment remains a strategic priority for the Republic of Moldova, as it seeks to facilitate and improve the investment climate and operating conditions for foreign companies within the country, allowing them to contribute to the modernisation of the economy and infrastructure.

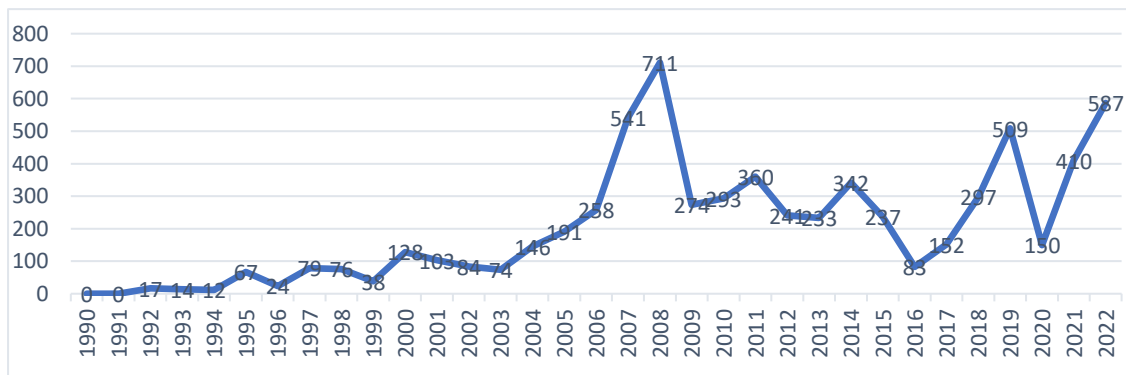


Figure: Investment Flows in the Republic of Moldova, 1990–2022.

Source: Drafted by the author based on information provided by UNCTAD, <https://unctad.org/data-visualization/global-foreign-direct-investment-flows-over-last-30-years>, [Accessed 26.02.2026]

As the figure above [5] shows, the Republic of Moldova received a tremendous influx of foreign direct investment over the past decade. This may be attributed to the establishment of the seven Free Economic Zones. Within these zones, the Republic of Moldova offers certain tax incentives and a preferential customs regime. Foreign Direct Investment is an essential component that facilitates job creation for the citizens of the Republic of Moldova, directly develops the country's infrastructure, and, last but not least, fosters knowledge transfer. (*Parliament of the Republic of Moldova, 2001*)

IV. Economic relations between the Republic of Moldova and the European Union in the context of adapting an economic development model

The Republic of Moldova maintains close and complex relations with the European Union. On June 27, 2014, the European Union and the Republic of Moldova signed a comprehensive Association Agreement, which includes a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA). This agreement laid the foundation for political cooperation, stronger economic integration, and, most importantly, the promotion of shared democratic values. The DCFTA streamlines the import and export process in the Republic of Moldova, reduces tariffs, and simplifies customs procedures. Furthermore, this agreement facilitates trade even further by gradually aligning legislation and customs procedures with those of the European Union. (*Delegation of the European Union in the Republic of Moldova, 2021*)

At the same time, they also cooperate through the Eastern Partnership, which aims primarily to strengthen and deepen political and economic relations between the EU and the six partner countries in Eastern Europe, including the Republic of Moldova. (*Council of the European Union, 2025*)

The EU-Moldova Association Agreement remains a priority for both parties and continues to serve as a catalyst for reforms and alignment with the EU acquis. An EU-Moldova Association Agenda was adopted in 2022 and subsequently updated for the period 2021–2027. (*Delegation of the European Union in the Republic of Moldova, 2021*)

As part of these fruitful collaborative relations, visa liberalisation came into effect on 28 April 2014. The visa-free travel regime with the Republic of Moldova facilitates travel, business, and interpersonal contacts. Moldovan citizens can easily visit scenic locations within EU member states, and vice versa. (*Council of the European Union, 2025*)

On March 3rd, 2022, the Republic of Moldova submitted its application for EU membership. Subsequently, on June 23 of the same year, the Council of Europe granted EU candidate country status. A historic moment for the Republic of Moldova occurred in December 2023, when European leaders decided to open accession negotiations with the Republic of Moldova. For these negotiations to move forward, the Republic of Moldova must align its national legislation with the EU acquis, a body of common rights and obligations within European law. (*Delegation of the European Union in the Republic of Moldova, 2026*).

The European Union continues to stand by the Republic of Moldova in challenging times, especially with a war raging on its borders. The EU helps strengthen Moldova's resilience through investments in national security, support to overcome the energy crisis, and efforts to fight corruption and disinformation. Furthermore, in recent years, the EU has remained the Republic of Moldova's main trading partner.

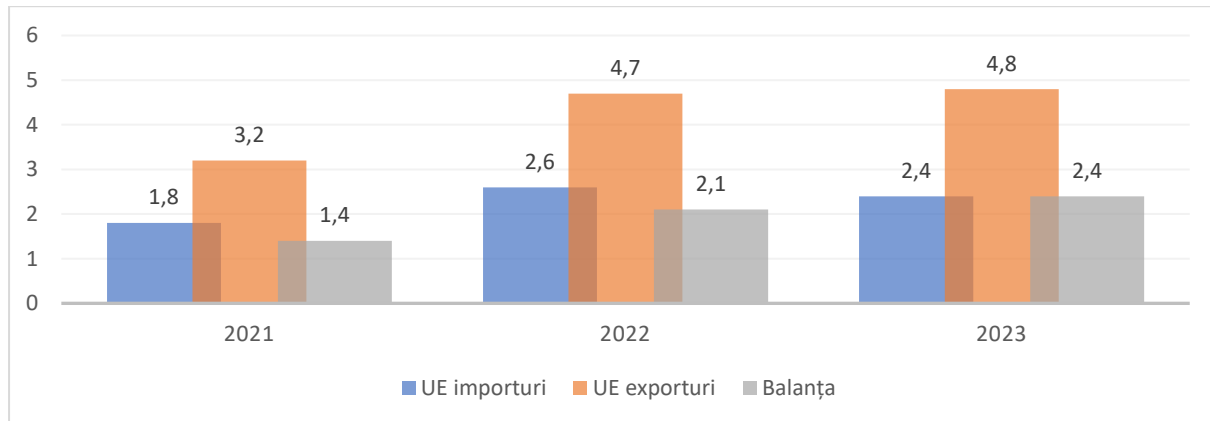


Figure: Goods trade between the Republic of Moldova and the European Union, 2021–2023.

Source: Drafted by the author based on information provided by the Council of Europe, https://policy.trade.ec.europa.eu/eu-trade-relationships-country-and-region/countries-and-regions/moldova_en, [Accessed 09.04.2025]

Accordingly, we can conclude that the European Union is the Republic of Moldova's largest trading partner, accounting for approximately 53.7% of its total foreign trade. Meanwhile, trade with Russia is estimated at just 3.7%, reflecting the country's shift toward the European market. Approximately 65.4% of Moldovan exports go to the European market, and its status as a candidate country offers Moldova numerous advantages for strengthening trade relations with the EU through negotiations. (*European Commission, 2023*)

Taking into account all economic, social, and political aspects of the Republic of Moldova, its integration into the European Union is a strategic national objective. From an economic convergence perspective, the Republic of Moldova's adherence to a well-defined, integrated economic bloc will accelerate the attraction of foreign direct investment, facilitate integration into value chains, and strengthen the institutional framework. (*The Government of the Republic of Moldova, 2022*)

Moldova's entry into the EU family brings a number of benefits:

- ✚ Access to a market of over 400 million consumers;
- ✚ Removal of trade barriers;
- ✚ Integration into European value chains;
- ✚ The attraction of foreign investors;
- ✚ Improving living conditions;
- ✚ Strengthening state institutions;
- ✚ Economic, political, and social stability, etc.

Similarly, when analysing the relevance of the Republic of Moldova's accession to the European Union from the perspective of member states, we note that the Republic of Moldova represents a fundamental geopolitical pillar, through which the EU consolidates its stability along its eastern borders. This reduces destabilisation in the region by external actors, ensuring peace, democracy, and stability on the European continent. However, we cannot overlook the state's economic impact, as the Republic of Moldova is a consumer-driven economy that imports mostly European products and possesses a skilled workforce that is less expensive than in EU member states.

Moldova's adherence to the EU presents a series of challenges and risks for member states, as it entails additional budgetary costs for an economically vulnerable country. Moreover, there are also political risks, as the Republic of Moldova has recently faced widespread political instability, which could also affect European stability. Regarding reforms, they require rigorous monitoring by the EU, as the country has struggled with corruption for many years, an impediment to their implementation.

Therefore, the relevance of the Republic of Moldova's accession depends directly on its willingness and ability to adapt quickly to European conditions and standards. At the same time, this can be justified by the

need to maintain regional stability and expand the single market in line with democratic values, which are essential to achieving high-quality economic growth in the Republic of Moldova.

Conclusions

Based on theoretical, methodological, and applied analyses and research related to Moldova's integration and adaptation to the economic development models of European Union countries in the context of obtaining candidate country status, we can present the following conclusions:

- ✓ Each country operates according to the fundamental principles of a well-established economic model, adapted to its historical, political, and geographical context. As we can see, the European Union encompasses a diversity of economic development models; each member state applies a distinct model, such as the Nordic model of economic development used by Denmark, Finland, and Sweden, while Germany operates according to the social market model, etc.;
- ✓ The Republic of Moldova does not have a well-defined economic development model, since it is directly influenced by global centers of economic and political power, being a vulnerable state incapable of developing on its own. At the same time, it may adopt effective and relevant practices from Poland's economic development model. The "catching-up" model, which provides a realistic framework for reducing development gaps through the country's trade integration, attracting foreign direct investment, modernising infrastructure, and, last but not least, strengthening human capital, which constitutes the key link within the state.

Thus, an analysis of this country's macroeconomic indicators reveals a slight increase over the past decade, driven by the involvement of international economic organisations such as the International Monetary Fund, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and many other institutions, which have provided numerous grants and loans to various strategic sectors of the country.

Currently, the Republic of Moldova holds the status of a European Union candidate country, benefiting from various EU financial aid programs to support its economic and social development. Achieving this status marks a crucial milestone in the economic, social, and political development of the Republic of Moldova. From an economic perspective, European integration acts as a catalyst for economic convergence by directly contributing to productivity growth and the diversification of a country's economic structure. From a social perspective, the Republic of Moldova and the European Union share the same democratic values and the same principles of social functioning. But from a strategic perspective, as mentioned, integrating the Republic of Moldova benefits all parties, since regional stability is a fundamental priority in the current geopolitical context.

Therefore, the Republic of Moldova's integration into the European Union does not entail the mindless copying of a distinct economic development model, but rather the detailed study and analysis of the fundamental principles underlying all European economic development models, followed by the adoption of best practices that are relevant and applicable to the country's current economic situation. At the same time, integration entails a series of commitments that the Republic of Moldova must undertake, and the process is complex and difficult, yet it promises a magnificent outcome from every perspective. EU membership grants numerous benefits that will solidify the Moldovan state's economic, social, and political foundations.

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