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1 EURAXESS country in focus: Republic of Moldova

Did you know that in September 2009 Moldova was the first country in the world to launch high-definition voice services for mobile phones? It was also the first in Europe to launch 14.4 Mbps mobile broadband nationally, now covering over 40% of the population. Moldova is ranked third in the world in terms of internet speed, according to the Net Index which covers 152 countries. It is a country with a firm vision for the digital future.

Moldovan R&I strategy

Research and innovation (R&I) are engines of economic growth, helping to generate solutions for overcoming some of the toughest challenges facing society. They influence economic competitiveness and a country’s ability to withstand the changes that humanity is going through.

R&I activities are critical in achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in three key dimensions – economy, society and the environment – and the Republic of Moldova has committed fully to the 2030 Agenda to achieve these goals.

It was the first country in the Eastern Partnership to be formally ‘associated’ to the EU’s Seventh Framework Programme (FP7) for research, technological development and demonstration activities (2007-2013), as well as Horizon 2020 (H2020, 2014-2020) which considerably expanded access to European research grants.
R&I in Moldova

In 2016, Moldova's research and innovation system was subjected to an evaluation by a group of international experts, within the H2020 Policy Support Facility, who proposed seven key political messages based on 24 detailed recommendations. These referred largely to proposals to strengthen the R&I system by addressing a set of structural weaknesses and amplifying existing strengths. Following the recommendations, the government decentralised R&I decision-making to the Ministry of Education, Culture and Research (MECR) and established the National Agency for Research and Development (NARD), which implements policies and budgets according to sectoral strategies within the national action plan and R&I programming.

The national programme transposes the principles of 'smart specialisation', which identifies priorities for creating competitive advantage by developing on R&I strengths and linking them to business needs, emerging opportunities and market developments.

At the same time, the national programme corresponds to Moldova's Code of Science and Innovation (259/2004) and activities planned within the ‘Roadmap for the integration of the Republic of Moldova into the European Research Area’ (2019-2021). That roadmap sought to strengthen the country’s R&I capacities, promote further integration within ERA, and the take-up of opportunities within the framework programmes (i.e. FP7, H2020).

Altogether, the R&I system in Moldova is represented by 61 state and private organisations, including 39 institutes and research centres, 15 higher education institutions, and seven other learning or research entities. These employ 2,707 scientific researchers, more than half of which are women (1,430).

To meet the principles of the European Charter for Researchers and recruiters Code of Conduct, MECR has implemented several measures including a Human Resources Development Strategy (2019-2023) and corresponding action plan.

R&D expenditure in Moldova in 2020 totalled 469.6m lei (€22.52m), the equivalent of 0.23% of the GDP, compared to 0.24 in 2019. Just over three-quarters of that was spent on applied research, 10.6% on fundamental research, and 14.2% on technological development.

Funding and recruitment opportunities

Research in Moldova is primarily financed on the basis of 'quality competition'. Funding comes from the state budget, foreign funds, companies and the NARD. The MECR is the principal R&D funding body in Moldova, consolidating different grants and types of funding and giving research more visibility within society.

As most research is performed in public universities, the majority of research jobs are also in these centres of learning. Doctoral studies are regarded as part of the student body and receive a monthly scholarship.
Research excellence in Moldova

According to the 2019 Ranking Web of Research Centres (RWRC) – a global comparison of visibility (total number of external links received by the web domain of the institution), online presence, transparency/openness and excellence – the Academy of Sciences of Moldova (ASM) climbed 218 positions on the previous year’s ranking of 477.

Promotion and dissemination of scientific results

Despite the Covid-19 crisis, the scientific community has managed to carry on using various digital platforms. Scientific research has been widely broadcast on radio, TV and social networks, as well as through press releases and electronic and print media. The pandemic has helped to raise the profile science and innovation in Moldova. Events designed to ‘popularise’ science are streamed online by the Information Society Development Institute (ISDI), Privesc.eu, Rlive, etc. Thanks to the country’s high internet penetration, this means scientific achievements are accessible to the general public, civil society as well as to businesses.

Moldovan research is well recognised nationally and internationally in terms of awards, prizes and other distinctions garnered in exhibitions, competitions and festivals. Among the most important awards are the National Award, given annually in various fields, including science. The Moldovan Academy of Sciences awards prizes for outstanding results in the field of life sciences, exact sciences and engineering, as well as in the economics, humanities, arts and social sciences. The ASM also awards an annual prize for young researchers, as well as prizes for the promotion of science. An annual Municipal Youth Award is also organised.

Moldovan research is well represented in scientific publications. In 2020, more than 7,000 published works were registered. These included articles in scientific journals, high-impact international journals, monographs, collections of articles, conference proceedings, etc.

Moldova is keen to further develop its international reputation and make better use of its scientific and human potential, as well as its modern infrastructure within the R&I ecosystem. According to the Code on Science and Innovation, collaboration with other countries based on bilateral and multilateral projects is the responsibility of the NARD but also rests partially with the MECR. The drive towards more internationalised science is also part of Moldova’s Association Agreement with the EU’s framework programmes.

EURAXESS Moldova

Moldova’s Academy of Sciences plays an important role in the process of implementing its ERA roadmap and action plan in line with the national strategy. Since 2011, the Academy has acted as the liaison institution for the EURAXESS network. As the host institution it provides services and maintains the national portal (euraxess-eu.md) as a tool to promote researcher mobility all over Europe.
Through its efforts, the number of local contact points within universities, research institutions and SMEs has increased to 27. As elsewhere, the network offers personalised assistance on administrative, legal, accommodation, courses, integration and other issues. It promotes its activities and events via the web-page and social media posts.

One noteworthy achievement of the EURAXESS mobility programme at national level was to encourage Moldovan research institutions to adopt the Human Resources Strategy for Researchers (HRS4R). This tool helps employers and funders from the research field to put the principles of the Charter and Code into practice, thus defining their rights and obligations, and increasing the transparency, visibility and international prestige of beneficiary institutions.

Local contact points in Moldova regularly meet to discuss the best ways to provide services and help entities fully implement the Charter and Code of Conduct for recruiting researchers. Currently, seven research organisations in Moldova have earned the right to display the ‘Excellence in Research’ logo that goes with full implementation.

The scientific community collaborates with the European Commission’s Joint Research Centre in developing the country’s smart specialisation strategy. It also cooperates with the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) in developing innovation policies, the Francophone University Agency in promoting excellence in research and attracting young researchers, and the European Training Foundation (ETF) for training in smart specialisation, etc.

Useful links:
National Agency for Research and Development
National Agency for Quality Assurance in Education and Research

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2 HOT TOPIC: The story behind Europe’s AI ambitions

The European Commission’s proposed new regulations for artificial intelligence (AI) include a clear ambition and plans to make Europe a “global hub for trustworthy AI”. EURAXESS Worldwide Newsletter explores what this means and how it fits into wider digital ambitions and research policy directions.

 Barely a day goes by without a news headline heralding developments in artificial intelligence. Tantalising as each story may sound, the scientific community is likely to be more drawn to the backstory. The countless hours of hard work behind the scenes and, behind that, the strong belief – backed by political will and investment – that AI can transform science and society.

In its proposed regulation, announced on 21 April, the Commission spells out that ‘trustworthy AI’ means safeguarding freedoms and safety while encouraging innovation, investment and commercial uptake. Ethical concerns are also raised about the way AI is developed, how data is obtained and ‘trained’ during machine-learning processes to avoid bias, and how the information is used.

As the Commission’s proposal is debated in the EU’s law-making chambers, questions about AI compliance and strategies for enforcing it are also being explored. Issues about its use in law-enforcement (e.g. facial recognition systems), credit scoring and insurance risk, as well as its potential abuses (e.g. deep fakes, scams, subverting justice and democracy) are also high on the agenda.

The EU naturally wants to capitalise on the benefits while ensuring that suitable checks and balances (standards and agreements) are in place to guide developments. Many of these challenges and opportunities are presented in a 2020 White Paper, ‘Artificial intelligence – A European approach to excellence and trust’.

World-class AI research (and funding)

Europe is betting big on artificial intelligence. There are good grounds for such optimism. The global market for AI, which includes software, hardware and services, is forecast to grow by 16.4% to $327.5 billion in 2021 and push through the $500 billion mark by 2024 thanks to a five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 17.5%, according to IDC data.

Reaching this potential is going to take a lot of strategic planning and hard work. According to the Commission, Europe needs to increase and better coordinate public and private investment to “reap the full benefits of AI” and strengthen its position in this key enabling technology. It is why digital technology and AI feature prominently in EU research programmes and initiatives. These include Horizon Europe, the main R&I funding programme supporting technological and societal aspects of AI development and deployment, and European Research Council grants to simulate AI-focused research centres and leadership across the EU, and beyond.
Other AI initiatives include European Innovation Council funding to help promising innovators and SMEs turn research into breakthrough innovations, and European Partnerships bringing private and public R&I partners together to tackle pressing societal challenges. For example, the AI, Data and Robotics Partnership is looking for cross-fertilisation between partners from the digital and space sectors/industries, thus driving development and uptake of new technologies.

Public-private partnerships (PPP) are another avenue to advance AI in and with Europe. One AI-PPP is being set up to boost “value-driven trustworthy AI, data and robotics based on European fundamental rights, principles and values”. It brings together a range of initiatives (EurAI, CLAIRE, ELLIS, BVDV and euRobotics) covering different aspects of big data, intelligent systems, machine-learning, etc.

More details about EU projects, results and publications, including a handy CORDIS Results Pack on how AI is “turbocharging European industry”, can be found on the Commission's dedicated AI research web-page.

**Better understanding of ‘trust’**

"With all of the attention on machine learning, many are seeking a better understanding of this hot topic and the benefits that it could provide to their organisations," notes SAS, a software and analytics business, in a helpful primer/briefing on ethics and AI. This is also true of the international research community, which is both heavily invested in the science behind AI but also in what it can do for their field.

Artificial intelligence and related fields are driving innovation in countless areas, from language processing and security applications to image analysis, medicine, self-driving vehicles, personalised marketing, e-commerce, and much more.

According to a 2020 report on AI research and innovation, ‘Europe paving its own way’, the EU ranks among global leaders in AI science and it has actively supported ethical and human-centric progress, but its innovation performance in the field needs a boost.

Effort in the coming years is thus focused on developing and deploying AI solutions with positive impacts on society and the economy, while prioritising public and private investment including better access to and use of scientific data.

Focus is also needed on extending trustworthy AI and “ethics by design” in Horizon Europe R&I projects. The impact of such determination could “bring about significant improvements to society”, the Commission notes, delivering high-impact innovations in healthcare, education, transport, industry, climate action, and many other sectors.

On the flipside, as AI becomes more pervasive, it will bring about considerable socio-economic changes which need discussing, according to the Commission. This is why it has launched a consultation (Europe’s Digital Decade) to explore these implications as it forges new laws governing AI developments: “The EU must act as one, based on European values, to promote the development and deployment of AI.”
A post-pandemic digital compass

To help translate the EU’s digital ambitions into concrete goals with built-in monitoring and reporting milestones to reach by 2030, the Commission came up with a so-called Digital Compass revolving around four “cardinal points” outlined briefly here:

- Digital skills (at least 80% of adults and a much higher proportion of women should have digital skills to reach a target of 20 million ICT specialists employed in the EU)
- Well-functioning, secure and sustainable digital infrastructures (all EU households should have gigabit connectivity and all populated areas should be covered by 5G)
- Digital transformation of businesses (75% of companies should use cloud computing services, big data and AI)
- Digitalisation of public services (all key public services should be available online including secured access to e-medical records and eID solutions)

The pandemic has shown the importance of digital technologies and skills, and highlighted where improvements are still needed. In a prepared statement about Europe’s post-Covid digital ambitions, Commission President Ursula von der Leyen said, “We must now make this Europe’s Digital Decade so that all citizens and businesses can access the very best the digital world can offer,” and concluded that the new Digital Compass “gives us a clear view of how to get there.”

More info

Read the Commission proposal laying down harmonised rules on AI to the European Parliament and Council.
In case you missed it...

Find latest EU Research and Innovation News and open Calls on our EURAXES India [website](http://ec.europa.eu/euraxess).

About us

EURAXESS India is a networking tool for European researchers active in India and for Indian and international researchers wishing to collaborate with and/or pursue a career in Europe. EURAXESS India provides information about research in Europe, European research policy, opportunities for research funding, for EU-India and international collaboration and for transnational mobility. **Membership is free.**

Visit us at [india.euraxess.org](http://india.euraxess.org) and join the EURAXESS India community.

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