

MOLDOVA IN FIGURES

Statistical pocket-book

2020

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Chisinau, 2020

EDITORIAL BOARD

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FOREWORD

The publication comprises a short information about the socio-economic and demographic situation of the country in 2019 in comparison with the previous years.

The information is presented without data on the enterprises and organisations from the left part of the river Nistru and municipality Bender, except the cases mentioned in particular, where the indicators were presented in total for the country.

Data on natural movement and migration of the population include some cases of registration of inhabitants from the left part of the river Nistru and mun. Bender.

Relative indicators related to population were (re)calculated (including retrospectively) based on the number of the usual resident population, except for the GDP per capita indicator.

Data for usual resident population on January 1, 2019 and 2020 are preliminary calculations.

Data for previous years, for some indicators, are precised in comparison with data published earlier. Data for 2019, for a series of indicators, are preliminary and can be rectified in the next issues.

More detailed statistical information will be published in the Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Moldova and in other official statistical issues of the National Bureau of Statistics.

Symbols used

- not applicable
- ... data not available
- 0,0 negligible magnitude

In some cases, there may occur insignificant discrepancies between the totals and corresponding sums of the components, fact that could be explained by data approximation.

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Key features

The background features a complex, abstract geometric design. It consists of numerous overlapping, semi-transparent polygons in various shades of blue and teal. The colors range from light, airy blues at the top to deep, dark blues and teals at the bottom. The shapes are layered, creating a sense of depth and movement. The overall effect is modern and professional, typical of a corporate or tech presentation.

Geographic situation of the Republic of Moldova

	Extrem point (locality)	Region	Northern latitude	Eastern longitude ¹
North	Naslavcea	Ocnița	48°29'	27°35'
South	Giurgiulești	Cahul	45°28'	28°12'
East	Palanca	Ștefan Vodă	46°24'	30°09'
West	Criva	Briceni	48°16'	26°37'

¹ According to Greenwich

- **Moldova** lies on the South-Eastern part of Europe. At North, East and South it is neighbouring with Ukraine, at West – with Romania. The area is equal to 33,8 thousand km². From North to South it has 339 km, while from West to East - 155 km.
- Usual resident population of the Republic of Moldova as of 01.01.2020, according to preliminary calculations, was 2,6 million of persons. Population density as of 01.01.2020– 86,2 inhabitants per 1 km².
- The capital of the Republic of Moldova is Chisinau is divided into 5 administrative sectors: Botanica, Buiucani, Centru, Ciocana and Râșcani.
- The following types of relief exist on the territory of Moldova: plains, plateaus, hills, valleys and canyons. Influenced by relief and climate factors, the 2 types of flora are predominant: forest and steppe. In the deciduous forests there are oaks, beeches, elms and hornbeams. The steppe flora can be seen only on separate territories and fragments with steppe elements.

Major rivers

Name of the river	Length of the river ¹ , km	Area of the basin ¹ , km ²
Nistru	657	19 070
Prut	695	7 990
Răut	286	7 760

¹ On the territory of the Republic of Moldova

* In total for the country

Major natural lakes

Name of the lake	Region	Area of the lake, km ²
Beleu	Cahul	9,5
Dracele	Cahul	2,7
Nistru Vechi	Slobozia	1,9
Rotunda	Cahul	2,1
Sălaș	Anenii Noi	3,7

Air temperature, in 2019

Celsius degrees

Meteorological station	Annual average	Annual absolute maximum	Annual absolute minimum
Briceni	10,6	33,7	-14,5
Chișinău	12,2	34,2	-10,9
Cahul	12,6	34,7	-10,5

Precipitations, in 2019

Meteorological station	Annual quantity of precipitations, mm	Number of days with 0,1 mm precipitations and over	Relative air humidity, %
Briceni	596	137	75
Chișinău	403	110	65
Cahul	448	84	74

Wind speed, duration of daylight, in 2019

Meteorological station	Annual average wind speed, m/s	Duration of daylight, hours
Briceni	2,2	2 203
Chișinău	2,9	2 429
Cahul	3,3	2 340

Scientific reservations

Name of the reservation	Region	Area, ha	Year of foundation
Codrii	Strășeni	5 177	1971
Iagorlîc	Dubăsari	836	1988
Pădurea Domnească	Glodeni	6 032	1993
Plaiul Fagului	Ungheni	5 642	1992
Prutul de Jos	Cahul	1 691	1991

Key features*

Administrative-territorial division of the Republic of Moldova, as of January 1, 2019

Regions	32
Municipalities	13
Cities	53
within municipalities	6
Localities within cities (municipalities)	41
Villages (communes)	916
Localities within communes (except residence villages)	659
Total localities	1 682
Autonomous-territorial units	1
Administrative-territorial units from the left part of the river Nistru, to which special forms and conditions of autonomy can be assigned	1

Population

The background features a complex, abstract geometric design. It consists of numerous overlapping, semi-transparent polygons in various shades of blue and teal. The colors range from light, airy blues at the top to deep, dark blues and teals at the bottom. The shapes are layered, creating a sense of depth and movement. The overall effect is a modern, clean, and professional aesthetic.

Usual resident population, as of January 1

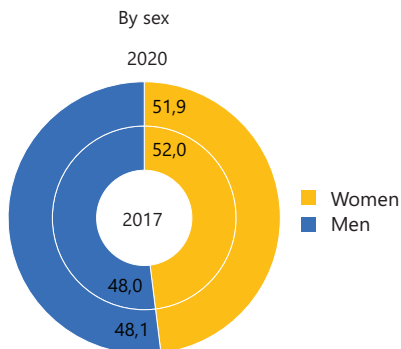
thousand persons

	2017	2018	2019 ¹	2020 ¹
Total population	2 779,9	2 730,4	2 681,7	2 640,4
By sex:				
Men	1 333,9	1 305,3	1 277,2	1 269,2
Women	1 446,0	1 425,1	1 404,5	1 371,2
By age group, years:				
0 – 14	512,8	510,2	506,5	489,4
15 – 59	1 733,5	1 625,0	1 616,8	1 576,1
60 +	533,6	545,5	558,4	574,9

¹ Preliminary calculations

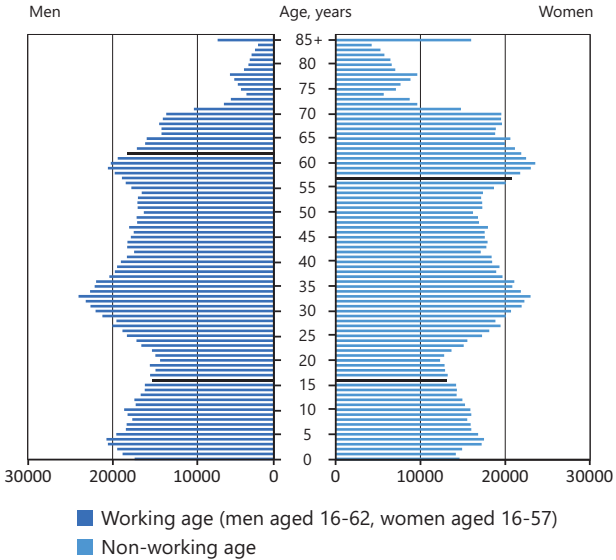
Usual resident population of the Republic of Moldova as of 01.01.2020 was 2,6 million persons, decreasing compared to the same period of 2019 by 41,3 thousand persons. These changes were caused, in particular, by the structure of the internal migration flow and the negative natural growth of the population.

Usual resident population, as of January 1, in %



The distribution of the population by gender is as follows: 51,9% (1,4 million persons) – women and 48,1% (1,3 million persons) – men.

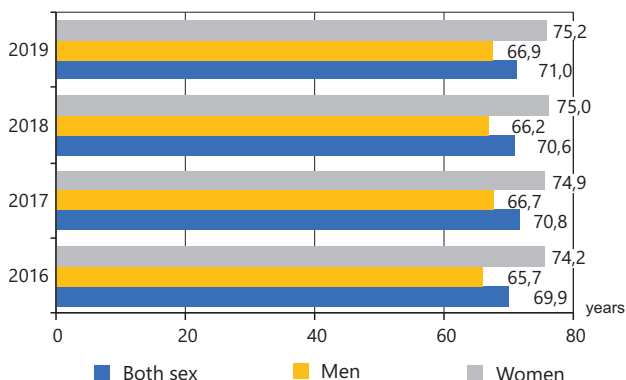
**Population by age and sex,
as of January 1, 2020**



The age pyramid reflects disproportions in population structure by age and gender. Decrease in the number of young people has further narrowed down the age pyramid.

The female population with an average age of 41,2 years on 1 January 2020 was older with 4,1 years than me.

Life expectancy at birth, by sex



The average life expectancy increased compared to 2016 by 1,2 years for the male population, and the female with 1,0 years. Current values are 66,9 years for men and 75,2 years for women. Thus, women have an average life span of 8,3 years longer than men.

Vital statistics¹

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Live-births	39 961	36 640	34 738	32 022
Boys	20 579	18 864	17 901	16 427
Girls	19 382	17 776	16 837	15 592
Deaths	38 454	36 820	37 303	36 416
Natural increase	1 507	-180	-2 565	-4 394

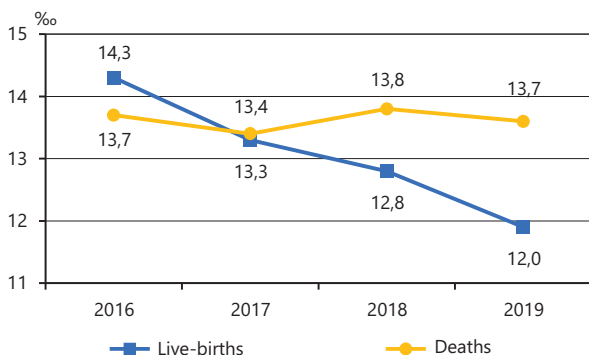
¹ Data on the number of live births and deaths were recalculated based on the date of birth / death, and not on the civil status document. The number of live births also includes births registered on the basis of transcribed birth certificates.

Source: Public Services Agency

In 2019 there were registered 32,0 thousand live-births, decrease by 7,8% compared to the previous year.

Death rate remains at a higher level than birth rate. In 2019, 36,4 thousand people died, decreasing by 2,4% compared to 2018.

Vital statistics rates per 1000 inhabitants



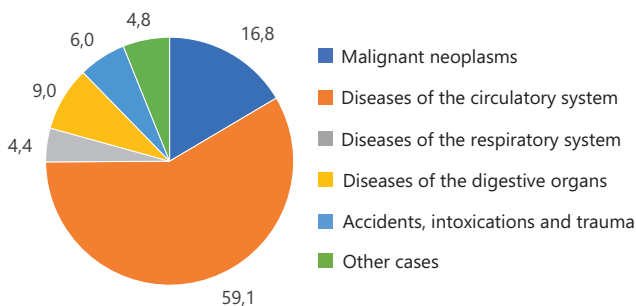
Mortality rates by main classes of causes of death

per 100 000 inhabitants

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total deaths	1 372,3	1 336,4	1 378,5	1 366,9
Malignant neoplasms	219,9	220,6	226,6	230,1
Diseases of the circulatory system	782,5	779,8	798,3	807,5
Diseases of the respiratory apparatus	60,7	58,5	57,9	59,8
Diseases of the digestive apparatus	131,9	112,0	125,1	122,4
Accidents, poisoning and injuries	99,7	82,	83,9	82,0
Other causes	77,6	83,0	86,7	65,1

Source: National Agency for Public Health

Structure of deaths by major classes of causes of death, in 2019, %



Infant mortality

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Infant deaths under 1 year ¹ , persons	356	337	316	278
Boys	209	190	189	146
Girls	147	147	127	132
Infant deaths per 1000 live-births ²	8,9	9,2	9,1	8,7
Boys	10,2	10,1	10,6	8,9
Girls	7,6	8,3	7,5	8,5

¹ Data on the number of deaths were calculated on the basis of the date of death, and not on the basis of the date of registration of the death

² Including newborns with a weight of 500-999 grams

The number of deaths under one year registered in 2019 was 278 cases, with 38 cases less than in the previous year. Infant mortality for boys is higher than for girls.

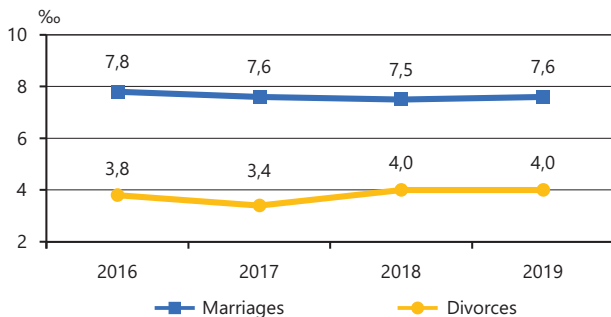
Marriages and divorces

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of marriages	21 992	20 924	20 399	20 301
Number of divorces	10 608	9 312	10 722	10 736

In 2019 there were about 20,3 thousand marriages, compared to 2018 this indicator decreased by 0,5%.

The number of divorces in 2019 was about 10,7 thousand, which represents 0,1% more than in 2018.

Marriage and divorce rates per 1000 inhabitants



Internal migration caused by change of residence place

persons

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	33 324	30 732	31 398	39 039
From urban to urban	8 211	8 527	9 066	10 879
From rural to urban	10 683	10 186	11 062	13 955
From urban to rural	5 172	4 682	4 549	5 871
From rural to rural	9 258	7 337	6 721	8 334

Source: Public Services Agency

A number of 39,0 thousand of people changed their residence place inside the country during the 2019 year. The intensity of internal migration can be measured by the number of arrivals and departures per 1000 inhabitants. The population mobility index in 2019 registered a value of 14,7 per 1000 inhabitants compared to 11,9 in 2016.

Migration flows from rural to urban have the highest share in the structure of internal migration.

Emigrants by country of destination¹

persons

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Left the Republic of Moldova – total	2 507	2 111	2 243	3 660
of which, to:				
Belarus	28	35	59	118
Russian Federation	857	825	1 081	1 941
Germany	285	342	350	341
Israel	181	164	156	200
Turkey	25	21	11	21
Romania	14	10	13	15
United States of America	623	290	207	564
Ukraine	375	289	233	212
Other countries	119	135	133	248

¹ In total for the country**Source:** Public Services Agency

Distribution of immigrants by country of emigration

persons

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Arrived in the Republic of Moldova – total	4 080	3 708	4 223	4 857
of them, from:				
Armenia	33	32	31	35
Azerbaijan	61	80	171	256
Belarus	36	27	42	48
Bulgaria	19	15	17	18
China	36	24	27	35
Russian Federation	705	685	683	739
France	29	41	33	43
Israel	594	456	489	83
Italy	170	139	130	118
Kazakhstan	42	33	22	37
Romania	464	427	450	459
Syria	20	15	24	9
United States of America	192	206	210	226
Turkey	293	245	430	760
Ukraine	734	681	752	919
Other countries	652	602	712	1 072

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

Distribution of immigrants by country of emigration and purpose of arrival, in 2019

persons

	Total	Purpose of arrival			
		for work	for studies	family immigration	other causes
Number of immigrants	4 857	1876	652	1 628	701
of them, from:					
Azerbaijan	256	185	11	34	26
Belarus	48	4	1	37	6
Russian Federation	739	63	10	520	146
France	43	8	-	4	31
Germany	32	7	1	7	17
India	333	13	316	1	3
Israel	83	3	53	23	4
Italy	118	32	3	56	27
Romania	459	222	39	147	51
Syria	9	3	-	4	2
United States of America	224	31	64	17	112
Turkey	760	623	42	69	26
Ukraine	919	274	44	511	90
Other countries	834	408	68	198	160

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

Labour force

The background features a complex, abstract geometric design. It consists of numerous overlapping, semi-transparent polygons in various shades of blue and teal. The colors range from light, airy blues at the top to deep, dark blues and teals at the bottom. The shapes are layered, creating a sense of depth and movement. The overall effect is modern and professional, typical of a corporate or institutional branding element.

Labour force

In 2019, the number of economically active population was 919 thousand people. The main component, employment, constituted 97% of the economically active population, being at the level of the previous year.

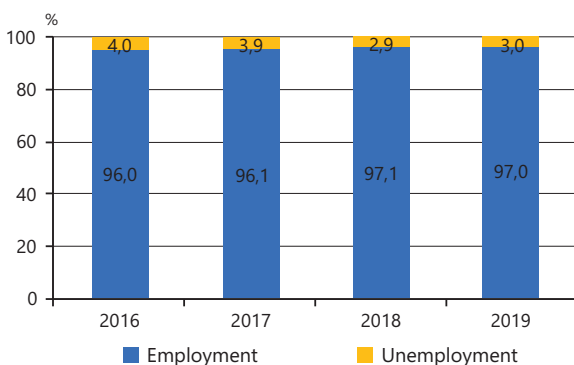
The gender distribution of the economically active population also did not undergo any substantial changes, the share of men (51,7%) it was higher than that of women (48,3%).

Number of economically active population

	thousand persons			
	2016	2017	2018	2019 ¹
Economically active population ¹	1 035	1 000	1 018	919
of which, women	507	485	503	444
Employment	994	961	988	872
of which, women	493	470	491	425
Population occupied in non-agricultural activities	630	619	600	690
of which, women	330	325	314	354
ILO unemployment	42	39	30	47
of which, women	14	16	12	19

¹ In 2019, the new survey plan and the revised definition of employment were implemented. Details: [Labor Force Survey Methodology](#)

Structure of economically active population



Distribution of employment by main economic activities

thousand persons

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	994	961	988	872
of which:				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	363	341	389	183
Industry	115	107	108	128
Construction	48	43	46	61
Wholesale and retail trade, accommodation and food service activities	150	154	143	164
Transport, information and communication	60	55	54	60
Public administration; education; health and social assistance	179	183	176	198
Other activities	79	76	72	79

From the distribution of employed persons by economic activities, it results that every 5th person active in the agricultural sector (21.0%). The share of non-agricultural activities in 2019 was 79.0%.

**Number of employees at the end of the year,
by economic activities¹**

thousand persons

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	666,9	672,3	679,7	684,9
of which:				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	47,4	44,4	45,0	43,1
Industry	116,6	123,2	129,7	127,6
Construction	22,3	23,3	23,9	25,5
Wholesale and retail trade	98,8	100,2	102,5	108,9
Transportation and storage	41,6	40,8	40,8	40,5
Accommodation and food service activities	13,6	15,2	14,4	15,7
Information and communication	19,0	20,2	20,7	22,8
Financial and assurances activities	14,0	14,6	14,7	15,2
Real estate transactions	11,5	11,1	11,1	11,0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	17,2	15,6	14,6	13,8
Activities of administrative services	11,5	12,9	13,6	12,9
Public administration and defense	55,2	53,3	53,5	53,6
Education	111,6	109,8	108,6	108,0
Health and social assistance	66,0	67,4	67,5	67,0
Art, leisure and recreation activities	13,7	13,4	13,6	14,0
Other service activities	7,0	7,1	5,4	5,3

¹ The data include economic and social units with 4 or more employees and all budgetary institutions, regardless of the number of employees. Including employees with individual employment contract / suspended employment relationship

Labour force

As defined by the International Labor Office (ILO) unemployment rate in 2019 was of 5,1%. Unemployment rate makes it possible, by comparison, to identify the groups of people who most actively seek to enter the labor market. Thus, young people are more active than adults, men more active than women, villagers more active than city dwellers.

ILO unemployment rate, by age group, sex and area

	percentage			
	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	4,0	3,9	2,9	5,1
under 25	11,0	11,9	7,1	10,4
25 and older	3,5	3,3	2,6	4,7
Men	5,2	4,5	3,4	5,8
under 25	10,5	10,9	7,4	11,1
25 and older	4,7	4,0	3,1	5,4
Women	2,7	3,2	2,4	4,4
under 25	11,6	13,3	6,8	9,4
25 and older	2,1	2,5	2,1	4,0
Urban	6,0	5,8	4,7	4,9
under 25	13,9	14,7	10,5	10,7
25 and older	5,4	5,1	4,2	4,4
Rural	2,5	2,5	1,8	5,3
under 25	8,9	10,0	4,8	10,1
25 and older	2,0	1,9	1,6	4,9

Registered unemployment, by age group and level of education, during the year

thousand persons

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Registered unemployment – total	50,1	42,1	35,5	31,5
of which, women	23,1	19,5	16,7	14,9
Registered unemployment by age group:				
under 25	8,4	6,8	5,2	3,7
of which, women	4,0	3,3	2,6	1,9
25 and older	41,7	35,3	30,3	27,8
of which, women	19,1	16,2	14,1	13,0
Registered unemployment by level of education:				
Primary	3,1	3,1	3,1	3,0
of which, women	1,5	1,5	1,6	1,5
General secondary	28,8	24,6	20,7	18,0
of which, women	13,4	11,7	9,8	8,6
Secondary vocational	10,5	8,6	7,1	6,2
of which, women	3,6	2,9	2,5	2,2
Postsecondary vocational	3,3	2,5	2,1	1,9
of which, women	1,8	1,4	1,2	1,1
Higher education	4,4	3,3	2,5	2,4
of which, women	2,8	2,0	1,6	1,5

Source: National Employment Agency

Population incomes and expenditures



Population incomes and expenditures

In 2019, the average gross nominal earnings in the national economy constituted 7356,1 lei and increased compared to 2018 in nominal value by 14,1%, and in real terms (adjusted to the consumer price index) - by 8, 9%.

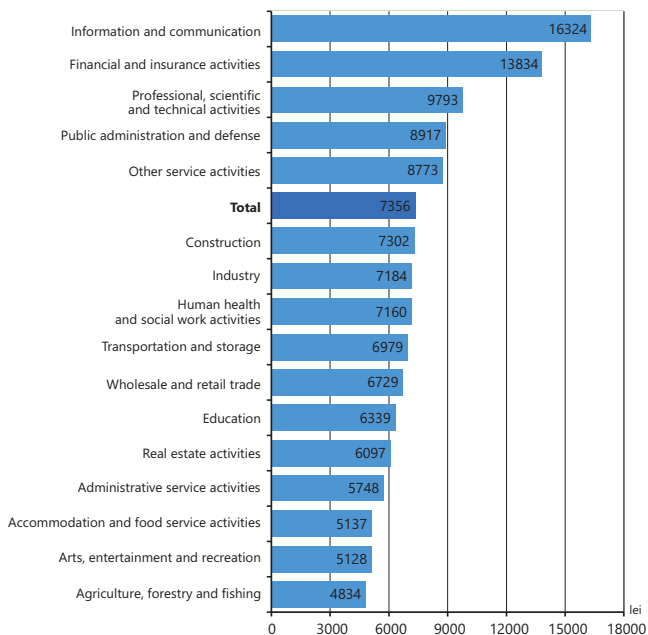
Average monthly earnings per employee by economic activities¹

lei

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	5 084,0	5 697,1	6 446,4	7 356,1
of which:				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3 321,4	3 798,0	4 318,4	4 834,4
Industry	5 353,7	5 902,7	6 544,7	7 184,3
Construction	5 064,5	5 649,8	6 456,2	7 301,5
Wholesale and retail trade	4 558,0	5 120,1	6 009,7	6 729,4
Transportation and storage	4 746,3	5 389,6	6 077,0	6 979,3
Activities of accommodation and public alimentation	3 454,8	3 812,9	4 544,0	5 136,5
Information and communication	11 027,5	12 443,7	14 276,1	16 323,5
Financial and assurances activities	10 338,9	11 034,7	12 181,8	13 834,0
Real estate transactions	4 779,6	5 107,2	5 534,9	6 096,9
Professional, scientific and technical activities	6 806,8	7 392,1	8 447,7	9 792,6
Activities of administrative services	4 144,3	4 752,3	5 243,1	5 748,2
Public administration and defense	6 144,2	7 361,4	8 397,8	8 916,9
Education	4 017,7	4 459,0	5 147,4	6 338,7
Health and social assistance	5 010,0	5 634,6	6 228,0	7 160,1
Art, leisure and recreation activities	3 130,1	3 323,9	3 780,2	5 128,4
Other service activities	9 081,0	7 592,9	7 182,1	8 773,4

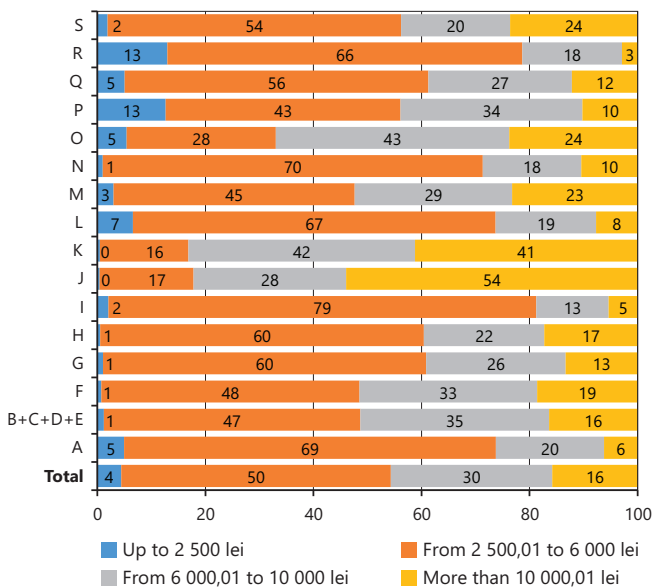
¹ Data include economic and social units with 4 or more employees and all budgetary institutions, regardless of the number of employees

Average monthly earnings per employee, by economic activities, in 2019



Population incomes and expenditures

The distribution of employees¹ according to the salary size, in September 2019, %



A – Agriculture, forestry and fishing

B+C+D+E – Industry

F – Construction

G – Wholesale and retail trade

H – Transportation and storage

I – Accommodation and food service activities

J – Information and communication

K – Financial and insurance activities

L – Real estate activities

M – Professional, scientific and technical activities

N – Administrative service activities

O – Public administration and defense

P – Education

Q – Human health and social work activities

R – Arts, entertainment and recreation

S – Other service activities

¹ Employees who worked full month of September (and full day)

Population incomes and expenditures

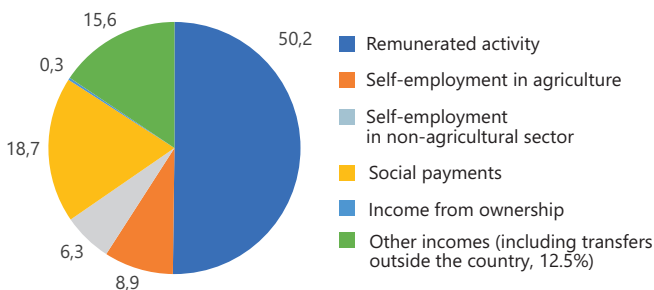
In 2019, the available disposable incomes of population amounted in average per person per month – 2880,6 lei. Depending on the residence place, the urban population incomes were on average 1064,7 lei or 1,4 times higher compared to rural areas.

The structure of the disposable incomes, predominantly are cash income, with a share of 92,3% compared to 7,7% for income in-kind. Money revenues are more significant for the urban environment (96,7%), and in the case of the rural population their contribution is 88,1%.

Population incomes in 2019

	Total	Urban	Rural
Disposable incomes (monthly average per capita), lei	2 880,6	3 521,9	2 457,2
Share of money revenues in total of disposable incomes,%	92,3	96,7	88,1
Share of in-kind incomes in total disposable incomes, %	7,7	3,3	11,9

Structure of disposable incomes of population in 2019, %



The remunerated activity represents the most important source of income with a share of 50,2% in total disposable incomes.

Social payments are the second most important source of income that contributed to the increase of the incomes of the population to 18,7% from the average monthly income of the population.

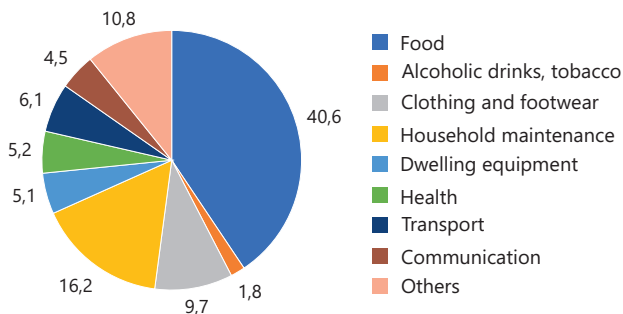
Money transfers from outside the country remain a significant source for the household budget. On average, it represents 12,5% of total incomes.

Population incomes and expenditures

Average monthly consumption expenditures of the population in 2019 amounted in average 2786,5 lei per person. Given that the urban population has higher incomes, correspondingly their consumption expenditures are 1133,5 lei more or 1,5 times higher than the expenditures of the rural population.

The major part of expenditures was intended for food consumption needs – 40,6%.

Structure of consumption expenditures of population, in 2019, %



Population incomes and expenditures

In 2019, the size of the subsistence minimum constituted in average 2031,2 lei.

Depending on the place of residence, the subsistence minimum reveals significant differences, the highest value being recorded for the population from large cities (mun. Chisinau and Balti) – 2292,3 lei or 13,8% more compared to the subsistence minimum for other cities – 2013,5 lei and 18,3% more compared to the rural area – 1938,4 lei.

The value of the subsistence minimum in 2019, on average

average monthly per capita, lei

	Total	Big towns	Small towns	Villages
Total population	2 031,2	2 292,3	2 013,5	1 938,4
Population of working age	2 194,0	2 439,2	2 159,8	2 100,3
Men of working age	2 376,1	2 656,8	2 339,5	2 277,7
Women of working age	1 989,5	2 223,8	1 960,6	1 889,0
Pensioners	1 707,4	1 946,9	1 717,5	1 623,9
Children	1 927,0	2 166,4	1 939,8	1 852,8
of which, by age:				
under 1 year	771,7	885,1	779,7	731,7
1 – 6 years old	1 682,9	1 938,4	1 708,1	1 585,4
7 – 17 years old	2 197,8	2 505,6	2 208,0	2 115,6

Prices

The background features a complex, abstract geometric design. It consists of numerous overlapping, semi-transparent polygons in various shades of blue and teal. The colors range from light, airy blues at the top to deep, dark blues and teals at the bottom. The shapes are layered, creating a sense of depth and movement. The overall effect is modern and clean, typical of a corporate or financial presentation.

Prices

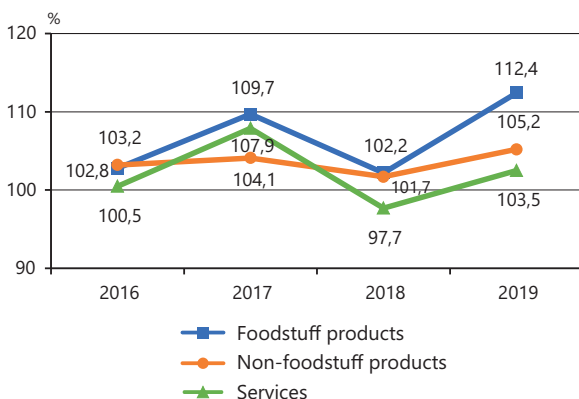
For the period 2016-2019 the annual average inflation rate had a downward trend from 6,4% (2016) to 4,8% (2019). Since the most part of the expenditures are intended to food consumption, the evolution of food prices has decisively influenced the dynamics of the CPI.

Annual average indices for foodstuff products over the period 2016-2019 had higher values than total CPI, the difference being from 1,0 percentage points (in 2016) and 2,8 percentage points (in 2019).

**Price indices by sectors of economy
(average per year, previous year = 100)**

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Consumer price index for goods and services	106,4	106,6	103,0	104,8
Foodstuff products	107,4	107,9	105,4	107,6
Non-foodstuff products	106,3	104,5	102,7	104,2
Services	104,9	107,1	99,8	101,5
Price index for industrial production	104,5	103,3	100,4	101,8
Price index of production sold by agricultural enterprises	96,6	97,9	92,5	103,8
Price index in construction	106,8	103,2	103,5	105,0
Unit value indices for exported goods	96,5	105,5	105,1	96,2
Unit value indices for imported goods	93,7	104,9	109,6	96,8

**Evolution of consumer price index
(December previous year = 100)**



Annual rate of inflation (December previous year = 100)

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	2,4	7,3	0,9	7,5
Foodstuff products	2,8	9,7	2,2	12,4
Non-foodstuff products	3,2	4,1	1,7	5,2
Services	0,5	7,9	-2,3	3,5

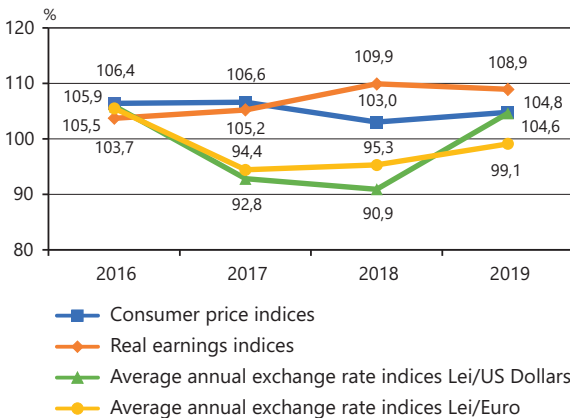
The average monthly inflation rate

percentage

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	0,20	0,60	0,05	0,60
Foodstuff products	0,25	0,75	0,20	1,00
Non-foodstuff products	0,25	0,35	0,15	0,45
Services	0,05	0,65	0,0	0,30

The average annual exchange rate

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Lei / Euro	22,0570	20,8306	19,8492	19,6737
Lei / US Dollar	19,9238	18,4990	16,8021	17,5735

Evolution of consumer price indices, real earnings and annual average exchange rate (previous year = 100)

Dwellings



Dwellings

In 2019, 8994 dwellings (apartments and individual residential houses) were put into operation with a total area of 688,2 thousand m², or with 45,9% more in 2018.

The distribution by residence area shows that from the total volume of urban dwellings were put into operation 7990 dwellings with a total area of 567,3 thousand m² or with 45,8% more in 2018.

Dwellings put in operation

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Units				
Total	6 075	9 249	7 301	8 994
apartments	4 788	8 236	5 782	7 161
individual residential houses	1 287	1 013	1 519	1 833
of total in:				
urban area	5 455	8 832	6 595	7 990
rural area	620	417	706	1 004
Thousand m² of total area				
Total	515,5	700,4	551,4	688,2
apartments	335,1	557,4	363,9	466,5
individual residential houses	180,4	143,0	187,5	221,7
of total in:				
urban area	434,6	647,3	465,7	567,3
rural area	80,8	53,1	85,7	120,9

Education and Science

Education and Science

In the 2019/20 study year, the educational process is organized in 1344 educational institutions, including 1226 primary and secondary general education institutions, 91 technical schools and 27 higher education institutions.

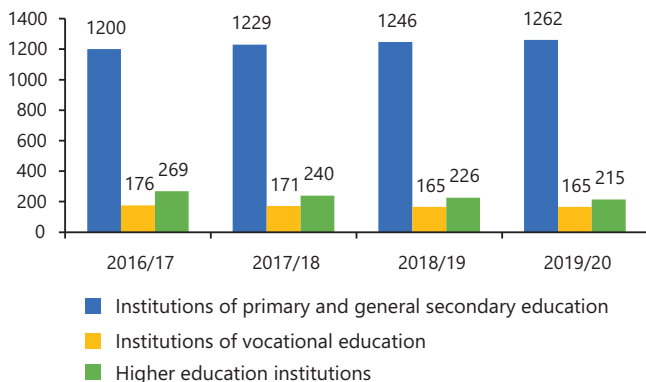
The network of technical vocational education institutions includes 13 centres of excellence, 36 colleges and 42 vocational schools. The number of technical vocational education institutions increased by 5,8% compared to the 2016/17.

Education by types of institutions

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Education institutions				
Primary and general secondary	1 291	1 243	1 246	1 255 ¹
Vocational	86	86	89	91
Higher	30	29	29	27
Pupils and students, thousands				
Institutions of primary and general secondary education	333,7	335,6	334,2	333,1
Technical vocational education institutions	48,8	46,6	44,3	43,6
Higher education institutions	74,7	65,5	60,6	56,8

¹ Including 29 branches

Pupils and students per 10 000 inhabitants

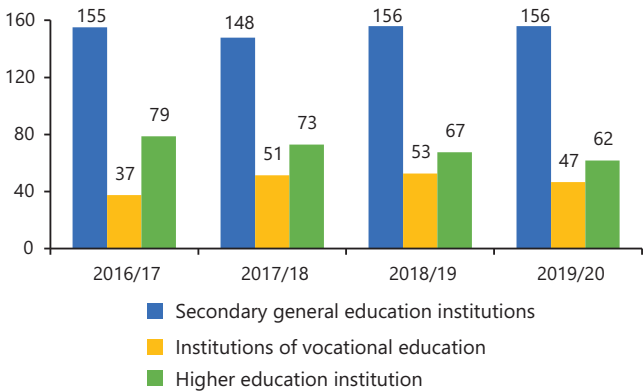


Compared to 2016, there was a decrease in the number of graduates of higher education by 25,6% and general secondary education - by 4,4%.

Graduates by type of institution

	thousand			
	2016	2017	2018	2019
Secondary general education institutions	43,1	40,4	41,8	41,2
Institutions of vocational education	10,4	14,0	14,1	12,3
Higher education institutions	21,9	19,9	18,1	16,3

Graduates per 10 000 inhabitants



Number and graduation of doctorates

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of institutions with doctorate activities	45	46	46	42
Number of doctorates ¹ (end-year)	1 718	1 622	1 569	1 641
Graduation of doctorates	363	410	380	234

¹ Except foreigners

Number and graduation of post-doctorates

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of institutions with post-doctorate activities	16	14	14	12
Number of post-doctorates (end-year)	40	30	36	26
Graduation of post-doctorates	21	17	11	13

Health

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In 2019, there were 47,5 doctors and 88,9 medical staff per 10 000 inhabitants. Compared to previous years there is a reduction in the number of beds, per 10 000 inhabitants there were 68 beds.

Most often the population suffers from diseases of the respiratory system, nervous system and genitourinary system. At the same time, there is an increase in the number of new cases of HIV carriers.

Main indicators of health protection, end-year

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Physicians	13 039	13 021	12 635	12 535 ¹
per 10 000 inhabitants	46,9	47,7	47,1	47,5
Paramedical personnel	25 485	25 125	23 981	23 483 ¹
per 10 000 inhabitants	91,7	92,0	89,4	88,9
Hospitals	85	87	86	85
Medical institutions as ambulatories or polyclinics, that provide medical assistance to population	1 034	1 104	1 072	1 076
Hospital beds	18 745	18 398	18 138	18 042
per 10 000 inhabitants	67,6	67,4	67,6	68,3

¹ Of them, working in the non-public sector, persons:

Physicians of all specialties – 2 022 (15,5%)

Paramedical personnel – 1 641 (7,0%)

Population morbidity by main classes of diseases

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Ill persons under observation with the diagnosis set for the first time – total, thousand cases	1 152,9	1 179,7	1 126,1	1 124,0
of which:				
Infectious and parasitical diseases	69,3	66,1	65,3	63,5
Neoplasms	15,7	15,5	15,7	16,0
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	67,1	64,4	64,2	71,5
Diseases of the circulatory system	61,8	76,5	58,6	54,2
Diseases of the respiratory apparatus	474,9	518,0	523,9	527,4
Diseases of the digestive apparatus	57,1	54,9	49,5	50,5
Diseases of the urogenital system	70,3	70,8	67,1	64,7
Complications of pregnancy, delivery and post-partum period	38,7	33,5	30,9	28,4

Continued

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases	60,5	56,0	52,0	50,9
Diseases of bones and joints, muscles and conjunctive tissue	59,6	49,7	46,9	47,9
Injuries, poisonings and other consequences of the external causes	102,5	100,0	80,9	76,9
Number of cases per 1000 inhabitants	414,4	428,2	416,1	425,7
of which:				
Infectious and parasitical diseases	24,7	24,0	24,1	24,0
Neoplasms	5,6	5,6	5,8	6,1
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	23,9	23,4	23,7	27,1
Diseases of the circulatory system	22,1	27,8	21,7	20,5
Diseases of the respiratory apparatus	169,5	188,0	193,6	199,7
Diseases of the digestive apparatus	20,4	19,9	18,3	19,1
Diseases of the urogenital system	25,1	25,7	24,8	24,5
Complications of pregnancy, delivery and post-partum period	57,1	50,9	48,5	44,5
Skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases	21,6	20,3	19,2	19,3
Diseases of bones and joints, muscles and conjunctive tissue	21,3	18,0	17,3	18,1
Injuries, poisonings and other consequences of the external causes	36,6	36,3	29,9	29,1

Population morbidity by separate diseases

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Ill persons under observation with the diagnosis set for the first time, thousand cases:				
Malignant neoplasms	9,9	10,1	10,0	10,4
Active tuberculosis	2,3	2,2	2,0	1,9
Alcoholism and alcoholic psychosis	3,2	3,2	3,1	3,2
Drug addiction and abuse	0,8	1,1	0,9	0,7
Syphilis	1,6	1,4	1,5	1,4
Gonorrhea	0,8	0,7	0,7	0,7
AIDS infection, cases	241	182	292	241
HIV carrier, cases	603	618	680	701
Number of cases per 100 000 inhabitants:				
Malignant neoplasms	353,3	366,6	369,5	393,9
Active tuberculosis	82,1	79,8	73,9	72,0
Alcoholism and alcoholic psychosis	114,2	116,1	114,6	121,2
Drug addiction and abuse	28,5	39,9	33,3	26,5
Syphilis	57,1	50,8	55,4	53,0
Gonorrhea	28,5	25,4	25,9	26,5
AIDS infection	8,6	6,6	10,8	9,1
HIV carrier	21,5	22,4	25,1	26,5

Culture and sport

Culture and sport

In the Republic of Moldova 16 theaters were activating, that were visited in 2019 by 345,6 thousand persons, or by 20,1% less than in 2016.

During the 2016-2019 years, the number of libraries decreased with 17 units, thus in 2019– 1326 libraries activated in the country. About 12 thousand copies of books and journals are on average per library.

Cultural institutions activity, end-year

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Museums (including affiliated representatives)	123	126	127	127
Number of visitors, thousand	836,2	757,8	759,5	794,1
Theatres ¹	16	16	16	16
Number of visitors, thousand	432,8	395,0	367,0	345,6
Public libraries	1 343	1 338	1 334	1 326
Number of books and magazines in public libraries, million copies	16,3	16,2	16,0	15,8
Recreation centers and club establishments (public centers)	1 219	1 219	1 216	1 216
Philharmonic	1	1	1	1
Number of visitors, thousand	23,4	31,8	20,5	23,4

¹ Including 1 theater studio

Printed books and brochures, magazines and newspapers

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Books and brochures	2 550	2 655	2 500	2 200
Edition, million copies	2,3	2,5	2,0	1,8
Magazines and other periodicals	208	176	205	189
Annual edition, million copies	2,1	1,0	1,5	1,2
Newspapers (editions)	130	131	126	122
Single edition, million copies	1,0	1,6	1,1	1,1
Annual edition, million copies	25,3	32,1	39,6	24,4

The number of sports constructions in 2019 was 3819 units, including 56 stadiums with stands for 500 places and over, 2231 flat sport premises, 1149 sports halls, 25 swimming pools and 358 auxiliary premises, equipped rooms.

Sport premises and gymnastic and health improvement centers

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Sport constructions – total	4 762	4 563	4 522	3 819
of which:				
Stadiums with stands for 500 places and over	50	51	55	56
Flat sport premises (grounds and fields)	3 028	2 887	2 823	2 231
Sports halls	1 262	1 241	1 240	1 149
Swimming-pools	25	23	23	25
Auxiliary premises, equipped rooms for gymnastics and sports	397	361	381	358

Source: Ministry of Education, Culture and Research

Tourism

The background features a complex, abstract geometric design. It consists of numerous overlapping, semi-transparent polygons in various shades of blue and teal. The colors range from light, airy blues at the top to deep, dark blues and teals at the bottom. The shapes are layered, creating a sense of depth and movement. The overall effect is modern and dynamic, typical of contemporary graphic design.

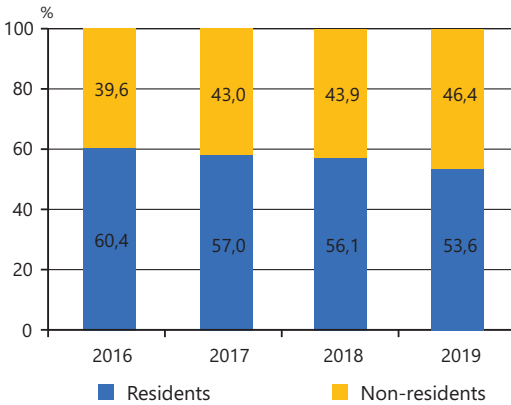
Collective tourist accommodation structures in 2019 recorded 1,6 million overnight stays, with 4,6% less in 2018. The reduction of the number of overnight stays of tourists was conditioned by their decrease in dormitories for visitors (-25,8%), holiday camps for students (-15,2%), tourist and agritourism pensions (-2,8%), structures training facilities (-0,8%) and rest structures (-0,3%). At the same time, the number of overnight stays of tourists in hotels and motels increased (+7,2%). From total overnight stays, 75,7% are overnight stays of the Moldovan tourists and 24,3% of the non-resident tourists.

Main indicators of collective structures of tourist accommodation

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of accommodation structures¹ – total	252	268	269	267
Hotels and motels	96	106	107	110
Hostels for visitors	3	3	3	3
Tourist and agrotourist pensions	26	28	33	36
Health-care structures	8	8	8	7
Recreation structures (tourist villas, recreation camps and other recreation structures)	61	62	59	58
Pupils summer camps	58	61	59	53
Number of rooms¹ – total	7 854	8 211	8 190	8 013
Hotels and motels	2 628	2 766	2 835	2 822
Hostels for visitors	170	170	170	170
Tourist and agrotourist pensions	452	409	454	468
Health-care structures	1 086	1 092	1 087	1 039
Recreation structures (tourist villas, recreation camps and other recreation structures)	1 496	1 491	1 402	1 382
Pupils summer camps	2 022	2 283	2 242	2 132
Number of places (beds)¹ – total	25 241	25 991	25 636	24 530
Hotels and motels	4 961	5 148	5 373	5 345
Hostels for visitors	511	545	545	545
Tourist and agrotourist pensions	955	867	964	999
Health-care structures	2 130	2 136	2 130	1 938
Recreation structures (tourist villas, recreation camps and other recreation structures)	3 968	3 902	3 576	3 605
Pupils summer camps	12 716	13 393	13 048	12 098
Number of tourists placed – total, thousand	306,3	337,2	364,6	374,8
of whom, foreign tourists	121,3	145,2	160,2	174,0
Number of overnight stays of tourists – total, thousand	1 480,0	1 515,0	1 668,0	1 591,3
of whom, foreign tourists	246,5	297,2	340,3	386,4
Index of net use of functioning tourist accommodation capacity	34,3	34,9	34,7	33,3

¹ End-year

Tourists accommodated in the collective accommodation structures (in % compared to the total)



Number of accommodated foreign tourists in the collective accommodation structures, by main origin countries

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	121 340	145 165	160 233	174 021
of which:				
Austria	1 741	1 805	2 053	2 068
Belarus	1 081	1 394	2 114	1 862
Bulgaria	1 848	2 207	2 076	2 013
Czech Republic	1 033	1 279	1 279	1 203
France	2 492	2 952	3 025	3 874
Germany	5 602	6 701	7 020	7 827
Greece	810	972	1 145	910
Hungary	684	908	739	873
Israel	2 417	2 796	3 749	4 197
Italy	5 086	5 987	6 414	7 188
Lithuania	751	1 019	974	931
Netherlands	1 842	1 755	2 130	1 819
Poland	3 511	4 215	5 303	6 459
Romania	29 902	35 950	44 903	47 031
Russian Federation	9 705	12 999	12 939	14 786
Spain	1 041	1 440	1 411	1 641
Sweden	1 228	1 296	1 318	1 743
Switzerland	725	1 077	1 283	853
Turkey	4 467	5 815	5 511	6 847
Ukraine	16 422	17 887	18 693	21 582
United Kingdom	3 884	4 554	4 255	4 927
United States of America	7 995	10 121	9 637	9 808
Other countries	17 073	20 036	22 262	23 579

Justice

The background features a complex, abstract composition of overlapping geometric shapes, primarily triangles and polygons. The color palette is dominated by various shades of blue, ranging from light, airy blues at the top to deep, dark blues and teals at the bottom. The shapes are layered, creating a sense of depth and movement. The overall aesthetic is clean, modern, and professional.

In the 2019 year, 31,7 thousand crimes were registered, showing a decrease of 1,2% compared to the previous year, and compared to the year 2016 the level of criminality decreased by 24,5%. The crime rate was 120 offenses per 10 000 inhabitants compared to 151 offenses in 2016. Of the total number of crimes, thefts are the most often committed (32,8%).

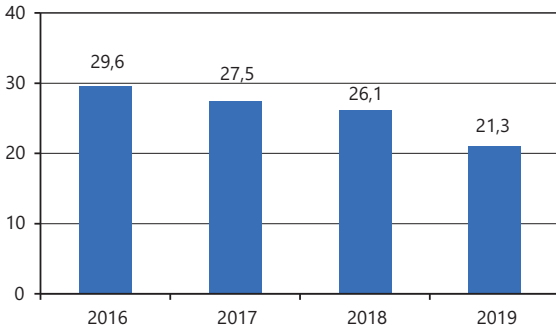
About 17,8% of crimes are exceptionally grave, most serious and grave, per 10 000 inhabitant on average there are 21,3 grave crimes.

The number of persons who have committed crimes decreased by 25,7%, while the number of convicted persons increased by 16,0%, compared to 2016. In total number of convicted persons, the minors constitute 3,7%.

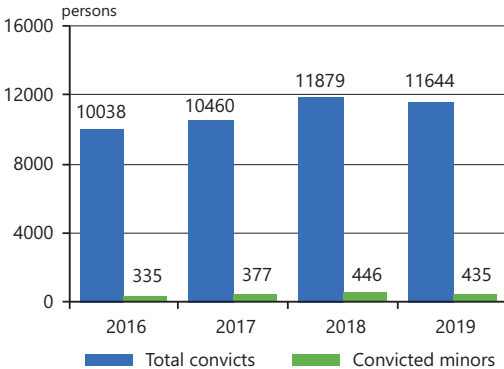
Number of registered crimes

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Registered crimes – total	41 921	35 581	32 035	31 657
of which:				
Thefts	16 238	12 154	10 411	10 378
Robberies and brigandage	1 210	944	847	743
Murder	189	154	170	175
Premeditated severe bodily injuries	250	196	208	199
Rape	341	301	266	331
Crimes connected with narcotics	1 153	1 269	1 351	1 052
Hooliganism	1 699	1 447	1 335	1 342
Persons who committed offenses – total	17 576	15 745	13 927	13 059
of which by age, years:				
14 – 17	1 378	1 295	1 176	1 145
18 – 29	7 160	6 659	5 679	5 180
30 and older	8 052	7 702	6 994	6 664
Of total number – persons who committed offenses:				
Women	1 317	1 262	1 160	1 117
Minors	1 490	1 384	1 254	1 215
Unemployed persons	9 401	8 065	6 926	5 500
Number of registered crimes per 10 000 inhabitants	150,8	130,3	119,5	119,9

Number of grave crimes per 10 000 inhabitants



Number of convicted persons



Traffic accidents

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Traffic accidents	2 479	2 641	2 613	2 572
Number of injured persons in road and transport incidents – total	3 239	3 293	3 397	3 275
of which, children	353	349	388	467
Injured – total	2 928	2 991	3 123	3 001
of which, children	340	336	367	450
Deceased – total	311	302	274	274
of which, children	13	13	21	17

National accounts

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National accounts

According to operative data, in 2019, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) amounted to 210,1 billions lei, in current market prices, or 59,3 thousand lei per inhabitant. Compared to 2018 (semi-final data) GDP, in real terms, increased by 3,6% at the level of economy and 3,7% per inhabitant.

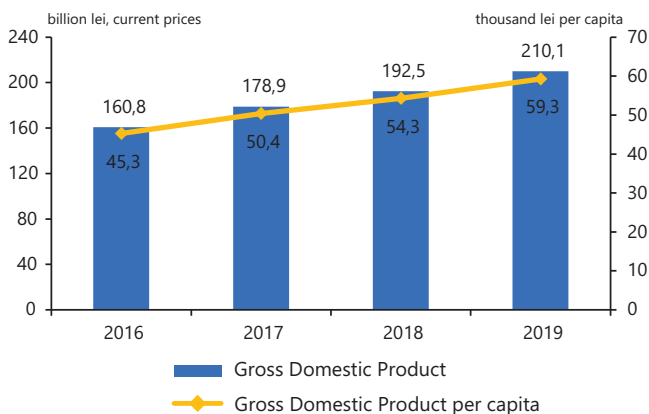
Gross added value recorded 182,6 billion lei, exceeding by 3,9% the previous year and representing 86,9% of GDP.

In terms of GDP use, the increase was mainly due to gross fixed capital formation (+3.1%), with a contribution to GDP formation of 25.6% and an increase in volume of 12.9%.

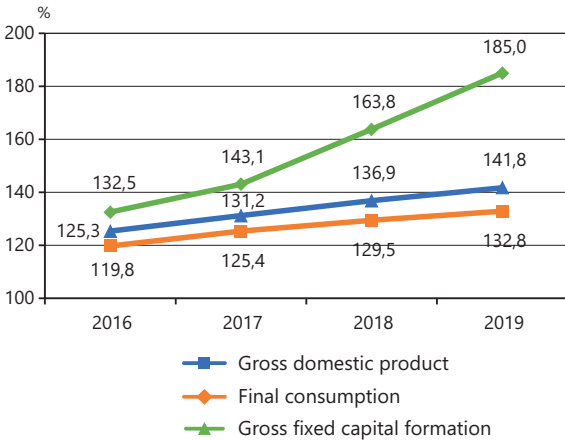
Gross domestic product

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Gross domestic product (in current prices), million lei	160 815	178 881	192 509	210 099
per capita, lei	45 275	50 400	54 302	59 305
Physical volume index of GDP, in % to the previous year	104,4	104,7	104,3	103,6
per capita	104,5	104,8	104,4	103,7

Gross Domestic Product



Indices of gross domestic product 2010 = 100



Resources and Uses of Gross Domestic Product

million lei; current prices

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	18 331	20 522	19 772	20 718
Industry	24 743	26 762	28 376	29 745
Construction	11 025	12 367	15 230	18 153
Other activities	86 789	95 164	103 094	113 979
Gross added value	140 888	154 815	166 472	182 595
Net taxes on products	19 927	24 066	26 037	27 504
Gross domestic product	160 815	178 881	192 509	210 099
Final consumption	162 482	180 065	192 459	206 786
of which:				
of households	136 397	150 756	160 490	175 057
of public administration	23 919	26 892	29 244	28 873
of non-profit institutions serving households	2 166	2 417	2 725	2 856
Gross capital formation	35 351	40 745	49 311	55 266
of which:				
gross fixed capital formation	35 715	39 869	46 818	53 714
changes in stocks	-364	876	2 493	1 552
Net export	-37 018	-41 929	-49 261	-51 953

**Share of main economic activities
in the generation of Gross domestic product**

percentage

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Gross domestic product	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Gross value added	87,6	86,5	86,5	86,9
of which:				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	11,4	11,5	10,3	9,9
Mining and quarrying	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3
Manufacturing industry	11,9	11,6	11,2	10,9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2,5	2,4	2,5	2,2
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8
Construction	6,9	6,9	7,9	8,6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	14,2	15,1	15,3	15,8
Transportation and storage	4,8	4,7	4,9	4,8
Accommodation and food service activities	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1
Information and communication	4,9	4,6	4,7	4,7
Financial and insurance activities	3,3	3,2	3,1	3,5
Real estate activities	8,6	7,8	7,7	7,2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2,3	2,1	2,1	1,9
Administrative and support service activities	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	3,4	3,6	3,5	3,5
Education	4,7	4,3	4,4	4,5
Health and social work	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,7
Other service activities	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,3
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,2
Net taxes on products	12,4	13,5	13,5	13,1

Contribution of expenditure items to gross domestic product formation

	percentage			
	2016	2017	2018	2019
Gross domestic product	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
of which:				
Final consumption	101,0	100,7	100,0	98,4
of which:				
of households	84,8	84,3	83,4	83,3
of public administration	14,9	15,0	15,2	13,7
of non-profit institutions serving households	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4
Gross capital formation	22,0	22,8	25,6	26,3
of which:				
gross fixed capital formation	22,2	22,3	24,3	25,6
changes in stocks	-0,2	0,5	1,3	0,7
Net export	-23,0	-23,5	-25,6	-24,7

Contribution of ownership forms to the gross domestic product formation

	percentage			
	2015	2016	2017	2018
Gross domestic product	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
of which:				
Public	19,6	19,0	17,4	14,4
Private	54,6	54,5	59,4	62,3
Mixed (public and private), without foreign participation	2,0	1,8	1,0	1,4
Joint ventures and foreign	23,8	24,7	22,2	21,9

Industry

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Industry

In 2019, the turnover index in industry increased by 8,2% compared to the previous year, a growth supported by growth supported by extractive industry (+9,2) and manufacturing (+8,2%).

In 2019 compared to 2018, the industrial production index increased by 2,0% as a result of the increase in industrial production in the manufacturing industry by 3,1%. At the same time, the industrial production index decreased in the extractive industry by 1,9% and in the production and supply of electricity and heat, gas, hot water and air conditioning - by 4,0%.

Turnover index in industry (previous year = 100)

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Industry – total	112,9	106,9	107,1	108,2
internal market	108,3	104,9	106,4	104,5
external market	117,9	108,6	107,8	111,8
Mining and quarrying	83,5	128,0	105,4	109,2
internal market	83,2	116,1	106,1	108,3
external market	175,6	15 times	97,6	119,6
Manufacturing industry	113,3	106,7	107,2	108,2
internal market	109,0	104,6	106,4	104,4
external market	117,8	108,4	107,8	111,8

Volume indices of industrial production, by type of activity (previous year = 100)

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Industry – total	100,9	103,4	103,7	102,0
Mining and quarrying	84,2	96,3	109,9	98,1
Manufacturing industry	101,8	104,5	102,8	103,1
Manufacture of food products	101,0	106,4	97,1	105,7
Manufacture of beverages	94,6	107,8	104,5	104,9
Manufacture of textiles	131,8	93,5	105,3	88,3
Manufacture of wearing apparel	115,1	102,3	102,1	93,5
Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery and harness; dressing and dyeing of fur	110,1	98,4	116,5	86,1
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	150,2	111,4	112,9	87,3
Manufacture of paper and paper products	121,7	94,7	112,6	99,2

Continued

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	83,4	98,2	88,9	98,2
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	117,2	94,0	105,7	102,9
Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	98,7	105,4	76,0	108,6
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	94,5	116,4	95,6	117,8
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	91,0	103,5	114,9	94,0
Metallurgical industry	89,4	106,3	103,2	112,5
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	103,9	103,6	106,2	118,8
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	92,4	89,9	89,3	111,6
Manufacture of electrical equipment	82,6	139,4	115,5	92,5
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	102,6	95,9	65,8	83,5
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	164,7	112,0	154,2	124,4
Manufacture of furniture	127,5	99,8	109,2	112,0
Other manufacturing n.e.c.	101,7	115,1	117,8	105,8
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	78,4	89,3	110,4	106,8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	99,0	98,3	107,4	96,0

Energy resources

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Energy resources

Gross domestic consumption, according to preliminary data, in 2019 compared to the previous year has registered increases at the energy resources of oil products (+3,2%), and coal (+10,9%). At the same time, there were decreases in gross domestic electricity consumption (-2,2%) and natural gas (-5,6%).

Gross domestic consumption by main energy resources

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Coal, tonnes	125 283	175 499	136 384	151 314
Oil products, tonnes	867 838	913 217	991 634	1 023 329
Natural gas, thousands m ³	1 036 808	1 035 533	1 127 936	1 065 178
Electricity, MWh	4 231 615	4 308 452	4 454 165	4 356 368

Inputs and gross domestic consumption of electricity

MWh

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Primary production	906 406	896 064	954 498	892 622
Import	3 742	1 133 942	955 834	639 065
Purchased from other sources	3 321 553	2 278 533	2 543 926	2 824 767
Export	86	87	93	86
Gross domestic consumption	4 231 615	4 308 452	4 454 165	4 356 368

In 2019, the largest share of gross domestic product consumption of oil products is held by diesel (60,6%), followed by gasoline (17,7%) and liquefied gas (petroleum) (6,5%).

Import and gross domestic consumption of petroleum products

	tonnes			
	2016	2017	2018	2019
Import	900 563	938 447	1 013 643	1 031 677
Gross domestic consumption – total	867 838	913 217	991 634	1 023 329
diesel	543 112	577 189	586 551	620 537
gasoline for automobiles	166 714	163 875	169 559	181 433
liquefied gas (oil)	78 044	72 673	70 950	66 644
other oil products	79 968	99 480	164 574	154 715

Agriculture



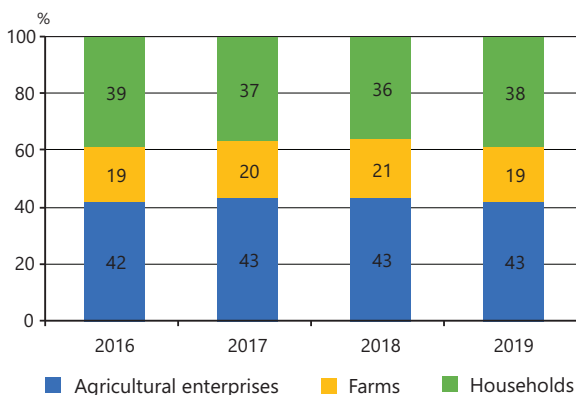
The agricultural production volume index in households of all categories (agricultural enterprises, farms and households) in 2019, according to preliminary estimates, was 98,1% compared to 2018. The decrease in global agricultural production was determined by the decrease of animal production by 6,0% and vegetable production by 0,3%.

Agricultural production (in all categories of households)

	2016	2017	2018	2019 ¹
Million lei, current prices				
Agricultural production	30 362	34 142	32 637	34 363
Plant production	21 098	24 435	22 883	24 510
Animal production	8 768	9 191	9 190	9 253
Services	496	516	564	600
Previous year = 100				
Agricultural production	118,6	109,1	102,9	98,1
Plant production	126,6	113,7	104,4	99,7
Animal production	102,5	98,1	98,9	94,0

¹ According to preliminary estimates

Structure of agricultural production by categories of households (in comparable prices)



Sown (yield) area of agricultural crops (in all categories of households)

thousand hectares

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Sown area – total	1 519,5	1 532,9	1 544,3	1 519,2
Cereals and leguminous crops	950,8	936,6	974,1	950,4
wheat – total	371,3	335,6	373,1	352,7
barley – total	83,2	80,7	65,0	53,1
grain maize	468,0	481,4	491,4	495,3
Industrial crops	447,4	478,3	462,8	458,3
sugar beet (industrial)	20,9	23,6	19,8	15,3
sunflower	362,4	384,9	364,2	358,6
soy	39,9	34,0	28,0	37,7
tobacco	0,6	0,5	0,4	0,3
Potatoes, vegetables, melons and gourds	58,9	57,1	53,4	63,4
potatoes	20,7	19,7	19,0	18,5
field vegetables	28,3	28,8	28,6	37,0
Forage crops	62,4	60,9	54,0	47,1
Fruit and berry plantations	110,1	113,4	113,1	116,1
Plantations of vineyards	129,1	120,7	126,9	118,6

Gross harvest of main agricultural crops (in all categories of households)

thousand tonnes

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Cereals and leguminous crops ¹ – total	2 993,2	3 354,8	3 466,7	3 549,6
wheat ¹ – total	1 292,9	1 250,7	1 162,8	1 147,5
barley ¹ – total	255,7	248,9	175,3	168,1
grain maize	1 392,4	1 772,5	2 073,8	2 129,9
leguminous crops ¹	39,1	69,0	45,6	50,9
Sunflower ¹	677,1	803,8	788,7	811,4
Soy	42,1	46,5	57,7	64,2
Sugar beet (industrial) ¹	664,8	876,3	707,2	607,0
Tobacco	0,9	1,0	0,7	0,5
Potatoes	214,0	197,0	174,8	176,9
Vegetables – total	293,3	309,7	283,3	307,2
Melons and gourds	66,5	56,1	46,1	44,5
Fruits and berries	595,7	666,4	894,2	845,6
Grapes	615,7	675,1	730,2	658,7

¹ In weight after finishing

Yield per hectare of main agricultural crops (in all categories of households)

quintals

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Cereals and leguminous crops ¹ – total	31,6	35,9	35,8	37,5
wheat ¹ – total	34,9	37,3	31,3	32,6
barley ¹ – total	30,9	30,9	27,3	31,8
grain maize	29,9	37,0	42,4	43,3
leguminous crops ¹	16,4	20,0	11,6	13,1
Sunflower ¹	18,7	20,9	21,7	22,7
Soy	11,7	14,0	21,2	17,3
Sugar beet (industrial) ¹	325,5	369,5	372,9	400,3
Tobacco	13,6	18,2	18,9	15,4
Potatoes	104,0	100,0	92,2	97,7
Field vegetables	97,0	103,2	94,8	80,3
Melons and gourds	87,9	74,9	86,8	62,6
Fruits and berries	53,4	57,2	77,7	71,6
Grapes	46,9	54,2	56,7	54,8

¹ In weight after finishing

Gross harvest of main agricultural crops in farms

thousand tonnes

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Cereals and leguminous crops ¹ – total	853,2	953,3	985,7	957,7
of which, maize	441,8	539,6	610,0	651,2
Sugar beet (industrial) ¹	55,1	58,2	54,5	53,2
Sunflower ¹	174,0	207,2	230,6	218,9
Potatoes	36,2	29,9	26,1	16,8
Vegetables	26,0	31,4	29,8	34,5
Fruits and berries	304,6	319,5	446,5	434,2
Grapes	190,6	216,4	235,2	212,3

¹ In weight after finishing

On January 1, 2020, as compared to the previous year, there was a decrease in the number of livestock for all types of species.

**Livestock
(in all categories of households) as of January 1**

	thousand heads			
	2017	2018	2019	2020
Cattle	182	167	145	124
of which, cows	123	113	97	81
Pigs	439	406	397	397
Sheep and goats	870	842	770	677
of which, sheep	711	679	613	531
Horses	37	34	30	26

**Production of main animal products
(in all categories of households)**

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Cattle and poultry for slaughter (in live weight), thousand tonnes	184,3	157,8	163,3	158,6
Milk, thousand tonnes	504,3	485,2	411,7	367,3
Eggs, million pieces	673,5	707,2	688,7	686,6
Wool (in natural weight), tonnes	1 709,5	1 850,2	1 917,5	1 755,1

Investments in fixed assets and construction

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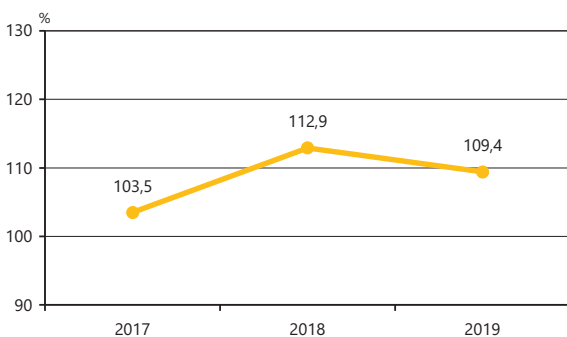
Investments in fixed assets and construction

In 2019, the value of investments in fixed assets amounted to 27,8 billion lei (in current prices), increasing by 9,4% (in comparable prices) compared to 2018.

In 2019, investments in intangible assets increased by 69,9% compared to the previous year. Investments in tangible assets amounted to 27,0 billion lei, increasing by 8,2% compared to 2018.

By types of tangible assets, as compared to 2018, the following increases in investment volume were recorded: dwellings by 14,0%, buildings (except dwellings) and engineering constructions by 10,3%, machinery, equipment, transmission facilities and transport means by 4,5%.

**Indices of investments in fixed assets
(previous year = 100)**



Investments in fixed assets

million lei; current prices

	2017	2018	2019
Investments in fixed assets -total	23 498,3	27 464,7	27 816,6
Intangible assets	531,8	640,3	863,8
Tangible assets	22 966,5	26 824,4	26 952,8
of which:			
residential buildings (dwellings)	3 497,3	3 615,2	3 914,0
non-residential buildings	4 873,2	5 430,7	5 178,8
engineering constructions	3 608,0	4 977,4	5 895,6
machinery, equipment, transmission facilities	7 521,6	8 284,0	8 138,4
transport means	2 183,7	2 799,2	2 369,7
other tangible assets	1 282,7	1 717,9	1 456,3

Investments in fixed assets and construction

In 2019, the considerable volume of investments in immobilized assets was made by economic entities with the private form of property, which valued 12,4 billion lei or 44,7% of the total volume of investments.

The entities with the public form of property capitalized 9,2 billion lei or 33,0% of the total and the enterprises with foreign form of property – 8,8% of total investments in the country.

Investments in fixed assets, by forms of ownership

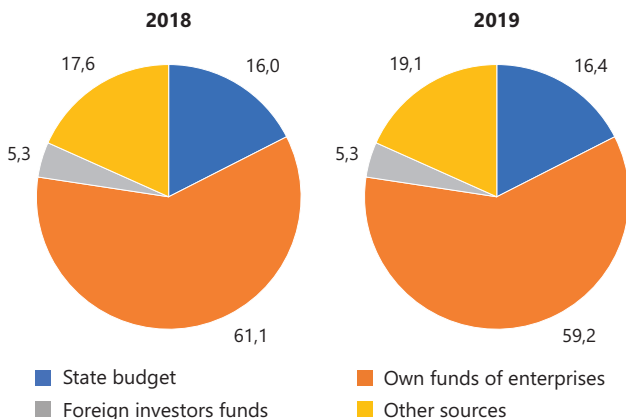
	million lei; current prices		
	2017	2018	2019
Investments in fixed assets – total	23 498,3	27 464,7	27 816,6
of which:			
Public	7 057,5	8 834,4	9 167,0
Private	11 655,9	12 930,1	12 434,8
Mixed (public and private), without foreign participation	98,3	85,3	79,5
Foreign	2 415,1	2 807,2	2 460,1
Joint ventures	2 271,5	2 807,7	3 675,2

Investments in fixed assets, by financing sources

	million lei; current prices		
	2017	2018	2019
Investments in fixed assets – total	23 498,3	27 464,7	27 816,6
of which, financed from:			
state budget	1 458,0	2 883,5	2 861,9
administrative-territorial units budgets	1 283,7	1 510,4	1 690,6
own funds of enterprises	15 356,3	16 792,7	16 478,4
foreign investors funds	1 489,0	1 439,0	1 469,5
other sources	3 911,3	4 839,1	5 316,2

Investments in fixed assets and construction

Structure of investments in fixed assets, by sources of financing, %



In 2019, the volume of construction works amounted to 13,4 billion lei or 112,8% (in comparable prices) compared to 2018.

By structure elements of the executed works, predominantly are the new construction works carried out in a volume of 6,8 billion lei, increasing by 27,1% compared to 2018.

The value of construction works by structural elements of the works

million lei; current prices

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	8 200,0	9 100,1	11 356,4	13 408,5
of which:				
new constructions	4 783,0	4 599,5	5 102,7	6 792,5
capital repairs	1 674,4	2 215,9	3 209,6	3 416,8
maintenance and current repairs	1 466,8	2 106,8	2 854,9	2 974,2
other works	275,8	177,9	189,2	225,0

Investments in fixed assets and construction

The value of construction works by forms of ownership

million lei; current prices

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	8 200,0	9 100,1	11 356,4	13 408,5
of which:				
Public	126,4	160,8	111,8	168,9
Private	6 906,9	7 614,3	9 655,1	11 036,3
Mixed (public and private), without foreign participation	546,9	722,5	870,8	600,5
Foreign	409,5	437,4	313,4	1 081,1
Joint ventures	210,3	165,1	405,3	521,7

Transport and communications

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Transport and communications

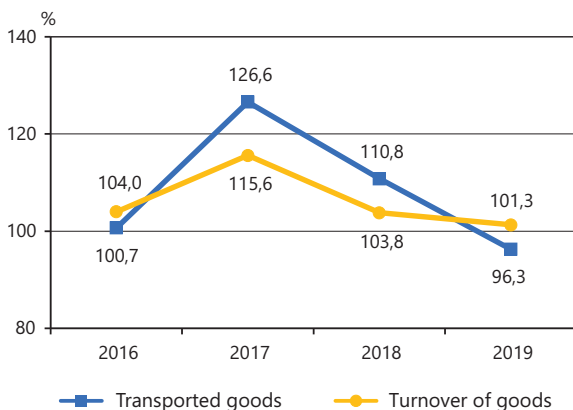
In the 2019 year, the railway, road, river and air transport companies transported goods in a volume of 18,9 million tonnes or with 3,7% less the same period of the 2018 year. The decrease in the volumes of transported goods was registered at the railway (-13,6%) and road transport companies (-0,4%). Air transport (+18,3%) and river (+2,0%) reported increases in the volume of goods transported).

The turnover of goods totaled 4,9 billion tonnes-km, with 1,3% more than that recorded in 2018. The increase in freight was marked in air transport companies (+25,7%), road (+3,5%) and naval (+2,0%). At the same time, the railway transport companies registered decreases compared to 2018 by 7,1%.

Goods transport of transport enterprises

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Thousand tonnes				
Transported goods – total	13 969,2	17 682,7	19 584,9	18 863,0
of which, by:				
railway	3 493,0	4 793,9	4 928,4	4 256,0
road ¹	10 340,1	12 752,9	14 528,2	14 475,8
river	135,6	134,8	127,0	129,6
air	0,49	1,06	1,33	1,57
Million tonnes-kilometers				
Turnover of goods – total	4 071,5	4 705,3	4 886,0	4 948,5
of which, by:				
railway	789,9	987,1	1 012,0	940,5
road ¹	3 280,6	3 717,1	3 872,8	4 006,5
river	0,27	0,27	0,25	0,26
air	0,7	0,9	1,0	1,3

¹ Including enterprises with other types of activity, that perform freight road transportation against fee and possess 10 and more freight transport means, own or rented

The evolution of the transported goods and turnover of goods (previous year = 100)


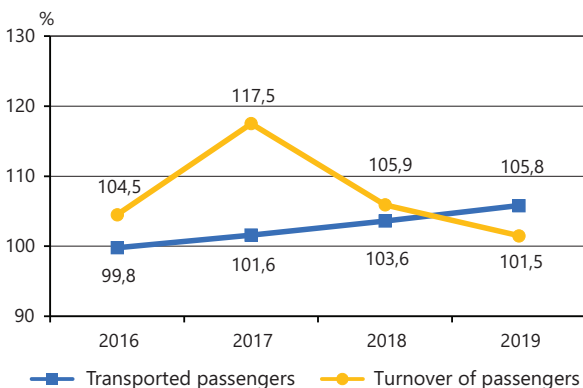
In 2019 compared to 2018, the number of passengers transported by public transport increased (+5,8%), as well as the turnover of passengers (+1,5%).

Passenger transport, by modes of public transport

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Million passengers				
Transported passengers – total	248,3	252,3	261,3	276,5
of which, by:				
railway	2,3	1,8	1,7	1,2
buses	102,1	100,4	98,7	100,1
taxi	5,0	6,9	9,6	9,4
trolleybuses	137,7	141,4	149,5	164,2
river	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
air	1,1	1,6	1,6	1,6
Million passenger-kilometers				
Turnover of passengers – total	5 302,1	6 231,5	6 597,1	6 693,2
of which, by:				
railway	121,5	99,0	94,6	74,1
buses	3 005,7	3 132,4	3 374,7	3 512,3
taxi	107,8	148,9	219,9	220,6
trolleybuses	415,5	427,0	452,5	498,0
river	0,29	0,26	0,28	0,28
air	1 651,3	2 423,9	2 455,3	2 388,0

Transport and communications

Evolution of the number of transported passengers and turnover of passengers (previous year = 100)

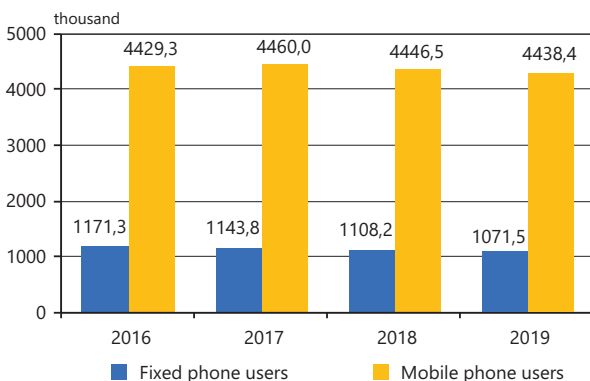


Postal communication

thousand

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of deliveries:				
written correspondence	52 851,6	48 559,5	42 322,9	44 291,0
parcels	338,6	369,5	401,8	442,4

The number of fixed and mobile telephony users (eng-year)



Fixed telephony

million minutes

	2016	2017	2018	2019
National fixed telephone traffic networks (local + interurban)	1 824,0	1 587,9	1 343,7	1 154,1
International outgoing telephone traffic from fixed networks	21,2	15,1	10,4	6,8

Mobile telephony

million minutes

	2016	2017	2018	2019
National telephone traffic of mobile networks	6 208,3	6 212,6	6 176,2	6 217,6
International outgoing telephone traffic from mobile networks	119,1	82,9	62,4	48,1

External trade

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External trade

The exports of goods in the 2019 year totalized 2,8 billion US dollars, more with 2,7% than in 2018.

The exports of goods in the European Union (EU-28) countries totaled 1,8 billion US dollars (with 1,7% less than the year 2018), with a share of 65,9% in total exports (68,8% – in 2018).

CIS countries were present in the exports of the Republic of Moldova with a share of 15,6% (in the 2018 – 15,4%), which corresponds to a value of 435,0 million US dollars. Exports of goods to these countries have increased with 4,6% compared with the 2018 year.

Imports of goods in 2019 totalized 5,8 billion US dollars, more with 1,4% compared to 2018.

The imports of goods from the countries of the European Union (EU-28) amounted to 2,9 billion US dollars (with 1,4% more than in 2018), with a share of 49,5% in the total of imports (49,5% – in 2018).

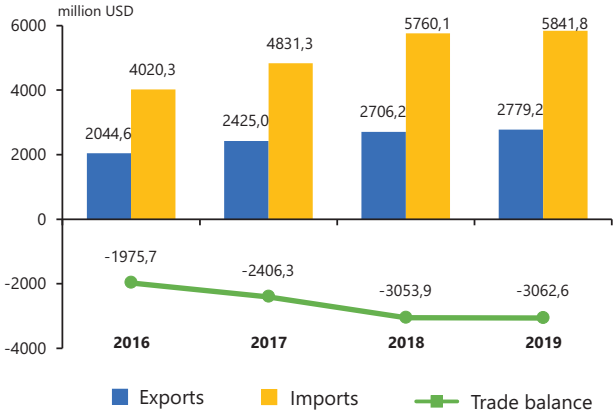
The imports of goods from CIS countries registered 1,4 billion US dollars (2,2% less than in 2018), with a share of 24,2% in total imports (25,2% – in 2018).

External trade of goods

million USD

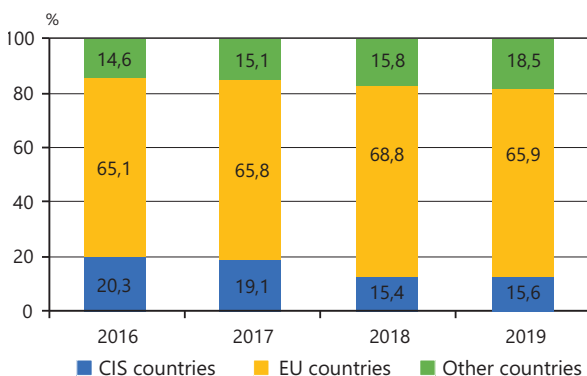
	2016	2017	2018	2019
Exports – total	2 044,6	2 425,0	2 706,2	2 779,2
of which:				
CIS countries	414,2	462,8	415,9	435,0
European Union countries	1 331,9	1 596,9	1 861,9	1 830,5
other countries	298,5	365,3	428,4	513,7
Imports – total	4 020,3	4 831,3	5 760,1	5 841,8
of which:				
CIS countries	1 027,4	1 206,0	1 449,1	1 416,6
European Union countries	1 973,7	2 389,2	2 850,8	2 890,0
other countries	1 019,2	1 236,1	1 460,2	1 535,2
Trade balance – total	-1 975,7	-2 406,3	-3 053,9	-3 062,6
of which:				
CIS countries	-613,2	-743,2	-1 033,2	-981,6
European Union countries	-641,8	-792,3	-988,9	-1 059,5
other countries	-720,7	-870,8	-1 031,8	-1 021,5
Level of coverage of imports by exports – total, %	50,9	50,2	47,0	47,6
of which:				
CIS countries	40,3	38,4	28,7	30,7
European Union countries	67,5	66,8	65,3	63,3
other countries	29,3	29,6	29,3	33,5

Trends of external trade of goods

Value indices of external trade of goods
(previous year = 100)

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Exports – total	104,0	118,6	111,6	102,7
of which:				
CIS countries	84,1	111,7	89,9	104,6
European Union countries	109,4	119,9	116,6	98,3
other countries	116,2	122,4	117,3	119,9
Imports – total	100,8	120,2	119,2	101,4
of which:				
CIS countries	100,9	117,4	120,2	97,8
European Union countries	101,0	121,0	119,3	101,4
other countries	100,5	121,3	118,1	105,1

Structure of exports by groups of countries



Exports by main countries of destination of goods

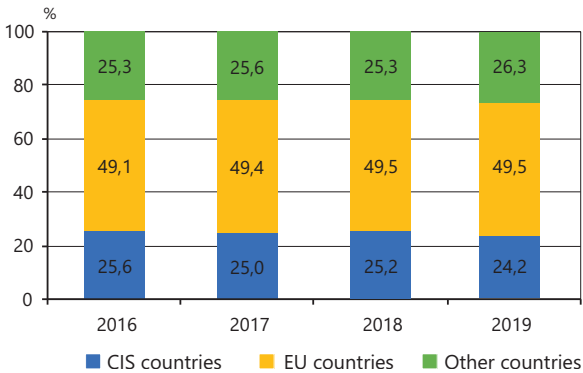
million USD

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	2 044,6	2 425,0	2 706,2	2 779,2
of which:				
Romania	513,0	600,6	792,1	765,4
Italy	197,8	236,0	309,6	267,0
Russian Federation	233,2	254,5	218,6	249,9
Germany	126,6	166,1	219,9	246,0
Turkey	61,5	104,1	107,1	175,5
Poland	73,4	102,9	98,1	113,0
Switzerland	44,5	44,1	60,1	85,4
Belarus	103,5	110,0	87,2	80,5
Ukraine	49,7	65,5	80,3	80,2
Czech Republic	28,3	29,9	42,7	64,8
Bulgaria	76,0	78,1	48,4	63,0
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	114,3	136,1	78,8	49,9
Greece	29,5	29,5	37,4	39,3
Spain	18,8	27,9	25,6	38,1
Netherlands	26,9	27,9	37,5	37,9
France	44,7	50,8	48,4	36,0
Austria	27,2	40,9	39,4	31,0
United States of America	17,0	18,8	21,8	24,3
Georgia	16,9	18,0	20,8	21,0
China	14,5	19,0	18,8	17,4
Syria	5,6	5,0	4,3	15,9
Lebanon	11,2	8,0	14,0	14,4

Continued

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Belgium	9,9	12,9	14,8	13,4
Slovakia	6,8	10,0	17,5	12,5
Indonesia	3,9	4,9	8,8	12,5
Hungary	9,2	9,9	8,2	11,1
Kazakhstan	13,2	17,0	16,1	9,9
Cyprus	3,7	7,8	10,6	9,7
Serbia	3,7	10,9	20,8	8,6
Iraq	26,3	13,2	11,1	8,6
Lithuania	7,5	9,1	9,0	8,5
Portugal	5,5	5,7	9,4	8,3
Latvia	5,3	6,4	6,6	7,5
Canada	2,4	4,8	4,5	6,7
Israel	7,7	3,8	4,8	6,6
Azerbaijan	4,7	6,6	5,3	5,0
Estonia	3,4	3,6	3,1	3,7
Uzbekistan	5,6	5,6	3,9	3,6
Armenia	0,9	1,2	2,3	3,6
Taiwan, province of China	1,7	1,3	1,7	3,2
Egypt	4,2	1,2	1,8	2,4

Structure of imports by groups of countries



Imports by main country of origin of goods

	million USD			
	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	4 020,3	4 831,3	5 760,1	5 841,8
of which:				
Romania	551,5	694,5	838,2	841,2

External trade

Continued

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Russian Federation	535,2	571,7	720,7	691,8
China	393,7	505,4	600,3	602,2
Ukraine	383,9	511,1	577,1	569,0
Germany	316,4	390,6	483,1	484,2
Italy	280,8	331,3	389,5	406,4
Turkey	272,0	304,3	340,4	400,6
Poland	132,2	165,7	202,7	201,6
France	90,0	112,7	132,4	147,0
Belarus	101,3	114,6	128,2	131,0
Czech Republic	56,1	68,2	87,0	112,9
Hungary	80,1	99,6	110,7	108,7
Austria	73,7	80,3	103,6	92,1
Spain	50,0	60,7	75,9	81,0
United States of America	53,3	70,2	72,9	74,3
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	62,0	57,1	59,9	58,7
Netherlands	43,4	47,8	60,7	57,1
Bulgaria	57,6	74,1	64,6	56,2
Japan	28,1	37,5	53,1	51,7
Viet Nam	22,4	38,4	38,6	47,2
Belgium	30,7	38,5	45,7	41,5
South Korea	21,4	26,1	38,5	41,1
India	22,4	26,9	31,0	35,6
Switzerland	30,6	31,7	35,9	34,9
Slovakia	18,3	24,3	33,1	34,2
Sweden	18,6	19,7	25,4	25,2
Serbia	17,5	18,0	27,0	24,3
Slovenia	17,5	17,4	23,2	23,5
Greece	19,5	25,5	24,1	22,2
Taiwan, province of China	15,0	18,9	20,4	21,8
Portugal	12,5	13,8	17,8	20,4
Ecuador	10,2	12,5	15,0	17,1
Lithuania	14,3	12,4	13,5	15,3
Finland	11,9	13,4	13,4	13,9
Malaysia	6,5	9,7	11,3	12,9
Danmark	12,0	14,6	16,5	12,8
Letvia	8,8	8,8	12,9	11,9
Kazakhstan	3,2	1,7	6,0	11,7
Brazil	3,9	5,5	11,8	11,3
Israel	11,3	8,9	12,3	10,6
Bangladesh	6,9	9,0	10,7	10,2

Trade and market services



Turnover in trade and market services

	Million lei			Previous year = 100		
	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019
Turnover for enterprises with the main activity in:						
retail trade (except trade of motor vehicles and motorcycles)	44 006,3	49 270,9	58 799,9	95,6 ¹	107,6 ¹	113,2 ¹
market services rendered to the population	16 063,9	18 315,6	21 588,6	103,1 ¹	110,9 ¹	114,6 ¹
wholesale and retail trade of motor vehicles and motorcycles and their repair	8 474,0	9 060,4	11 452,1	113,2 ²	106,9 ²	126,4 ²
wholesale trade (except trade of motor vehicles and motorcycles)	92 264,9	99 049,6	114 048,8	119,9 ²	107,4 ²	114,7 ²
market services rendered to enterprises	40 317,4	42 011,1	46 453,4	109,4 ²	104,1 ²	108,2 ²

¹ Comparable prices

² Current prices

Finance

The background features a complex, abstract geometric design. It consists of numerous overlapping triangles and polygons in various shades of blue and teal. The colors range from light, almost white, blues at the top to deep, dark blues and teals at the bottom. The shapes are layered, creating a sense of depth and movement. The overall effect is modern and professional, typical of a corporate or financial branding element.

National public budget

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Revenues:				
total, million lei	45 953,9	53 377,6	57 995,9	62 949,2
in % to GDP	28,6	29,8	30,1	30,0
Non-financial expenses and assests:				
total, million lei	48 462,6	54 522,4	59 608,9	65 971,9
in % to GDP	30,1	30,5	31,0	31,4
Surplus (+), deficit (-):				
total, million lei	-2 508,7	-1 144,8	-1 613,0	-3 022,7
in % to GDP	-1,6	-0,6	-0,8	-1,4

Source: Ministry of Finance

The credit balance in economy, end-year

million lei

	2016	2017	2018	2019
The credit balance – total	39 454,8	38 100,8	39 656,2	44 207,4
short-term loans	2 759,3	2 480,3	2 345,7	2 295,0
middle and long-term loans	36 695,5	35 620,5	37 310,5	41 912,4

Source: National Bank of Moldova

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