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GENERAL DATA

Official name	**REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA**
Capital	**Chisinau**
President	**Nicolae Timofti**
President of the Parliament	**Andrian Candu**
Prime Minister	**Valeriu Strelet (since July 2015)**
Parliament of the Republic of Moldova	**101 deputies (the Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova – 25, the Liberal Democratic Party of Moldova – 21, the Party of Communists of the Republic of Moldova – 20, the Democratic Party of Moldova – 19, the Liberal Party – 13, unaffiliated deputies – 3)**
Independence was obtained on	**August 27, 1991**
Area	**33.8 thousand km^2**
Administrative units	**32 districts, 5 municipalities (Chisinau, Balti, Bender, Comrat, Tiraspol), ATU Gagauzia, Administrative-territorial units from the left of the Dniester**
Resident population	**3,557.2 thousand (beginning of the 2015 year)**
Main religions	**Orthodox (93.34%), Protestant (1.98%), Old-rite Christian (0.15%), Catholic (0.14%), etc.**
National currency	**Moldovan Leu (average exchange rate in the first quarter of 2015 – 1 USD = 19.4 MDL, 1 EUR = 21.6 MDL)**

ABBREVIATIONS

ATP	Autonomous Trade Preferences
ATU	Autonomous Territorial Unit
AVE	Ad-Valorem Equivalent
BMA	Bureau for Migration and Asylum
CEFTA	Central European Free Trade Agreement
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CR	Concentration Ratio
DCFTA	Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction of Development
EC	European Commission
EPC	Effective Protection Coefficient
EU	European Union
FCA	Final Consumption of Public Administration
FCH	Final Consumption of Households
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GAP	Good Agricultural Practice
GATS	General Agreement on Trade in Services
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFCF	Gross Fixed Capital Formation
GSP	Generalised System of Preferences
GVA	Gross Value Added
HACCP	Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points
HHI	Herfindahl-Hirschman Index
IDA	International Development Association
IIPP	Index of Industrial Products Prices
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPA	Intellectual Property Rights
MAFI	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry
MDL	Moldovan Leu
MET	Moldovan Economic Trends
MF	The Ministry of Finance

MFN	Most Favoured Nation
MFO	Microfinance Organization
NBC	National Bank Certificates
NBM	National Bank of Moldova
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NCFM	National Commission of Financial Market
NEER	Nominal Effective Exchange Rate
NIER	National Institute for Economic Research
NPB	National Public Budget
NPC	Nominal Protection Coefficient
ODSME	Organization for Development of Small and Medium Enterprises
PCA	Partnership and Cooperation Agreement
PP	Percentage Points
PPI	Production Price Index
RCA	Revealed Comparative Advantage
REER	Real Effective Exchange Rate
SDR	Special Drawing Rights
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SPS	Sanitary and phytosanitary measures
TBT	Technical Barriers to Trade
TN	Transnistria
TRC	Total Regulatory Capital
TRQ	Tariff Rate Quota
UN	United Nations
USD	US Dollar
VAT	Value Added Tax
WTO	World Trade Organization
YoY	Year on Year

TABLES

FIGURES

MAIN POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL EVENTS FROM THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

The first nine months of the year 2015 have been marked by several important events of political, economic and social nature.

16-17 July

The President of the Republic of Moldova, Mr. Nicolae Timofti had a meeting with Mr. Alexander Lukashenko, the President of Belarus, during which were discussed aspects of the bilateral relations, where trade exchanges prevail. During the visit, seven bilateral agreements were concluded in the areas trade and economy, justice, transport, public administration and culture.

30 July

26 agricultural producers from the Republic of Moldova have benefited from a grant amounting to 6 million USD destined for the development of the post-harvest infrastructure, under the Grants Program "Market Access" of the Moldova Agriculture Competitiveness project.

30 July

The Parliament of the Republic of Moldova passed the package of legislative amendments to support the agricultural producers, drawn up by the Special Commission of the Parliament. This package proposes solutions to several problems identified by the farmers and authorities. One of the drafts provides that, starting with 1 January 2015, farmers shall be exempted from VAT upon reinvesting 75% of the income obtained in the development of their own business in the agricultural field. The second project proposes to modify the methodology of price formation for petroleum products and regulates the right to import diesel by farmers for their own consumption. The third project propounds to amend the legal framework with the view to ensure participation of representatives of the branch associations and agricultural producers in the supervisory boards to monitor allocation of the agricultural funds, including for national projects in agriculture. Another bill aims at combating late payment in commercial transactions with food products.

30 July

The Council of Administration of the National Bank of Moldova decided to raise the base rate from 15.5 to 17.5 percent annually and the required reserves from means attracted in MDL up to 32.0 percent. The NBM has continued the policy of monetary tightening in order to decrease the growth rate of inflation.

30 July

The Parliament of the Republic of Moldova voted for the investiture of the new Government led by Mr. Valeriu Strelet.

1 August

The National Energy Regulatory Agency increased the tariff for electricity up to 2,157 MDL/kWh, i.e. by 57 bani more than the existent tariff of 1.57 lei/kWh. Also, the NERA adjusted the tariffs for a thousand cubic meters consumed.

4 August

The Prime Minister of the Republic of Moldova, Mr. Valeriu Strelet had a meeting with the representative of the World Bank, the Country Manager for Moldova, Europe and Central Asia, Mr. Alex Kremer.

During the discussion, issues related to the priorities of bilateral cooperation, implementation of the joint projects in progress and prospects of their development were addressed. The officials also discussed about the financing scenario of the World Bank for the Republic of Moldova for the years 2015-2017.

7 August

The Russian phytosanitary authorities allowed the import of fruits from 17 agricultural companies from the ATU Gagauzia. The exported fruits include apples, apricots, sour cherries, cherries, nectarines, plums and blackthorn, pears, quince. Products must meet quarantine and phytosanitary standards of the Russian Federation and of the Customs Union, this decision relying on guarantees of quality given by the National Agency for Food Safety in Moldova.

12 August

The World Bank made a loan of 80 million USD for the rehabilitation and construction of local roads in the Republic of Moldova. Following the assessment of the situation, 28 corridors of local roads that need to be built or rehabilitated were identified.

18 August

Japanese Government is ready to provide for the Republic of Moldova financial support equating to 500 million EUR. The money will be allocated under the development program the ODDE-GUAM transport corridor and will be used to rehabilitate 240 kilometers of road.

26 August

The Council of Administration of the National Bank of Moldova tightened the monetary policy. Thus, the base rate increased by 2.0 percentage points, from 17.5 to 19.5 percent annually, and the required reserves for means attracted in MDL up to 35 percent.

21 September

The Governor of the National Bank of Moldova, Mr. Dorin Dragutanu, resigned.

22 September – 6 October

A team of experts of the International Monetary Fund visited the Republic of Moldova in order to initiate discussions on policies that could underpin a program supported by the IMF. During the meetings, issues about the situation in the financial sector, economic development, fiscal and budgetary policies and the prospects for development of relations between the Republic of Moldova and the IMF were discussed.

22 September

In Brussels the works of the European Union - Republic of Moldova Parliamentary Association Committee took place. Among the main achievements were remarked the active cooperation with the European Union in the field of Common Foreign and Security Policy and Common Security and Defense Policy; conduct of the first meeting of the Association Council EU - Moldova and the meeting of the Association Committee in the Trade configuration. At the same time, first meetings of the subcommittees foreseen by the DCFTA part of the agreement, and of the subcommittees for Justice and Internal Affairs and Economic Dialogue took place.

22 September

Joint meeting of the Government of the Republic of Moldova and that of Romania was held in Constanta, wherein it was established that the Republic of Moldova will get a loan of 150 million EUR from Romania. The loan is given for a term of 5 years, on favorable terms with an interest rate of 1.5%. This money is earmarked for unfinished investment projects.

EDITION SUMMARY

Production

In the first nine months of 2015, the gross domestic product of the national economy marked a growth (in real terms) of only 0.5% over the corresponding period of the previous year, recording in the third quarter of the year an annual rate of -3.7%. The modest pace posted by the main macroeconomic aggregate during this period was conditioned by the cumulative effect of an unfavorable agricultural year, the crisis in the banking system and the economic repercussions of the regional crises (Ukraine, Russia).

In terms of resource components, the main economic sectors generating decreases in the GDP were agriculture (-17.4%), wholesale and retail trade (-2.3%), public administration and defense (-1.9%).

Upon the disaggregation of the GDP by categories of use, the main negative contributions to the dynamics of the macroeconomic aggregates derived from extractive, processing industry (+3.6%), financial and insurance activities (+17.8%).

In January-September of the current year, the industry marked an increment of 4%, compared to the same period of the previous year, this rise was underpinned by the increased output in processing industry (+5.4%), production and supply of electrical and thermal energy, gas, hot water (+5 2%), against the backdrop of negative rates posted in the activity of water supply and waste management (-20.1%) and extractive industry (-8.8%).

Agricultural production posted a downward trend in first three quarters of 2015, marking a negative rate of 11.8% sply. The above-mentioned decrease was recorded due to the reduced volume of vegetal production (-21.8%), following the decrease of up to 60% in the average yield per hectare for most agricultural crops. Animal production increased by 3.3% in this period, yet did not counteract the diminishing effect of the droughty year.

The economic downturn was recorded also in other branches of the national economy, such as: volume of investments in long-term assets (-3.4%), volume of retail trade (-4.5%), turnover in wholesale trade (-12.7%), volume of transported commodities (-15.2%), number of accommodated tourists (-1.2%).

Prices and exchange rates

In the third quarter of 2015, the annual inflation rate, for the first time in the last seven years, has climbed again to the level of two-digits, reaching 11.1%. A significant contribution to the CPI increase has been made by rising prices for some non-food products – driven, especially, by the processes of national currency depreciation against major reference currencies and of services, the input of the latter increased as the result of adjustments in the regulated tariffs on electricity and gas.

Therefore, in January-September 2015, the consumer price index registered a significant increase, rising by 8.4% as compared to the same time last year. In the same period, the components of the CPI have recorded the following increases: food products – 8.4%, non-food products – 11.1%, services – 4.4%. The core inflation index has climbed as well, amounting to 10.9% sply, advancing by 5.6 p.p. the level posted in the same period of 2014.

Concomitantly with the dynamics recorded in the CPI, there have been uneven developments of other price indices in the third quarter of 2015:

- ✓ industrial production prices fell by 0.3 p.p. compared to the same period of the previous year, the growth rate reaching the level of 6.1%;
- ✓ the growth rate of prices in the construction sector rose slightly, by 0.1 p.p. in comparison with the same period of the previous year and amounted to 8.3%;
- ✓ in agricultural sector the producer prices of agricultural products rose by 27.6% compared to the same period of 2014;
- ✓ the annual growth rate of fuel prices decreased slightly, by 1.1 p.p., and reached the level of 4.1.

In the third quarter of 2015, the average nominal exchange rate in relation to major reference currencies amounted to19.4 MDL/USD and 21.6 MDL/EUR, depreciating in comparison with the same period of the previous year by 38.1% against the US dollar and by 15.8% in relation to the single European currency. These values reached represent the highs attested throughout the three quarters.

Monetary Policy

In the period January-September 2015, with the view to ensure the accomplishment of the objective to maintain the inflation rate at a reduced level the NBM has promoted a restrictive monetary policy, gradually tightening the monetary conditions. Since the beginning of the year, the base rate climbed from 4.5% up to 19.5%, while the required reserve ratio was raised from the 14% up to 35% in October.

The volume of the money supply, in the first nine months of 2015, although posting a slight increase, has been characterized by a steady trend toward the reduction in the money supply in national currency, initiated at the end of 2014.

By the end of September of 2015,the official reserve assets have diminished compared with the data recorded at the end of September 2014, i.e. by approximately 0.88 billion USD, due to the NBM interventions on the interbank foreign exchange market made with the view to ameliorate the excessive fluctuations in the exchange rate of the national currency against major reference currencies and to cover the need for capital on the foreign exchange market, as a result of the deteriorating financial situation in the banking sector.

Public finances

In nine months of 2015, the revenues accrued to the NPB totaled 31,822.5 million MDL, i.e. by 494.6 million MDL or by 1.5% less than the amount planned for this period. In comparison with the similar period of the year 2014, budget collections have registered an increment of 4.5% in nominal terms, or approximately 1,368.5 million MDL. However, in real terms, against the backdrop of high inflationary pressures registered since the beginning of the year (the CPI amounted to 8.4% in January-September) the dynamics of the public revenues have been negative.

As a general trend, there was an increase in social expenditures (by 12.2% compared to the previous year – largely on the account of spending on social assistance and support). It is noteworthy that, in comparison with the previous periods, the economic expenditures have declined compared to the similar time of the last year, while in anterior periods these had registered continuous increment.

According to the data about the GDP forecast for 2015, the weight of state debt in the GDP, as of 30 September 2015, accounted for 28.0%, recording an increase of 3.4 p.p. compared to the situation posted at the end of 2014.

In terms of dynamics, there was an upward trend observed in the external state debt to multilateral creditors. However, the external state debt to bilateral creditors and to commercial creditors has continued to decline.

The change in the internal state debt balance, as compared with the situation registered at the end of 2014, has occurred following the decrease by 291.3 million MDL in the net issuance of government securities in the primary market and redemption of the GS issued to ensure financial stability accounting for 69.9 million MD.

Banking sector

In the last years, the perturbations in the banking sector were the greatest threat to the stability of the financial system of the Republic of Moldova. These have been generated by the dubious transactions of some commercial banks (B.C. „Unibank" S.A., B.C. „Banca Sociala" S.A. and B.C. „Banca de Economii" S.A.) under special administration[1], capable of destabilizing the financial and budget system, determining high levels of inflation and demonetization of the economy.

However, in the first nine months of 2015, the prudential indicators of the banking sector related to solvency, liquidity and provision coverage ratio recorded adequate levels. These have remained within the regulated limits even under the precarious economic conditions. The exception was the group of problematic banks, which recorded values inferior to those regulated by the NBM – minimum liquidity requirement (≥ 20%): BC "Banca Sociala" SA with current liquidity of only (-77.27%), Banca de Economii S.A. only – 7,01%, and B.C. „UNIBANK" S.A. – 9.57%. At the same time, the adequacy of the capitalization indicators, calculated without the three commercial banks, recorded superior values of 24.2% (above the regulatory minimum of the NBM ≥16%), representing a guarantee for maintaining the stability of the financial and banking system as a whole.

Nevertheless, the lending activity in the banking sector has been affected in the first nine months of 2015 and will remain moderate in the next quarter. The portfolio of gross loans provided by commercial banks posted negative dynamics in September 2015 (7.3% sply), and also the volume of new loans provided has maintained a negative trend (36.7% sply). Thus, the greatest contribution to the decrease, in the month of September 2015, has been made by loans in national currency, which reduced by 37.7% compared to the similar period of the previous year, and loans in foreign currency that dropped by 35.4% in comparison with the same time last year. The main challenges for the banking sector in the following period relate to the sustainable resumption of lending, enhancement of the quality indicators of bank assets by cleaning the balance sheets of bad loans.

External sector

Current account in the first nine months of the year, according to preliminary data, posted a deficit of 298.3 million USD, increasing by 18% over the same period last year or about 45.7 million USD. The main components of the current account balance followed the trend attested in the first half of the year.

External trade. The negative balance of trade in goods has diminished against a backdrop of the accelerated decline in the value of imports compared to exports. In the first three quarters, totaling 4.4 billion USD (1,448.5 million USD exports and 2,962 million USD imports), the foreign trade in goods accounted for 78.7% of the value of the year 2014 and approximately 91% of that of the year 2008. Exports of goods have continued to reduce at accelerated pace also in the third quarter, yet the data for the months of October and November and the factors that have

[1] Through the decisions of the Executive Committee No. 62, no. 63, no. 64 of the National Bank dated 16 October 2015, the licenses for carrying the financial activity of the Banca de Economii S.A., BC „BANCA SOCIALĂ" S.A., and respectively, B.C. „UNIBANK" S.A. were withdrawn and the processes of their forced liquidation initiated.

determined this trend do not portend any improvements of the situation in the last quarter of the year either. During the first three quarters, the contraction of exports of domestic products has intensified, and starting with the third quarter there has been a decline in the overall volume of exported products. In the short run, exports will be exposed to some major negative influences: reduced agricultural harvest this year, the drop in international prices for agricultural and food products and disinflationary processes in the EU, the economic crisis of the Eastern partners.

Similar developments have been registered in the case of ***foreign trade in services.*** By the end of the third quarter, in comparison with the same period last year, the value of exported services dropped by 101 million USD (-14.2%) and imports by 135 million USD (-18.2%). However in comparison with the third quarter of 2014, the balance of trade in services posted positive values. The negative dynamics of foreign trade in main services: transport, travel, communications, business services have conditioned the diminution in the total value of commercial services with non-residents in January-September.

Remittances have diminished at accelerated pace in 2015. In the third quarter, their value was by one third less than in the same period last year (34.3% or 208.8 million USD), following a drop of 20.3% and 27.4% in the first two quarters. Amounting to 1,153.8 million USD in the first nine months, these marked the lowest level for the corresponding period over the last 5 years. The decrease in comparison with the same period last year was approximately of half a billion dollars (452 million USD). Against the background of the drop in oil prices on international markets and pessimistic expectations regarding the development of the Russian economy in 2016, these most likely will continue to reduce in the short run.

The ***investment activity*** of companies with foreign capital, which attested very low values throughout several years, has not shown high performances in 2015 either. In the first half of the year, the value of net FDI inflows reached 162.55 million USD, increasing by 80.8% over the same period last year, i.e. about 72.6 million USD. However, in the third quarter, the net inflow of FDI fell to 10.9 million USD, decreasing by 62 million USD in comparison with the similar period of the previous year.

Business environment

In the third quarter of 2015, the number of enterprises registered by the State Registration Chamber has dropped significantly, i.e. by 13% in comparison with the similar period of the previous year, continuing the downward trend recorded in the first and second quarters (3.5% and, respectively, 5.4% s.p.l.y.).

Thus, the number of registered companies has shown a significant decrease in the first nine months of 2015, as compared to the same period last year, this index accounting for 92.7%. According to the data of the State Registration Chamber, 4,458 new enterprises were entered into the State Register during the reference period.

At the same time, concomitantly with the decline of the number of newly registered enterprises since the beginning through September, a negative signal consisted in the increment in the number of deregistered enterprises. Thus, during this period the number of deregistered enterprises totaled 2,812 units, posting a 37.9% increase over the same period last year. In the third quarter of the current year, the number of deregistered enterprises posted a considerable rise of 1,220 units or 78.6% compared to the same period last year.

Social sector

Demographic situation. Continuing the trends posted over the last years, in the third quarter of 2015, the natural movement of the population has been characterized by an increase in both natality and mortality, maintaining the negative natural increase of the population. The total number of *marriages* in the republic amounted to 18,727, declining by 3.1% compared to the same period last year, while the marriage rate was 7.0 marriages per 1,000 inhabitants. Lower indicators have been observed in the number of divorces attested in the country, which amounted to 8,270, increasing by 1.4% over the similar period of the previous year. The divorce rate equated to 3.1 divorces per 1,000 inhabitants.

Migration of population. In the third quarter of the year 8.4% more foreigners and about 2 times more repatriates received residence permits, as compared to the same period last year. In January-September 2015, 2,584 foreign citizens and 549 repatriates received residence permits (permanent and temporary), while in the structure of immigrants by the purpose of arrival, the dominant share pertained to immigrants for family reasons – 41.1% (4.7 p.p. more than in the same time last year), work – 36.5% (6.3 p.p. decline compared to the similar period of the previous year), citizens immigrated to study – 4.3% (0.6 p.p. increase over the same period last year), other cases – 18.1% (more by 0.9% compared to sply).

Labour market. Given the increased number of employed population at rates superior to those of economically active population, in the third quarter of the year the situation on the labour market has been characterized by a slight decrease in the unemployment rates compared to the previous period, thus continuing the trend attested in the second quarter. Over the last three quarters, the unemployment rate reduced from 8.5% in Q1 to 4.1% in Q2 and down to 3.3% in Q3. In the third quarter, there were positive developments recorded also as compared to the similar period of the previous year. The number of active population exceeded by 2.2% (29.6 thousand) the value of this indicator posted in the similar period of the previous year, while the employed population rose 2.3% sply (29.5 thousand persons). The sectorial analysis showed an increase of employed persons, mainly in industry and agriculture.

Labour remuneration. The average nominal monthly salary earnings in January-September of the current year amounted to 4,548.3 MDL, increasing by 112%, in nominal terms, over the same time last year. Also as compared to the same period of 2014, there were raises in salaries in both the real sector and in the budget sector. However, monthly developments indicate a moderation in the growth rate of the average monthly salary. Moreover, given the increasing inflationary pressures, the real growth of salary income in August and September marked negative values, influencing unfavourably the real incomes of the population.

Monthly disposable income of the population in the third quarter of 2015 averaged out at 2,006.2 MDL per capita, which represented an increase of 12.2%, in nominal terms, as compared to the same period last year. This indicator has registered positive dynamics throughout the analyzed period in 2012-2015, but also during the entire analyzed period of this year. At the same time, despite the high nominal growth rates, the quarterly developments indicate a progressive moderation in the attested dynamics. Thus, in real terms, in the third quarter the household incomes have remained at the previous year level.

Average monthly consumption expenditures of the population in the third quarter of 2015 amounted to 2,137.7 MDL per person on the average, increasing by 16.7% compared with the third quarter of 2014. In real terms, adjusted to the consumer price index, the population spent on average 5% more in comparison with the same period last year.

Social protection of population. According to the data of the National Social Insurance House, the number of pensioners registered with the social protection bodies, as of October 01, 2015, totalled 676.1 thousand persons, which is by 11.4 thousand persons more compared to October 01, 2014.The average amount of the monthly pension set on October 01, 2015 equated to 1,166.6 MDL (before indexation), increasing by 7.1% over October 01, 2014.

Health care. Population morbidity of some infectious diseases in January-September 2015, according to preliminary data of the Ministry of Health, was characterized by a significant increase in cases of morbidity of acute respiratory infections, including cases of influenza and cases of epidemical parotitis and acute intestinal infections. In the case of other infectious diseases, for most diseases there was a trend toward the reduction in the incidences of diseases.

Crimes. According to the data of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, in January-September 2015, there were 28.6 thousand crimes registered or by 6% less than in the same period last year. On average, in this period there were 80.3 crimes recorded per 10 thousand inhabitants. The highest level of criminality was registered in the municipalities Chisinau and Balti, i.e. 124 crimes per 10 thousand inhabitants and 93 crimes per 10 thousand inhabitants, correspondingly, this exceeded by 1.5 times the national average.

Chapter I

PRODUCTION[2]

Gross domestic product

In January-September 2015 the GDP amounted to 88.840 million MDL, increasing (in real terms) by 0.5% over the corresponding period of the previous year.

The main causes of certified modest pace in this period were unfavourable agricultural year, the crisis in the banking system, and the effects of the crises in the region (Russia, Ukraine).

Compared with previous years, the physical volume of GDP has continued to grow, representing 124.3% of the volume recorded in 2008.

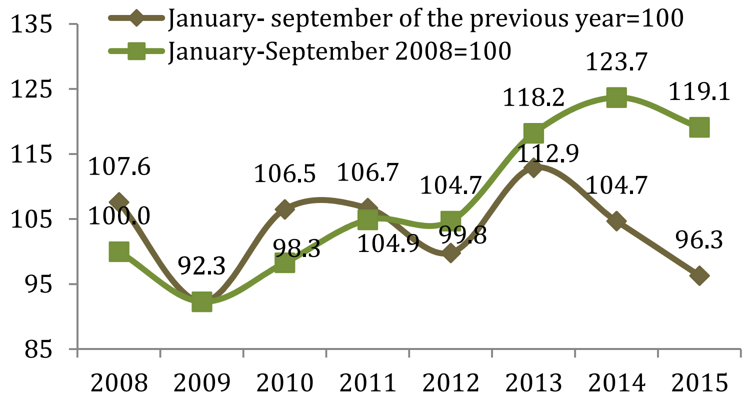


Figure 1.1. The evolution of GDP in January-September 2008-2014 (%)

Source: Author's calculations based on NBS data.

During the nine months of 2015, there was a continuous reduction in the quarterly growth rates of the GDP volume versus the corresponding period of the previous year from 4.8% in the first quarter to 2.5% in the second quarter, and to a decrease by 3.7% in the third quarter as compared to the same period last year (crude series). The decline of 3.7% of the main macroeconomic aggregate in the third quarter of the current year was driven mainly by decrease of the gross value added (GVA) in the following branches of the national economy:

- *Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing and fish farming,* whose volume of activity reduced by 17.4% determining the decrease of the GDP by 3.3%.
- *Wholesale and retail trade recorded diminution of the GVA by 2.3%, which led to 0.5% decrease of the GDP.*
- *the GVA related to the public administration and defense sector reduced by 1.9%, contributing to the GDP decrease by 0.2%.*
- Reduction in the volume of net taxes on products generated a decrease in the GDP by 0.3%.

The negative influences on the GDP, generated in the above mentioned activities were partially attenuated by increases of the GVA recorded in such branches as *extractive, processing industry – by 3.6% sply.* as well as *Financial and insurance activities – by 17.8%.*

In terms of use, the main negative contribution to the GDP was made by final consumption, which determined the GDP decline by 4.8% as compared to the same period last year, both the household consumption component, and the government consumption, generating negative contribution of -4.6% and -0.2%, respectively. The GDP fell supplementary by 1.7% due to the reduction of the gross capital formation. Imports of goods and services dropped more (-4.4%)

[2] The analysis is presented without the data on enterprises and organizations from the left bank of the Dniester River and the mun. Bender, based on the official statistics compiled by the National Bureau of Statistics. In some cases, appropriately specified, available data regarding the Transnistrian region, disseminated by the regional statistical body, are presented.

than exports of goods and services (-0.2%), so the negative trade balance contracted, attenuating thus the decline in GDP by 2.8%.

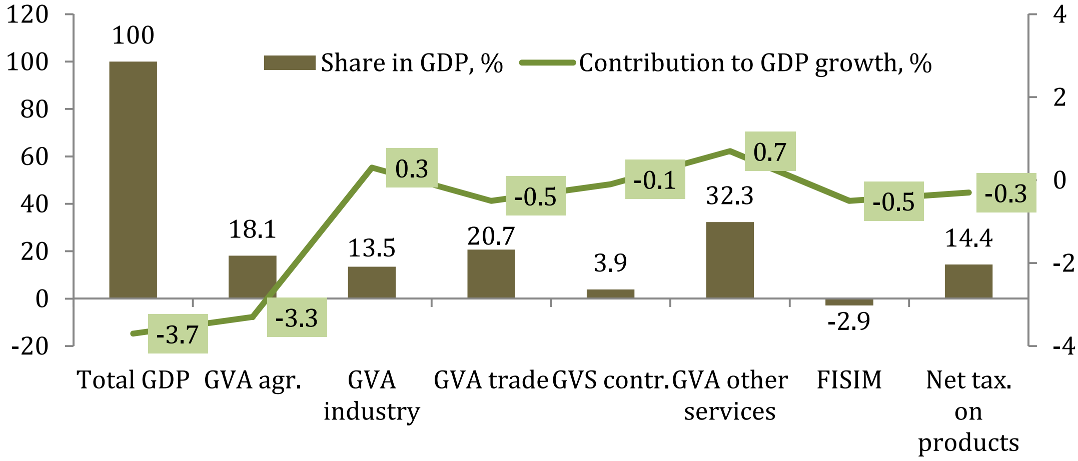


Figure 1.2. Contribution of the resource components to the formation of the GDP in the third quarter 2015, and its increase over Q3 of 2014 (%)
Source: According to the data of the National Bureau of Statistics.

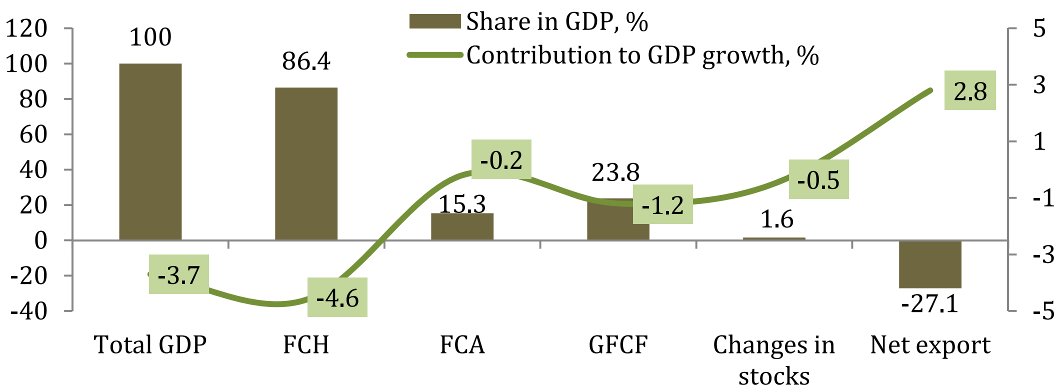


Figure 1.3. Contribution of components of use to the GDP formation in the third quarter 2015 and to its increase compared to the third quarter 2014 (%)
Source: According to the data of the National Bureau of Statistics.

Industry

In the period January-September 2015, the industrial production in the Moldovan economy grew by 4% compared to the similar period of the previous year, marking also an increase of 2.6% compared to the level posted in 2008 (fig. 1.4.).

This growth was underpinned by the increased volume in processing industry (+5.4%), production and supply of electrical and thermal energy, gas, hot water (+5.2%), which contributed to total industry growth by 4.2% and, respectively, 0.7% (Table 1.1). Under the influence of the negative dynamic of water supply and waste management activity (-20.1%) and extractive industry (-8.8%), the volume of the total industrial production decreased by 0.7% and 0.3% respectively.

At the disaggregated level, the industrial sectors that generated the most significant increases in production were: manufacture of electrical appliances (with a weight of 3% in the gross value added in industry), that incremented in the first nine months of this year by 1.4 times, manufacture of wearing apparel (7.5%) – by 12.4%, manufacture of chemical substances and products (1.4%) – by 1.3 times, production, transportation and supply of electricity (11%) – by 4.6%, food industry

(24.6%) – by 0.9%, etc. These activities have contributed to the increase in total industrial production over the same period of 2014, by 1.8%, 1.0%, 0.5%, 0.5% and 0.2%, respectively.

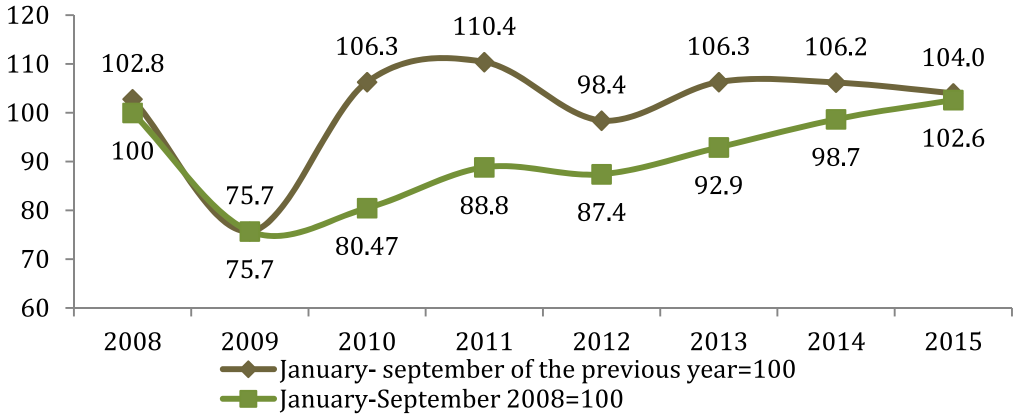


Figure 1.4. Industrial production indices in January - September 2008 - 2015 (%)
Source: Author's calculations based on the data of the National Bureau of Statistics.

Table 1.1. Dynamics of the industrial production by main types of activity in January-September 2015 (%)

	Industrial production indices: '15 /'14	Weight of the gross value added, %	Degree of influence over variation (+/-) of production volume, %
Industry - total	**104.0**	**100.0**	**4.0**
Extractive industry	91.2	3.0	-0.3
Processing industry	105.4	79.4	4.2
including food industry	*100.9*	*24.6*	*0.2*
Production and supply of electrical and thermal energy, gas, hot water and air conditioning	105.2	14.3	0.7
Water supply, sanitation, waste management and decontamination activities	79.9	3.3	-0.7

Source: According to the data of the National Bureau of Statistics.

In the food industry, the production of processing and preservation of fruits and vegetables (+23.5%, underpinning an increase of the result indicator by 0.7%) marked the largest contribution to the growth of global industrial production. At the same time, the biggest contribution to the slowdown in the growth rate of industrial production pertained to activities of distillation, refining and blending of alcoholic beverages (-31.8%) and production, processing and preservation of meat and meat products (-8.2%), underpinning the contraction of the total industrial production by 0.5%.

Analyzing the monthly indices of the industrial production it was observed that, unlike the positive annual growth rates posted in the first seven months of 2015, in August and September 2015 the volume of industrial output dropped by 5.8% and, respectively, 3.3%, as compared to the similar months of the previous year. As a result, cumulative production indices (from the beginning of the year) have marked a downward trajectory at the end of the analyzed period.

The contraction of 5.8% in August was a combined result of the declines in production volumes in most industrial branches. The biggest diminishing impact was caused by the contraction in processing industry (-4.4%), and within the latter on the account of the food industry

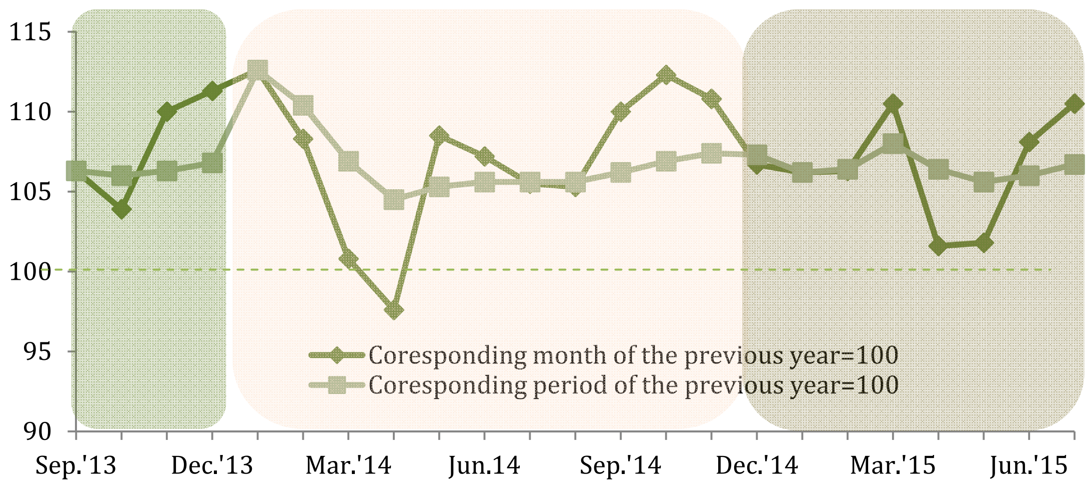


Figure 1.5. Infra-annual indices of the industrial production volume in September 2013 - September 2015 (%)

Source: According to the data of the National Bureau of Statistics.

(production and processing of meat, which decreased by approximately 21%). Other decreases that had a significant impact occurred due to the reduction in the manufacturing of computers and electrical products (-62%) and the attenuation of the growth in the manufacturing of electrical appliances (from +67% to +12%).

In September, the contraction of industrial activities continued: processing industry posted the largest contractions, particularly on account of the manufacturing of other food products (-60% monthly sply) and manufacture of electrical appliances (reduction in the growth rate from +67% monthly in July to -2% in September sply).

Agriculture

In the first nine months of 2015, the agricultural production in all categories of households declined by 11.8%, as compared to the same period last year, caused solely by the reduction in vegetal production (by 21.8%), while the animal production increased (by 3.3%).

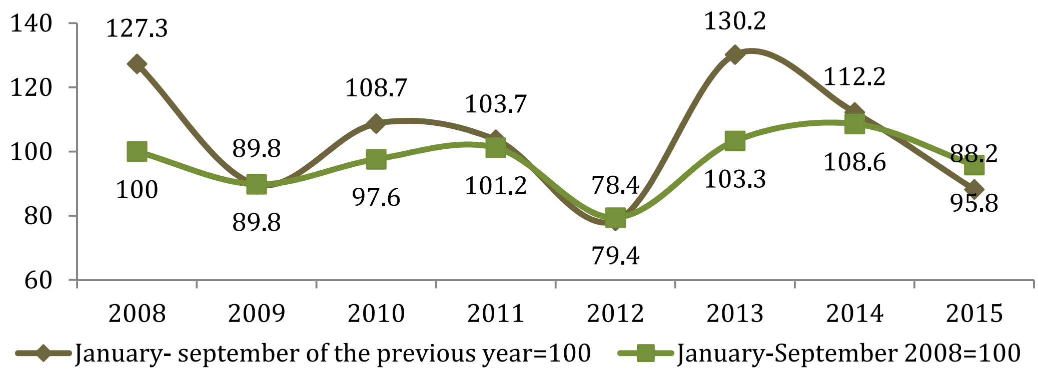


Figure 1.6. Dynamics of the agricultural production volume in January-September 2008-2015 (%)

Source: Author's calculations based on the data of the National Bureau of Statistics.

The decrease in the vegetal production is explained by the reduction of the average yield per hectare for most agricultural crops due to unfavorable weather conditions (drought) in the current year. Fig.1.7 depicts annual indices of average yield in agricultural enterprises[3] as of 01 October 2015 sply, reflecting increases in yields only for stone fruits and wine grapes, while the other agricultural crops production yield decreased strongly. The main group of agricultural crops (by weight in the total sown area and global agricultural production) – cereals and leguminous beans, recorded a decline of one fifth in the global harvest as compared to the same period last year.

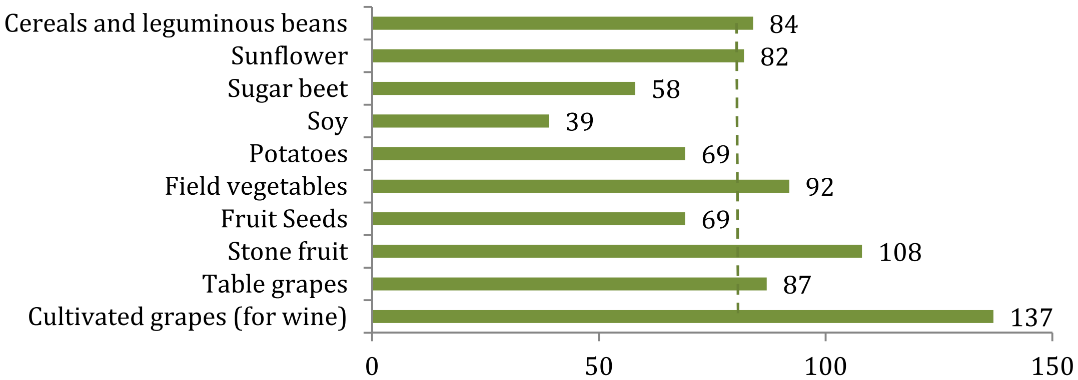
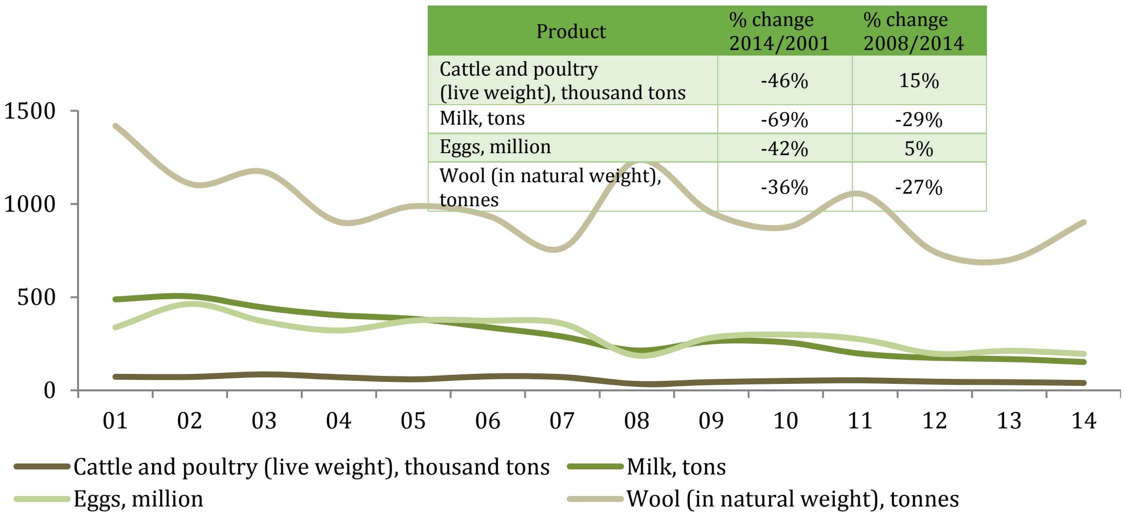


Figure 1.7. Index of the average harvest per hectare for main agricultural crops in the first nine months of 2015 versus the same period of the previous year (%)
Source: Author's calculations based on the data of the National Bureau of Statistics.

The increase in animal production was driven exclusively by the enhanced production (growth) of cattle and poultry (+7.3%) against the backdrop of reduced milk production (-0.2%) and eggs (-12.9%). There was a significant fall in the animal production in the national economy in the last years and this trend was marked by the downward trend recorded in households who held the largest share in the total livestock production. Thus, milk production (beef and poultry) derived in proportion of over 95% from households (35% pertaining to agricultural enterprises) and that of the meat – 65%. The volumes produced in households in 2014 were significantly lower, as compared to previous years. In the case of milk production in 2014, it was by 69% lower in comparison with the volume posted in 2001. Figure 1.8 depicts the negative rates recorded in the period 2001-2014.



Product	% change 2014/2001	% change 2008/2014
Cattle and poultry (live weight), thousand tons	-46%	15%
Milk, tons	-69%	-29%
Eggs, million	-42%	5%
Wool (in natural weight), tonnes	-36%	-27%

Figure 1.8. Dynamics of annual production of main animal products in households in 2001-2014
Source: Author's calculations based on the data of the National Bureau of Statistics.

[3] Average yield per hectare of agricultural crops in agricultural enterprises and farmers (farms) with agricultural land area of 50 ha and over.

Investments in long-term tangible assets

In the period January-September 2015, the investments in long-term assets in the national economy amounted to 10,950.1 million MDL, marking a decrease of 3.4% compared to the same period of the previous year.

In the technological structure of investments in January-September 2014, a predominant share pertained to construction and installation works (about 53%). In the same period of the current year, the investments in this area decreased by about 13%, causing a reduction of its share in total investment by 5.5 pp. On the background of enhanced investment in equipment and transportation vehicles by 9.5%, occurred a change in the top standings in favor of this investment category, which held in the first nine months of 2015 a 48.4% share in total investments (Fig. 1.9).

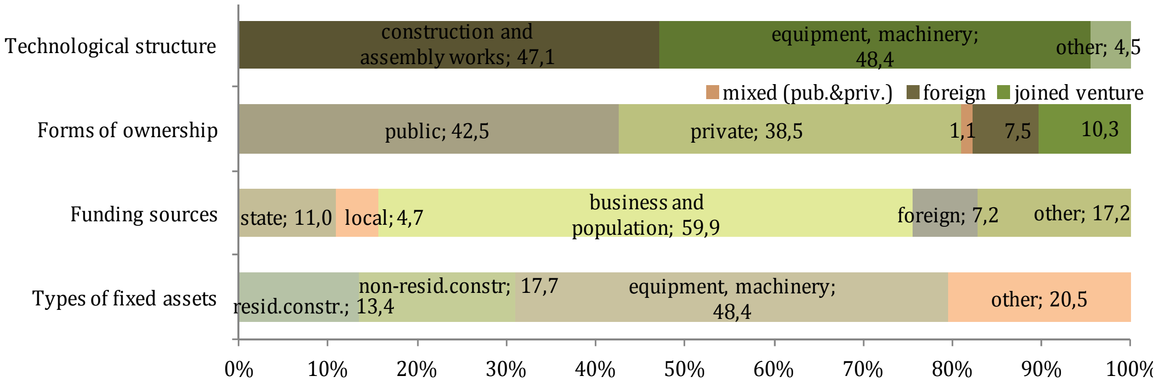


Figure 1.9. Structure of investments in long-term assets in January-September 2015, %

Source: Prepared by the author based on the data of the National Bureau of Statistics.

By ownership, investment structure undergoes changes. Thus, due to a 15% drop in private sector investment and 5.8% in foreign property, their shares fall to 38.5% (-5.3 pp) and 7.5% (-0.2 pp). However, public sector investment, mixed sector investments and joint ventures increase during this period by 6.7%, 16.2% and 10.4%, which brings them shares of 42.5% (+4 pp), 11% (+0.2 pp) and 10.3% (+1.3 pp).

Similarly to the previous year, investments remain financed preponderantly from own resources of economic operators and population, accounting for about 60% of the total financing. At the same time, these volumes negatively influence the dynamics of investment.

During the analyzed period, in the structure of investments in tangibles by type of fixed assets, similarly to the previous year, the prevailing share related to equipment and transportation vehicles (48.4%). Investments have evolved upward (9.5%) only in the case of this type of fixed assets, while investments made in the construction and development of residential and nonresidential buildings, as well as other types of fixed assets registered annual decreases of 1.4%, 22% and, respectively, 12% in comparison with the similar period of the last year.

Trade and other market services

After in 2014, the domestic trade in goods and services, overall, recorded annual increasing indices, during the period January to September 2015, there was a pronounced reduction of monthly evolution of main indices. Volume of retail trade fell by 4.5% in the first nine months of the year compared to the corresponding period of the previous year (compared with the growth of 4.4% in January-September 2014 sply).

The volume of market services for population in January-September 2015 increased by 1 percent over the same time last year, posting a much lower pace compared with the index registered in the similar period of the previous year (7.5 percent sply).

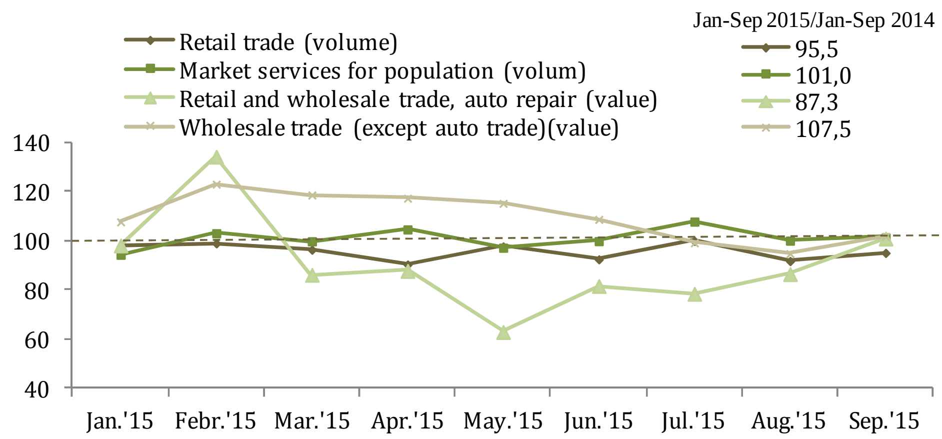


Figure 1.10. Dynamic indices (volume and value) of domestic trade, (%)
Source: Prepared by the author based on the data of the National Bureau of Statistics.

Considerable reductions were recorded in the trade with motor vehicles and motorcycles. In the first nine months of 2015, the turnover in this type of trade decreased by about 13%, while in the corresponding period of last year was marked it grew by 21.1% over sply. At the same time the value of turnover in wholesale trade, excluding trade with motor vehicles and motorcycles, in January-September 2015 increased by 7.5% (in the corresponding period in 2014 – by 16.9%) sply.

Transport

In the period January-September 2015, enterprises of railway, road, fluvial and air transportation carried 15.2% less commodities and also the mileage done decreased by 10% compared to the same period last year.

Table 1.2. Volume indices of commodities transported and mileage of commodities by transport companies in January-September 2015, by modes of transport

	January-September 2015/ January-September 2014	Structure by modes of transport	Contribution to the increase in the volume of transported commodities and to the mileage of commodities (+/-)
Transported commodities - total, thousand tones	**84.8**	**100.0**	**-15.2**
including, by modes of transport:			
railway	87.4	37.5	-4.6
road	83.7	61.1	-10.1
Fluvial	67.1	1.3	-0.6
air	76.1	0.0	0.0
Mileage of commodities - total, million tones-km	**90.0**		**-10.0**
including by modes of transport:			
railway	86.3	27.3	-3.9
road	91.5	72.7	-6.1
fluvial	50.2	0.0	0.0
air	82	0.0	0.0

Source: Author's calculations based on data provided by the National Bureau of Statistics.

The volume of commodities transported in January-September of the current year decreased on all modes of transport, and the largest decrease was recorded for river transport – by about a third as compared to the time last year. The most significant impact on the decline of total freight has been generated by the contraction of road transport (underpinning a diminution in the total freight by 10.1%), followed by railway transport (-4.6%).

The contraction in the mileage of commodities carried by road transport marked a reduction of 6.1%, and that of the rail transport – of 3.9% in the total mileage of commodities, which consequently decreased by 10%.

Simultaneously there was an intensified activity of passenger transportation. Thus, ***the number of passengers transported*** during this period rose by 4 percent and the mileage of passengers – by 12.1%, as compared to the same period last year, due to the increases registered by trolley, taxi and air transportation. The main impact on the increase in the passenger transportation activity was marked by trolley transport, which posted an increment in the number of passengers and in the mileage of passengers of more than 18%. At the same time, the number of passengers who travelled by buses and minibuses fell by 10.8%, while the mileage thereof increased by 3.1%. By 11.5% fewer passengers traveled by railway, and the mileage was 28.4% less as compared to the same period last year.

Tourism

In the period January-September 2015, tourist accommodation structures of the country hosted 225.1 thousand tourists, i.e. 1.2% decrease versus the similar period of the previous year. Resident tourists accounted for 70%, and the non-residents for 30%. In terms of type of accommodation, the largest share of tourists pertained to traditional hotels and motels – 41%, holiday camps for students amounting to 23%, touristic villas, vacation villages and other structures – 19%, recovery facilities – 11%, touristic and agro-touristic pensions -3% and hostels for visitors – 2%.

Although the number of tourists has been decreasing, due to longer stay in collective accommodation establishments (on average by 2.0%), the number of overnight stays increased by 0.8%, especially in hotels and motels (+17.2%), recovery facilities (+5.0%) and holiday camps for students (+3.8%). Out of the total number of overnight stays about 85% pertained to resident tourists and 15.2% to the non-resident.

The total number of tourists and excursionists who benefited from services of travel agencies and tour operators in the 9 months of 2015 amounted to 209.1 thousand persons, or 3.1% more over the same time last year. The number of participants in the inbound and outbound tourism increased by 20.0% and, respectively, 6.7%, while in the domestic tourism their number decreased by 19.0%. Most of the tourists and excursionists arrived in Moldova came from Romania (17.3%), Ukraine (10.8%) and Russian Federation (9.4%).

Region of the Republic of Moldova from the left bank of the Dniester River and the mun. Bender [4]

According to information disseminated by statistical authority of the Transnistrian region, the industrial production index for the period January-September 2015 in the *region to the left of the Dniester River and the mun. Bender* accounted for 90.2% in comparison with the same period last year[5].

[4] According to the data of the statistical authority of the Transnistrian region: http://www.mepmr.org/gosudarstvennaya-statistika/informaczziya
Because of the partial implementation of international standards in compiling official statistics by the statistical body of the Transnistrian region, as well as reduced access to metadata, the comparability of data with those prepared by the NBS is limited and it is difficult to assess.

[5] Industrial enterprises, excluding the small business sector.

Thus, the volume of industrial production slid to the level of 69.9% of the volume posted in 2008. The decrease in the first 9 months of this year was due to the contraction of activity in most industrial branches. Although the electrical energy sector (with a share of 49% in total industry) and printing industry (0.7%) recorded increases in volume of 18.7% and, respectively, by 2.1 times, the other industrial branches registered significant contractions: food industry – 22.6%, metallurgy – 22.5%, light industry – 17.6%, etc.

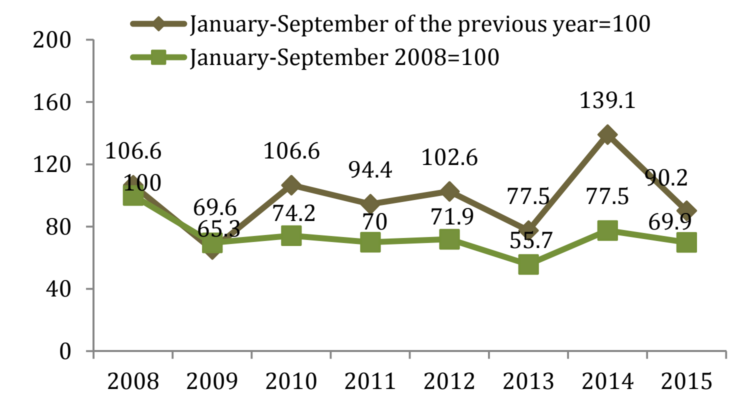


Figure 1.11. Dynamics of the industrial production index in January-September 2015 (%)

Source: According to the data of the statistical authority of the Transnistrian region.

As of Dniester right-bank region, agricultural output in Transnistria marked negative trend, decreasing by 8.3% sply. This evolution was due to lower crop production by about 9%.

Given that investments in fixed assets are, by their nature, sensitive to economic fluctuations, during the analyzed period these contracted by 27.1% in comparison with the same period last year[6], dropping down to 51.8% to the level registered in 2008, marking the minimum volume in the post-crisis period.

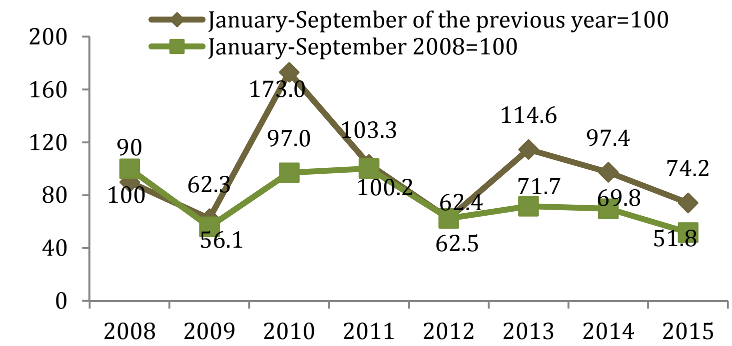


Figure 1.12. Dynamics of the indices of investments in fixed assets, in January-September 2015 (%)

Source: According to the data of the statistical authority of the Transnistrian region.

The largest share of the analyzed investments were directed to construction, expansion and technical equipment of objects with productive destination (85.2%), the volume that fell by 29% sply. By directions of investments, the greatest flow of investment in fixed assets (39.4%) pertained to industry, followed by agriculture (14%), trade and catering (11.7%), etc.

Also, there was a decrease in the turnover of domestic trade in the region, amounting to 76.2% compared to the same period last year. In terms of trade structure, food products accounted for over 46% (+3.6 p.p. sply) and the non-food – 54% (-3.6 p.p.).

[6] Excluding the small business sector.

Chapter II

PRICES, EXCHANGE RATES AND MONETARY POLICY

2.1. Prices and exchange rates

The consumer price index has registered a steady upward trend since the beginning of the year. In the first nine months of 2015, the CPI growth amounted to 8.4% compared to the same time last year. During the same period, the components of the CPI have recorded the following increases: food products – 8.4%, non-food products – 11.1%, services – 4.4%.

In the third quarter of 2015, for the first time in the last seven years, the annual inflation rate has risen again at the level of two digits and amounted to 11.1%, exceeding by 4.6 p.p. the upper limit of the target set by the NBM and by 6 p.p. the level attested in the same period last year. Monthly developments indicate a continued acceleration in the annual inflation rate, thus the growth rate of prices in July, August and September 2015, in comparison with the same period last year, amounted to 8.6%, 12.2% and 12.6%. In the similar period of the previous year, this indicator equated to 5.1%, 4.8% and 4.8%. The high level of the consumer price index has been mainly induced by the increases in the regulated prices, transportation services and medications, under pressure of the depreciation of the national currency against major reference currencies, pessimistic anticipations about the future economic developments and major uncertainties generated by country's internal and external political instability.

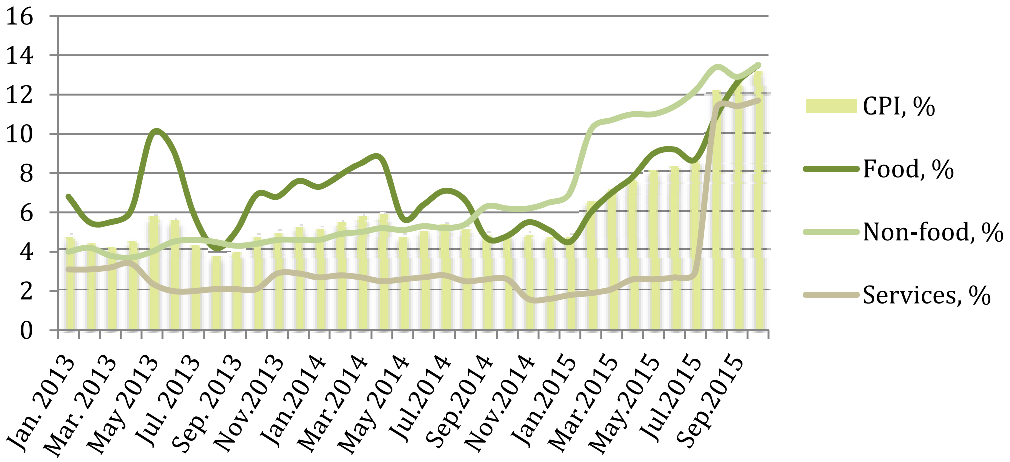


Figure 2.1.1. Annual growth rate of CPI and its components, %
Source: According to the data of the National Bureau of Statistics.

In the third quarter of 2015, the consumer price index pertaining to agri-food products has increased by 10.7%, exceeding the value of this indicator in the same time of 2014 by 4.6 p.p. (in monthly expression, compared to the similar period of the previous year, the following increases have occurred: in July – 8.7% in August – 10.9%, in September – 12.6%). During this period, prices for fresh fruits have raised considerably, i.e. by 34.1%, especially for grapes by 41.5%; for vegetables by 31.6%, in particular, onion by 36.5%, garlic 23.4% and carrot by 36.4%; for milling and bakery products, especially for pastries by 14.8% and rice by 16.8%.

Prices for non-food products have increased in the third quarter of 2015 by 12.8% over the same period last year, overrunning the value of this indicator posted in the similar time of 2014 by 7.2 p.p. (in monthly expression compared to the same period last year, increases amounted to: 12.2% in July, 13.4% in August and 12.9% in September). During this period, price raises have been registered in all the groups of non-food products. The highest rates have been recorded in prices of cars – 37.2%, washing machines – 23.7%, refrigerators and freezers – 22.6%, medicines – 17% and wool- and cotton type fabrics – 14.9% etc. Rising prices for non-food products have been directly entailed by the depreciation of the national currency, realized not only through raising prices of imported products, but also domestic products made from the imported raw materials.

A significant contribution to the CPI increase has been exerted by a sharp increase in the prices for services. Services have become more expensive in the third quarter of 2015 by 8.6% over the same period last year (in monthly expression, as compared to the same period of the previous year the following increases have been recorded: in July – 3%, in August and September – 11.3% and 11.4%, respectively). During the reporting period, in comparison with the third quarter of the previous year, the largest price increases have been registered in postal services – by 54.8%, railway transportation services – 53.7%, tourism services – 27.0% etc. Also, as a result of adjustment of the regulated tariffs to the new market realities, there have been rises in prices for electricity by 23.4% and natural gas by 10.4% as compared to the same period last year.

The first nine months of 2015 have been marked by continued growth in the core inflation at rates that have surpassed the CPI dynamics. However, by the end of third quarter, the gaps between the curves showing the developments of both indicators have declined. The annual growth rate of the core inflation in the period January-September 2015 equaled 10.9% sply, advancing by 5.6 p.p. the level marked in the same period of 2014.

In the third quarter of 2015, the core inflation index was 112.9% sply, i.e. 7.4 p.p. increase over the level posted in the same time last year. In monthly expression, in comparison with the similar period of the previous year, the growth rate of the core inflation has registered the following increases: in July – 11.8%, in August – 13.4% and in September – 13.6%. The accentuated raise in the core inflation has been driven by the depreciation of the national currency against the US dollar and the single European currency.

In the first nine months of 2015, the annual dynamics of industrial production prices have slightly declined. This amounted to 5.4%, decreasing by 0.6 p.p. compared with the same period last year.

In the third quarter of 2015, the annual industrial production prices index fell by 0.3 p.p. compared to the previous year and equated to 106.1%. Lower values have been registered in the production prices indices in the extractive industry by minus 1.6 p.p. amounting to 103.5% and in the processing industry by minus 0.9 p.p.to 106.5%, sply. A different trajectory was described by the annual index of production prices in the energy sector, which increased by 4.2 p.p., i.e. up to 103.4% in comparison with the same period last year.

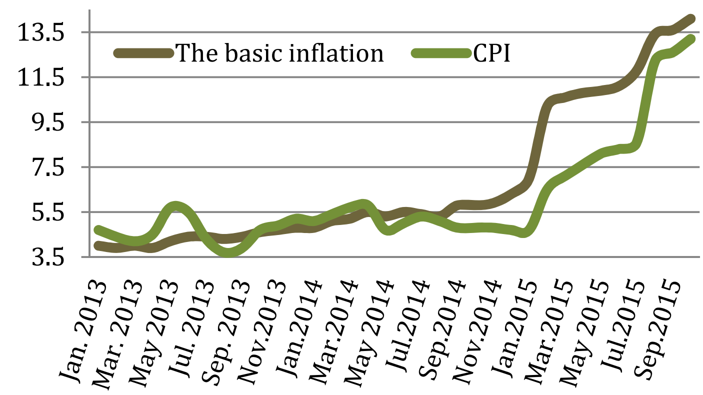


Figure 2.1.2. Annual growth rate of CPI and of the core inflation, %
Source: According to the data of the National Bureau of Statistics.

The biggest price increments in the processing industry throughout this period have been recorded in activities of tobacco products manufacturing – by 31.1%, manufacturing of textiles – by 20%, in metallurgic industry – by 13.6%, manufacturing of macaroni, noodles, couscous and other similar farinaceous products – by 15.6%, as compared to the same period last year.

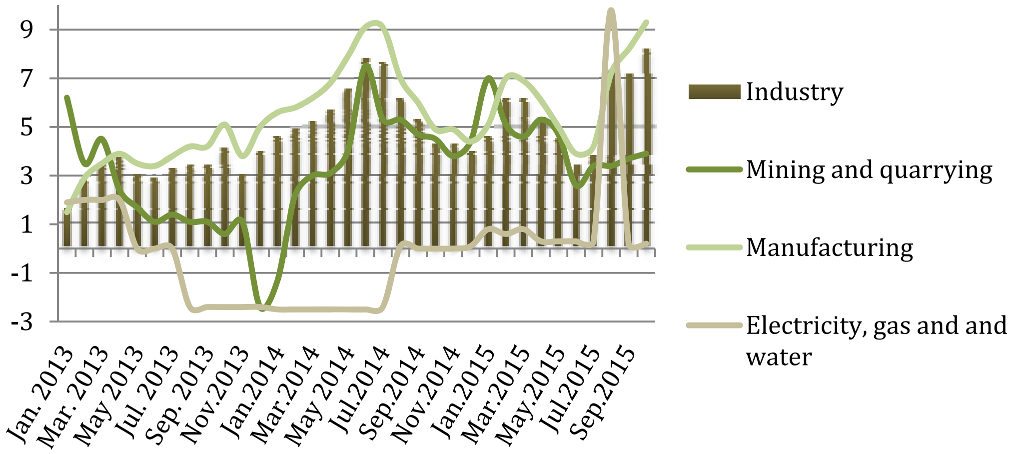


Figure 2.1.3. Annual growth rate of the industrial production prices and its components, %

Source: According to the data of the National Bureau of Statistics.

The raise in construction prices has continuously remained relatively stable also in the third quarter of the year. The growth rate of prices in construction, in the third quarter of 2015, has increased by 0.1 p.p. compared to the similar period of the previous year and amounted to 8.3% (Annex 2.1.2).

Higher prices were attested for agricultural products in January-September of this year in comparison with the same period of 2013 and 2014. The increment was driven by the reduction in domestic supply, against the backdrop of the harvest compromised by droughty weather conditions of this year and continuous depreciation of the national currency. In the third quarter of 2015, producer prices for agricultural products rose by 27.6% over the same period of 2014 (Annex 2.1.2). Prices for vegetal products have largely contributed to the increase in prices for agricultural products, which have risen by 37.5%, a dynamic slightly neutralized by prices for animal products, which fell by 7.3% compared to the same period last year. There have been increases in the prices for apples by 295.6%%, cabbage – by 200.9%, sunflower seeds – 228%, potatoes – by 124%. While among the agricultural products, posting the most significant drops in prices, the following products could be mentioned: live weight pig-24.5%, dried garlic – 45%, melons – by 11.8% and edible eggs by 15.2%, in comparison with the same time last year.

Fuel price have recorded constant rises since the beginning of this year. In the third quarter of 2015, as compared to the same period last year, the growth rate has slightly declined, i.e. by 1.1 p.p. and reached the level of 4.1% (in monthly expression, in comparison with the same time of the previous year, the following increases were recorded: in July – 6.9%, in August – 5.2%, and in September – 1.9%).

Exchange rates

In the period January-September 2015, the national currency has significantly depreciated against the major reference currencies, through a sensible accentuation of the US dollar strengthening trend. The growth rate of the nominal exchange rate of the Moldovan Leu in relation to the US dollar (35.8%) has exceeded substantially the pace recorded in relation to the single European currency (11.8%).

In the third quarter of 2015, the average nominal exchange rate against major reference currencies amounted to19.4 MDL/USD and 21.6 MDL/EUR, depreciating in comparison with the same period of the previous year by 38.1% against the US dollar and by 15.8% in relation to the single European currency. In monthly expression, the average exchange rate of the national currency against the US dollar equated to 19.0 MDL/ USD in July and August, and to 19.6 MDL/USD – in September. The average exchange rate of national currency in relation to the single European currency posted a volatile dynamic, amounting to 20.9 MDL/EUR in July, 21.2 MDL/EUR- in August, and 22.1 MDL/EUR – in September.

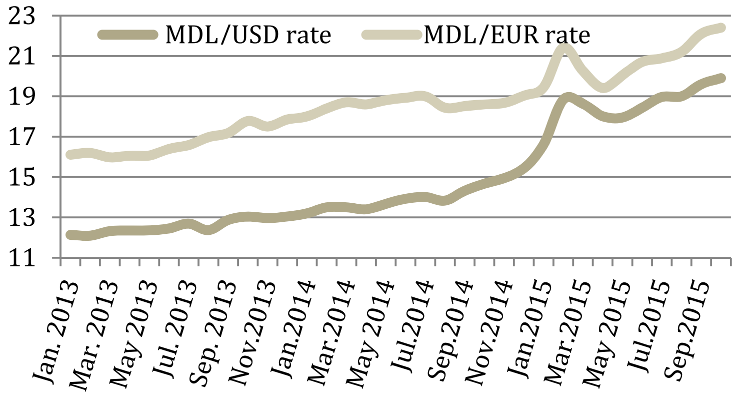


Figure 2.1.4. Development of the average monthly nominal exchange rate of the MDL in relation to USD and EUR
Source: According to the data of the National Bank of Moldova.

In the third quarter of 2015, the nominal depreciation of the Moldovan leu against the reference currencies has conditioned a continued weakening of the real exchange rate of the national currency. These developments have maintained despite high pressures attested in the country during the given period.

Region of the Republic of Moldova from the left bank of the Dniester River

The annual inflation rate in the region from the left side of the Dniester River has continued its downward trend, maintaining negative values also in the third quarter of 2015. In July-September 2015, the annual growth rate of the CPI was minus 1.7%, recording a decrease of 4 p.p. compared to the same period of 2014. In particular, prices for food and non-food products have declined by 4.6% and 3.2%, correspondingly. At the same time, there have been increases in prices for services, and in April-May 2015 the annual growth rate equated to 6.5%.

The diminution in the general prices level in the region from the left side of the Dniester River has been mainly due to the monetary policy pursued by the authorities aimed at targeting the exchange rate. Given that the domestic currencies of the region's major trading partners have been depreciating against the freely convertible currencies, while the exchange rate of the region's

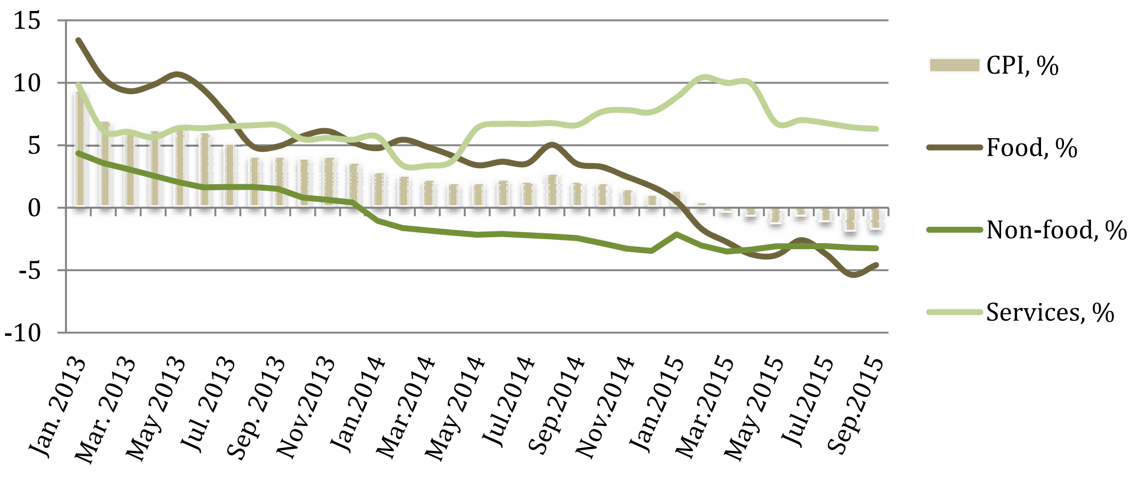


Figure 2.1.5. Annual growth rate of the CPI and its components in the region from the left side of the Dniester River, %
Source: According to the Central Bank of the region to the left of the Dniester River.

currency has remained stable against the US dollar, the prices for imported products and raw materials have dropped. However, this strategy might give rise to economic imbalances deferred in time, because it is eliminating some important signals of the real economic situation in the region.

During the third quarter of 2015, the Central Bank of the region from the left bank of the Dniester River has maintained the overall objective of the monetary policy oriented toward targeting the exchange rate established since December 2012. Under these circumstances, the nominal exchange rate of the Transnistrian ruble in relation to the US dollar has remained fixed at 11.1 PRB/USD.

In the third quarter of 2015, there has been an accentuation of the Transnistrian ruble appreciation trend started since September 2014. The average nominal exchange rate during the reference period equated to 12.3 rubles for one Euro, appreciating by 16.2% over the value posted in the similar period of the previous year.

2.2. Monetary policy

The first nine months of 2015 have been marked by the austerity of the monetary policy pursued by the NBM in order to cater the economy to unfavourable forecasts and inflation trends.

Monetary policy instruments

In the third quarter of 2015, the NBM operated two consecutive upward adjustments in the interest rate of the monetary policy designed to counteract the inflationary pressures. The level of the base rate increased from 15.5% to 17.5% in July and up to 19.5% in August. Concomitantly with the base rate, there were commensurate increases made in the interest rate on overnight loans from 18.5% to 20.5% and up to 22.5%, correspondingly, and in the interest rate on overnight deposits from 12.5% to 14.5% and thereafter up to 16.5%. The continuous increments in the monetary policy rates augment the risks of compressing the aggregate demand, pushing the economy toward recession.

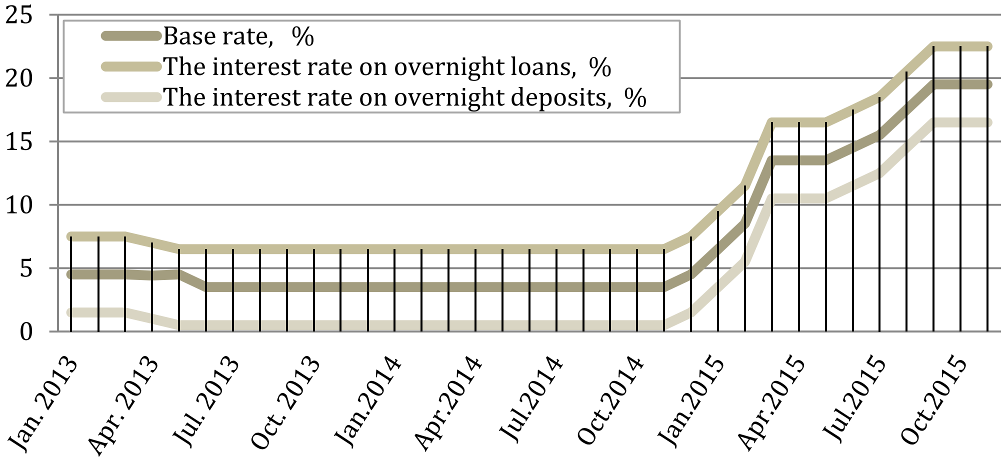


Figure 2.2.1. Development of the interest rates on monetary policy instruments of the National Bank of Moldova in the period 2012-2015

Source: According to the data of the National Bank of Moldova.

Open market operations and standing facilities

With the view to potentiate the effectiveness of the monetary policy measures, the NBM has exerted firm control over the liquidity in the monetary market. In the third quarter of 2015, the average monthly balance of the NBM's sterilization operations reached a level slightly superior to that of the same period of the previous year (plus 0.06billion MDL) and amounted to0.93billion MDL. The highest balance was registered in July 2015 and equalled 1.3 billion MDL.

In the third quarter of 2015, the demand for overnight deposits recorded uniform dynamics, thus the daily average balances in July, August and September, 2015 amounted to 545.1 million MDL, 507 million MDL, and 510 million MDL, respectively. At the same time, requests for provision of lending facility were received only in September and equalled 5 million MDL.

Required reserves

The required reserve ratios have reached historical highs. In the third quarter of 2015, against the backdrop of the tightening monetary policy, the NBM made three consecutive increases in the reserve ratio for means attracted in MDL and non-convertible currency. Thus, the minimum required reserves ratio rose in July from 20% to 22%, subsequently in August to 26% and in September up to 32%, exceeding by 14p.p.the historic high of the required reserves ratio recorded in 2008. The required reserve ratio for means attracted in convertible currencies has remained unchanged at the level of 14%.

In October, the NBM operated another increase of the minimum reserves ratio for means attracted in MDL, which rose in August to up 35%.

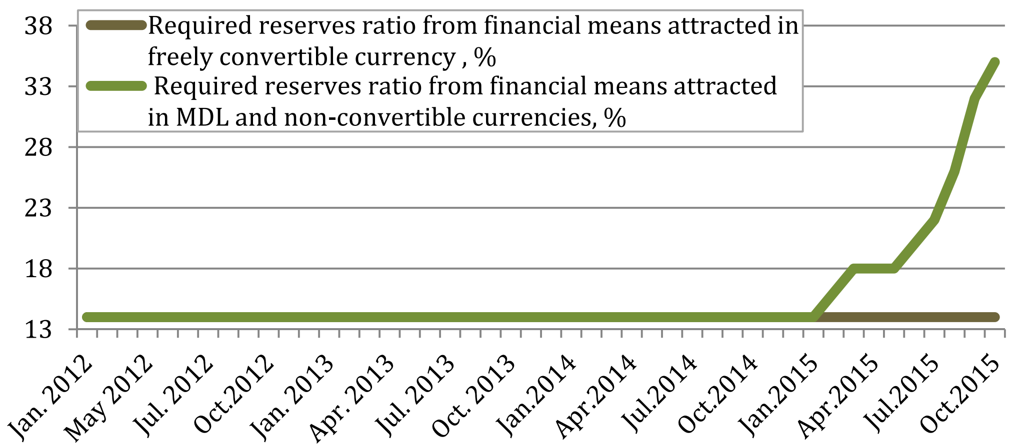


Figure 2.2.2. Ratio of Required Reserves at the NBM, %
Source: According to the data of the National Bank of Moldova.

Foreign exchange market intervention

Following a more active intervention in the first months of the year, dictated by the necessity to reduce the exchange rate volatility of the national currency, during the third quarter of 2015, the NBM intervened in the interbank foreign exchange market preponderantly as a seller to meet the demand for foreign currency created on the market.

During the reporting period, the volume of foreign currency sales amounted to 34.7million USD, which is by 82.9 million USD less compared to the same period last year. Purchases of foreign currency made in the same period equated to approximately 9.7million USD. These interventions were consistent with monetary policy promoted by the NBM and aimed at improving the situation on the domestic forex market.

Official reserve assets have continuously decreased. At the end of September 2015, due to the NBM's interventions in the interbank foreign exchange market with the view to ameliorate the excessive fluctuations in the exchange rate of the national currency against the major reference currencies and to cover the need for capital on the monetary market, as a result of the deteriorating financial situation in the banking sector, the official reserve assets have diminished compared with the data recorded at the end of September, 2014, i.e. by approximately 0.88 billion USD. The balance of the official reserve assets at the end of the third quarter of 2015 equated to 1.77 billion USD, dropping by 33.3% in comparison with the same period of the last year and by 9.6% since the beginning of the year.

Table 2.2.1. NBM activity on the interbank foreign exchange market in the period January 2014-October 2015

Month	Volume of purchases (equivalent in mln. USD)	Volume of sales (equivalent in mln. USD)
January 2014	0.15	6.0
February 2014	0	73.0
March 2014	0.18	0
April 2014	0	0
May 2014	0	18.84
June 2014	0	52.3
July 2014	0	70.06
August 2014	47.53	21.61
September 2014	0	26.0
October 2014	1.84	30.65
November 2014	26.1	179.8
December 2014	0.6	388.4
January 2015	0	122.9
February 2015	0.2	125.2
March 2015	2.95	10.2
April 2015	10.86	7.33
May 2015	-	4.91
June 2015	-	-
July 2015	2.0	22.0
August 2015	7.7	-
September 2015	-	12.7
October 2015	39.8	-

Source: According to the data of the National Bank of Moldova.

Monetary indicators

Money supply in national currency has continuously declined. In the first nine months of 2015, there was a downward trend in the money supply in national currency, which has started at the end of 2014. The growth rate of the money supply, while remaining within the range of positive values, at the end of the third quarter of 2015 has decreased in comparison with the values thereof recorded in the same period last year. In this context, as of September 30, 2015, the stock of monetary aggregates compared with the data recorded on September 30, 2014, has evolved as follows:

- monetary aggregate M0 decreased by 5.4% and amounted to about 16.5 billion MDL;
- monetary aggregate M1 diminished by 10.6% and reached the level of 24.3 billion MDL;
- the growth rate of the monetary aggregate M2 fell by 11.8%, and totalled 38.6 billion MDL;
- monetary aggregate M3 increased by 0.8% and amounted to 65.7 billion MDL.

At the end of the third quarter of 2015, the historically high level of the required reserves ratio has conditioned an increase in volume of monetary base, recording an increment of 15.6% as compared to the same period of 2014 and of 7.7% in comparison with the data registered at the end of 2014, and amounted to 29.8 billion MDL.

The austere monetary policy, economic and financial instability in the country have negatively affected the development and the attractiveness of the deposits in national currency. The dynamic posted by the money supply components have left its mark on the structure of money supply in circulation, which has changed considerably in the first nine months of 2015.

As of September 30, 2015the money supply components were distributed as follows: monetary aggregate M0 (currency in circulation) – 25.2%; demand deposits – 11.7%; term deposits – 23.0% and deposits in foreign currency – 40%. Compared with the data by the end of the third quarter of 2014, there was a reduction in all the components of the money supply in national currency. The weight of the currency in circulation decreased by 1.7 p.p., term deposits – by 3.1 p.p. and term deposits – by 3.9 p.p. The slight increment in the volume of money supply, recorded in the third quarter of 2015, has been fuelled mainly by foreign currency deposits, whose weight increased by 8.6 p.p. compared with the situation at the end of the third quarter of 2014.

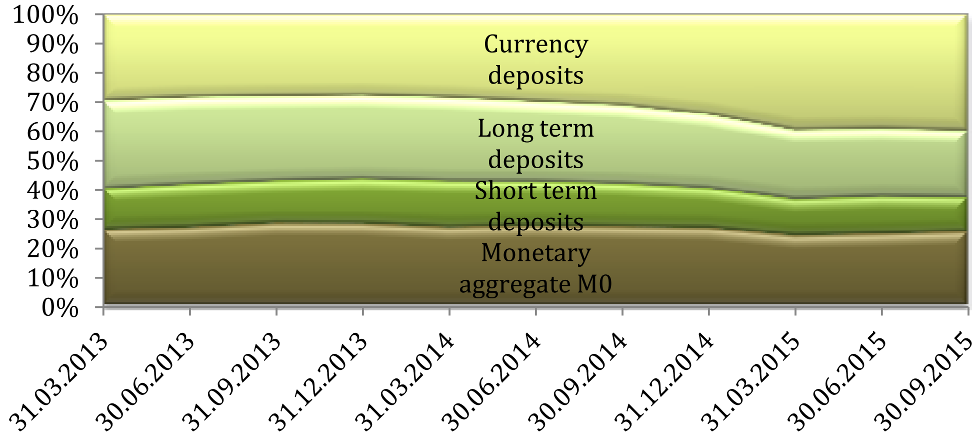


Figure 2.2.3. Structure of the money supply M3
Source: Calculations according to the data of the National Bank of Moldova.

By promoting a restrictive monetary policy the NBM has tried to absorb the excess liquidity in the monetary market and to curb inflationary processes, however all these decisions can have serious consequences on the national economy, lacking access to cheap financial resources and in sufficient amounts necessary for a possible recovery.

Region of the Republic of Moldova from the left bank of the Dniester River

The monetary policy strategy of the central bank of the Republic of Moldova's region to the left of the Dniester River provides for maintenance of the financial system stability and support of the economic growth based on targeting the exchange rate.

During the third quarter of 2015, under the conditions of some stably moderate deflationary processes in the region, the central bank's refinancing rate has remained at the level of 3.5%. The required reserves ratio has decreased by 2 p.p. since September 2015, i.e. down to 10% for means attracted in foreign currency and for those in rubles.

At the end of the third quarter of 2015, the money supply in the region to the left of the Dniester River totalled 5,808.6 million rubles (equivalent to about 10,522.8 million MDL[7]) registering a

[7]Calculated according to the official exchange rate of the CBPMR on October 01, 2015, http://www.cbpmr.net/?kv=1&lang=ru

decrease of 2 p.p. in comparison with the volume of the money supply recorded at the end of the third quarter of the previous year.

As of October 01, 2015, the money supply components were distributed as follows: monetary aggregate M0 (currency in circulation) – 10.7%; quasi money – 30.4%; money supply in foreign currency – 58.8%. Compared to the similar time of the previous year, at the end of the third quarter of 2015, there were some significant changes in the structure of the money supply: the weight of quasi money in the total money supply increased by 31 p.p., while the weight of currency in circulation and of that of the money supply in foreign currency fell by 29 p.p. and 4.5 p.p., respectively.

Chapter III

FINANCES

3.1. Public finances

National Public Budget revenues

In nine months of 2015, the revenues accrued to the NPB totaled 31,822.5 million MDL, i.e. by 494.6 million MDL or by 1.5% less than the amount planned for this period. In comparison with the similar period of the year 2014, budget collections have registered an increment of 1,368.5 million MDL or 4.5%.

Examining the structure of the NPB revenues in 9 months of 2015, it is observed that the dominant part has continuously consisted of tax revenue (87.0%), the structural composition of which is shown in Figure 3.1.1.

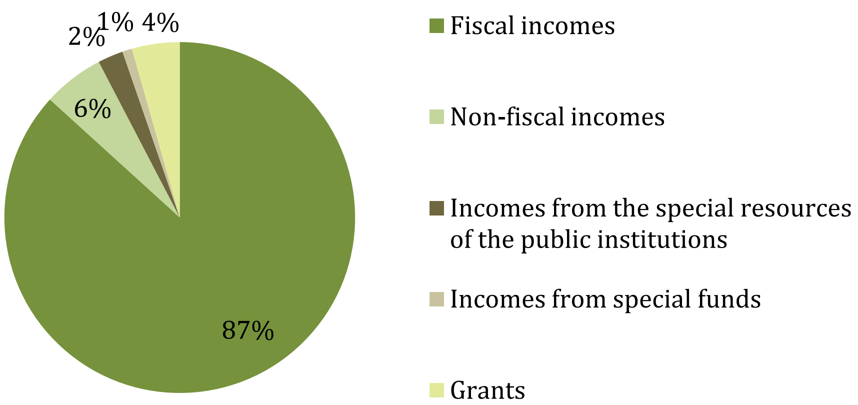


Figure 3.1.1.Structure of the National Public Budget revenues as of September 30, 2015
Source: According to the data of the Ministry of Finance.

In terms of tax revenues, the largest shares pertained to VAT revenues – 35.3% (in 2014 – 36.5%), social contributions – 23.1% (in 2014 – 24.4%), income tax – 13.5% (in 2014 – 14.6%), excise duties – 9.5% (in 2014 – 10.1%) and mandatory health insurance premiums – 6.7% (in 2014 – 7.5%).

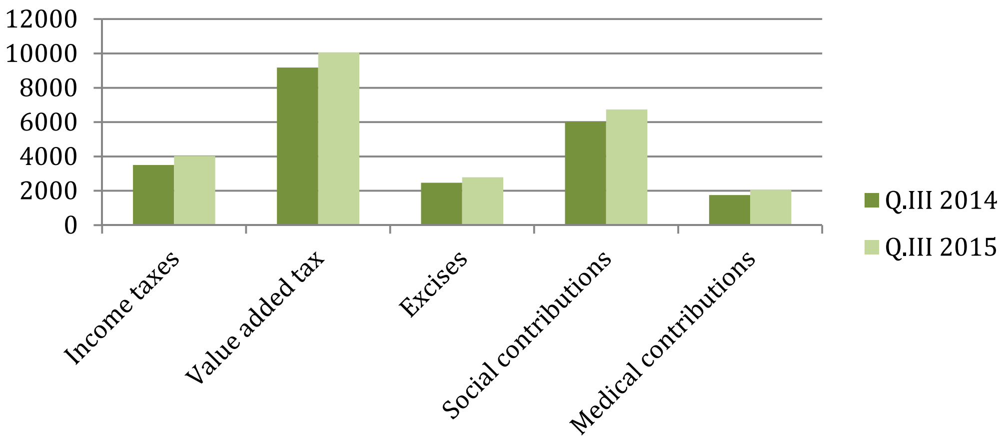


Figure 3.1.2. Structure of tax revenue in 9 months of 2015, compared to 9 months of 2014, million MDL
Source: According to the data of the Ministry of Finance.

National Public Budget expenditures

In the nine months of 2015, the budget spending totaled 32,687.1 million MDL, which is by 6,622.3million MDL or by7.8% less than the amount planned for the reporting period. In comparison with the 9 months of 2014, the national public budget expenditures increased by 2,153.5 million MDL or by 7.1%.

Thus, there was a significant disuse of forecasted expenditures, although these increased considerably over the same period last year.

Looking at the structure of the NPB expenditures in nine months of 2015, we observe that the dominant share has continuously pertained to social expenditures (70.4%, while in 2014 - 62.8%), the structural composition of expenditures is shown in Figure 3.1.3.

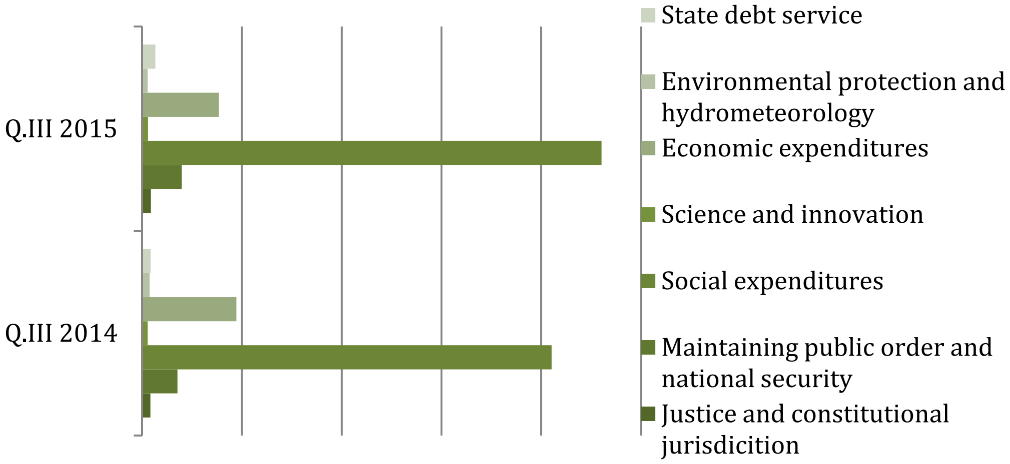


Figure 3.1.3. Volume of the NPB spending in 9 months of 2015 in comparison with 9 months of 2014, million MDL

Source: According to the data of the Ministry of Finance.

As a general trend, there was an increase in social expenditures (by 12.2% compared to the previous year – largely on account of spending on social assistance and support).It is noteworthy that, in comparison with the previous periods, the economic expenditures have declined compared to the similar time of the last year, while in anterior periods these had registered continuous increment. At the same time, the expenditures on the maintenance of public order, defense and state security have increased by 12.3%.

Budgetary financial result

National public budget execution in the nine months of 2015 resulted in a **deficit** equating to 864.6 million MDL, i.e. by 785 million MDL (about 200%) more than the value of the deficit recorded in the same period of 2014 (79.6 million MDL).

Balances on the National Public Budget's accounts, as of September 30, 2015, have increased by 523.0million MDL as compared with January 1, 2015 and amounted to 3,774.1 million MDL.

State debt

As of 30 September 2015, the state debt balance amounted to 33,554.2 million MDL, increasing by 7,572 million MDL (+29.1%) compared with the same time of 2014 and by 6,083.5 million MDL (+22.1%) in comparison with the beginning of 2015.

According to the data about the GDP forecast for 2015, the weight of state debt in the GDP, as of 30 September 2015, accounted for 28.0%, registering an increase of 3.4 p.p. compared to the situation at the end of 2014.

With regard to the *structure of the state debt by debt type,* as of 30 September 2015, it consisted of 74.2% – external state debt and 25.8% – internal state debt. In terms of *the debt structure by currency,* the external debt was examined both including SDR and with SDR split-up, as follows in Table 3.1.1.

Table 3.1.1.Structure of the state debt by foreign currency, % of the total state debt

Currency Type	DST	USD	EURO	JPY	GBP	MDL
SDR split-up	-	32.8	33.6	7.1	6.5	20.0
Including SDR	53.6	7.6	15.5	3.3	0.05	20.0

Source: According to the data of the Ministry of Finance.

In the nine months of 2015, for the state debt service, state budget means equating to 659.7 million lei were used, including:

- service of the external state debt, equaling 177.7 million MDL (26.9%);
- service of the internal state debt, amounting to 482.0 million MDL (73.1%).

External state debt

As of September 30, 2015, the external state debt amounted to 26,824.7 million MDL (1,334.0 million USD). As compared to same time last year the external public debt augmented by 7,867.9 million MDL or by 41.5%, while in comparison with the beginning of 2015 it increased by 6,429.4 million MDL i.e. by 31.5%. This change can be justified by the external net positive financing amounting to 73.3 million USD.

Analyzing the external state debt *depending on maturity,* it appears that, as of September 30, 2015, it was composed in a proportion of 95.2% of long-term external public debt and 4.8% - short-term external debt. It should be noted that compared to the same period of 2014, the medium-term debts disappeared, which, most likely, were distributed between the other two categories (long term and short term).

As weight of the GDP, on 30 September 2015, the external state debt accounted for 22.4%, increasing by 4.1 p.p. compared with the situation registered on December 31, 2014.

According to the explanations of the Ministry of Finance, the increment in the balance of the external state debt, denominated in MDL, ensued mostly from the depreciation in the first 9 months of 2015of the national currency in relation to other foreign currencies, particularly against the US dollar.

Multilateral creditors continued to hold the highest share (about 85.3%, as of September 30, 2015) in the *structure of the external state debt* contracted by the Government. The external state debt to bilateral creditors accounted for 14.7% of the total, and the debt owed to commercial lenders – 0.04%.The largest share in the balance of the external state debt to multilateral creditors pertained to IDA – 47.3%,followed by the IMF – 25.8%, the EIB – 12.7%, IFAD – 5.5%, etc.

In terms of dynamics, there was an upward trend observed in the external state debt to multilateral creditors. However, the external state debt to bilateral creditors and to commercial creditors has continued to decline.

Internal State Debt

As of September 30, 2015, the internal state debt was 6,729.4 million MDL, consisting entirely of government securities. Compared to the same period of the previous year, the internal state debt has decreased by 296.0 million MDL or by 4.2%, while in comparison with the beginning of 2015 it has declined by 345.9 million MDL or by 4.9%. According to the data of the Ministry of Finance, the change in the internal state debt balance, as compared with the situation registered at the end of 2014, has occurred following the decrease by 291.3 million MDL in the net issuance of government securities on the primary market and redemption of the GS issued to ensure financial stability accounting for 69.9 million MDL.

The analysis of the internal state debt *in terms of its component parts* showed that that 68.9% thereof pertained to government securities issued on the primary market, converted government securities accounted for 30.7% and government securities issued to ensure financial stability – 0.4%.

Government securities with maturity up to one year were issued for three terms: treasury bills of 91 days, 182 days and 364 days, whose share in the total government securities traded through auctions accounted for 99.5%. The largest weight in the GS issued pertained to182 days (37.7%) and 364 days (31.9%) treasury bills – weights that were reciprocally redistributed in equivalent size, as compared with the similar period of the previous year (43.4% – 182 days treasury bills and 28.9% – 364 days treasury bills).

Having analyzed the internal state debt *depending on maturity*, it was found that, as of September 30, 2015, the highest weight pertained to the short-term internal public debt (97.5%), followed by the long-term internal debt (2.5%), the latter registering a very low level. Thus, the trend set out in the previous editions has persisted, namely the increase in the weight of the short-term debt.

Region of the Republic of Moldova from the left bank of the Dniester River

In nine months of 2015, the revenues of the Transnistrian budget amounted to 1,063.4 million Transnistrian rubles (1,913.3 million MDL), accounting for 6.0% of the total revenues realized on the controlled territory of the Republic of Moldova, including 1,390.2 million MDL in tax revenues (72.7%); 36.9 million MDL in non-tax revenues (1.9%); 265.6 million MDL in revenues of earmarked funds (13.9%) and 215.9million MDL as income from entrepreneurial activity and other revenues (11.3%).

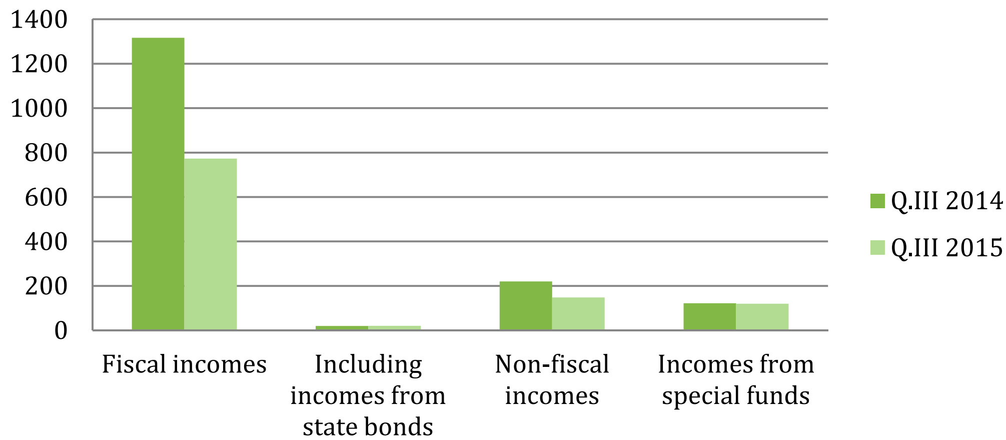


Figure 3.1.4. Structure of Transnistrian revenues in 9 months of 2015, compared to 9 months of 2014, million MDL

Source: According to the data of the Ministry of Finance of Transnistria.

The Transnistrian budget expenditures amounted to 2,652.6 million MDL or 8.1% of the total spending made on the controlled territory of the Republic of Moldova.

3.2. Banking sector

The prospects of economic recovery have remained fragile also in the second half of 2015, against the backdrop of three problematic financial institutions. However, the dynamics of bank assets have posted rising trends, while the quality of bank capital showed no deterioration in the first nine months of 2015. Throughout 2015, the annual growth rate of bank assets has been on the rise. Clearly, this increase has been reflected since March 2015 (24.80%) to September 2015 (27.27%) as compared to the last year, totaling 104,504.1 million MDL in bank assets as of 30.09.2015. This increase has been due to profit-generating assets (with a weight of 57.8% in the total assets). The ratio between Tier I capital and risk-weighted assets has increased in the first nine months of 2015, from 19.07% in September 2014 up to 23.51% in September 2015. As of 30 September 2015, the risk-weighted assets registered a decrease of 13.6%, in comparison with the same time last year. According to information on economic-financial activity of commercial banks, on 30 September 2015, Tier I capital in the banking system reached the value of 8,628.33 million MDL, increasing by 6.4% as compared to 30 September 2014. Against the backdrop of the problems documented in the three financial institutions (B.C. „Unibank" S.A., B.C. „Banca Socială" S.A. and B.C. „Banca de Economii" S.A.) placed under special administration[8], as of September 30, 2015 the amount of bank's regulatory capital was less than 1/3 versus the established amount of 200 million MDL. Therefore, Tier I capital of the B.C. „Banca Socială" S.A. was (-15,446.7) million MDL, of the B.C. „Banca de Economii" S.A. – (-11,570.4) million MDL and, correspondingly, of the B.C. „Unibank" S.A. – (-1,758.5) million MDL.

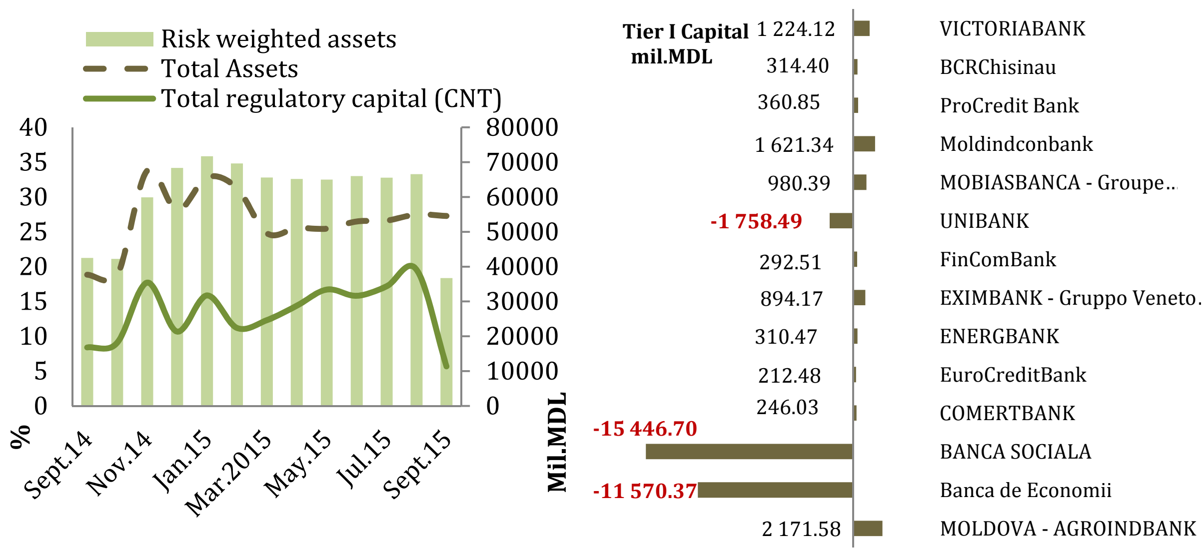


Figure 3.2.1. Development of the bank capital quality
Source: Author's calculations based on the data of the National Bank of Moldova.

When calculating the capitalization level[9] for 11 commercial banks of the sector, in the first nine months of 2015, there were superior values recorded of 24.2% (increasing by 4.44 p.p. compared to September 2014), which indicates fair operating conditions and a competitive environment specific for local banks. However, the BNM must monitor attentively and permanently the development of

[8] Through the decisions of the Executive Committee No. 62, no. 63, no. 64 of the National Bank dated 16 October 2015, the licenses for carrying the financial activity of the Banca de Economii S.A., BC „BANCA SOCIALĂ" S.A., and respectively, B.C. „UNIBANK" S.A. were withdrawn and the processes of their forced liquidation initiated.
[9] Below the minimum requirement (≥16%) set by the NBM.

the banking capital, since the volume and the quality thereof determine the absorption capacity of losses generated by the risks arising from the banking activity.

Commercial banks, in the first nine months of 2015, have remained liquid and sufficiently capitalized (except for BC "BANCA SOCIALA" S.A., Banca de Economii S.A. and BC "UNIBANK" SA.). In the first nine months of 2015, the liquidity indicators of the banking sector have fallen within the normative established by the NBM, thus the weight of liquid assets (liquidity principle II) accounted for 38.83%, rising by 4.61 p.p. over the level posted on 30 September 2014. The exception was the group of problematic banks, which recorded values inferior to those regulated by the NBM – minimum liquidity requirement (≥ 20%): BC "Banca Sociala" SA with current liquidity of only (-77.27%), Banca de Economii S.A. only – 7,01%, and B.C. "UNIBANK" S.A. – 9,57%. Therefore, we observed that the majority of commercial banks recorded a relatively high coefficient, which led to excess bank liquidity. Thus, the NBM will continue to manage the excess liquidity through sterilization operations to support the proper functioning of the interbank monetary market. The value of the *long-term liquidity* indicator (liquidity principle I (≤1)) [10] of the entire banking system amounted to 0.73% as of September 30, 2015, i.e. by 0.02 p.p. less than on September 30, 2014; this coefficient refers to 11commercial banks.

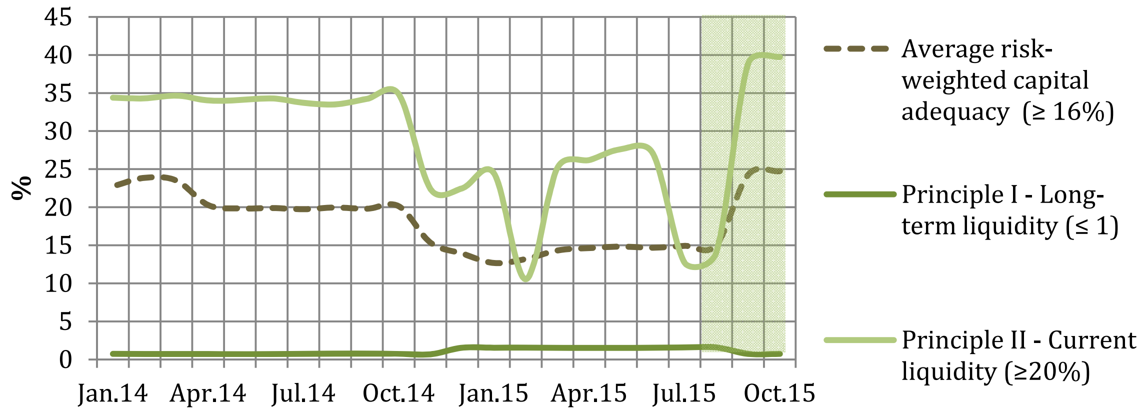


Figure 3.2.2. Average risk-weighted capital adequacy in the banking sector, liquidity principles I and II, %

Source: According to the data of the National Bank of Moldova.

There was recorded a downward trend in the portfolio of credits granted by commercial banks. The slowdown in the growth of volume of new loans that began in late 2014 has turned into a moderate decline in lending in 2015. In September 2015, the gross portfolio of loans granted by commercial banks amounted to 43,779.1 million MDL, or by 7.3% less than in September 2014. The total volume of new loans provided in September 2015 totaled 1,993.56 million MDL, i.e. by 36.7% less compared to September 2014. *Mostly, this decline has been influenced by the precarious situation of the three problematic financial institutions (B.C. „Unibank" S.A., B.C. „Banca Sociala" S.A. and B.C. „Banca de Economii" S.A.) and the low level of public confidence.* In September 2015, most loans were provided to businesses: in national

[10] Throughout 2015, the NBM has come up with amendments to the draft Decision of the Council of Administration of the NBM "On amending and supplementing the Regulation on bank liquidity", approved by the Council of Administration of the NBM, minutes no. 28 of 8 August 1997, the Official Monitor of the Republic of Moldova, 1997, no.64-65, art. 105 dated 02.10.1997. In this draft, it has been proposed to replace the liquidity principle I, which referred to the long-term liquidity, and foresaw that the amount of bank assets with maturity period of more than 2 years should not exceed the amount of its financial resources with the same term. After the amendments the following maturity bands shall be used: up to a month, 1-3 months; 3-6 months; 6-12 months and over 12 months, expressed as a ratio between the actual liquidity and the needed liquidity for each maturity band. For more details: http://www.bnm.org/ro/content/proiect-hca-al-bnm-cu-privire-la-modificarea-si-completarea-regulamentului-cu-privire-la-0

currency with terms of over 12 months amounting to 616.39 thousand MDL and at an average interest rate of 14.86% and in foreign currency – 729.31 thousand MDL and an average interest rate of 6.70%.

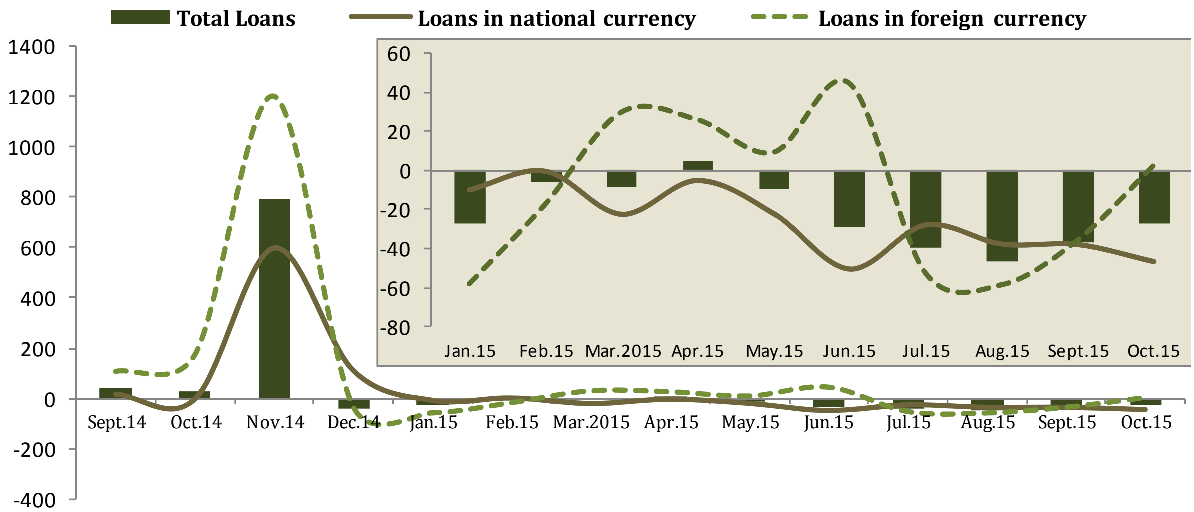


Figure 3.2.3. Annual growth rate of loans in foreign and national currency, %
Source: According to the data of the National Bank of Moldova.

The raise in the base rate in the first nine months of 2015 has generated more expensive bank loans affecting confidence in the entire banking sector. In September 2015, the annual growth rate of total loans provided by banks has reduced significantly, i.e. by 36.7% as compared with the same period last year. Thus, the greatest contribution to the decrease, in the month of September 2015, has been made by loans in national currency, which reduced by 37.7% compared to the similar period of the previous year, and loans in foreign currency that dropped by 35.4% in comparison with the same time last year. *The declining trend in loans provided in national currency that began earlier this year has turned into a major concern, reflected by the slowdown in economic activity, high level of uncertainty and the risk related to the currency exchange rate. However, a cause that generated the reduction in national currency loans in the first nine months of 2015 was the tightening of the monetary policy promoted by the NBM (increase in the base rate from 17.5% in July to 19.5% in September 2015[11]).*

The quality of the loan portfolio of the whole banking sector is improving. In the first nine months of 2015, the value of non-performing loans amounted to 3,877.24 million MDL, decreasing by 33% as compared to September 30, 2014. Regarding the weight of non-performing loans in total loans, as of September 30, 2015, it decreased by 2.5 p.p. as compared to September 30, 2014 and accounted for 9.79%. *The decline in indicators of the loan portfolio quality in September and October 2015 was due to the exclusion of the three commercial problematic banks from the calculation. Obviously, this decrease in the ratio of bad loans is beneficial for the entire banking sector. However, lending activity has been largely influenced in continuation by foreign currency risks, inflationary risk, the bank's management capacity and economic crisis in the country.*

[11] During the meeting of August 26, 2015, the Administration Council of the National Bank of Moldova (NBM) decided to raise the base rate applied on the main short-term monetary policy operations by 2.0 p.p., from 17.5 to 19.5% annually. Thus, the members of the Executive Committee of the NBM, at the meeting of 26 November 2015, unanimously decided to maintain the monetary policy interest rate at the level of 19.5 percent annually. This decision of the Executive Committee of the NBM is justified by the fact that the monetary policy measures taken by the NBM since the beginning of the current year so far shall still actuate through different transmission channels in the national economy, including by influencing the interest rates on loans and deposits in national currency, thus exerting further effects on future inflation developments. Details:http://www.bnm.md/ro/content/26-noiembrie-2015-comunicat-al-bancii-nationale-moldovei

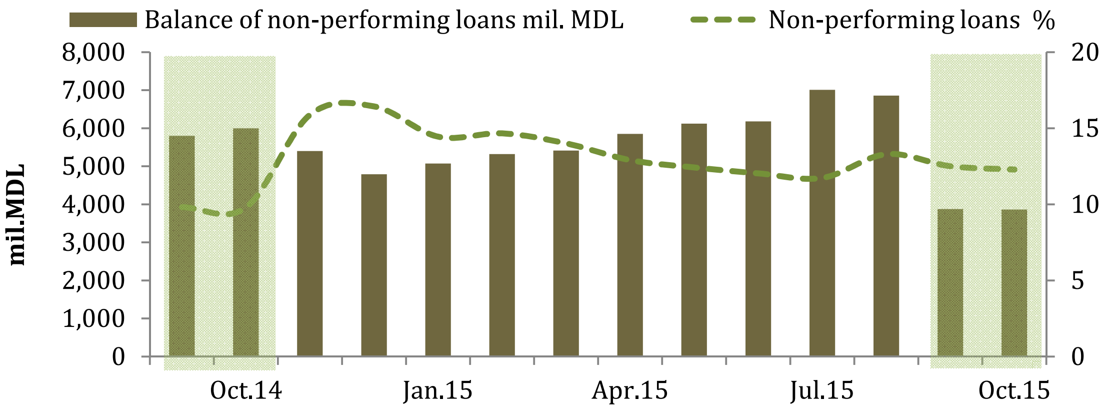


Figure 3.2.4. Weight of non-performing loans in the banking sector, %
Source: According to the data of the National Bank of Moldova.

In the first nine months of 2015, the upward trend in foreign currency deposits has continued, in the context of decreasing interest rates on new deposits attracted from the population. The balance of deposits in the banking system on 30 September 2015 amounted to 66,808.6 million MDL, increasing by 15.5% as compared to 30 September 2014. This rising trend has been largely due to the increased balance of deposits in foreign currency that rose by 28.2% compared to September 30, 2014. Given the depreciation of the national currency the over the last period, population preferred foreign currency deposits, whose share was 57.5% at the end of September 2015, while the deposits in national currency accounted for 42.5% of the total deposits.

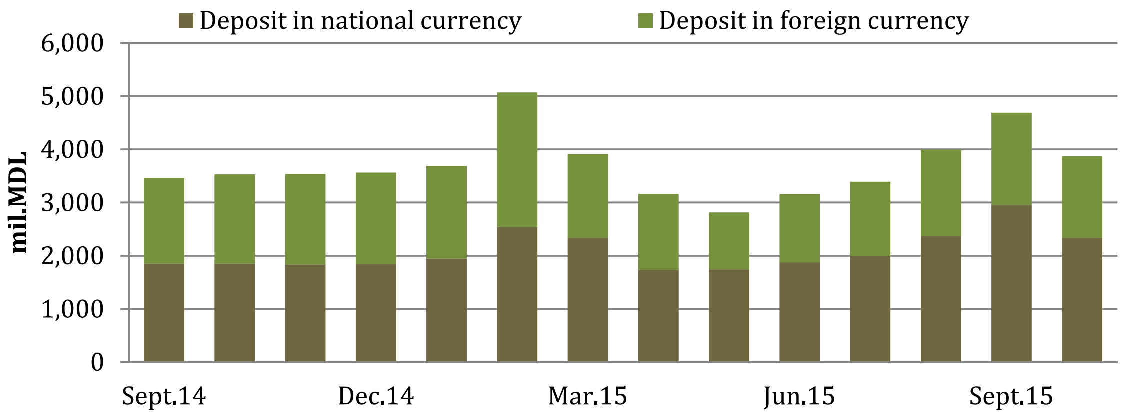
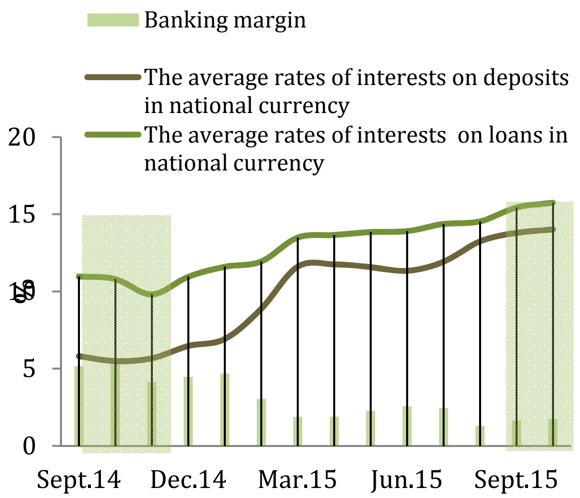


Figure 3.2.5. Development of new deposits attracted by banks in national and foreign currency, million MDL
Source: Authors' calculations according to the data of the National Bank of Moldova.

In the period September 2014 – September 2015, the main developments recorded in average interest rates applied by commercial banks for loans and new deposits can be synthesized as follows:

- the average interest rate on new loans provided in national currency throughout the banking system has become by 4.5 p.p. more expensive as compared to the same period last year, and in the case of individuals the interest rate amounted to 16.41% in September 2015, being higher than in September 2014 (12.29%);

- the average interest rates on loans in foreign currency registered a decrease by 1 p.p. in the interval of variation (from 7.61% in September 2014 down to 6.70% in September 2015);
- the cost of new deposits in MDL was revised upward during the reference period by 8 p.p. (in the case of individuals up to 13.80%, i.e. an increase of 8.3 p.p. and the case of legal persons the average interest rates on deposits in national currency increased from 2.87% in September 2014 up to 7.50% in September 2015, or raise of 5 p.p.);
- banking margin for operations in national currency has remained significantly lower (declining by 3.52 p.p. in September 2015 sply) for loans and new deposits in national currency compared to that calculated based on credits and deposits in foreign currency (1.64 p.p. versus 4.62 p.p. in September 2015). Instead, the margins related to foreign currency operations increased in the reporting period by 1.19 p.p., as a measure of balancing the revenues in the context of expectations related to credit risk.



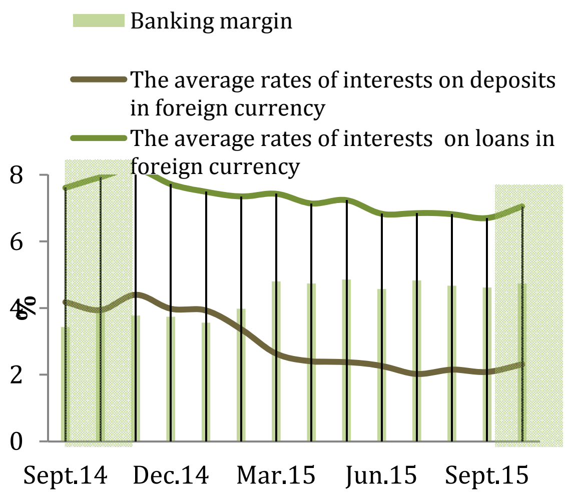


Figure 3.2.6. Development of the banking margin*, average interest rates on deposits and loans in MDL and foreign currency, %

Source: Author's calculations according to the data of the National Bank of Moldova.

*** Note:** *The banking margin index was calculated as the difference between the average rate on loans in MDL/foreign currency and average rate on deposits in MDL/foreign currency.*

Region of the Republic of Moldova to the left bank of the Dniester River

In the first half of 2015, the banking sector of the region from the left bank of the Dniester River recorded negative trends in the main activity indicators. In the first nine months of 2015, the average annual growth rate of bank assets in the Transnistrian region has posted downward trends, showing a decrease of 6.09% as compared to the same period last year, both denominated in rubles[12] and in USD. Total assets of the banking system in the region amounted to 6,040.74 million rubles as of October 01, 2015, i.e. 1.6% less compared to January 01, 2015. In the first nine months of 2015, bank loans on the right bank rose more 2,937.2 million MDL (7.2% compared to December 31, 2014), than in the Transnistrian region (5.4%). The balance of loans provided to the economic sector reached on October 01, 2015 the amount of 4,281.95 million rubles, i.e. 2.3% more than compared to January 01, 2015. The loans to individuals in this period amounted to 1,014.73 million rubles, declining by 12.5% compared to January 01, 2015, while the loans to legal entities accounted for 3,267.21 million rubles, or by 8% more compared to same period last year. The balance of bank deposits attracted amounted to 2,772.70 million rubles as of October 01, 2015, or 1.70% less as compared to October 01, 2014. Accordingly, on

[12] The exchange rate of the ruble of the region to the left of the Dniester River in comparison with the Moldovan leu, as of October 01, 2014 was 0.7620 rubles/MDL. On October 01, 2015 the exchange rate of the ruble against major reference currencies equaled: 0.5520 rubles/MDL, 11.1000 rubles/USD, 12.4709 rubles/EUR, available at: http://www.cbpmr.net/?kv=1&lang=ru

October 01, 2015, deposits attracted by individuals equaled 1,094 million rubles, decreasing by 16% compared to October 01, 2014.

Therefore, due to the low level of deposits attracted, the banks have to take higher capital efforts or to attract funds from elsewhere to meet the demand for loans. Thus, calculating the ratio between total loans/deposits, the Transnistrian banks finance only 1.5 of loans on the account of deposits attracted. Similarly to the banking sector from the right bank of the Dniester River, there is an important problem related to the transparency of shareholding in the Transnistrian banks, given the lack of information published by banks with regard to the structure and components of the Transnistrian banks' ownership.

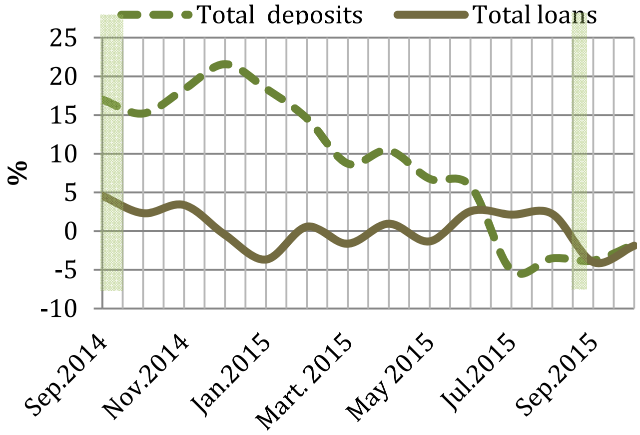


Figure 3.2.7. Annual growth rate of deposits and bank loans in the Transnistrian region, %

Source: Author's calculations according to the data of the Transnistrian Bank.

Chapter IV

EXTERNAL SECTOR

Balance of payments

The third quarter of 2015 was not marked by any extraordinary developments of the flows registered within the accounts of the balance of payments as compared with the previous period. The main components of the current account balance followed the trend attested in the first half of the year. The negative balance of trade in goods has diminished against a backdrop of the accelerated decline in the value of imports compared to exports. Similar developments have been registered in the case of foreign trade in services, however in comparison with the third quarter of 2014, the balance of trade in services posted positive values. Remittances from abroad, both as labor compensation of Moldovan residents and personal transfers have continued the downward trend.

Current account in the first nine months of the year, according to preliminary data, posted a deficit of 298.3 million USD, increasing by 18% over the same period last year or about 45.7 million USD. Both the **trade in goods and services** dropped by 21.2% (1,183.2 million USD) and, respectively, 16.2% (236 million USD), in comparison with the similar period of the previous year.

Exports of goods have continued to reduce at accelerated pace also in the third quarter, yet the data for the months of October and November and the factors that have determined this trend do not portend any improvements of the situation in the last quarter of the year either. During the first three quarters, the contraction of exports of domestic products has intensified, and starting with the third quarter there has been a decline in the overall volume of exported products. In the short run, exports will be exposed to some major negative influences: reduced agricultural harvest this year, the drop in international prices for agricultural and food products and disinflationary processes in the EU, the economic crisis of the Eastern partners. (See **subchapter foreign trade in goods**).

The negative dynamics of foreign trade in main services: transport, travel, communications, business services have conditioned the diminution in the total value of commercial services with non-residents in January-September. By the end of the third quarter, in comparison with the same period last year, the value of exported services dropped by 101 million USD (-14.2%) and imports by 135 million USD (-18.2%). Transport, accounting for more than one fourth of the trade in services (38.6% of exports and 36.7% of imports), decreased in value by 17% and, correspondingly, 20.4% sply.

Similarly, travels have marked a significant decline: 9% – exports and 22.5% – imports.

Table 4.1. Balance of payments

(synthetic presentation)

	Nominal value, mil. USD					
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*
Year	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**Jan-Sept 2013**	**Jan-Sept 2014**	**Jan-Sept 2015**
Current account	**-546.4**	**-405.5**	**-409.9**	**-407.7**	**-252.6**	**-298.3**
Goods	***-2936.0***	***-2999.0***	***-2900.4***	***-2185.4***	***-2080.5***	***-1471.8***
Export	2233.1	2469.6	2354.2	1769.8	1748.9	1461.6
Import	-5169.2	-5468.6	-5254.6	-3955.2	-3829.3	-2933.4

Table 4.1 – continue

1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*
Services	***9.1***	***15.6***	***-33.4***	***13.4***	***-31.4***	***2.8***
Export	902.0	987.8	958.8	725.9	711.8	611.0
Import	-892.9	-972.2	-992.2	-712.5	-743.2	-608.1
Income	***817.3***	***872.7***	***828.3***	***596.7***	***606.9***	***299.4***
Collections	1049.2	1163.3	1121.3	843.3	857.5	620.8
Payments	-231.9	-290.7	-293.0	-246.7	-250.6	-321.4
Current transfers	***1563.2***	***1705.3***	***1695.7***	***1167.6***	***1252.4***	***871.3***
Collections	1684.2	1836.3	1846.0	1262.5	1363.2	984.4
Payments	-121.0	-131.0	-150.3	-94.9	-110.8	-113.1
Capital and financial account	**452.0**	**327.9**	**501.2**	**281.7**	**235.1**	**386.7**
Capital account	***-36.7***	***-35.4***	***-62.4***	***-27.0***	***-43.2***	***-44.9***
Input	18.1	17.0	18.4	10.8	14.0	6.3
Output	-54.8	-52.4	-80.9	-37.8	-57.1	-51.2
Financial account	***488.6***	***363.3***	***563.7***	***308.7***	***278.3***	***431.6***
Direct investments	175.3	213.9	158.2	180.1	148.9	176.3
Portfolio Investments	21.3	9.8	13.7	6.9	10.0	4.3
Financial Derivatives	-0.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.2
Other investments	789.9	421.6	-147.3	322.6	26.7	-69.0
Reserve assets	-497.6	-282.1	538.5	-200.9	92.2	319.8
Assets	***-285.5***	***-433.0***	***160.9***	***-153.3***	***-268.1***	***147.7***
FDI	-19.8	-28.9	-42.4	-11.2	-14.1	-14.3
Portfolio Investments	7.0	-0.4	3.4	-0.8	1.8	-0.5
Financial Derivatives	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Other investments	225.2	-121.6	-338.5	59.7	-347.9	-157.3
Reserve assets	-497.6	-282.1	538.5	-200.9	92.2	319.8
Liabilities	***774.1***	***796.3***	***402.8***	***462.0***	***546.4***	***283.8***
FDI	195.1	242.7	200.6	191.3	163.0	190.5
Portfolio investments	14.4	10.2	10.3	7.7	8.3	4.8
Financial derivatives	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.2
Other investments	564.7	543.1	191.2	262.9	374.7	88.3

Source: According to the data of the National Bank of Moldova.

In the current year, remittances from abroad recorded a significant contraction that contributed to the diminution in the surplus of income and current transfers sub-accounts. The reduction in the net current transfers made by the government sector also had a negative impact on the current account, which, compared to the value recorded in January-September 2014 equating to 206.6 million USD, totaled only 127 million USD in the same period this year.

Remittances have diminished at accelerated pace in 2015. In the third quarter, their value was by one third less than in the same period last year (34.3% or 208.8 million USD), following a drop of 20.3% and 27.4% in the first two quarters. Amounting to 1,153.8 million USD in the first nine months, these marked the lowest level for the corresponding period over the last 5 years and the decrease in comparison with the same period last year was approximately of half a billion dollars (452 million USD).

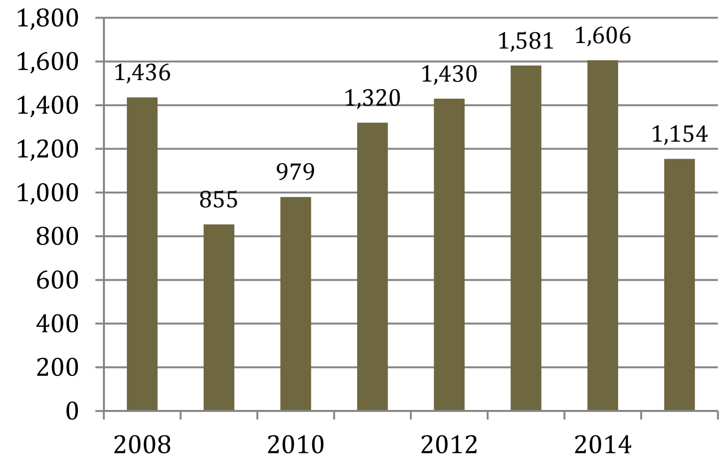


Figure 4.1. Remittances from abroad to the Republic of Moldova in January-September 2008-2015
Source: Author's calculation based on the National Bank of Moldova data.

Data on money transfers made to individuals through the banking system indicate a persisting negative trend also in October and November. About half of remittances continuously derived from the Russian Federation (about 48.7% in January-September compared with 64.6% in the same period last year). Against the background of the drop in oil prices on international markets and pessimistic expectations regarding the development of the Russian economy in 2016, these most likely will continue to reduce in the short run.

The debit balance of the financial account in January-September increased by 153 million USD compared to the same period of 2014, amounting to 431.6 million. The main influences in this regard derived from the reduction of official reserve assets in the first quarter of the year in order to ensure monetary authorities' interventions with the view to stabilize the exchange rate and reduce the value of the liabilities sply.

Official reserve assets, following the decreases occurred in the last quarter of 2014 (446.2 million USD) and in the first quarter of 2015 (312.8 million USD), have not undergone any significant changes in the aftermath. Their stock totaled 1,769.37 million USD at the end of September, dropping by 1.0% as compared with the end of the first half of the year, being influenced by the net flow in the balance of payment.

The investment activity of companies with foreign capital, which attested very low values throughout several years, has not shown high performances in 2015 either. In the first half of the year, their value reached 162.55 million USD, increasing by 80.8% over the same period last year, i.e. about 72.6 million USD sply. However, in the third quarter, the net inflow of FDI fell to 10.9 million USD, decreasing by 62 million USD in comparison with the similar period of the previous year. There were high constraints attested in terms of attracting new foreign investments in the joint stock and retracting intra-group loans granted to subsidiaries located in Moldova. Under these circumstances, the Republic of Moldova has not only posted reduced performance in creating an attractive investment environment, but also, in the short term, the main sources for funding investments in country's economy were undermined. (fig. 4.2)

Foreign trade in goods

The totals of the first nine months of the year indicate a decline in the external trade in goods by approximately 1.2 billion. (-21.3%) compared to the similar period of the previous year.

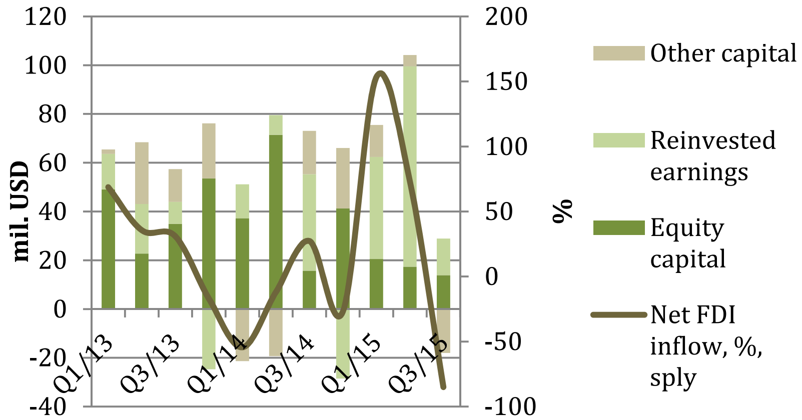


Figure 4.2. Net FDI inflow

Source: Author's calculation based on the National Bank of Moldova data.

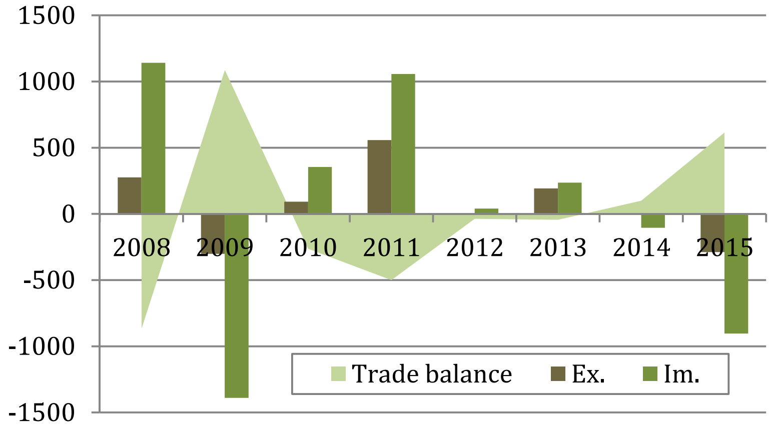


Figure 4.3. Modification of external trade in goods in January-September 2008-2015, million USD, sply

Source: Author's calculations based on the data of the National Bureau of Statistics.

- in the first three quarters, totaling 4.4 billion USD (1,448.5 million USD exports and 2,962 million USD imports), the foreign trade in goods accounted for 77% of the value of the year 2014 and approximately 91% of the that of the year 2008;
- both exports and imports dropped during this period by around 289 million USD and 903.8 million USD, respectively (Figure 4.3.). In relative terms, the reduction for the both trade flows was – 16.6% and 23.4%, correspondingly.
- the decrease in imports, occurring at a more accelerated pace, has conditioned the contraction in trade deficit in January-September by 615 million USD sply, the value thereof equating to 1,513.5 million USD;
- according to national accounts the net exports of goods and services made a positive contribution to the modification of the GDP - 2.8 p.p. in the third quarter and 3.4 p.p. in January-September.

The exports of goods have continued to decline at accelerated rate also in the third quarter, yet the data for October and the factors that have determined this trend do not portend any improvements of the situation in the last quarter of the year either. From June 2014 to October 2015, the monthly dynamics of exports of goods indicated negative annual growth rates. Throughout this year, for three straight quarters, exports have reduced by 14.8% (Q1), 15.8% (Q2) and, respectively, 19.4% (Q3) in comparison with the same time last year (Figure 4.4.). Following a drop of 0.2% in January to September 2014, as compared to the same period of 2013, in this year, during three quarters from the RM were exported by 16.6% less goods compared to sply.

Contracting deliveries to all the three main destinations:* CIS** – 35.6% (202.7 million USD), **EU** – 0.6% (-5.1 million USD) and **other states** – 30.8% (81.1 million USD) ***have negatively contributed to the dynamics of exports value in the first nine months of the year.

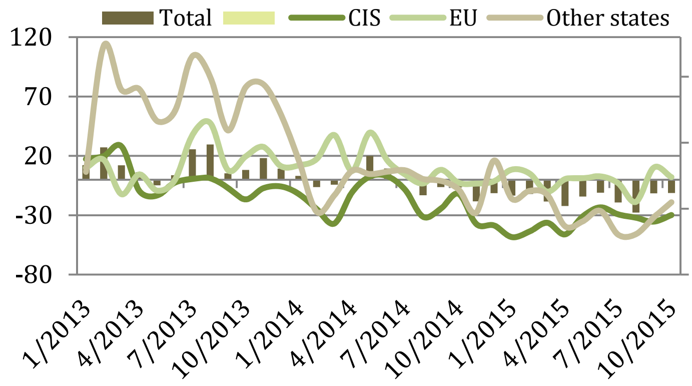


Figure 4.4. Monthly dynamics of exports, % sply
Source: Author's calculations based on the data of the National Bureau of Statistics.

Unlike the other two big destinations, the value of exports to the EU in the first two quarters, albeit posting low rate, increased by 0.3% and 1.4%, correspondingly. In the third quarter, however, their resilience decreased, hence exports to the Western partners dropped by 3.7%. This diminution was significantly lower than that recorded by economic operators exporting to the CIS countries and other states of -32% and -41.5%. These trends marked negatively the domestic producers and induced a note of pessimism regarding the quick recovery of the economy from the crisis.

One of the determining factors that influenced the negative dynamics in exports this year, including in the third quarter, was the decrease in the unit value of exports: both for the top three destinations (Figure 4.5.) and the main sections of the nomenclature of exported products. It should be noted that the modification of the UVI of exported products has marked negative values since 2012 (-3% in 2012, -2% in 2013, -6% in 2014), when a drop in prices of agricultural and food products on international markets was attested, but also a modest development of the consumer price indices in the European market, where about half of the country's exports were delivered during the given period. However, the decrease in export prices has been significantly higher this year, in the first nine months, the average UVI amounted to approximately 19%. Moreover, during the current year, while the volume of exports to other major markets in the CIS area decreased significantly, the share of the trading partners from the EU in the total value of exports has increased considerably. At the same time, the EU, including several strategic partners (Romania, Italy, Germany, and Great Britain) in this zone, has faced strong disinflationary pressures and in some months, the price index even posted negative values.

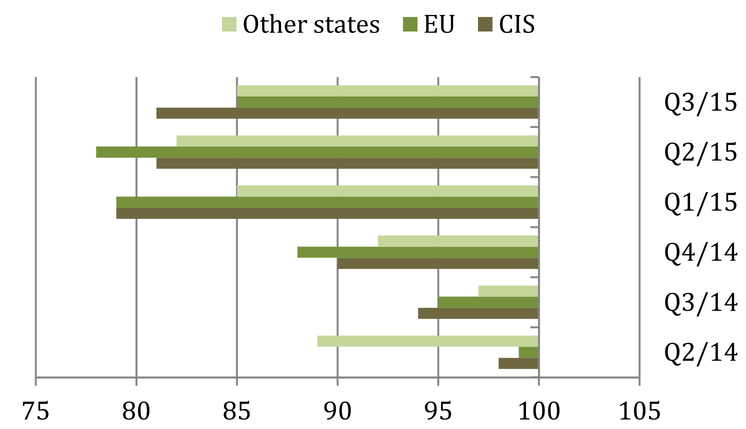


Figure 4.5. Indices of the unit value of exports, sply
Source: Author's calculations based on the data of the National Bureau of Statistics

In July-September, the physical volume of exports reduced by 4% as compared to the same period last year, following an increase of 6% and 7%, respectively, in the first two quarters. Against the backdrop of maintained severe economic conditions in Ukraine and the Russian Federation, as well as persisted harsh trade policy of the latter towards the Republic of Moldova, the volume of exports to the CIS countries continued the downward trend also in the third quarter. In addition, exports to other states reduced sharply. However, the deliveries to the EU had, somehow, a compensating effect to ensure sale of Moldovan products, hence the volume of products exported to this destination has augmented by 13% in the third quarter, over the same period last year.

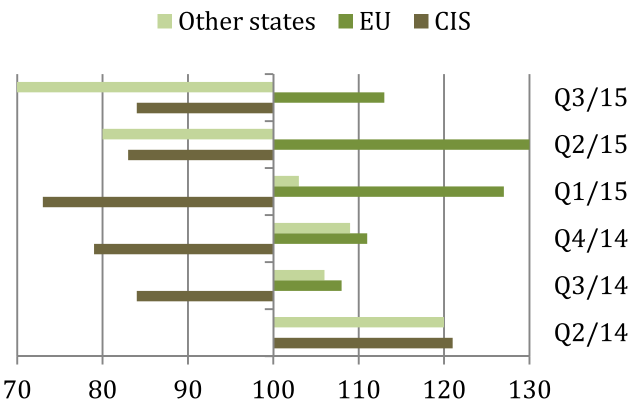


Figure 4.6. Indices of physical volume of exports, sply

Source: Author's calculations based on the data of the National Bureau of Statistics.

During the three quarters of the year, the contraction in exports of domestic products has intensified. In the third quarter, their value equated to about 63.4% of the total exports of goods and declined by approximately 23% in comparison with the similar period of the previous year. According to estimates, the contribution of exports of domestic products to the overall decrease in exports of goods accounted for about 15 p.p. Consequently, pressures on the disposable income of domestic producers have augmented.

Concomitantly with the afore mentioned trend, a more pronounced decrease in exports of agri-food products was attested in the third quarter. Their value dropped by 27.8% compared to the same period last year and amounted to 177.6 million USD (or 39% of the total exports value). The contribution of this group of products to the decline in the value of total exports was 12.1 p.p., the most significant contractions were attested for the following product categories: cereals, meat, oilseeds, sugar, drinks (Annex 4.6.B). The other large groups of products – manufactured, fuels and raw materials, also posted a diminution in the value delivered outside, but at lower rates.

Following these developments, by the end of the third quarter, the exports manifested a structure of the products delivered close to that of the same period of the previous year, being formed: 51.8% of manufactured goods, 45.2% of food products, 2.6% of inedible raw materials (excluding sunflower seeds) and, respectively, 0.8% – fuels.

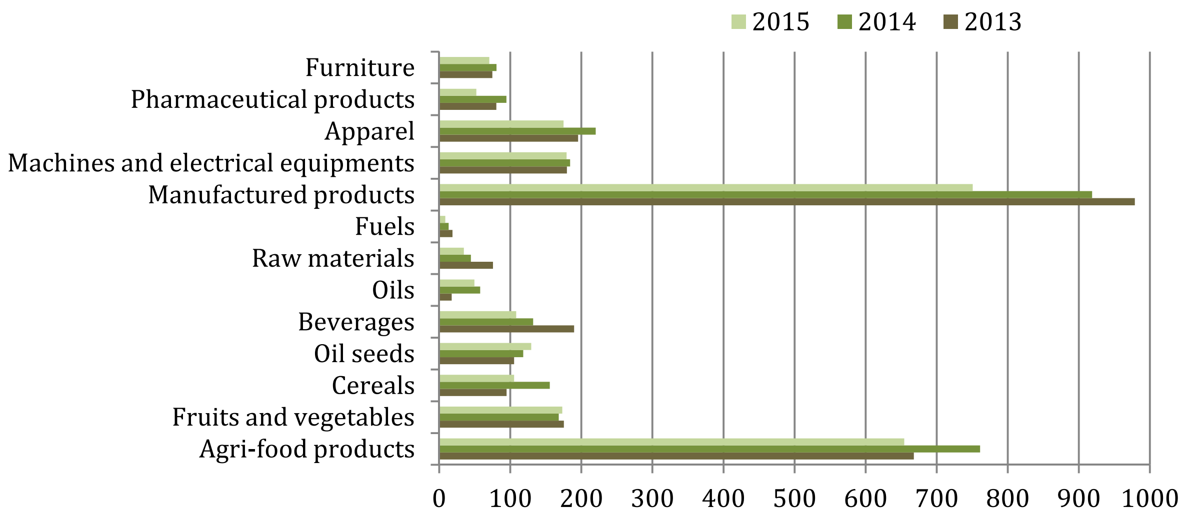


Figure 4.7. Value of exports by main categories of products in January-September, million USD

Source: Author's calculations based on the data of the National Bureau of Statistics.

Following the trend of the first two quarters, the largest contribution to the decrease in exports in the third quarter (-9.7 p.p.) was made by contracted deliveries to the Russian Federation and Ukraine. At the same time, there was a reduction in the value exported to other destinations – Turkey (-42.2%), the USA (-23.8%), Switzerland (-59.8%), including main trading partners from the EU - Germany (-25 5%), Italy (-8.7%), Romania (-3.6%) etc.

Overall, approximately 62% (+10 p.p. sply) of the value of exports made in January-September 2015, were meant for the EU market, including 23% to Romania, 10.4% to Italy, 7.5 to the Great Britain and 6% to Germany; one fourth to the CIS countries (-7.5p.p. sply), of which 12.7% to the Russian Federation, 7% to Belarus and 3.4% to Kazakhstan; and about 12.6% in other countries (-2.5 p.p.) including Turkey – 3.1%, Switzerland – 2% and the USA – 1.2%.

The third quarter has continued with an accelerated decline of imports, this reduction accounting for more than one fourth of the value of the same period last year (-25.9%). This trend was underpinned by the negative change of the physical volume imported by -5%, and by the decrease in the unit value of goods purchased from abroad by 22% in comparison with the same period of the previous year. There were negative developments attested with regard to the main large groups of countries where from goods are imported into the Republic of Moldova.

Contracted imports in the third quarter continued the downward trend attested since the beginning of 2014 and fit perfectly in the general trend toward the slowdown of imports over the last years. Following an advanced increment in 2011, in the next two years the growth in the value of imports has tempered significantly (Annex 4.4. B). The negative growth rate in the value of imports in the last year and this year could be explained by the moderate increase in household consumption and by very modest developments of re-exports and, of course, by the import prices which are influencing the nominal value thereof.

In the first nine months of the year, there were decreases in imports recorded for all the four major categories of products – manufactured non-food products (-21.2%), fuels (-31.6%), agricultural and food products (-22.3%) and inedible crude materials (-15.6%).

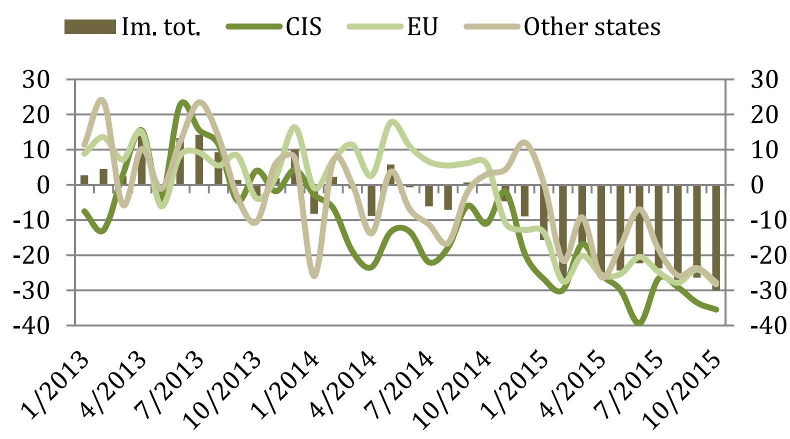


Figure 4.8. Monthly dynamics of imports, % sply

Source: Author's calculations based on the data of the National Bureau of Statistics.

At the same time, given the weights that differ a lot in the structure of total imports, the greatest contribution to the decrease in imports was made by manufactured goods (-13.6 p.p.) and fuels (-6.6 p.p.), representing 65.9% and, respectively, 18.5% of the total value of imports in Q1-Q3 2015. The structure of imports during the given period has marked slight changes compared to the same period last year, due to the reduction in the share of fuel and a slight increase of manufactured products (Annex 4.7.B). This trend is much more visible in dynamics (January-September 2012-2015).

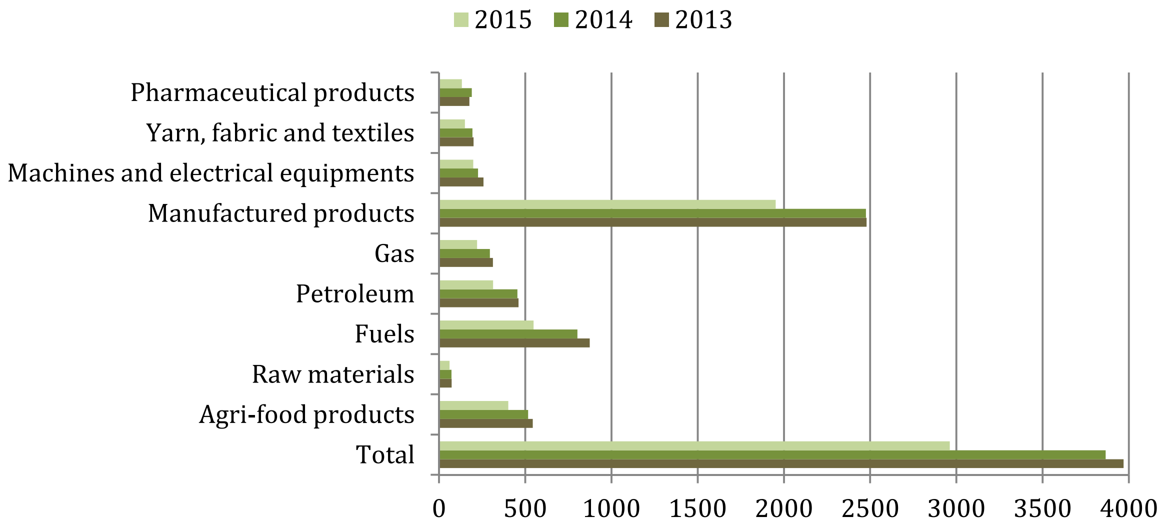


Figure 4.9. Value of imports by main categories of products in January-September, million USD

Source: Author's calculations based on the data of the National Bureau of Statistics.

Region of the Republic of Moldova from the left bank of the Dniester River

The third quarter of 2015 posted negative dynamics in terms of region's foreign trade transactions in goods. Both exports and imports of goods followed the downward trend, decreasing by 12.5% and, respectively, 29.1%, compared to the same period last year. In nominal terms, the value of external trade in goods during the given period totaled 449 million USD (including the region of the country from the right bank of the Dniester River): 172 million USD exports and 277 million USD imports. Decreases were registered in both flows and the first two months of the last quarter, and, given the region's strong dependence on the economic situation in the Russian Federation, the short-term prospects for strengthening its foreign trade are bleak.

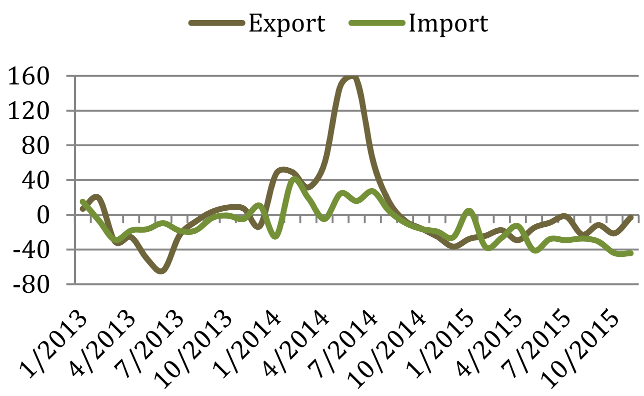


Figure 4.10. Monthly dynamics of external trade of the region to the left of the Dniester River, % (sply)

Source: According to data of the State Customs Committee of the region to the left of the Dniester River.

In January-September, exports of goods (including the region of the Republic of Moldova from the right bank) amounted to 460.6 million USD and imports – 893.9 million USD, dropping by 17.7% (99 million USD) and, respectively, by 26.4% (321 million USD) in comparison with the similar period of the previous year. The accelerated pace of decline in imports compared with exports has conditioned a reduction in the deficit of the balance in goods by 117 million USD, its value equating to 538.5 million USD. Exclusive the transactions with the region from the right bank of the river region, exports value totaled 236.9 million USD and, accordingly, imports – 832.2 million USD.

Except for the Republic of Moldova, the territory from the right bank of the Dniester River (48.6%), Ukraine (8%) and Romania (16.3%), wherein about three thirds of the region's goods were delivered in the first three quarters, exports to other major destinations have declined. Goods destined for the Russian Federation have dropped by 58.4% and to the Italian and German markets by 28.6% and 4.9%, these accounting for 7.8%, 6.6% and 5% respectively. Similarly, decreases were attested for most major categories of products – metals, footwear, clothing, cereals etc. A compensatory positive effect was exerted only by the increase in the supplies of mineral products by 33% sply and alcoholic drinks 19.2%.

Imports from most main sources have reduced, thus there were drops in purchases of products categorized in all major product groups: -23.1% from the CIS countries, including – 14.4% from the Russian Federation, -20.8% from Ukraine, – 31.2% from the right region of the country, -62.1% from Belarus; -37.3% from other countries. By the end of the third quarter, the geographical structure of imports was distributed as follows: 79.9 pertained to the CIS countries (53.1% – Russian Federation, 14.1%-Ukraine, 6.9% – the territory of the Republic of Moldova from the right bank of the Dniester River, 4.4% Belarus) and, respectively, 20.1% to other countries (3.9% – Germany, 2% – Italy, 1.9% – Romania, 1.5% – Poland).

Trends and policies of the main economic partners of the Republic of Moldova

The conjuncture of external factors has remained unfavorable to support the economic growth in the Republic Moldova in the second half of 2015. Some of these factors will continue to act negatively also in 2016.

The region from the left bank of the Dniester River and the main economic partners from the Eastern area – Russian Federation and Ukraine are facing a severe economic crisis generating negative impulses in the Moldovan economy. In particular, the Russian Federation, which was traditionally a major market, although less stable, for products exported from the Republic of Moldova and a host for a large number of Moldovans gone to work with the view to support their families back home, represented in 2015 a hotbed of contagion.

Russian Federation. Russian economy has continued the economic recession also in the third quarter, recording an annual decrease of 4.1% in the GDP volume in this period. The development of the main economic indicators points to the maintenance of the trend in the short-term. According to the report Global Economic Prospects/January 2016, the World Bank predicted a recession of 3.8% of the Russian economy in 2015 (-1.1 p.p. compared to the forecasts from June 2015) and -0.7% in 2016.

In most economic sectors there was a contraction of the gross value added compared with the same period last year: processing industry; production and supply of gas, electricity and water; construction; trade; hotel services and restaurants; transport and communications; financial and real estate activities etc. Such situation was attested also in 2009. Throughout the three quarters, there was a reduction of taxes on products.

A number of factors are negatively affecting the Russian economy. The drop in fuel prices on international markets hit hard the country's exports and thus directly budget revenues, Russian currency stability, inflation, real household income, and other socio-economic indicators. During this year the final consumption of both population and governments marked visible declines and this trend was reflected in the decrease of imports at accelerated pace both in nominal and real terms. Business confidence is weakening and investment activity slid down heavily. Gross capital formation posted negative values over three consecutive years. In the first three quarters of 2015, its physical index compared to the same time last year accounted for: 71.5% in Q1, 62.2% in Q2 and 81.9% in Q3.

Ukraine. Ukraine has continuously marked negative dynamics in a number of economic indicators in the second half – high inflationary pressures, significant contraction of production and foreign trade, high unemployment rate, low real wages of the population and also in the third quarter -7.2% sply. Also there are multiple challenges for the development: infrastructure and production facilities were destroyed in the areas where there have been armed conflicts, tense economic relations with the Russian Federation, lack of energy resources, negative anticipations of the population and, in particular, of the business environment[13]. At the same time the situation seems to gradually strengthen and the expectations for 2016 are already more optimistic, thus an increase of 2% is estimated in the case of a positive scenario and of about -0.3% under the alternative scenario. A positive factor is this regard is the approval by the IMF of the financial aid to support several economic programs, foreseen in the national public budget approved at the end of 2015[14].

Table 4.2. Development trends of the main economic partners of the Republic of Moldova

Indicator/Country	Period	USA	EU-28	Romania	Russia	Ukraine
GDP (YoY, %)	**Q. II 2014**	2.6	1.2	1.5	0.7	-4.5
	Q. III 2014	2.9	1.4	3.0	0.9	-5.4
	Q. II 2015	2.7	2.0	3.4	-4.6	-14.6
	Q. III 2015	2.1	1.9	3.6	-4.1	-7.2
Unemployment rate, %	**Q. II 2014**	6.2	10.3	6.8	5.0	9.0
	Q. III 2014	6.1	10.1	6.7	4.9	9.3
	Q. II 2015	5.4	9.6	6.8	5.6	9.6
	Q. III 2015	5.2	9.3	6.8	5.3	9.4
Annual inflation rate, %	**July 2014**	2.0	0.5	1.5	7.4	12.6
	August 2014	1.7	0.5	1.3	7.6	14.2
	September 2014	1.7	0.4	1.8	7.8	17.5
	July 2015	0.2	0.2	-1.4	15.6	55.3
	August 2015	0.2	0.0	-1.7	15.6	52.8
	September 2015	0.0	-0.1	-1.5	15.7	51.9
Exports of goods (growth rate, YoY,%)	**Q. II 2014**	3.3	3.7	10.8	4.0	-4
	Q. III 2014	4.0	1.5	6.1	-4.0	-14
	Q. II 2015	-5.5	-13.3	-14.0	-31.1	-37.3
	Q. III 2015	-7.7	-12.5	-14.0	-37.3	-28.2
Imports of goods (growth rate, YoY, %)	**Q. II 2014**	5.0	7.0	12.0	-5.0	-19.0
	Q. III 2014	4.0	3.0	4.0	-8.0	-38.0
	Q. II 2015	-5.0	-15.0	-14.0	-40.0	-41.0
	Q. III 2015	-5.0	-14.0	-10.0	-37.0	-29.0

Source: According to the OECD, Eurostat, CIS STAT and national statistical offices of the Russian Federation and Ukraine.
1) Includes Crimea region
Note: The unemployment rate in Ukraine is presented according to official data of Ukraine and reflects the early indicator (cumulatively).

European Union. The favorable factors that have benefited many European economies: lower prices for fuel, very moderate dynamics of the annual inflation that in some months marked even negative values, stimulatory monetary policy, and the recovery of domestic consumption allowed for maintenance of the economic recovery in the European area with firm steps. In the third quarter of 2015, the increase in the GDP volume in the EU-28 was 1.9% sply, including

[13]Ministry of economic development and Trade of Ukraine - The Forecast of Economic and Social Development of Ukraine for 2016-2019 years/ August 2015 (http://www.me.gov.ua/Documents/Print?lang=en-GB&id=e6b1a6c2-016b-4c37-8873-e482487c6731);
[14] Focus Economics – Ukraine Economic Outlook/January 12, 2016 (http://www.focus-economics.com/countries/ukraine).

1.6% in the Euro zone (19 countries). Following the initiation of the program of quantitative monetary easing, the lending conditions have improved, conditioning the restoration of lending activity after several years of contraction[15]. The unemployment rate decreased down to 9.3%, by 0.3 p.p. compared to the previous period and by 0.8 p.p. sply. However, its level has remained significantly higher in the Euro area – 10.8%, determined by high pressures on the labor market in Greece and Spain, where the unemployment rate amounted to 24.7% and 21.8%.

Romania ranked among the states in the European area, which recorded the highest growth rates this year. In the first half of the year, the GDP volume rose by 3.8% sply and it is estimated that by the end of the year the economic growth will hover around the rate of 3.5%[16]. Deflation documented in the last months affects the real household incomes and thus stimulates consumption and domestic production. It is estimated that average annual inflation will post negative values in 2016 as well, against the backdrop of moderate rises in prices within the EU, reduction in the VAT rate by 4 p.p. and declining fuel prices on international markets. With the growing confidence of businesses and strengthening economy, there was a slight improvement of the situation on the labor market and the prospects of the minimum wage increase will positively influence the consumption capacity of households. Stimulatory fiscal and monetary policy that the Romanian authorities can promote under the conditions of very low inflation is favoring the investment activity.

Prices for some of the main agricultural and food products exported by the Republic of Moldova have continued the negative trend in the second half of 2015.

The Republic of Moldova is among the emerging and transition countries that are affected in the last years by the negative dynamics of international prices for agri-food products. During the third quarter, the annual inflation rate marked negative values ranging between – 19% – (-) 22%. The average annual rate in 2015 was about -18.7%, the lowest level since 1991, except for 2009 when the indicator fell to -20.4%.

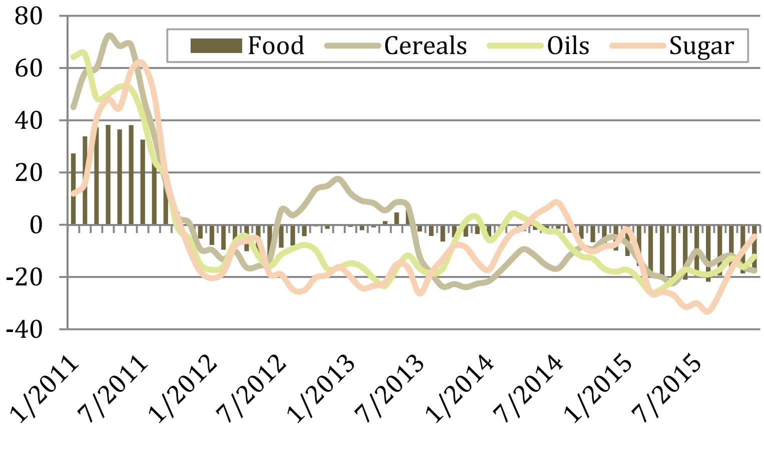


Figure 4.11. Annual inflation rate in international prices for agri-food products, % (sply)

Source: Author's calculations based on the FAO data.

[15] European Central Bank – Economic bulletin, Issue 8/2015 (https://www.ecb.europa.eu/pub/pdf/ecbu/eb201508.en.pdf)

[16] European Comision - Autumn 2015 forecast: Moderate recovery despite challenges (http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/eu/forecasts/2015_autumn/ro_en.pdf).

Chapter V

BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

Dynamics of registered and deregistered enterprises in the third quarter of 2014-2015

According to the data of the State Registration Chamber, as of October 01, 2015, the State Register contained information about 169,611 legal entities and individual entrepreneurs.

In the third quarter of 2015, the number of enterprises registered by the State Registration Chamber has significantly dropped, i.e. by 13% s.p.l.y., continuing the downward trend recorded in the first and second quarters (3.5% and, respectively, 5.4% in comparison with the similar periods of the previous year).

Thus, the number of registered enterprises has significantly decreased in the first nine months of 2015, as compared to the same period last year, this index accounting for 92.7%. According to the data of the State Registration Chamber, 4,458 new enterprises were entered into the State Register during the reference period.

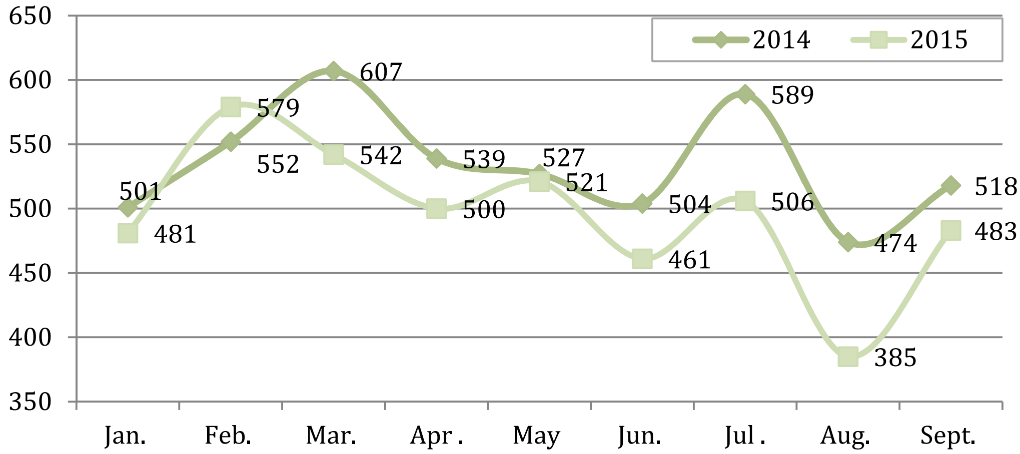


Figure 5.1. Dynamics of the number of enterprises registered in January-September of 2014 - 2015, units.

Source: According to data of the State Registration Chamber.

However, concomitantly with the decline in the number of newly registered enterprises in the first nine months of 2015, a negative signal consisted in the increment in the number of deregistered enterprises. Thus, in January-September 2015 the number of deregistered enterprises totaled 2,812 units, posting a 37.9% increase over the same period last year. In the third quarter of the current year, the number of deregistered enterprises posted a considerable rise of 1,220 units or 78.6% compared to the same period last year.

From January to September 2015, there were 2,897 new enterprises registered in the territorial office Chisinau, accounting for 65% of all the enterprises registered during this period. The number of enterprises registered in the first 9 months of 2015 (as compared with the similar period of the previous year) in the territorial office Chisinau has posted a downward trend, this index amounting to 94.2%.

The number of deregistered enterprises in the territorial office Chisinau during January-September 2015 followed the rising trend that has been recorded overall, increasing by 22.5% s.p.l.y. Thus, in January-September 2015 the number of enterprises deregistered in the Chisinau office amounted to 913 units.

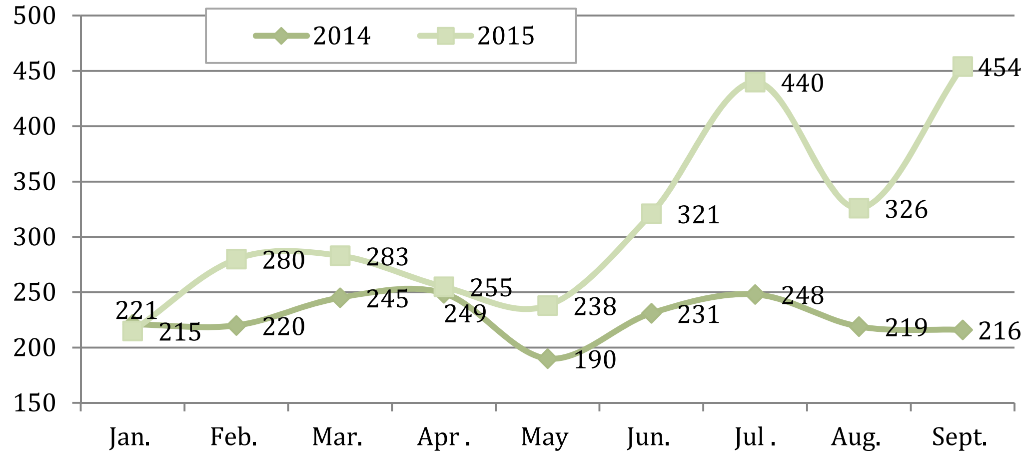


Figure 5.2. Dynamics of the number of enterprises deregistered in January-September 2014 – 2015, units

Source: According to data of the State Registration Chamber.

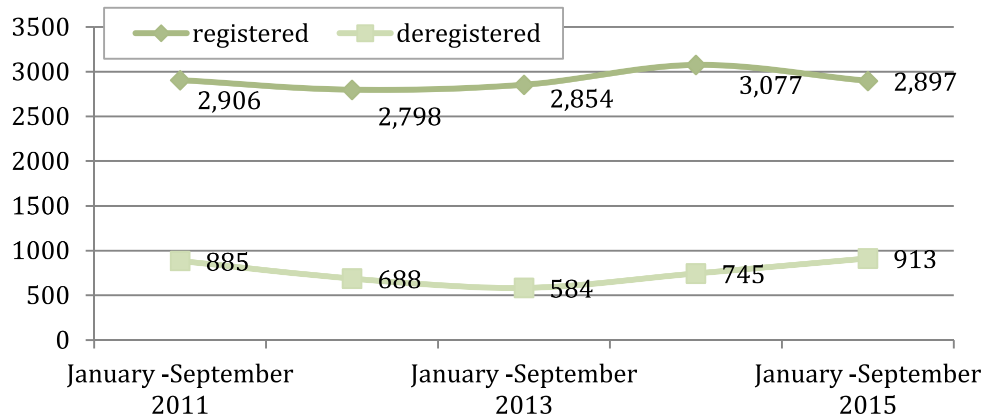


Figure 5.3. Dynamics of the number of enterprises registered and deregistered by the TO Chisinau in January-September 2011-2015

Source: According to data of the State Registration Chamber.

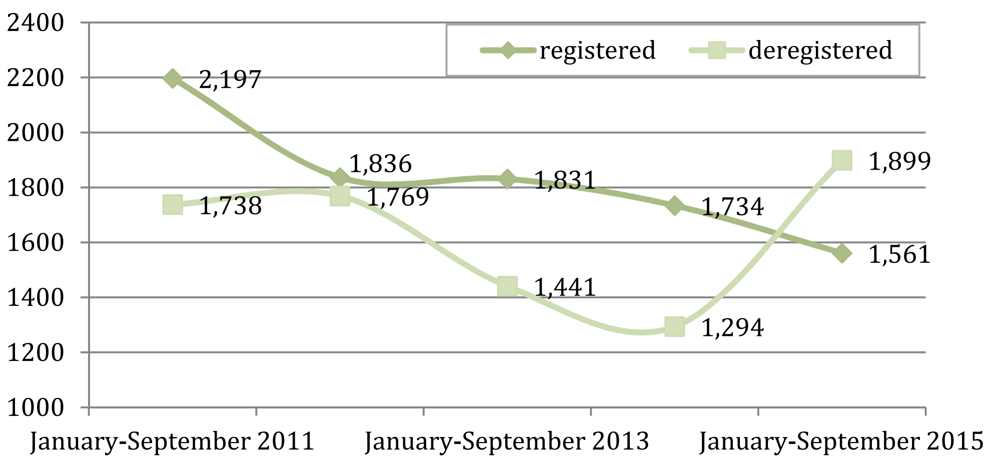


Figure 5.4. Dynamics of the number of enterprises registered and deregistered by territorial offices in January-September 2011-2015

Source: According to data of the State Registration Chamber.

At the same time, the regional offices have been characterized by a downward trend in the number of enterprises registered in January-September 2015 s.p.l.y. Thus, in this period the number of enterprises registered in the territorial offices marked a decrease of 10% s.p.l.y.

In the period January-September 2015, 67.5% of the deregistered enterprises were from outside of Chisinau.

During the period January-September 2015, the number of enterprises deregistered in the regional offices posted an upward trend, increasing by 46.7% in comparison with the same time last year. Thus, in January-September 2015 the number of enterprises deregistered in the territorial offices equated to 1,899 units.

Region of the Republic of Moldova from the left bank of the Dniester River

In January-June 2015, 51.6% of organizations and enterprises in the region to the left of the Dniester River obtained net profit and, respectively, 47.3% registered losses (excluding small businesses, banks, insurance and budget organizations), increasing by 8.2 p.p. in comparison with the same time last year. Out of the organizations that registered net profit in January-June 2015, the largest weight pertained to organizations in trade and public catering (64.6%), recording a significant decrease (by 13.6 p.p.) as compared with the same period last year. In terms of value aspect, similarly to the previous year, out of the total enterprises the industrial enterprises recorded higher net losses, decreasing by 5.5 p.p. s.p.l.y.

Table 5.1. Data about net profit (losses) of organizations from the left bank of the Dniester River by types of activity, in January-June 2015

	Number of organizations that obtained net profit	% in the total number	Number of organizations with net losses	% in the total number	Net Profit net, thousand RUB.	Net Losses, Thousand RUB.
Total	143	51.6	131	47.3	870,364	375,125
including:						
industry	34	45.9	40	54.1	626,574	271,491
agriculture	14	53.8	12	46.2	32,860	23,134
transport	15	46.9	17	53.1	30,758	12,813
communications	1	11.1	8	88.9	27,405	3,519
constructions	5	35.7	9	64.3	1,783	7,477
trade and public catering	51	64.6	26	32.9	107,402	16,829
housing and utility services household	8	57.1	5	35.7	34,736	792
other branches	15	51.7	14	48.3	8,846	39,070

Source: Social economic development of the Pridnestrovian Moldavian Republic, January-September 2015.

Chapter VI

SOCIAL SECTOR

Demographic situation. ***The natural movement of the population of the Republic of Moldova is characterized by an increase in both birth rate and death rate, maintaining the negative natural increase of the population.*** In January-September 2015, the total *number* of *live births* in the country equated to 28,881 persons, decreasing by 0.7% compared to the same period last year. At the same time, the number of *deaths* amounted to 29,725 persons, thus overall mortality increased by 2.7% compared to the same period last year. Given these developments, the natural decrease was 844 persons or 0.3 persons per 1,000 inhabitants compared to 0.0 in the third quarter of 2014. In comparison with the similar period of the previous year, *the number of deaths of children aged under 1 year* in this period decreased by 13 children and the infant mortality rate amounted 9.4 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Overall, compared to the same year last year, the mortality rate (calculated per 1,000 inhabitants) has been on the rise, increasing by 0.3 p.p., while the birth rate has remained at the previous year level and amounted to 10.9 live births per 1,000 inhabitants.

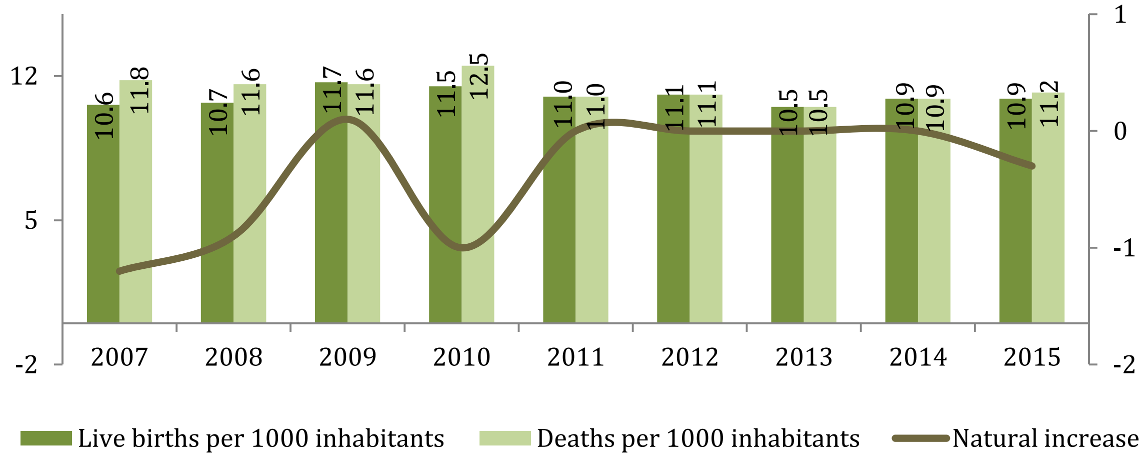


Figure 6.1. Dynamics of the demographic processes during the period January-September 2007-2015, %

Source: According to the data of the National Bureau of Statistics.

In comparison with the second quarter, in the third quarter of the year the number of live births increased by 56% (or 10,359 persons), while the number of deaths augmented by about 41% (or 8,676 persons), thus the natural increase of the population marked a negative indicator -0.3.

The structure of mortality by causes of death revealed that most deaths (58.1%) were caused by the circulatory system diseases, malignant tumors (15.1%), digestive system diseases (9.2%), accidents, poisonings and traumas (6.8%), respiratory apparatus diseases – 4.5%, other classes – 6.3%.

The natural movement of the population of the Republic of Moldova, from the territorial standpoint, showed that the most significant indicators on demographic situation, according to the data from Table 6.1, were recorded in the Central region and in the municipality Chisinau, the Northern region ranked second and the last position pertained to the Southern region and ATU Gagauzia.

Table 6.1. Natural movement of the country's population by development regions in January-September 2015

	Live births, pers.	Deaths, pers.	Deceased children aged under 1 year, pers.	Natural increase	Number of marriages	Number of divorces
Municipality Chisinau	7,521	4,865	123	2,656	4,984	2,140
North	7,499	9,644	54	-2,145	4,730	2,144
Center	8,532	9,361	58	-829	5,851	2,497
South	4,003	4,622	27	-619	2,431	1,159
ATU Gagauzia	1,326	1,233	10	93	731	330

Source: According to the data of the National Bureau of Statistics.

The total number of *marriages* in the republic amounted to 18,727, declining by 3.1% compared to the same period last year, while the marriage rate was 7.0 marriages per 1,000 inhabitants. Lower indicators were observed in the number of divorces attested in the country, namely 8,270, increasing by 1.4% over the similar period of the previous year. The divorce rate equated to 3.1 divorces per 1,000 inhabitants.

Migration of population. According to the data of the Ministry of Internal Affairs on population immigration processes, it has been attested that in the third quarter of the year, by 8.4% more foreigners and about 2 times more repatriates received residence permits, as compared to the same period last year. In January-September 2015, 2,584 foreign citizens and 549 repatriates received residence permits (permanent and temporary). With regard to the structure of immigrants by the purpose of arrival, the dominant share pertained to immigrants for family reasons – 41.1% (4.7 p.p. more than in the same time last year), work – 36.5% (6.3 p.p. decline compared to the similar period of the previous year), citizens immigrated to study – 4.3% (0.6 p.p. increase over the same period last year), other cases – 18.1% (more by 0.9% compared to sply).

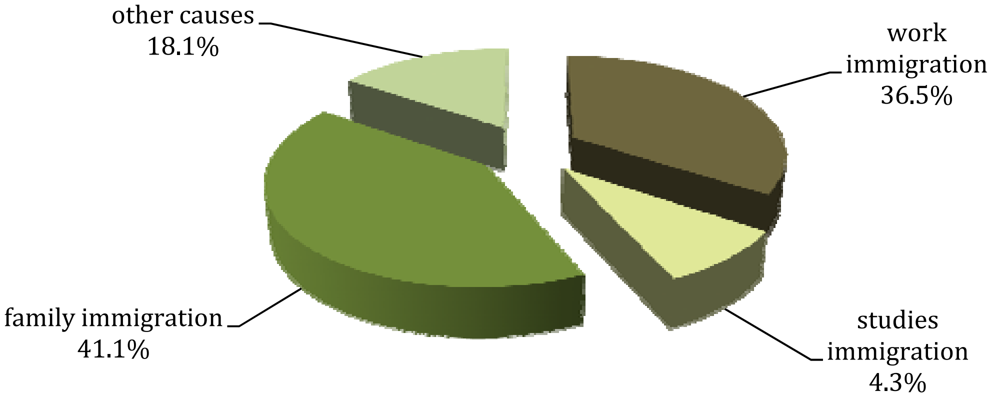


Figure 6.2. Foreign citizens by the purpose of arrival in the Republic of Moldova in January-September 2015, %

Source: According to the data of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

With regard to the country of origin, foreign citizens are immigrants from: Ukraine – 566 persons, Romania – 523 persons, Russian Federation – 387 persons, Turkey – 213 persons, USA – 146 persons, Italy – 131 persons, Azerbaijan – 35 persons, Belarus – 33 persons, Syria – 29 persons, France – 28 persons, Armenia – 23 persons, Georgia – 22 persons, Israel – 22 persons, other countries – 426 persons.

***Labor market.* Given the increasing number of economically active population as well as of occupied population, in the third quarter of the year, the situation on the labor market has been characterized by a slight decrease in the unemployment rate to a level of 3.3% as compared to second quarter of the year and posted no changes in comparison with the similar period of the previous year. In the third quarter, the number of active population exceeded by 2.2% (29.6 thousand persons) the value of this indicator recorded in the similar period of the previous year, while the employed population rose by 2.3% sply (29.5 thousand persons).**

In the II quarter of 2015, the number of economically active population (1,349.2 thousand persons) increased by approximately 3.9% (10 thousand persons), as compared to the previous quarter, against the backdrop of the commensurate reduction in the number of inactive persons. In comparison with the same period last year, the number economically active population has risen by 2.2% (29.6 thousand persons). The activity rate of the population accounted for 45.2%, increasing as compared to the similar time of the last year (44.2%). For men this indicator reached the value of 48.2% and for women – 42.4%.

The number of employed population amounted to 1,305.2 thousand persons, or 2.3% increase over the same period last year. There were no disparities by genders registered. In terms of area of residence by rural/urban: 56.0% pertained to rural areas and 44.0% to urban localities. The employment rate of the population aged 15 and over equated to 43.7%, increasing by 1.0 p.p. in comparison with the same period of the previous year and by 0.7 over the second quarter of 2015. For men this indicator reached 46.4%, and 41.3% – for women. By place of residence, the employment rate equaled 43.2% in urban areas and 44.1% in rural ones.

During the analyzed period, the unemployment rate calculated according to the ILO methodology, recorded no changes and has remained at the level of 3.3%. The total number of Moldovans that lost the job in the country since the beginning of the year reached 44.0 thousand persons, which is by 11.1 thousand persons less than in the second quarter of 2015. During the 9 months of the year, a decline in the unemployment indicators has been attested and the number of people registered at employment offices throughout the period decreased. Of the total number of unemployed, the unemployment affected a higher proportion of men – 60.7%, as well as population from urban areas – 68.7%. Among young people (15-24 years), the unemployment rate amounted to 10.7%, while in the age group 15-29 years this indicator was 7.2%. We could mention that the social sector, including the labor market, have been affected, given the difficult conditions in the economic sector of the country.

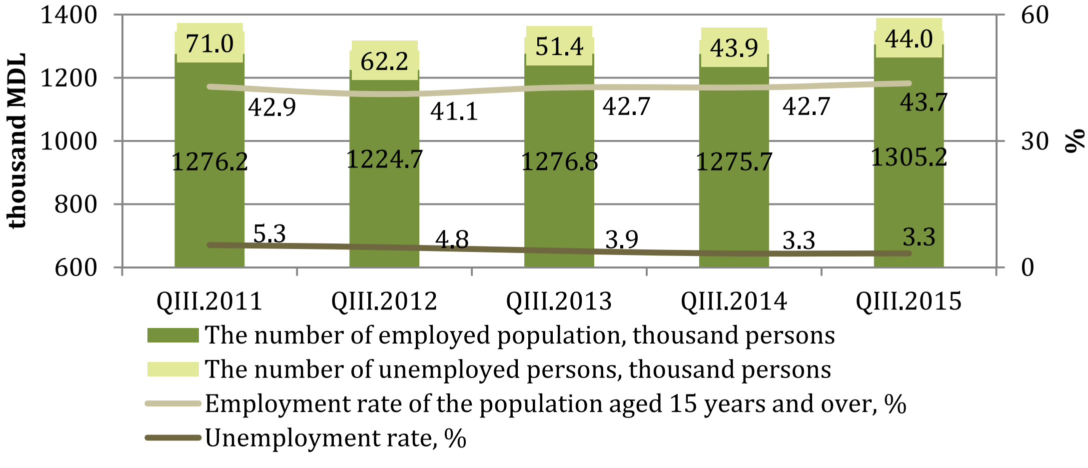


Figure 6.3. Trends in activity, employment and unemployment rates of the population aged 15 and over, in the Q III of 2011-2015

Source: According to the data of the National Bureau of Statistics.

The inactive population accounted for 54.8% of the total population, posting a decline of 30.7 thousand persons (decreasing by 1.0 p.p.) compared to the level recorded in the similar period last year. In terms of the relation to the labor market, the inactive population includes two categories of people: persons discouraged to find a wanted job, who comprised about 6.0 thousand persons (compared to 14.6 thousand persons in the third quarter of 2014) and those declared by households as gone abroad to work or seeking work that amounted to 328.9 thousand persons, versus 349.8 thousand in the same time last year. Thus, 67.4% of those reported to have gone abroad were men. The weight of people gone from the rural areas was 70.1%.

Labor remuneration. The average nominal salary earnings in January-September of the current year amounted to 4,548.3 MDL, increasing by 112% over the same time last year. In the III quarter of the year, the growth rates of the average monthly salary registered moderate increases as compared to the beginning of the year, at the same time these also rose compared to the same period of 2014, and there were raises in both the real sector and in the budget sector.

In September, in the budget sector the salary earnings equated to about 3,924.6MDL, i.e. 9.1% more compared to September 2014.In the real sector, the salary earnings amounted to 5,013.2 MDL, rising by 10.4% compared to September 2014. The real salary earnings index for the month of September 2015, as compared to September 2014, was 97.7%. However, in September this year, the gross nominal average salary earnings increased by 10% over the level posted in September 2014 (Figure 6.4.).

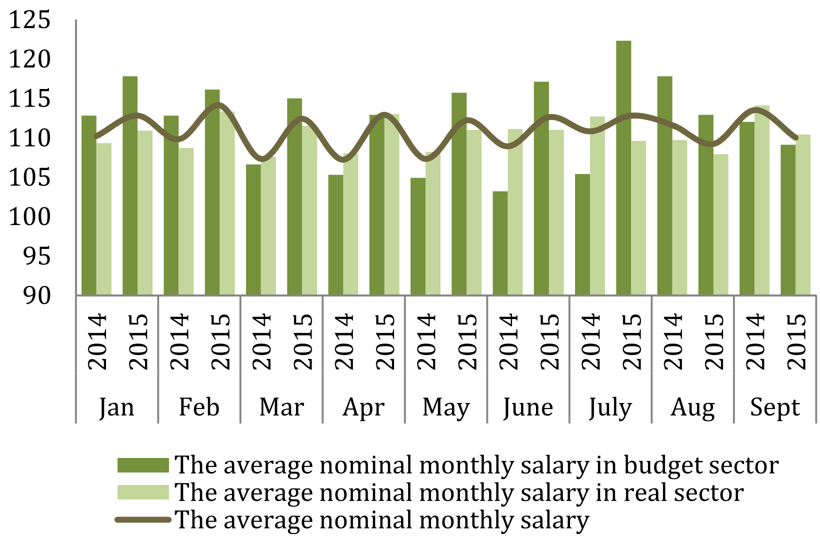


Figure 6.4. Dynamics of the nominal and real salary in the budget sector in January-September 2014-2015,%

Source: According to the data of the National Bureau of Statistics.

Table 6.2. Trends in nominal salary vs real salary, %

Year	Real salary, %	Nominal salary, %
2012	104.1	108.9
2013	104.6	110.0
2014	105.4	110.8
2015		
Jan	107.7	112.8
Feb	107.1	114.1
Mar	104.9	112.4
Apr	104.9	112.9
May	103.8	112.2
June	104.0	112.6
July	103.9	112.8
Aug	97.3	109.2
Sept	97.7	110.0

The trends in the average salaries in real terms were moderate as compared to nominal rates recorded during the reported period, which were influenced by inflationary pressures that have become more pronounced this year, and as a confirmation thereof is the Table 6.2.

During the analyzed period, in terms of types of economic activities (Annex *Remuneration of labour by economic activities, January-September 2015),* the highest average salary was registered in the field – Activities of administrative services and activities of support services; second ranking – Transport and storage; third ranking – Public administration and defense; and at the opposite pole – Professional, scientific and technical activities; Agriculture, forestry and fishing and Arts, entertainment and recreation activities.

The official statistics reveal that the majority of the inhabitants of the Republic of Moldova are living on salary earnings, thus during the analyzed period this indicator accounted for 39.2 percent. This indicator always represents a major component of the household income.

Monthly disposable income of the population. Monthly disposable income of the population in the third quarter of 2015 averaged out at 2,006.2 MDL per capita, which represented an increase of 12.2% as compared to the same period last year. This indicator registered positive dynamics throughout the analyzed period in 2012-2015. In real terms, population incomes, adjusted to the consumer price index, have remained basically at the previous year level. The consumer price index in the third quarter of 2015, in comparison to the third quarter of 2014, amounted to 111.1%.

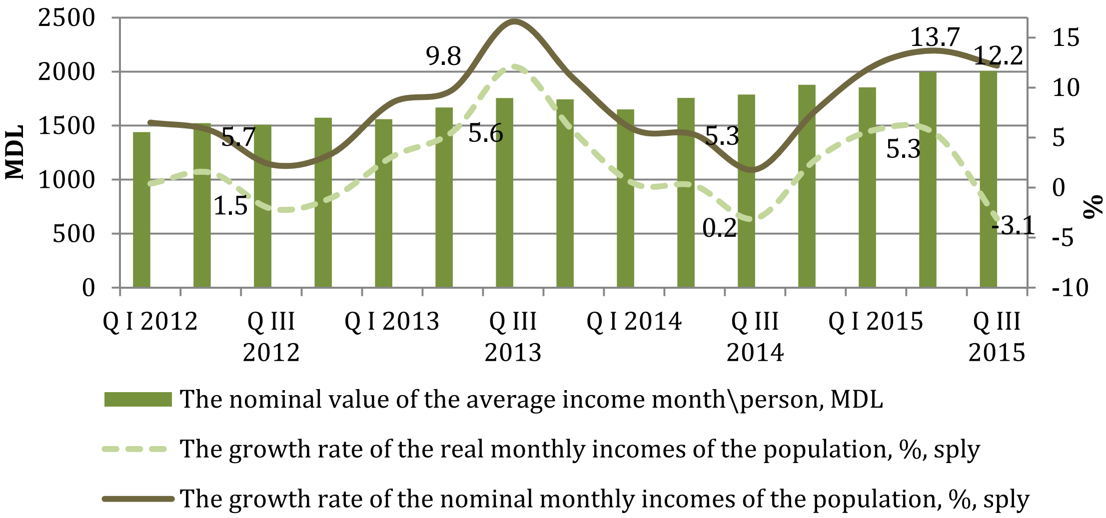


Figure 6.5. Dynamics of the household disposable income, nominal value and growth rates, quarterly, 2012-2015

Source: According to the data of the National Bureau of Statistics.

Salaries have remained the most important source of income and in the third quarter of 2015 accounted for 39.2% in the structure of the total disposable income, although this indicator has declined compared to last years. The contribution of salaries to the structure of income decreased by 1.5p.p. as compared to the third quarter of the previous year. So, during the reported period, the growth rate of nominal income was higher than the growth rate of the salaried activity.

Social benefits ranked second source of income for Moldovans, whose contribution was more than 21.2%, however it has decreased slightly, i.e. by 0.2 p.p. in comparison with the same time last year. Population income obtained from self-employment activities accounted for 15.9%, out of which 8.4% was income from individual agricultural activity, and 7.5% income from non-agricultural activity. By contrast, remittances from abroad have augmented by 1.5 p.p., which reveals a growing contribution to the household budget, whose weight exceeded 19.5% in the structure of total income, and this demonstrates that this indicator has remained a major source for the household budget. However, in the Republic of Moldova in ten months of this year, the remittances decreased by over 32%.We can mention that people from villages were more dependent on remittances, as their share in total incomes accounted for 25.8%, i.e. two times more than in the case of the urban population (13.4%).

In terms of the area of residence, the same trend was maintained: household incomes in urban areas are higher by almost 600 MDL, i.e.by 1.3 times, compared to the household income of rural population. In absolute terms, the value of the average monthly incomes in cash amounted to 1,811.1 MDL per person and in kind – 195.1 MDL.

Average monthly consumption expenditures of the population. Average monthly consumption expenditures of the population in the third quarter of 2015 amounted to 2,137.7 MDL per person, increasing by 16.7% compared with the third quarter of 2014. In real terms, adjusted to the consumer price index, the population spent on average 5% more in comparison with the same period last year.

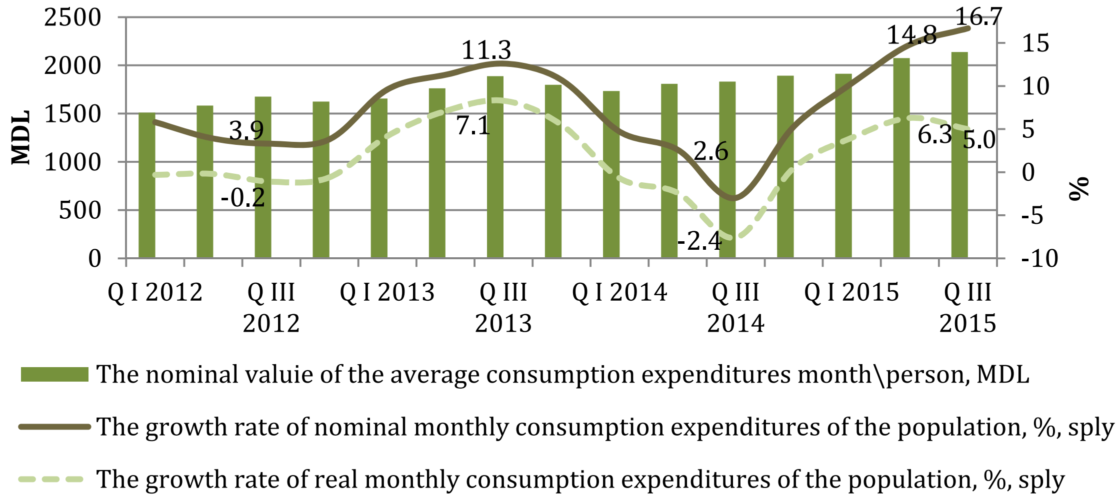


Figure 6.6. Dynamics of consumer spending, nominal value and growth rates, quarterly, 2012-2015.

Source: According to the data of the National Bureau of Statistics.

During the analyzed period, food consumption constituted the bulk of the expenditures – 41.4% (43.6% in third quarter of 2014). For housing maintenance one person allocated on average18.8% of the total consumption expenditures (-1.1 p.p. compared to the same period last year), and for clothing and footwear – 12.1% (+1.4 p.p.).Other expenditures were directed for health (6.2% versus 5.3% in the third quarter of 2014), housing facilities (4.1% versus 3.8%), communication – (4.1% versus 3.8%), transport (4.1% versus 4.2%), education – 0.7% (the level of the previous year), etc.

To ensure consumption of food products, the urban population has allocated 38.2% of their monthly consumption expenditure (42.8% in the third quarter of 2014), and in rural areas - 45%. At the same time, the urban population spent more for housing maintenance (19.3% versus 18.2% in rural areas), health (6.6% versus 5.7%), transport (4.9% versus 3.1%), communications services (4.2% versus 3.9%), hotels, cafes and restaurants (2.2% versus 0.5%), entertainment services (2% versus 1%). In relative terms, the rural population spent more on clothing and footwear (12.6% versus 11.6% in urban areas) and housing equipment (4.4% against 3.8%).

Social protection of population. According to the data of the National Social Insurance House, the number of pensioners registered with the social protection bodies, as of October 01, 2015, totaled 676.1 thousand persons, which is by 11.4 thousand persons more compared to October 01, 2014.The average amount of the monthly pension set on October01, 2015 equated to 1,166.6 MDL (before indexation), increasing by 7.1% over October 01, 2014.

Health care. Population morbidity of some infectious diseases in January-September 2015, according to preliminary data of the Ministry of Health, was characterized by a significant increase in cases of morbidity of acute respiratory infections, including cases of influenza and cases of epidemical parotitis and acute intestinal infections. In the case of other infectious diseases, for most diseases there was a trend toward the reduction in the incidences of diseases.

At the same time, during the given period there have also been registered: 217,239 cases of respiratory system infections with multiple locations, which accounted for24.9% compared to the same period last year; 1,967 cases of morbidity by influenza, or 3.7 times more versus the similar period of the previous year; 14,183 cases of acute intestinal infection, which is 102.3% sply; 237 cases of viral hepatitis, i.e. 73.4% compared to the same period last year; 42 cases of epidemical parotitis, or 150.0% sply; 5,169 cases of chickenpox, which is 82.4% sply, etc. In the case of morbidity by "socially determined diseases" there was an increase in cases of syphilis and pediculosis, by 1.3% and 5.1%, respectively.

Crimes. According to the data of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, in January-September 2015, there were 28.6 thousand crimes registered or by 6% less than in the same period last year. On average, in this period there were 80.3crimes recorded per 10 thousand inhabitants. The highest level of criminality was registered in the municipalities Chisinau and Balti, i.e.124 crimes per 10 thousand inhabitants and 93 crimes per 10 thousand inhabitants, correspondingly, this exceeded by 1.5 times the national average.

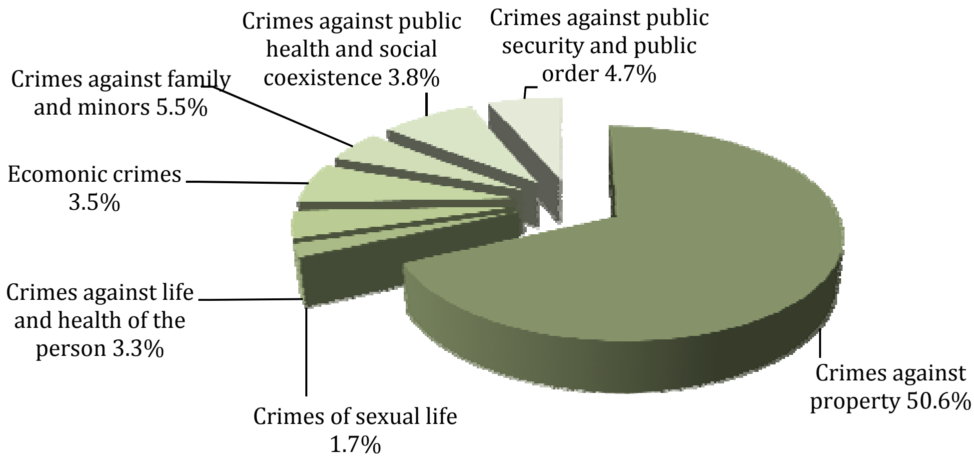


Figure 6.7. Structure of crimes in January-September, 2015, %
Source: According to the data of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

In January-June 2015, as compared to the similar period of the previous year, there were upward trends in the number of economic crimes (8.8%). Also, there were fewer registered cases of crimes against life and health of the person, against property, against the family and minors. Every sixth out of the total recorded crimes was committed by persons of working age, but with no occupation. The weight of crimes committed by minors or with their participation amounted to 2.5%.

In January-September 2015, there were 1,887 road traffic accidents, i.e. about 6 accidents every day. As a result of road traffic accidents 212 persons died (including 19 children), and 2,267 persons were injured (including 287 children).

According to the data of the Civil Protection and Exceptional Situations Service of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, in January-September 2015, there were 1,364 cases of fires registered or by 3.7% less compared to the same period last year. As a result of fires 74 persons died.

Region of the Republic of Moldova from the left bank of the Dniester River [17].

Labor market. As of October 01, 2015 *employed population* totaled 99.8 thousand persons, decreasing by 3,937 persons, i.e. 3.8% compared to the same period last year. At the end of September, the number of people not engaged in any activity amounted to 3,139 persons and

[17] The analysis was drawn up based on the data of the Statistical Service of Transnistria.

comparison with the similar time last year dropped by 35.2%. Of the total number of registered citizens – 1,693 persons or 53.9% are women. In total, in January-September 2015, 1,425 persons were employed through the Transnistrian Agency for Employment. During this period professional consultations with students were conducted: 152 group consultations, which totaled 2,506 persons and 496individual consultations, which included 463 persons; with adult population: 5,502 individual consultations, which included 5,353 persons. For unemployment benefits 12,264.3 thousand rubles were spent (compared to 14,166.1 thousand rubles in the similar period of the previous year). The average amount of *unemployment benefits* in January-September 2015 amounted to 450.6 rubles.

Labor remuneration. In January-September 2015 the *average monthly nominal salary* calculated for an employee, excluding the small business entities, amounted to 3,849 rubles or 95.5% compared to the same period last year (at the official exchange rate of the monetary authority of the left bank of the Dniester River – 347 USD or 95.6% versus January-September 2014[18]).

In the analyzed period, the average monthly nominal salary calculated for an employee was higher than the average salary in the region in the following economic sectors: "Electro- and radio- communications" (9,315 rubles or 839USD), "Banks and credits" (7,721 rubles or 696 USD), "Insurance" (6,162 rubles or 555 USD), "Real estate transactions" (4,618 rubles or 416 USD), "Industry" (4,941 rubles or 445 USD), "Collection of ferrous and nonferrous metals waste" (5,055 rubles or 455 USD),“Housing and communal services"(4,185 rubles or 377 USD)," Constructions"(4,525 rubles or 408 USD).

At the same time, the average nominal monthly salary calculated per employee was lower than the average salary in the region in the following branches of the economy: "Forestry" (1,915 rubles or 173 USD), "Geology and meteorology" (1,983 rubles or 179 USD) "Social assistance" (2,054 rubles or 185 USD), "Postal communication" (2,247 rubles or 202 USD), "Culture and Art" (2,391 rubles or 215 USD), "Education" (2,652 rubles or 239 USD), non-productive types of consumer services (2,443 rubles or 220 USD), "Administration bodies" (2,642 rubles or 238 USD), "Health" (2,651 rubles or 239 USD), "Agriculture" (3,076 rubles or 277 USD), "Science" (2,907 rubles or 262USD), "Physical culture, entertainment and tourism" (3,220 rubles or 290 USD).

In industry, the highest average nominal monthly salary in January-September was recorded in the case of employees of the following sub-branches: steel industry – 564 USD or 162.7% of the average salary in the economy; electrical energy – 537 USD, which is by 54.8% more than the average salary in the region; manufacture of machinery and processing of metal – 448 USD or by 29.3% more than the average salary in the economy; printing industry – 426 USD. The lowest average nominal monthly salaries, calculated for the analyzed period, were paid to the employees of the following sub-branches of industry: other industrial branches – 272 USD, which is by 21.4% lower than the average salary in the region; wood processing industry – 260 USD, i.e. by 25.1% lower than the average salary; light industry – 345 USD or by 0.5% lower than the average salary in the economy; construction materials industry – 381 USD or by 10.0% more than the average salary in the economy.

Social protection of population. The average number of *pensioners* in the period July-September 2015 totaled 125,453 persons, including receivers of labor pension – 121,276 persons and beneficiaries of social pension – 4,177 persons. The average amount of the established *pensions* amounted to 1,336.22 rubles (labor pension – 1,360.51 rubles, social – 631.04 rubles), or by 1.1% lower compared to the same period last year.

[18] The official exchange rate of the monetary authority of the region from the left bank of the Dniester River averaged out in January-September 2015: 1 USD =11.1000 rubles; 1 MDL=0.6042 rubles (http://www.cbpmr.net/resource/svk_narast_itog_november_2015.pdf)

Subsistence minimum. In nine months of 2015, the amount of the *subsistence minimum* averaged out at 1,302.78 rubles per person monthly, or 1.4% decrease compared to the same period of the previous year.

In January-September 2015, the amount of the subsistence minimum by categories of population pertained to the population able to work: men – 1,377.38 rubles per month, women – 1,311.96 rubles per month. The subsistence minimum for pensioners amounted to 1,062.22 rubles per month, children aged under 6 years – 1,150.64 rubles per month, and children aged 7 to 15 years – 1,382.85 rubles per month.

Table 6.3. Subsistence minimum in the region from the left bank of the Dniester River, in January-September 2015

(average per person, rubles per month)

	Total population	Including:				
		Able to work		Pensioners	Children	
		Men	Women		aged under 6 years	aged 7 to 15 years
January	1,323.23	1,447.33	1,367.79	1,109.72	1,204.09	1,457.84
February	1,334.68	1,457.77	1,380.40	1,123.06	1,214.24	1,463.89
March	1,315.74	1,435.63	1,362.54	1,107.56	1,197.40	1,440.79
April	1,307.05	1,426.30	1,353.24	1,100.94	1,186.18	1,432.56
May	1,314.00	1,434.02	1,360.76	1107.07	1,189.51	1,440.27
June	1,324.52	1,445.51	1,370.54	1,114.84	1,199.40	1,458.99
July	1,285.99	1,402.56	1,331.91	1,081.37	1,169.56	1,414.19
August	1,256.00	1,369.66	1,304.28	1,056.11	1,140.13	1,371.17
September	1,263.81	1,377.38	1,311.96	1,062.22	1,150.64	1,382.85

Source: According to the data of the Statistical Service of Transnistria.

Crimes. In January-September 2015, the public order protection bodies have registered 8,638 requests and reports of crimes or by 5.1% more than in the similar period of the previous year. There were 3,540 crimes registered, i.e. by 1.4% more than in the same time last year. The registered crimes included: 25 murders, 42 intentional severe injuries, 168 crimes related to illicit trafficking in arms, 71 crimes committed by use of weapons, munitions and explosives, 427 crimes against public order, 515 crimes related to drugs,130 swindles, 932 thefts, 90 robberies, 83 cases of hooliganism, 29 cases of corruption (bribery) – 29, other crimes – 857, etc. As a result of crimes committed 1,940 persons suffered, including 40 persons (2.1%) died, 44 persons (2.3%) were caused serious health damages.

STATISTICAL ANNEX

Annex 1.1.

Sources of GDP

Period	GDP		GVA		Agriculture		Industry		Constructions		Other activities		Net taxes on products	
	mil. lei, current prices	%, previous year	mil. lei current prices	%, previous year	mil. lei current prices	%, previous year	mil. lei current prices	%, previous year	mil. lei current prices	% previous year	mil. lei current prices	%, previous year	mil. lei current prices	% previous year
2010	71885.5	107.1	59920.7	106.2	8657.4	107.4	9534.8	108.9	2437.5	112.7	39291	105.1	11964.8	111.7
2011	82348.7	106.8	68390	106.3	10095	105.2	11518	110.2	2720	101.9	45831	101.3	13959	109.6
2012	88227.8	99.3	73686	99	9896	79.9	12314	100.8	3041	101.8	50178	103.2	14542	100.8
2013	100510.5	109.4	83719	110.2	12383	146.6	14328	107.6	3373	105.3	55346	103.9	16791	105.1
2014	111757.4	104.6	94228.3	105.2	14111.8	108.2	16246.8	107.2	3964.8	110.6	62112.3	103.8	17529.1	101.5
Quarter I 2012	18095.8	101.0	15268.0	101.5	821.0	101.6	2771.0	97.9	395.0	109.8	11698.0	102.4	2828.0	98.4
Quarter II 2012	21199.4	100.6	17821.6	100.5	1929.6	92.5	2914.5	104.3	1105.0	100.9	12277.7	101.2	3377.8	101.3
Quarter III 2012	26106.8	98.3	22026.6	97.4	3923.3	69.2	3389.6	102.3	1059.2	100.0	14092.5	104.4	4080.2	103.4
Quarter IV 2012	22445.3	97.5	18203.5	96.5	2911.3	70.8	3232.9	96.5	482.1	101.8	12109.6	104.6	4241.8	101.4
Quarter I 2013	19672.7	103.5	16201.0	102.9	824.8	102.3	2960.0	102.2	522.5	110.5	12283.7	102.5	3471.8	106.6
Quarter II 2013	23703.3	106.1	19649.0	105.9	2064.3	103.8	2961.7	113.4	1182.5	100.8	13388.1	104.6	4054.4	106.7
Quarter III 2013	29936.4	112.9	25436.1	114.2	5847.4	159.8	3836.0	107.5	1128.7	102.2	15117.7	104.3	4500.3	105.6
Quarter IV 2013	26566.7	111.2	21792.1	112.5	3430.7	152.2	3633.8	107.4	600.4	116.0	14610.8	104.5	4774.6	105.2
Quarter I 2014	21499.2	103.7	17917.5	104.4	977.2	110.2	3373.0	105.7	597.9	108.9	13497.8	103.8	3581.7	100.7
Quarter II 2014	26280.9	104.3	21985.9	104.9	2354	108.7	3959.1	103.9	1403.4	110.5	14823.9	104.4	4295	101.1
Quarter III 2014	34115	105.8	29372.9	106.2	6931.1	108.4	4420.0	106.1	1271.1	113.7	17293.1	104.8	4742	103.4
Quarter IV 2014	29862.3	104.2	24951.9	104.9	3849.6	107.3	4495.0	112.7	692.4	106.7	16497.5	102.2	4910.4	100.7
Quarter I 2015	24423.2	104.8	20473.7	105.2	914.7	104.4	4001.4	107.9	708.6	106.2	15763.5	105.2	3949.4	103.1
Quarter II 2015	28526.8	102.5	23958.3	102.7	2064.6	102.7	4569.5	104.6	1521.4	101.1	16755.0	103.5	4568.5	101.5
Quarter III 2015	35889.6	96.3	30723.9	96.1	6484.8	82.6	4846.8	102.5	1393.5	98.2	19030.7	101.2	5165.7	97.6

Source: According to the National Bureau of Statistics data.

Annex 1.2.

Uses of GDP										
Period	GDP		Final consumption		Gross capital formation		Stock variation		Net exports	
	mil. lei, current prices	%, previous year	mil. lei current prices	%, previous year	mil. lei current prices	%, previous year	mil. lei current prices	%, previous year	mil. lei current prices	% previous year
2010	71885.5	107.1	83240.3	107.3	16262.6	117.2	648.1	157.9	-28265.5	x
2011	82348.7	106.8	96090.5	107.3	19178.8	113	725.2	x	-33645.8	x
2012	88227.8	99.3	103062.6	100.9	20864.1	101.8	-3.2	x	-35695.7	x
2013	100510	109.4	113169	105.2	23062	103.8	1721	x	-37442	x
2014	111757.4	104.6	123357.5	102.4	27608.2	110.1	1447.4	x	-40655.8	x
Quarter I 2012	18095.8	101.0	23464.8	101.9	2439.0	101.0	272.2	105.3	-8080.2	x
Quarter II 2012	21199.4	100.6	24687.8	99.6	5001.0	99.1	74.3	x	-8563.7	x
Quarter III 2012	26106.8	98.3	30085.8	101	4538.7	100.8	504.0	x	-9021.6	x
Quarter IV 2012	22445.3	97.5	27514.7	100.7	5493.2	100.5	-196.4	x	-10366.1	x
Quarter I 2013	19672.7	103.5	23400.8	102.6	4219.7	106.6	-85.3	x	-7862.5	x
Quarter II 2013	23703.3	106.1	27408.2	106.2	5576.7	103.0	627.7	x	-9909.3	x
Quarter III 2013	29936.4	112.9	32009.0	107.4	6667.3	101.2	716.9	x	-9456.7	x
Quarter IV 2013	26566.7	111.2	30485.2	104.2	6103.1	103.6	478.2	x	-10499.9	x
Quarter I 2014	21499.2	103.7	24926.1	100.5	4993.3	108.6	-238	x	-8182.2	x
Quarter II 2014	26280.9	104.3	29542.5	101.4	6683.6	107.6	-109.3	x	-9835.9	x
Quarter III 2014	34115	105.8	35387.1	103.3	8173.6	111.5	973.4	x	-10419.1	x
Quarter IV 2014	29862.3	104.2	33501.8	103.9	7757.7	112.1	821.4	x	-12218.6	x
Quarter I 2015	24423.2	104.8	27244.8	100.3	5972.5	107.8	-73.9	x	-8720.3	x
Quarter II 2015	28526.8	102.5	31504.5	100.1	7053.9	98.5	-865.8	x	-9165.7	x
Quarter III 2015	35889.6	96.3	36492.0	95.4	8534.7	95.2	594.4	x	-9731.5	x

Source: According to the National Bureau of Statistics data.

Annex 2.1.1

	Consumer prices			
	Growth rate of CPI, % (compared to the same period of previous year)	Growth rate of food prices, % (compared to the same period of previous year)	Growth rate of non-food prices, % (compared to the same period of previous year)	Growth rate of prices for services, % (compared to the same period of previous year)
2010	7.4	5.7	7.3	9.1
2011	7.6	8.4	5.8	8.8
2012	4.6	3.8	4.2	6.2
2013	4.6	6.6	4.3	2.6
2014	5.1	6.5	5.5	2.5
Jan. – Sep. 2010	7.2	5.3	7.3	8.8
Jan. – Sep. 2011	7.3	8.4	5.6	7.9
Jan. – Sep. 2012	4.9	3.4	4.4	7.3
Jan. – Sep. 2013	4.4	6.5	4.2	2.6
Jan. – Sep. 2014	5.2	7.0	5.3	2.7
Jan.-Sep. 2015	8.4	8.4	11.1	4.4
Quarter I 2013	4.4	5.9	4	3.1
Quarter II 2013	5.2	8.4	4.1	2.6
Quarter III 2013	4.0	5.0	4.5	2.1
Quarter IV 2013	4.9	7.1	4.5	2.6
Quarter I 2014	5.4	7.9	4.8	2.7
Quarter II 2014	5.2	6.9	5.2	2.6
Quarter III 2014	5.1	6.1	5.6	2.6
Quarter IV 2014	4.8	5.1	6.3	1.9
Quarter I 2015	6.1	5.8	9.3	1.9
Quarter II 2015	8.0	8.7	11.1	2.6
QuarterIII 2015	11.1	10.7	12.8	8.6

Source: According to the National Bureau of Statistics data.

Consumer prices				
	Growth rate of CPI, % (compared to the same period of previous year)	Growth rate of food prices, % (compared to the same period of previous year)	Growth rate of non-food prices, % (compared to the same period of previous year)	Growth rate of prices for services, % (compared to the same period of previous year)
January 2013	4.7	6.8	4	3.1
February 2013	4.4	5.5	4.2	3.1
March 2013	4.2	5.5	3.8	3.2
April 2013	4.5	6.1	3.7	3.4
May 2013	5.7	10.0	4.0	2.4
June 2013	5.5	9.2	4.5	2.0
July 2013	4.3	5.9	4.6	2.0
August 2013	3.7	4.2	4.5	2.1
September 2013	3.9	5.0	4.3	2.1
October 2013	4.7	6.9	4.4	2.1
November 2013	4.9	6.8	4.6	2.9
December 2013	5.2	7.6	4.6	2.9
January 2014	5.1	7.3	4.6	2.7
February 2014	5.4	7.9	4.9	2.8
March 2014	5.7	8.5	5.0	2.7
April 2014	5.8	8.7	5.2	2.5
May 2014	4.7	5.7	5.1	2.6
June 2014	5.0	6.4	5.3	2.7
July 2014	5.3	7.1	5.2	2.8
August 2014	5.1	6.6	5.4	2.5
September 2014	4.8	4.7	6.3	2.6
October 2014	4.8	4.8	6.2	2.6
November 2014	4.8	5.5	6.2	1.6
December2014	4.7	5.1	6.5	1.6
January 2015	4.7	4.5	7.0	1.8
February 2015	6.5	6	10.2	1.9
March 2015	7.1	7	10.7	2.1
April 2015	7.6	7.8	11	2.6
May 2015	8.1	9	11	2.6
June 2015	8.3	9.2	11.4	2.7
July 2015	8.6	8.7	12.2	3
August 2015	12.2	10.9	13.4	11.3
September 2015	12.6	12.6	12.9	11.4
October 2015	13.2	13.5	13.5	11.7

Source: According to the National Bureau of Statistics data.

Annex 2.1.2.

Producers prices				
	Growth rate of IPPI, % (compared to the same period of previous year)	Growth rate of prices in mining industry, % (compared to the same period of previous year)	Growth rate of prices in manufacturing industry, % (compared to the same period of previous year)	Growth rate of prices in energy sector, % (compared to the same period of previous year)
2010	7.9	0.7	6.2	16.1
2011	6.8	2.6	6.3	10.5
2012	5.7/3.1*	3.8/4.7*	5.1/2.0*	9.2/11.4*
2013	3.2/3.3*	1.6/1.6*	3.8/3.8*	-0.4/-0.4*
2014	5.5*	3.9*	6.5*	-1.4*
Jan. – Sep. 2010	8.3	0	6.7	15.3
Jan. – Sep. 2011	6.3	3.5	5.7	9.6
Jan. – Sep. 2012	6	2	5.3	10.2
Jan. – Sep. 2013	3.1	2.3	3.5	0.3
Jan. – Sep. 2014	6	3.7	7.0	-1.9
Jan.-Sep. 2015	5.4	4.4	6.0	1.5
Quarter I 2013	2.6	4.7	2.6	2.0
Quarter II 2013	3.2	1.7	3.6	0.7
Quarter III 2013	3.4	1.2	4.1	-1.6
Quarter IV 2013	3.7	-0.2	4.6	-2.4
Quarter I 2014	4.9	1.3	5.9	-2.5
Quarter II 2014	6.7	4.9	7.9	-2.5
Quarter III 2014	6.4	5.1	7.4	-0.8
Quarter IV 2014	4.2	4.2	4.7	0
Quarter I 2015	5.7	5.6	6.3	0.7
Quarter II 2015	4.5	4.2	5.0	0.3
Quarter III 2015	6.1	3.5	6.5	3.4

Source: According to the National Bureau of Statistics data.

Producers prices				
	Growth rate of IPPI, % (compared to the same period of previous year)	Growth rate of prices in mining industry, % (compared to the same period of previous year)	Growth rate of prices in manufacturing industry, % (compared to the same period of previous year)	Growth rate of prices in energy sector, % (compared to the same period of previous year)
January 2013	1.6	6.2	1.5	1.9
February 2013	2.8	3.5	2.9	2.0
March 2013	3.4	4.5	3.5	2.0
April 2013	3.7	2.4	3.9	2.0
May 2013	3.0	1.7	3.5	0.0
June 2013	2.9	1.1	3.4	0.0
July 2013	3.3	1.4	3.8	0.0
August 2013	3.4	1.1	4.2	-2.4
September 2013	3.4	1.1	4.2	-2.4
October 2013	4.1	0.6	5.1	-2.4
November 2013	3.0	1.1	3.8	-2.4
December 2013	4.0	-2.4	5	-2.4
January 2014	4.6	-1.3	5.6	-2.5
February 2014	4.9	2.2	5.8	-2.5
March 2014	5.2	3.0	6.2	-2.5
April 2014	5.7	3.1	6.8	-2.5
May 2014	6.6	4.0	7.9	-2.5
June 2014	7.8	7.5	9.1	-2.5
July 2014	7.7	5.3	9.1	-2.4
August 2014	6.2	5.3	7.0	0.1
September 2014	5.3	4.7	6.0	0
October 2014	4.3	4.5	4.9	0
November 2014	4.3	3.8	4.9	0
December2014	4.0	4.4	4.4	0.1
January 2015	4.6	7.0	7.0	0.8
February 2015	6.2	5.1	7	0.6
March 2015	6.2	4.6	6.9	0.8
April 2015	5.5	5.3	6.1	0.3
May 2015	4.5	4.7	5	0.3
June 2015	3.4	2.6	3.9	0.3
July 2015	3.8	3.4	4.2	0.3
August 2015	7.4	3.4	7.2	9.8
September 2015	7.2	3.7	8.2	0.2
October 2015	8.2	3.9	9.3	0.2

Source: According to the National Bureau of Statistics data.

* Since January 2014 the statistical data on CPI are elaborated based on Classification of Economic Activities of Moldova (CEAM). rev. 2 developed in harmony with NACE. rev 2. The IPPI for 2012-2013 years was recalculated from CEAM. rev.1 to CEAM. rev.2.

Annex 2.1.3.

Exchange rates						
	MDL/USD nominal exchange rate	MDL/EUR nominal exchange rate	Growth rate of MDL/USD nominal exchange rate. % (compared to the same period of previous year)	Growth rate of MDL/EUR nominal exchange rate. % (compared to the same period of previous year)	Growth rate of MDL/USD real exchange rate. % (compared to the same period of previous year)	Growth rate of MDL/EUR real exchange rate. % (compared to the same period of previous year)
2010	12.4	16.4	11.3	5.8	6.1	0.6
2011	11.7	16.3	-5.1	-0.4	-8.4	-4.5
2012	12.1	15.6	3.2	-4.7	0.7	-6.5
2013	12.6	16.7	3.9	7.4	0.6	4.3
2014	14.0	18.6	11.4	11.4	7.5	6.6
Jan. – Sep. 2010	12.5	16.5	13.7	9.2	7.9	3.4
Jan. – Sep. 2011	11.7	16.5	-6.3	0.1	-10.1	-4.2
Jan. – Sep. 2012	12.1	15.4	2.9	-6.3	0.4	-8.3
Jan. – Sep. 2013	12.4	16.4	2.5	6.5	-0.1	3.7
Jan. – Sep. 2014	13.7	18.6	10.5	13.4	6.0	9.2
Jan.-Sep. 2015	18.6	20.8	35.8	11.8		2.1
Quarter I 2013	12.2	16.1	2.9	3.7	0.2	1.4
Quarter II 2013	12.4	16.4	3.9	5.7	0.2	2.2
Quarter III 2013	12.8	16.9	2.8	8.9	-0.6	7.6
Quarter IV 2013	13.0	17.7	6.1	11.3	2.1	8.5
Quarter I 2014	13.4	18.3	9.8	13.9	5.4	10.1
Quarter II 2014	13.7	18.8	10.4	16.0	7.1	12.1
Quarter III 2014	14.1	18.7	10.0	10.3	7.5	5.2
Quarter IV 2014	15.0	18.8	15.4	6.0	11.1	1.2
Quarter I 2015	18.0	20.4	34.7	10.9	25.7	4.2
Quarter II 2015	18.1	20.1	32.6	6.9	21.7	-1.1
Quarter III 2015	19.4	21.6	38.1	15.8		5.0

Source: According to the NBM, NBS, OECD data. Author's calculations.

Exchange rates

	MDL/USD nominal exchange rate	MDL/EUR nominal exchange rate	Growth rate of MDL/USD nominal exchange rate. % (compared to the same period of previous year)	Growth rate of MDL/EUR nominal exchange rate. % (compared to the same period of previous year)	Growth rate of MDL/USD real exchange rate. % (compared to the same period of previous year)	Growth rate of MDL/USD real exchange rate. % (compared to the same period of previous year)
January 2013	12.1	16.1	2.8	5.9	-0.2	3.2
February 2013	12.1	16.2	2.5	3.1	-0.4	1.0
March 2013	12.3	16	3.5	2.2	1.3	0.0
April 2013	12.3	16	4.6	3.3	1.3	0.5
May 2013	12.3	16	4.2	5.4	0.0	1.5
June 2013	12.4	16.4	3.0	8.4	-0.6	4.6
July 2013	12.6	16.5	2.6	8.7	0.3	7.5
August 2013	12.4	17.0	-1.0	9.7	-3.2	8.6
September 2013	12.9	17.2	3.7	8.0	1.0	6.5
October 2013	13.0	17.8	6.4	11.8	2.5	9.2
November 2013	13.0	17.5	5.1	10.6	1.1	7.8
December 2013	13.0	17.9	7.0	11.6	2.8	8.3
January 2014	13.2	18.0	8.8	11.8	4.4	8.2
February 2014	13.5	18.4	11.6	13.6	6.7	9.8
March 2014	13.5	18.7	9.6	17.1	5.2	12.4
April 2014	13.4	18.6	8.5	15.8	4.8	11.1
May 2014	13.7	18.8	10.7	17.1	7.9	13.7
June 2014	13.9	18.9	11.8	15.4	8.6	11.6
July 2014	14.0	19.0	10.4	14.6	6.8	9.1
August 2014	13.8	18.4	11.8	8.6	8.0	3.6
September 2014	14.3	18.5	11.3	7.7	7.7	3.0
October 2014	14.7	18.6	12.5	4.7	8.9	0.1
November 2014	15.0	18.7	15.3	6.7	11.1	1.9
December2014	15.4	19.0	18.3	6.6	13.3	1.5
January 2015	16.6	19.4	25.8	8.0	19.5	2.7
February 2015	18.8	21.4	39.5	16.3	30.1	8.9
March 2015	18.6	20.3	38.0	8.3	27.6	1.1
April 2015	18.0	19.4	34.4	4.4	23.2	-3.0
May 2015	18.0	20.0	31.3	6.5	20.4	-1.3
June 2015	18.4	20.7	32.4	9.4	21.4	1.0
July 2015	19.0	20.9	35.4	9.9	23.9	1.4
August 2015	19.0	21.2	37.4	15.0	21.7	2.6
September 2015	19.6	22.1	36.9	19.4		5.9
October 2015	19.9	22.4	35.7	20.4		6.5

Source: According to the NBM, NBS, OECD data. Author's calculations.

Annex 2.2.1.

Monetary aggregates					
	Monetary aggregate M0, mil. MDL (stock at the end of period)	Monetary aggregate M1, mil. MDL (stock at the end of period)	Monetary aggregate M2, mil. MDL (stock at the end of period)	Monetary aggregate M3, mil. MDL (stock at the end of period)	Monetary base, mil. MDL (stock at the end of period)
2010	10107.6	15720.2	24770.7	37051.2	12115
2011	10864.5	17385.6	28265.4	40977.1	14345.2
2012	13240.8	20607.3	34914.6	49513.2	17633.5
2013	17550.5	21119.4	45177.1	62631.5	23254.2
2014	17508.7	26513.2	43219.9	65973.0	22274.6
January 2013	12772.2	20180.2	35120.9	50100.8	17251.7
February 2013	12902.8	20183.1	35189.5	49808.9	17437.4
March 2013	12892.8	19878.5	34882.4	49705.1	16914.1
April 2013	13293.0	20437.1	35740.5	50362.7	17994.7
May 2013	13523.0	21302.8	36690.3	51573.6	17928.0
June 2013	13997.7	21746.4	37417.5	52432.0	18254.7
July 2013	14867.3	22653.2	38801.1	54065.5	19309.5
August 2013	15626.0	23823.7	40454.4	56278.9	20526.6
September 2013	16155.8	24488.3	41185.2	57393.9	20887.1
October 2013	19899.0	25616.2	42843.9	59205.0	22019.9
November 2013	16937.9	25721.9	43327.3	60707.8	22149.0
December 2013	17550.5	21119.4	45177.1	62631.5	23254.2
January 2014	16900.7	26179.4	44349.8	62300.0	22319.2
February 2014	16715.9	26279.5	44360.4	62555.9	21807.8
March 2014	16656.2	26522.4	44408.9	62328.5	21678.0
April 2014	17027.5	26398.7	44252.4	62481.4	22335.2
May 2014	17301.2	26942.1	44776.8	63316.9	21847.9
June 2014	17610.6	27362.9	45067.5	64455.1	23049.1
July 2014	18137.3	27770.8	45364.3	64806.2	23915.3
August 2014	17988.8	27373.9	44996.6	64675.8	23554.0
September 2014	17531.3	27185.7	44727.1	65213.2	22699.6
October 2014	17600.5	27645.8	45040.5	65882.8	22925.9
November 2014	17452.0	26613.4	43885.6	65504.6	22765.5
December 2014	17508.7	26513.2	43219.9	65973.0	22274.6
January 2015	16635.9	25264.0	41613.5	67516.2	20964.5
February 2015	15810.9	23824.9	39171.2	66586.6	21379.0
March 2015	15420.3	23530.3	38927.0	64613.0	20594.8
April 2015	15410.9	23914.7	39276.3	64856.6	20252.0
May 2015	15676.7	24280.0	39650.9	64804.8	25735.8
June 2015	16123.4	24602.2	39970.0	65883.6	26569.1
July 2015	16369.1	24681.3	39911.8	65519.6	27480.4
August 2015	16992.3	25123.3	40189.7	65531.4	28718.4
September 2015	16588.9	24301.7	39410.5	65718.6	29860.8
October 2015	16193.4	23415.6	38653.8	64496.3	29403.4

Source: According to the National Bank of Moldova.

Annex 2.2.2.

Monetary instruments							
	Base rate, %	CNB, mil. MDL (average daily stock)	Interest rate for overnight credits, %	Overnight credits, mil. MDL (average daily stock)	Interest rate for overnight deposits, %	Overnight deposits, mil. MDL (average daily stock)	Reserve rate for MDL resources, %
January 2013	4.5	4298.4	7.5	-	1.5	363.8	14
February 2013	4.5	4480.7	7.5	-	1.5	252.8	14
March 2013	4.5	4563.3	7.5	-	1.5	156.6	14
April 2013	4.41	4426.6	7.5\6.5	-	1.5/0.5	225.5	14
May 2013	4.5	4092.6	6.5	-	0.5	262.1	14
June 2013	3.5	3637.3	6.5	-	0.5	295.6	14
July 2013	3.5	3308.6	6.5	-	0.5	224.5	14
August 2013	3.5	3312.9	6.5	0.3	0.5	176.3	14
September 2013	3.5	3746.6	6.5	-	0.5	262.4	14
October 2013	3.5	3096.8	6.5	-	0.5	257.4	14
November 2013	3.5	2897.6	6.5	-	0.5	184.7	14
December 2013	3.5	2773.9	6.5	58.4	0.5	91.0	14
January 2014	3.5	3034.0	6.5	48.0	0.5	221.0	14
February 2014	3.5	3129.6	6.5	21.2	0.5	65.4	14
March 2014	3.5	2403.4	6.5	76.7	0.5	153.4	14
April 2014	3.5	2052.9	6.5	22.7	0.5	351.6	14
May 2014	3.5	2009.6	6.5	24.0	0.5	324.7	14
June 2014	3.5	1725.8	6.5	52.2	0.5	215.7	14
July 2014	3.5	928.9	6.5	173.8	0.5	112.7	14
August 2014	3.5	689.4	6.5	75.2	0.5	125.0	14
September 2014	3.5	984.4	6.5	161.1	0.5	160.6	14
October 2014	3.5	1022.6	6.5	87.6	0.5	91.3	14
November 2014	3.5	733.5	6.5	53.1	0.5	120.4	14
December 2014	3.78	886.3	6.5/7.5/9.5	87.7	0.5/1.5/3.5	784.6	14
January 2015	6.5	763.4	9.5/11.5	11.1	3.5/5.5	988.3	14
February 2015	8.86	333.1	11.5/16.5	123.4	5.5/10.5	495.8	16
March 2015	13.5	25.4	16.5	11.2	10.5	545.0	18
April 2015	13.5	309.6	16.5	3.3	10.5	622.1	18
May 2015	13.5	1169.7	16.5	-	10.5/11.5	692.4	18
June 2015	14.5/15.5	1539.8	17.5/18.5	-	11.5/12.5	617.9	20
July 2015	15.5/17.5	1335.9	18.5/20.5	-	12.5/14.5	545.1	22
August 2015	17.5/19.5	978.5	20.5/22.5	-	14.5/16.5	507	26
September 2015	19.5	479.4	22.5	5	16.5	510.7	32
October 2015	19.5	410.2	22.5	7.7	16.5	346.5	35

Source: According to the National Bank of Moldova data.

Annex 3.1.1.

Public Finance						
Period	PNB revenues, MDL million	Increase on PNB revenues, % (compared to the previous period)	PNB expenditures, MDL million	Increase on PNB expenditures, % (compared to the previous period)	Sources of financing public deficit , MDL million (end of period balance)	Tax burden, %
2010	27550.9	17%	29328.9	7%	1778	31%
2011	30150.5	9%	32117	10%	1958.5	31%
2012	33526.1	11%	35364	10%	1837.9	31%
2013	36908.5	10%	38673.1	9%	1764.6	37%
2014	42455.8	15%	44402.5	15%	1946.7	32%
Q.II 2013	7521.8	14%	7598.5	3%	76.7	
Q.III 2013	9196.3	5%	9569.9	8%	578.1	
Q. IV 2013	9090.1	6%	9263	9%	642.5	
Q.I 2014	11099.6	16%	12221.7	15%	1764.6	
Q. II 2014	8413.2	12%	8483.2	12%	70	
Q.III 2014	10433.8	13%	10828.8	13%	465	
Q.IV 2014	11607	28%	11221.6	21%	260.5	
Q.I 2015	12001.8	8%	13868.9	13%	1946.7	
Q.II 2015	10173.8	21%	9830.5	16%	343.3	
Q.II 2013	10616.7	2%	11633.4	7%	673.4	
Q. III 2015	11032	-5%	11223.2	0%		

Source: According to the Ministry of Finance data.

Public Finance					
Period	PNB revenues, MDL million	Increase on PNB revenues, % (compared to the previous period)	PNB expenditures, MDL million	Increase on PNB expenditures, % (compared to the previous period)	Sources of financing public deficit , MDL million (end of period balance)
January 2014	2359.7	8%	2395.3	9%	35.6
February 2014	2658.6	11%	2958.6	12%	274.6
March 2014	3394.9	12%	3129.3	12%	70
April 2014	3383.7	10%	3405.4	10%	91.7
May 2014	2971.7	10%	3422.4	11%	542.4
June 2014	4078.4	13%	4001	13%	465
July 2014	3323.2	11%	3375.2	11%	517
August 2014	4774.3	19%	3928.3	14%	329
September 2014	3509.5	18%	3918.1	15%	260.5
October 2014	3784.3	16%	4284.7	17%	580
November 2014	3443.6	15%	3944.4	17%	1080.8
December 2014	4773.9	15%	5639.8	15%	1946.7
January 2015	2620.3	11%	2853.1	19%	232.8
February 2015	2828.7	6%	3470.3	17%	874.4
March 2015	4724.8	39%	3507.1	12%	343.3
April 2015	3376.6	0%	3907.8	15%	187.9
May 2015	3142.8	6%	3514.5	3%	559.6
June 2015	4097.3	0%	4211.1	5%	673.6
July 2015	3843.6	16%	4119.5	22%	949.3
August 2015	3386.6	-29%	3598.2	-8%	1160.9
September 2015	3801.8	8%	3505.5	-11%	864.6

Source: According to the Ministry of Finance data.

Annex 3.1.2.

Public Debt									
	Central Government Debt	Domestic debt by maturity	Long-term	Medium-term	Short-term	External debt by maturity	Long-term	Medium-term	Short-term
January 2014	24200.80	6899.3	0.00	211.99	6687.3	17301.5	14053.56	2573.95	674.0
February 2014	24701.00	7028.7	0.00	219.5	6809.2	17672.3	14429.02	2635.5	607.7
March 2014	24456.00	7006.7	0.00	194.1	6812.6	17449.3	14256.00	2600.0	593.3
April 2014	25061.10	7079.3	0.00	208.4	6870.9	17981.8	15189.00	2192.3	600.5
May 2014	25588.1	7142.1	0	219.8	6922.3	18446.0	15119.7	2709.2	617.1
June 2014	25899.70	7166.0	0.00	202.0	6964.0	18733.7	15313.30	2803.4	617.0
July 2014	25409.0	6905.9	0.00	187.0	6718.9	18503.1	15121.6	2767.5	614.0
August 2014	25361.4	6916.0	0	189.8	6726.2	18445.4	14944.5	2790.3	710.6
September 2014	25982.2	7025.4	0	200.7	6824.7	18956.8	15346.9	2930.3	679.6
October 2014	26367.2	7162.4	0	223.1	6939.3	19204.8	14915.2	3420.8	868.8
November 2014	26564	7183.5	0	232.1	6951.4	19380.5	14999.4	3495.9	885.2
December 2014	27470.6	7075.4	202.7	0.0	6872.6	20395.3	19491.3	0.0	903.9
January 2015	30105.0	7239.8	194.2	-	7045.6	22865.3	21849.0	-	1016.3
February 2015	31168.6	6988.5	179.1	-	6809.4	24180.1	23131.3	-	1048.8
March 2015	29901.3	6829.6	173.5	-	6656.1	23071.7	22004.2	-	1067.5
April 2015	29883.20	6788.6	166.3	-	6622.3	23094.6	22045.70	-	1048.9
May 2015	29926.30	6937.7	167.5	-	6770.2	22988.6	21940.00	-	1048.6
June 2015	31225.70	7090.7	174.2	-	6916.5	24135.0	23032.10	-	1102.9
July 2015	31259.90	7168.2	169.9	-	6998.3	24091.7	23015.70	-	1076.0
August 2015	32951.44	7224.9	166.99	-	7057.9	25726.6	24605.85	-	1120.7
September 2015	33554.16	6729.4	166.99	-	6562.4	26824.7	25540.86	-	1283.9

Source: According to the Ministry of Finance data.

Banking Sector															
Period	Indicators				Deposits structure, %			Earnings and profitability, %		Liquidity Indicators, %		Deposit interest rates, %		Loans interest rates, %	
	Bank assets (stock at the end of period) million. MDL	Bank liabilities (stock at the end of period) million. MDL	Loans. (stock at the end of period) million. MDL	Bank Deposits (stock at the end of period) million. MDL)	Deposits of individuals. %	Corporate deposits. %	Currency deposits. %	Return on assets	Return on equity	Bank assets (stock at the end of period) million. MDL	Bank liabilities (stock at the end of period) million. MDL	in national currency	foreign currency	in national currency	foreign currency
2010	42269.5	35010.8	23429.8	26942.4	63.28	33.96	48.45	0.47	2.61	0.67	34.18	7.56	3.42	16.25	9.91
2011	47707.8	39613.5	30963.0	30112.1	63.36	32.21	46.16	1.95	11.51	0.69	33.17	7.54	3.69	14.37	8.75
2012	58304.4	48058.4	35948.2	36272.3	64.1	31.9	43.8	1.1	5.6	0.7	32.9	7.59	4.3	13.34	8.28
2013	76183.9	64752.9	42632.7	45081.0	65.8	34.2	44.7	1.6	9.4	0.7	33.8	7.23	4.41	12.26	7.77
2014	97584.4	85152.9	40841.9	65462.5	52.8	26.1	52.0	0.9	6.3	1.5	21.6	5.72	4.19	10.59	7.99
Quarter I 2012	50878.8	40711.2	31952.8	30675.6	65.3	30.7	45.8	2.7	13.4	0.7	31.8	7.23	3.92	14.25	8.6
Quarter II 2012	53572.2	43421.0	32945.6	31962.1	63.4	31.3	45.7	2.3	11.6	0.7	32.3	7.59	3.79	13.69	7.92
Quarter III 2012	55791.1	45476.7	34736.0	27287.1	64	31.9	44.4	2	10.5	0.7	31.6	7.94	4.97	12.58	7.78
Quarter IV 2012	58168.4	48155.6	35948.2	36272.3	64.1	31.9	43.8	1.1	5.6	0.7	32.9	8.44	4.68	11.98	8.32
Quarter I 2013	59948.3	49275.5	36190.7	36812.1	67.2	32.8	43.6	1.9	10.9	0.7	33.1	8.06	4.4	12.77	8.03
Quarter II 2013	63516.1	52817.9	38435.9	38434.2	67.1	32.9	42.0	1.6	9.3	0.8	31.2	6.79	4.36	12.03	7.59
Quarter III 2013	69094.0	57949.1	39631.3	41238.0	67.6	32.4	43.1	1.8	10.5	0.7	32.3	6.62	4.36	11.79	7.07
Quarter IV 2013	76183.9	64752.9	42632.7	45081.0	65.8	33.2	46.1	1.0	6.9	0.7	34.4	5.91	4.60	12.29	7.83
Quarter I 2014	78744.2	66729.5	43292.3	54360.3	59.7	29.7	46.2	1.2	8.5	0.7	34.6	5.94	4.43	11.60	8.12
Quarter II 2014	79991.1	67845.4	45113.0	55631.9	60.2	29.1	48.5	1.1	7.8	0.7	34.2	4.92	3.85	10.03	7.78
Quarter III 2014	82113.9	69712.2	47228.4	57845.1	58.6	29.3	51.8	1.2	8.4	0.7	34.2	5.81	4.18	10.97	7.61
Quarter IV 2014	97584.4	85152.9	40841.9	65462.5	52.8	26.1	52.0	0.9	6.3	1.5	21.6	6.47	3.98	10.95	7.72
Quarter I 2015	98270.1	85608.5	41974.3	66764.8	52.4	25.4	56.4	1.1	9.7	1.5	25.2	11.61	2.63	13.49	7.43
Quarter II 2015	101176.4	88267.8	42780.1	66751.6	52.8	24.8	56.0	1.1	8.9	1.5	27.0	11.34	2.26	13.91	6.83
Quarter III 2015	104504.0	91248.3	43779.0	66808.6	68.4	30.8	55.4	2.6	16.1	0.7	38.8	13.80	2.08	15.44	6.70

Source: According to the National Bank of Moldova data.

Annex 3.2.1.

Period	Banking Sector														
	Indicators				Deposits structure, %			Earnings and profitability, %		Liquidity Indicators, %		Deposit interest rates, %		Loans interest rates, %	
	Bank assets (stock at the end of period) million, MDL	Bank liabilities (stock at the end of period) million, MDL	Loans, (stock at the end of period) million, MDL	Bank Deposits (stock at the end of period) million, MDL)	Deposits of individuals, %	Corporate deposits, %	Currency deposits, %	Return on assets	Return on equity	Bank assets (stock at the end of period) million, MDL	Bank liabilities (stock at the end of period) million, MDL	in national currency	foreign currency	in national currency	foreign currency
January 2013	59960.8	49620.3	35955.6	37328.4	66.7	33.3	44.4	1.8	10.5	0.7	34.8	8.55	4.79	12.41	7.52
February 2013	59270.1	49058.0	36077.0	36906.0	66.9	33.1	43.8	1.9	10.9	0.7	34.2	8.56	4.41	13.23	8.13
March 2013	59948.3	49275.5	36190.7	36812.1	67.2	32.8	43.6	1.9	10.9	0.7	33.1	8.06	4.4	12.77	8.03
April 2013	60798.2	50047.6	36529.4	37069.5	67.3	32.7	43.1	1.8	10.4	0.7	32	7.33	4.22	12.4	7.27
May 2013	61416.6	51713.6	37310.6	38050.5	66.4	33.6	42.8	1.8	10.5	0.7	32.2	7.75	4.22	12.21	7.62
June 2013	63516.1	52817.9	38435.9	38434.2	67.1	32.9	42.0	1.6	9.3	0.8	31.2	6.79	4.36	12.03	7.59
July 2013	66481.7	55643.4	39079.5	39198.1	67.6	32.4	40.3	1.7	9.9	0.8	30.2	7.16	4.29	12.05	7.37
August 2013	67673.8	56713.5	39263.0	40652.8	66.3	33.8	42.3	1.8	10.5	0.8	32.1	7.18	4.64	12.09	7.45
September 2013	69094.0	57949.1	39631.3	41238.0	67.6	32.4	43.1	1.8	10.5	0.7	32.3	6.62	4.36	11.79	7.07
October 2013	70177.5	58921.1	40229.3	42306.0	67.3	32.7	42.2	1.8	10.5	0.7	32.5	6.54	4.16	11.94	7.33
November 2013	72734.3	61381.1	41242.1	43769.9	67.0	33.0	43.2	1.8	10.5	0.7	32.0	6.35	4.29	12.10	7.74
December 2013	76183.9	64752.9	42630.7	45081.0	65.8	34.2	44.7	1.6	9.4	0.7	33.8	5.82	4.51	12.51	8.91
January 2014	77327.9	65795.0	42295.3	55704.6	57.5	28.5	46.1	1.0	6.8	0.7	34.3	5.91	4.60	12.29	7.83
February 2014	77824.4	66163.2	42676.2	53063.2	61.3	29.0	45.0	1.2	8.4	0.7	34.2	5.84	4.61	11.96	8.39
March 2014	78744.2	66729.5	43292.3	54360.3	59.7	29.7	46.2	1.2	8.5	0.7	34.6	5.94	4.43	11.60	8.12
April 2014	78629.6	66555.9	43344.2	53878.5	60.4	29.1	46.5	1.2	8.3	0.7	34.0	4.94	4.34	11.49	7.41
May 2014	79433.2	67328.9	43968.1	54669.9	60.3	28.8	47.0	1.3	9.1	0.7	34.0	5.00	4.46	11.20	7.84
June 2014	79991.1	67845.4	45113.0	55631.9	60.2	29.1	48.5	1.1	7.8	0.7	34.2	4.92	3.85	10.03	7.78
July 2014	80078.6	67894.8	45612.0	55669.8	60.3	28.6	49.4	1.1	7.8	0.7	33.7	6.30	3.64	10.53	7.83
August 2014	80154.0	67852.1	46170.4	56582.3	59.4	28.5	50.9	1.2	8.3	0.7	33.5	6.45	4.16	10.66	7.84
September 2014	82113.9	69712.2	47228.4	57845.1	58.6	29.3	51.8	1.2	8.4	0.7	34.2	5.81	4.18	10.97	7.61
October 2014	83345.4	70806.7	47981.3	59172.3	57.8	29.3	52.6	1.3	8.8	0.7	34.8	5.49	3.94	10.80	7.93
November 2014	97305.7	84612.4	40654.2	66404.5	51.6	27.9	50.6	1.3	9.4	0.6	22.3	5.67	4.40	9.81	8.18
December 2014	97584.4	85152.9	40841.9	65462.5	52.8	26.1	52.0	0.9	6.3	1.5	21.6	6.47	3.98	10.95	7.72
January 2015	102707.6	90163.6	42139.9	68823.5	52.7	25.9	55.5	1.5	12.6	1.5	24.4	6.92	3.93	11.60	7.49
February 2015	102170.8	89465.8	42831.8	69410.5	52.1	25.7	58.1	1.9	15.9	1.5	10.5	8.88	3.37	11.94	7.35
March 2015	98270.1	85608.5	41974.3	66764.8	52.4	25.4	56.4	1.1	9.7	1.5	25.2	11.61	2.63	13.49	7.43
April 2015	98700.7	85844.7	41792.4	66295.4	52.8	25.2	55.6	1.2	9.7	1.5	26.1	11.76	2.40	13.66	7.14
May 2015	99645.2	86598.7	41756.9	65902.9	52.4	25.5	55.2	1.4	11.2	1.5	27.6	11.58	2.38	13.85	7.24
June 2015	101176.4	88267.8	42780.1	66751.6	52.8	24.8	56.0	1.1	8.9	1.5	27.0	11.34	2.26	13.91	6.83
July 2015	101387.9	88361.2	42664.2	65505.5	52.5	24.7	55.9	1.2	9.7	1.5	12.7	11.93	2.02	14.37	6.85
August 2015	102187.4	88919.2	43199.3	65708.8	52.9	23.6	56.3	1.4	11.3	1.5	14.1	13.25	2.15	14.54	6.82
September 2015	104504.0	91248.3	43779.0	66808.6	68.4	30.8	55.4	2.6	16.1	0.7	38.8	13.80	2.08	15.44	6.70

Source: According to the National Bank of Moldova data.

Annex 4.1.

External sector: investments and remittances								
Period	Equity capital	Reinvested earnings	Other capital	Total net FDI inflow, mil. USD	Compensation of employees	Personal transfers	Migrant's transfers	Total remittances inflow, mil. USD
2010	157.0	14.6	36.4	207.9	743.0	608.5	12.1	1363.6
2011	143.9	86.7	57.6	288.2	907.7	905.4	-	1813.1
2012	144.6	-11.0	61.5	195.1	1010.0	976.5	18.1	2004.6
2013	160.3	19.2	63.2	242.7	1118.1	1073.6	16.9	2208.6
2014	165.5	33.1	1.9	200.6	1068.2	1015.4	17.8	2101.4
Quarter I 2012	39.1	3.6	-3.9	38.8	194.9	196.6	3.5	395.1
Quarter II 2012	56.5	-4.1	-2.0	50.5	255.9	236.0	3.6	495.4
Quarter III 2012	-4.2	1.7	46.3	43.8	281.2	265.3	5.1	551.6
Quarter IV 2012	53.1	-12.2	21.0	62.0	278.0	278.6	5.9	562.5
Quarter I 2013	49.1	14.5	1.9	65.5	214.5	221.4	3.3	439.2
Quarter II 2013	22.7	20.4	25.3	68.4	284.1	254.6	3.1	541.8
Quarter III 2013	34.9	9.0	13.5	57.4	311.7	295.2	4.2	611.1
Quarter IV 2013	53.6	-24.7	22.6	51.5	307.8	302.4	6.3	616.5
Quarter I 2014	37.2	13.9	-21.4	29.8	214.7	215.7	2.7	433.1
Quarter II 2014	71.4	8.0	-19.4	60.1	295.9	271.6	4.5	571.9
Quarter III 2014	15.7	39.6	17.8	73.1	309.3	298.8	6.7	614.8
Quarter IV 2014	41.2	-28.5	24.9	37.6	248.4	229.4	3.9	481.7
Quarter I 2015	20.5	41.9	13.1	75.5	174.7	168.1	-	342.8
Quarter II 2015	17.4	82.2	4.6	104.1	211.2	200.6	-	411.7
Quarter III 2015	13.9	15.0	-18.0	10.9	207.3	192.0	-	399.3

Source: According to the National Bank of Moldova data, author's calculations.

Annex 4.2.

External sector: external trade									
Period	**Total external trade, mil. USD**	***Goods***	***Services***	**Export**	***Goods***	***Services***	**Import**	***Goods***	***Services***
2000	**1613.2**	1247.1	366.2	**641.4**	476.8	164.6	**971.9**	770.3	201.6
2001	**1824.0**	1444.3	379.7	**735.5**	564.6	170.9	**1088.5**	879.7	208.8
2002	**2170.8**	1697.2	473.6	**876.4**	659.7	216.7	**1294.5**	1037.5	257.0
2003	**2777.4**	2233.2	544.2	**1055.0**	805.1	249.9	**1722.4**	1428.1	294.3
2004	**3427.4**	2742.3	685.1	**1326.2**	994.1	332.1	**2101.3**	1748.2	353.1
2005	**4219.3**	3400.7	818.6	**1503.5**	1104.6	398.9	**2715.8**	2296.1	419.7
2006	**4659.1**	3704.3	954.7	**1527.9**	1060.8	467.1	**3131.2**	2643.5	487.6
2007	**6323.3**	5044.8	1278.5	**2001.8**	1373.3	628.4	**4321.5**	3671.4	650.1
2008	**8198.8**	6517.8	1681.0	**2489.8**	1645.9	843.9	**5709.0**	4871.9	837.1
2009	**5988.6**	4602.7	1386.0	**2000.0**	1326.9	673.1	**3988.6**	3275.7	712.9
2010	**6784.5**	5400.3	1384.2	**2270.8**	1590.4	680.4	**4513.7**	3809.9	703.8
2011	**9115.4**	7424.9	1690.5	**3138.7**	2277.8	860.9	**5976.7**	5147.1	829.5
2012	**9176.2**	7381.3	1794.9	**3130.6**	2228.5	902.0	**6045.6**	5152.7	892.9
2013	**9874.7**	7914.8	1959.9	**3453.9**	2466.2	987.8	**6420.8**	5448.6	972.2
2014	**9565.4**	7616.0	1949.4	**3311.0**	2352.1	958.9	**6254.4**	5264.0	990.5

Source: According to the National Bank of Moldova data.

Annex 4.3. A

External sector: trade in goods and services																
Value of export by categories of services, mil. USD																
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Q. I 2013	Q. 2 2013	Q. III 2013	Q. IV 2013	Q. I 2014	Q. II 2014	Q. III 2014	Q. IV 2014	Q. I 2015	Q. II 2015	Q. III 2015
Export	680.4	860.9	902.0	987.8	958.8	216.9	243.5	265.5	261.8	217.0	247.9	246.9	246.9	181.6	207.2	222.2
Transportation	244.5	343.0	363.1	403.6	374.3	88.8	100.1	110.2	104.4	87.0	101.0	96.4	89.9	69.2	79.6	86.9
Travel	163.2	186.4	198.5	225.5	228.6	47.7	53.8	64.3	59.7	45.3	56.6	63.7	62.9	39.9	50.3	60.3
Business travel	48.9	50.2	56.6	67.6	65.6	13.3	16.6	19.1	18.6	13.2	16.3	19.1	17.0	14.8	18.5	19.9
Personal travel	114.3	136.2	141.9	157.9	162.9	34.4	37.1	45.3	41.1	32.1	40.3	44.6	45.9	25.1	31.8	40.5
Communications services	126.1	135.0	140.0	137.4	129.8	32.5	35.0	36.4	33.6	30.7	33.8	34.4	31.0	27.6	28.7	26.1
Construction services	4.1	5.2	3.3	5.3	5.3	0.7	1.1	0.5	3.0	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.9	0.9	1.6	1.4
Insurance services	1.2	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Financial services	3.1	4.6	3.7	5.3	5.7	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.7	0.8	0.8	1.2
Computer and information services	33.4	47.8	55.8	62.7	71.0	13.7	15.3	15.3	18.4	16.8	17.5	17.4	19.3	17.0	17.5	17.4
Royalties and license fees	4.9	5.3	4.6	6.1	6.9	1.0	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.5	2.1	1.9	1.5	0.8	1.5	1.0
Other business services	62.1	89.6	91.6	99.3	99.7	23.1	24.9	25.7	25.6	24.9	25.7	21.7	27.3	19.0	19.2	19.8
Personal, cultural, and recreational services	0.1	0.3	1.3	1.6	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5
Government services, n.i.e.	37.8	42.0	39.2	40.2	35.0	8.0	9.9	9.7	12.7	7.4	8.4	8.3	11.0	6.1	7.5	7.6
Structure of exports in services, %																
Export	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Transportation	35.9	39.8	40.3	40.9	39.0	40.9	41.1	41.5	39.9	40.1	40.7	39.0	36.4	38.1	38.4	39.1
Travel	24.0	21.7	22.0	22.8	23.8	22.0	22.1	24.2	22.8	20.9	22.8	25.8	25.5	22.0	24.3	27.1
Business travel	7.2	5.8	6.3	6.8	6.8	6.1	6.8	7.2	7.1	6.1	6.6	7.7	6.9	8.1	8.9	9.0
Personal travel	16.8	15.8	15.7	16.0	17.0	15.9	15.2	17.1	15.7	14.8	16.3	18.1	18.6	13.8	15.3	18.2
Communications services	18.5	15.7	15.5	13.9	13.5	15.0	14.4	13.7	12.8	14.1	13.6	13.9	12.6	15.2	13.9	11.7
Construction services	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.6
Insurance services	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Financial services	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5
Computer and information services	4.9	5.6	6.2	6.3	7.4	6.3	6.3	5.8	7.0	7.7	7.1	7.0	7.8	9.4	8.4	7.8
Royalties and license fees	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.5
Other business services	9.1	10.4	10.2	10.1	10.4	10.7	10.2	9.7	9.8	11.5	10.4	8.8	11.1	10.5	9.3	8.9
Personal, cultural, and recreational services	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Government services, n.i.e.	5.6	4.9	4.3	4.1	3.7	3.7	4.1	3.7	4.9	3.4	3.4	3.4	4.5	3.4	3.6	3.4

Source: According to the National Bank of Moldova data.

Annex 4.3. B

External sector: trade in goods and services

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Q. I 2013	Q. 2 2013	Q. III 2013	Q. IV 2013	Q. I 2014	Q. II 2014	Q. III 2014	Q. IV 2014	Q. I 2015	Q. II 2015	Q. III 2015
Value of import by categories of services, mil. USD																
Import	703.8	829.5	892.9	972.2	992.2	217.6	243.3	251.6	259.7	222.4	260.2	260.6	248.9	181.9	210.9	215.4
Transportation	264.8	346.2	362.5	379.9	379.8	91.1	95.8	95.8	97.2	88.1	96.6	95.4	99.8	69.8	76.0	77.1
Travel	241.4	276.7	307.6	333.7	350.6	69.2	83.3	92.3	88.9	74.2	96.3	99.5	80.6	58.7	72.9	77.7
Business travel	124.7	148.7	164.1	177.1	178.9	34.2	45.4	49.8	47.6	35.9	50.3	52.7	40.1	28.7	33.5	32.7
Personal travel	116.7	128.0	143.5	156.6	171.7	35.0	37.9	42.4	41.3	38.4	46.0	46.8	40.6	30.0	39.5	45.0
Communications services	38.1	42.5	40.2	51.6	52.3	10.4	13.3	14.3	13.6	10.6	13.2	14.2	14.3	9.9	13.1	13.9
Construction services	11.7	8.0	8.9	9.1	7.8	1.6	2.3	2.0	3.1	1.0	2.9	2.4	1.5	0.9	1.0	1.5
Insurance services	15.7	13.3	4.7	3.6	2.5	1.3	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6
Financial services	6.5	6.5	7.2	6.3	7.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.7	1.3
Computer and information services	23.6	23.0	37.1	41.1	42.5	10.3	8.4	10.3	12.1	11.6	10.8	9.0	11.1	12.9	9.6	9.9
Royalties and license fees	12.8	16.6	18.7	22.8	23.5	5.6	5.1	6.8	5.4	5.9	6.1	5.2	6.3	4.5	4.9	3.4
Other business services	56.6	58.9	69.5	76.0	83.7	15.3	20.6	16.1	24.1	16.4	21.6	22.9	22.8	13.9	22.1	20.9
Personal, cultural, and recreational services	1.1	1.3	1.5	2.9	2.6	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.7
Government services, n.i.e.	31.7	36.6	35.0	45.3	39.3	10.8	11.4	11.4	11.8	11.7	9.7	8.8	9.1	8.5	8.5	7.6
Structure of imports in services, %																
Import	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Transportation	37.6	41.7	40.6	39.1	38.3	41.9	39.4	38.1	37.4	39.6	37.1	36.6	40.1	38.4	36.0	35.8
Travel	34.3	33.4	34.4	34.3	35.3	31.8	34.2	36.7	34.2	33.4	37.0	38.2	32.4	32.3	34.6	36.1
Business travel	17.7	17.9	18.4	18.2	18.0	15.7	18.7	19.8	18.3	16.1	19.3	20.2	16.1	15.8	15.9	15.2
Personal travel	16.6	15.4	16.1	16.1	17.3	16.1	15.6	16.9	15.9	17.3	17.7	18.0	16.3	16.5	18.7	20.9
Communications services	5.4	5.1	4.5	5.3	5.3	4.8	5.5	5.7	5.2	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.7	5.4	6.2	6.5
Construction services	1.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.4	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7
Insurance services	2.2	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Financial services	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6
Computer and information services	3.4	2.8	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.7	3.5	4.1	4.7	5.2	4.2	3.5	4.5	7.1	4.6	4.6
Royalties and license fees	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.1	2.7	2.1	2.7	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.3	1.6
Other business services	8.0	7.1	7.8	7.8	8.4	7.0	8.5	6.4	9.3	7.4	8.3	8.8	9.2	7.6	10.5	9.7
Personal, cultural, and recreational services	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.8
Government services, n.i.e.	4.5	4.4	3.9	4.7	4.0	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.5	5.3	3.7	3.4	3.7	4.7	4.0	3.5

Source: According to the National Bank of Moldova data.

Annex 4.4. A

Period	Value of trade with goods. mil. USD				Exports' value. mil. USD				Import's value. mil. USD				Net exports. mil. USD	Imports coverage by exports. %
External sector: external trade with goods														
	Total	CIS	EU	Other states	Total	CIS	EU	Other states	Total	CIS	EU	Other states		
2010	5396.8	1880.9	2433.1	1082.8	1541.5	624.0	728.9	188.6	3855.3	1256.9	1704.2	894.2	-2313.8	40.0
2011	7408.1	2632.7	3339.3	1436.1	2216.8	919.3	1083.0	214.5	5191.3	1713.4	2256.3	1221.6	-2974.5	42.7
2012	7374.7	2551.8	3332.0	1490.9	2161.8	928.1	1013.4	220.3	5212.9	1623.7	2318.6	1270.6	-3051.1	41.5
2013	7920.7	2595.5	3609.4	1715.8	2428.3	923.2	1137.3	367.8	5492.4	1672.3	2472.1	1348.0	-3064.1	44.2
2014	7656.5	2184.9	3813.7	1657.9	2339.5	735.6	1246.1	357.8	5317.0	1449.3	2567.6	1300.1	-2977.5	44.0
Quarter I 2012	1708.8	655.1	720.4	333.3	504.6	201.1	252.2	51.3	1204.2	454.0	468.2	282.0	-699.6	41.9
Quarter II 2012	1793.5	572.0	853.0	368.5	537.0	227.2	255.8	54.0	1256.5	344.8	597.2	314.5	-719.5	42.7
Quarter III 2012	1779.6	609.9	799.4	370.3	506.7	238.9	213.1	54.7	1272.9	371.0	586.3	315.6	-766.2	39.8
Quarter IV 2012	2092.8	714.8	959.2	418.8	613.5	260.9	292.3	60.3	1479.3	453.9	666.9	358.5	-865.8	41.5
Quarter I 2013	1832.4	673.2	773.8	385.4	589.7	246.3	260.3	83.1	1242.7	426.9	513.5	302.3	-653.0	47.5
Quarter II 2013	1897.8	592.1	881.7	424.0	546.6	208.3	251.1	87.2	1351.2	383.8	630.6	336.8	-804.6	40.5
Quarter III 2013	1981.0	631.7	907.3	442.0	604.8	234.4	275.8	94.6	1376.2	397.3	631.5	347.4	-771.4	43.9
Quarter IV 2013	2209.5	698.5	1046.6	464.4	687.2	234.2	350.1	102.9	1522.3	464.3	696.5	361.5	-835.1	45.1
Quarter I 2014	1791.2	565.1	867.9	358.2	573.0	180.8	318.9	73.3	1218.2	384.3	549.0	284.9	-645.2	47.0
Quarter II 2014	1928.0	523.3	995.7	409.0	599.2	204.5	301.9	92.8	1328.8	318.8	693.8	316.2	-729.6	45.1
Quarter III 2014	1884.0	520.1	954.1	409.8	565.2	184.3	284.0	96.9	1318.8	335.8	670.1	312.9	-753.6	42.9
Quarter IV 2014	2053.3	576.4	996.0	480.9	602.1	166.0	341.3	94.8	1451.2	410.4	654.7	386.1	-849.1	41.5
Quarter I 2015	1464.3	394.0	753.3	317.0	488.1	104.0	320.0	64.1	976.2	290.0	433.3	252.9	-488.1	50.0
Quarter II 2015	1513.5	354.6	835.0	274.4	504.8	137.5	306.1	61.2	1008.7	217.1	528.9	262.7	-503.9	50.0
Quarter III 2015	1432.7	360.8	772.4	299	455.5	125.2	273.1	56.7	977.2	235.6	499.3	242.3	-521.7	46.6

Source: According to the National Bureau of Statistics data, author's calculations.

External sector: external trade with goods

Period	Value of trade with goods. mil. USD				Exports' value. mil. USD				Import's value. mil. USD				Net exports. mil. USD	Imports coverage by exports. %
	Total	CIS	EU	Other states	Total	CIS	EU	Other states	Total	CIS	EU	Other states		
January 2013	513.6	192.8	208.8	112.0	165.4	63.7	82.3	19.4	348.2	129.1	126.5	92.6	-182.8	47.5
February 2013	607.3	220.2	262.3	124.8	200.8	79.0	89.9	31.9	406.5	141.2	172.4	92.9	-205.7	49.4
March 2013	711.5	260.2	302.7	148.6	223.5	103.6	88.1	31.8	488.0	156.6	214.6	116.8	-264.5	45.8
April 2013	679.1	207.8	315.9	155.4	193.0	70.6	88.0	34.4	486.1	137.2	227.9	121.0	-293.1	39.7
May 2013	577.8	173.3	272.6	131.9	168.0	62.7	77.8	27.5	409.8	110.6	194.8	104.4	-241.8	41.0
June 2013	640.9	211.0	293.2	136.7	185.6	75.0	85.3	25.3	455.3	136.0	207.9	111.4	-269.7	40.8
July 2013	680.8	217.5	316.1	147.2	204.8	79.4	95.0	30.4	476.0	138.1	221.1	116.8	-271.2	43.0
August 2013	647.3	209.1	291.2	147.0	202.9	76.7	93.7	32.5	444.4	132.4	197.5	114.5	-241.5	45.7
September 2013	652.9	205.1	300.0	147.8	197.1	78.3	87.1	31.7	455.8	126.8	212.9	116.1	-258.7	43.2
October 2013	707.8	220.5	343.5	143.8	227.5	79.1	116.4	32.0	480.3	141.4	227.1	111.8	-252.8	47.4
November 2013	742.1	225.4	362.7	154.0	255.0	84.6	131.8	38.6	487.1	140.8	230.9	115.4	-232.1	52.4
December 2013	759.6	252.6	340.4	166.6	204.7	70.5	101.9	32.3	554.9	182.1	238.5	134.3	-350.2	36.9
January 2014	490.2	181.5	217.6	91.1	170.7	56.0	92.2	22.5	319.5	125.5	125.4	68.6	-148.8	53.4
February 2014	603.9	191.3	290	122.6	188.2	59.5	105.4	23.3	415.7	131.8	184.6	99.3	-227.5	45.3
March 2014	697.1	192.3	360.3	144.5	214.1	65.3	121.2	27.6	483	127.0	239.1	116.9	-268.9	44.3
April 2014	637.7	168.2	328.2	141.3	194.5	63.1	94.4	37	443.2	105.1	233.8	104.3	-248.7	43.9
May 2014	635.2	160.1	338	137.1	201.7	64.3	108.6	28.8	433.5	95.8	229.4	108.3	-231.8	46.5
June 2014	655.1	195	329.5	130.6	203	77.1	98.9	27	452.1	117.9	230.6	103.6	-249.1	44.9
July 2014	651.3	180.2	334.7	136.4	204.3	72.5	99	32.8	447	107.7	235.7	103.6	-242.7	45.7
August 2014	589	161.6	299.1	128.3	176.1	52.7	90.7	32.7	412.9	108.9	208.4	95.6	-236.8	42.6
September 2014	643.7	178.3	320.3	145.1	184.8	59.1	94.3	31.4	458.9	119.2	226	113.7	-274.1	40.3
October 2014	694.3	195.5	354.3	144.5	212.5	69.7	113.4	29.4	481.8	125.8	240.9	115.1	-269.3	44.1
November 2014	672.6	191	333.2	148.4	208.3	53	127.4	27.9	464.3	138	205.8	120.5	-256.0	44.9
December 2014	686.4	189.9	308.5	188	181.3	43.3	100.5	37.5	505.1	146.6	208	150.5	-323.8	35.9
January 2015	417.1	120.8	208.5	87.8	147.8	28.9	100	18.9	269.3	91.9	108.5	68.9	-121.5	54.9
February 2015	469.8	126	244.8	99	165.5	33.5	110.9	21.1	304.3	92.5	133.9	77.9	-138.8	54.4
March 2015	577.3	147.2	299.9	130.2	174.7	41.6	109	24.1	402.6	105.6	190.9	106.1	-227.9	43.4
April 2015	480.8	112.4	268.9	99.5	151.3	34	94.8	22.5	329.5	78.4	174.1	77	-178.2	45.9
May 2015	500.9	111.6	281.1	108.2	172.9	44.4	109.8	18.7	328	67.2	171.3	89.5	-155.1	52.7
June 2015	531.9	130.6	285	116.3	180.6	59.1	101.6	19.9	351.3	71.5	183.4	96.4	-170.7	51.4
July 2013	505.8	130.4	273.2	102.1	164.9	51.3	95.9	17.6	340.9	79.1	177.3	84.5	-176.0	48.4
August 2015	425.8	112.9	223.8	88.7	127.2	35.7	73.4	17.7	298.6	77.2	150.4	71.0	-171.4	42.6
September 2015	501.1	117.5	275.4	108.2	163.4	38.2	103.8	21.4	337.7	79.3	171.6	86.8	-174.3	48.4
October 2015	525.7	130.1	288.6	107	188.5	48.9	115.8	23.8	337.2	81.2	172.8	83.2	-148.7	55.9
November 2015	501.7	131.2	267.6	102.9	167.2	38.5	104.7	24.0	334.5	92.7	162.9	78.9	-167.3	50.0

Source: According to the National Bureau of Statistics data, author's calculations.

Annex 4.4. B

External sector: external trade with goods														
Period	Annual growth in value of merchandise trade, %				Annual growth in value of merchandise exports, %				Annual growth in value of merchandise imports, %				Annual growth of net exports in goods, %	Index of imports coverage by exports., %
	Total	CIS	EU	Other states	Total	CIS	EU	Other states	Total	CIS	EU	Other states		
2010	18.3	15.2	16.5	28.8	20.1	27.2	9.2	50.5	17.6	10.1	19.9	25.0	16.0	102.2
2011	37.3	40.0	37.2	32.6	43.8	47.3	48.6	13.7	34.7	36.3	32.4	36.6	28.6	106.8
2012	-0.5	-3.1	-0.2	3.8	-2.5	1.0	-6.4	2.7	0.4	-5.2	2.8	4.0	2.6	97.1
2013	7.4	1.7	8.3	15.1	12.3	-0.5	12.2	67.0	5.4	3.0	6.6	6.1	0.4	106.6
2014	-3.3	-15.8	5.7	-3.4	-3.7	-20.3	9.6	-2.7	-3.2	-13.3	3.9	-3.6	-2.8	99.5
Quarter I 2012	8.7	11.6	5.3	10.9	6.5	14.3	5.6	-12.9	9.7	10.4	5.1	16.7	12.0	97.2
Quarter II 2012	-0.3	-1.2	-1.5	4.4	2.9	6.8	0.3	-0.2	-1.5	-5.9	-2.2	5.3	-4.6	104.5
Quarter III 2012	-4.8	-6.4	-7.3	4.5	-7.8	0.5	-22.8	54.5	-3.5	-10.4	0.0	-1.0	-0.5	95.6
Quarter IV 2012	-3.5	-12.3	3.5	-2.2	-8.7	-10.9	-6.6	-8.8	-1.2	-13.0	8.7	-1.0	4.9	92.4
Quarter I 2013	7.2	2.8	7.4	15.6	16.9	22.5	3.2	62.0	3.2	-6.0	9.7	7.2	-6.7	113.2
Quarter II 2013	5.8	3.5	3.4	15.1	1.8	-8.3	-1.8	61.5	7.5	11.3	5.6	7.1	11.8	94.7
Quarter III 2013	11.3	3.6	13.5	19.4	19.4	-1.9	29.4	72.9	8.1	7.1	7.7	10.1	0.7	110.4
Quarter IV 2013	5.6	-2.3	9.1	10.9	12.0	-10.2	19.8	70.6	2.9	2.3	4.4	0.8	-3.5	108.8
Quarter I 2014	-2.2	-16.1	12.2	-7.1	-2.8	-26.6	22.5	-11.8	-2.0	-10.0	6.9	-5.8	-1.2	99.1
Quarter II 2014	1.6	-11.6	12.9	-3.5	9.6	-1.8	20.2	6.4	-1.7	-16.9	10.0	-6.1	-9.3	111.5
Quarter III 2014	-4.9	-17.7	5.2	-7.3	-6.5	-21.4	3.0	2.4	-4.2	-15.5	6.1	-9.9	-2.3	97.5
Quarter IV 2014	-7.1	-17.5	-4.8	3.6	-12.4	-29.1	-2.5	-7.9	-4.7	-11.6	-6.0	6.8	1.7	91.9
Quarter I 2015	-18.3	-30.3	-13.2	-11.5	-14.8	-42.5	0.3	-12.6	-19.9	-24.5	-21.1	-11.2	-24.3	106.4
Quarter II 2015	-21.5	-32.2	-16.1	-32.9	-15.8	-32.8	1.4	-34.1	-24.1	-31.9	-23.8	-16.9	-30.9	110.9
Quarter III 2015	-24.0	-30.6	-19.0	-27.0	-19.4	-32.1	-3.8	-41.5	-25.9	-29.8	-25.5	-22.6	-30.8	108.6

Source: According to the National Bureau of Statistics data, author's calculations.

External sector: external trade with goods														
Period	Annual growth in value of merchandise trade, %				Annual growth in value of merchandise exports, %				Annual growth in value of merchandise imports, %				Annual growth of net exports in goods, %	Index of imports coverage by exports., %
	Total	CIS	EU	Other states	Total	CIS	EU	Other states	Total	CIS	EU	Other states		
January 2013	5.6	-0.6	9.3	10.6	12.2	17.3	10.0	6.6	2.7	-7.5	8.9	11.4	-4.5	109.2
February 2013	11.0	-3.4	14.6	38.5	27.2	19.9	16.8	112.7	4.5	-12.9	13.6	23.7	-11.0	121.7
March 2013	5.3	11.6	0.7	4.7	12.1	28.1	-12.3	75.7	2.5	2.8	7.2	-5.7	-4.5	109.4
April 2013	11.7	5.7	11.9	20.3	6.3	-9.3	4.4	76.4	13.9	15.5	15.0	10.3	19.6	93.3
May 2013	-4.4	-7.6	-7.0	6.4	-4.8	-13.4	-9.2	49.5	-4.3	-4.0	-6.0	-1.1	-3.9	99.4
June 2013	10.4	12.4	5.6	18.6	3.7	-2.6	-0.6	57.1	13.3	22.7	8.4	12.3	21.0	91.6
July 2013	17.5	9.6	16.4	34.4	25.6	0.5	37.5	104.0	14.3	15.6	9.2	23.5	6.9	110.0
August 2013	14.9	7.5	16.2	24.5	29.6	1.2	47.8	86.8	9.3	11.5	5.5	13.7	-3.4	118.5
September 2013	2.5	-5.4	8.2	3.6	5.3	-6.9	8.1	41.5	1.4	-4.5	8.3	-3.5	-1.5	103.9
October 2013	0.1	-4.5	3.0	0.6	8.2	-16.6	19.5	77.8	-3.4	4.0	-3.9	-10.5	-11.8	111.9
November 2013	7.0	-3.9	10.2	18.4	18.1	-7.2	27.6	80.4	1.9	-1.8	2.3	6.2	-11.4	115.9
December 2013	9.8	1.3	14.8	14.3	9.3	-5.7	11.2	54.5	10.0	4.3	16.4	7.5	10.4	99.3
January 2014	-4.6	-5.9	4.2	-18.7	3.2	-12.1	12.0	16.0	-8.2	-2.8	-0.9	-25.9	-18.6	112.5
February 2014	-0.6	-13.1	10.6	-1.8	-6.3	-24.7	17.4	-27.3	2.3	-6.7	7.1	6.9	10.6	91.7
March 2014	-2.0	-26.1	19.0	-2.7	-4.2	-37.0	37.6	-13.2	-1.0	-18.9	11.4	0.2	1.7	96.8
April 2014	-6.1	-19.1	3.9	-9.1	0.8	-10.6	7.3	7.6	-8.8	-23.4	2.6	-13.8	-15.1	110.5
May 2014	9.9	-7.6	24.0	3.9	20.1	2.6	39.6	4.7	5.8	-13.4	17.8	3.7	-4.1	113.5
June 2014	2.2	-7.6	12.4	-4.5	9.4	2.8	15.9	6.7	-0.7	-13.3	10.9	-7.0	-7.6	110.1
July 2014	-4.3	-17.1	5.9	-7.3	-0.2	-8.7	4.2	7.9	-6.1	-22.0	6.6	-11.3	-10.5	106.2
August 2014	-9.0	-22.7	2.7	-12.7	-13.2	-31.3	-3.2	0.6	-7.1	-17.7	5.5	-16.5	-1.9	93.4
September 2014	-1.4	-13.1	6.8	-1.8	-6.2	-24.5	8.3	-0.9	0.7	-6.0	6.2	-2.1	6.0	93.1
October 2014	-1.9	-11.3	3.1	0.5	-6.6	-11.9	-2.6	-8.1	0.3	-11.0	6.1	3.0	6.5	93.1
November 2014	-9.4	-15.3	-8.1	-3.6	-18.3	-37.4	-3.3	-27.7	-4.7	-2.0	-10.9	4.4	10.3	85.7
December 2014	-9.6	-24.8	-9.4	12.8	-11.4	-38.6	-1.4	16.1	-9.0	-19.5	-12.8	12.1	-7.5	97.3
January 2015	-14.9	-33.4	-4.2	-3.6	-13.4	-48.4	8.5	-16.0	-15.7	-26.8	-13.5	0.4	-18.3	102.8
February 2015	-22.2	-34.1	-15.6	-19.2	-12.1	-43.7	5.2	-9.4	-26.8	-29.8	-27.5	-21.6	-39.0	120.1
March 2015	-17.2	-23.5	-16.8	-9.9	-18.4	-36.3	-10.1	-12.7	-16.6	-16.9	-20.2	-9.2	-15.2	98.0
April 2015	-24.6	-33.2	-18.1	-29.6	-22.2	-46.1	0.4	-39.2	-25.7	-25.4	-25.5	-26.2	-28.3	104.6
May 2015	-21.1	-30.3	-16.8	-21.1	-14.3	-30.9	1.1	-35.1	-24.3	-29.9	-25.3	-17.4	-33.1	113.3
June 2015	-18.8	-33.0	-13.5	-10.9	-11.0	-23.3	2.7	-26.3	-22.3	-39.4	-20.5	-6.9	-31.5	114.5
July 2013	-22.3	-27.6	-18.4	-25.1	-19.3	-29.2	-3.1	-46.3	-23.7	-26.6	-24.8	-18.4	-27.5	105.9
August 2015	-27.7	-30.1	-25.2	-30.9	-27.8	-32.3	-19.1	-45.9	-27.7	-29.1	-27.8	-25.7	-27.6	100.0
September 2015	-22.2	-34.1	-14.0	-25.4	-11.6	-35.4	10.1	-31.8	-26.4	-33.5	-24.1	-23.7	-36.4	120.1
October 2015	-24.3	-33.5	-18.5	-26.0	-11.3	-29.8	2.1	-19.0	-30.0	-35.5	-28.3	-27.7	-44.8	126.8
November 2015	-25.4	-31.3	-19.7	-30.7	-19.7	-27.4	-17.8	-14.0	-28.0	-32.8	-20.8	-34.5	-34.6	111.4

Source: According to the National Bureau of Statistics data, author's calculations.

Annex 4.5.

External sector: indices of trade with goods

Period	Value indices of exported goods (the same period of the previous year=100), %	Value indices of imported goods (the same period of the previous year=100), %	Unit value indices of exported goods (the same period of the previous year=100), %	Unit value indices of imported goods (the same period of the previous year=100), %	Volume indices of exported goods (the same period of the previous year=100), %	Volume indices of imported goods (the same period of the previous year=100), %
2010	120.1	117.6	103.0	103.0	117.0	114.0
2011	143.8	134.7	107.0	110.0	134.0	122.0
2012	97.5	100.4	97.0	99.0	101.0	101.0
2013	112.3	105.4	98.0	99.0	113.0	106.0
2014	96.3	96.8	94.0	96.0	102.0	101.0
Quarter I 2012	106.7	109.7	98.0	103.0	109.0	106.0
Quarter II 2012	102.9	98.5	95.0	96.0	108.0	103.0
Quarter III 2012	92.2	96.5	94.0	95.0	98.0	102.0
Quarter IV 2012	91.3	98.8	99.0	100.0	92.0	99.0
Quarter I 2013	115.4	103.2	102.0	100.0	113.0	103.0
Quarter II 2013	100.4	107.5	99.0	98.0	101.0	110.0
Quarter III 2013	119.4	108.1	97.0	100.0	122.0	108.0
Quarter IV 2013	112.0	102.9	92.0	98.0	120.0	105.0
Quarter I 2014	97.2	98.0	97.2	98.0	106.0	100.0
Quarter II 2014	109.6	98.3	97.0	100.0	113.0	98.0
Quarter III 2014	93.5	95.8	95.0	97.0	98.0	99.0
Quarter IV 2014	88.1	92.3	89.0	92.0	100.0	104.0
Quarter I 2015	85.2	80.1	80.0	79.0	106.0	101.0
Quarter II 2015	84.2	75.9	79.0	79.0	107.0	96.0
Quarter III 2015	80.6	74.1	84.0	78.0	96.0	95.0

Source: According to the National Bureau of Statistics data, author's calculations.

Annex 4.6. A

External sector: external trade by commodities									
Exports' value, mil. USD									
	Q1/14	Q2/14	Q3/14	Q4/14	Q1/15	Q2/15	Q3/15	Q1-Q3 2014	Q1-Q3 2015
Total exports	**573.0**	**599.2**	**565.2**	**602.1**	**488.0**	**504.8**	**455.4**	**1737.5**	**1448.2**
Agricultural and food products	**255.7**	**259.3**	**246.0**	**300.1**	**243.6**	**233.2**	**177.6**	**761.0**	**654.4**
Fruits and vegetables	*72.7*	*51.5*	*44.0*	*100.5*	*70.9*	*59.6*	*42.7*	*168.2*	*173.1*
Cereals	*46.8*	*38.0*	*70.7*	*45.3*	*38.4*	*29.1*	*37.7*	*155.5*	*105.3*
Oilseeds	*41.9*	*42.2*	*34.0*	*35.3*	*51.4*	*52.0*	*26.1*	*118.1*	*129.5*
Beverages	*40.9*	*46.9*	*44.5*	*59.6*	*33.1*	*35.1*	*40.1*	*132.2*	*108.3*
Oils	*30.2*	*24.5*	*2.9*	*21.9*	*22.7*	*25.7*	*1.2*	*57.6*	*49.6*
Crude non-food materials	**11.8**	**17.6**	**15.1**	**13.2**	**12.2**	**12.1**	**10.3**	**44.6**	**34.5**
Fuels	**3.8**	**5.2**	**4.2**	**2.9**	**2.2**	**2.5**	**3.8**	**13.2**	**8.5**
Manufactured products	**301.7**	**317.2**	**299.9**	**285.8**	**230.1**	**257.0**	**263.7**	**918.7**	**750.7**
Electrical machinery and equipment	*58.2*	*65.4*	*60.5*	*60.0*	*57.8*	*62.0*	*59.5*	*184.2*	*179.3*
Clothing apparel	*67.5*	*78.2*	*74.6*	*57.3*	*51.0*	*61.9*	*62.1*	*220.3*	*174.9*
Pharmaceutical products	*36.7*	*34.2*	*23.6*	*30.6*	*13.4*	*21.4*	*17.5*	*94.6*	*52.3*
Furniture	*27.0*	*26.7*	*26.9*	*28.4*	*22.9*	*22.4*	*25.0*	*80.5*	*70.4*
Exports' structure, %									
	Q1/14	Q2/14	Q3/14	Q4/14	Q1/15	Q2/15	Q3/15	Q1-Q3 2014	Q1-Q3 2015
Total exports	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agricultural and food products	**44.6**	**43.3**	**43.5**	**49.8**	**49.9**	**46.2**	**39.0**	**43.8**	**45.2**
Fruits and vegetables	*12.7*	*8.6*	*7.8*	*16.7*	*14.5*	*11.8*	*9.4*	*9.7*	*12.0*
Cereals	*8.2*	*6.3*	*12.5*	*7.5*	*7.9*	*5.8*	*8.3*	*8.9*	*7.3*
Oilseeds	*7.1*	*7.2*	*5.8*	*6.0*	*8.7*	*8.8*	*4.4*	*20.0*	*22.0*
Beverages	*7.1*	*7.8*	*7.9*	*9.9*	*6.8*	*6.9*	*8.8*	*7.6*	*7.5*
Oils	*5.3*	*4.1*	*0.5*	*3.6*	*4.7*	*5.1*	*0.3*	*3.3*	*3.4*
Crude non-food materials	**2.1**	**2.9**	**2.7**	**2.2**	**2.5**	**2.4**	**2.3**	**2.6**	**2.4**
Fuels	**0.7**	**0.9**	**0.7**	**0.5**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.6**
Manufactured products	**52.6**	**52.9**	**53.1**	**47.5**	**47.1**	**50.9**	**57.9**	**52.9**	**51.8**
Electrical machinery and equipment	*10.2*	*10.9*	*10.7*	*10.0*	*11.8*	*12.3*	*13.1*	*10.6*	*12.4*
Clothing apparel	*11.8*	*13.0*	*13.2*	*9.5*	*10.4*	*12.3*	*13.6*	*12.7*	*12.1*
Pharmaceutical products	*6.4*	*5.7*	*4.2*	*5.1*	*2.7*	*4.2*	*3.8*	*5.4*	*3.6*
Furniture	*4.7*	*4.4*	*4.8*	*4.7*	*4.7*	*4.4*	*5.5*	*4.6*	*4.9*

Source: According to the National Bureau of Statistics data, author's calculations.

Annex 4.6. B

External sector: external trade by commodities									
Exports' annual growth rate, %									
	Q1/14	Q2/14	Q3/14	Q4/14	Q1/15	Q2/15	Q3/15	Q1-Q3 2014	Q1-Q3 2015
Total exports	**-2.8**	**9.7**	**-6.5**	**-12.4**	**-14.8**	**-15.8**	**-19.4**	**-0.2**	**-16.6**
Agricultural and food products	**4.0**	**39.9**	**3.9**	**-12.8**	**-4.7**	**-10.0**	**-27.8**	**13.9**	**-14.0**
Fruits and vegetables	*2.8*	*0.7*	*-17.8*	*-14.2*	*-2.5*	*15.7*	*-3.1*	*-4.1*	*2.9*
Cereals	*134.8*	*545.2*	*2.7*	*1.9*	*-17.9*	*-23.3*	*-46.7*	*64.2*	*-32.3*
Oilseeds	*-20.5*	*53.5*	*34.5*	*-41.3*	*22.7*	*23.1*	*-23.1*	*12.0*	*9.7*
Beverages	*-35.3*	*-31.6*	*-23.4*	*-3.6*	*-19.1*	*-25.2*	*-9.8*	*-30.3*	*-18.1*
Oils	*113.1*	*1521.1*	*50.3*	*-17.2*	*-24.6*	*4.8*	*-58.4*	*226.9*	*-13.8*
Crude non-food materials	**-45.9**	**-51.8**	**-12.0**	**13.5**	**3.1**	**-31.6**	**-31.8**	**-41.0**	**-22.5**
Fuels	**-17.5**	**-16.7**	**-46.3**	**-65.0**	**-42.7**	**-51.2**	**-10.4**	**-29.3**	**-35.7**
Manufactured products	**-4.9**	**-0.4**	**-12.6**	**-11.6**	**-23.7**	**-19.0**	**-12.1**	**-6.1**	**-18.3**
Electrical machinery and equipment	*11.0*	*-1.8*	*0.0*	*1.6*	*-0.7*	*-5.2*	*-1.7*	*2.5*	*-2.6*
Clothing apparel	*15.2*	*19.2*	*4.6*	*-11.8*	*-24.5*	*-20.9*	*-16.8*	*12.7*	*-20.6*
Pharmaceutical products	*54.3*	*38.5*	*-26.1*	*-6.7*	*-63.5*	*-37.5*	*-26.0*	*17.5*	*-44.7*
Furniture	*13.5*	*4.1*	*6.2*	*-8.9*	*-15.2*	*-15.9*	*-6.8*	*7.8*	*-12.6*
Degree of influence of exports on the change sply, %									
	Q1/14	Q2/14	Q3/14	Q4/14	Q1/15	Q2/15	Q3/15	Q1-Q3 2014	Q1-Q3 2015
Total exports	**-2.8**	**9.7**	**-6.5**	**-12.4**	**-14.8**	**-15.8**	**-19.4**	**-0.2**	**-16.6**
Agricultural and food products	**1.7**	**13.5**	**1.5**	**-6.4**	**-2.1**	**-4.3**	**-12.1**	**5.3**	**-6.1**
Fruits and vegetables	*0.3*	*0.1*	*-1.6*	*-2.4*	*-0.3*	*1.4*	*-0.2*	*-0.4*	*0.3*
Cereals	*4.6*	*5.9*	*0.3*	*0.1*	*-1.5*	*-1.5*	*-5.8*	*3.5*	*-2.9*
Oilseeds	*-1.8*	*2.7*	*1.4*	*-3.6*	*1.7*	*1.6*	*-1.4*	*0.7*	*0.7*
Beverages	*-3.8*	*-4.0*	*-2.2*	*-0.3*	*-1.4*	*-2.0*	*-0.8*	*-3.3*	*-1.4*
Oils	*2.7*	*4.2*	*0.2*	*-0.7*	*-1.3*	*0.2*	*-0.3*	*2.3*	*-0.5*
Crude non-food materials	**-1.7**	**-3.5**	**-0.3**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**-0.9**	**-0.8**	**-1.8**	**-0.6**
Fuels	**-0.1**	**-0.2**	**-0.6**	**-0.8**	**-0.3**	**-0.4**	**-0.1**	**-0.3**	**-0.3**
Manufactured products	**-2.7**	**-0.2**	**-7.1**	**-5.4**	**-12.5**	**-10.0**	**-6.4**	**-3.5**	**-9.7**
Electrical machinery and equipment	*1.0*	*-0.2*	*0.0*	*0.1*	*-0.1*	*-0.6*	*-0.2*	*0.3*	*-0.3*
Clothing apparel	*1.5*	*2.3*	*0.5*	*-1.1*	*-2.9*	*-2.7*	*-2.2*	*1.4*	*-2.6*
Pharmaceutical products	*2.2*	*1.7*	*-1.4*	*-0.3*	*-4.1*	*-2.1*	*-1.1*	*0.8*	*-2.4*
Furniture	*0.5*	*0.2*	*0.3*	*-0.4*	*-0.7*	*-0.7*	*-0.3*	*0.3*	*-0.6*

Source: According to the National Bureau of Statistics data, author's calculations.

Annex 4.7. A

External sector: external trade by commodities									
Imports' value, mil. USD									
	Q1/14	Q2/14	Q3/14	Q4/14	Q1/15	Q2/15	Q3/15	Q1-Q3 2014	Q1-Q3 2015
Total imports	**1218.2**	**1328.8**	**1318.7**	**1451.2**	**976.1**	**1008.8**	**977.1**	**3865.8**	**2962.0**
Agricultural and food products	**167.0**	**181.3**	**168.3**	**176.9**	**124.1**	**147.3**	**129.9**	**516.6**	**401.3**
Crude non-food materials	**22.2**	**24.8**	**24.6**	**21.0**	**20.1**	**21.0**	**19.3**	**71.6**	**60.4**
Fuels	**298.6**	**244.8**	**258.6**	**334.1**	**234.7**	**163.2**	**150.5**	**801.9**	**548.4**
Petroleum	*111.9*	*164.0*	*178.1*	*156.5*	*85.1*	*115.8*	*112.2*	*453.9*	*313.1*
Gas	*172.0*	*61.4*	*61.3*	*163.6*	*146.9*	*43.0*	*30.3*	*294.7*	*220.2*
Manufactured products	**730.5**	**878.0**	**867.2**	**919.2**	**597.3**	**677.2**	**677.4**	**2475.7**	**1951.8**
Electrical machinery and equipment	*72.7*	*76.7*	*76.7*	*90.1*	*66.8*	*64.4*	*66.8*	*226.1*	*197.9*
Yarn, fabric and textiles	*58.7*	*73.9*	*61.2*	*60.5*	*46.2*	*55.4*	*48.4*	*193.9*	*150.0*
Pharmaceutical products	*58.1*	*73.4*	*57.9*	*85.5*	*39.4*	*48.8*	*44.0*	*189.5*	*132.2*
Imports' structure, %									
	Q1/14	Q2/14	Q3/14	Q4/14	Q1/15	Q2/15	Q3/15	Q1-Q3 2014	Q1-Q3 2015
Total imports	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agricultural and food products	**13.7**	**13.6**	**12.8**	**12.2**	**12.7**	**14.6**	**13.3**	**13.4**	**13.5**
Crude non-food materials	**1.8**	**1.9**	**1.9**	**1.4**	**2.1**	**2.1**	**2.0**	**1.9**	**2.0**
Fuels	**24.5**	**18.4**	**19.6**	**23.0**	**24.0**	**16.2**	**15.4**	**20.7**	**18.5**
Petroleum	*9.2*	*12.3*	*13.5*	*10.8*	*8.7*	*11.5*	*11.5*	*11.7*	*10.6*
Gas	*14.1*	*4.6*	*4.6*	*11.3*	*15.0*	*4.3*	*3.1*	*7.6*	*7.4*
Manufactured products	**60.0**	**66.1**	**65.8**	**63.3**	**61.2**	**67.1**	**69.3**	**64.0**	**65.9**
Electrical machinery and equipment	*6.0*	*5.8*	*5.8*	*6.2*	*6.8*	*6.4*	*6.8*	*5.8*	*6.7*
Yarn, fabric and textiles	*4.8*	*5.6*	*4.6*	*4.2*	*4.7*	*5.5*	*5.0*	*5.0*	*5.1*
Pharmaceutical products	*4.8*	*5.5*	*4.4*	*5.9*	*4.0*	*4.8*	*4.5*	*4.9*	*4.5*

Source: According to the National Bureau of Statistics data, author's calculations.

Annex 4.7. B

External sector: external trade by commodities									
Imports' annual growth rate, %									
	Q1/14	Q2/14	Q3/14	Q4/14	Q1/15	Q2/15	Q3/15	Q1-Q3 2014	Q1-Q3 2015
Total imports	**-2.0**	**-1.7**	**-4.2**	**-4.7**	**-19.9**	**-24.1**	**-25.9**	**-2.6**	**-23.4**
Agricultural and food products	**-0.6**	**-9.6**	**-4.0**	**-16.4**	**-25.7**	**-18.7**	**-22.8**	**-5.0**	**-22.3**
Crude non-food materials	**1.3**	**-13.8**	**8.6**	**-12.9**	**-9.3**	**-15.1**	**-21.7**	**-2.3**	**-15.6**
Fuels	**-10.4**	**-5.6**	**-8.0**	**-7.7**	**-21.4**	**-33.3**	**-41.8**	**-8.2**	**-31.6**
Petroleum	*-8.5*	*9.0*	*-5.4*	*-16.9*	*-23.9*	*-29.4*	*-37.0*	*-1.5*	*-31.0*
Gas	*-11.7*	*-0.1*	*8.9*	*12.6*	*-14.6*	*-29.9*	*-50.6*	*-5.7*	*-25.3*
Manufactured products	**1.5**	**1.8**	**-3.3**	**-0.6**	**-18.2**	**-22.9**	**-21.9**	**-0.1**	**-21.2**
Electrical machinery and equipment	*0.9*	*-16.6*	*-18.3*	*0.6*	*-8.1*	*-16.1*	*-12.9*	*-12.4*	*-12.5*
Yarn, fabric and textiles	*-2.3*	*2.7*	*-9.8*	*-20.9*	*-21.3*	*-25.1*	*-20.9*	*-3.1*	*-22.6*
Pharmaceutical products	*8.2*	*19.0*	*-4.0*	*0.7*	*-32.2*	*-33.5*	*-24.1*	*7.8*	*-30.2*
Degree of influence of imports on the change sply,%									
	Q1/14	Q2/14	Q3/14	Q4/14	Q1/15	Q2/15	Q3/15	Q1-Q3 2014	Q1-Q3 2015
Total imports	**-2.0**	**-1.7**	**-4.2**	**-4.7**	**-19.9**	**-24.1**	**-25.9**	**-2.6**	**-23.4**
Agricultural and food products	**-0.1**	**-1.4**	**-0.5**	**-2.3**	**-3.5**	**-2.6**	**-2.9**	**-0.7**	**-3.0**
Crude non-food materials	**0.0**	**-0.3**	**0.1**	**-0.2**	**-0.2**	**-0.3**	**-0.4**	**0.0**	**-0.3**
Fuels	**-2.8**	**-1.1**	**-1.6**	**-1.8**	**-5.2**	**-6.1**	**-8.2**	**-1.8**	**-6.6**
Petroleum	*-0.8*	*1.0*	*-0.7*	*-2.1*	*-2.2*	*-3.6*	*-5.0*	*-0.2*	*-3.6*
Gas	*-1.8*	*0.0*	*0.4*	*1.2*	*-2.1*	*-1.4*	*-2.4*	*-0.4*	*-1.9*
Manufactured products	**0.9**	**1.1**	**-2.2**	**-0.4**	**-10.9**	**-15.1**	**-14.4**	**-0.1**	**-13.6**
Electrical machinery and equipment	*0.0*	*-1.1*	*-1.3*	*0.0*	*-0.5*	*-0.9*	*-0.8*	*-0.8*	*-0.7*
Yarn, fabric and textiles	*-0.1*	*0.1*	*-0.5*	*-1.0*	*-1.0*	*-1.4*	*-1.0*	*-0.2*	*-1.1*
Pharmaceutical products	*0.4*	*0.9*	*-0.2*	*0.0*	*-1.5*	*-1.9*	*-1.1*	*0.3*	*-1.5*

Source: According to the National Bureau of Statistics data, author's calculations.

Annex 4.8.

External sector: external trade of main economic partners														
Period	Annual growth rate of exports of goods of the main trade partners, y-o-y, %							Annual growth rate of imports of goods of the main trade partners, y-o-y, %						
	World	USA	EU 28 intracom.	EU 28 extracom.	Romania	Russian Federation	Ukraine	World	USA	EU 28 intracom.	EU 28 extracom.	Romania	Russia n Federation	Ukraine
2010	22.1	21.1	9.7	17.2	21.8	32.1	29.4	21.5	22.7	9.7	17.8	13.9	29.6	33.9
2011	19.8	16.0	15.9	20.7	27.3	30.3	33.0	19.3	15.1	15.9	18.5	23.4	30.2	35.6
2012	0.5	4.3	-7.2	0.1	-8.2	1.4	0.1	0.9	3.1	-7.2	-4.0	-8.2	3.6	2.5
2013	2.4	2.2	3.5	6.5	13.8	-1.1	-6.1	1.6	-0.3	3.5	-3.0	4.7	1.8	-9.3
2014	0.4	2.6	3.1	-2.0	5.9	-4.9	-15.8	0.5	3.6	3.1	0.3	5.8	-9.8	-29.2
Quarter I 2012	5.6	8.6	-2.2	3.7	-4.7	16.3	5.1	6.2	8.4	-2.2	1.9	-2.9	12.1	3.1
Quarter II 2012	-0.7	4.8	-11.7	-0.9	-9.2	-1.5	0.3	-0.8	3.7	-11.7	-8.1	-10.4	-1.2	9.9
Quarter III 2012	-3.6	1.1	-11.3	-2.7	-14.3	-3.5	0.2	-2.8	0.0	-11.3	-7.9	-12.3	2.5	1.2
Quarter IV 2012	1.1	2.8	-3.1	0.4	-4.3	-3.2	-4.3	1.3	0.7	-3.1	-1.5	-6.6	2.8	-3.2
Quarter I 2013	0.5	0.4	-2.1	4.3	5.5	-5.0	-1.5	0.0	-2.6	-2.1	-6.0	-0.2	5.0	-6.2
Quarter II 2013	1.8	1.6	2.4	8.7	9.4	-3.4	-9.8	1.3	-1.2	2.4	-3.9	-2.4	2.9	-21.9
Quarter III 2013	3.4	2.7	6.9	7.1	21.6	4.2	-9.1	2.9	1.6	6.9	-1.2	11.2	0.0	-1.7
Quarter IV 2013	3.9	4.0	7.1	5.9	18.9	-0.2	-3.8	2.5	1.1	7.1	-0.9	10.1	-0.1	-6.8
Quarter I 2014	1.4	2.3	7.4	1.0	14.2	-1.7	-10.8	1.9	2.4	7.4	2.1	13.7	-5.3	-20.4
Quarter II 2014	2.0	3.3	7.3	-2.0	10.8	4.0	-8.2	1.9	4.6	7.3	5.2	12.3	-4.5	-18.8
Quarter III 2014	2.2	4.0	3.2	-1.4	6.1	-4.0	-14.3	1.5	3.7	3.2	2.2	4.1	-7.8	-37.8
Quarter IV 2014	-3.9	0.9	-5.3	-5.3	-5.9	-16.5	-28.8	-3.4	3.5	-5.3	-8.1	-5.0	-20.0	-36.8
Quarter I 2015	-12.4	-4.8	-15.0	-14.3	-13.7	-27.2	-33.6	-12.3	-1.7	-15.0	-15.0	-12.7	-37.6	-36.6
Quarter II 2015	-13.1	-5.5	-14.3	-11.6	-14.0	-31.1	-37.3	-12.7	-4.5	-14.3	-16.1	-13.6	-40.3	-40.8
Quarter III 2015	-14.4	-7.7	-12.5	-12.5	-14.0	-36.9	-28.2	-13.4	-4.7	-12.5	-16.9	-9.7	-37.5	-29.3

Source: According to the WTO data (18.01.2016).

External sector: external trade of main economic partners

Period	Annual growth rate of exports of goods of the main trade partners, y-o-y, %							Annual growth rate of imports of goods of the main trade partners, y-o-y, %						
	World	USA	EU 28 intracom.	EU 28 extracom.	Romania	Russian Federation	Ukraine	World	USA	EU 28 intracom.	EU 28 extracom.	Romania	Russian Federation	Ukraine
January 2013	7.7	4.5	5.6	9.6	10.1	-2.2	-3.8	7.6	1.0	5.6	3.1	5.2	12.3	-5.0
February 2013	-2.0	-0.1	-3.1	2.2	11.1	-7.3	7.9	-4.7	-0.7	-3.1	-7.8	2.3	6.3	-7.3
March 2013	-1.4	-2.5	-8.2	1.8	-3.2	-5.0	-7.5	-3.6	-7.8	-8.2	-12.9	-6.6	-1.2	-6.1
April 2013	5.6	1.6	4.0	13.4	14.8	-1.4	4.6	4.7	0.7	4.0	-3.1	4.3	11.0	-8.1
May 2013	0.7	1.4	-1.0	8.6	2.3	-10.3	-20.9	-1.3	-0.8	-1.0	-5.9	-8.7	-6.4	-33.5
June 2013	1.0	1.7	3.9	4.4	11.8	2.2	-12.6	-0.4	-3.6	3.9	-2.6	-2.2	4.6	-23.6
July 2013	5.5	4.9	9.2	11.3	27.3	5.9	-9.5	5.4	2.4	9.2	4.5	19.5	1.7	-5.9
August 2013	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.8	16.6	3.0	-10.8	0.5	-0.9	2.8	-5.1	5.9	-5.5	-6.7
September 2013	2.4	0.2	7.9	6.9	20.6	3.8	-6.7	2.5	3.4	7.9	-2.7	8.3	4.2	7.9
October 2013	4.9	6.4	6.1	6.8	18.5	-5.6	-9.5	2.4	3.2	6.1	-2.5	6.5	-2.8	-3.9
November 2013	3.8	4.7	4.0	2.3	12.8	3.0	-6.4	-0.2	-2.9	4.0	-1.3	12.2	-0.9	-6.7
December 2013	4.7	0.9	11.2	8.7	27.3	2.0	5.4	4.1	3.1	11.2	0.9	12.5	3.3	-9.7
January 2014	2.9	2.8	5.1	0.8	8.0	2.0	-14.3	1.0	0.3	5.1	-0.9	6.4	-3.2	-11.4
February 2014	0.5	0.0	6.6	3.2	14.9	-13.0	-12.0	2.0	0.0	6.6	0.3	16.9	-9.0	-23.5
March 2014	1.8	4.0	11.2	-0.9	19.4	5.7	-6.4	2.9	6.9	11.2	7.1	17.3	-3.5	-24.4
April 2014	1.5	3.4	7.9	-2.6	8.1	7.0	-16.2	0.9	5.2	7.9	2.9	8.8	-7.0	-30.2
May 2014	1.9	3.8	8.3	-3.9	14.4	7.5	1.3	0.6	1.8	8.3	6.7	14.4	-1.0	-4.4
June 2014	2.9	2.6	6.3	0.5	10.0	-2.7	-7.8	4.2	6.9	6.3	6.0	13.7	-5.3	-18.0
July 2014	4.6	4.6	7.9	0.5	9.7	5.7	-7.9	2.2	3.6	7.9	7.4	8.0	-3.5	-33.9
August 2014	-0.3	3.6	-0.6	-8.2	1.3	-2.5	-18.2	-1.8	1.9	-0.6	-2.0	-3.6	-10.9	-41.8
September 2014	3.6	3.8	2.6	2.9	6.7	-15.0	-16.8	3.2	5.8	2.6	1.0	7.2	-9.5	-37.7
October 2014	-1.3	2.3	-3.8	-5.1	-2.7	-4.4	-24.8	-2.3	2.9	-3.8	-6.3	-4.6	-12.5	-39.8
November 2014	-4.2	-1.1	-5.9	-5.7	-4.7	-21.5	-28.6	-5.0	0.7	-5.9	-10.2	-4.6	-22.5	-35.3
December 2014	-2.5	1.4	-5.0	-5.0	-11.3	-22.5	-32.7	-3.3	7.0	-5.0	-7.2	-5.9	-24.6	-35.1
January 2015	7.7	4.5	5.6	9.6	10.1	-2.2	-3.8	-13.7	-2.8	-15.9	-18.4	-10.9	-41.4	-33.6
February 2015	-2.0	-0.1	-3.1	2.2	11.1	-7.3	7.9	-13.5	-4.4	-13.9	-13.8	-14.5	-35.8	-40.4
March 2015	-1.4	-2.5	-8.2	1.8	-3.2	-5.0	-7.5	-11.2	1.8	-15.0	-12.5	-12.5	-37.3	-35.5
April 2015	5.6	1.6	4.0	13.4	14.8	-1.4	4.6	-14.2	-5.5	-18.3	-17.0	-18.2	-41.4	-38.9
May 2015	0.7	1.4	-1.0	8.6	2.3	-10.3	-20.9	-15.7	-7.2	-16.5	-19.2	-16.5	-41.0	-45.9
June 2015	1.0	1.7	3.9	4.4	11.8	2.2	-12.6	-8.7	-0.7	-8.0	-11.5	-6.0	-39.0	-37.2
July 2013	5.5	4.9	9.2	11.3	27.3	5.9	-9.5	-13.0	-5.3	-15.1	-19.3	-12.6	-42.3	-33.5
August 2015	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.8	16.6	3.0	-10.8	-12.5	-3.1	-12.5	-16.1	-7.3	-35.3	-23.1
September 2015	2.4	0.2	7.9	6.9	20.6	3.8	-6.7	-14.6	-5.4	-9.6	-15.2	-8.8	-35.0	-30.7
October 2015	4.9	6.4	6.1	6.8	18.5	-5.6	-9.5	-13.5	-7.1	-9.7	-11.5	-5.4	-36.0	-27.4
November 2015	3.8	4.7	4.0	2.3	12.8	3.0	-6.4	-10.5	-3.7	-7.8	-9.9	-6.7	-28.9	-14.1

Source: According to the WTO data (18.01.2016).

Annex 5.1.

Business environment		
Period	**Registration of enterprises**	**Liquidation of enterprises**
2010	6488	3177
2011	6740	3430
2012	6273	3218
2013	6231	2808
2014	6263	2770
Quarter I 2013	1797	700
Quarter II 2013	1509	668
Quarter III 2013	1379	657
Quarter IV 2013	1546	783
Quarter I 2014	1660	686
Quarter II 2014	1570	670
Quarter III 2014	1581	683
Quarter IV 2014	1452	731
Quarter I 2015	1602	778
Quarter II 2015	1482	814
Quarter III 2015	1374	1220

Source: According to the data of the State Registration Chamber

Business environment

Period	Registration of enterprises	Liquidation of enterprises
Jan. 2014	501	221
Feb. 2014	552	220
Mar. 2014	607	245
Apr. 2014	539	249
May2014	527	190
Jun. 2014	504	231
Jul. 2014	589	248
Aug. 2014	474	219
Sept. 2014	518	216
Oct. 2014	520	190
Novem.2014	466	204
Dec. 2014	466	337
Jan.2015	481	215
Feb. 2015	579	280
Mar. 2015	542	283
Apr .2015	500	255
May2015	521	238
Jun. 2015	461	321
Jul. 2015	506	440
Aug. 2015	385	326
Sept. 2015	483	454

Source: According to the data of the State Registration Chamber.

Annex 6.1.

	Demographic situation													
	Number of the resident population Total (thou. pers.) *beginning-year*	Number of the present population Total (thou. pers.) *beginning-year*	Live-births		Deceased		Infant deaths		Natural increase		Marriages		Divorces	
			Number of live-births - total (pers.)	per 1000 people - births	Number of deceased - total (pers.)	per 1000 people - deaths	Number of infant deaths - total (pers.)	per 1000 live-births - infant deaths	Natural increase (pers.)	natural increase per 1000 people	Number of marriages (number)	per 1000 people - marriages	Number of divorces (number)	per 1000 people - divorces
2010	3563.7	3415.6	10474	11.4	43631	12.3	476	11.6	-3157	-0.9	26483	7.4	11504	3.2
2011	3560.4	3560.4	39162	11.0	29234	11.0	430	11.0	-72	0.0	25889	7.3	11119	3.1
2012	3559.5	3559.5	39435	11.1	39560	11.1	385	9.8	-125	0.0	24262	6.8	10637	3.0
2013	3557.6	3557.6	37859	10.6	38060	10.7	358	9.5	-201	-0.1	24448	6.9	10775	3.0
2014	3556.4	3413.2	38622	10.9	39489	11.1	368	9.5	-867	-0.2	25624	7.2	11090	3.1
January 2013			3371	11.2	4089	13.5	35	10.4	-718	-2.3	1229	4.1	1115	3.7
February 2013			6177	10.7	7405	12.9	66	7.9	-1228	-2.2	2409	4.2	1854	3.2
March 2013			8974	10.2	10859	12.4	92	8.4	-1885	-2.2	3899	4.4	2919	3.3
April 2013			11744	10.0	14169	12.1	122	9.6	-2425	-2.1	4615	3.9	3726	3.2
May 2013			14732	10.0	17285	11.7	152	9.8	-2553	1.7	6646	4.5	4768	3.2
June 2013			17779	10.1	19936	11.3	178	10.1	-2157	1.2	9014	5.1	5506	3.1
July 2013			21204	10.3	22592	10.9	209	9.9	-1388	-0.6	10927	5.3	6331	3.1
August 2013			24632	10.4	25105	10.6	232	9.4	-473	-0.2	14406	6.1	7097	3.0
September 2013			27960	10.5	27907	10.5	266	9.5	53	0.0	18039	6.8	7794	2.9
October 2013			31880	10.8	31416	10.6	294	9.2	464	0.2	21038	7.1	8644	2.9
November 2013			35030	10.8	34724	10.7	325	9.3	306	0.1	23369	7.2	9745	3.0
December 2013			37859	10.6	38060	10.7	358	9.5	-201	-0.1	24448	6.9	10775	3.0
Quarter I 2014			8988	10.2	10956	12.5	99	11.0	1968	-2.3	4152	4.7	2957	3.4
Quarter II 2014			18248	10.3	20542	11.6	188	10.3	-2294	-1.3	9876	5.6	5653	3.2
Quarter III 2014			29068	10.9	28932	10.9	280	9.6	136	0.0	19319	7.3	8141	3.1
Quarter IV 2014			38622	10.9	39489	11.1	368	9.5	-867	-0.2	25624	7.2	11090	3.1
Quarter I 2015			9179	10.5	11166	12.7	90	9.8	1987	-2.2	3893	4.4	2864	3.3
Quarter II 2015			18522	10.5	21049	11.9	182	9.8	-2527	-1.4	9553	5.4	5724	3.2
Quarter III 2015			28881	10.9	29725	11.2	272	9.4	-844	-0.3	18727	7.0	8270	3.1

Source: According to the National Bureau of Statistics data.

Annex 6.2.

Labour market																	
	Number of economically active population (thou. pers.)	Activity rate, %					Number of employed (thou. pers.)	Employment rate, %					ILO unemployed (thou. pers.)	Unemployment rate, %			
		Total	men	women	urban	rural		Total	men	women	urban	rural		Total	men	women	urban	rural
2010	1235.4	41.6	45.0	38.6	47.2	37.5	1143.4	38.5	40.9	36.4	42.7	35.4	92.0	7.4	9.1	5.7	9.6	5.4
2011	1257.5	42.3	45.6	39.3	48.0	38.0	1173.5	39.4	42.1	37.1	44.1	36.0	84.0	6.7	7.7	5.6	8.2	5.2
2012	1214.5	40.7	43.5	38.2	47.0	36.0	1146.8	38.4	40.6	36.5	43.6	34.6	67.7	5.6	6.8	4.3	7.3	3.9
2013	1235.9	41.4	44.5	38.6	45.6	38.1	1172.8	39.3	41.8	37.0	42.8	36.6	63.1	5.1	6.0	4.1	6.3	4.1
2014	1232.4	41.2	44.1	38.6	44.1	39.1	1184.9	39.6	42.1	37.4	41.8	38.0	47.5	3.9	4.6	3.1	5.2	2.7
Quarter I 2012	1103.7	37.0	38.8	35.3	45.6	30.5	1023.9	34.3	35.2	33.6	41.9	28.6	79.8	7.2	9.5	5.0	8.1	6.2
Quarter II 2012	1266.9	42.5	45.6	39.6	46.3	39.6	1209.3	40.5	43.1	38.2	43.2	38.6	57.6	4.5	5.4	3.6	6.8	2.6
Quarter III 2012	1286.9	43.1	46.0	40.5	46.5	40.7	1224.7	41.1	43.3	39.0	43.1	39.6	62.2	4.8	5.9	3.7	7.3	2.8
Quarter IV 2012	1200.7	40.3	43.6	37.2	49.6	33.3	1129.3	37.9	40.6	35.4	46.2	31.8	71.4	5.9	7.0	4.9	7.0	4.8
Quarter I 2013	1121.0	37.5	39.7	35.6	45.8	31.5	1030.2	34.5	35.7	33.4	42.0	29.0	90.8	8.1	10.2	6.0	8.2	8.0
Quarter II 2013	1288.4	43.1	47.2	39.5	45.0	41.7	1227.6	41.1	44.5	38.0	42.1	40.3	60.8	4.7	5.6	3.8	6.4	3.3
Quarter III 2013	1328.2	44.5	47.7	41.6	46.0	43.3	1276.8	42.7	45.7	40.1	43.5	42.1	51.4	3.9	4.1	3.6	5.3	2.7
Quarter IV 2013	1205.8	40.4	43.4	37.6	45.8	36.2	1156.5	38.7	41.3	36.4	43.5	35.1	49.3	4.1	4.8	3.3	5.2	3.0
Quarter I 2014	1128.1	37.7	40.4	35.4	43.9	33.2	1070.6	35.8	37.9	33.9	41.2	31.8	57.5	5.1	6.1	4.1	6.0	4.2
Quarter II 2014	1328.6	44.5	47.8	41.5	45.0	44.1	1280.1	42.8	45.8	40,.1	42.3	43.2	48.5	3.7	4.1	3.2	5.8	1.9
Quarter III 2014	1319.6	44.2	47.5	41.1	44.5	43.9	1275.7	42.7	45.6	40.0	42.4	42.9	43.9	3.3	4.0	2.6	4.6	2.3
Quarter IV 2014	1153.4	38.6	40.9	36.5	43.2	35.2	1113.1	37.2	39.0	35.6	41.3	34.2	40.2	3.5	4.5	2.4	4.2	2.8
Quarter I 2015	1151.9	38.6	41.2	36.1	43.7	34.5	1054.0	35.3	36.6	34.1	39.7	31.8	97.9	8.5	11.2	5.7	9.2	7.8
Quarter II 2015	1339.2	44.8	47.9	42.1	44.3	45.2	1284.0	43.0	45.4	40.8	41.6	44.1	55.1	4.1	5.2	3.0	6.2	2.5
Quarter III 2015	1349.2	45.2	48.2	42.4	45.5	44.9	1305.2	43.7	46.4	41.3	43.2	44.1	44.0	3.3	3.9	2.6	5.0	1.8

Source: According to the National Bureau of Statistics data.

Annex 6.3.

	Remuneration of labour						
	Nominal monthly wage - Total			Index nominal monthly wage (comparative to previous year), %			Index real monthly wage (comparative to previous year), %
	MDL	USD	EUR	MDL	USD	EUR	
January 2012	3139.0	265.8	206.1	110.7	114.5	118.6	103.5
February 2012	3166.0	266.5	201.9	109.8	111.0	114.8	103.4
March 2012	3273.5	276.3	209.6	109.7	110.6	117.3	104.1
April 2012	3350.3	283.8	215.6	106.9	105.9	116.0	102.1
May 2012	3489.8	294.2	229.1	108.5	106.1	118.8	104.2
June 2012	3913.5	323.8	258.4	110.0	105.5	121.0	106.1
July 2012	3574.9	289.2	234.8	109.6	102.3	118.6	105.4
August 2012	3503.6	280.4	226.4	110.4	100.5	116.3	105.7
September 2012	3421.5	275.7	215.1	108.3	101.2	109.1	103.2
October 2012	3482.3	284.2	219.1	110.1	106.0	111.9	106.0
November 2012	3527.8	286.1	222.9	109.2	103.8	109.8	105.3
December 2012	3888.8	318.9	243.1	104.9	101.4	102.0	100.8
January 2013	3413.5	281.3	212.0	108.7	105.8	102.9	104.0
February 2013	3380.1	279.5	208.8	106.8	104.9	103.4	102.4
March 2013	3638.7	295.4	227.8	111.2	106.9	108.7	106.7
April 2013	3739.7	302.9	232.9	111.6	106.7	108.0	106.8
May 2013	3758.5	304.2	234.0	107.7	103.4	102.1	101.9
June 2013	3859.0	309.9	235.4	98.6	95.7	91.1	93.5
July 2013	3908.5	308.3	235.7	109.3	106.6	100.4	104.8
August 2013	3832.4	300.5	225.8	109.4	107.2	99.7	105.5
September 2013	3758.5	292.0	218.8	109.8	105.9	101.7	105.7
October 2013	3785.4	290.3	213.0	108.7	102.1	97.2	103.8
November 2013	3793.6	292.7	216.7	107.5	102.3	97.2	102.5
December 2013	4278.7	328.1	239.7	110.0	102.9	98.6	104.6
January 2014	3777.4	286.9	210.4	110.2	101.6	98.9	104.9
February 2014	3717.9	275.6	202.1	109.8	98.4	96.6	104.2
March 2014	3912.4	289.5	209.6	107.3	97.8	91.8	101.5
April 2014	4009.1	298.5	216.0	107.2	98.5	92.7	101.3
May 2014	4032.6	294.9	214.3	107.3	96.9	91.6	102.5
June 2014	4203.9	301.9	222.1	108.9	97.4	94.4	103.7
July 2014	4328.8	308.8	227.8	110.8	100.2	96.6	105.2
August 2014	4276.9	309.2	232.1	111.6	102.9	102.8	106.2
September 2014	4267.7	298.0	230.5	113.5	102.1	105.3	108.3
October 2014	4309.5	293.7	231.6	113.8	101.2	108.7	108.6
November 2014	4354.9	291.4	233.3	114.8	99.6	107.7	109.5
December 2014	4865.4	315.2	255.7	113.7	96.1	106.7	108.6
January 2015	4260.6	256.5	219.1	112.8	89.4	104.1	107.7
February 2015	4241.2	225.2	198.1	114.1	81.7	98.0	107.1
March 2015	4397.3	236.0	217.1	112.4	81.5	103.6	104.9
April 2015	4526.5	251.3	233.2	112.9	84.2	108.0	104.9
May 2015	4524.0	252.0	225.7	112.2	85.5	105.3	103.8
June 2015	4732.7	256.7	228.6	112.6	85.0	102.9	104.0
July 2015	4882.6	257.4	233.8	112.8	83.4	102.6	103.9
August 2015	4669.1	245.8	220.4	109.2	79.5	95.0	97.3
September 2015	4694.9	239.0	212.6	110.0	80.2	92.2	97.7

Source: According to the National Bureau of Statistics data.

Annex 6.4.

Remuneration of labour by economic activities, January-September 2015

Economic activities	Total in economy	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Industry	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Transportation and storage	Accommodation and food service activities	Information and communication	Financial and insurance activities	Real estate's activities	Professional, scientific and technical activities	Administrative and support service activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Human health and social work activities	Arts, entertainment and recreation	Arts, entertainment and recreation
January	4260.6	2602.0	4514.4	3442.4	4085.4	7215.1	4447.5	3950.8	3552.4	4130.6	2827.6	8533.6	7683.3	4014.8	5735.9	3634.2	5460.4
February	4241.2	2576.2	4445.4	4002.3	4012.3	7353.5	4075.4	4011.3	3559.2	3940.4	2781.9	8889.3	7305.5	3942.7	5790.8	3291.5	5568.9
March	4397.3	2834.8	4707.1	4549.3	4220.2	7803.3	4574.6	4229.2	3657.1	4113.4	2904.1	9650.7	8825.2	4028.8	6064.7	3534.9	5792.4
April	4526.5	2815.9	4994.9	4538.9	4307.0	9134.2	5307.9	4369.0	3797.5	4406.4	2851.2	10443.5	9595.3	4257.0	5785.6	3531.6	5493.6
May	4524.0	2900.1	4845.4	4550.4	4417.7	7672.0	4689.9	4581.7	3826.5	4566.5	2970.3	9400.4	8092.1	4259.6	6248.4	3641.5	5503.1
June	4732.7	2936.6	4936.5	4752.5	4515.4	7771.4	4751.2	4687.3	3974.5	4369.3	3081.0	9611.4	8471.0	4119.4	6558.3	3715.0	5997.0
July	4882.6	3233.9	5076.0	4995.4	4668.0	7768.0	4969.9	4762.1	4054.1	4541.4	3219.2	9640.5	10121.3	4316.4	6854.3	3739.9	6604.3
August	4669.1	2878.7	5027.4	4683.8	4614.7	7806.1	4912.4	4690.4	3977.6	4615.6	3181.1	9392.6	8235.3	4112.6	6442.1	3816.8	5841.1
September	4694.9	3484.0	5150.1	4638.6	4554.3	9366.0	4811.5	4781.2	4034.8	4596.3	3204.1	12024.8	8005.3	4195.9	6449.9	3729.6	5347.9

Source: According to the National Bureau of Statistics data.

Note: Since January 2014 is implemented in practice the new version of the Classification of Economic Activities of Moldova (CAEM Rev.2), fully harmonized with the Nomenclature of Economic Activities in the European Community (NACE Rev. 2).

Note: The data comprises economic units (real sector) with 4 or more employees and all budgetary institutions irrespective of the number of employees.

Annex 6.5.

	Household disposable income						
	Disposable income MDL	The structure of the disposable income, %					
		employment activity	individual agricultural activity	individual non-agricultural activity	property income	social benefits	etc.
2010	1273.7	42.6	9.8	6.8	0.1	18.7	22.0
2011	1444.7	44.7	10.0	6.8	0.4	18.1	20.1
2012	1508.8	42.7	9.6	7.2	0.2	19.2	21.2
2013	1681.4	41.6	9.1	6.9	0.2	19.9	22.3
2014	1767.5	41.6	9.5	6.6	0.1	20.2	21.9
Quarter I 2012	1439.3	43.9	10.1	5.9	0.1	18.4	21.6
Quarter II 2012	1523.1	43.7	9.8	6.3	0.6	19.0	20.7
Quarter III 2012	1507.3	41.4	9.1	8.5	0.0	20.6	20.4
Quarter IV 2012	1572.5	41.7	9.3	8.0	0.1	18.8	22.1
Quarter I 2013	1559.8	42.5	9.1	6.4	0.3	19.4	22.3
Quarter II 2013	1667.2	43.7	10.0	6.4	0.1	18.8	21.0
Quarter III 2013	1755.7	41.8	8.8	7.2	0.2	20.3	21.7
Quarter IV 2013	1743.0	38.7	8.4	7.5	0.2	20.9	24.3
Quarter I 2014	1650.0	42.6	10.1	5.9	0.1	20.0	21.2
Quarter II 2014	1756.1	43.0	10.4	5.6	0.0	18.8	22.2
Quarter III 2014	1787.4	40.7	9.0	6.6	0.1	21.4	22.3
Quarter IV 2014	1877.8	40.1	8.8	8.1	0.2	20.7	22.0
Quarter I 2015	1853.6	40.2	9.6	5.3	0.2	21.3	23.3
Quarter II 2015	1997.1	43.4	9.3	6.7	0.1	19.9	20.6
Quarter III 2015	2006.2	39.2	8.4	7.5	0.2	21.2	23.6

Source: According to the National Bureau of Statistics data.

Annex 6.6.

	Household consumer expenditure												
	Consumer expenditure MDL	The structure of the consumer expenditure, %											
		food	alcoholic beverages, tobacco	clothing, footwear	household maintenance	endowment house	medical and health care	transportation	communications	recreational activity	education	hotels, restaurants, cafes etc.	etc.
2010	1371.7	40.8	1.8	10.8	17.8	3.9	6.4	4.9	4.6	1.7	1.3	2.2	3.8
2011	1534.1	42.5	1.8	10.4	18.1	3.6	5.4	5.2	4.4	1.7	1.1	1.9	4.0
2012	1598.6	43.2	1.7	10.6	18.5	3.5	5.6	4.2	4.4	1.4	1.0	1.7	4.1
2013	1775.8	42.8	1.5	10.3	19.2	3.6	5.7	4.7	4.2	1.5	0.8	1.5	4.0
2014	1816.7	43.8	1.3	10.6	18.9	3.5	5.6	4.4	4.3	1.3	0.7	1.5	4.0
Quarter I 2012	1510.8	43.7	1.6	10.9	18.3	3.0	6.2	3.8	4.5	1.1	1.1	2.1	3.7
Quarter II 2012	1582.6	43.7	1.6	11.2	18.5	3.3	4.8	4.5	4.5	1.4	0.9	1.8	3.8
Quarter III 2012	1675.3	42.0	1.7	10.3	19.0	4.1	6.5	4.3	4.3	1.9	1.0	1.3	3.6
Quarter IV 2012	1624.4	43.3	1.7	10.2	18.3	3.7	5.0	4.4	4.2	1.4	1.0	1.8	5.0
Quarter I 2013	1656.1	43.4	1.7	9.6	18.3	3.2	6.7	4.6	4.5	1.3	0.8	1.8	4.1
Quarter II 2013	1762.0	44.3	1.5	10.6	19.0	3.2	4.7	4.9	4.3	1.0	0.9	1.5	4.1
Quarter III 2013	1888.0	40.9	1.3	10.2	20.2	3.8	5.8	5.1	4.0	1.9	0.8	1.7	4.0
Quarter IV 2013	1798.5	43.0	1.6	10.9	19.1	4.2	5.5	4.1	4.1	1.8	0.8	1.2	3.8
Quarter I 2014	1733.7	43.9	1.2	10.4	18.6	3.2	6.6	4.4	4.5	1.2	0.6	1.2	4.1
Quarter II 2014	1807.9	44.9	1.4	10.3	18.3	3.2	5.5	4.4	4.5	0.9	0.9	1.6	4.1
Quarter III 2014	1832.0	43.6	1.2	10.7	19.9	3.8	5.3	4.1	4.2	1.2	0.7	1.5	3.8
Quarter IV 2014	1893.7	42.9	1.5	11.1	18.7	3.9	5.2	4.4	4.2	1.7	0.7	1.5	4.1
Quarter I 2015	1913.1	41.5	1.4	11.0	17.1	3.5	7.7	4.9	4.4	1.6	0.6	1.6	4.7
Quarter II 2015	2075.6	41.9	1.4	11.0	17.9	4.0	6.3	4.7	4.5	1.1	0.6	2.0	4.6
Quarter III 2015	2137.7	41.4	1.4	12.1	18.8	4.1	6.2	4.0	4.1	1.5	0.7	1.4	4.3

Source: According to the National Bureau of Statistics data.

Annex 6.7.

	Crimes																				
	Recorded crimes – total, (cases)	Crimes against life and health of the person (cases)			Crimes of sexual life (cases)		Crimes against property (cases)							Offenses against public health and social coexistence (cases)		Crimes against family and minors (cases)		Economic crimes (cases)			Crimes against public security and public order (cases)	
		Total	murder	premeditated severe injuries	Total	rape	Total	theft	brigandage	robbery	fraud	pocket-picking	blackmail	Total	drug related crimes	Total	trafficking in children	Total	contraband	e of counterfeit	Total	hooliganism
2010	33402	1892	265	416	557	368	18104	13646	185	1204	1841	395	64	1983	1794	204	23	1053	170	376	1122	955
2011	35124	1799	216	360	461	291	19340	15060	152	1151	1574	554	44	1810	1658	597	24	1384	211	681	1342	1152
2012	36615	1755	223	325	617	360	18751	14294	167	1175	1651	540	64	1785	1575	953	20	1928	163	1156	1514	1284
2013	38157	1647	215	324	608	349	20391	15378	146	1144	2065	741	88	1305	1166	1474	20	1002	151	344	1625	1444
2014	41786	1542	172	320	647	352	21875	16729	125	1127	2068	836	77	1439	1288	2423	24	1305	216	286	1804	1614
Quarter I 2013	8250	326	55	66	154	91	4630	3535	47	267	424	182	17	308	274	317	7	224	30	84	383	341
Quarter II 2013	18098	767	114	140	306	172	10004	7563	83	550	1002	378	39	568	496	663	14	492	68	188	784	694
Quarter III 2013	27320	1175	150	220	455	258	14624	11037	121	829	1513	494	67	951	850	1067	17	724	103	256	1151	1025
Quarter IV 2013	38157	1647	215	324	608	349	20391	15378	146	1144	2065	741	88	1305	1166	1474	20	1002	151	344	1625	1444
Quarter I 2014	8940	336	42	67	156	91	4489	3350	28	245	467	173	25	316	276	492	6	319	54	46	389	352
Quarter II 2014	18138	769	115	140	306	172	10012	7563	84	550	1007	378	41	575	503	663	14	501	73	188	786	694
Quarter III 2014	30328	1116	129	223	497	279	15620	11828	83	840	1577	571	55	1093	979	1810	14	930	156	176	1296	1163
Quarter IV 2014	41786	1542	172	320	647	352	21875	16729	125	1127	2068	836	77	1439	1288	2423	24	1305	216	286	1804	1614
Quarter I 2015	8875	276	39	63	130	63	4601	3339	40	239	439	264	12	332	299	529	5	324	47	104	421	358
Quarter II 2015	18696	599	74	118	286	139	9615	7143	72	462	919	514	23	716	632	1039	19	713	97	259	847	722
Quarter III 2015	28583	950	118	171	478	224	14462	10793	87	714	1429	704	47	1079	955	1563	30	1012	145	333	1289	1100

Source: According to the National Bureau of Statistics data.

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