

# MOLDOVA IN FIGURES

Statistical summary

2022







National Bureau of Statistics  
of the Republic of Moldova

# **MOLDOVA IN FIGURES**

**Statistical summary**

**2022**

**Chişinău, 2022**

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## Dear users of statistical data,

We are happy to present you a new edition of the statistical publication "Moldova in figures". This edition comes with revised and improved content and design compared to previous editions, in order to facilitate understanding of statistical data by the general public and to increase interest in them.

In the publication we have selected indicators from various fields, which show what is the situation in our country, how we have developed and what are the challenges for the future.

"Moldova in figures" presents figures and facts in the form of text, tables, graphs, maps and infographics on population and demographic processes, economy and finance, living and working conditions, agriculture and the environment, indicators on sustainable development and international comparisons in 2021 compared to previous years.

The data for the previous years for some indicators are specified in comparison with those previously published, for the year 2021 for a series of indicators the data are preliminary and can be specified in next editions. The information is presented without the data of enterprises and organizations on the left side of the rivier Nistru and municipality Bender, except the specifically mentioned cases, when the indicators are presented in total for the country.

More detailed statistical information will be published on the official website [www.statistica.gov.md](http://www.statistica.gov.md), in the Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Moldova and in other official statistical editions of the National Bureau of Statistics.

### Symbols used:

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



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# Overview



## Geographical position of the Republic of Moldova

	Extreme point (locality)	Rayon	Northern latitude	Eastern longitude <sup>1</sup>
North	Naslavcea	Ocnîța	48° 29'	27° 35'
South	Giurgiulești	Cahul	45° 28'	28° 12'
East	Palanca	Ștefan Vodă	46° 24'	30° 09'
West	Criva	Briceni	48° 16'	26° 37'

<sup>1</sup> According Greenwich

## Administrative-territorial division of the Republic of Moldova



## Administrative-territorial division of the Republic of Moldova, as of January 1, 2022

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

**Republic of Moldova** is located in the South – East of Europe. In the North, East and South, the Republic of Moldova borders Ukraine and in the West – Romania. It covers an area of 33,8 thousand km<sup>2</sup>. The territory of Moldova has an extend from North to South of 339 km, from West to East – 155 km.

**Usual resident population of the Republic of Moldova on 01.01.2022 constituted 2,6 million persons.**



**The population density on 01.01.2022 – 85,8 inhabitants per 1 km<sup>2</sup>.**

**Capital**, the Chișinău municipality, is divided into 5 administrative sectors: Botanica, Buiucani, Center, Ciocana and Râșcani.

The following types of relief exist on the territory of Moldova: plains, plateaus, hills, valleys and canyons. Under the influence of relief and pedoclimatic elements, 2 types of vegetation predominate: forest and steppe. In the deciduous forests there, are oaks, beeches, elms and hornbeams. The steppe vegetation has been preserved only occasionally in the form of separate lands and fragments of steppe vegetal associations.

**Climate** in Moldova is temperate-continental, influenced by Atlantic air masses from the West, Mediterranean from South - West and Continental from North- East.





## Population

Preliminary number of the usual resident population in the Republic of Moldova, on January 1, 2022, constituted 2,6 million people, less with 265,5 thousand people or 9,3% in the last 8 years, which confirms a clear trend of rapid population decline.

Until 2018, the natural decrease of the population was insignificant. Starting 2018, the number of deaths exceeded the number of live births, the difference increased in the next years, thus number of deaths in 2021 being 16,2 thousand people.

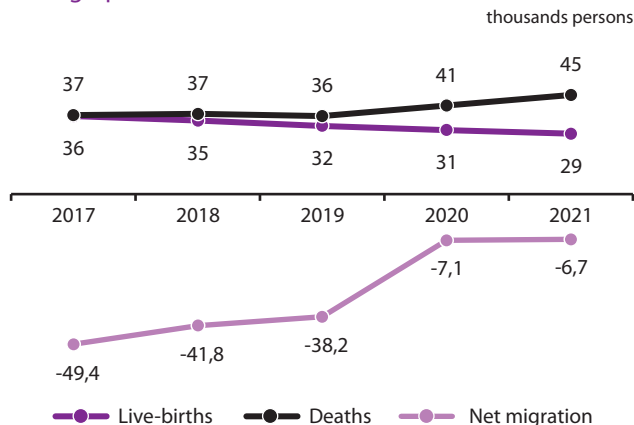
Net migration (the difference between immigrants and emigrants) remains negative. In 2021, with 7 thousand more people left the country than entered.

Thus, in the last two years, the trend of the country's population has changed radically. The cause that influenced the population decline was, firstly, the negative natural increase of the population.



**The number of elderly people (60 years and over) per 100 inhabitants in Moldova continue to increase every year.**

### Demographic trends



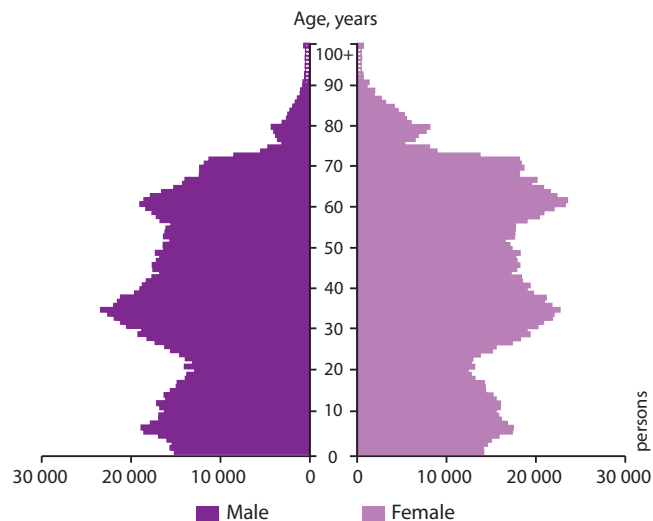
### Usual resident population, as of January 1

	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Total population, persons, thousand</b>	<b>2 684,8</b>	<b>2 643,7</b>	<b>2 626,6</b>	<b>2 603,8</b>
by age group, in %:				
0-14	18,7	18,5	18,3	18,2
15-59	60,5	59,8	59,3	59,1
60-79	18,5	19,3	20,0	20,4
80+	2,3	2,4	2,4	2,3



**Usual resident population** – the number of people who have lived mainly on the territory of the Republic of Moldova for the last 12 months, regardless of temporary absences (with the purpose of recreation, holiday, visits to relatives and friends, business, medical treatment, religious pilgrimages, etc.).

### Population by age and sex, as of January 1, 2022



## Natural movement



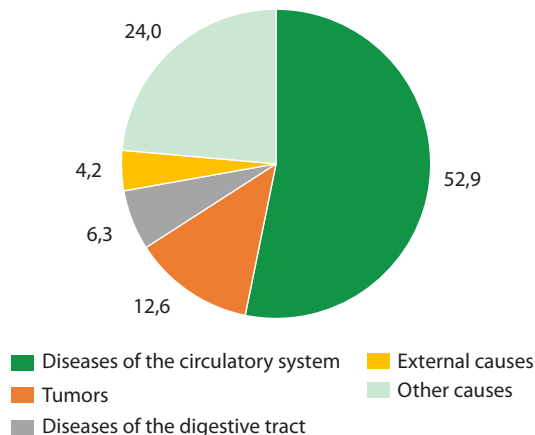
In 2021, 29230 children were born in the Republic of Moldova, 1604 children (or 5,2%) less than in the previous year. The average number of children per woman of fertile age in 2021 was 1,73, decreasing compared to 2018, when the value was 1,81 children per woman.

The number of women of fertile age (15-49 years) was in continuous decline, by 118 thousand in the last 8 years.

In 2021, there were the highest number of deaths over the past few years, with 5915 (15%) since 2014. In 2021 there were 22544 marriages and 9905 divorces, out of a total of married couples, 44% divorced.

Circulatory diseases are most frequent cause of death, accounting for more than half of all deaths. In 2021, this rate declined by 3,0 percentage points compared to the previous year and represented 53,2% of the deaths structure. Other diseases that have a major impact on mortality are tumors and cancer, which cause about 6 thousand people to die each year.

### Structure of deaths by major classes of causes of death, in 2021 (%)



Source: National Agency for Public Health

## Demographic indicators

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Life expectancy at birth, years				
male	66,3	66,8	65,9	65,2
female	75,0	75,1	73,9	73,1
Total fertility rate, per woman	1,81	1,78	1,76	1,73
Life expectancy at birth, years				
male	28,7	28,9	27,8	29,4
female	25,8	26,0	25,4	25,5
Marriages, per 1000 inhabitants	7,5	7,6	5,9	8,6
Divorces, per 1000 inhabitants	4,0	4,0	3,3	3,8
Live-births, per 1000 inhabitants	12,8	12,2	11,7	11,2
Deaths, per 1000 inhabitants	13,8	13,7	15,4	17,4
Infant mortality, per 1000 live-births	9,1	8,4	8,7	8,5
Mortality of children under 5 years, per 1000 live-births	10,8	9,9	10,4	9,8

**Sofia and David are the most popular names for newborns in 2021.**



Source: Public Services Agency



**Total fertility rate** – the average number of children born to a woman during her fertile life (15-49 years), given the fertility conditions of that year.

**Life expectancy** – is an estimate of the average number of years a person would live if the age-specific mortality rates of a reference year remained unchanged throughout his/her life.





## Labour force

In 2021, the employment rate of the population aged 20-64 years was 51,1%, increasing compared to 2020 (49,1%). Men are more active on the Moldovan labour market. The employment rate for men aged 20-64 years was 55,6%, while for women – 46,9%, the gender gap in employment for this age group was 8,7 percentage points.

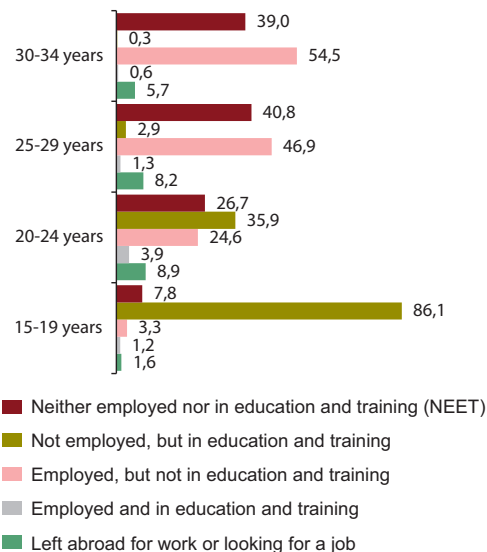
The agriculture and services sectors had the largest shares in the employment, with 21,1% and 56,5%, respectively, while industry and construction accounted for 14,6% and 7,8% of total employed persons aged 20-64 years in 2021.

Educational level has a direct impact on employment opportunities: the employment rate for both men and women has the highest values among persons aged 20-64 years with higher education (77,9% for men and 62,2% for women).



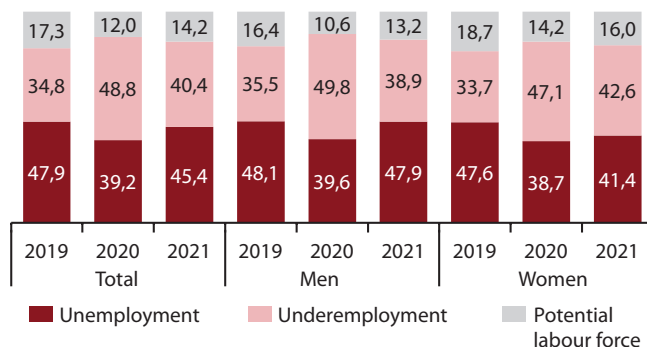
**In 2021, the labour force participation rate was 58,6%. For the population aged 25-54 years, this indicator reached higher values among the men – 62,2%, compared to the women – 55,2%.**

### Status of young people by age group, 2021 (%)



**EL** *Labour underutilization includes the underemployment, the ILO unemployment and potential labour force*

### Labour underutilization by sex (%)



### Labour market status of population aged 15 years and above

	2019	2020	2021
Thousands persons			
Total population	2 175,2	2 150,9	2 120,5
Labour force	919,3	867,3	871,6
Employment	872,4	834,2	843,4
ILO unemployment	46,9	33,1	28,2
Population outside the labour force	1 255,9	1 283,6	1 248,9
Percent			
Labour force participation rate	42,3	40,3	41,1
Employment rate	40,1	38,8	39,8
ILO unemployment rate	5,1	3,8	3,2
Inactivity rate	57,7	59,7	58,9



# Earnings



In 2021, the average monthly gross earnings amounted 8979,8 lei and increased compared to 2020, in nominal terms, by 13,1%, and in real terms (adjusted to the consumer price index) – by 7,6%.

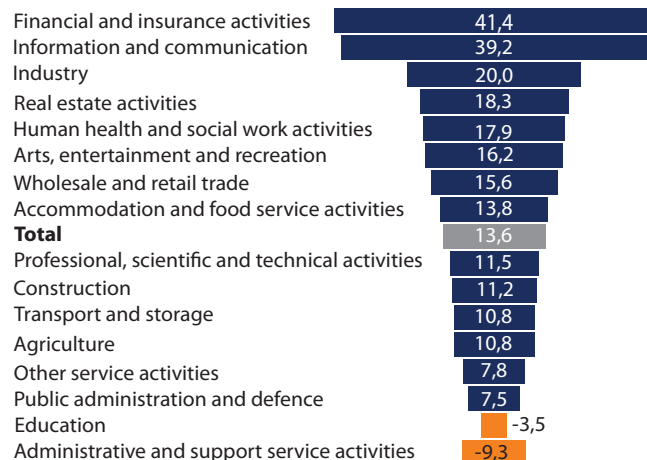
## Average monthly gross earnings by economic activities

	lei		
	2019	2020	2021
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 233,7</b>	<b>7 943,0</b>	<b>8 979,8</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4 768,7	5 022,9	5 691,1
Industry	7 151,0	7 564,2	8 242,0
Construction	7 155,3	7 608,1	8 136,5
Wholesale and retail trade	6 543,9	6 881,9	7 609,9
Transport and storage	6 836,2	6 533,1	7 201,2
Accommodation and public catering activities	4 973,0	4 920,2	5 249,9
Information and communications	15 785,4	17 788,8	22 137,7
Financial and insurance activities	13 203,5	13 619,0	15 746,9
Real estate transactions	5 906,1	6 286,2	7 231,1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	8 882,5	9 698,1	10 408,9
Administrative and support service activities	5 655,5	6 147,5	6 733,3
Public administration and defense; compulsory social insurance	9 118,6	9 985,4	10 501,3
Education	6 327,6	7 016,8	7 462,3
Human health and social work activities	7 024,8	8 668,6	11 109,1
Art, recreation and leisure activities	5 195,6	5 724,4	6 269,1
Other service activities	8 044,5	9 601,3	9 891,3

In 2021, men had higher earnings than women in most economic activities, the biggest differences was in the activities: financial and insurance activities – by 41,4% more; information and communications – by 39,2%; industry – by 20%.

Women earned higher earnings than men only in: administrative and support service activities – by 9,3% more; education – by 3,5%.

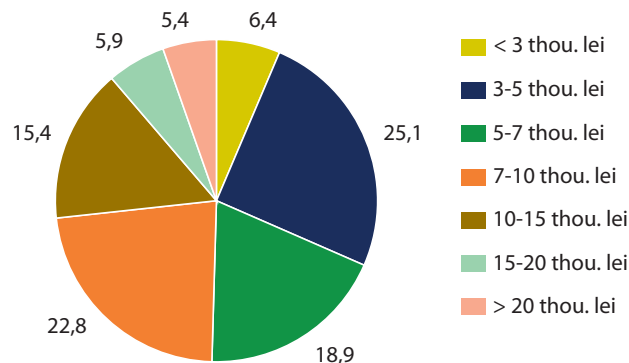
## Gender pay gap in 2021 (%)



**In 2021, every second employee had a salary of less than 7 thousand lei, 22,8% had salaries between 7 and 10 thousand lei, 15,4% – between 10 and 15 thousand lei, and 11,3% had salaries higher than 15 thousand lei.**



## Distribution of employees by salary size in September 2021 (%)





## Population incomes and expenditures

In 2021, the monthly disposable income of the population was, on average, 3510,1 lei per person, increasing by 13,4% compared to previous year. Incomes of the population from the urban area registered a higher value, on average with 1324,0 lei or 1,4 times compared to those from the rural area. The main sources of income were remunerated activity (50,8%), social payments (18,5%) and remittances (12,5%). By areas of residence, there are significant differences in the main source of households income. Revenues from remunerated activity contributed to the formation of disposable income in proportion of 62,1% in the case of households from urban areas, and in rural areas – by 40,0%. At the same time, income from the self-employment in agriculture is an important source of income for the rural households (15,3% of the total disposable incomes).

Disposable incomes of the population in proportion of 93,8% consists of monetary sources, and 6,2% represent in-kind incomes. In absolute values, the average monthly per capita cash income amounted to 3291,2 lei, and those in kind – 218,9 lei. The share of cash incomes is more significant for the urban area (97,3%), and in the case of the rural population their contribution is 90,4%.

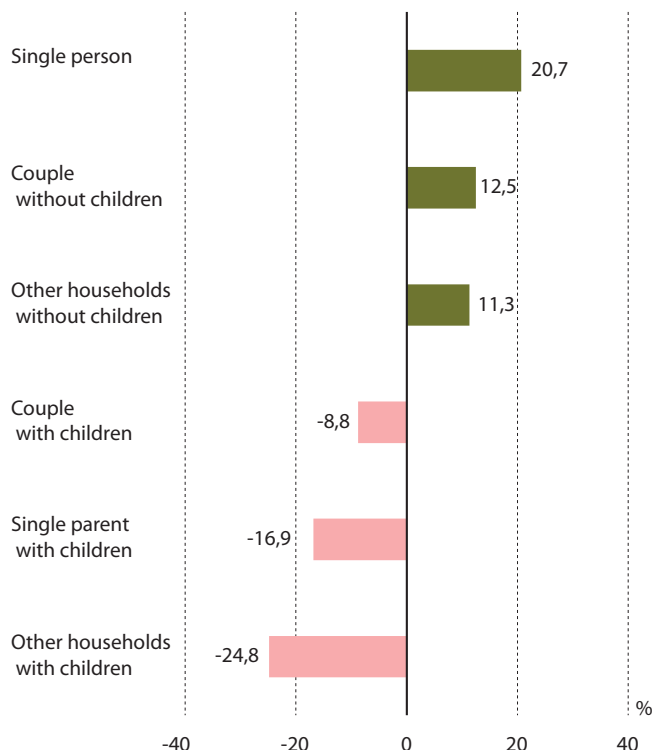


**Remittances remain a significant source for household budgets and represent 12,5%.**

### Disposable incomes of population by area, in 2021

	Total	Urban	Rural
<b>Total disposable incomes (average monthly per capita), lei</b>	<b>3 510,1</b>	<b>4 309,0</b>	<b>2 985,0</b>
of which in % by sources:			
Remunerated activity	50,8	62,1	40,0
Self-employment in agriculture	8,1	0,5	15,3
Self-employment in non-agricultural sector	7,4	8,1	6,7
Social payments	18,5	16,0	20,9
Other incomes	15,2	13,2	17,0
of which remittances	12,5	9,5	15,4

The difference of the average monthly disposable income per capita compared to the national value, by household type, in 2021



In 2021, the average monthly consumption expenditures of the population amounted to an average 3039,5 lei per capita, or 8,9% more compared to the previous year. Consumption expenditures are strongly influenced by household size. Thus, in single-person households, the average monthly expenditure per capita is 1,9 times higher than in those with 5 or more people. At the same time, large households allocate the greatest proportion for food consumption (48,1% of total consumption expenditures). The average monthly expenditures in total for the country were exceeded only by the households consisting of maximum 3 people, the others registering lower levels.

In 2021, the value of the subsistence level constituted in average 2154,0 lei per capita per month. Depending on the area of residence, the subsistence level reveals significant differences, the highest value being recorded for the population from cities (Chişinău and Bălţi) – 2373,7 lei or 9,9% more compared to the subsistence level for towns and 14,6% more compared to the rural area.

### Consumption expenditures of population by area, in 2021

	Total	Urban	Rural
<b>Total consumption expenditures (average monthly per capita), lei</b>	<b>3 039,5</b>	<b>3 834,4</b>	<b>2 517,0</b>
of which in % for:			
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	41,9	38,1	45,8
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	2,0	2,1	1,9
Clothing and footwear	9,1	8,6	9,5
Housing, water, electricity and gas	15,2	14,1	16,2
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	5,7	5,3	6,2
Health	5,7	7,1	4,3
Transport	6,5	7,9	5,1
Communication	4,5	4,3	4,7
Miscellaneous goods and services	9,4	12,5	6,3

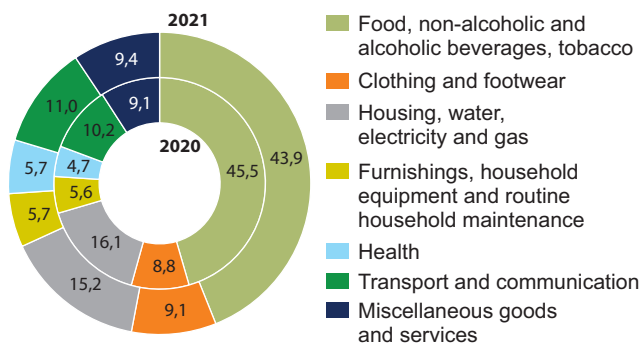
### The value of the subsistence level by area, in 2021

	monthly averages per capita, lei			
	Total	Cities	Towns	Rural
<b>Total population</b>	<b>2 154,0</b>	<b>2 373,7</b>	<b>2 160,1</b>	<b>2 070,6</b>
Population of working age	2 310,5	2 517,7	2 307,2	2 224,2
Males of working age	2 504,0	2 746,9	2 496,4	2 416,1
Females of working age	2 101,2	2 306,9	2 107,2	2 004,8
Pensioners	1 811,7	1 999,9	1 828,0	1 745,0
Children	2 074,6	2 272,9	2 107,8	2 007,9
of which, by age:				
under 1 year	835,4	935,9	855,1	796,8
1-6 years	1 803,2	2 021,8	1 845,8	1 714,1
7-17 years	2 342,5	2 602,4	2 376,3	2 267,2

The greatest part of expenditures are intended to cover the need for food consumption, about 42% of total expenditures in 2021.



### Structure of consumption expenditures of population (%)





## Prices

Inflation at the end of 2021 (cumulatively, since the beginning of the year, compared to December 2020) recorded 13,9%, including for food products – 17,5%, non-food products – 12,1% and services provided to the population – 11,6%.



**Consumer Price Index (CPI)** indicates changes in the general level of prices for products and services purchased for consumption by households in the country.



**In 2021, the highest inflation in the last 14 years was recorded.**

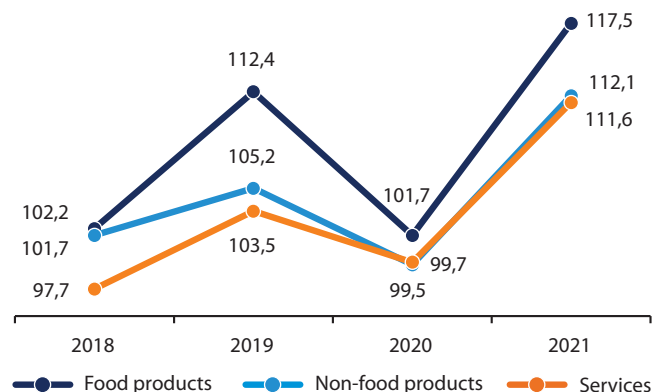
Consumer prices indices by divisions of goods and services, by COICOP classification (December previous year = 100)

	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,9</b>	<b>107,5</b>	<b>100,4</b>	<b>113,9</b>
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	102,1	112,7	101,6	117,9
Alcohol, tobacco and drugs	110,4	117,8	102,1	106,5
Clothing and footwear	102,3	105,7	100,3	110,1
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	95,1	103,1	96,2	121,1
Furniture, household equipment and routine maintenance of the home	100,6	106,0	100,4	110,2
Health	95,9	101,6	101,3	106,1
Transport	103,2	101,6	99,4	113,9
Telecommunication	99,5	100,3	100,0	103,0
Recreation and culture	103,9	105,5	101,3	110,4
Education	101,1	100,7	103,9	102,1
Restaurants and hotels	101,9	107,1	101,9	109,6
Miscellaneous goods and services	103,4	106,6	101,9	112,8

Price indices by sectors of economy (annual average; previous year=100)

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Consumer price index, (CPI)	103,1	104,8	103,8	105,1
Food products	105,4	107,6	107,4	107,0
Non-food products	102,7	104,2	100,9	105,9
Services	99,8	101,5	102,4	101,3
Producer price index for industrial production	100,4	101,8	102,6	108,5
Price index of production sold by agricultural enterprises	92,5	103,8	122,5	113,7
Aggregate price index in construction	103,5	103,3	99,4	107,2
Unit value indices for exported goods	105,1	96,4	108,5	111,7
Unit value indices for imported goods	109,6	96,8	94,5	114,8

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

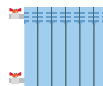


## Goods and services with the largest price increases in 2021 compared to 2020



**+81,7%**

Gas supply



**+24,6%**

Central heating



**+51,6%**

Potatoes



**+19,3%**

Cereals



**+46,1%**

Coal



**+15,5%**

Butter



**+44,9%**

Liquefied gas



**+14,2%**

Wheat flour bread



**+43,8%**

Vegetables



**+13,4%**

Milk and dairy products



**+33,5%**

Vegetable oil



**+11,6%**

Sugar



**+29,8%**

Diesel



**+11,4%**

Hot-water supply



**+28,8%**

Petrol



**+7,6%**

Wheat flour





## Education and science

In the academic year 2021/2022, the educational process was organized in 1346 educational institutions, and the number of pupils and students studying was 442,3 thousand people, increasing by 4,1 thousand compared to the previous year.

Of the total number of students in primary and general secondary education, 50,7% were boys, most of them in grades 5-9.

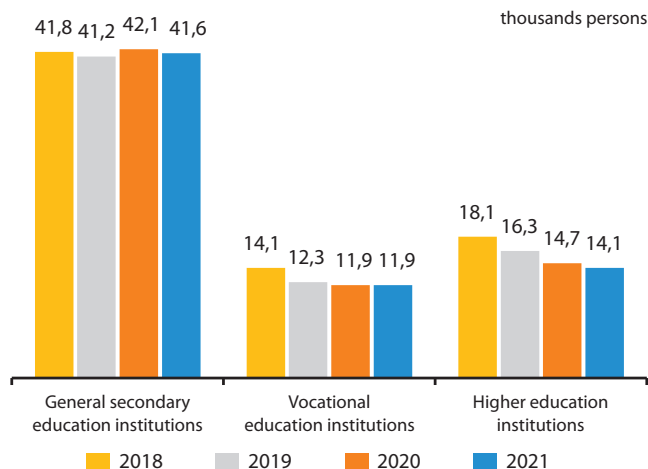
In higher education institutions, the share of women was 58,8% of the total number of students.

In 2021, 522 foreign students studied for higher doctoral studies, the majority (91%) being citizens of Romania, followed by those of Israel (7%). The share of women in the total number of foreign students in doctoral studies was 71,2%, increasing by 3,1 percentage points compared to 2020.



**Women prefer the following fields of higher education: educational sciences, economic sciences, social and behavioural sciences, philology, health.**  
**Men prefer – engineering, ICT and security services.**

### Graduates by types of institutions



### Educational institutions, pupils, students and pedagogical staff

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
<b>Educational institutions</b>	<b>1 364</b>	<b>1 373</b>	<b>1 356</b>	<b>1 346</b>
primary and general secondary	1 246	1 255	1 241	1 231
vocational	89	91	91	91
higher	29	27	24	24
<b>Pupils and students, thousands</b>	<b>439,1</b>	<b>433,5</b>	<b>438,2</b>	<b>442,3</b>
in primary and general secondary education institutions	334,2	333,1	334,4	336,7
in vocational education institutions	44,3	43,6	44,8	46,0
in higher education institutions	60,6	56,8	59,0	59,6
<b>Pedagogical staff, thousands</b>	<b>36,3</b>	<b>35,6</b>	<b>34,7</b>	<b>34,3</b>
in primary and general secondary education institutions	27,7	27,4	26,9	26,5
in vocational education institutions	4,1	3,9	3,7	3,8
in higher education institutions	4,5	4,3	4,1	4,0

### Doctoral higher education programs

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number of doctoral schools	46	42	39	26
Total number of doctoral students (without foreign citizens)	1 569	1 641	1 695	1 680
Graduation of doctorates	380	234	246	285



# Health



The level of insurance of the population with doctors and average medical staff in the last 5 years is stable. In 2021, per 10 000 inhabitants there were 47 doctors and 92 units of paramedical personnel.

Addressability to the doctor is on average 8,8 visits per inhabitant, including 4,5 visits to the family doctor.

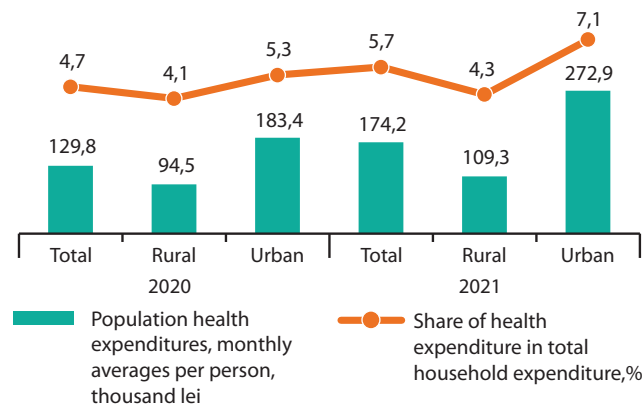
The average length of hospitalization of a patient was 7,9 days.

About 48 percent of people aged 16 and over in urban areas appreciate their health as good or very good, compared to 36 percent of people of the same age in rural areas. At the same time, about 45 percent of men aged 16 and over appreciate their health as good or very good, compared to 38 percent of women.

The urban population spends more on health care than the rural population. The share of health expenditures in total expenditures of the urban population was 7,1% compared to 4,3% for the rural population.

**PH** *Prevalence means the total number of cases of a particular disease, while the incidence takes into account the number of new cases.*

## Population health expenditures, by area



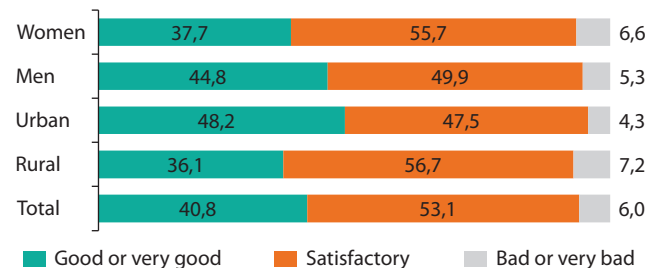
## Main indicators in the field of health care

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Hospitals	87	85	85	86
Medical-sanitary institutions that provide primary and specialized medical assistance	1 074	1 075	1 062	1 026
Pharmacies and branches	1 384	1 394	1 426	1 455
Physicians	12 635	12 552	12 394	12 214
Paramedical personnel	23 981	23 584	23 187	23 954
Medical and prophylactic care beds	18 138	18 042	17 168	17 329
Visits to the doctor, thousand	22 642,1	22 887,7	19 532,5	22 797,2
Visits to the family doctor, thousand	10 352,4	10 390,6	10 353,1	11 798,6
Emergency medical care requests, thousand	884	882	796	809
The average length of hospitalization, days	8,0	7,8	8,0	7,9
General incidence of the population, thousand people	1 126,1	1 123,9	920,1	1 056,7
General prevalence of the population, thousand people	2 937,3	3 022,6	2 719,2	2 931,3
Share of public expenditure on health care in GDP, %	4,1	4,1	4,8	6,1

**In 2021, 809,1 thousand requests for emergency medical care were registered, which represents more than 2,2 thousand requests daily.**



## Self-perception of health of people aged 16 and over, in 2021 (%)





## Social protection

According to the data of the National Social Insurance House, on January 1, 2022, about 77 percent of pension beneficiaries were pensioners for old age. The average size of the pension was 2578,5 lei, pension for old-age – 2595,3 lei. Compared to January 1, 2018, the number of pension beneficiaries decreased by 5,7%, and the average size of the pension increased by 68,8%.

On January 1, 2022, the number of beneficiaries of state social allowances was 73 thousand, and the average size of the allowance was 1174,2 lei.

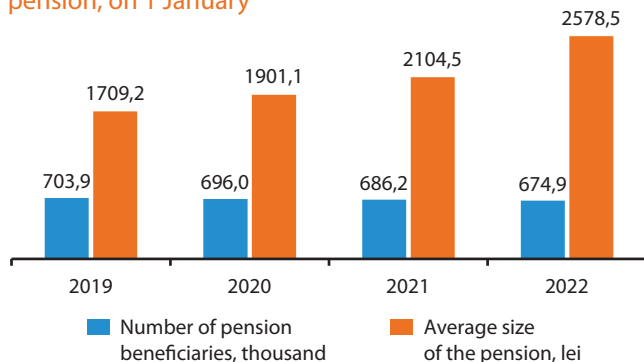
The unique indemnity at the birth of the child was 9459 lei, and about 36,6 thousand people benefited from this indemnity.

The childcare indemnity is 3 times higher in the case of insured persons. On January 1 2022, the average size of the monthly childcare (up to the age of 3) indemnity for insured persons, was 2544,1 lei compared to 740,0 lei, the average size of the monthly childcare (up to 2 years) indemnity for uninsured people.



**Out of 47,8 thousand insured persons (beneficiaries of monthly childcare indemnity) 76,5% are mothers, 22,9% – fathers and 0,6% – other persons. And, out of 33,6 thousand uninsured people, 98,9% are mothers, 1,0% – fathers and 0,1% – other people.**

Number of pension beneficiaries and average size of the pension, on 1 January



Beneficiaries of social benefits by type of benefit, on January 1, 2022

	Number of beneficiaries, thousand	Average size, lei
<b>Pensions</b>	<b>674,9</b>	<b>2 578,5</b>
including:		
old-age	520,9	2 595,3
disability	110,9	1 736,9
survivors	11,4	1 848,5
anticipated old-age pension participants in the liquidation of the Chernobyl disaster	1,3	2 959,6
military in term	1,6	4 314,5
civil aviation employees	0,7	1 897,1
other categories	0,5	10 946,0
27,6	5 704,9	
<b>State social allowances</b>	<b>73,0</b>	<b>1 174,2</b>
including:		
people who have reached the standard retirement age	12,7	998,3
people with disabilities	15,6	979,5
people with childhood disabilities	27,9	1 313,2
children with disabilities up to 18 years of age	10,6	1 356,5
children who have lost their breadwinner	6,2	1 089,2
<b>Allowances for families with children:</b>		
Unique indemnity at the birth of the child	36,2	9 459,0
Monthly childcare (up to the age of 3) indemnity insured persons	47,8	2 544,1
Monthly childcare (up to the age of 2) indemnity uninsured	33,6	740,0
Monthly support indemnity for raising twins or several children (up to the age of 3) born from a single pregnancy	1,4	370,0

## Culture and sport



In 2021, the 131 museums in the country were visited by 541,2 thousand people, registering an increase of 1,8 times more compared to 2020, and a decrease of 28,7% compared to 2018.

The national and public territorial libraries, in 2021, had a collection of 15,4 million copies. Technological development, respectively the progress of information and communication technologies, have caused changes in the activity of libraries, thus, after 2018 there was a decrease in the number of active users in libraries (1,3 times), as well as the number of document loans (1,5 times). At the same time, the number of visitors on library blogs / websites increased, from 1038,2 thousand in 2018 to 1079,6 thousand in 2021 (by 41,4 thousand).

**Library collections include the following categories of documents:** books, periodicals, manuscripts, microformats, cartographic documents, printed music documents, audiovisual documents, graphic documents, electronic documents, photographic documents or multiplied by physical-chemical processing, archival documents, other categories of documents, regardless of material support.

### Indicators regarding the activity of public libraries

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number of libraries	1 334	1 326	1 319	1 307
Library collections, mio. copies	16,0	15,8	15,6	15,4
Number of active readers, thousands	796	785	579	623
Number of entries, thousands	7 482	7 204	4 179	4 852
Number of loans, mio. copies	12,1	11,7	6,8	8,0

Source: Ministry of Culture

### Cultural institutions activity, end-year

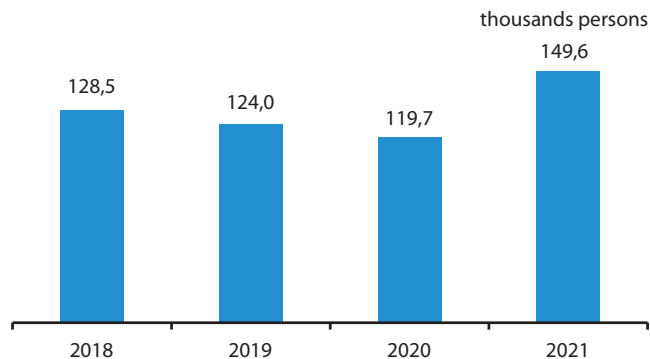
	2018	2019	2020	2021
Theatres – total	16	16	16	16
Philharmonic	1	1	1	1
Concert organizations	5	5	5	5
Spectators, thousands:				
Theatres – total	367,0	345,6	114,9	146,0
Philharmonic	20,5	23,4	8,5	8,0
Concert organizations	100,0	100,0	42,0	56,0
Museums (including branches)	127	127	130	131
Visits to museums, thousands	759,5	794,1	300,7	541,2
Number of cultural centres	1 216	1 216	1 197	1 194

Source: Ministry of Culture

There are 16 theaters in the Republic of Moldova, which in 2021 were visited by 146 thousand spectators, 27% more than in 2020.



### Number of people who practice sport in sports sections



Source: Ministry of Education and Research





## Tourism

In 2021, the establishment of collective touristic reception with functions of accommodation were attended by 178,2 thousand tourists or 2,0 times more than the previous year, caused by the reduction of the indicator in 2020 compared to 2019 with about 284,4 thousand tourists (4,1 times). Out of the total number of tourists, 109,3 thousand (61,4%) were resident tourists and 68,9 thousand (38,6%) were non-resident tourists.

The share of tourists in the total number of accommodated tourists who preferred to stay in the collective touristic reception establishments in Chişinău was 59,1%, the development regions: Center – 23,9%; South – 8,2%; North – 7,3% and ATU Gagauzia – 1,5%.

In 2021, travel agencies and tour operators provided tourist services to 320,9 thousand tourists and excursionists or 2,6 times more than in 2020.

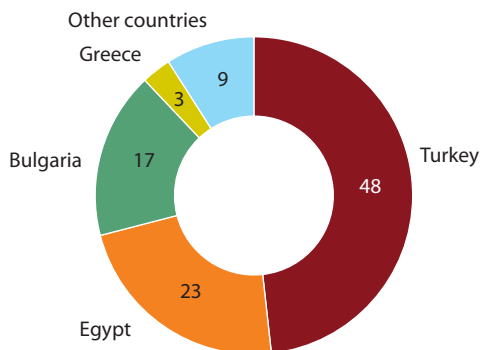
The increase in the number of tourists and excursionists is due to the increase in the number of tourists in outbound tourism by 143,0 thousand people (2,9 times), domestic tourism – by 36,3 thousand people (1,8 times) and inbound tourism – by 17,1 thousand people (3,5 times).

Via travel agencies and tour operators in 2021, 217,7 thousand tourists and excursionists went abroad. Citizens of the Republic of Moldova preferred to travel mainly to Turkey (48,1%), Egypt (22,6%) and Bulgaria (16,9%).



**The revenues of the travel agencies and the tour operators from the tourist activity in 2021 amounted to 2,4 billion lei, 3,0 times more compared to the previous year.**

### Tourist destinations of Moldovan citizens in 2021 (%)



### Main indicators of collective structures of tourist accommodation

	2019	2020	2021
<b>Number of accommodation structures<sup>1</sup> – total</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>280</b>
Hotels and motels	110	112	115
Hostels for visitors	3	3	5
Tourist and agrotourist pensions	36	38	43
Health-care structures	7	7	7
Recreation camps and other recreation structures (tourist villas, holiday villages, and other rest structures)	58	59	60
Pupils summer camps	53	53	50
<b>Number of rooms<sup>1</sup> – total</b>	<b>8 013</b>	<b>8 119</b>	<b>8 010</b>
Hotels and motels	2 822	2 832	2 853
Hostels for visitors	170	170	184
Tourist and agrotourist pensions	468	492	559
Health-care structures	1 039	1 089	1 094
Recreation camps and other recreation structures (tourist villas, holiday villages, and other rest structures)	1 382	1 404	1 426
Pupils summer camps	2 132	2 132	1 894
<b>Number of places<sup>1</sup> – total</b>	<b>24 530</b>	<b>24 666</b>	<b>23 881</b>
Hotels and motels	5 345	5 351	5 400
Hostels for visitors	545	545	591
Tourist and agrotourist pensions	999	1 061	1 221
Health-care structures	1 938	1 970	1 970
Recreation camps and other recreation structures (tourist villas, holiday villages, and other rest structures)	3 605	3 641	3 676
Pupils summer camps	12 098	12 098	11 023
<b>Number of accommodated tourists – total, thousands</b>	<b>374,8</b>	<b>90,3</b>	<b>178,2</b>
Foreign citizens	174,0	28,7	68,9
<b>Number of overnight stays of tourists – total, thousands</b>	<b>1 591,3</b>	<b>376,0</b>	<b>762,9</b>
Foreign citizens	386,4	70,4	158,6
<b>Index of net use of acting touristic accommodation capacity</b>	<b>33,3</b>	<b>13,0</b>	<b>20,3</b>

<sup>1</sup> End year

# Justice



According to the data of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, in 2021 on the territory of the Republic of Moldova were registered 27,2 thousand crimes, increasing by 3,1% compared to 2020.

Analyzing the period of the last 5 years, the number of crimes in 2021 decreased by 23,7% compared to 2017.

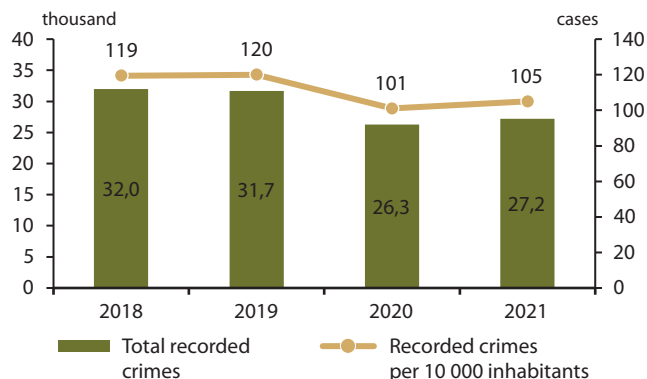
Most crimes were registered in urban areas (59,5%). Every third crime was registered in Chişinău – 29,3%.

In 2021, there were about 14,3 thousand people who committed crimes, 9,6% more compared to 2020. The highest level of crime was recorded among men, women accounting for 8,0% in the number of persons who have committed crimes.

In 2021, were committed 695 crimes by minors or with their participation, which represents 2,6% of the total registered crimes, with 14,7% more than in 2020.

According to the data of the Agency for the Administration of Courts, the number of persons convicted in the first instance, in 2021, amounted to 11,5 thousand people. According to the period of serving the sentence, 35,2% of the detainees served their sentence within 5 to 10 years of deprivation of liberty. In 2021, there were 127 people in life imprisonment.

## Crime rate



## Main indicators in the field of crime, by sex

	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Recorded crimes</b>	<b>32 035</b>	<b>31 657</b>	<b>26 342</b>	<b>27 159</b>
<b>Persons who have committed crimes</b>	<b>13 927</b>	<b>13 059</b>	<b>13 017</b>	<b>14 263</b>
of which:				
women	1 160	1 117	1 002	1 142
men	12 767	11 942	12 015	13 121
<b>Victims of crime</b>	<b>19 052</b>	<b>13 949</b>	<b>12 256</b>	<b>12 870</b>
of which:				
women	7 940	5 802	4 898	5 607
men	11 112	8 147	7 358	7 263
<b>Persons convicted after the first instance</b>	<b>11 879</b>	<b>11 644</b>	<b>9 401</b>	<b>11 529</b>
of which:				
women	785	752	589	791
men	11 094	10 892	8 812	10 738
<b>Persons detained in prisons</b>	<b>6 986</b>	<b>6 712</b>	<b>6 427</b>	<b>6 385</b>
including:				
in pre-trial detention	1 261	1 114	983	1 134
of which:				
women	...	...	35	45
men	...	...	948	1 089
definitively convicted	5 725	5 598	5 444	5 251
of which:				
women	448	353	335	325
men	5 277	5 245	5 109	4 926

**In 2021, there were 2547 road accidents, in which 3117 people suffered, including 459 children.**





## National accounts

In 2021, according to the second estimation data, the gross domestic product (GDP) constituted, in nominal value 241,9 billion lei, current market prices, increasing (in real terms) by 13,9% compared to 2020. This was the most significant GDP growth in 2018-2021, caused by the reduction in 2020 compared to 2019 by 8,3%. Compared to the level of the pre-crisis year 2019, GDP in 2021 increased by 4,5%, in real terms.

The largest share in the formation of GDP, by categories of resources, in 2021, was held by the activity "wholesale and retail trade; maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" constituting 14,9%. By categories of uses, "final consumption of households" held the largest share – 80,8%.

Analyzing the structure of GDP by the main categories of resources, in the period 2018-2021, a high share of services was maintained, with an average of 54,4% in total GDP, compared to goods – with an average of 32,0%.

The activities "agriculture, forestry and fishing" contributed the most to the GDP growth in 2021 compared to 2020 – by 4,2% and "wholesale and retail trade; maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" – by 2,2%. The "construction" had a negative impact on the change in GDP – by 1,6%.

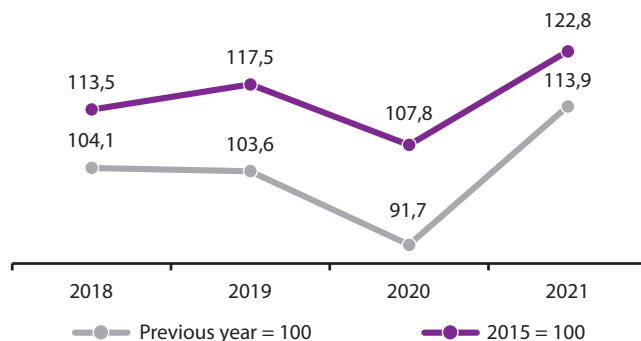


**In the period 2018-2021, the average GDP growth rate was 3,3%.**

### Macroeconomic indicators

		2019	2020	2021
Gross domestic product (current prices)	million lei	206 256	199 734	241 871
	million USD	11 736	11 532	13 679
	million Euro	10 484	10 116	11 559
Gross domestic product per capita (current prices)	lei	77 395	75 788	92 477
	USD	4 404	4 376	5 230
	Euro	3 934	3 839	4 419
Gross domestic product, in previous year's prices	million lei	195 779	189 187	227 586
Gross domestic product, in 2015 prices	million lei	172 404	158 136	180 187

### Volume indices of gross domestic product (%)



**Gross domestic product (GDP)** is a macroeconomic indicator, which represents the sum of the value of goods and services intended for final consumption, produced in all branches of the economy within the country.



## Energy resources



Gross domestic consumption, according to preliminary data, in 2021 compared to the previous year, registered increases in the energy resources of coal (+20,5%), natural gas (+14,2%) and oil products (+13,8 %). At the same time, there was a decrease in gross domestic consumption of electricity (-4,3%).

During 2021, compared to 2020, the gross domestic consumption of diesel increased by 13,5% and the gross domestic consumption of gasoline – by 15,4%.

**Gross domestic consumption:** *Total resources (primary production + inputs from other sources) + Import – Export – Bunkering ± Stock variation.*

### Gross domestic consumption of the main energy resources

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Coal, tonnes	136 384	163 432	130 532	157 305
Oil products, tonnes	991 634	1 003 799	940 027	1 069 468
Natural gas, thousand m <sup>3</sup>	1 127 936	1 059 342	1 079 451	1 232 228
Electricity, MWh	4 454 165	4 442 092	4 400 943	4 211 916

### Inputs and gross domestic consumption of the electricity

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Primary production	954 498	941 348	982 594	1 045 293
Import	955 834	644 082	167 160	161 527
From other sources	2 543 926	2 856 761	3 251 282	3 005 190
Export	93	99	93	93
Gross domestic consumption	4 454 165	4 442 092	4 400 943	4 211 916

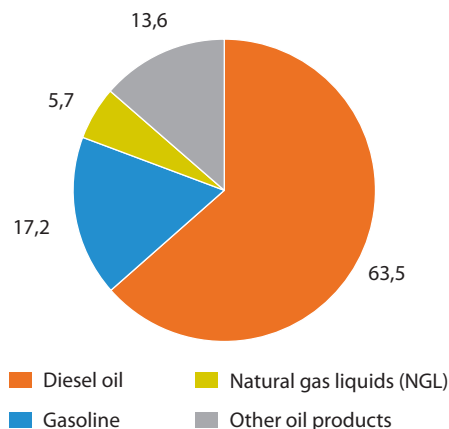
### Import and gross domestic consumption of the petroleum products

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Import	1 013 643	1 014 653	958 335	1 040 095
Gross domestic consumption – total	991 634	1 003 799	940 027	1 069 468
diesel oil	586 551	614 654	597 783	678 572
gasoline	169 559	175 502	159 512	184 078
natural gas liquids (NGL)	70 950	66 237	62 912	61 252
other oil products	164 574	147 406	119 820	145 566

In 2021, the largest share of gross domestic consumption of oil products was held by diesel (63,5%).



### Share of main oil products in gross domestic consumption in 2021 (%)





## Industry

In 2021, the turnover index in industry increased by 18,6% compared to the previous year, increase sustained by the mining and quarrying (+12,2%) and the manufacturing industry (+18,7%).

In 2021 compared to 2020, the industrial production index increased by 12,1% as a result of the increase in industrial production in the mining and quarrying (+11,9%), in the manufacturing industry (+11,4%) and in the production and supply of electricity and heat, gas, hot water and air conditioning (+16,1%).



The industrial sector of the economy is mainly determined by the activity of enterprises in the manufacturing industry, which in 2021 accounted for 85,1% of the total value of production.

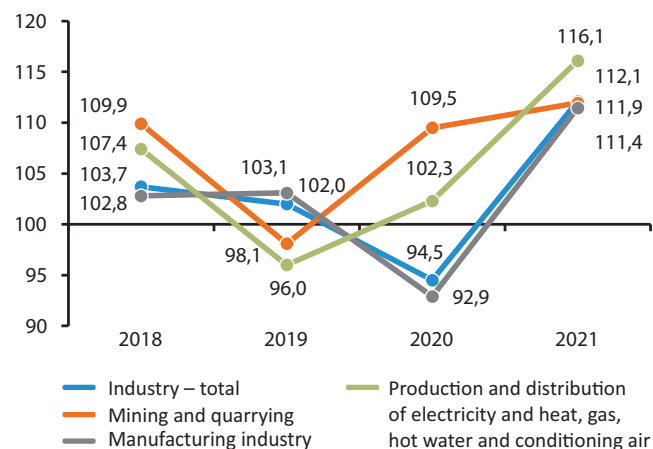
### Industrial turnover index (previous year = 100)

	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Industry – total</b>	<b>107,1</b>	<b>108,2</b>	<b>97,3</b>	<b>118,6</b>
internal market	106,4	104,5	99,0	122,8
external market	107,8	111,8	95,6	114,0
Mining and quarrying	105,4	109,2	103,8	112,2
internal market	106,1	108,3	107,8	115,7
external market	97,6	119,6	57,9	35,6
Manufacturing industry	107,2	108,2	97,2	118,7
internal market	106,4	104,4	98,7	123,1
external market	107,8	111,8	95,7	114,1

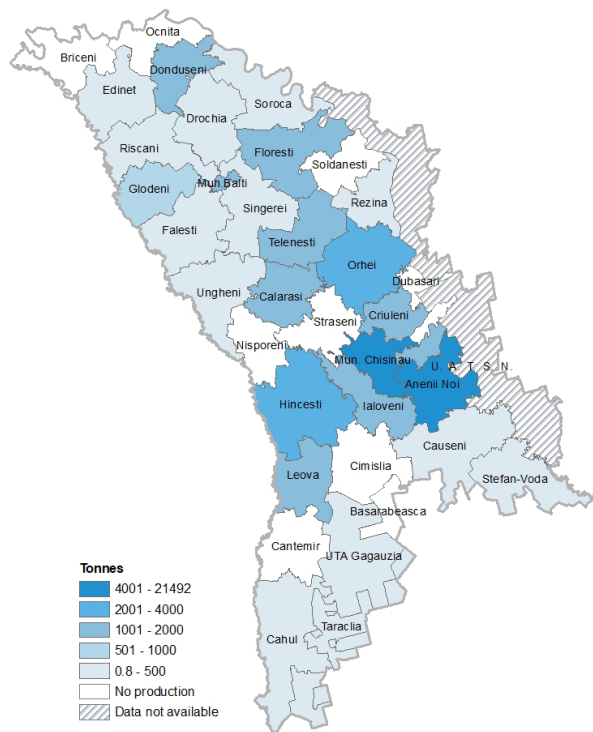
### Industrial production index (previous year = 100)

	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Industry – total</b>	<b>103,7</b>	<b>102,0</b>	<b>94,5</b>	<b>112,1</b>
Mining and quarrying	109,9	98,1	109,5	111,9
Manufacturing industry	102,8	103,1	92,9	111,4
Production and distribution of electricity and heat, gas, hot water and conditioning air	107,4	96,0	102,3	116,1

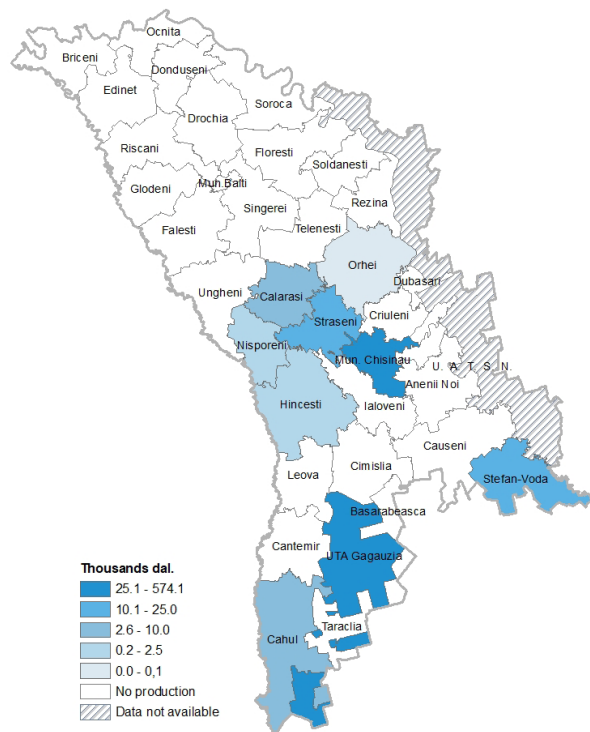
### Evolution of industrial production index (%)



## Production of meat, including poultry meat, in 2021



## Production of grape wine, in 2021





## Agriculture

In 2021, the largest increase of gross agricultural production in the last 30 years was registered, by 57,9% more than in 2020 (caused by the reduction of this indicator in 2020 compared to 2019 by 27,2%). The increase of the gross agricultural production was determined by the growth of the crop production by 85,5%. At the same time, the animal production decreased in 2021 by 3,6% compared to 2020. In the agricultural enterprises was registered an increase of the number of all animal species, at the same time, in the households there was a decrease in the number of all animal species.

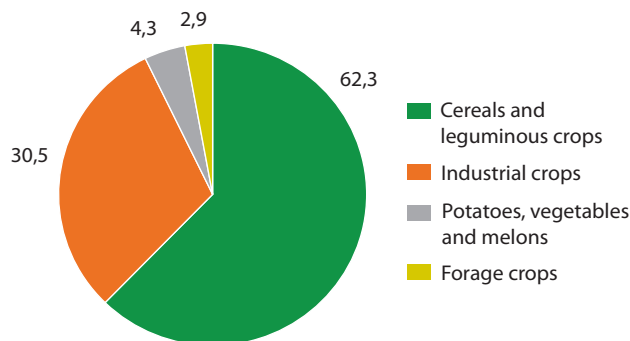
### Livestock by main species in all categories of producers, on January 1

	thousand capita			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
Cattle	144,8	123,7	108,9	104,1
of which: cows	97,2	81,0	71,2	68,4
Pigs	397,3	396,6	339,5	347,9
Sheep	613,4	531,1	474,4	433,8
Goats	155,3	145,2	142,0	139,9



**A record harvest was obtained in 2021 for wheat – of 1,6 million tonnes, corn grains – 2,8 million tonnes and sunflower – 960 thousand tonnes.**

### Structure of sown areas in all categories of producers, in 2021 (%)



### Production of main agricultural products in all categories of producers

	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Crop production, thousand tonnes</b>				
Cereals and leguminous crops <sup>1</sup>	3 466,7	3 549,6	1 505,3	4 690,0
of which:				
wheat <sup>1</sup>	1 162,8	1 147,5	569,7	1 565,2
corn for grain	2 073,8	2 129,9	785,2	2 792,7
leguminous crops <sup>1</sup>	45,6	50,9	27,0	38,8
Sunflower <sup>1</sup>	788,7	811,4	492,5	960,1
Sugar beet <sup>1</sup>	707,2	607,0	423,2	757,8
Soy	57,7	64,2	33,3	50,5
Rape <sup>1</sup>	85,6	77,3	47,1	92,3
Potatoes	174,8	176,9	171,9	218,3
Vegetables	283,3	307,2	226,8	232,0
Fruits, nuts and berries	894,2	845,6	665,1	876,0
Grapes	730,2	658,7	462,0	490,7
<b>Animal production</b>				
Sale of animals for slaughter (in live weight), thousands tonnes	163,3	158,6	159,2	147,5
of which:				
cattle	13,4	12,7	13,8	12,6
pigs	84,0	82,7	80,9	77,5
sheep and goats	4,1	4,2	3,5	3,1
poultry	60,3	57,6	60,6	53,3
other	1,5	1,4	0,4	1,0
Cow's milk, thousand tonnes	373,1	331,7	290,5	264,9
Eggs, million pieces	688,7	686,6	627,5	578,4
Wool, tonnes	1 917,5	1 755,1	1 464,1	1 264,8

<sup>1</sup> In weight after finishing

## Agricultural production in 2021 compared to 2020



**+85,5%**  
**CROP  
PRODUCTION**



**+51,5%**  
Soy



**+14,4%**  
Tobacco



**+258,7%**  
Corn



**+28,4%**  
Fruits, nuts,  
berries



**-3,6%**  
**ANIMAL  
PRODUCTION**



**+174,7**  
Wheat



**+27,0%**  
Potatoes



**-4,7%**  
Animals  
(in live weight)



**+94,9%**  
Sunflower



**+6,3**  
Grapes



**-8,2%**  
Eggs



**+79,1%**  
Sugar beet



**+7,1%**  
Vegetables



**-7,6%**  
Milk





## Environment

### Main rivers

Name of the river	Length of the river <sup>1</sup> , km	Area of the basin <sup>1</sup> , km <sup>2</sup>
Botna	152	1 540
Bâc	155	2 150
Nistru	657	19 070
Prut	695	7 990
Răut	286	7 760

<sup>1</sup> On the territory of the Republic of Moldova

### Main natural lakes

Name of the lake	Rayon	Area of the lake, km <sup>2</sup>
Beleu	Cahul	9,5
Dracele	Cahul	2,7
Manta	Cahul	21,0
Nistrul Vechi	Căușeni	1,9
Rotunda	Cahul	2,1
Sâlaș	Anenii Noi	3,7



**In 2020 in the Republic of Moldova was recorded the highest average air temperature in the entire observation period (126 years) and constituted +10,7 .. + 13,1°C, exceeding the norm by 2,6 – 3,7°C .**

### Scientific reservations

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

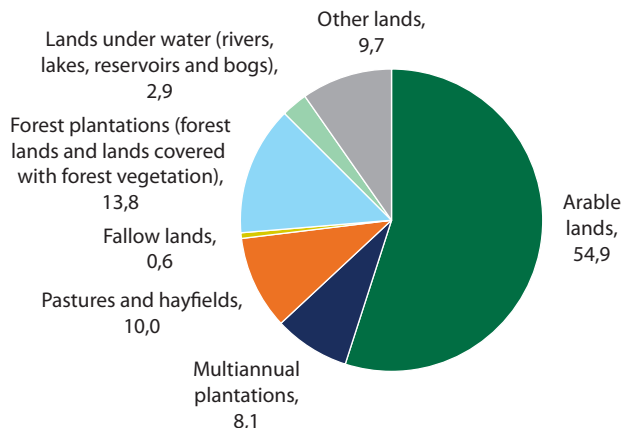
### Land fund by mode of use<sup>1</sup>, on January 1

	Area, thousands ha			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Land – total</b>	<b>3 384,7</b>	<b>3 384,7</b>	<b>3 384,7</b>	<b>3 384,9</b>
of which:				
Agricultural lands	2 496,4	2 492,1	2 491,7	2 493,1
of these:				
arable land	1 838,5	1 841,9	1 852,2	1 857,5
perennial plantations	286,6	283,5	278,1	275,5
pastures and hayfields	341,1	339,9	337,7	338,1
fallow lands	30,2	26,6	23,7	22,0
Forest plantations (forest lands and lands covered with forest vegetation)	467,2	467,5	467,8	467,8
Lands under water (rivers, lakes, reservoirs and bogs)	96,5	96,4	96,5	96,5
Other lands	324,6	328,7	328,6	327,5

<sup>1</sup> The data are presented in total in the country

**Source:** Land Relations and Cadastre Agency

### Lands structure by mode of use, on 01.01.2022 (%)





## Investments in non-current assets



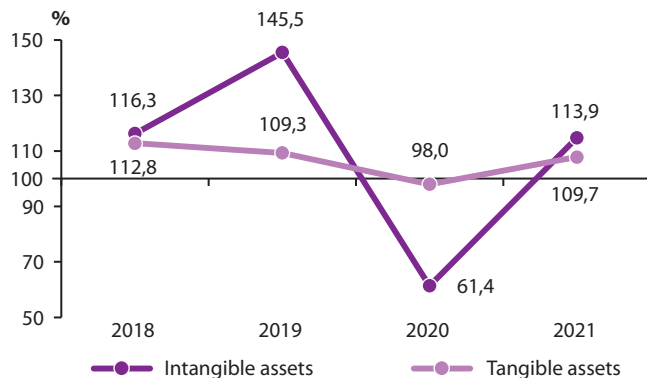
In 2021, the value of investments in non-current assets amounted to 35,4 billion lei (in current prices), increasing by 9,8% (in comparable prices) compared to 2020.

The most significant increase was recorded in investments made in machinery, equipment and transport means (representing 42,2% of the total), being 22,9% more than in 2020.

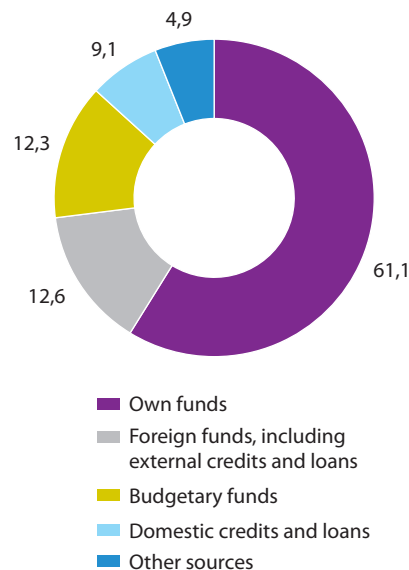
### Investments in non-current assets

	million lei, current prices			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Investments in non-current assets – total</b>	27 464,7	31 253,2	30 089,6	35 411,2
Intangible assets	640,3	962,2	587,0	716,8
Tangible assets	26 824,4	30 291,0	29 502,6	34 694,5
of which:				
dwellings (residential buildings)	3 615,2	4 519,7	4 396,7	4 828,5
non-residential buildings	5 430,7	5 975,0	5 011,0	5 168,1
engineering structures	4 977,4	5 954,5	6 819,2	7 541,0
machinery and equipment	8 284,0	8 949,1	8 025,1	11 095,1
transport means	2 799,2	3 040,9	3 271,9	3 846,4
other fixed assets	1 717,9	1 851,8	1 978,7	2 215,3

### Indices of the physical volume of investments in non-current assets (previous year = 100)



### Structure of investments in non-current assets, by financing sources, in 2021 (%)



The entities' own funds continue to be the main source of financing the investment process, the share of which constituted 61,1% of the total volume of investments in non-current assets.





## Construction

In 2021, the value of construction works amounted to 16,9 billion lei or 104,7% (in comparable prices) compared to 2020.

By structural elements of the works, the volume of new constructions amounted to 9,5 billion lei, increasing by 19,8% compared to 2020. The volume of capital repairs, maintenance works and current repairs amounted to 7,0 billion lei, decreasing by 12,2% compared to 2020.

By construction objects, construction works on buildings predominate, amounting to 9,9 billion lei, increasing by 18,0% compared to 2020. The volume of construction works decreased in engineering structures by 12,0%.

In 2021, 10609 dwellings (apartments and individual houses) were implemented with a total area of 899,5 thousand m<sup>2</sup>, or 49,3% more than in 2020.



**86% of the implemented houses, in 2021, were built in the urban area.**

### Volume of construction works

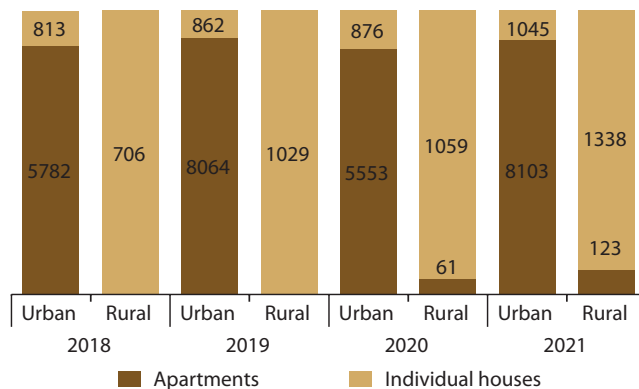
million lei, current prices

	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Total</b>	<b>11 356,4</b>	<b>13 408,5</b>	<b>15 090,9</b>	<b>16 914,1</b>
of which:				
<b>By structure elements of the works:</b>				
new constructions	5 102,7	6 792,5	7 437,4	9 542,3
capital repairs	3 209,6	3 416,8	3 790,2	3 698,1
maintenance works and current repairs	2 854,9	2 974,2	3 601,8	3 254,9
other works	189,2	225,0	261,5	418,9
<b>By construction objects:</b>				
residential buildings	2 773,2	3 561,5	4 055,4	5 593,5
non-residential buildings	3 218,3	4 021,5	3 781,4	4 308,2
engineering structures	5 175,7	5 600,5	6 992,6	6 593,6

### Implementation of dwellings

	2018	2019	2020	2021
	<b>units</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 301</b>	<b>9 955</b>	<b>7 549</b>	<b>10 609</b>
apartments	5 782	8 064	5 614	8 226
individual houses	1 519	1 891	1 935	2 383
out of the total:				
in the urban area	6 595	8 926	6 429	9 148
in rural area	706	1 029	1 120	1 461
	<b>thousand m<sup>2</sup>, of total area</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>551,4</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>602,5</b>	<b>899,5</b>
apartments	363,9	535,9	368,4	610,6
individual houses	187,5	227,1	234,1	288,9
out of the total:				
in the urban area	465,7	639,3	473,2	728,9
in rural area	85,7	123,7	129,3	170,6

### Implementation of dwellings, by type of dwelling and areas



# Transport



In 2021, with all modes of public transport, 207,0 million passengers were transported, 16,0% more than in 2020, thus, increases were recorded in air passenger transport (2,2 times), with taxis (1,5 times), trolleybuses (+17,1%) and buses (+9,3%). At the same time, there was a decrease in passenger transport by rail (-17,0%).

In 2021, with all modes of transport: rail, road, river and air, 51,0 million tons of goods were transported, a volume higher than that recorded in 2020 by 12,5%.

In 2021, compared to 2010, the number of civil aircraft decreased 5 times, railway wagons – by 42%, diesel locomotives – by 4%.

The distribution of motor vehicles in the inventory of economic agents according to the duration of operation, for the year 2021, is the following: 3,2% of all vehicles are up to 2 years old; 8,6% – between 2 and 5 years; 21,2% – maximum of 10 years; and 67,1% are vehicles that are over 10 years old.

## Passenger transport by modes of public transport

	millions of passengers			
	2010	2019	2020	2021
<b>Passengers transported – total</b>	<b>232,5</b>	<b>276,5</b>	<b>178,4</b>	<b>207,0</b>
of which, by modes of transport:				
railway <sup>1</sup>	5,0	1,2	0,7	0,6
buses	106,0	100,1	54,2	59,3
taxi	4,3	9,4	6,6	10,0
trolleybuses	116,5	164,2	116,2	136,1
river	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2
air	0,6	1,6	0,4	0,8

<sup>1</sup> The data are presented in total in the country

## Goods transport by modes of transport

	thousand tonnes			
	2010	2019	2020	2021
<b>Goods transported – total</b>	<b>27 806,0</b>	<b>48 954,6</b>	<b>45 337,0</b>	<b>51 016,3</b>
of which, by modes of transport:				
railway <sup>1</sup>	3 852,1	4 270,9	2 887,4	3 317,6
road <sup>2</sup>	23 825,4	44 552,5	42 220,7	47 529,3
river	127,2	129,6	227,6	168,0
air	1,3	1,6	1,3	1,4

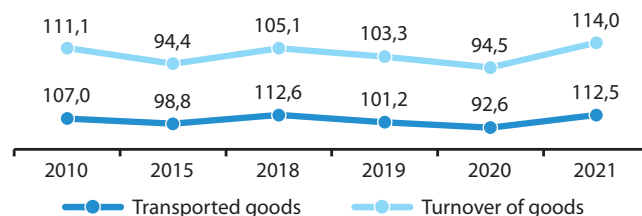
<sup>1</sup> The data are presented in total in the country

<sup>2</sup> Including enterprises with other types of activity, which carry out road transport of goods for a fee and have 10 or more own or rented goods vehicles.

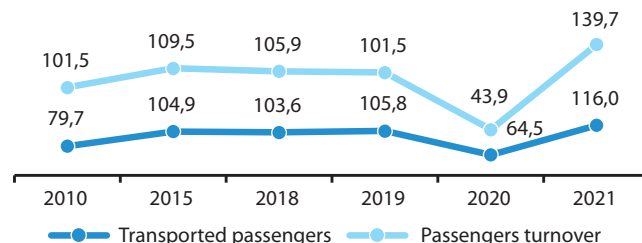
**In 2021 compared to 2010, 145 trolleybuses were supplemented in Chişinău and Bălţi municipalities (+42,3%).**



## The evolution of the volume of transported goods and turnover of goods (previous year = 100), %



## The evolution of the number of transported passengers and turnover of passengers (previous year = 100), %





## Communications

Starting with 2015, in the Republic of Moldova there is a trend of continuous decrease in the number of subscribers to the fixed telephone network. In 2021, their number amounted to one million subscribers or decreased by about 17,0% compared to 2015 and 2,7% compared to 2020. At the same time, there is a steady increase in the number of subscribers to the mobile phone network, of to 4,3 million subscribers in 2015 to 4,7 million – in 2021.

At the end of 2021, the number of subscribers to the fixed Internet access service increased, compared to the end of 2020, by 6,0% and totaled 762,0 thousand, the number of users of the mobile Internet access service increased by 13,4% and amounted to 2,7 million. The analysis of the increase in the number of fixed and mobile connections in absolute values shows that, in 2021, the number of users of the mobile Internet access service increased by 318 thousand, and the number of subscribers to the fixed Internet access service – by 43 thousand.

In 2021, there was a downward trend in both postal mail and postal parcels. Compared to 2020, the number of postal items (simple, recommended, declared value and fast) decreased by 11,2%, and totaled 37,8 million items.



**The number of domestic and international postal parcels sent decreased compared to 2020 by 23,2% and amounted to 493 thousand.**

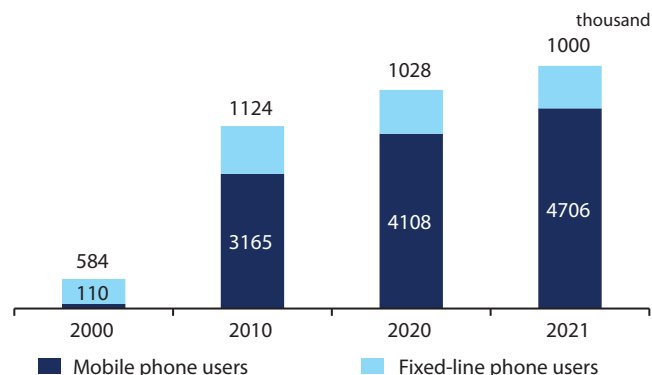
### Development of telephone means and Internet access at end year

	thousand units			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number of users with Internet access (fixed points)	623	671	719	762
Number of users with Internet access (mobile points)	2 168	2 381	2 371	2 689
Number of users with broadband Internet access	2 791	3 052	3 090	3 451

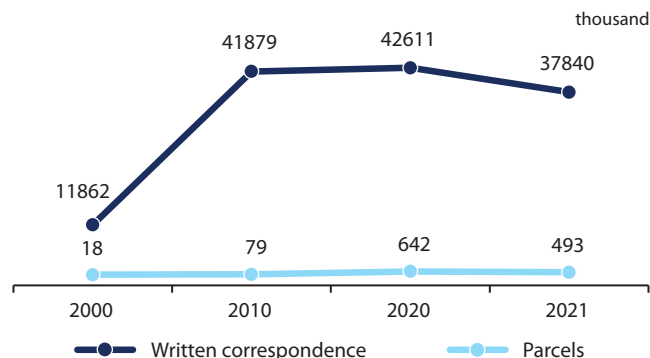
### Development of mail service means at end year

	2000	2010	2020	2021
Number of mail boxes, units	3 871	2 070	1 461	1 461
Number of postmen, persons	2 257	2 186	1 977	1 296

### Number of fixed and mobile phone users at end year



### Number of written correspondence and parcels



## Domestic trade and market services



In 2021, the turnover in retail trade (excluding trade in motor vehicles and motorcycles) increased by 12,2% (in comparable prices) compared to 2020.

At the same time, the turnover for market services provided to the population in 2021 it increased by 71,3% (in comparable prices) compared to 2020, caused by the reduction of the indicator in 2020 compared to 2019 by 15,7%.

In 2021, wholesale turnover (excluding trade in motor vehicles and motorcycles) (in current prices) increased by 24,5% compared to 2020, caused by its reduction in 2020 compared to 2019 by 5,6%.

The turnover for market services provided, mainly to enterprises, in 2021 (in current prices) increased by 28,1% compared to 2020, against the background of the reduction of the indicator in 2020 compared to 2019 by 15,5%.

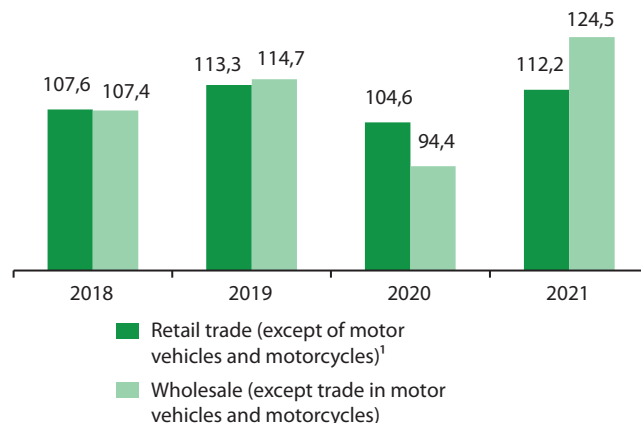
### Turnover in trade and market services

	Million lei		Previous year = 100	
	2020	2021	2020	2021
Turnover of enterprises with main activity of:				
retail trade (except of motor vehicles and motorcycles)	61 676,4	74 899,1	104,6 <sup>1</sup>	112,2 <sup>1</sup>
market services provided to the population	18 791,0	33 264,0	84,3 <sup>1</sup>	171,3 <sup>1</sup>
wholesale and retail trade of motor vehicles and motorcycles, their maintenance and repair	9 383,0	13 509,7	81,9 <sup>2</sup>	144,0 <sup>2</sup>
wholesale (excl. trade in motor vehicles and motorcycles)	107 737,1	134 160,4	94,4 <sup>2</sup>	124,5 <sup>2</sup>
market services provided to enterprises	39 311,5	50 384,2	84,5 <sup>2</sup>	128,1 <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Comparable prices

<sup>2</sup> Current prices

### Evolution of turnover volume indices (%) (previous year = 100)



<sup>1</sup> Comparable prices

**Turnover from wholesale and retail trade of motor vehicles and motorcycles, their maintenance and repair (in current prices) increased by 44,0% compared to 2020, caused by the reduction of the indicator in 2020 compared to 2019 by 18,1%.**





## International trade of goods

In 2021, the Republic of Moldova (excluding enterprises and organizations from the left side of the river Nistru and Bender municipality) exported goods worth of 3,1 billion US dollars, higher than in 2020 by 27,5% and imported goods amounting to 7,2 billion US dollars or 32,5% more compared to 2020.

The considerable gap between exports and imports of goods has led to the accumulation in 2021 of a trade deficit of 4,0 billion US dollars or by 1,1 billion US dollars (+ 36,7%) more than in 2020.

The coverage of imports with exports in 2021 was 43,8%, decreasing by 1,8 percentage points compared to the previous year.



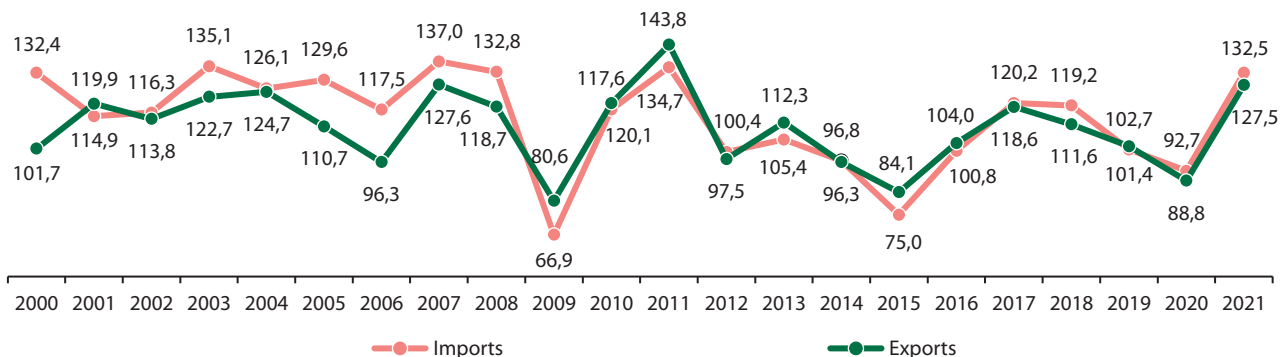
**The value of exports of goods to the European Union (EU-27) countries in 2021 increased by 17,0% compared to 2020, with a share of 61,1% in total exports.**

### International trade of goods of the Republic of Moldova

	million US dollars			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Exports – total</b>	<b>2 706,2</b>	<b>2 779,2</b>	<b>2 467,1</b>	<b>3 144,5</b>
of which:				
CIS countries	415,9	435,0	376,9	466,2
European Union countries <sup>1</sup>	1 861,9	1 830,5	1 640,4	1 919,5
other countries	428,4	513,7	449,8	758,8
<b>Imports – total</b>	<b>5 760,1</b>	<b>5 842,5</b>	<b>5 416,0</b>	<b>7 176,8</b>
of which:				
CIS countries	1 449,1	1 417,2	1 317,7	1 905,6
European Union countries <sup>1</sup>	2 850,8	2 890,0	2 470,8	3 149,0
other countries	1 460,2	1 535,3	1 627,5	2 122,2
<b>Trade balance – total</b>	<b>-3 053,9</b>	<b>-3 063,3</b>	<b>-2948,9</b>	<b>-4 032,3</b>
of which:				
CIS countries	-1 033,2	-982,2	-940,8	-1 439,4
European Union countries <sup>1</sup>	-988,9	-1 059,5	-830,4	-1 229,5
other countries	-1 031,8	-1 021,6	-1 177,7	-1 363,4

<sup>1</sup> Starting with by 2020, the European Union has 27 member states, following the withdrawal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from its membership.

### Evolution of value indices of exports and imports of goods (%) (previous year = 100)















## International trade of goods, in 2021

### EXPORT

#### by main destination countries

		Million US dollars	In % of the total
Romania		833,5	26,5
Turkey		314,0	10,0
Russian Federation		276,1	8,8
Germany		245,4	7,8
Italy		240,1	7,6
Switzerland		118,9	3,8
Poland		108,5	3,5
Ukraine		92,8	3,0
Czech Republic		79,0	2,5
Bulgaria		77,8	2,5







### IMPORT

#### by main countries of origin

		Million US dollars	In % of the total
Russian Federation		1053,9	14,7
China		836,5	11,7
Romania		829,9	11,6
Ukraine		667,2	9,3
Germany		546,6	7,6
Turkey		543,7	7,6
Italy		444,4	6,2
Poland		261,6	3,6
France		170,7	2,4
Belarus		145,3	2,0







### EXPORT

#### on the main groups of goods, according to CSCI<sup>1</sup>

		Million US dollars	In % of the total
	Food and live animals	811,0	25,8
	Transport machinery and equipment	635,2	20,2
	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	590,4	18,8
	Inedible raw materials	364,8	11,6
	Manufactured goods	243,4	7,7
	Drinks and tobacco	209,5	6,7

### IMPORT

#### on the main groups of goods, according to CSCI<sup>1</sup>

		Million US dollars	In % of the total
	Transport machinery and equipment	1823,2	25,4
	Manufactured goods	1314,6	18,3
	Mineral fuels	1072,3	14,9
	Chemical products	1033,7	14,4
	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	830,4	11,6
	Food and live animals	769,3	10,7

<sup>1</sup> International Trade Standard Classification







## Finance

In 2021, revenues in the amount of 77,4 billion lei were accumulated in the national public budget (NPB), 14,7 billion lei (23,5%) higher than the revenues accumulated in 2020. Of the total amount of NPB revenues, 63,8% belong to the revenues administered by the state budget (SB); 21,3% – revenues managed by the state social insurance budget (SSIB); 7,5% – revenues managed by local budgets (LB) and 7,4% – revenues managed by compulsory health insurance funds.

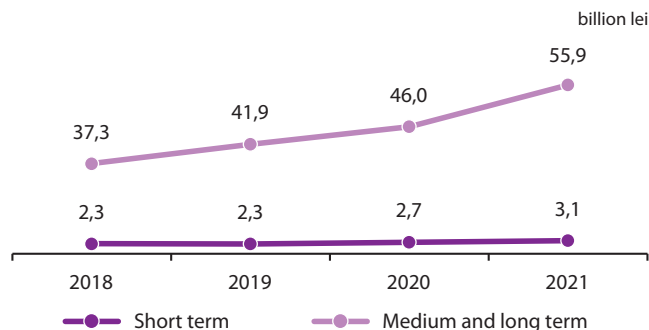
The share of expenditures of the national public budget was executed in the amount of 82,0 billion lei, 8,7 billion lei (11,9%) more compared to 2020. In 2021, for the implementation of social protection actions were allocated 35,9% of the means; for health care – 16,5%; education – 16,3%; economic actions – 10,4%; expenses related to general public services – 8,3%; defense, public order and national security – 7,2%; environmental protection, housing and communal services, culture and sports – 5,4%.

Source: Ministry of Finance



**The exceeding of expenditures over revenues in 2021 led to the formation of a budget deficit in the amount of 4,6 billion lei, which is -1,9% of the gross domestic product (GDP).**

The balance of loans in the economy at the end of the year



Source: National Bank of Moldova

Execution of the national public budget

	million lei		
	2019	2020	2021
<b>Revenues</b>	<b>62 949,2</b>	<b>62 650,0</b>	<b>77 373,0</b>
Taxes and fees	40 054,2	39 747,1	49 388,8
Mandatory insurance contributions and premiums	18 403,9	19 234,9	21 839,0
Grants received	1 602,6	649,6	2 447,4
Other incomes	2 888,5	3 018,4	3 697,8
<b>Expenditures</b>	<b>65 975,6</b>	<b>73 269,8</b>	<b>82 013,5</b>
General state services	6 183,9	6 590,8	6 828,2
National defense	611,2	650,2	783,6
Public order and national security	4 322,2	4 770,4	5 112,3
Services in the field of economics	7 206,5	8 885,5	8 495,2
Environment protection	165,0	253,7	309,4
Housing and communal services	1 552,5	1 780,4	2 174,4
Health care	8 635,0	9 990,2	13 527,8
Culture, sports, youth, worship and rest	1 839,6	1 733,2	1 959,1
Education	12 121,2	12 583,1	13 398,2
Social protection	23 338,5	26 032,3	29 425,3
<b>Surplus (+), deficit (-)</b>	<b>-3 026,4</b>	<b>-10 619,8</b>	<b>-4 640,5</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance

Ratio to gross domestic product (%)

	2019	2020	2021
NPB revenues / GDP	30,5	31,4	32,0
NPB expenditures / GDP	32,0	36,7	33,9
NPB deficit (-) / GDP	-1,5	-5,3	-1,9

# Gender statistics, year 2021



100 women  
per  
91 men



Life expectancy  
at birth



73,1 years  
women



65,2 years  
men

Average age  
at first marriage

26,0 years  
women



29,0 years  
men

Women live longer than men  
on average by 7,9 years

The share of women in the  
employed population

47,5%  
women



52,5%  
men

Employed women  
have a higher level  
of education than men:



31,3%



higher  
education



24,8%

18,0%

secondary  
specialized

10,6%

Average earnings

8353,1  
lei



9672,6  
lei

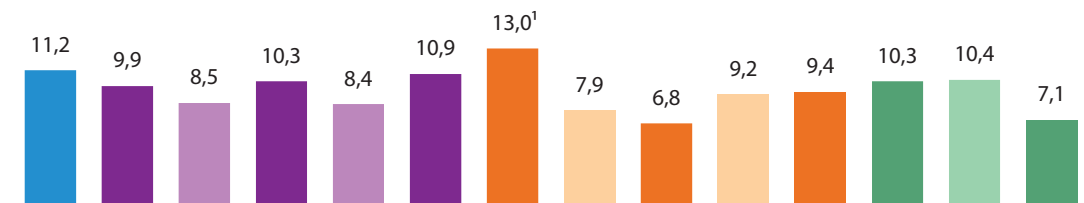
Women earned on average  
13,7% less than men



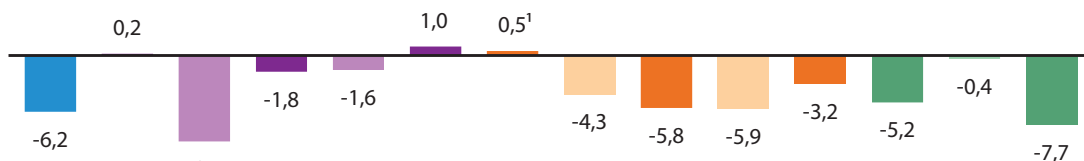
# International comparisons



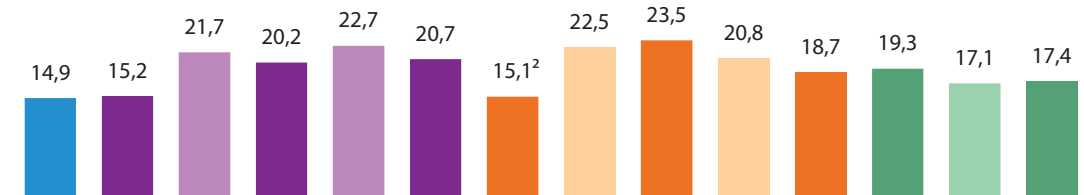
Live births  
(per 1000 inhabitants)  
2020



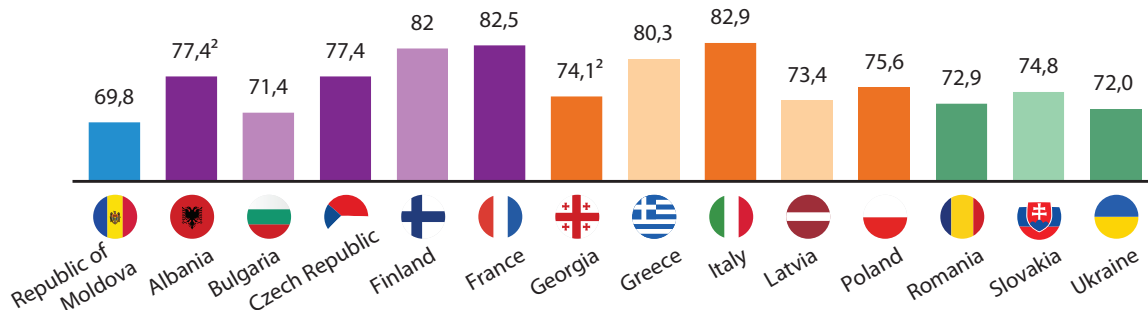
Natural increase  
(per 1000 inhabitants)  
2020



Persons aged  
65+ years in total  
population, %  
2021



Life expectancy  
at birth, years  
2021



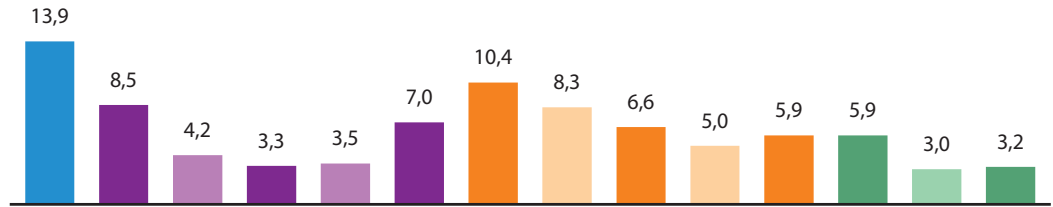
<sup>1</sup> 2019

<sup>2</sup> 2020

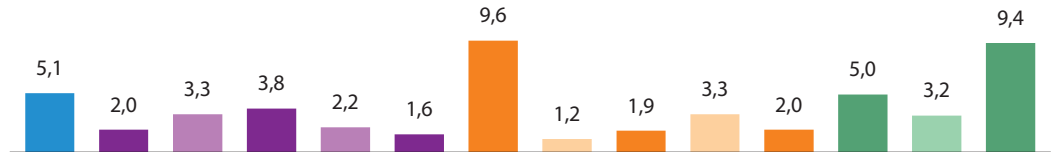
Source: Eurostat, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)



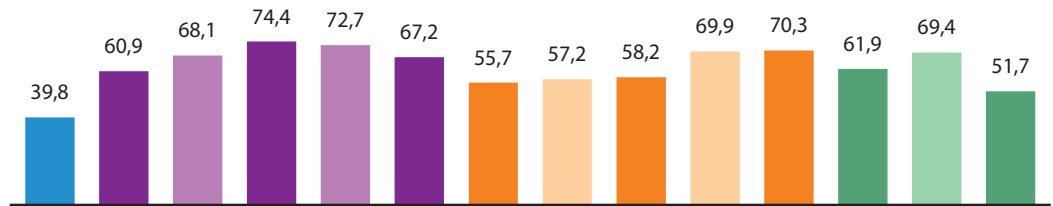
Gross domestic product growth, %  
2021 compared to 2020



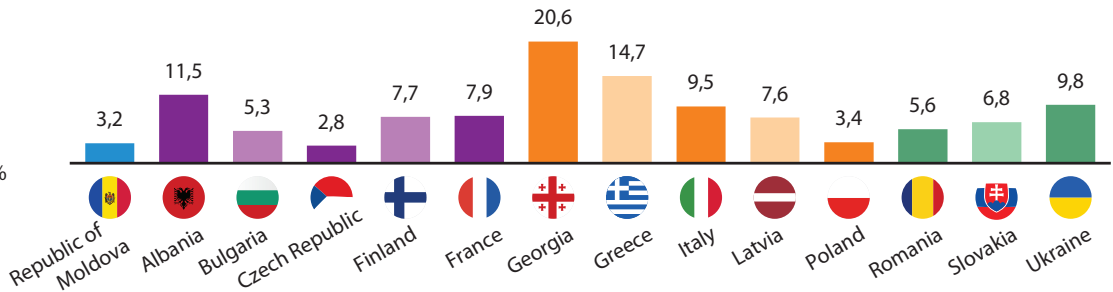
Inflation, %  
2021 compared to 2020



Employment rate, %  
(15-64 years)  
2021

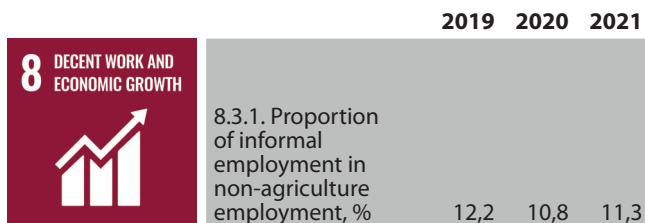
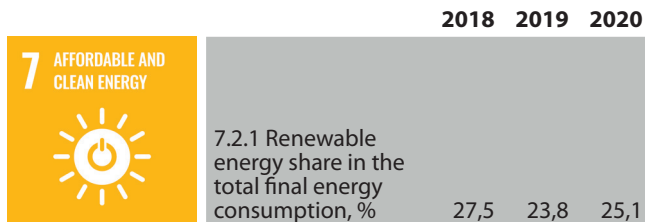
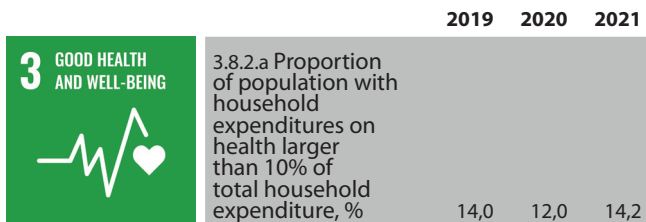
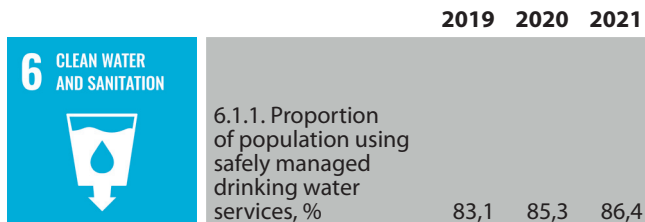
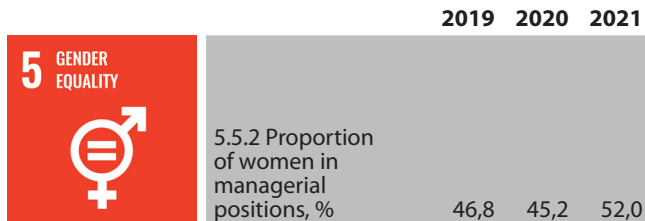
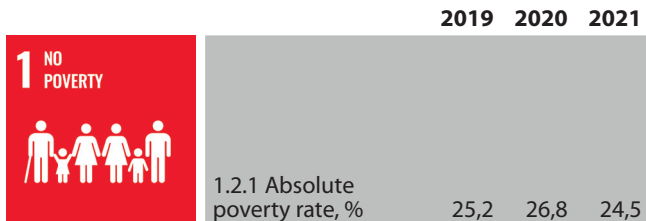



Unemployment rate, %  
2021







# Sustainable Development Goals




	2018	2019	2020
<b>9</b> INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 	9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment, %		
	9,0	12,1	11,7


	2019	2020	2021
<b>10</b> REDUCED INEQUALITIES 	10.2.1 Relative poverty rate, %		
	5,2	4,3	5,3


	2019	2020	2021
<b>11</b> SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 	11.1.1.a. Proportion of population with monthly expenditures for dwelling maintenance that exceed 30% of the household monthly disposable income (accessibility – adequate dwelling), %		
	11,5	10,7	9,6


	2017	2018	2019
<b>12</b> RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 	12.5.1. Proportion of recycled (production and consumption) waste out of total generated waste, %		
	34,3	44,4	22,9

	2018	2019	2020
<b>13</b> CLIMATE ACTION 	13.1.1.a. Number of deaths attributed to disasters, per 100 000 population		
	5,0	4,9	118,6

	2016	2017	2018
<b>14</b> LIFE BELOW WATER 	14.4.1.1 Number of offenses against illegal fishing		
	1502	1614	973

	2018	2019	2020
<b>15</b> LIFE ON LAND 	15.1.2 Proportion of important areas of biodiversity in protected terrestrial and freshwater areas, %		
	5,61	5,61	5,61

	2019	2020	2021
<b>16</b> PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide, per 100 000 population		
	6,1	5,9	4,7

	2019	2020	2021
<b>17</b> PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 	17.6.1. Users with Internet access at fixed points, per 100 inhabitants		
	25,0	27,2	29,4



# About National Bureau of Statistics

National Bureau of Statistics carries out its activity in order to produce and disseminate more extensive and efficient statistics in order to contribute to the development of social and economic policies aimed at improving the living conditions of citizens.

In our activity we are based on the following principles and values:

- We produce quality and useful statistical data and information, based on professional independence and methodologies harmonized to European and international standards and norms;
  - We impartially, equidistantly and in a timely manner disseminate objective and relevant statistical data to all users. We make great efforts to reduce the time from receipt of data to publication of final figures.
  - We always focus on the needs of our users when the figures are disseminated. NBS data must be easily accessible, easy to understand and easy to use.
  - We announce one year in advance when our statistics will be published. Our statistics and publications are published on our website daily, at 10.00 and / or 14.00, at the same time, for all users.
  - We work with professional staff, devoted to the fundamental principles of official statistics;
- We actively collaborate within the national statistical system and with external statistical systems, responding to users' needs, optimizing the burden on data respondents and streamlining statistical processes;
  - We are transparent about the functioning and evolution of the national statistical system, the performances and the progress registered;
  - We use a variety of sources to produce data. Data reported by enterprises and data from household surveys are the basis for the production of statistics. Administrative sources held by public authorities are also an important source;
  - We use international and EU standards for most of the official statistics.



## More information about NBS activity can be found at:



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# Looking for other statistics?

The official website of the NBS [www.statistica.gov.md](http://www.statistica.gov.md) and the Statistical Databank <http://statbank.statistica.md> are the most important and popular tools in ensuring quick and easy access of users to statistical information.

The databank is a free online database from which users can create customized tables and graphs from various statistical domains. The volume of information disseminated through the "StatBank" is increasing every year, with more than 1,200 tables at the end of 2021 and more than 5 million data cells. The generated data can be easily downloaded in various formats for later use.

On the NBS website you will also find a variety of products for different types of users:

- Press releases with the latest statistical information;
- Excel tables with data series;
- Statistical publications in electronic format;
- Infographics with data represented by images and graphics in an easy to understand form;
- Metadata and statistical methodologies;
- GenderPulse Platform [www.genderpulse.md](http://www.genderpulse.md) – an interactive graphical visualization tool, of gender sensitive statistical indicators;
- Population and Housing Census Platform, 2014 <http://recensamant.statistica.md> – interactive graphical visualization tool, maps and database;
- And many other tools.







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