

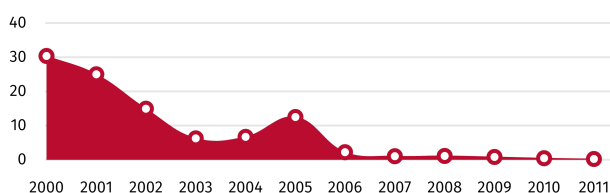
This country profile highlights trends in poverty, domestic public resources and international finance based on the latest available data.

Overview



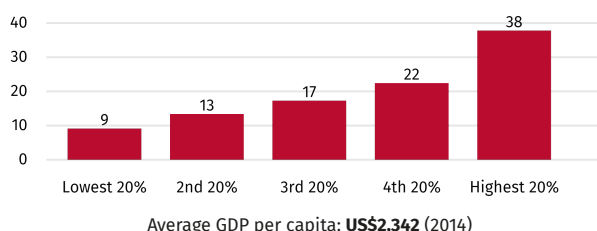
Trends in extreme poverty

2000-2014, % of population living on under \$1.25 per day



The distribution of income

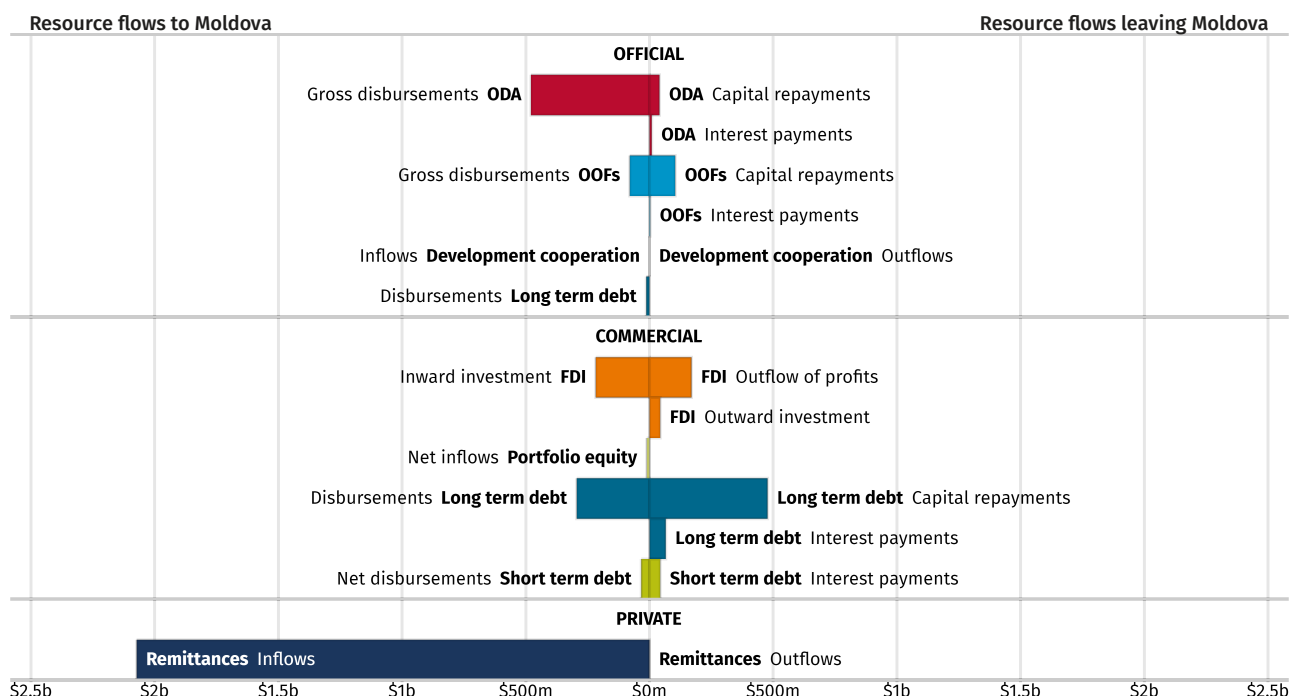
2014, share of income of bottom 20% of population



Resource flows to and from Moldova

Official, commercial, private and estimated illicit flows

2014, international resource inflows and outflows (US\$ billions, constant 2012 prices)



Notes: We define extreme poverty as measured using the \$1.25 (PPP 2005) extreme poverty line. Purchasing power parity (PPP) prices are the rate at which a country's currency would have to be converted into that of another country to buy the same amount of goods and services in each country. PPPs are constructed by comparing the cost of a common basket of goods in different countries. Depth of poverty is a measure of the average gap in incomes for people living below the poverty line spread across the population of the whole country, expressed as a percentage of the \$1.25 a day poverty line. 'Domestic public resources available' refers to the total non-grant revenue either collected or projected to be collected by the government in the financial year 2014.

Government finance

Revenue and grants

2013, latest year of actual revenue (US\$ billions, constant 2012 prices)

Total Revenue and grants 100% of total US\$2.8bn	Grants 5% of total US\$0.1bn	External 5% of total US\$0.1bn	Other 5% of total US\$0.1bn
	revenue 95% of total US\$2.6bn	Revenues of Special Funds and Means 5% of total US\$0.1bn	
		Non-Tax Revenues 6% of total US\$0.2bn	
		Tax Revenues 84% of total US\$2.3bn	Social Fund Contributions 21% of total US\$0.6bn
			Health Fund Contributions 5% of total US\$0.1bn
			Corporate Income 6% of total US\$0.2bn
			Excises 9% of total US\$0.2bn
			Personal Income 6% of total US\$0.2bn
			Value Added Tax 32% of total US\$0.9bn

Financing

2013, latest year of actual financing (US\$ billions, constant 2012 prices)

Financing 100% of total US\$0.1bn	Net Domestic Finance 28% of total US\$0.0bn	Net Domestic Finance of the Central Government 17% of total US\$0.0bn
		Health Fund 5% of total US\$0.0bn
		Privatization 7% of total US\$0.0bn
	Net External Finance 71% of total US\$0.1bn	Project Loans 80% of total US\$0.1bn
		Net Foreign Finance of the Central Government -8% of total US\$0.0bn

Expenditure

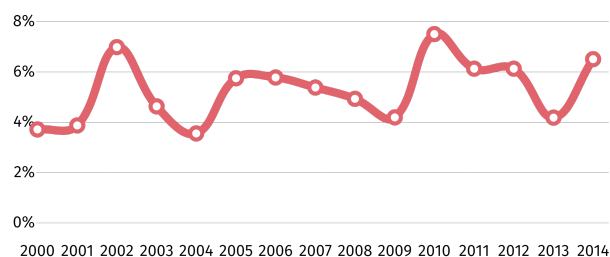
2013, latest year of actual expenditure (US\$ billions, constant 2012 prices)

Total Expenditure 100% of total US\$2.9bn	Capital Expenditure 16% of total US\$0.5bn	Externally Financed 6% of total US\$0.2bn	Other 5% of total US\$0.1bn
		Domestically financed 10% of total US\$0.3bn	
	Recurrent Expenditure 85% of total US\$2.5bn	Goods And Services 22% of total US\$0.6bn	Health Fund 11% of total US\$0.3bn
		Wages 24% of total US\$0.7bn	Other 11% of total US\$0.3bn
		Transfers 35% of total US\$1.1bn	Transfers to Households 32% of total US\$0.9bn

Notes: Year of data refers to the fiscal year 2012 running from January to December and is sourced from: Republic of Moldova: Second Post-Program Monitoring Discussions-Staff Report; Staff Statement; Press Release; Statement by the Executive Director December 17, 2014. The pink boxes represent negative values, typically showing repayments of loans under financing. Some labels have been omitted from these visualisations; for these, and those that are too small to read, please refer to the online country profile page on the Development Data Hub for more details.

ODA and national income

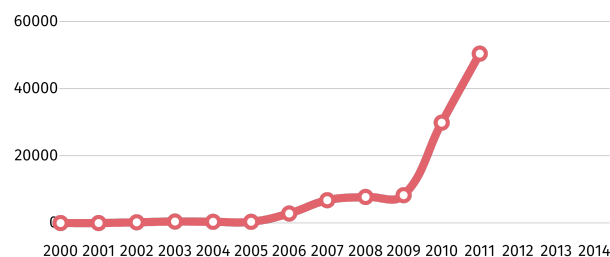
Gross ODA % of GDP



■ Total ODA as a % of GDP ■ Total ODA (excl-non-transfer) % of GDP

ODA per poor person

ODA per person living under \$1.25 a day



■ Total ODA as a % of GDP ■ Total ODA (excl-non-transfer) % of GDP

The bundle of ODA

2014, gross disbursements

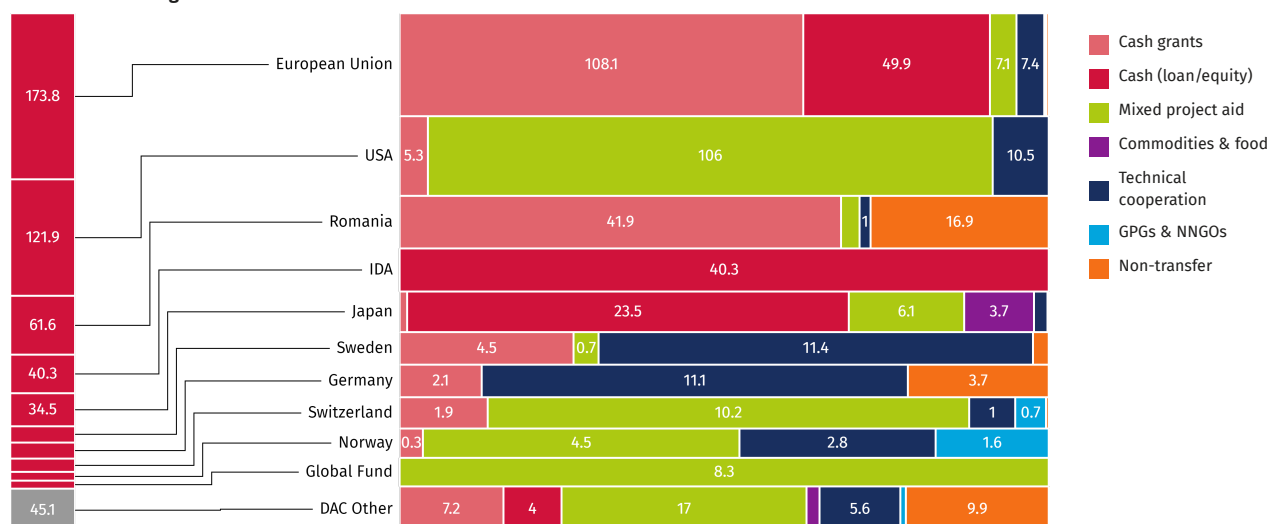


Note: GPGs, global public goods; NGOs, Northern non-governmental organisations.

The bundle of ODA from the 10 largest providers

2014, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Aid from the ten largest donors



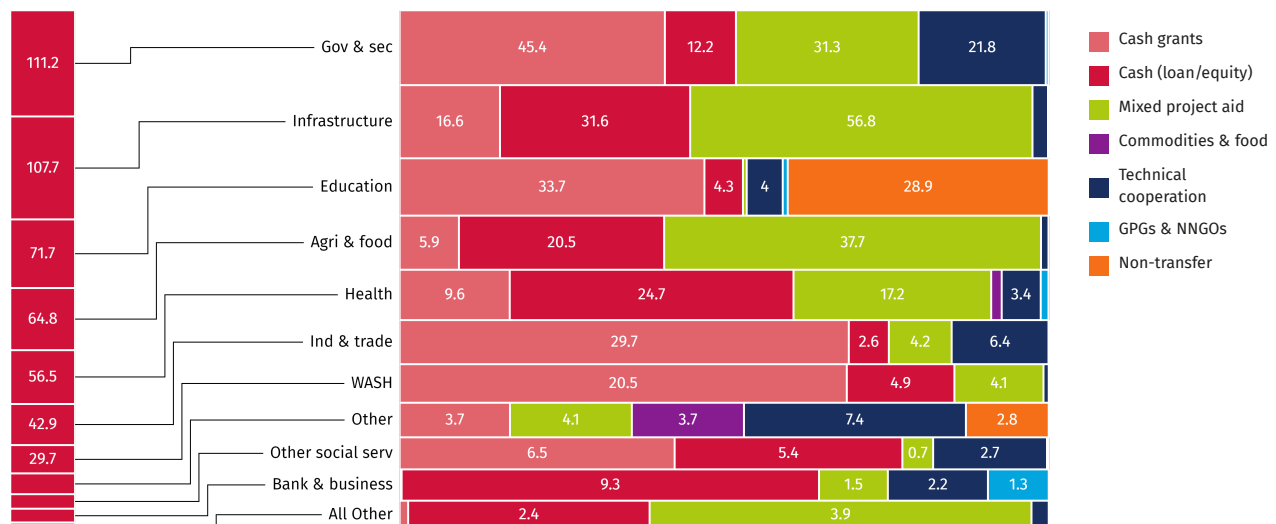
Note: ODA is equivalent to an average 0.64% of GDP across all developing countries. We define extreme poverty as measured using the \$1.25 (PPP 2005) extreme poverty line.

What is aid spent on?

The bundle of ODA to the 10 largest sectors

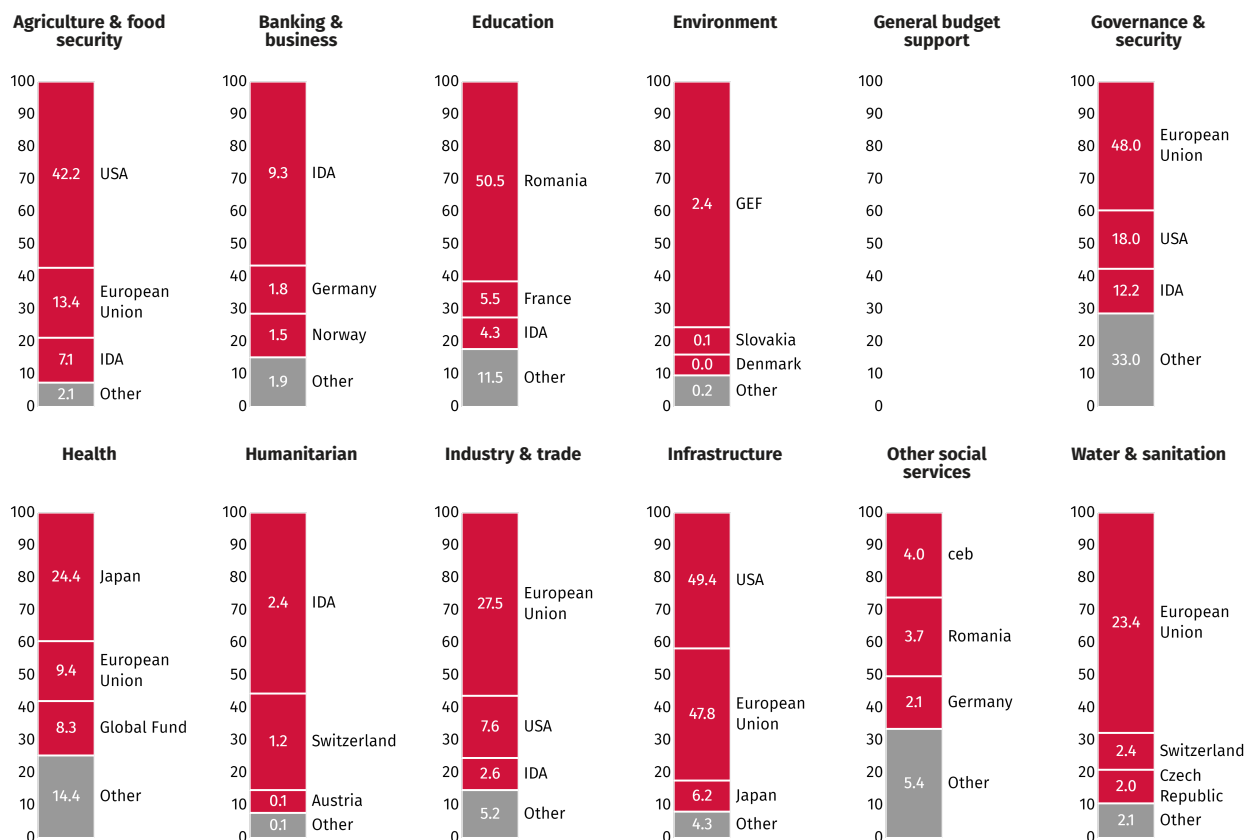
2014, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Total aid by sector



The largest providers to each sector

2014, gross ODA, % of total (US\$ disbursements in columns)



Notes: Data is from the OECD Development Assistance Committee (ODA and other official flows data), the World Bank (long-term debt, remittances, gross national income (GNI) and poverty), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI), IMF article IV publications (domestic revenue and expenditure), Global Financial Integrity (illicit financing and trade mispricing). Other official flows (OOFs) are typically loans that are either not sufficiently concessional to count as ODA, or are mainly in support of commercial objectives, such as donor exports. All data in US\$ is in 2012 prices. 'Other' sector aid includes multisector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. Acronyms: FDI: foreign direct investment; IMF: International Monetary Fund; OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; OOFs: other official flows.