MOLDOVA

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

Overview

HOW MANY OF THE POOREST 20% OF PEOPLE GLOBALLY LIVE IN MOLDOVA?

< 0.1

m

WHAT RESOURCES
ARE AVAILABLE?
Domestic public

US\$2.2bn
International
US\$2.4bn

HOW MUCH DOES THE GOVERNMENT SPEND PER PERSON?

PPP\$1,673

See Notes

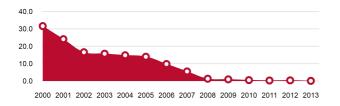
HOW DEEP IS POVERTY?

0%

Depth of poverty

Trends in extreme poverty

% of population living on under \$1.90 per day



The distribution of income

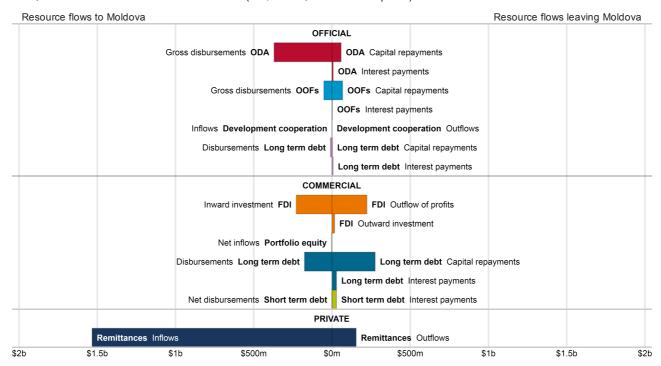
2014, share of income by quintile of population



Resource flows to and from Moldova

Official, commercial and private flows

2015, international resource inflows and outflows (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)



Notes: We define extreme poverty as measured using the 2011PPP\$1.90 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 PPP\$1.90 a day poverty line. Poverty data in the overview boxes is for the year 2013. '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 2015. Data on 'international resources available' also refers to the year 2015. Data on government spending per person is expressed in 2015 PPP\$, as estimated by the IMF, and refers to the year 2015 or most recent year prior. Acronyms: ADB: Asian Development Bank; GDP: gross domestic product; IDA: International Development Association; IMF: International Monetary Fund; ODA: official development assistance.

Government finance

Revenue and grants

2014, latest year of actual revenue (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

Total Revenue And Grants	Grants	External	easytapport c riskel/satine Project
100% of total US\$2bn	10% of total US\$200m	10% of total US\$196m	5% of total US\$112m
	Revenue 90% of total US\$2bn	Tax Revenues 80% of total US\$2bn	Social Fund Contributions 20% of total US\$405m
			Family Tom Family Tomas Family Tomas
			Personal Income 6% of total US\$118m
			Health Fund Contributions 6% of total US\$117m
			Value- Added Tax 30% of total US\$622m
			Excises 8% of total US\$166m
			Corporate Income 6% of total US\$118m
		Nontax Revenues 7% of total US\$148m	

Financing

2014, latest year of actual financing (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

Financing 100% of total US\$90m	Net Domestic Finance 21% of total US\$19m	Local Governments 13% of total US\$12m
		10% of total US\$9m
	Net External Finance 79% of total US\$71m	Net Foreign Finance Of The Central Government -13% of total US\$-12m
		Project Loans 92% of total US\$83m

Expenditure

2014, latest year of actual expenditure (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

Total Expenditure 100% of total US\$2bn	Capital Expenditure 21% of total US\$459m	Domestically Financed 12% of total US\$265m	
		9% of total US\$194m	
	Recurrent Expenditure 79% of total US\$2bn	Wages 20% of total US\$440m	
		Goods And Services 22% of total US\$467m	Other 12% of total US\$250m
			Health Fund 10% of total US\$217m
		Transfers 34% of total US\$736m	Souther Distances Continue (COSTO)
			Transfers To Households 31% of total US\$658m

Notes: Year of data refers to the fiscal year 2014 running from January to December. 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 the specific source information see here: https://github.com/devinit/digital-platform/blob/master/user-data/domestic/csv/domestic-sources.csv

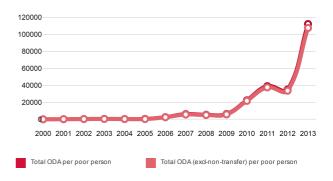
ODA and national income

Gross ODA % of GDP



ODA per poor person

ODA per person living under \$1.90 a day



The bundle of ODA

2015, gross disbursements

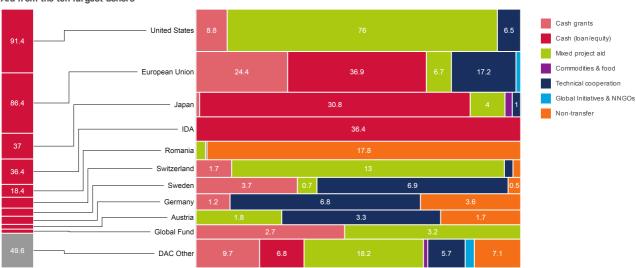


Note: NNGOs, Northern non-governmental organisations.

The bundle of ODA from the 10 largest providers

2015, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Aid from the ten largest donors



Note: ODA is equivalent to 0.48% of GDP in all developing countries. Acronyms: NNGOs: northern non-governmental organisations.

What is aid spent on?

The bundle of ODA to the 10 largest sectors

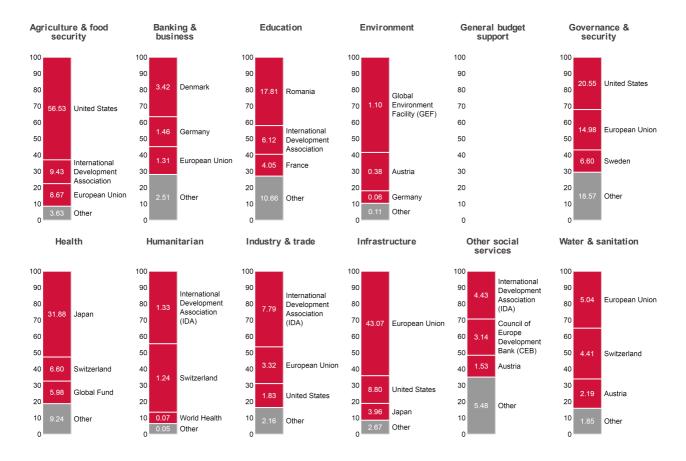
2015, US\$ millions, gross disbursements





The largest providers to each sector

2015, gross ODA, % of total (US\$ millions 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 UN Conference on Trade and Development (FDI), IMF article IV publications (domestic revenue and expenditure). 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 2015 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; OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.