



This project is
funded by the EU

Support to Quality Infrastructure
Framework within a DCFTA
context in the Republic of
Moldova

EuropeAid/138295/DH/SER/MD



This project is implemented by a
consortium led by WEglobal



**Industry analysis
for identification of the potential scope for
signing ACAA with European Union and
Republic of Moldova
(first stage)**

28 November 2019
Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

Introduction

This Industry analysis has been developed in accordance with the ToR for the Activity “*COMPONENT 1: QUALITY INFRASTRUCTURE. Activity 1.7: Support in the implementation of the ACAA plan*”. The objective of this Activity is to support the Quality Infrastructure Department of the Ministry of Economy and Infrastructure in identification of the sectors/products suitable for Agreement on Conformity Assessment and Acceptance of Industrial Products (ACAA).

ACAA is a specific type of mutual recognition agreement (MRA), based on the alignment of the legislative system and infrastructure of the country concerned with those of the European Union.

Conclusion of a bilateral ACAA on specific sectors/products has the objective of facilitating the access of industrial products from the partner country to the EU Internal market and vice versa. After the conclusion of an ACAA, the products covered by the agreement can enter the EU without additional testing and conformity assessment procedures and EU products can similarly enter freely the market of the partner country.

Each ACAA consists of framework agreement, laying down general principles and one or more sectorial annexes setting out the sectors/products covered by the agreement.

The ACAA approach has been found to be of particular applicability for New Approach sectors, where European legislation is based on essential requirements with presumption of conformity through application of European harmonized standards.

Republic of Moldova has to fulfill 4 conditions¹ before signing an ACAA:

- Adequate infrastructure in the fields of standardisation, accreditation, conformity assessment and metrology;
- Adoption of the relevant part of the acquis;
- Regulatory co-operation and technical assistance;
- Formal agreement between the EU and the partner country setting out the relationship.

Also, before starting the negotiations for signing an ACAA, Republic of Moldova should establish/select the priority sectors/products for which the negotiations will take place.

Disclaimer: The author accepts sole responsibility for this report, drawn up on behalf of the European Communities. This report does not necessarily reflect the views of the Commission.

Picture source: www.pixabay.com

¹ For more details, see Chapter 3 from the Commission Staff Working Paper „Agreements on Conformity Assessment and Acceptance of Industrial Products (ACAAs)”, Brussels, 25.08.2004, SEC(2004)1071

Summary

Within this Industry analysis 11 pre-selected sectors have been analyzed from the economic point of view (first stage) – the statistical data on the production and export of the products from these sectors have been analyzed. The analyzed sectors are the following:

1. construction products;
2. low voltage equipment;
3. machinery;
4. toys;
5. lifts;
6. personal protective equipment;
7. measuring instruments;
8. non-automatic weighing instruments;
9. pressure equipment;
10. simple pressure vessels;
11. cosmetics

At the same time, the national strategic documents in the field of export promotion, increasing competitiveness, etc. have been analyzed, in order to verify the correspondence of the pre-selected sectors with the national strategic priorities.

Preliminary conclusions for the first stage of the Industry analysis have been formulated and the most relevant sectors from the economical point of view have been identified using a series of criteria.

After evaluation (first stage) the following sectors/products has been identified as relevant for the initial ACAA:

- 1) low voltage equipment;
- 2) machinery;
- 3) personal protective equipment;
- 4) measuring instruments
- 5) non-automatic weighing instruments
- 6) cosmetics

These sectors have a significant importance for Moldovan economy in terms of value of production manufactured, value of export, export growth potential. Also, these sectors have been identified as priority sectors in the national strategic documents.

The identified 6 sectors will be further analyzed (second stage) for correspondence with formal conditions mentioned in the Introduction. The result of this evaluation will be presented in the separate report.

1. Identification of the potential scope for signing ACAA

1.1. Approach and methodology

Approach

The Industry analysis regarding the identification of the sectors/products that will be covered by the future ACAA has been performed starting from the following basic assumptions:

- As a starting point, those sectors/products that are most relevant for the Republic of Moldova have been selected, both from the economic point of view (the perspective of increasing production and exports), as well as from the perspective of the simplicity of negotiation, signing and implementation of the ACAA. It is expected that based on the sectors/products so selected, the process of negotiation, signing and implementation of the ACAA will be "piloted" (in particular, it will "test" for the first time the RM's compliance with the conditions mentioned in Introduction). The fact of signing ACAA also has a major political role for the Republic of Moldova – this will prove that the reforms in the field of quality infrastructure have been carried out successfully.
- In the medium/long term perspective, it is expected that the ACAA object will be extended and will cover all possible and relevant sectors/products for the Republic of Moldova. Therefore, the initial inclusion in the ACAA of a smaller number of sectors/products (for example: up to 3 sectors/products) does not affect the other sectors/products, which will be included later.

According to the art. 174 of the Moldova-EU Association Agreement, the ACAA will finally include all the sectors mentioned in the Annex XVI to the Association Agreement. In order to examine the feasibility and select the sectors/products for launching the process of negotiation and signing of the ACAA, the Ministry of Economy and Infrastructure has pre-selected 11 sectors, for which this Industry analysis has been carried out. In addition, the author of this Industry analysis proposed and, after discussions with representatives of the Ministry of Economy and Infrastructure, it was agreed to include in this list also the sector "cosmetic products", as it represents an industry with sufficient experience and traditions. The pre-selected (11+1) sectors are set out in the Annex 1.

Methodology

The Industry analysis of the sectors and the identification of the products to be covered by the ACAA have been carried out in 2 stages:

1) at the **first stage**, the pre-selected sectors (see Annex 1) have been analyzed from the economic point of view – the statistical data on the production and export of the products from these sectors have been analyzed and the sectors/products representing the greatest interest for the Moldovan economy have been identified.

The following sources have been used to obtain the statistical data:

- National Bureau of Statistics (<https://statbank.statistica.md/>);
- UN Comtrade Database (<https://comtrade.un.org/>);
- International Trade Center Export Potential Map (<http://exportpotential.intracen.org/>).

In order to facilitate the analysis of the statistical data on exports, as well as to ensure the necessary level of accuracy of the analysis performed, to all pre-selected sectors/products have been assigned the 4-digit² level codes from the Harmonized Commodity Coding and Description System (HS-2012).

² In some cases, to the products have been associated the 6-digit level codes, because the 4-digit product subgroup includes products that refers to different sectors (for example, the products in sub-group 8537 include electrical equipment that works

The classification of sectors/products according to the Harmonized Commodity Coding and Description System (HS-2012) is presented in the Annex 2.

The economical (statistical) analysis of the sectors/products is presented in Chapter 1.3 of the present Industry analysis.

At the same time, the national strategic documents in the field of export promotion, increasing competitiveness, etc. have been analyzed, in order to verify the correspondence of the selected sectors/products with the national strategic priorities. The analysis of the sectors/products from the point of view of the national strategic documents is presented in Chapter 2 of the present Industry analysis.

Additionally, the International Trade Center Export Potential Map has been applied in order to check the estimated export potential for the identified priority sectors/products (see Chapter 3).

Preliminary conclusions for the **first stage** of the Industry analysis have been formulated and the most relevant sectors/products from the economical point of view have been identified (see Chapter 4). The criteria used for the identification of the most relevant sectors/products are the following:

Table 1 – Criteria for identification of sectors/products relevant for the initial ACAA

#	Criteria	Criteria value	Description of the criteria
1	Export in 2018	thousand USD	<input type="checkbox"/> > 3000 thousand USD <input type="checkbox"/> 1000-3000 thousand USD <input type="checkbox"/> < 1000 thousand USD
2	Average export growth rate for 2016-2018	%	<input type="checkbox"/> > 10 % <input type="checkbox"/> 5-10 % <input type="checkbox"/> < 5 %
3	Share of re-export in export in 2018	%	<input type="checkbox"/> < 50 % <input type="checkbox"/> 50-60 % <input type="checkbox"/> > 60 %
4	Decrease of the share of re-export in export in 2018	%	<input type="checkbox"/> > 5 % <input type="checkbox"/> 1-5 % <input type="checkbox"/> < 1 %
5	Share of export in EU in 2018	%	<input type="checkbox"/> > 60 % <input type="checkbox"/> 30-60 % <input type="checkbox"/> < 30 %
6	Total number of destination countries for export in 2018	number	<input type="checkbox"/> > 30 countries <input type="checkbox"/> 15-30 countries <input type="checkbox"/> < 15 countries
7	EU destination countries for export in 2018	number	<input type="checkbox"/> > 10 countries <input type="checkbox"/> 5-10 countries <input type="checkbox"/> < 5 countries
8	Number of types of products exported in 2018/Possible products	number	<input type="checkbox"/> > 10 products <input type="checkbox"/> 5-10 products <input type="checkbox"/> < 5 products
9	Share of total export for Top 1 country	%	<input type="checkbox"/> < 35 % <input type="checkbox"/> 35-60 % <input type="checkbox"/> > 60 %
10	Share of export in EU in 2018 for Top 1 product, %	%	<input type="checkbox"/> < 35 % <input type="checkbox"/> 35-60 % <input type="checkbox"/> > 60 %
11	Sector represents strategic priority?	YES NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
Notes:			
1. all criteria values are relative and subjective and are not based on scientific tools			
2. colors used for the criteria mean: <input type="checkbox"/> good value; <input type="checkbox"/> medium value; <input type="checkbox"/> bad value			

in voltage limits up to 1000 volts and more than 1000 volts, but the LVD Directive only covers products that work within voltage limits up to 1000 volts).

2) at the **second stage**, the conformity of the legislation, infrastructure and procedures of the Republic of Moldova with the formal conditions mentioned in the Introduction will be analyzed. The results of the analysis will be presented in the separate Report (second stage of this Industry analysis).

Finally, for initiation of the negotiations on the signing of the ACAA will be selected those sectors/products that successfully passed the 2 stages mentioned above: they represents economical priority and, at the same time, the RM fulfill the formal conditions, or the effort to bring the national system (legislation, infrastructure and procedures) in line with the formal conditions is appropriate to the economic and/or strategic effect that the Republic of Moldova will obtain after signing the ACAA for these sectors/products. The final conclusions, findings and recommendations will be presented in the separate Report (second stage of this Industry analysis).

1.2. General overview of the Moldovan industry

Traditionally, Republic of Moldova is considered an agricultural country. Despite this fact, in the last 3 years several industrial sectors have registered significant growth (30-50% in the last 3 years) and the value of industrial production manufactured in these sectors in 2018 exceeded 100 mil. USD per sector (Table 2).

Table 2 – The value of industrial production manufactured by industrial sector and years, thousand USD

Industrial sector	2016	2017	2018
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	170 623	194 203	256 314
Manufacture of clothing	113 291	136 745	157 912
Manufacture of electrical equipment	57 725	90 846	137 376
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	88 510	113 669	123 645
Manufacture of chemical products and substances	80 104	92 396	105 431
Metal construction industry and metal products, excluding cars, machines and installations	66 836	73 820	85 558
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.c.a.	30 448	33 624	34 136
Tanning and finishing of leather; manufacture of travel and leather goods, harness and footwear; fur preparation and dyeing	25 259	27 573	31 355
Wood processing, manufacture of wood and cork products, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and other braided plant materials	18 204	20 105	27 154
Manufacture of computers and electronic and optical products	24 398	23 461	23 254
Metallurgical industry	4 120	4 626	5 512

Source of data: National Bureau of Statistics (<https://statbank.statistica.md/>)

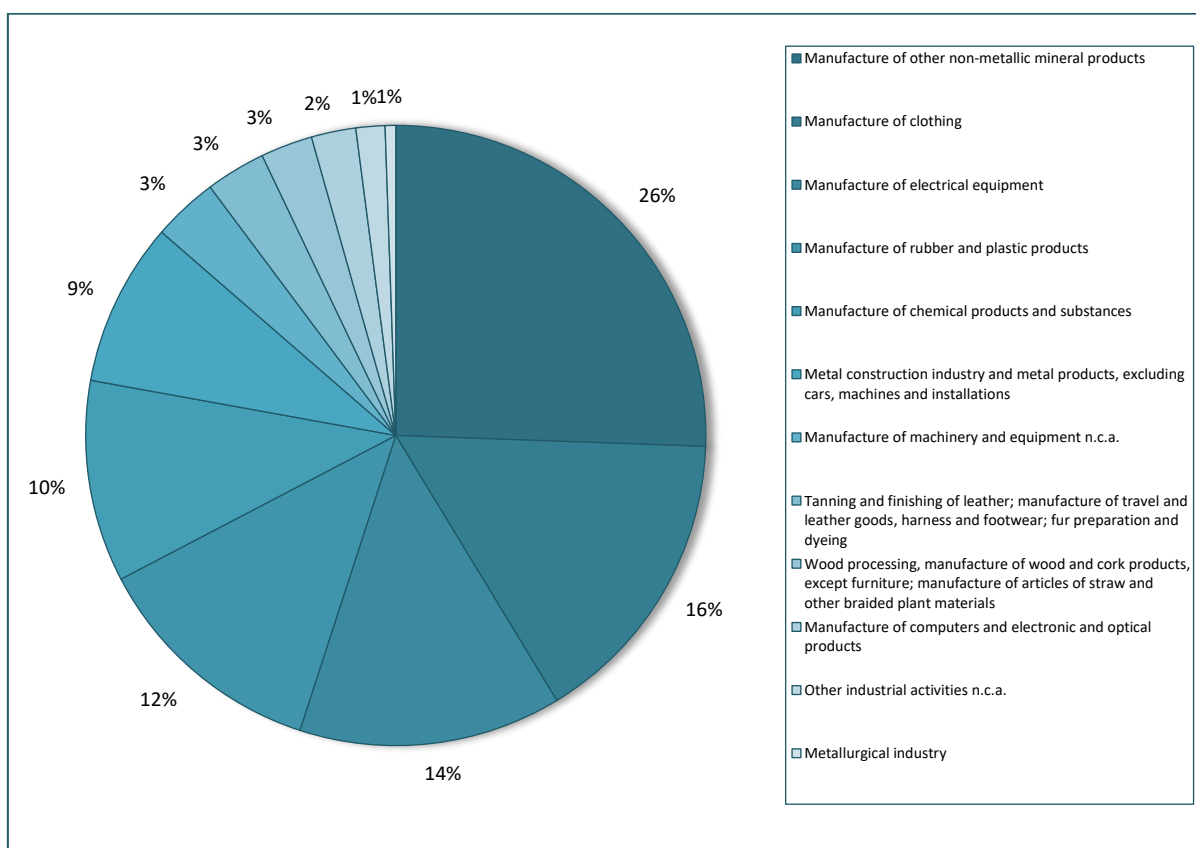


Figure 1 – Structure of industrial production by economic activities in 2018, %

The detailed information about the value of industrial production manufactured in different industrial sub-sectors is presented in the Annex 3.

In 2018 the highest number of companies activated in the metal construction and metal products industry (433 economic agents), manufacture of clothing industry (426 economic agents), manufacture of rubber and plastic products industry (401 economic agents) and manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products industry (322 economic agents). The number of companies in these sectors has grown in the last 3 years and this trend shows the interest of the mentioned industrial sectors for Moldovan companies.

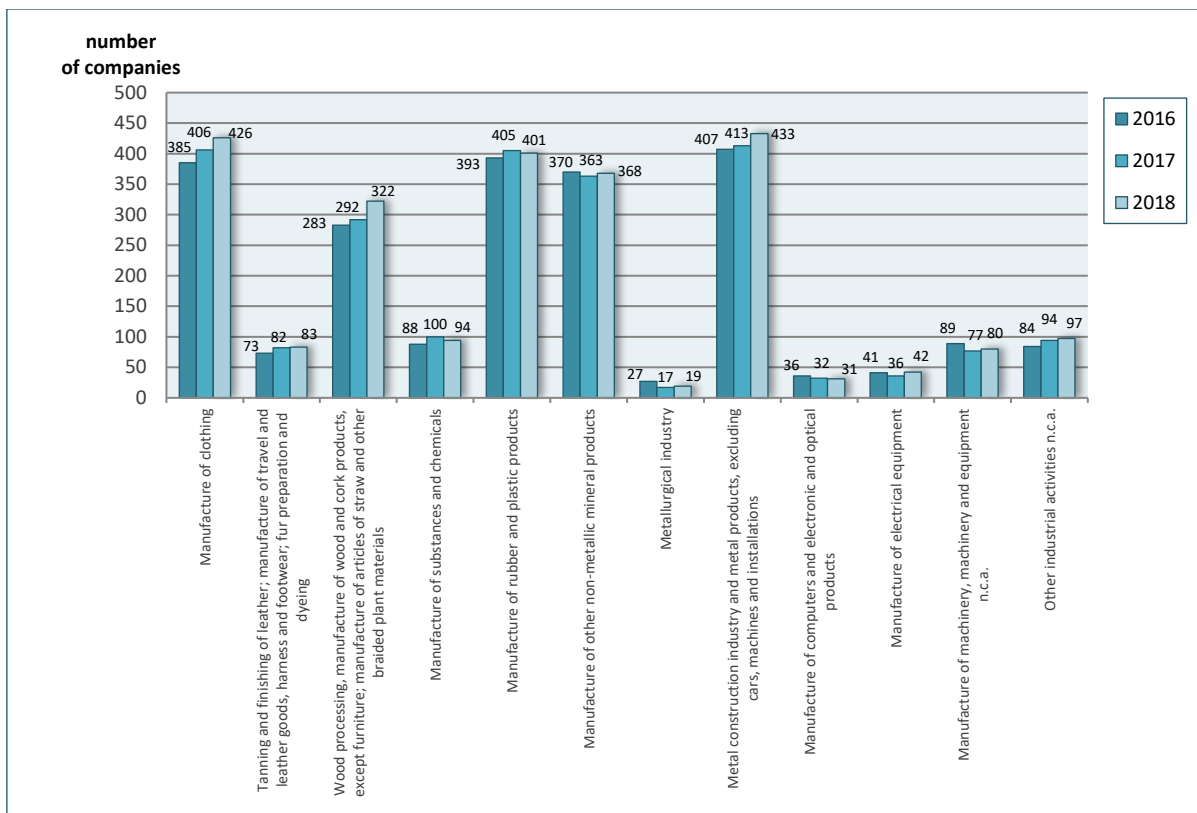


Figure 2 – Number of economic agents by industrial sectors and years, units

Another important indicator that shows the attractiveness of an industrial sector for business is investments in the fixed assets. In 2018 the higher amount of investments in fixed assets was made in the manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products industry (24,6 mil. USD), manufacture of electrical equipment industry (8,1 mil. USD), manufacture of clothing industry (8,1 mil. USD), metal construction and metal products industry (6,1 mil. USD).

The most „export-oriented” and high production industrial sub-sectors in 2018 were:

- Manufacture of clothing industry – products with the value of 118 809,5 thousand USD (76%) were delivered on external markets;
- Manufacture of electrical lighting equipment – products with the value of 107 711,8 thousand USD (77%) were delivered on external markets;
- Manufacture of other electrical equipment – products with the value of 103 621,6 thousand USD (79%) were delivered on external markets;
- Manufacture of rubber and plastic products – products with the value of 52 895,3 thousand USD (44%) were delivered on external markets;
- Manufacture of consumer electronics – products with the value of 19 341,7 thousand USD (84%) were delivered on external markets;
- Manufacture of electric motors, electric generators and transformers and electricity distribution and control equipment – products with the value of 18 881,0 thousand USD (88%) were delivered on external markets;

- Manufacture of footwear – products with the value of 14 299,7 thousand USD (65%) were delivered on external markets;
Manufacture of machinery and equipment for agriculture and forestry – products with the value of 10 200,3 thousand USD (36%) were delivered on external markets.

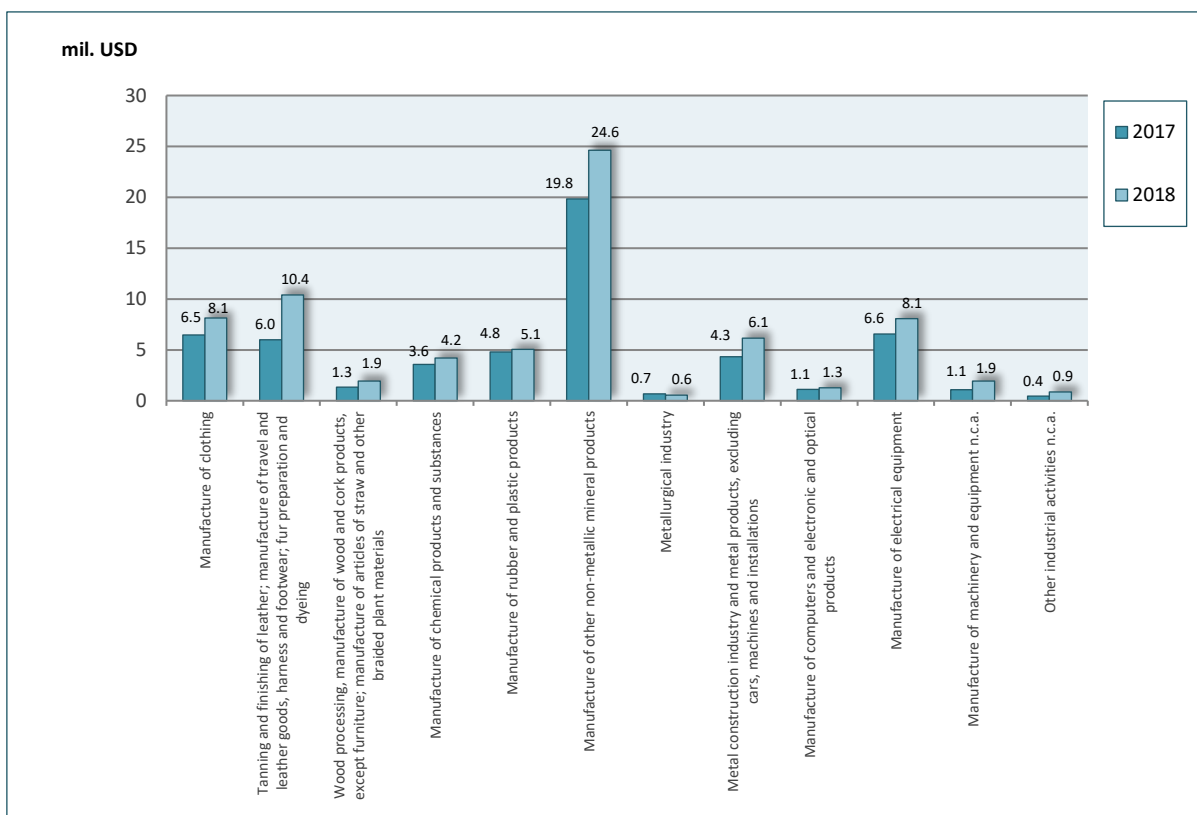


Figure 3 – Investments in fixed assets by industrial sectors and years, mil. USD

The detailed information about the value of the industrial production delivered in 2018 on industrial sub-sectors and the delivery market is presented in the Annex 4.

1.3. Detailed statistical analysis of the preselected sectors/products

1.3.1. Construction products

Information regarding export of construction products is presented in the Table 3 and Table 4.

Table 3 – Export of construction products, thousand USD

	EU			CIS			Other countries			Total		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Export	9 473	10 050	13 405	8 617	9 674	10 668	1 680	1 384	1 604	19 771	21 108	25 677
Re-export*	833	1 002	913	5 240	2 892	389	1 163	275	108	7 236	4 169	1 410

* According to [UN International Trade Statistics Knowledgebase](#), *re-exports* are exports of foreign goods in the same state as previously imported; **they are to be included in the country exports**. It is recommended that they be recorded separately for analytical purposes

Source of data: UN Comtrade Database (<https://comtrade.un.org/>), calculations by author

For comparison, in 2018 the value of construction products imported in Republic of Moldova from EU countries was 128 903 thousand USD.

Table 4 – Share of the re-export in the export of construction products, %

	EU			CIS			Other countries			Total		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
	8,8	10,0	6,8	60,8	29,9	3,7	69,2	19,9	6,7	36,6	19,8	5,5

Source of data: calculations by author

From the Table 3 it can be observed that for the last 3 years the average export growth rate is about 14,2%.

In 2018 the share of re-export in export decreased, in relation to 2016, with 31,1%.

Total number of destination countries for export of construction products in 2018 – 42 countries.

EU destination countries for export in 2018 – 20 countries.

Number of types of products exported in 2018 – 48 products from 65 possible (see Annex 2).

Table 5 – Top 10 countries of destination for export of construction products in 2018

#	Country	Export, thousand USD	Share in total exports, %
1	Romania	11 877	46
2	Ukraine	7 132	28
3	Belarus	2 440	10
4	Russian Federation	1 019	4
5	Turkey	776	3
6	Italy	477	2
7	USA	343	1
8	Israel	314	1
9	Bulgaria	210	1
10	Poland	133	1

Source of data: calculations by author

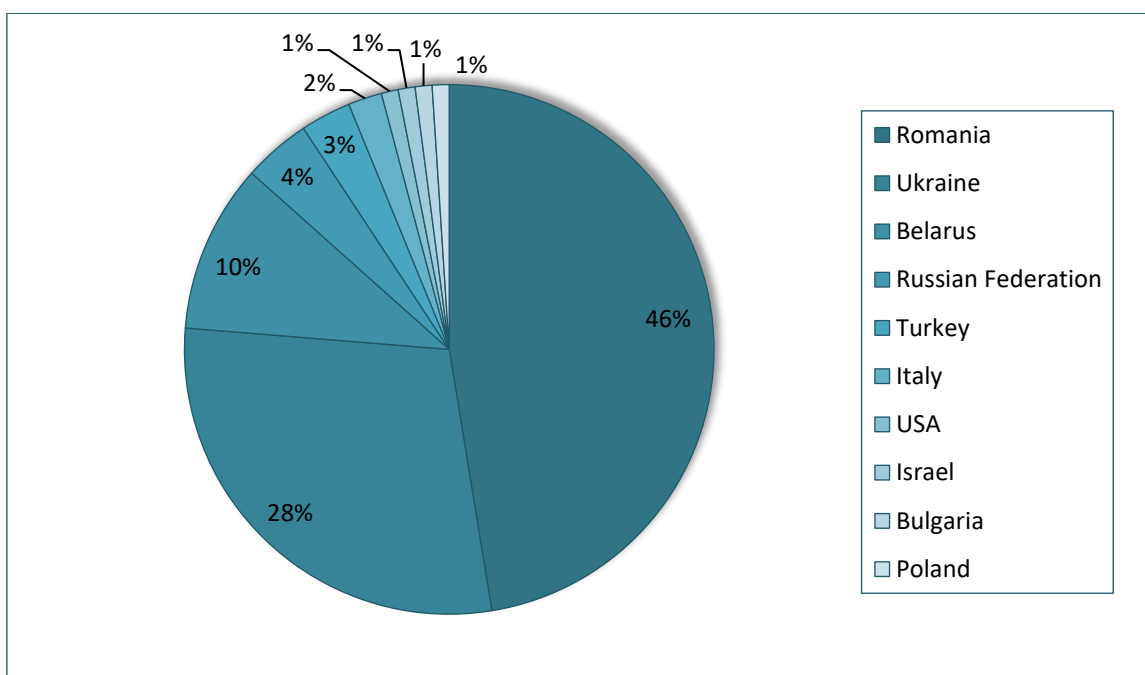


Figure 4 – Top 10 countries of destination for export of construction products

Table 6 – Top 10 construction products exported in the EU

	Product*	Export, thousand USD	Destination country
2520	Gypsum; anhydrite; plasters (consisting of calcined gypsum or calcium sulphate), coloured or not, with or without small quantities of accelerators or retarders	4 706	Bulgaria, Romania, Germany
7216	Iron or non-alloy steel, angles, shapes and sections	2 269	Romania, Belgium
6908	Ceramic flags and paving, hearth or wall tiles, glazed; glazed ceramic mosaic cubes and the like, whether or not on a backing	1 114	Romania, Italy
4418	Builders' joinery and carpentry of wood, including cellular wood panels, assembled flooring panels, shingles and shakes	1 006	Romania, France, Italy, Poland, Czechia, Spain, Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, Cyprus, Netherlands
6904	Ceramic building bricks, floor blocks, support or filler tiles and the like	736	Romania
4409	Wood (including strips, friezes for parquet flooring, not assembled), continuously shaped (tongued, grooved, v-jointed, beaded or the like) along any edges, ends or faces, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed	617	Romania, Italy, Czechia, Estonia, Poland, Belgium, France
3924	Tableware, kitchenware, other household articles and hygienic or toilet articles, of plastics	447	Romania, Netherlands, Czechia, United Kingdom, Italy, Cyprus, Bulgaria, Germany, Poland, Latvia
7305	Iron or steel (excluding cast iron); tubes and pipes (e.g. welded, riveted or similarly closed), having circular cross-sections, external diameter of which exceeds 406.4mm, not seamless	341	Romania, Austria
4412	Plywood, veneered panels and similar laminated wood	333	Bulgaria, Romania, Poland, Italy, Croatia, Germany
830210	Hinges; suitable for furniture, doors, staircases, windows, blinds, coachwork, saddlery, trunks, chests, caskets or the like, of base metal	333	Italy, Romania, Lithuania

* according to Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, edition 2012

1.3.2. Low voltage equipment

Information regarding export of low voltage equipment is presented in the Table 7 and Table 8.

Table 7 – Export of low voltage equipment, thousand USD

	EU			CIS			Other countries			Total		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Export	246 791	326 615	499 488	10 083	13 363	7 223	824	6492	10 937	257698	346471	517648
Re-export*	117 448	150 178	182 298	6 416	9 660	3 633	166	5946	6 922	124030	165784	192853

* According to [UN International Trade Statistics Knowledgebase](#), *re-exports* are exports of foreign goods in the same state as previously imported; *they are to be included in the country exports*. It is recommended that they be recorded separately for analytical purposes

Source of data: UN Comtrade Database (<https://comtrade.un.org/>), calculations by author

For comparison, in 2018 the value of low voltage equipment imported in Republic of Moldova from EU countries was 319 854 thousand USD.

Table 8 – Share of the re-export in the export of low voltage equipment, %

	EU			CIS			Other countries			Total		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
	48	46	36	64	72	50	20	92	63	48	48	37

Source of data: calculations by author

From the Table 7 it can be observed that for the last 3 years the average export growth rate is about 41,9%.

In 2018 the share of re-export in export decreased, in relation to 2016, with 11,0%.

Total number of destination countries for export of low voltage equipment in 2018 – 64 countries.

EU destination countries for export in 2018 – 25 countries.

Number of types of products exported in 2018 – 38 products from 39 possible (see Annex 2).

Table 9 – Top 10 countries of destination for export of low voltage equipment in 2018

#	Country	Export, thousand USD	Share in total exports, %
1	Romania	369 069	71
2	Germany	40 431	8
3	Czechia	20 535	4
4	Austria	17 108	3
5	Poland	17 082	3
6	Italy	13 506	3
7	Bulgaria	8 067	2
8	Switzerland	6 524	1
9	Slovakia	4 530	1
10	Russian Federation	3 789	1

Source of data: calculations by author

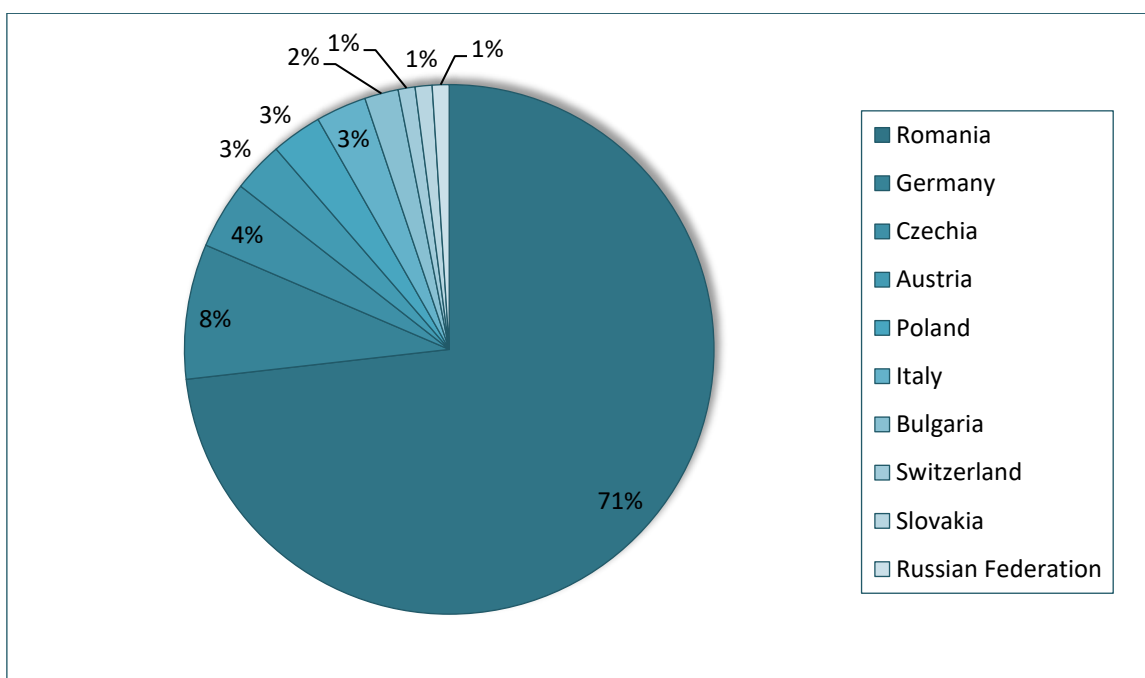


Figure 5 – Top 10 countries of destination for export of low voltage equipment

Table 10 – Top 10 low voltage equipment products exported in the EU

	Product*	Export, thousand USD	Destination country
8544	Insulated wire, cable and other electric conductors, connector fitted or not; optical fibre cables of individually sheathed fibres, whether or not assembled with electric conductors or fitted with connectors	474 858	Romania, Germany, Czechia, Austria, Poland, Italy, Bulgaria, Slovakia, Hungary, France, United Kingdom, Spain, Greece, Croatia, Latvia, Belgium, Netherlands, Sweden
8536	Electrical apparatus for switching, protecting electrical circuits, for making connections to or in electrical circuits, for a voltage not exceeding 1000 volts; connectors for optical fibres, optical fibre bundles or cables	8 985	Germany, Romania, Bulgaria, Czechia, Poland, Austria, France, Italy, Netherlands, Belgium, Lithuania, Hungary, Spain
8419	Machinery, plant (not domestic), or laboratory equipment; electrically heated or not, (excluding items in 85.14) for the treatment of materials by a process involving change of temperature; including instantaneous or non electric storage water heaters	6 514	Romania, Germany, Lithuania, Italy, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Poland, United Kingdom, Spain, France
9405	Lamps, light fittings; including searchlights, spotlights and parts thereof, n.e.c.; illuminated signs, name-plates and the like, having permanently fixed light source and parts thereof n.e.c. or included	3 528	Germany, Romania, France, Bulgaria, Italy, Cyprus, Netherlands, Estonia, United Kingdom, Poland, Belgium
8517	Telephone sets, including telephones for cellular networks or for other wireless networks; other apparatus for the transmission or reception of voice, images or other data (including wired/wireless networks), excluding items of 8443, 8525, 8527, or 8528	1 656	Bulgaria, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Czechia, Romania, Germany, Latvia, Sweden, France, Estonia, Hungary, Slovakia, Poland, Italy, Lithuania, Finland, Austria, Ireland, Greece, Spain
8538	Electrical apparatus; parts suitable for use solely or principally with the apparatus of heading no. 8535, 8536 and 8537	586	Romania, Germany, Italy, France, Poland, Hungary
8547	Insulating fittings; for electrical machines, appliances, equipment, excluding insulators of heading no. 8546, electrical conduit tubing and joints therefore	528	Romania, Poland, Germany, Hungary, Slovakia, Czechia,

			Portugal, Austria, Netherlands, United Kingdom
8418	Refrigerators, freezers and other refrigerating or freezing equipment, electric or other; heat pumps other than air conditioning machines of heading no. 8415	449	Hungary, Romania, Poland, Lithuania, Germany, France, Cyprus, United Kingdom
8516	Electric water, space, soil heaters; electro-thermic hair-dressing apparatus; hand dryers, irons; electro-thermic appliances for domestic purposes; electro heating resistors, not of heading no. 8545	442	Romania, Germany, Bulgaria, France, Belgium, Netherlands, Poland, Italy, United Kingdom, Spain, Austria
8539	Lamps; electric filament or discharge lamps, including sealed beam lamp units and ultra-violet or infra-red lamps, arc-lamps	333	Romania, Germany, Belgium, Lithuania, Bulgaria
* according to Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, edition 2012			

1.3.3. Machinery

Information regarding export of machinery products is presented in the Table 11 and Table 12.

Table 11 – Export of machinery products, thousand USD

	EU			CIS			Other countries			Total		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Export	11 036	13 449	15 416	26 315	23 272	15 065	1 253	658	1 112	38 603	37 387	31 597
Re-export*	7 265	6 969	8 338	8 811	9 069	4 227	325	288	431	16401	16334	12996

* According to [UN International Trade Statistics Knowledgebase](#), *re-exports* are exports of foreign goods in the same state as previously imported; *they are to be included in the country exports*. It is recommended that they be recorded separately for analytical purposes

Source of data: UN Comtrade Database (<https://comtrade.un.org/>), calculations by author

For comparison, in 2018 the value of machinery products imported in Republic of Moldova from EU countries was 196 152 thousand USD.

Table 12 – Share of the re-export in the export of machinery products, %

	EU			CIS			Other countries			Total		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
	66	52	54	33	39	28	26	44	39	42	44	41

Source of data: calculations by author

From the Table 11 it can be observed that for the last 3 years the average export growth rate is negative and is about -9,3%.

In 2018 the share of re-export in export decreased, in relation to 2016, with 1%.

Total number of destination countries for export of machinery products in 2018 – 59 countries.

EU destination countries for export in 2018 – 24 countries.

Number of types of products exported in 2018 – 52 products from 55 possible (see Annex 2).

Table 13 – Top 10 countries of destination for export of machinery products in 2018

#	Country	Export, thousand USD	Share in total exports, %
1	Russian Federation	8 999	28
2	Romania	6 943	22
3	Germany	5 177	16
4	Ukraine	2 243	7
5	Lithuania	934	3
6	Belarus	929	3
7	Georgia	663	2
8	Uzbekistan	562	2
9	Kazakhstan	561	2
10	Armenia	437	1

Source of data: calculations by author

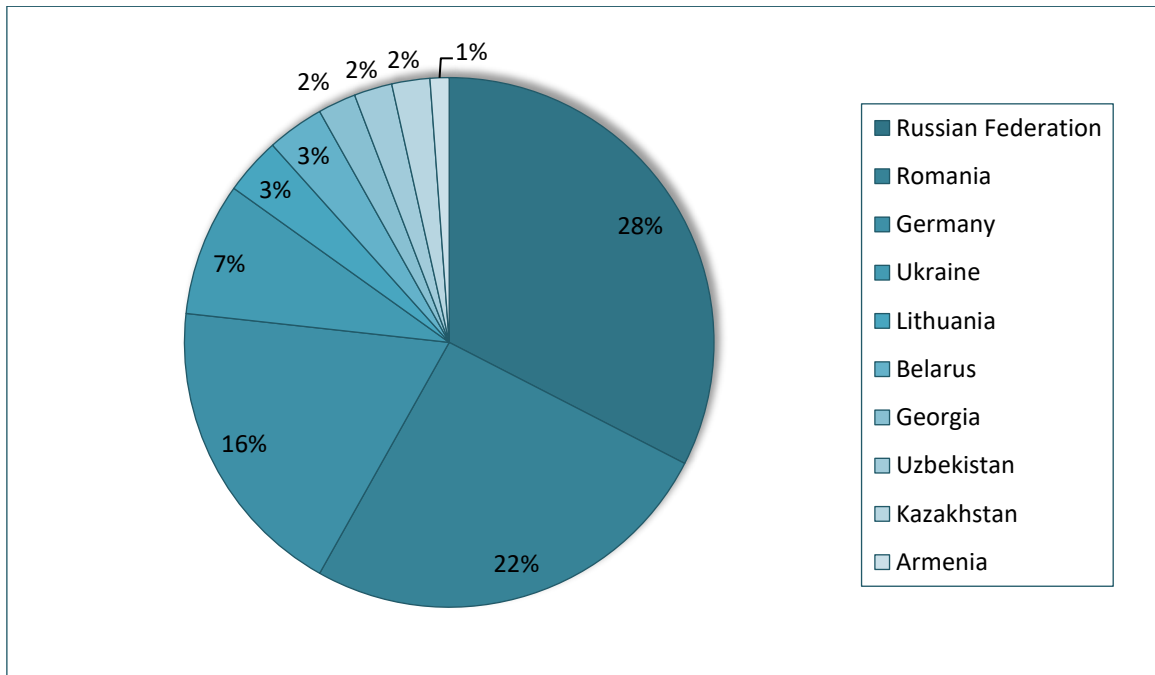


Figure 6 – Top 10 countries of destination for export of machinery products

Table 14 – Top 10 machinery products exported in the EU

Product*	Export, thousand USD	Destination country
8419 Machinery, plant (not domestic), or laboratory equipment; electrically heated or not, (excluding items in 85.14) for the treatment of materials by a process involving change of temperature; including instantaneous or non electric storage water heaters	6 514	Romania, Germany, Lithuania, Italy, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Poland, United Kingdom, Spain, France
9024 Machines and appliances for testing the hardness, strength, compressibility, elasticity of other mechanical properties of materials (e.g. metals, wood, textiles, paper, plastics)	2 014	Germany, France, Romania, Italy
8479 Machinery and mechanical appliances; having individual functions, n.e.c. in this chapter	1 213	Lithuania, Germany, Italy, Romania, Czechia, Bulgaria, France, Spain, Poland
8432 Agricultural, horticultural or forestry machinery for soil preparation or cultivation; lawn or sports-ground rollers	1 068	Romania, Germany, Slovakia, Hungary, Italy, Bulgaria, Austria, Greece
8471 Automatic data processing machines and units thereof, magnetic or optical readers, machines for transcribing data onto data media in coded form and machines for processing such data, not elsewhere specified or included	623	United Kingdom, Romania, Netherlands, Czechia, Poland, Hungary, Germany, France, Ireland, Italy, Bulgaria, Denmark, Austria, Lithuania, Estonia, Spain
8418 Refrigerators, freezers and other refrigerating or freezing equipment, electric or other; heat pumps other than air conditioning machines of heading no. 8415	449	Hungary, Romania, Poland, Lithuania, Germany, France, Cyprus, United Kingdom
8443 Printing machinery; used for printing by means of plates, cylinders and other printing components of heading 84.42; other printers, copying machines and facsimile machines, whether or not combined; parts and accessories thereof	414	Germany, Czechia, Romania, Italy, Lithuania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Austria, Netherlands, France, United Kingdom
8424 Mechanical appliances for projecting, dispersing or spraying liquids or powders; fire extinguishers, spray guns, steam, sand blasting machines	367	Netherlands, Romania, Italy, Germany, Denmark, United Kingdom
8441 Machines; for making up paper pulp, paper or paperboard, including cutting machines of all kinds	257	Romania, France, Czechia, Italy, Bulgaria, Germany

8438	Machinery n.e.c. in this chapter, for the industrial preparation or manufacture of food or drink; other than machinery for extraction or preparation of animal or fixed vegetable	228	Germany, Romania, Italy, Lithuania
* according to Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, edition 2012			

1.3.4. Toys

Information regarding export of toys is presented in the Table and Table X.

Table 15 – Export of toys, thousand USD

	EU			CIS			Other countries			Total		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Export	2 007	7 148	10 726	564	538	625	226	245	259	2 798	7 931	11 610
Re-export*	1 863	6 269	10 635	233	133	52	168	243	257	2 264	6 644	10 944
* According to UN International Trade Statistics Knowledgebase , <i>re-exports</i> are exports of foreign goods in the same state as previously imported; <i>they are to be included in the country exports</i> . It is recommended that they be recorded separately for analytical purposes												
Source of data: UN Comtrade Database (https://comtrade.un.org/), calculations by author												

For comparison, in 2018 the value of toys imported in Republic of Moldova from EU countries was 12 284 thousand USD.

Table 16 – Share of the re-export in the export of toys, %

	EU			CIS			Other countries			Total		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
	93	88	99	41	25	8	74	99	99	81	84	94
Source of data: calculations by author												

From the Table 15 it can be observed that for the last 3 years the average export growth rate is about 114,9%.

In 2018 the share of re-export in export decreased, in relation to 2016, with -13%.

Total number of destination countries for export of toys in 2018 – 11 countries.

EU destination countries for export in 2018 – 7 countries.

Number of types of products exported in 2018 – 2 products from 4 possible (see Annex 2).

Table 17 – Top 5 countries of destination for export of toys in 2018

#	Country	Export, thousand USD	Share in total exports, %
1	Romania	10 355	89
2	Ukraine	425	4
3	Slovakia	324	3
4	Belarus	117	1
5	Russian Federation	82	1
Source of data: calculations by author			

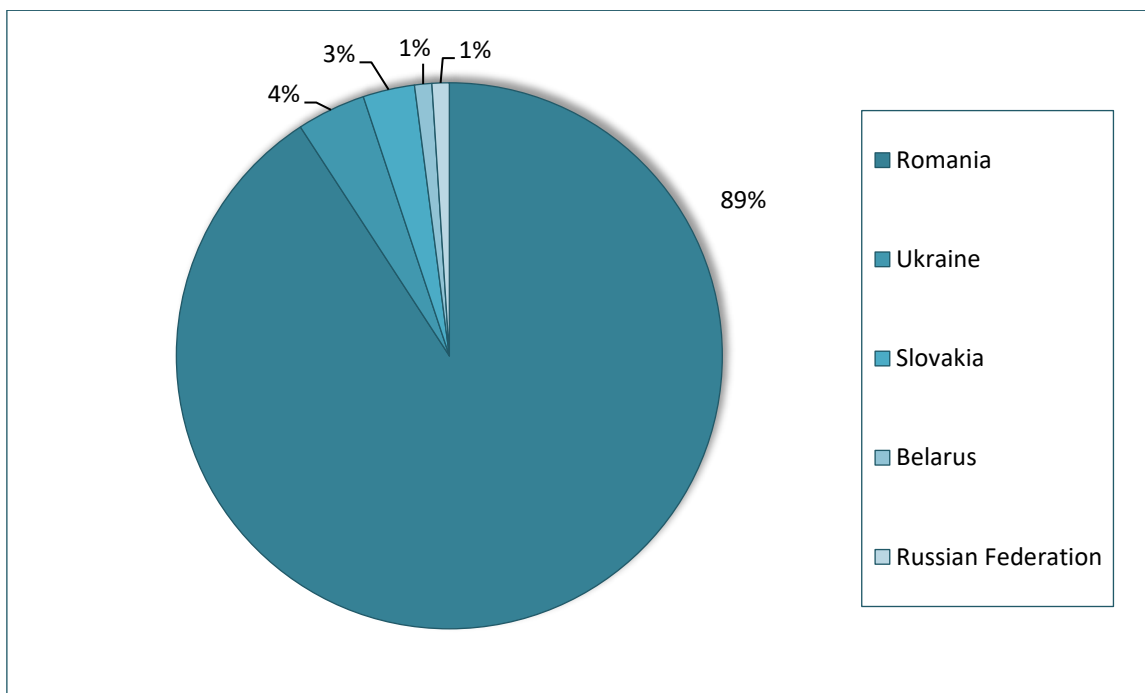


Figure 7 – Top 5 countries of destination for export of toys

Table 18 – Top toys products exported in the EU

Product*	Export, thousand USD	Destination country
9503 Tricycles, scooters, pedal cars and similar wheeled toys; dolls' carriages; dolls; other toys; reduced-size (scale) models and similar recreational models, working or not; puzzles of all kinds	10 717	Romania, Slovakia, Germany, Estonia, Lithuania, United Kingdom
9504 Video game consoles and machines, articles for funfair, table or parlour games, including pinball machines, billiards, special tables for casino games and automatic bowling alley equipment	10	Romania, Czechia, Germany

* according to Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, edition 2012

1.3.5. Lifts

Information regarding export of lifts is presented in the Table 19 and Table 20.

Table 19 – Export of lifts, thousand USD

	EU			CIS			Other countries			Total		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Export	119	61	118	444	147	351	0	0	0	563	208	470
Re-export*	31	18	4	288	26	268	0	0	0	319	44	273

* According to [UN International Trade Statistics Knowledgebase](#), *re-exports* are exports of foreign goods in the same state as previously imported; *they are to be included in the country exports*. It is recommended that they be recorded separately for analytical purposes

Source of data: UN Comtrade Database (<https://comtrade.un.org/>), calculations by author

For comparison, in 2018 the value of lifts imported in Republic of Moldova from EU countries was 5 635 thousand USD.

Table 20 – Share of the re-export in the export of lifts, %

	EU			CIS			Other countries			Total		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
	26	30	3	65	18	76	—	—	—	57	21	58

Source of data: calculations by author

From the Table 19 it can be observed that for the last 3 years the average export growth rate is about 31,5%.

In 2018 the share of re-export in export decreased, in relation to 2016, with -1%.

Total number of destination countries for export of lifts in 2018 – 7 countries.

EU destination countries for export in 2018 – 3 countries.

Number of types of products exported in 2018 – 1 products from 1 possible (see Annex 2).

Table 21 – Top 5 countries of destination for export of lifts in 2018

#	Country	Export, thousand USD	Share in total exports, %
1	Russian Federation	299	64
2	Romania	101	21
3	Georgia	26	6
4	Ukraine	18	4
5	Hungary	11	2

Source of data: calculations by author

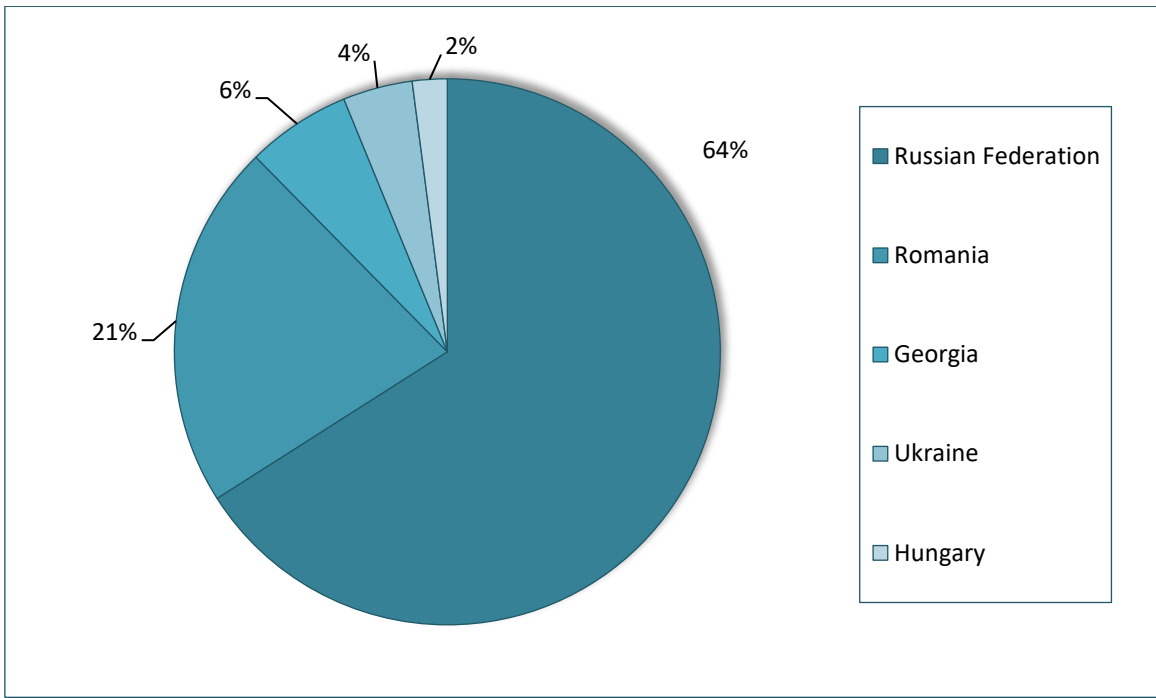


Figure 8 – Top 5 countries of destination for export of lifts

1.3.6. Personal protective equipment

Information regarding export of personal protective equipment is presented in the Table 22 and Table 23.

Table 22 – Export of personal protective equipment, thousand USD

	EU			CIS			Other countries			Total		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Export	9 292	12 004	13 518	4 400	5 018	3 401	923	1 186	1 036	14 615	18 208	17 955
Re-export*	6 064	7 580	8 722	2 256	2 715	871	886	1 097	794	9 205	11 393	10 387

* According to [UN International Trade Statistics Knowledgebase](#), *re-exports* are exports of foreign goods in the same state as previously imported; *they are to be included in the country exports*. It is recommended that they be recorded separately for analytical purposes

Source of data: UN Comtrade Database (<https://comtrade.un.org/>), calculations by author

For comparison, in 2018 the value of personal protective equipment imported in Republic of Moldova from EU countries was 5 600 thousand USD.

Table 23 – Share of the re-export in the export of personal protective equipment, %

EU			CIS			Other countries			Total		
2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
65	63	65	51	54	26	96	92	77	63	63	58

Source of data: calculations by author

From the Table 22 it can be observed that for the last 3 years the average export growth rate is about 11,6%.

In 2018 the share of re-export in export decreased, in relation to 2016, with 5%.

Total number of destination countries for export of personal protective equipment in 2018 – 33 countries.

EU destination countries for export in 2018 – 13 countries.

Number of types of products exported in 2018 – 11 products from 11 possible (see Annex 2).

Table 24 – Top 10 countries of destination for export of personal protective equipment in 2018

#	Country	Export, thousand USD	Share in total exports, %
1	Italy	7 182	40
2	Romania	5 522	31
3	Russian Federation	2 165	12
4	Belarus	771	4
5	Germany	411	2
6	Ukraine	314	2
7	Israel	285	2
8	Canada	167	1
9	France	142	1
10	Tajikistan	101	1

Source of data: calculations by author

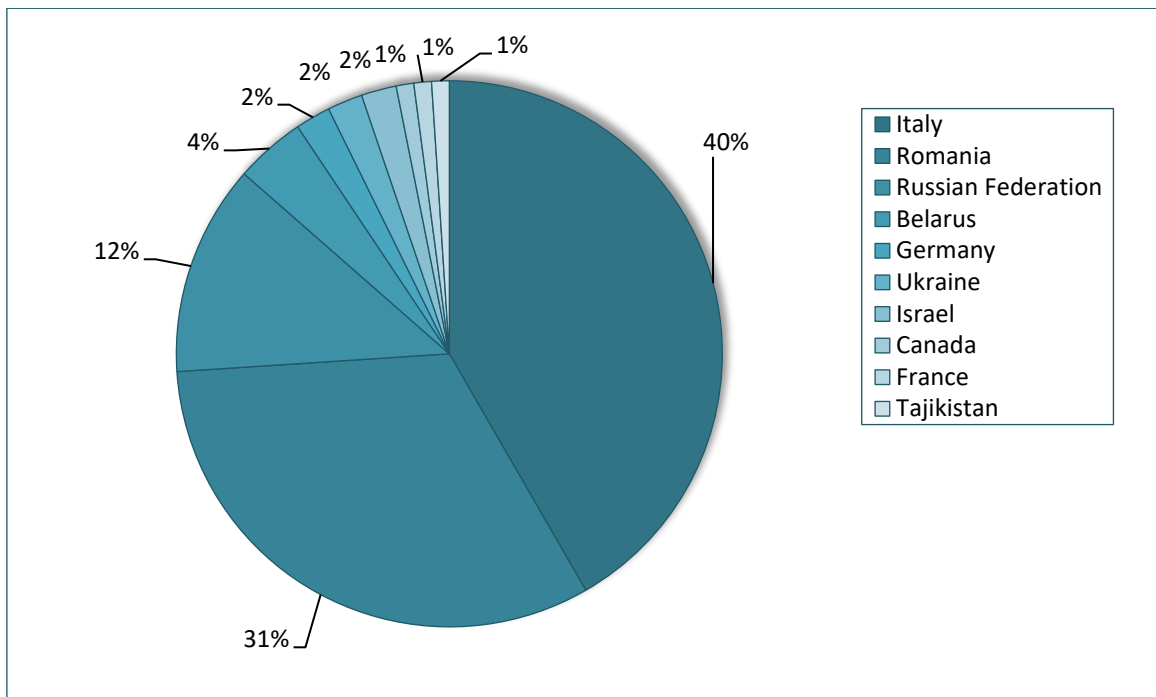


Figure 9 – Top 10 countries of destination for export of personal protective equipment

Table 25 – Top 5 personal protective equipment products exported in the EU

Product*	Export, thousand USD	Destination country
6403 Footwear; with outer soles of rubber, plastics, leather or composition leather and uppers of leather	10 780	Italy, Romania, France, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Germany, Estonia, Sweden, Spain
6402 Footwear; with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics (excluding waterproof footwear)	1 292	Romania, Italy, Estonia, Spain
6404 Footwear; with outer soles of rubber, plastics, leather or composition leather and uppers of textile materials	876	Italy, Romania, Belgium, Spain
6405 Footwear; other footwear n.e.c. in chapter 64	417	Germany, Romania, Slovakia
7007 Safety glass, consisting of toughened (tempered) or laminated glass	107	Romania, Spain, Belgium, Germany, Sweden, Lithuania

* according to Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, edition 2012

1.3.7. Measuring instruments

Information regarding export of measuring instruments is presented in the Table 26 and Table 27.

Table 26 – Export of measuring instruments, thousand USD

	EU			CIS			Other countries			Total		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Export	15 471	12 401	10 966	1 236	2 547	1 631	118	129	573	16 825	15 077	13 170
Re-export*	111	115	164	101	39	13	6	10	67	218	164	244

* According to [UN International Trade Statistics Knowledgebase](https://comtrade.un.org/), *re-exports* are exports of foreign goods in the same state as previously imported; *they are to be included in the country exports*. It is recommended that they be recorded separately for analytical purposes

Source of data: UN Comtrade Database (<https://comtrade.un.org/>), calculations by author

For comparison, in 2018 the value of measuring instruments imported in Republic of Moldova from EU countries was 8 713 thousand USD.

Table 27 – Share of the re-export in the export of measuring instruments, %

	EU			CIS			Other countries			Total		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
	1	1	1	8	2	1	5	8	12	1	1	2

Source of data: calculations by author

From the Table 26 it can be observed that for the last 3 years the average export growth rate is about -11,5%.

In 2018 the share of re-export in export decreased, in relation to 2016, with -1%.

Total number of destination countries for export of measuring instruments in 2018 – 39 countries.

EU destination countries for export in 2018 – 16 countries.

Number of types of products exported in 2018 – 6 products 7 possible (see Annex 2).

Table 28 – Top 10 countries of destination for export of measuring instruments in 2018

#	Country	Export, thousand USD	Share in total exports, %
1	Bulgaria	8730	66
2	Poland	1461	11
3	Ukraine	1195	9
4	Egypt	469	4
5	Russian Federation	309	2
6	Sweden	292	2
7	Estonia	181	1
8	Germany	154	1
9	Kyrgyzstan	94	1
10	Romania	85	1

Source of data: calculations by author

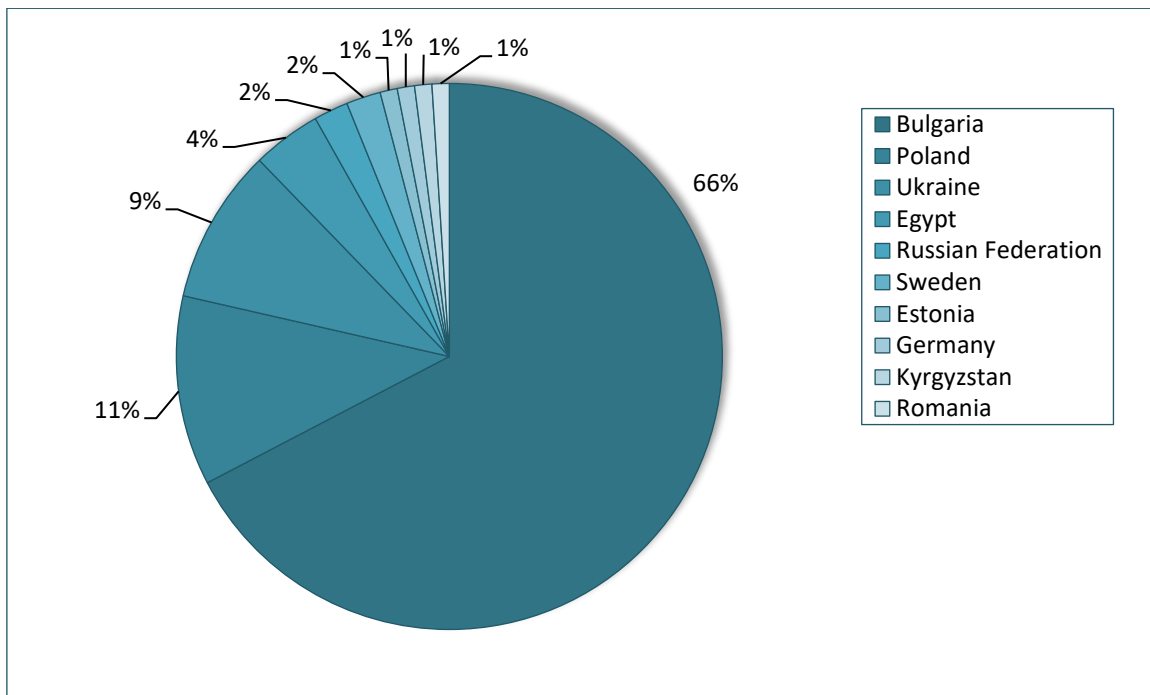


Figure 10 – Top 10 countries of destination for export of measuring instruments

Table 29 – Top 5 of measuring instruments products exported in the EU

	Product*	Export, thousand USD	Destination country
9028	Gas, liquid or electricity supply or production meters, including calibrating meters therefor	10 819	Bulgaria, Poland, Sweden, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Romania, Czechia, Slovakia, France, Latvia, Spain, Netherlands, Lithuania
9027	Instruments and apparatus; for physical or chemical analysis (e.g. polarimeters, spectrometers), for measuring or checking viscosity, porosity, etc, for measuring quantities of heat, sound or light	83	Romania, Luxembourg, Germany, United Kingdom, Lithuania
9017	Drawing, marking-out, mathematical calculating instruments (drafting machines, protractors, drawing sets etc); instruments for measuring length (e.g. measuring rods, tapes, micrometers, callipers) n.e.c.	32	Germany, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Italy
9026	Instruments, apparatus for measuring or checking the flow, level, pressure of liquids, gases (e.g. flow meters, heat meters etc), not instruments and apparatus of heading no. 9014, 9015, 9028 or 9032	28	Romania, Lithuania, Germany, Slovakia, United Kingdom, Italy
9029	Revolution counter, production counters, taximeters, mileometers, pedometers and the like, speed indicators and tachometers, other than those of heading no. 9015, stroboscopes	3	Latvia, France, Germany, Romania, Bulgaria

* according to Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, edition 2012

1.3.8. Non-automatic weighing instruments

Information regarding export of non-automatic weighing instruments is presented in the Table 30 and Table 31.

Table 30 – Export of non-automatic weighing instruments, thousand USD

	EU			CIS			Other countries			Total		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Export	14	41	22	5	23	7	0,274	0,295	0,239	19	64	29
Re-export*	3	28	20	0	1	4	0,274	0,295	0,239	3	29	24

* According to [UN International Trade Statistics Knowledgebase](#), *re-exports* are exports of foreign goods in the same state as previously imported; *they are to be included in the country exports*. It is recommended that they be recorded separately for analytical purposes

Source of data: UN Comtrade Database (<https://comtrade.un.org/>), calculations by author

For comparison, in 2018 the value of non-automatic weighing instruments imported in Republic of Moldova from EU countries was 418 thousand USD.

Table 31 – Share of the re-export in the export of non-automatic weighing instruments, %

	EU			CIS			Other countries			Total		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
	21	68	91	0	4	57	100	100	100	16	45	83

Source of data: calculations by author

From the Table 30 it can be observed that for the last 3 years the average export growth rate is about 91,0%.

In 2018 the share of re-export in export decreased, in relation to 2016, with -67%.

Total number of destination countries for export of non-automatic weighing instruments in 2018 – 7 countries.

EU destination countries for export in 2018 – 4 countries.

Number of types of products exported in 2018 – 5 from 6 possible (see Annex 2).

Table 32 – Top 5 countries of destination for export of non-automatic weighing instruments in 2018

#	Country	Export, thousand USD	Share in total exports, %
1	Romania	17	59
2	Germany	4	14
3	Azerbaijan	4	14
4	Ukraine	2	7
5	Georgia	1	3

Source of data: calculations by author

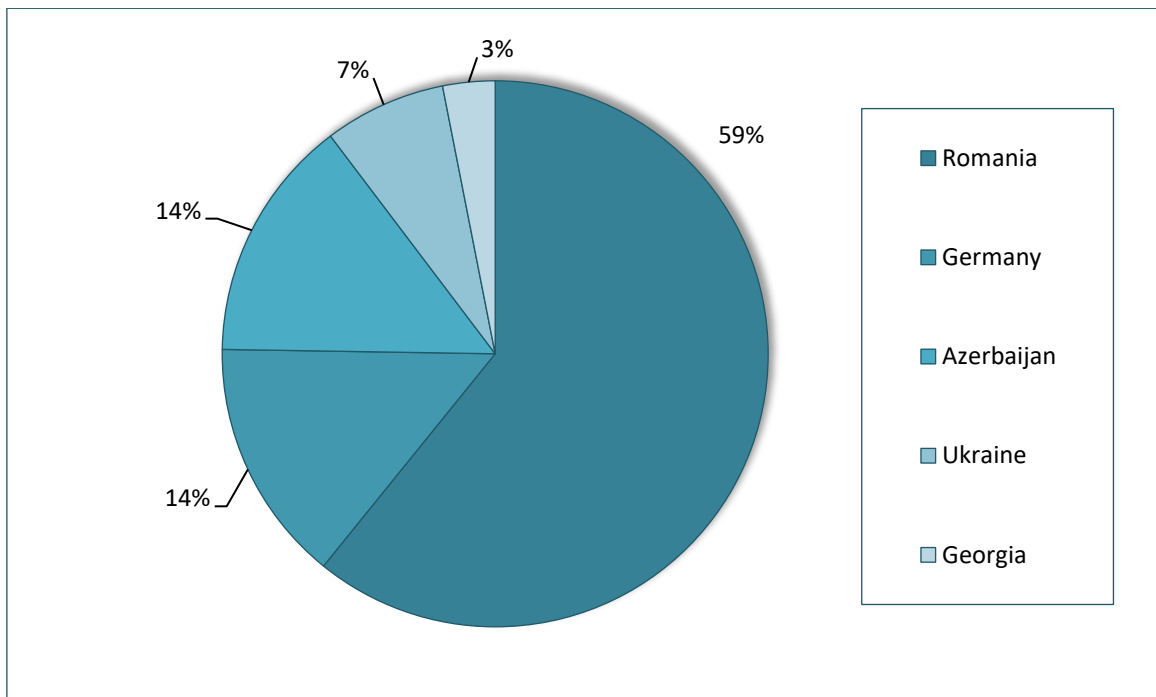


Figure 11 – Top 5 countries of destination for export of non-automatic weighing instruments

Table 33 – Top 5 of non-automatic weighing instruments products exported in the EU

	Product*	Export, thousand USD	Destination country
9016	Balances; of a sensitivity of 5cg or better, with or without weights	10	Romania, Germany
842390	Weighing machines; weights of all kinds, parts of weighing machinery	8	Romania, Germany
842382	Weighing machines; having a maximum weighing capacity exceeding 30kg but not exceeding 5000kg	1	Romania, Germany
842310	Weighing machines; personal (including baby scales) and household scales	1	Germany, France, Romania, United Kingdom
842381	Weighing machines; having a maximum weighing capacity not exceeding 30kg (excluding balances of a sensitivity of 5cg or better)	0,2	Romania

* according to Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, edition 2012

1.3.9. Pressure equipment

Information regarding export of pressure equipment is presented in the Table 34 and Table 35.

Table 34 – Export of pressure equipment, thousand USD

	EU			CIS			Other countries			Total		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Export	251	576	610	1 755	1 360	1 480	49	27	346	2 363	2 033	2 867
Re-export*	67	125	151	781	493	390	12	8	303	872	628	988
* According to UN International Trade Statistics Knowledgebase , <i>re-exports</i> are exports of foreign goods in the same state as previously imported; <i>they are to be included in the country exports</i> . It is recommended that they be recorded separately for analytical purposes												
Source of data: UN Comtrade Database (https://comtrade.un.org/), calculations by author												

For comparison, in 2018 the value of pressure equipment imported in Republic of Moldova from EU countries was 28 812 thousand USD.

Table 35 – Share of the re-export in the export of pressure equipment, %

	EU			CIS			Other countries			Total		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
	27	22	25	45	36	26	24	30	88	37	31	34
Source of data: calculations by author												

From the Table 34 it can be observed that for the last 3 years the average export growth rate is about 13,5%.

In 2018 the share of re-export in export decreased, in relation to 2016, with 3%.

Total number of destination countries for export of pressure equipment in 2018 – 29 countries.

EU destination countries for export in 2018 – 15 countries.

Number of types of products exported in 2018 – 6 products from 6 possible (see Annex 2).

Table 36 – Top 10 countries of destination for export of pressure equipment in 2018

#	Country	Export, thousand USD	Share in total exports, %
1	Russian Federation	1 201	42
2	Ukraine	431	15
3	Romania	342	12
4	China	324	11
5	Netherlands	173	6
6	Belarus	166	6
7	Georgia	50	2
8	Italy	47	2
9	Kazakhstan	45	2
10	Germany	28	1
Source of data: calculations by author			

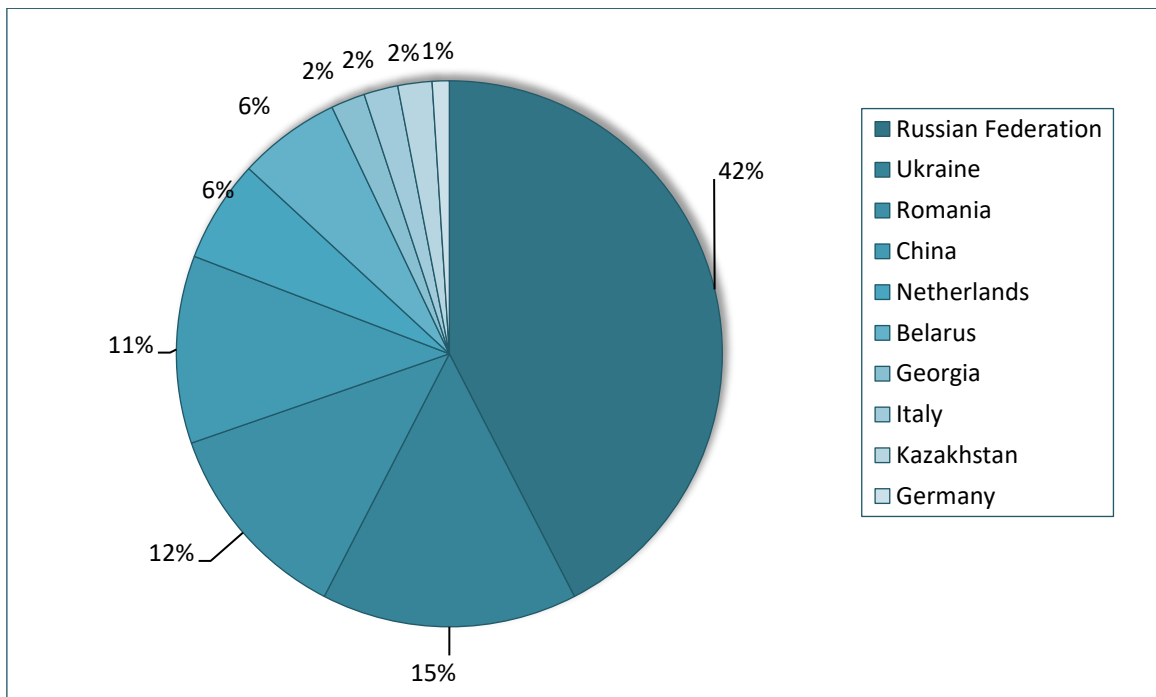


Figure 12 – Top 10 countries of destination for export of pressure equipment

Table 37 – Top 5 of pressure equipment products exported in the EU

	Product*	Export, thousand USD	Destination country
8424	Mechanical appliances for projecting, dispersing or spraying liquids or powders; fire extinguishers, spray guns, steam, sand blasting machines	367	Netherlands, Romania, Italy, Germany, Denmark, United Kingdom
8481	Taps, cocks, valves and similar appliances for pipes, boiler shells, tanks, vats or the like, including pressure-reducing valves and thermostatically controlled valves	198	Romania, Germany, Poland, United Kingdom, Austria, Lithuania, Spain, Bulgaria, Sweden
9026	Instruments, apparatus for measuring or checking the flow, level, pressure of liquids, gases (e.g. flow meters, heat meters etc), not instruments and apparatus of heading no. 9014, 9015, 9028 or 9032	28	Romania, Lithuania, Germany, Slovakia, United Kingdom, Italy
8403	Central heating boilers; excluding those of heading no. 8402	15	Romania, France, Belgium
8402	Boilers; steam or other vapour generating (other than central heating hot water boilers, capable also of producing low pressure steam), super heated water boilers	1	Romania

* according to Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, edition 2012

1.3.10. Simple pressure vessels

Information regarding export of simple pressure vessels is presented in the Table 38 and Table 39.

Table 38 – Export of simple pressure vessels, thousand USD

	EU			CIS			Other countries			Total		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Export	359	299	945	1 420	1 650	1160	55	2	2	1 834	1 951	2 106
Re-export*	202	5	2	247	9	149	5	2	0	455	15	151
* According to UN International Trade Statistics Knowledgebase , <i>re-exports</i> are exports of foreign goods in the same state as previously imported; <i>they are to be included in the country exports</i> . It is recommended that they be recorded separately for analytical purposes												
Source of data: UN Comtrade Database (https://comtrade.un.org/), calculations by author												

For comparison, in 2018 the value of simple pressure vessels imported in Republic of Moldova from EU countries was 5 740 thousand USD.

Table 39 – Share of the re-export in the export of simple pressure vessels, %

	EU			CIS			Other countries			Total		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
	56	2	0	17	1	13	9	100	0	25	1	7
Source of data: calculations by author												

From the Table 38 it can be observed that for the last 3 years the average export growth rate is about 7,2%.

In 2018 the share of re-export in export decreased, in relation to 2016, with 18%.

Total number of destination countries for export of simple pressure vessels in 2018 – 20 countries.

EU destination countries for export in 2018 – 11 countries.

Number of types of products exported in 2018 – 4 products from 6 possible (see Annex 2).

Table 40 – Top 10 countries of destination for export of simple pressure vessels in 2018

#	Country	Export, thousand USD	Share in total exports, %
1	Romania	505	24
2	Ukraine	458	22
3	Russian Federation	289	14
4	Germany	230	11
5	Armenia	173	8
6	Azerbaijan	126	6
7	France	98	5
8	Georgia	92	4
9	Poland	42	2
10	Austria	41	2
Source of data: calculations by author			

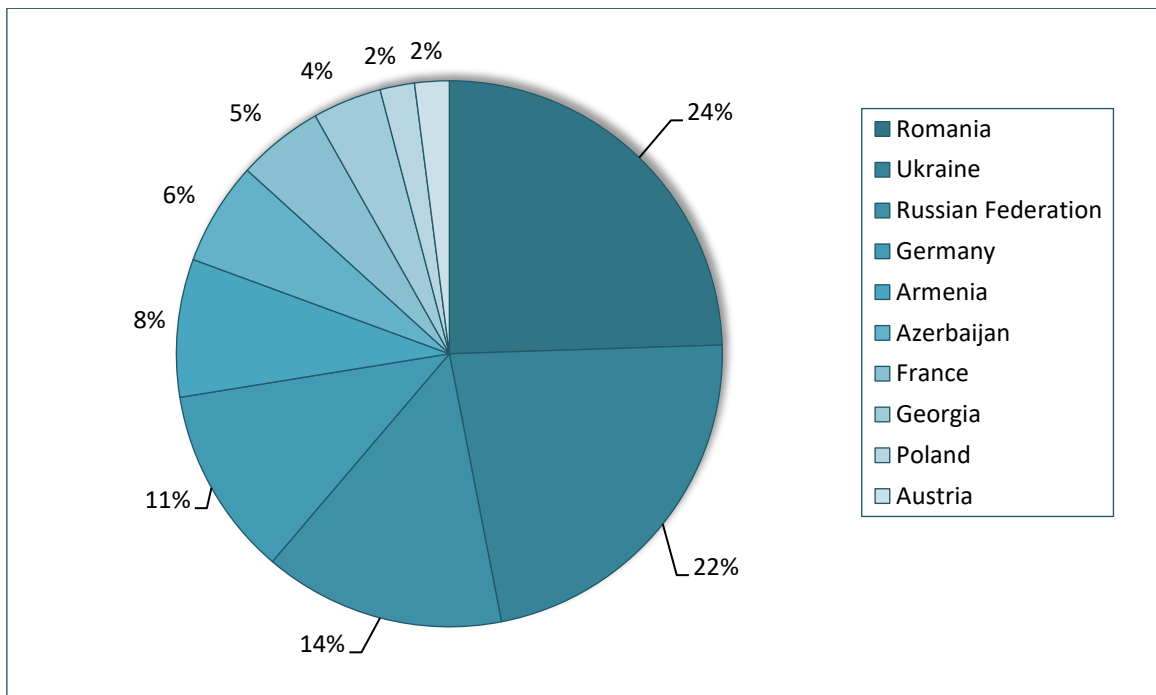


Figure 13 – Top 10 countries of destination for export of simple pressure vessels

Table 41 – Top 3 of simple pressure vessels products exported in the EU

	Product*	Export, thousand USD	Destination country
7309	Reservoirs, tanks, vats and similar containers; for any material (excluding compressed or liquefied gas), of iron or steel, capacity exceeding 300l, whether or not lined or heat insulated	896	Romania, Germany, France, Poland, Austria, Belgium, Spain
7310	Tanks, casks, drums, cans, boxes and similar containers, for any material (excluding compressed or liquefied gas), of iron or steel, capacity not exceeding 300l, whether or not lined or heat-insulated	42	Austria, Italy, Romania, Germany, Latvia, United Kingdom
7311	Containers for compressed or liquefied gas, of iron or steel	7	Romania, Germany, Lithuania, Poland

* according to Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, edition 2012

1.3.11. Cosmetics

Information regarding export of cosmetics products is presented in the Table 42 and Table 43.

Table 42 – Export of cosmetics, thousand USD

	EU			CIS			Other countries			Total		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Export	2 594	2 241	2 733	20 848	13 645	5 182	5 094	6 414	7 526	28 537	22 299	15 441
Re-export*	1 973	1 512	1 901	20 657	13 503	5 125	5 066	6 400	7 516	27 696	21 415	14 541

* According to [UN International Trade Statistics Knowledgebase](https://comtrade.un.org/), *re-exports* are exports of foreign goods in the same state as previously imported; *they are to be included in the country exports*. It is recommended that they be recorded separately for analytical purposes

Source of data: UN Comtrade Database (<https://comtrade.un.org/>), calculations by author

For comparison, in 2018 the value of cosmetic products imported in Republic of Moldova from EU countries was 50 073 thousand USD.

Table 43 – Share of the re-export in the export of cosmetics, %

	EU			CIS			Other countries			Total		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
	76	67	70	99	99	99	99	100	100	97	96	94

Source of data: calculations by author

From the Table 42 it can be observed that for the last 3 years the average export growth rate is about -26,3%.

In 2018 the share of re-export in export decreased, in relation to 2016, with 3%.

Total number of destination countries for export of cosmetics in 2018 – 23 countries.

EU destination countries for export in 2018 – 12 countries.

Number of types of products exported in 2018 – 7 products from 7 possible (see Annex 2).

Table 44 – Top 10 countries of destination for export of cosmetics in 2018

#	Country	Export, thousand USD	Share in total exports, %
1	Russian Federation	4 996	32
2	Poland	1 220	8
3	Romania	970	6
4	Netherlands	247	2
5	Latvia	178	1
6	Ukraine	158	1
7	Switzerland	45	0,3
8	Czechia	45	0,3
9	Denmark	43	0,3
10	Georgia	23	0,1

Source of data: calculations by author

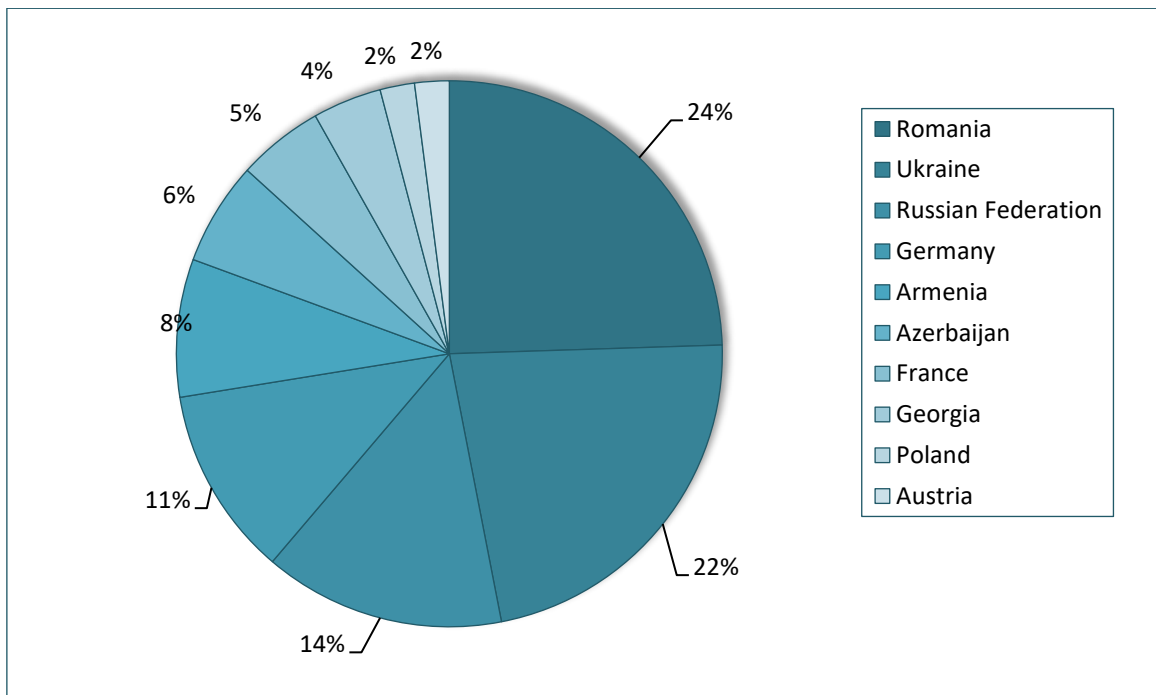


Figure 14 – Top 10 countries of destination for export of cosmetics

Table 45 – Top 5 of cosmetics products exported in the EU

Product*	Export, thousand USD	Destination country
3306 Oral or dental hygiene preparations; including fixative pastes and powders; yarn used to clean between the teeth (dental floss), in individual retail packages	1 333	Poland, Netherlands, Romania, Belgium, Czechia, Latvia, Lithuania
3304 Cosmetic and toilet preparations; beauty, make-up and skin care preparations (excluding medicaments, including sunscreen or sun tan preparations), manicure or pedicure preparations	636	Romania, Denmark, Czechia, Latvia, Germany, Cyprus, Lithuania
3305 Hair preparations; for use on the hair	314	Romania, Czechia, Cyprus
3307 Perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations; pre-shave, shaving, after-shave, bath preparations; personal deodorants and depilatories; room deodorisers, perfumed or not with disinfectant properties or not	238	Latvia, Romania, Germany, United Kingdom, Czechia
3401 Soap; organic surface-active preparations used as soap, skin washing, in bars, cakes, moulded pieces, shapes, liquid or cream, containing soap or not; for retail, paper, wadding, felt and nonwovens, impregnated, coated or covered with soap or detergent	121	Poland, Romania, Czechia, Latvia, Netherlands, Cyprus, Bulgaria

* according to Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, edition 2012

2. Overview of the national strategic documents in the field of industry development and export promotion

The economical (statistical) analysis of the pre-selected industrial sectors is a fairly accurate tool for identifying the priority sectors to be included in the future ACAA. Although the statistical data on production and exports clearly show which domestic products benefit from a consistent demand on the EU market, the analysis of national strategic documents on industry development and export promotion is, however, absolutely necessary, for the following reasons:

- The results of the statistical data analysis for different products should be compared with the priority sectors identified in the strategic documents. This will allow: 1) "confirmation" of the results of the statistical data analysis, when the selected products will coincide with the priority sectors identified in the strategic documents; 2) applying to the identification of priority products of other analysis tools that have been used in the elaboration of strategic documents, such as: macroeconomic analysis (exports, imports, direct investments, investment absorption capacity, etc.) of the region in which Republic of Moldova is located, analysis of policies promoted by Republic of Moldova, etc.
- The development of the industry and the promotion of exports involve the use of different tools from the state (regulatory framework, fiscal facilities, non-financial incentives, etc.) and it is necessary that the selected products coincide as accurately as possible with the priority sectors identified in the strategic documents, in order to benefit from all these tools.

At the moment, development of the industry and promotion of exports is a strategic priority for the Republic of Moldova, especially in the context of signing the Moldova-EU Association Agreement. Basic strategic document in this area is the [Government Decision nr. 511 of 25.04.2016 on the approval of the National Investment Attraction Strategy and promotion of exports for 2016-2020 and the Action Plan for its implementation](#).

An important aspect of the National Strategy for attracting investments and promoting export is that it targets the most promising sectors in terms of the potential of attracting foreign direct investments, creating jobs and generating exports for the next 4-5. years.

These sectors have been identified, in large part, by analyzing the recent trends of foreign direct investments in Central and Eastern Europe, including those of the Republic of Moldova, by evaluating their absorption capacities, their pressing needs and the internal constraints of the Republic of Moldova in relation to the opportunities offered by the direct foreign investments that exist at the regional level, as well as by the clear identification of the competitive advantages of the country (especially with the help of the index of the competitive advantage revealed). Thus, the Strategy identifies the following priority sectors, which are also relevant for the purposes of this Industry analysis:

- manufacture of machinery and parts;
- manufacture of textile products³, manufacture of clothing and footwear manufacture;
- electric devices.

In the framework of the National Strategy for attracting investments and promoting exports, based on the data on the trends of the flows of foreign direct investments, Moldovan exports and the situation in different sectors of the economy of the Republic of Moldova, a matrix has been developed for selecting the sectors with the highest potential for significant growth of Moldovan exports, as well as for attracting investments in production. Below is the extract from this matrix that refers to the sectors which are also relevant to the purposes of this Industry analysis.

³ Textile products are not directly targeted by this Industry analysis, however, personal protective equipment intersects with this sector and some products in the field of textiles, clothing and footwear are part of personal protective equipment.

Table 46 – Description of the strategic sectors

Sector	Description
manufacture of machinery and parts	This sector has seen an increase in the volume of exports and ranks among the first sectors in Europe in terms of foreign direct investment and the creation of new jobs.
manufacture of textile products, manufacture of clothing and footwear manufacture	This sector is not one of the first sectors in Europe after foreign investments and the creation of new jobs, but it is a traditional sector in the Republic of Moldova and it has the comparative advantages of skilled labor and the cost of labor. Price competitiveness is likely to decline in the long term, but in the short term and, most likely, in the medium term, it continues to be a sector that can create a large number of new jobs in the Republic of Moldova.
electric devices	This sector is not among the first sectors in Europe after foreign investment and the creation of new jobs, but there are a large number of plants for the production and assembly of electrical equipment / electronics in Central and Eastern Europe, which are potential buyers for manufacturing companies. electronic products or electrical equipment. The proximity of the Republic of Moldova to these potential buyers and the competitiveness of the price could counterbalance the competitiveness of the Asian competition price. Also, as labor costs in Central and Eastern Europe will continue to rise, it can be expected that producers in this region will consider changing their locations in countries with lower production costs, such as the Republic Moldova.

3. Export potential estimation

International Trade Center has developed a useful interactive tool for estimation of export potential – [ITC Export Potential Map](#).

After a configuration of the tool, an estimation of the export potential for the pre-selected sectors/products has been obtained (Figure 15). It can be observed, that the following sectors/products has a significant export potential⁴ for the Republic of Moldova on European market:

- low voltage equipment;
- machinery;
- measuring instruments;
- personal protective equipment.

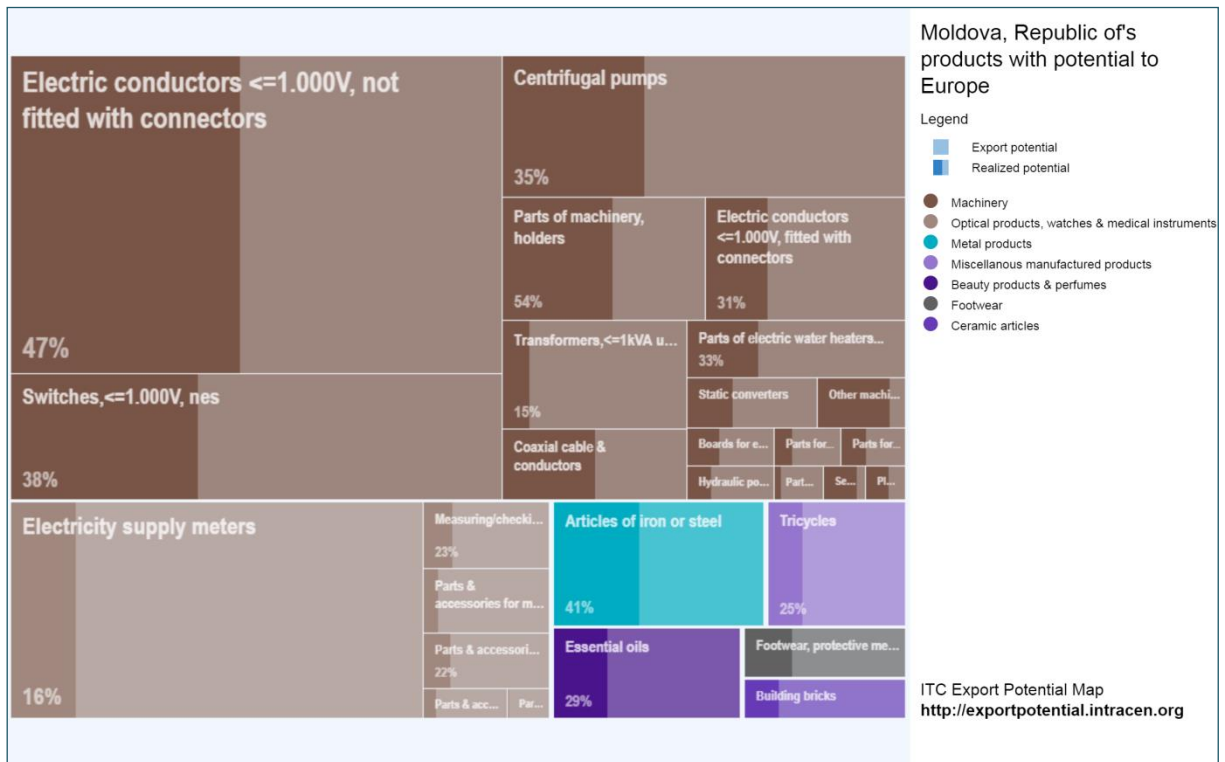


Figure 15 – Export potential estimation

⁴ In order to obtain the specific figures regarding export potential use the link inserted above and configure the tool

4. Preliminary conclusions

Table 47 – Evaluation of sectors/products regarding their relevance for the initial ACAA

Sector/product	Criteria											Conclusions
	Export in 2018, thousand USD	Average export growth rate for 2016-2018, %	Share of re-export in export in 2018, %	Decrease of the share of re-export in export in 2018, %	Share of export in EU in 2018, %	Total number of destination countries for export in 2018	EU destination countries for export in 2018	Number of types of products exported in 2018/Possible products	Share of total export for Top 1 country, %	Share of export in EU in 2018 for Top 1 product, %	Sector represents strategic priority?	
Construction products	25 677	14,2	5,5	31,1	52,2	42	20	48/65	46,0	35,1	NO	<p>Pro:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • high value of export; • high export growth rate; • very low share of re-export in export, which decreased in the last 3 years with 31,1%; • significant part of products is exported in EU; • high number of countries of destination for export, including high number of EU countries; • high number of types of products exported <p>Contra:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • significant share of export in 1 country – Romania (46%); • high share of export in EU only for one product (gypsum, anhydrite etc.) – 18,3%. This product is exported by KNAUF (international company) which already has access on EU market; • this sector doesn't represent strategic priority <p>Conclusion: this sector could be included in the initial ACAA, but it is too complex thus it is <i>not relevant</i> for the initial ACAA</p>
Low voltage equipment	517 648	41,9	37,0	11,0	96,5	64	25	38/39	71,0	95,1	YES	<p>Pro:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • extremely high value of export (but 91,7% of export is for only one type of product – insulated wire, cable and other conductors. These products are mainly manufactured by international companies such as „Draexlmaier“, „Leoni“, „Lear Corporation“, „Gebauer & Griller“, „Confezioni Andrea Covercar“ which already has access on EU market). Despite this fact the remaining part of the value of export is also very high – 42 790 thousand USD; • very high export growth rate; • moderate share of re-export in export, which decreased in the last 3 years with 11,0%; • extremely high share of export in EU; • very high number of destination countries for export, including EU countries; • high number of type of products exported; • this sector represents strategic priority

													<p>Contra:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • export is very “concentrated” on 1 country – Romania (71%), but if the top product (insulated wire etc.) will be neglected, the distribution of export in other countries is very uniform <p>Conclusion: this sector is very relevant for the initial ACAA</p>
Machinery	31 597	-9,3	41,0	1,0	48,8	59	24	52/55	28,0	42,3	YES	<p>Pro:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • high value of export; • moderate share of re-export in export; • moderate share of export in EU; • very high number of destination countries for export, including EU countries; • high number of type of products exported; • export is high “concentrated” on 2 countries – Russian Federation (28%) and Romania (22%); • this sector represents strategic priority. <p>Contra:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • export growth rate is negative <p>Conclusion: this sector is very relevant for the initial ACAA</p>	
Toys	11 610	114,9	94,0	-13,0	92,4	11	7	2/4	89,0	99,9	NO	<p>Pro:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • significant value of export; • very high share of export in EU countries (but mainly only in 1 country – Romania); • extremely high export growth rate for the last 3 years <p>Contra:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • extremely high share of re-export which increased in the last 3 years with 13,0%; • export is very “concentrated” on 1 country – Romania (89%); • only 2 types of products are exported; • this sector doesn’t represent strategic priority <p>Conclusion: this sector is not relevant for the initial ACAA</p>	
Lifts	470	31,5	58,0	-1,0	25,1	7	3	1/1	64,0	—*	NO	<p>Pro:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • high export growth rate. <p>Contra:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • very low value of export; • high share of re-export; • very low share of export in EU; • low number of destination countries for export, including EU countries; • this sector doesn’t represent strategic priority <p>Conclusion: this sector is not relevant for the initial ACAA</p>	
Personal protective equipment	17 955	11,6	58,0	5,0	75,3	33	13	11/11	40,0	79,7	YES	<p>Pro:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • significant value of export; • high export growth rate; • moderate share of re-export in export; 	

												<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • high share of export in EU; • high number of destination countries for export, including EU countries; • high number of type of products exported; • this sector represents strategic priority <p>Contra:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • export in EU is highly “concentrated” on 1 product <p>Conclusion: this sector is relevant for the initial ACAA</p>
Measuring instruments	13 170	-11,5	2,0	-1,0	83,3	39	16	6/7	66,0	98,7	YES	<p>Pro:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • significant value of export; • very low share of re-export in export, which decreased in the last 3 years with 1,0%; • high share of export in EU; • high number of destination countries for export, including EU countries; • high number of types of products exported; • this sector represents strategic priority <p>Contra:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • export growth rate is negative; • export is very “concentrated” on 1 country – Bulgaria (66%); • high share of export in EU only for one type of products (gas, liquid or electricity supply or production meters etc.) <p>Conclusion: this sector is relevant for the initial ACAA</p>
Non-automatic weighing instruments	29	91,0	83,0	-67,0	79,5	7	4	5/6	59,0	45,5	YES	<p>Pro:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • very high export growth rate; • high share of export in EU; • high number of types of products exported; • this sector represents strategic priority <p>Contra:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • extremely low value of export; • extremely high share of re-export in export which increased in the last 3 years with 67,0%; • low number of destination countries for export, including EU countries; • export is very “concentrated” on 1 country – Romania (66%) <p>Conclusion: this sector doesn’t demonstrate strong position from economical point of view, but represents significant strategic potential and, thus, it is relevant for the initial ACAA</p>
Pressure equipment	2 867	13,5	34,0	3,0	21,3	29	15	6/6	42,0	60,2	NO	<p>Pro:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • moderate value of export; • high export growth rate; • low share of re-export in export which decreased in the last 3 years with 3,0%; • high number of destination countries for export, including EU countries; • high number of types of products exported

													<p>Contra:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • low share of export in EU; • moderate “concentration” of export on 1 country – Russian Federation (42,0%); • this sector doesn’t represent strategic priority <p>Conclusion: this sector is not relevant for the initial ACAA</p>
Simple pressure vessels	2 106	7,2	7,0	18,0	44,9	20	11	4/6	24,0	94,8	NO	<p>Pro:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • moderate value of export; • moderate export growth rate; • very low share of re-export which decreased in the last 3 years with 18,0%; • moderate number of destination countries for export, including EU countries; • low “concentration” of export on 1 country – Romania (24,0%) <p>Contra:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • moderate share of export in EU; • very high “concentration” of export in EU on 1 type of products; • this sector doesn’t represent strategic priority <p>Conclusion: this sector is not relevant for the initial ACAA</p>	
Cosmetics	15 441	-26,3	94,0	3,0	17,7	23	12	7/7	32,0	48,8	NO	<p>Pro:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • significant value of export; • moderate number of destination countries for export, including EU countries; • low “concentration” of export on 1 country – Russian Federation (32,0%); • this sector doesn’t represent directly strategic priority, but partially is linked with agricultural sector, which is of high strategic priority <p>Contra:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • negative export growth rate; • extremely high share of re-export which decreased in the last 3 years with 3,0%; • low share of export in EU; • this sector doesn’t represent strategic priority <p>Conclusion: despite the fact that this sector is based almost on re-export, it could have quite high “hidden” potential. Thus, this sector is relevant for the initial ACAA</p>	
<p>* This criteria is not relevant for lifts, because a single product exists in this sector</p> <p>Notes:</p> <p>1. colors used for the criteria mean: □ good value; □ medium value; ■ bad value</p> <p>2. all evaluations and conclusions are relative and subjective and are not based on scientific tools</p>													

After economical/statistical evaluation (first stage) the following sectors/products has been identified as relevant for the initial ACAA:

- 1) Low voltage equipment
- 2) Machinery
- 3) Personal protective equipment
- 4) Measuring instruments
- 5) Non-automatic weighing instruments
- 6) Cosmetics

These sectors/products have a significant importance for Moldovan economy in terms of value of production manufactured, value of export, export growth potential. Also, these sectors have been identified as priority sectors in the national strategic documents.

The identified 6 sectors/products will be further analyzed (second stage) for correspondence with formal conditions mentioned in the Introduction.

Annex 1
Pre-selected sectors for analysis of feasibility of inclusion in the initial ACAA

#	Sector	EU legislation
1	Construction products	Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2011 laying down harmonized conditions for the marketing of construction products (CPR)
2	Low voltage equipment	Directive 2014/35/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits (LVD)
3	Electrical/electronic products*	Directive 2014/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)
4	Machines	Directive 2006/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2006 on machinery (MD)
5	Toys	Directive 2009/48/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2009 on the safety of toys
6	Lifts	Directive 2014/33/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to lifts and safety components for lifts
7	Personal protective equipment	Regulation (EU) 2016/425 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on personal protective equipment (PPE)
8	Measuring instruments	Directive 2014/32/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of measuring instruments (MID)
9	Non-automatic weighing instruments	Directive 2014/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of non-automatic weighing instruments (NAWI)
10	Pressure equipment	Directive 2014/68/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of pressure equipment (PED)
11	Simple pressure vessels	Directive 2014/29/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of simple pressure vessels (SPVD)
12	Cosmetics	Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on cosmetic products
<p>* The EMC directive and standards cover only part of the product characteristics (electromagnetic compatibility). Many electrical / electronic products fall also under one of 2 directives (LVD or Machinery). This "sector" (EMC) has not been examined separately, as it is assumed that EMC-covered products are included in LVD or Machinery products. Also, a significant number of products that fall under the EMC are covered by EU legislation regarding radio equipment, and this sector has not been pre-selected for analysis within this Industry analysis.</p>		

Annex 2

Classification of sectors/products

#	Sector	EU legislation	Scope of the EU legislation (examples of products)	Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS edition 2012)
1	Construction products	Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2011 laying down harmonized conditions for the marketing of construction products (CPR)	any product or kit which is produced and placed on the market for incorporation in a permanent manner in construction works or parts thereof and the performance of which has an effect on the performance of the construction works with respect to the basic requirements for construction works: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • precast concrete products; • doors, windows, shutters, gates and related building hardware; • thermal insulation products; • chimneys, flues and specific products; • gypsum products; • geotextiles, geomembranes, and related products; • fixed fire fighting equipment; • sanitary appliances; • road construction products; • masonry and related products; • cement, building limes and other hydraulic binders; • floorings; • space heating appliances; • power, control and communication cables etc. 	2505; 2514-2517; 2520-2524; 3816; 3917; 3918; 3922; 3924; 4406; 4409-4412; 4418; 4504; 4815; 5904; 5905; 6807-6812; 6901-6908; 6910; 7004-7005; 7016; 7213; 7214; 7216; 7227-7229; 7303-7307; 7322; 7324; 7604; 7608-7610; 7904-7906; 830210; 8303 TOTAL: 65 positions
2	Low voltage equipment	Directive 2014/35/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits (LVD)	electrical equipment designed for use with a voltage rating of between 50 and 1 000 V for alternating current and between 75 and 1 500 V for direct current: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • electrically controlled exit systems; • conference systems; • cables (electric, coaxial, multi-element, communication, multi-pair etc.) • signalling on low-voltage electrical installations; • electronic equipment for use in power installations; • low-voltage switchgear and controlgear assemblies • Insulating, sheathing and covering materials for low voltage energy cables (PVC, crosslinked elastomeric sheathing compounds etc.); • switches for household and similar fixed electrical installations; • low-voltage surge protective devices; • road traffic signal systems; • rotating electrical machines; • miniature fuses, low-voltage fuses; • plugs, socket-outlets and couplers; • household and similar electrical appliances; • lamps (incandescent, LED etc.); • electroheating installations; • luminaires; • arc welding equipment; • uninterruptible power systems (UPS); • Home and Building Electronic Systems (HBES) and Building Automation and Control Systems (BACS) etc. 	8414; 8415; 8418-8422; 8425; 8450-8453; 8467; 8501; 8502; 8508; 8509; 8510; 8514-8521; 8528; 8530; 8531; 8536; 853710; 8538; 8539; 8543; 8544; 8546; 8547; 9207; 9405 TOTAL: 39 positions
3	Different products (see the Scope of the EU legislation)	Directive 2014/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)	any apparatus or fixed installation intended for the end-user and liable to generate electromagnetic disturbance, or the performance of which is liable to be affected by such disturbance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • earth-moving and building construction machines with internal electrical power supply; • multimedia equipment; • equipment used in power station and 	(most of these products are reflected in the row 2 and 4 or are referred to radio equipment which are not included in this analysis)

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> substation environment; • switches for appliances; • automatic reclosing devices (ARDs) for circuit-breakers, RCBs and RCCBs for household and similar uses 	
4	Machines	Directive 2006/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2006 on machinery (MD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> assemblies, fitted with or intended to be fitted with a drive system other than directly applied human or animal effort, consisting of linked parts or components, at least one of which moves, and which are joined together for a specific application: • circular sawing machines; • power-driven soil-working machines; • combine harvesters, forage harvesters, cotton harvesters and sugar cane harvester; • combustion-engine-powered lawnmowers; • presses; • transport platforms; • household and similar electrical appliances; • electric motor-operated hand-held tools, transportable tools and lawn and garden machinery etc. 	<p>8403; 840790; 8413; 8414; 8415; 8418-8422; 8424-8430; 8432-8447; 8454-8465; 8467; 8468; 8470-8472; 8474-8479; 9024</p> <p>TOTAL: 55 positions</p>
5	Toys	Directive 2009/48/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2009 on the safety of toys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> products designed or intended, whether or not exclusively, for use in play by children under 14 years of age, excluding: • decorative objects for festivities and celebrations; • products for collectors; • sports equipment, including roller skates, inline skates, and skateboards intended for children with a body mass of more than 20 kg; • bicycles with a maximum saddle height of more than 435 mm; • aquatic equipment intended to be used in deep water, and swimming learning devices for children, such as swim seats and swimming aids; • functional educational products, such as electric ovens, irons or other functional products operated at a nominal voltage exceeding 24 volts which are sold exclusively for teaching purposes under adult supervision; • electronic equipment, such as personal computers and game consoles, used to access interactive software and their associated peripherals; • interactive software, intended for leisure and entertainment, such as computer games, and their storage media, such as CDs; • fashion accessories for children which are not for use in play etc. 	<p>9501; 9502; 9503; 9504</p> <p>TOTAL: 4 positions</p>
6	Lifts	Directive 2014/33/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to lifts and safety components for lifts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> lifts permanently serving buildings and constructions and intended for the transport of: • persons; • persons and goods; • goods alone if the carrier is accessible, that is to say a person may enter it without difficulty, and fitted with controls situated inside the carrier or within reach of a person inside the carrier etc. 	<p>8428</p> <p>TOTAL: 1 position</p>
7	Personal protective equipment	Regulation (EU) 2016/425 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on personal protective equipment (PPE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • equipment (and interchangeable components for equipment) designed and manufactured to be worn or held by a person for protection against one or more risks to that person's health or safety; • connexion systems for equipment that are not held or worn by a person, that are designed to connect that equipment to an external device or to a reliable anchorage point, that are not designed to be permanently fixed and that do not require fastening works before use etc. 	<p>4015; 6116; 6402; 6403; 6404; 6405; 6506; 7007; 9004; 9020; 392620</p> <p>TOTAL: 11 positions</p>
8	Measuring instruments	Directive 2014/32/EU of the European Parliament and of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • water meters; • gas meters and volume conversion devices; 	<p>9017; 9026; 9027; 9028; 9029; 842320; 842330</p>

		the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of measuring instruments (MID)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • active electrical energy meters; • thermal energy meters; measuring systems for the continuous and dynamic measurement of quantities of liquids other than water; • automatic weighing instruments; • taximeter; • material measures; • dimensional measuring instruments; • exhaust gas analysers 	TOTAL: 7 positions
9	Non-automatic weighing instruments	Directive 2014/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of non-automatic weighing instruments (NAWI)	measuring instruments requiring the intervention of an operator during weighing and serving to determine the mass of a body by using the action of gravity on that body	842310; 842381; 842382; 842389; 842390; 9016 TOTAL: 6 positions
10	Pressure equipment	Directive 2014/68/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of pressure equipment (PED)	vessels, piping, safety accessories and pressure accessories, including, where applicable, elements attached to pressurised parts, such as flanges, nozzles, couplings, supports, lifting lugs with a maximum allowable pressure PS greater than 0,5 bar: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • vessels for gases, liquefied gases, gases dissolved under pressure, vapours and also those liquids; • fired or otherwise heated pressure equipment with the risk of overheating intended for generation of steam or superheated water; • piping intended for gases, liquefied gases, gases dissolved under pressure, vapours; • assemblies intended for generating steam or superheated water at a temperature higher than 110 °C etc. 	8402; 8403; 8404; 8424; 8481; 9026 TOTAL: 6 positions
11	Simple pressure vessels	Directive 2014/29/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of simple pressure vessels (SPVD)	simple pressure vessels with the following characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the vessels are welded, intended to be subjected to an internal gauge pressure greater than 0,5 bar and to contain air or nitrogen, and are not intended to be fired; • the parts and assemblies contributing to the strength of the vessel under pressure are made either of non-alloy quality steel or of non-alloy aluminium or non-age hardening aluminium alloys; • the vessel is made of either of the following elements: (i) a cylindrical part of circular cross-section closed by outwardly dished and/or flat ends which revolve around the same axis as the cylindrical part; (ii) two dished ends revolving around the same axis etc. 	7309; 7310; 7311; 7611; 7612; 7613 TOTAL: 6 positions
12	Cosmetics	Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on cosmetic products	any substance or mixture intended to be placed in contact with the external parts of the human body (epidermis, hair system, nails, lips and external genital organs) or with the teeth and the mucous membranes of the oral cavity with a view exclusively or mainly to cleaning them, perfuming them, changing their appearance, protecting them, keeping them in good condition or correcting body odours: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bath products, soap; • hair products (lotions, shampoos etc.), including hair waving or straightening products; • depilatories; • oral products, toothpaste; • skin products; • nail products, including artificial nail systems; • anti-perspirants, perfumes etc.; • face products etc. 	3303-3307; 3401; 3407 TOTAL: 7 positions

Annex 3
The value of industrial production manufactured by industrial sub-sectors and years (detailed presentation), thousand USD

Industrial sub-sector	2016	2017	2018
Manufacture of communications equipment	0*	0*	0*
Manufacture of optical instruments and photographic equipment	0*	0*	0*
Manufacture of other electrical equipment	0*	0*	0*
Manufacture of clothing	113 291	136 745	157 912
Manufacture of wires and cables; manufacture of connection devices for these	53 238	83 814	128 471
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	88 510	113 669	123 645
Manufacture of articles of concrete, cement and plaster	51 184	62 379	76 654
Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster	40 932	50 983	59 845
Manufacture of other metal products	33 834	36 418	46 147
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products n.c.a.	9 883	13 925	34 801
Wood processing, manufacture of wood and cork products, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and other braided plant materials	18 204	20 105	27 154
Manufacture of metal constructions	21 078	25 862	26 763
Manufacture of footwear	18 575	20 669	23 020
Manufacture of measuring, verification, control and navigation equipment; production of watches	21 778	20 863	21 336
Manufacture of other general purpose machines and machines	8 487	13 467	13 441
Manufacture of machinery and equipment for agriculture and forestry	6 594	9 033	9 833
Manufacture of clay construction materials	7 146	6 562	8 373
Manufacture of electric motors, electric generators and transformers and electricity distribution and control equipment	3 449	5 013	6 673
Production of metal tanks, tanks and containers; production of radiators and boilers for central heating	6 647	5 481	6 302
Manufacture of soaps, detergents and maintenance products, cosmetics and perfumery	3 044	4 918	5 792
Metallurgical industry	4 120	4 626	5 512
Manufacture of games and toys	2 061	3 594	5 080
Manufacture of general purpose machines and machines	13 233	8 985	4 866
Manufacture of machinery and machine tools for metalworking	213	180	3 965
Stone cutting, shaping and finishing	2 710	3 146	3 382
Manufacture of electrical lighting equipment	888	1 874	2 131
Manufacture of other machines and machines with specific purpose	1 921	1 958	2 030
Production of tools and hardware	1 375	1 312	1 809
Manufacture of computers and peripheral equipment	2 122	2 171	1 422
Manufacture of consumer electronics	431	365	427
Manufacture of other ceramic and porcelain articles	96	85	73
Manufacture of household appliances	97	52	51
* These data are not published because of low (fewer than 3) number of companies. These data represent the commercial secret			
Source of data: National Bureau of Statistics (https://statbank.statistica.md/)			

Annex 4

The value of the industrial production delivered in 2018 on industrial sub-sectors and the delivery market, thousand USD

Industrial sector	Internal market	External market
Manufacture of clothing	37 652,8	118 809,5
Manufacture of electrical lighting equipment	31 274,2	107 711,8
Manufacture of other electrical equipment	27 045,6	103 621,6
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	66 677,8	52 895,3
Manufacture of consumer electronics	3 629,6	19 341,7
Manufacture of electric motors, electric generators and transformers and electricity distribution and control equipment	2 537,7	18 881
Manufacture of footwear	7 794,1	14 299,7
Manufacture of machinery and equipment for agriculture and forestry	17 810,1	10 200,3
Manufacture of games and toys	4 230	9 270,8
Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster	48 602,9	8 930,1
Manufacture of communications equipment	37 597,9	5 518,3
Wood processing, manufacture of wood and cork products, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and other braided plant materials	19 557,8	3 993,4
Manufacture of household appliances	2 399,9	3 877,1
Manufacture of machinery and machine tools for metalworking	2 661,7	1 955,9
Manufacture of clay construction materials	6 218,5	1 841,9
Production of tools and hardware	4 694,3	1 608
Manufacture of soaps, detergents and maintenance products, cosmetics and perfumery	3 776,5	1 325,1
Manufacture of other machines and machines with specific purpose	9 873,5	1 310,3
Manufacture of computers and peripheral equipment	1 223	441
Metallurgical industry	4 949,2	399,2
Production of metal tanks, tanks and containers; production of radiators and boilers for central heating	372,2	399,2
Manufacture of articles of concrete, cement and plaster	73 043,3	187,3
Stone cutting, shaping and finishing	2 622,9	77
Manufacture of other ceramic and porcelain articles	75,3	1,9
Source of data: National Bureau of Statistics (https://statbank.statistica.md/)		