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# 25<sup>th</sup>

**National Day**  
Republic of Moldova

## H.E. Pavel Filip

Prime Minister of the Republic of Moldova



H.E. Mr. Mian Mahmood-ul-Hassan  
Honorary Consul of Moldova in Pakistan





# *Heartiest Felicitations* On **25<sup>th</sup> National Day of the Republic of Moldova**

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**Special Supplement**  
on

**25<sup>th</sup>**  
**National Day of the**  
**Republic of Moldova**

Special Feature Report by:

**Mian Fazal Elahi**  
CEO/Editor/Publisher  
“Diplomatic Focus”



Mian Fazal Elahi



**M**oldova celebrated its national day for the first time in Islamabad on August 26, 2015. Moldova is situated between Romania and Ukraine, quite near the Black Sea, with a population of about three million.

Pakistan has an important market in Moldova for export within the IT sector. According to World Trade Organization, The Republic of Moldova has ratified the WTO's Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) on June 24, 2016 and In addition to the Republic of Moldova, with many others Pakistan is also one of them. This development shows that Moldovan government put Moldova on the map of international investors. Pakistan and Moldova both countries are determined to promote education and empowerment of people at all levels and we believe that together with each other's help both the countries will be able to achieve this goal. There are potential in several other fields like IT, in the national and local road infrastructure, renewable energy etc. Moldova on its side is strong in that field, and in other agricultural and horticultural fields, due to the country's climate and fertile soil.

On the auspicious occasion of the National Day of the Republic of Moldova, it is great pleasure to convey cordial greetings and best wishes to the Government and the people of the Republic of Moldova. The “Diplomatic Focus” and its team avail this opportunity to extend our best wishes for the continued progress and prosperity of the friendly people of the Republic of Moldova.



Mian Assad Ullah

## Important Announcement

It has been announced for the general information that Mr. Mian Assad Ullah has been appointed as Editor In Chief of the Monthly “Diplomatic Focus” for the UK/EU Edition. He is entitled to participate official /non-officials diplomatic engagements, events, national days, social evenings/gatherings, press conferences/interviews and can be contacted for all kinds of stuff including articles, supplements and advertisements etc). It is requested to all Diplomatic missions and government high officials of UK, please contact with Mr. Mian Assad Ullah on His mailing address, 4 Ipswich Road, SW17 9RH, London. Cell number:+44-7961005954/ 2087694850, Email: uk.diplomaticfocus@gmail.com, assadmian1@gmail.com

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# Message from

## H.E. Mr. Mian Mahmood-ul-Hassan Honorary Consul of Moldova in Pakistan

“

*It is great pleasure for me to express my views at the occasion of National Day (25th Anniversary) of Republic of Moldova and on its national day. I am quite confident and sure that this address will enable to understand the people of Moldova the bilateral diplomatic, economic and social relations between Pakistan and their country.*

*I applaud for having this opportunity for initiative and wish the success of people of both countries and their endeavors to strengthen further bilateral relations between Pakistan and Republic of Moldova.*

*Pakistan and Moldova both countries are determined to promote education and empowerment of people at all levels and we believe that together with each other's help both the countries will be able to achieve this goal.*

*On this occasion we believe that both the countries will work together on issues like Peace, Human rights, Education and on empowerment of its people. We pray that relationships between both the countries prosper and flourishes and we see Moldova as rising nation of the region.*

*Moldova Pakistan zindabad* ”





# Interview



## Speech of **H.E. Pavel Filip** Prime Minister of The Republic of Moldova

### 71st session of the United Nations General Assembly

Mr. President,  
Mr. Secretary-General,  
Your Excellencies, Distinguished delegates,  
I feel myself very honoured to participate for the first time, as the Prime Minister of the Republic of Moldova, in the work of High-Level Segment of the UN General Assembly.

Let me start by warmly congratulating you, Mr. President, on your election. My delegation wishes you every success in fulfilling your important mandate as President of the 71st session of the UN General Assembly.

I would like to take this opportunity to express, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Moldova, our appreciation and praise to

H.E. Mr. Ban Ki-moon for his entire activity as the UN Secretary General and for his valuable efforts aimed at redefining the role of the UN and its adjustment to a world in continuous change.

I would like also to thank the outgoing President of the General Assembly, H.E. Mr. Mogens Lükketof, for the leadership and dedication he had shown during the previous session, as well as for the inclusive and transparent approach he promoted in the process of selection of a new UN Secretary General. We believe that this innovative approach should be continued and the criteria of equitable geographic representation – formalized, so as to allow all regional groups to be represented in the

highest elective UN post.

We call on all UN Member States, particularly the Security Council Members to elect a Secretary General from the Eastern European region, the only region that has not been represented in this high position and which has put forward a number of valuable candidates. The issue of gender equality should be also considered within the selection process. We believe that a possible decision to elect a female candidate as the UN Secretary General will resonate well with the growing international expectations in this regard.

Mr. President,

This has indeed been a difficult year for the



Organization. Conflicts and serious crises have continued to negatively impact on international peace, security and stability. We have been witnessing new tragic manifestations of the conflicts in various regions of the world, particularly in the Middle East and Africa. All of us are deeply concerned by the ramifications and multidimensional consequences of these conflicts, particularly of the conflict in Syria.

The international terrorism and various forms of violent extremism, fostered by offensive and exclusivist ideologies, have continued to strike indiscriminately causing innocent human casualties and material losses, including in Europe. The horrific scenes of suffering and death in France, Belgium, Germany and in many other countries from various parts of the world, widely broadcasted by the global television networks, illustrate that these phenomena cannot be countered only through military, political or economic means. We must look for solutions that will address and not exacerbate the threat, solutions that are based on the clear understanding of the factors that generate terrorism, fundamentalism, fanaticism and the new forms of violence.

The Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and the Secretary General Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism prescribes the activities that need to be undertaken, individually and collectively. Having in mind that some of those provisions are also complementary to our national legislation, in particular the Law of the Republic of Moldova on Countering Extremist Activities, we attach high importance to their implementation.

We share, Mr. President, the deep concern in regard to the difficult challenges that the international protection system is confronted with. The large movements of people and the amplitude of migration and refugee crises, unprecedented after the World War II, require a global humanitarian partnership capable of delivering the needed protection, as provided by the international law.

The Republic of Moldova welcomes the UN High-Level Meeting on Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants and the Summit for Refugees held earlier this week. The two high-level meetings allowed the participating states and organizations to discuss principles and policies designed at addressing migration and refugee issues. We appreciate the indispensable contribution made, in this context, by the International Organization of Migration which joins the UN system as a related agency, on the basis of the IOM-UN relationship agreement, signed on September 19th, 2016.

In our view, it is important to bear in mind the complex nature of motives that drive people on the move and to make a clear distinction between them. The identified solutions should

be proportionate to every individual situation and a comprehensive long-term solution global response beyond emergency mode must prevail.

We must resolutely fight smuggling and illicit trafficking in persons in a comprehensive manner, to prevent also the loss of human lives. The Republic of Moldova favours focus on strategies and activities aimed at strengthening refugees' resilience and self-reliance.

Mr. President,

The High-Level debate's theme „The Sustainable Development Goals: a universal push to transform our world” takes a special

**We share, Mr. President, the deep concern in regard to the difficult challenges that the international protection system is confronted with. The large movements of people and the amplitude of migration and refugee crises, unprecedented after the World War II, require a global humanitarian partnership capable of delivering the needed protection, as provided by the international law.**

significance against the backdrop of current major challenges that the UN and international community are confronted with.

As long as the world is stricken by poverty, underdevelopment, social inequality, human insecurity, abuse of fundamental rights and freedom, there will be no solution to the political, economic and social situations that are degenerating in afore-mentioned negative phenomena.

The full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Development is required not only for advancing development but also for ethical, social, economic and security considerations. We welcome the adoption by the UN General Assembly of the resolution 70/299 on the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Development that establishes the road

map for the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) at global level.

The Republic of Moldova attaches a critical importance to future development partnerships aimed at supporting the countries in need of assistance to achieve the SDGs. In our view, the United Nations Development System (UNDS) is indispensable for forging such partnerships, including at the country level. We note with interest the progress achieved by those countries whose SDG's implementation process is already on the way, as presented during the 2016 High Level Political Forum held under the auspices of ECOSOC, where the Republic of Moldova serves as a Member.

The Moldovan Government, partnering with the UNDP and other stakeholders, launched a process of SDGs "localization" and is currently working on putting in place a mechanism to measure the progress in implementation. For coordination and monitoring purposes, a National Coordinating Council for Sustainable Development was established in July under the Prime Minister's Office. To ensure the synergy between the SDGs and the national development framework, we envisage reviewing the National Strategy for Development "Moldova 2020".

Mindful of the restraints of the current international environment that is not propitious to aid increase, we should look, globally and nationally, at ways to introduce innovative sources of financing and to increase the effectiveness of existing aid.

The efforts of the Moldovan Government to increase the aid effectiveness continue to be guided by the 2005 Paris Declaration. The coordination, in this area, with 21 development partners working in the Republic of Moldova is based on a Partnership Principles Implementation Plan (PPIP). We believe that this institutionalized model of coordination and partnerships lucrative and it will facilitate, through the effective use of resources, the gradual achievement of SDGs in our country.

In this context, I would also like to stress our interest in obtaining the development financing and assistance for climate and disaster resilience, provided the climate-related vulnerabilities of our country.

Mr. President, recognizing the climate change risks and implications for the 2030 Agenda for Development in general, and for SDGs national implementation, in particular, the Republic of Moldova supported the negotiation and adoption, in Paris, of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC COP21). I take this opportunity to inform the distinguished audience that the Republic Moldova signed this historic convention during the current Treaty Event, an action that will be followed soon by the Parliament's ratification.



Distinguished delegates,

Perhaps never before the correlation between migration, sustainable development, climate change, on the one hand, and peace and security, on the other, was more obvious. We cannot realistically expect to fulfil the Agenda for Development in the absence of peace and security, and the peace and security will be always vulnerable in the absence of sustainable development.

The unprecedented increase of regional and internal conflicts, the intensification of armed violence at global level and the restart of the arms race are only some ingredients that have fundamentally changed the international environment.

We need a world organization that is adjusted to new realities. In this context, we note with appreciation the initiatives by the UN Secretary General, Ban Ki-moon, aimed at reforming and making the Organization more effective. The Republic of Moldova stands for the advancement of the ongoing UN reform process, particularly the reform of the Security Council. Too often this main body has been criticized for its failures to maintain the international peace and security. It is essential, therefore, to make it more efficient in discharging its primary responsibility. Efficiency can be achieved, in our view, by improving its

representativeness, legitimacy, transparency, accountability as well by restricting the right of veto on issues of substance, as provided for by the UN Charter.

We expect from the Security Council's members, particularly the permanent ones, not only to react but also to prevent and act promptly and impartially whenever the peace and security are threatened, the principles of international law - disregarded and the sovereignty and integrity of Member States blatantly violated.

Mr. President,

Certain regional organizations have been entrusted by the UN, under the provisions of Chapter VIII of the UN Charter, to deal with a number of conflicts that are not in the focus of the UN Security Council. In our view, a more systematic outreach to these regional organizations is needed. Steps should be also taken to increase their accountability, particularly in the case of protracted conflicts, when the situation is not improving or even worsens over the years.

The lack of progress should prompt a more direct involvement from the appropriate UN bodies. We believe that no conflict in the world should be left out of the UN's attention, irrespective of whether they are on the Security

Council's agenda or not. In this context, we welcome the high-level event on strengthening the capacities of the OSCE as a Chapter VIII Organization, organized by the OSCE Chairman in Office, Frank-Walter Steinmeier, on the margins of the 71st UN General Assembly, which allowed the participants to discuss issues relevant to considerations referred to above.

From this perspective, we appreciate the fact that the General Assembly agreed to include and maintains on its agenda an item addressing the "Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development". These unresolved conflicts, some as old as 25 years, like the one in the Republic of Moldova, continue to impact negatively the political, social and economic development of the GUAM states and the millions of people living in the region.

The General Assembly's debates under this item do not undermine, as some fear, the existing mechanism to negotiate settlements of these conflicts. On the contrary, the continuing monitoring of the situation in the concerned area, together with a proactive approach by the UN when its involvement is needed, can prevent or counter attempts aimed at changing the political borders of some GUAM states through methods that have nothing in common with democracy and the international law.





Mr. President,  
Distinguished delegates,

The transnistrian conflict that the Republic of Moldova is coping with for many years is, most and foremost, a “product” of the eternal geopolitical interests associated with our region. The external factor played a decisive role in unleashing this conflict in the early 90s. It was triggered shortly after the declaration of independence by the Republic of Moldova, on the very day that our country was granted the UN membership (2 March 1992). Unlike other internal conflicts, generated and fostered by ethnical and religious antagonisms, the transnistrian conflict has a purely geopolitical character. This particular feature of the conflict makes it presumably easier to resolve and, therefore, reinforces our conviction that it could be resolved through determined joint political efforts by all parties involved in the settlement process.

The similarity of the ethnical structure of the populations and the lack of any hatred and intolerance at the level of common people living on both sides of the Nistru river speaks for itself and illustrates both the artificial character of the transnistrian entity and the falsity of its ideological and political tenets. The recurrent declarations by the exponents of the transnistrian regime on the need to make the territory under its control a part of another country, with which we do not have common borders, apart from being unrealistic, are seriously undermining the settlement process.

Despite the many difficulties encountered along the settlement process, the Moldovan authorities are determined to find, within the „5+2” negotiating format, a political solution for the transnistrian conflict, based on respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Moldova, by way of granting a special legal status for the transnistrian region.

We are firmly convinced that the only way to reach this goal is through pursuing negotiations. However, the negotiations may succeed only if all involved actors will show the needed political will, will act in good faith, will refrain from putting forward rigid preconditions and will stop refraining from negotiating the political aspects of the settlement. And yet, which would be the right path to follow towards final settlement? We believe this path would require determined and joint actions by all parties participating in the „5+2” settlement format, on the basis of a common agenda and common objectives. It will require enhanced confidence-building and bringing together the both banks of the river Nistru in all spheres of social and economic life. It will also entail the identification of solutions for acute issues and the engagement in a serious and objective political discussion on the future of transnistrian region as an

integral part of the Republic of Moldova. And, in addition, it will involve a firm commitment to maintain stability and to refrain from fostering tensions. Only by acting in this way, will we be able to stop and prevent the violations of human rights in the transnistrian region, to discourage the unilateral destabilizing actions and to gradually create an environment of confidence. This is the path the Moldovan authorities will continue to follow and which, hopefully, will deliver the desired result – a

**The fragility of the overall security situation in our region, amplified by the destabilizing factors in Eastern Ukraine requires a constructive re-engagement of all participating states in the „5+2” settlement format, as well of other relevant or interested actors, particularly the OSCE and UN, in order to identify, as soon as possible, responses and solutions for these long-standing problems, in conformity with the international law. We expect that the General Assembly will focus constructively on the transnistrian and other protracted conflicts, particularly when it will consider the annual resolution on the cooperation between the UN and OSCE.**

viable and comprehensive settlement of the transnistrian conflict and the reintegration of the Republic of Moldova.

Speaking about the factors that negatively

impact the political environment and the regional security, I would like to reiterate our deep concern on the lack of any progress in the withdrawal of Russian military troops and armaments, stationed on the territory of the Republic of Moldova with no prior consent of the Moldovan authorities and contrary to the provisions of Moldovan Constitution. Likewise, we are deeply concerned by the increased frequency of military exercises of the foreign military troops, often conducted jointly with the military and paramilitary units of the transnistrian regime.

The fragility of the overall security situation in our region, amplified by the destabilizing factors in Eastern Ukraine requires a constructive re-engagement of all participating states in the „5+2” settlement format, as well of other relevant or interested actors, particularly the OSCE and UN, in order to identify, as soon as possible, responses and solutions for these long-standing problems, in conformity with the international law. We expect that the General Assembly will focus constructively on the transnistrian and other protracted conflicts, particularly when it will consider the annual resolution on the cooperation between the UN and OSCE.

Distinguished delegates,

This year, the Republic of Moldova celebrates the twenty-fifth anniversary of its independence. During the independence years, we achieved many proposed objectives but not all. Nevertheless, we laid down the foundation of a democratic society, based on the European system of political, economic and social values. We are fully committed to the idea of European integration that has become our national project and our journey on this path is guided by the Association Agreement concluded with the European Union. The Republic of Moldova finds itself currently in a period of transition when the main priorities are those reforms that should enable the country’s modernization and its institutional enhancement. The Government that I am privileged to lead is determined to finalize the ongoing profound reforms and, in this critical endeavor, continues to rely on the support of external partners.

Distinguished delegates,

During these twenty five years, as a Member State of the United Nations, we have been sharing common values, responsibilities, achievements and setbacks of our Organizations. On this occasion, I would like to reiterate the Republic of Moldova’s commitments towards the United Nations and its strong desire to cooperate with all UN Member States with a view to achieve the noble principles and objectives embodied in the UN Charter.

I thank you for your attention.



# Moldova Business Week

**This week we put Moldova on the map of international investors**

**P** rime Minister Pavel Filip participated in the official opening of the Moldova Business Week 2016. The event's organizers were committed to bring together within three days representatives of foreign and local companies, commercial banks, business associations, international development partners, as well as state institutions, in order to discuss and

identify solutions to improve the business climate in Moldova.

The most important economic event of the year is carried out under the aegis of the premier. He said "Moldova Business Week was an event he personally cared a lot, and he insisted to include it in the government agenda

for this year as a priority action. "This event is of great importance for us. We put Moldova on the map of international investors, we show we want serious affairs, transparent investments. It is the week we talk about advantages and achievements of our economy, and we will be ready to respond to drawbacks and failures at level of policies and implementation. It





is a week we will make more communities and spheres to get closer: public with private, foreigners with natives, projects and resources, opportunities and risks, expectations and experience," Pavel Filip said.

The premier approached the government's actions taken so far, as well as the plans he has in future, in order to ensure attractive business environment, which would generate additional incomes in the state budget, aimed at meeting the main goal of governance – improve people's welfare.

Pavel Filip noted that the reforms must start from quality of public policies influencing the business environment and quality of managing the policies. "I will take every effort in order to accredit the idea to all public authorities – economic agent is the primary source of people's welfare. Therefore, the economic agent should be treated with utmost care," he said.

The premier reviewed the main actions and decisions of government,

which had been already taken and were to be continued to create favorable conditions for business development in Moldova. In this context, the premier mentioned the activity of the economic council, improvement of legal framework in this field, optimizing inspection bodies and permissive documents for business activity in Moldova.

The premier voiced confidence that the event would offer state institutions the possibility to show vision on business development, and representatives of business environment to improve the knowledge about economic and investment opportunities in Moldova, as well as to carry out exchange of opinions on improving the business environment in the country.

The 3rd issue of the economic forum "Moldova Business Week" is held on 4-7 October 2016, represented a set of events organized in Chisinau, as well as in other settlements, with the participation of over 300 representatives of business environment from Moldova and over ten states of the world.





# The Republic of Moldova

(Named after the Moldova River in neighboring eastern Romania)



**Government type:** Republic

**Independence:** 27 August 1991 (from the Soviet Union)

**Capital:** Chisinau in Romanian (Kishinev in Russian)

Note: pronounced KEE-shee-now (KIH-shi-nyov)

**Constitution:**

Previous 1978; latest adopted 29 July 1994, effective 27 August 1994; amended 2006, 2010 (2015)

**Administrative divisions:**

32 raions (raioane, singular - raion), 3 municipalities (municipii, singular - municipiul), 1 autonomous territorial unit (unitatea teritoriala autonoma), and 1 territorial unit





(unitatea teritoriala)

raions: Anenii Noi, Basarabasca, Briceni, Cahul, Cantemir, Calarasi, Causeni, Cimisia, Criuleni, Donduseni, Drochia, Dubasari, Edinet, Falesti, Floresti, Glodeni, Hincesti, Ialoveni, Leova, Nisporeni, Ocnita, Orhei, Rezina, Riscani, Singerei, Soldanesti, Soroca, Stefan-Voda, Straseni, Taraclia, Telenesti, Ungheni

**Municipalities:** Balti, Bender, Chisinau

**Autonomous territorial unit:** Gagauzia

**Territorial unit:** Stinga Nistrului (Transnistria)

#### Flag description:

Three equal vertical bands of blue (hoist side), yellow, and red; emblem in center of flag is of a Roman eagle of gold outlined in black with a red beak and talons carrying a yellow cross in its beak and a green olive branch in its right talons and a yellow scepter in its left talons; on its breast is a shield divided horizontally red over blue with a stylized aurochs head, star, rose, and crescent all in black-outlined yellow; based on the color scheme of the flag of Romania - with which Moldova shares a history and culture - but Moldova's blue band is lighter; the reverse of the flag does not display any coat of arms

**note:** one of only three national flags that differ on their obverse and reverse sides - the others are Paraguay and Saudi Arabia

#### National symbol(s):

Aurochs (a type of wild cattle); national colors: blue, yellow, red

#### National anthem:

**Name:** "Limba noastra" (Our Language)



Lyrics/music: Alexei MATEEVICI/Alexandru CRISTEA

It is situated in South Eastern Europe, north of the Balkan Peninsula. The total area is 33,843 square km. The distance between the North and the South extremities is 350 km, and from East to West is 150 km. Moldova shares borders with Romania and Ukraine.

Under the Constitution adopted in July 1994, Moldova is a democratic republic based on the rule of law. The Constitution separates the state powers into three branches – the legislative, the executive and the judicial branches.

The legislative power belongs to the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova, elected for four-year terms. The Parliament is unicameral. It consists of 101 deputies – representatives of parties and electoral blocks, as well as independent candidates.

The executive power is exercised by the Government. Its role is to carry out the domestic and foreign policy of the state, as well as to control the activity of public administration. The Government consists of a Prime Minister, deputy prime ministers, ministers and other members. The President of the Republic of Moldova designates a candidate for Prime Minister through consultation with parliamentary factions.

The President of the Republic of Moldova is legally distanced from all branches of power. Nevertheless he / she is mostly allied to the executive branch. The President is elected by Parliament for a four-year term.

The judicial branch encompasses the Supreme Court of Justice, Courts of Appeal and ordinary courts. The Supreme Court of Justice is the highest court and has the power to review decisions made by lower courts.

The Constitutional Court of Moldova is the sole authority of constitutional jurisdiction in the Republic of Moldova. The six justices are appointed for six-year terms. The Parliament, the Government and the Superior Counsel of Magistracy appoint two justices each.

The Constitution recognises the principle of local autonomy and states that all local issues be resolved and managed by local authorities, which operate independently pursuant to law. Each level of public administration has its own and delegated functions. The basic functions of local government include the organisation of social services, welfare services for the elderly, housing and utilities, water supply and sewerage, the provision of public services, physical planning, public transport, and the maintenance of local roads and streets.

Moldova is currently divided into 37 first-tier units, including 32 districts (in Romanian - "raioane"), three municipalities (Chişinău, Bălţi, Bender), one autonomous territorial unit (Gagauzia) and one territorial unit (Transnistria). The capital and largest city is Chisinau.

Moldova has 66 cities (towns), including the five with municipality status, and 917 communes. Some other 699 villages are too small to have separate administration, so are administratively part of either cities (40 of them) or communes (659). This makes for a total of 1,681 localities in Moldova.







# Key locations for investments

**M**oldova has designated areas where domestic and foreign investors can carry out entrepreneurial activities under preferential terms and conditions (i.e. favourable tax, customs and other regimes). These designated areas are the Free Economic Zones (FEZ) and Industrial Parks (IP).

## Free Economic Zones

The following types of activities may be carried out in FEZ:

- Industrial production of goods for export (apart from ethylic alcohol and alcohol products);
- Sorting, packing, labelling and other similar operations for goods which transit through Moldovan customs territory;
- Other auxiliary activities necessary for the





basic activities above (e.g. utility services, warehousing, construction, catering etc.);

- External commercial activity (i.e. wholesale of goods imported into FEZ outside Moldova and offered for export).

Each type of activity within FEZ is subject to a separate time-limited authorisation issued by FEZ Administration.

## Industrial parks

An industrial park is a defined area with technical and production infrastructure, where economic activities, mainly industrial production, provision of services, employment of scientific researches and / or technological development, may be carried out, benefitting from specific incentives. The law on industrial parks was adopted in 2010.

An industrial park may be created for 30 years either on the territory of state or private enterprises, through green field investments or by means of public private partnerships.



In practice, an industrial park is created by means of obtaining the title of industrial park by an enterprise on the basis of Government decision. This enterprise becomes the administrator of the industrial park, i.e. it can also act as the resident of the industrial park.

Any legal entity registered in Moldova (legal entities with local, mixed or foreign capital) can become an industrial park resident on the basis of a contract concluded with the administrator-enterprise, aiming to carry out such activities as industrial production, service provision, implementation of the scientific researches and / or technological development within the industrial park.

During 2010 - 2011 three enterprises obtained the title of industrial park on the basis of Government decisions. There are also other places, identified on the basis of feasibility studies (all the studies are available at the address: <http://mec.gov.md/studii-de-fezabilitate/>), suitable for the establishment of industrial parks (Edinet, Falesti, Balti, Hincesti, Cantemir, Cainari).

IP Residents and IP Administration may benefit from the following real estate facilities and Government support:

- Free of charge change of the category of land with agricultural destination;
- Entitlement to privatise public property land associated with constructions, at the price land established by law;



Free of charge transfer of public property assets with the purpose of industrial parks establishment upon owner's decision;

- Application, by the administrating enterprise, of the reduction coefficient down to 0.3 of the tariff set for the annual lease payment for the public property land;
- Optimisation of state inspections.







# Why invest in Moldova?



Moldova's objective is to provide a transparent and supportive business environment, competitive at the regional level. The Constitution provides non-discriminatory treatment and guarantees the inviolability of both foreign and domestic investments by ensuring the supremacy of international law, the market economy, private property and separation of power between Government branches. Moldova is ranked in the top 20 countries in the world for speed, penetration and availability of the Internet.

- Favourable geographical position at the crossroads of commercial routes
- Proximity to large world markets (European Union and Commonwealth of Independent States)
- Platform for manufacturing and exporting both to the CIS and to the EU
- Competitive general corporate income tax rate in the region – 12%
- Tax and customs framework similar to that of the EU
- Considerable network of operational Double Tax Treaties and Investment Protection Agreements
- Market access through three Free Trade Agreements including:
- WTO members (worldwide)







- Autonomous Trade Preferences (EU countries)
- Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA)
- CEFTA members (most Balkan countries)
- CIS members (with certain exceptions)
- Entrepreneurial activities under preferential terms and conditions developed in free economic zones
- Well-skilled multilingual workforce
- Relatively low employment costs
- Favourable visa regime
- Improved legal framework regulating entrepreneurial activity
- Starting a business – fast and easy to handle
- Investment opportunities through privatisation of public property and public-private partnership

## Foreign investors' guarantees and rights

According to the Moldovan Constitution,

the state must ensure the inviolability of foreign investments. The Government is keen to establish coordinated policies and well-balanced legislation in order to stimulate both domestic and foreign investments.

The legal framework for the protection of foreign investments consists of the Law on investments in entrepreneurial activity and international bilateral treaties for the facilitation and mutual protection of investments.

The law prohibits discrimination against investments based on citizenship, domicile, residence, and place of registration, place of activity, state of origin or any other grounds. The law provides for equitable and level-field conditions for all investors. It rules out discriminatory measures hindering the management, operation, maintenance, utilisation, acquisition, extension or disposal of investments. At the same time, certain restrictions are provided for residents of off-shore zones (e.g. limited amount of shares in banks and prior approval from Moldovan National Bank before acquisition) and for the acquisition of agricultural and forested land.

Public authorities intending to develop a new investment policy are required to organise public consultations before implementing such policies.

Investments cannot be subject to expropriation or to any other similar measures which can

directly or indirectly deprive investors of their property right or the right to control investments, unless the following conditions are met:

- The measure is undertaken for the general public good;
- The measure is not discriminatory;
- Preliminary and equivalent compensation of damages is given.

Investors have the right to sue public authorities for damages caused due to illegal actions and decisions. Compensation is paid in the currency of the investment.

## Forms of business entities

The following forms of business legal entities (for-profit) may currently be incorporated in Moldova:

- Limited liability company (SRL / LLC);
- Joint-stock company (SA / JSC);
- General partnership;
- Limited partnership;
- Co-operatives.



The focus of this Strategy is to produce a social and economic impact on each of the above-mentioned dimensions. The cumulative effect of solving the addressed problems lies in removing the critical barriers that prevent the optimal use of resources. This approach makes it possible to prioritize areas of state intervention and subject them to a clearly defined objective of the Strategy: ensuring qualitative economic development and, implicitly, poverty reduction. The Republic of Moldova will undertake all the necessary efforts to ensure the transition to a green economic development, which promotes sustainable development principles and contributes to poverty reduction, including by ensuring a better governance in the sustainable development domain, by integrating and strengthening environmental protection aspects in all social-economic development domains of the country. 9 A determining factor in the successful accomplishment of identified priorities and achievement of the main objective is the existence of efficient and modern state institutions. Acceleration of institutional reforms and strengthening of capacity of public authorities will address each identified priority. Increased quality of public services through modernization and greater transparency and accessibility are inherent during Strategy implementation process.

# The National Development Strategy “Moldova 2020”

## 7 SOLUTIONS FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH AND POVERTY REDUCTION

1. Aligning the education system to labor market needs in order to enhance labor productivity and increase employment in the economy;
2. Increasing public investment in the national and local road infrastructure, in order to reduce transportation costs and increase the speed of access;
3. Reducing financing costs by increasing competition in the financial sector and developing risk management tools;
4. Improving the business climate, promoting

competition policies, streamlining the regulatory framework and applying information technologies in public services for businesses and citizens;

5. Reducing energy consumption by increasing energy efficiency and using renewable energy sources;
6. Ensuring financial sustainability of the pension system in order to secure an appropriate rate of wage replacement;
7. Increasing the quality and efficiency of justice and fighting corruption in order to ensure an equitable access to public goods for all citizens.





# International agreements and organizations

**Republic of Moldova is a member of the following key organisations:**

BSEC, CD, CE, CEI, CIS, EAEC (observer), EAPC, EBRD, FAO, GCTU, GUAM, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC (NGOs), ICCT, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO (correspondent), ITU, ITUC (NGOs), MIGA, OIF, OPCW, OSCE, PFP, SELEC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, Union Latina, UNMIL, UNMISS, UNOCI, UNWTO, UPU, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO



**European Bank**  
for Reconstruction and Development



# Legal system

**T**he Republic of Moldova is a civil law country. Its legal framework is based mainly on statutory law. The leading legal acts are the Constitution, organic and ordinary laws approved by the Parliament, as well as other normative acts issued by the Government and other public authorities.

Under the Constitution, the Republic of Moldova undertakes to respect the treaties and conventions to which it is a party. In the event of any discrepancies between the national and international legislation applicable for the Republic of Moldova, the latter prevails.







# Education

The Moldovan state education system includes primary, secondary, technical and higher education institutions. Education is mandatory for Moldovan citizens up until the age of sixteen. The Government ensures free access to education at all levels according to approved quotas. There are 1,545 educational institutions in Republic of Moldova, with the majority of them being State owned.



# Economy @ Glance







With a moderate climate and good farmland, Moldova's economy relies heavily on its agriculture sector, featuring fruits, vegetables, wine, and tobacco. Moldova also depends on annual remittances of about \$1.6 billion from the roughly one million Moldovans working in Europe, Russia, and other former Soviet Bloc countries. In August 2013, work began on a new pipeline between Moldova and Romania. The government's goal of EU integration has resulted in some market-oriented progress. Moldova experienced better than expected economic growth in 2014 due to increased agriculture production, to economic policies adopted by the Moldovan government since 2009, and to the receipt of EU trade preferences. Moldova signed an Association Agreement and a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement with the EU during fall 2014, connecting Moldovan products to the world's largest market.







### **GDP (purchasing power parity):**

\$17.78 billion (2014 est.)

\$17 billion (2013 est.)

\$15.54 billion (2012 est.)

### **GDP (official exchange rate):**

\$7.962 billion (2014 est.)

### **GDP - real growth rate:**

4.6% (2014 est.)

9.4% (2013 est.)

-0.7% (2012 est.)

### **GDP - per capita (PPP):**

\$5,000 (2014 est.)

\$4,800 (2013 est.)

\$4,400 (2012 est.)

### **Gross national saving:**

20.9% of GDP (2014 est.)

19.6% of GDP (2013 est.)

14.6% of GDP (2012 est.)

### **GDP - composition, by end use:**

Household consumption: 88.1%

Government consumption: 18.5%

Investment in fixed capital: 24.7%

Investment in inventories: 1.3%

Exports of goods and services: 42.9%

Imports of goods and services: -75.6%

(2014 est)

### **GDP - composition, by sector of origin:**

Agriculture: 16%

Industry: 20.4%

Services: 63.6% (2014 est.)

### **Agriculture - products:**

Vegetables, fruits, grapes, grain, sugar beets, sunflower seeds, tobacco; beef, milk; wine

### **Industries:**

Sugar, vegetable oil, food processing, agricultural machinery; foundry equipment, refrigerators and freezers, washing machines;

hosiery, shoes, textiles

### **Industrial production growth rate:**

7.1% (2014 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 20

### **Fiscal year:**

Calendar year

### **Exports:**

\$2.352 billion (2014 est.)

\$2.466 billion (2013 est.)

### **Exports - commodities:**

Foodstuffs, textiles, machinery

### **Exports - partners:**

Romania 18.9%, Russia 18.4%, Italy 10.6%, Germany 6%, Belarus 5.9%, Ukraine 4.7%, UK 4.7%, Turkey 4.5% (2014)

### **Imports:**

\$5.264 billion (2014 est.)

\$5.449 billion (2013 est.)





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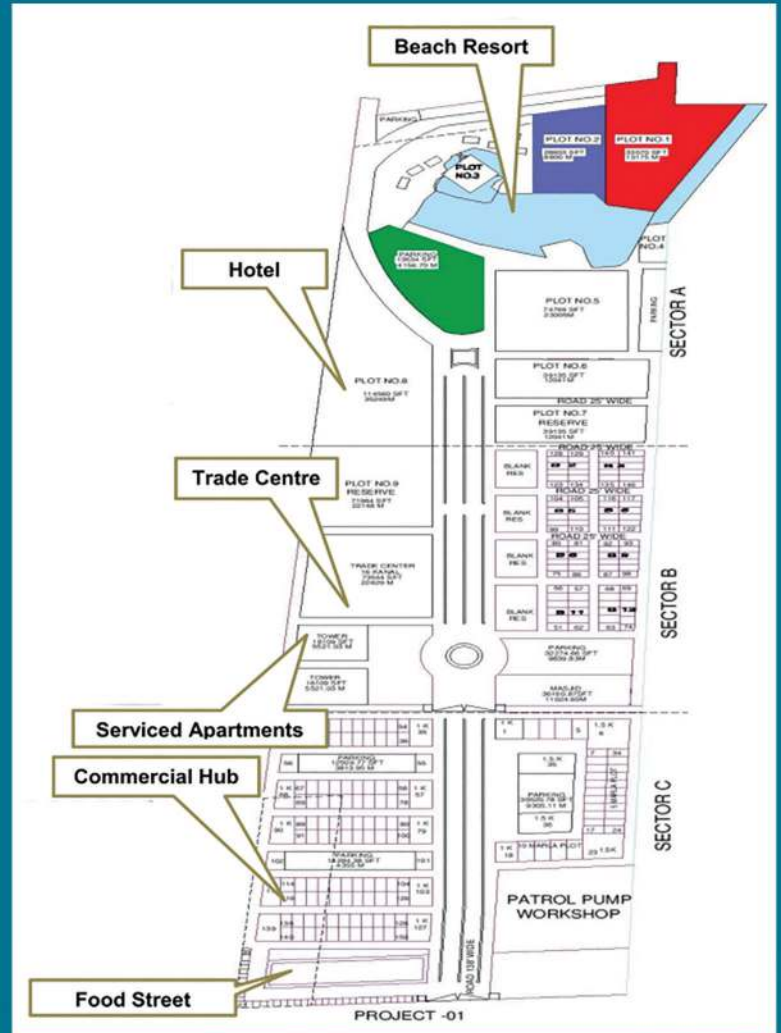




# AM 99 Pvt. Ltd.

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# AM 99 Pvt. Ltd.



AM 99 Pvt. Ltd. provides complete solutions (EPC ie Engineering, Procurement & Construction) from acquisition of land to construction and finished housing/ commercial projects. We trade and import/ export garments, home textile, wood & dry fruit from middle east, Russia, Vietnam, China & UAE. AM 99 is a company renowned in the region for its quality, safety and on-time delivery of projects and products. All the faculties required to deliver turnkey projects, reside within the company. This unique strength enables us to provide perfect solutions to the clients.

Am99 is a consortium/ group of companies with diverse products& potentials providing range of all solutions ie Solar System, Industrial Automation, Metal, Rice & cotton, Construction & development, architectural projects under one roof.



**CEO**  
**Brigadier General**  
**Asif Mahmood**  
(Retired)



Leading consortium of over 20 national /international companies dealing with development & construction, import & export, security management service, travels & tourism, solar systems, water purification & desalination, industry automation, steel manufacturing and event management.

- CEO AM 99 (Private) Limited, AM 99 Enterprises, Security and Management services, AM 99 Enterprises SDN, BHD, Malaysia (Recently established) and MyPk-99 and SPV Company with Malaysia (under process)
  - Regional Head Vietnamese Company SL-BAK & Russian Company Pak Product Limited, Tula with 50% partnership.
  - He is also equally renowned in rendering Humanity services. At present He is :
  - Founder and Serving TABA Foundation (An organization of 108 national/ International welfare trusts. [www.naimunnaseer.com](http://www.naimunnaseer.com))
  - Chairman TABA Youth Force. [www.tabayouth.com](http://www.tabayouth.com)
  - Foreign partners in Gwadar
  - Beijing Baolong FDX International Investment Management Co. Ltd China (Investors)
- (Note; AM 99 (pvt) Ltd. SPV Company for JV Project with Malaysians (Under process).





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