



Textile, Apparel, Footwear and Leather Goods

Republic of Moldova

FREE TRADE AGREEMENTS

Population: 3.55 million
Area: 33,846 km²
GDP per capita at PPP: \$3,927
Economic growth 2013: 8.9%
Inflation: 5%

Employment rate in Moldova: 39.3% (2013) increased, versus 38.4% (2012)
Corporate tax: 12%, 6% in Free Economic Zone, 3% in Free Port
Labor costs (gross salary): averaging 250 EUR/month
Full load labor cost: cca 2 EUR/hour

Proximity to:

- Major markets: cca 800 million customers (FTA with EU, CEFTA, CIS, GUAM).
- OEMs, TIER 1 & 2 suppliers (i.e. RO, PL, HU, CZ, SK, RU, etc.);

Free Trade Agreements signed - 42.

- **DCFTA** (Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area) - 500 million;
- **CEFTA** Central European Free Trade Agreement (Moldova, Macedonia, Albania, Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina and UNMIK (Kosovo) - 30 million;
- **CIS** Commonwealth of Independent States (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan) - 250 million;
- **GUAM** Organization for Democracy and Economic Development - (members: Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, and Moldova; observers: Turkey and Latvia) - 60 million.

**800 million
 Customers
 duty-free
 market**



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The Textile, Apparel, Footwear and Leather goods (TAFL) Industry overview

Moldova's modern light industry foundations build on its strong industrial past. The share of industry in Moldova's GDP represented 60% until the 1990s. Then, Moldova was one of the important creators of industrial products among the CIS states – and now it revives.

The Moldovan industrial sector has developed along with the privatization and liberalization in trade, especially since 2005, when the quotas in textile and apparel trade were eliminated by the WTO (World Trade Organization).

Manufacturing textiles, apparel, leather, leather articles, and footwear (TAFL) represents the sector that is referred to as the Light Industry. It is an industry branch that started its successful development after World War II, and remains to be one of the most important industries of the Republic of Moldova.

Nowadays, the sector is vibrant and growing, and represents approximately 600 enterprises. They are active in producing:

- textiles (knitted garments, carpets, fabrics)
- wearable apparel
- leather and leather accessories, travel accessories
- footwear

The Government's Industry Development Strategy for 2009-2015 lists the Light Industry as one of the key economic branches, given its significant advantages, such as: The possibility to engage a large number of employees into various branch activities, a relatively fast rotation cycle of current assets, moderate investment need and a professional training system for employees in place.

Presently, the TAFL industry plays an important role in the Moldovan economy, representing nearly 20 percent of the total country's export volume, 86 per-

cent of which is exported to the EU countries and the rest is being consumed in the domestic market. The manufactured products are being exported to countries such as: Italy, Germany, Romania, Austria, France, USA, UK, Belgium, Bulgaria, Netherlands, Poland, Greece, as well as to the CIS. Famous brands like Versace, Armani, United Colors of Benetton, Max & Co., NafNaf, Trussardi, Primark, Max Mara, Prada, Nike, Dolce & Gabbana, Calvin Klein produce their clothes in Moldova.

TAFL manufacturing is an industry with long-standing traditions in producing and exporting a wide range of products. Since 1990, this important industry has been restructured, upgraded and re-equipped in order to meet market economy demands.

The TAFL industry has recorded a continuous growth since 2000, significantly outperforming the overall development of Moldova's industry. TAFL sector's contribution to the total industrial production grew up to 8.5 percent in 2013. This sector also significantly contributes to Moldovan exports. TAFL industry exports rose from around 16 percent in 2003 to up to 20 percent in 2013. In terms of employment, according to the National Bureau of Statistics there were nearly 26,000. Most of these jobs are rural-based and occupied by women who make up 85-95 percent of all TAFL industry workers.



As manufacturing moves to lower cost countries, Moldova remains an attractive opportunity for investment in a sector. The textile/apparel cluster has become one of the leading exporting sectors in the country. Its proximity to the EU is a key element among its strategic advantages as a supplier of textiles and apparel to consumer markets.

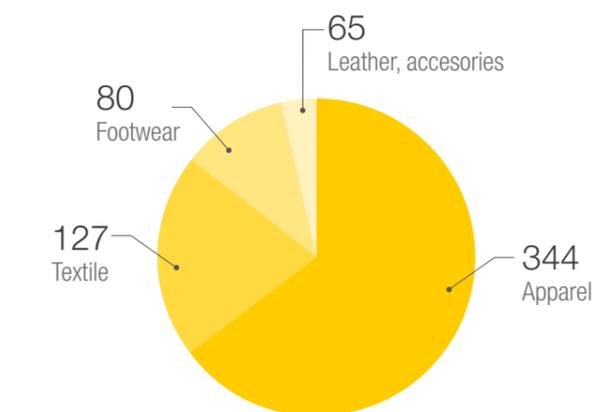
A large number of enterprises, around 61 percent, are located in the central region of the country (Chisinau, Ialoveni, Orhei, Strasenii); 21 percent are situated in the north of the country (Bălți, Soroca, Florești, Edineț, Rîșcani, Singerei); and 18 percent in the south of Moldova (Cahul, Taraclia, ATU Gagauzia).

The competitiveness of the Moldovan products in the TAFL industry is a direct result of a combination of high quality levels of finished production that are guaranteed by modern systems of quality control, the timely realization of contractual obligations with foreign clients, and a speedy delivery to the main markets in EU and CIS countries. This helps promote a broadening of collaboration between Moldovan enterprises and foreign business partners.

The sector is structured as follows:



Companies in Moldova's TAFL industry



Source: Ministry of Economy.

This number of companies represents around 11% out of the total number of enterprises activating in Moldovan industry. Mainly these are small and small

and medium size companies, most of them being registered in 1990 – 2000.

Most companies chose one of the following corporate forms:

- Joint Stock Company (JSC)
- Limited Liability Company (LLC)
- Joint Ventures - partially local investment and partially foreign capital
- Companies with Foreign Capital - 100 percent owned by Moldova's non-residents

The only company in the sector with a share of the state is "Floare Carpet" which produces carpets. Now it represents a great investment opportunity as the state share is announced to be for sale.

Considering the regional distribution of enterprises of the sector, it should be noted that the light industry is developed in all regions, but the textile and apparel industry is prevalent. The ratio of the enterprises for the production of textiles and clothing in relation to companies that produce shoes in the north and in the center is 85 percent to 15 percent, in the south - 90 percent to 10 percent.

Several international practices of collaboration are established in the light industry, which are well defined and known: CM, CMT, FOB, Own Label and Private Label.

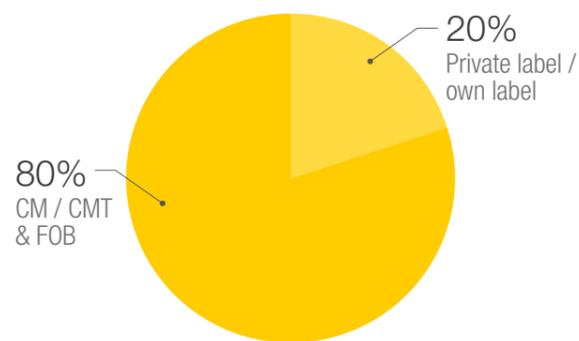
Inward processing customs regime, hereafter "CM"/Toll Manufacturing or "Lohnarbeit" - a production cycle system, comprises: cutting, sewing, ironing and packaging.

"CMT" or "semi-lohn", includes CM plus accessories and packaging supplies (buttons, thread, cardboard, labels, bags, plastic etc.).

Another form is "FOB". In this case, the foreign client comes with a sample and places the order. The goods are subsequently shipped from the manufacturer to the destination specified by the customer. In many cases, the customer indicates where the raw materials and accessories may be purchased, and sometimes even negotiates prices on behalf of the manufacturer.

"Own label" - the stage at which the company is active starting from the product's idea, its development, production, promotion, own brand development, marketing and sales.

Different degrees of value creation:



“Private label” is the next stage in the development of enterprises from pure “lohn” to own brand. The system involves the actual production, raw material supply, design and patterns development.

Nowadays the production under Private Label is already at 20 percent of the total amount of production, and this share is steadily increasing.

Production of main industrial products (2007-2012)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Fabrics, thou. m2	201	174	111	55	20	10
Hosiery, thou. pairs	1428	1558	1463	1288	1463	1443
Knitwear, mil. pcs.	17	19	18	20	17	18
Workwear, thou. pcs.	5660	5581	4034	6191	6507	4790
Overcoats, car-coats, capes, cloaks, anoraks, thou. pcs.	939	791	776	650	616	524
Suits and ensembles, thou. pcs.	435	270	127	98	137	102
Jackets and blazers, thou. pcs.	509	601	565	458	503	578
Trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts, thou. pcs.	2258	1651	1530	1775	1595	1286
Dresses, thou. pcs.	670	1013	735	799	1034	1459
Skirts and divided skirts, thou. pcs.	526	367	377	250	336	367
Women's or girls' blouses, shirts and shirt-blouses, thou. pcs.	1824	1940	1920	1916	1822	2870
Trunks, suitcases, vanity-cases of any materials, thou. pcs.	279	340	138	129	137	135
Handbags of any materials, thou. pcs.	101	154	117	95	131	107
Footwear, thou. pairs	3796	3832	2221	2717	2845	3045

Source: Ministry of Economy.

However, the main business model in the light industry is processing of raw materials (Toll manufacturing, or “Lohnarbeit”). Local companies can turn this model into an advantage by using it to access new technologies and by accumulating funds for modernization. In this model, about 80 percent of the sector products are manufactured.

During the last years, mixed business models continuously evolved, i.e. enterprises took on the purchase of a part of necessary raw materials, and provided an increased value added to the products in Moldova.

During the last decade, the output volumes of the TAFL Industry overall grew constantly. The highest level of production has been registered in 2008, when it reached the sum of 144 million US dollars.

The next table presents the production of the main industrial products in the referred industry.

Value of production in the textile, apparel, footwear and leather goods in 2013

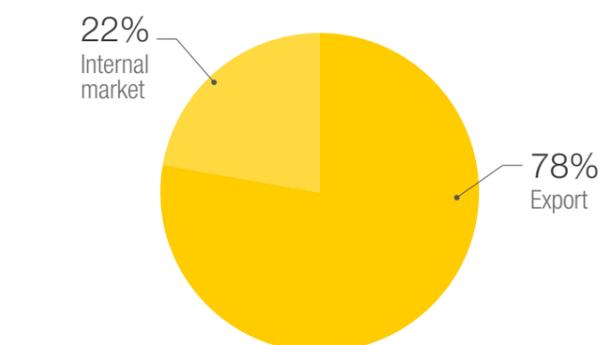
Activity	2013	
	Million lei (MDL) Current prices	Share in total industry, %
Textile	1314.5	3.6
Carpets and rugs	3.61	1.2
Manufacture of apparel; Dressing and dyeing of fur	1018.4	2.8
Manufacture of leather, leather goods and footwear	331.4	0.9

Source: NBS.

As well as the entire world economy, in 2009 the sector suffered from the world economic crisis. The quantity of orders from foreign clients sharply decreased, but by the end of the same year the situation had already stabilized again. The output volume growth in 2010 was 9 percent, and reached pre-crisis levels already in 2011.

The share of exports in the industry is at approximately 80 percent. The largest part of this production is toll manufacturing of sewed and knitted products. The remaining part is concentrated on the export of carpets.

Structure of deliveries of production



Services (LOHN): Germany, Italy, the USA, Poland, Austria etc.
Own production: the CIS countries, the USA, England, Belgium, Romania, Lithuania, etc.



Top Reasons to invest in Textile, Apparel, Footwear and Leather goods sector in Moldova

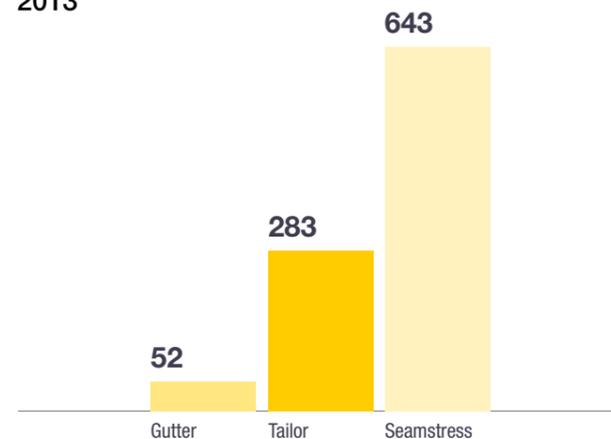
Human Resources are one of the most important Assets of Moldova

Moldova offers an active, educated and multilingual workforce. It is a melting pot of several nationalities, such as Romanians, Russians, Ukrainians and others. There is one official language – Romanian, however there are more languages in use: Russian, English, Ukrainian, Bulgarian and Gagauzian, which is close to Turkish. In addition, many Moldovans speak French, Italian and German.

The population of Moldova is approximately 3.5 million people, cca. 2.9 million is population above 15 years and cca. 1.2 million represent the active labor force. The unemployment rate was 5.2% in 2013. A considerable additional potential labor force are Moldovan migrants who are willing to return back when they find a job.

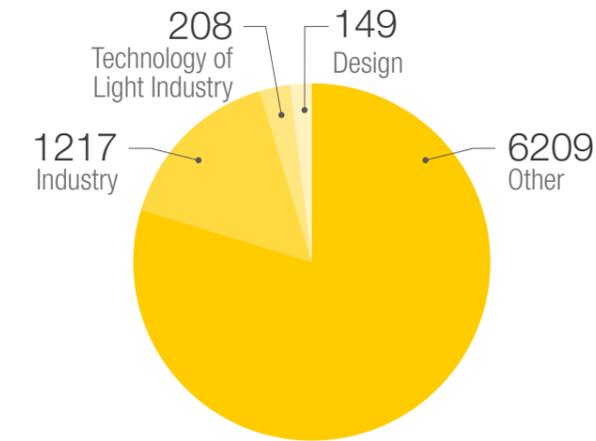
Well educated young students, in sector specific faculties, are available to work in companies and increase their productivity. Moldova has strong industry faculties (Technical University of Moldova – Faculty of Light Industry, Pedagogical State University – Apparel Design, Academy of Arts – Apparel Design) and light industry colleges e.g. Technological College from Chisinau, Light Industry College from Balti, vocational schools from Chisinau, Balti, Soroca, Orhei, Cahul, Ungheni etc.

Graduation in vocational schools by specialties, 2013



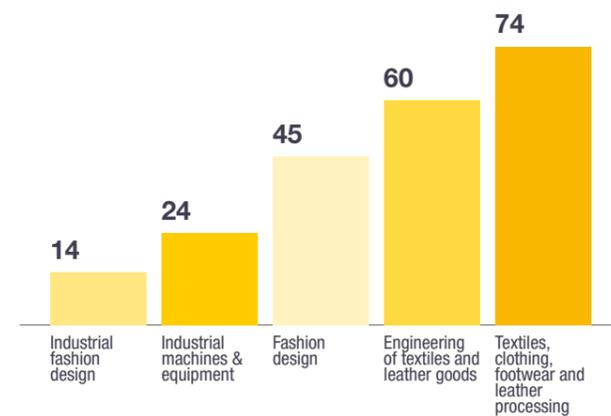
Source: Ministry of Education

Graduation In Higher Education Institutions, 2013



Source: Ministry of Education

Graduation In Higher Education Institutions, 2013



Source: Technical University of Moldova, Pedagogical State University of Moldova, Academy of Arts of Moldova

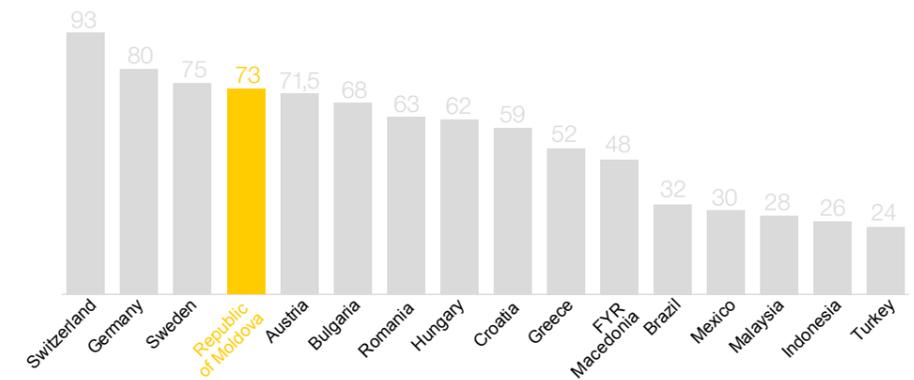


Source: Fashion Walk "Din Inima", Spring 2014

Quality of Labour Force

Education level, % of population with upper secondary education and above

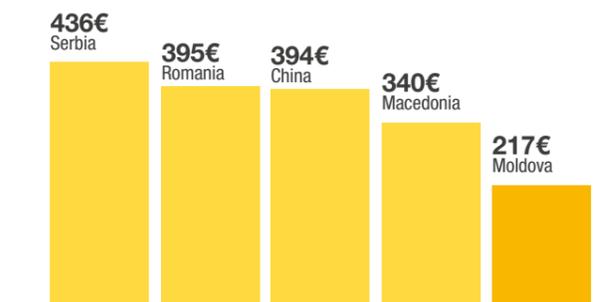
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics



Labor & Production Costs

Moldova offers a highly-skilled, competitively-priced workforce. Labor costs are among the lowest in the region and low enough to ensure cost-effective operations. This provides an attractive basis for successful business.

Wages in Comparison – Monthly net wage in the economy (2013)



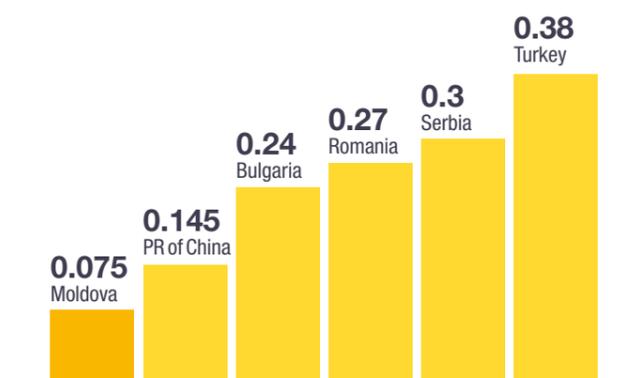
Source: National Bureau of Statistics of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, China.

The gross wages in Moldova for workers in the industry sector range from 170 to 400 EUR, depending on the region and professional level of employee, which is lower than the wages in the region.

Moldova's labor force combines low-cost with high productivity, thus reflecting the key factor for a strong business performance. The quality of the labor force also derives from the industrial experience and history of Moldova, as it was one of the most industrialized republic in former Soviet times.

Compared to other Eastern European countries, Moldova's unit labor cost is stable and slowly growing. In 2013, average unit labor costs achieved cca. 2 EUR/hour (full load cost).

Minute Production Costs in Euro



Source: Spelleken Assoc. and Avanz Experts' Panel

Utility Costs are lower than in the Region

Electricity	Water	Sewerage	Gas
0.09 EUR/kWh	0.726 EUR/m ²	0.586 EUR/m ²	0.33 EUR/m ²

Rental prices for industrial spaces:

Moldova	Romania	Serbia
3-4 EUR/m ²	3.5-4.5 EUR/m ²	4-5 EUR/m ²

The rental price for production halls is 0.8 to 2 EUR per square meter. Prices of course vary depending on the condition of the building.

Textile sub-sector overview

Moldova's textile industry is represented mainly by the rug industry with an annual production of around 45-50 million USD. The carpet manufacturers are primarily export-oriented, the two major ones being Floare-Carpet and Moldabela (with affiliated yarn manufacturer Filatura-Ungheni). Floare-Carpet is specialized only in the production of wool rugs and Moldabela specializes in wool and synthetic fiber rugs. The main wool supplier for the production of rugs is New Zealand. Only around 10-15 percent of the total volume of supplied wool is bought locally. Synthetic fibers are imported. Synthetic yarn is produced out of fibers, and then the rugs are spun. Floare-carpet factory has an integrated mill and Moldabela factory buys yarn from the sister mill. Both companies enclose the whole value chain. The majority of rugs (78 percent) are sold to European countries, around 20 percent in Moldova, and 2 percent to other markets, such as the US and Japan.



Photo: Production of synthetic yarns, Euro Yarns

JSC "Euro Yarns" Ltd., is a Moldovan-Belgian joint venture - producer of synthetic yarns for carpet and tufting industry. The company is resident of "Ungheni-Business" free zone and produces synthetic yarns. Production is delivered mainly in EU countries (Belgium and Poland) as well as CIS countries, while 30% is delivered to the resident of FEZ - "Moldabela" Ltd. to manufacture carpets.

Though the greatest share of textile manufacturing includes carpet and rug manufacturing, there is also fabric (cotton) manufacturing, bed linen and hosiery production. These are unique for the Republic of Moldova and there is one factory for fabric and bed linen manufacturing in Tiraspol, and one hosiery producer in Chisinau.

Carpet-making is a bright page in the artistic culture of the Moldovan people. The ideas of beauty and harmony are reflected in carpets as well as in other folk products. The technical processes, and ornamental designs bear traces of various ethnic layers, as Thracian, Roman, Slav, Turkish and others.



Photo: Production of Carpets, Floare Carpet

Apparel sub-sector overview

The apparel industry has benefited from the near-shoring of the production of (fashionable) knitted and woven clothing for the EU market.

In the past 5 years, the apparel industry represented more than half of the turnover in the TAFL industry.

The apparel sector of Moldova is one of the oldest branches of the national economy and continues to remain vibrant and competitive, as it is based on one of the most important resources available in Moldova: a strong and competent labor force. It is a sector with long-standing traditions in exporting a wide range of products. Major foreign partners for outsourcing are of Italian, German and Dutch origin, and include famous brands such as Dolce & Gabbana and Trussardi.

Moldova combines several unique features that will contribute to the further growth of the sector: due to its geographical location, Moldova delivers **Fast Fashion**. Within 1 truck day, goods are delivered to Eastern Europe, within 2 truck days to Western Europe. Moldova perfectly satisfies the ever-growing demand for **Sustainable Fashion**. The Moldovan apparel industry is competitive in prices and maintains social and labor security standards at the same time. The proximity to the EU market also gives customers the possibility to out-source large parts of the value chain: **Fashion, Taste, Design in Moldova is European**, especially among the young generation of designers. **Price, quality and lead time are thus the main strengths of the Moldovan apparel sector.**

In 2013 there were an estimated **344** registered apparel producing companies in Moldova, of which an estimated 19 are considered to be large companies, 118 small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) and 207 micro companies. The majority of the turnover was generated by the SMEs.

The domestic apparel consumer market is highly competitive due to low cost clothing imported from China and the lively trade in second hand clothing. Additionally, the size of the population is small, salaries are low and the average annual expenditure on all consumer goods is less than half of the expenditure in other countries in the region.



In order to be able to produce at full capacity, the majority of Moldovan apparel producers are presently dependent upon export to the EU, CIS and Turkish markets.

In 2013, around 70 percent of the Moldovan apparel-producing companies worked on C&M/CMT basis for EU export markets, led by Italy, UK and Germany. The provision of C&M/CMT production often does not require large investments for producers. In addition, they do not have to purchase their own raw materials, as this is done by their European Buyers. In the past few years, many Moldovan producers have gained experience in developing a skilled labor force that is capable of working with new technologies and producing high quality clothing, especially since some companies produce for high-end brands such as Prada, Armani, Dolce & Gabbana, Calvin Klein etc.

However, margins in C&M/CMT production are low, and international investors could use the Moldovan potential to the fullest in deciding to intensify the value creation within Moldova by moving away from contract manufacturing and instead starting to design, create, produce and export.

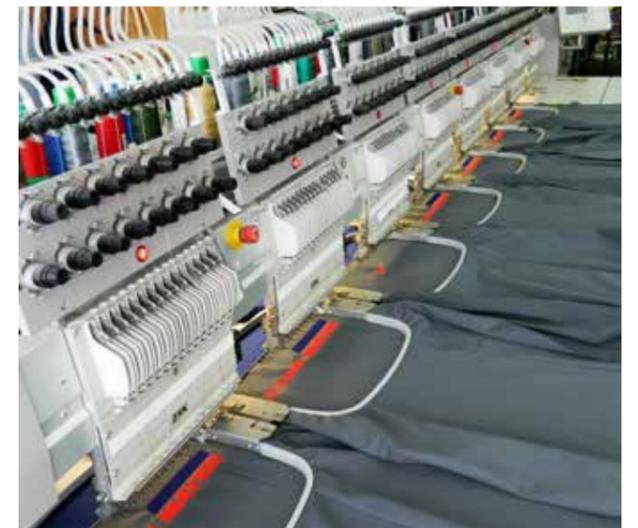


Photo: Production of workwear, Icatex-Pro

Average prices of exports of apparel products by the Republic of Moldova, 2005-2012 (in €)

	Moldova
Knitted blouses of man-made fibres for women*	3.27
Knitted T-shirts, singlets etc. of cotton	3.76
Woven trousers and shorts of cotton for men**	6.57
Woven trousers and shorts of synthetics for women*	9.64
Woven anoraks etc. of man-made fibres for men**	23.96
Woven shirts of cotton for men**	6.69
Knitted trousers and shorts of cotton for men**	8.82
Knitted T-shirts, singlets etc. other than cotton	4.61
Knitted pullovers, cardigans etc. of cotton	9.31
Woven overcoats of man-made fibres for women*	31.20
Woven blouses/shirts of man-made fibres for women*	4.68
Woven trousers and shorts of synthetics for men**	9.38
Woven jackets of synthetics for women*	14.92
Knitted dresses of artificial fibres for women*	3.90
Woven anoraks etc. of man-made fibres for women*	22.67
Knitted pullovers, cardigans etc. of man-made fibres	8.97
Knitted pullovers, cardigans etc. of wool	9.89
Woven suits of wool for men**	35.07

* women including girls / ** men including boys

Source: ITC/Eurostat (2012)

The apparel industry used to be concentrated in the center of the country around the capital city of Chisinau. In recent years it has become more decentralized, because salaries in rural areas are lower.

Most apparel producers receive the raw materials (fabrics) from their foreign customers. This differs from the producers who sell under their own brand, since they buy their fabrics from Italy, Turkey, or China for lower costs.

Footwear, Leather and Accessories sub-sector overview

The footwear, leather and accessories sector in Moldova contributes roughly 0.5 percent of GDP and 4.5 percent of exports. The industry employs an estimated 6,000 people in around 140 companies, located throughout Moldova, with concentrations in Chisinau, Soroca and Transnistria. The operators in this industry follow three types of business models: contract manufacturing for the EU market, production and distribution on the local market, production and export to Central Asia and regional markets (such as Russia, Kazakhstan).

Moldova has sufficient experience in the footwear production sector: The technological level of footwear and accessories companies allows them to produce competitive products. This fact is confirmed by long-standing cooperation between Moldovan companies and renowned foreign brands from Italy, Germany, UK, France and Romania. The fashion accessories industry, specifically the production of footwear, handbags, synthetic and leather goods, creates significant exports for Moldova.

There is an established supply chain of components for footwear which are imported from Italy, Germany, Spain, Poland, Ukraine, Romania and Turkey. The price per minute in the footwear industry is lower than that of other countries in Central Europe, the Baltic States, Ukraine and Belarus. Most of footwear and accessories companies are small or medium sized, and capable to handle small production volumes with ease.



Value of industrial production, by types of activities, Million lei, current prices

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Industry – total, million lei, current prices	26173.5	29988.4	22643.9	28140.1	34194.4	36362.2
Manufacture of leather, leather products and manufacture of footwear, million lei, current prices	260.6	300.1	234.1	333.1	346.7	331.4
The share of leather, leather products and manufacture of footwear in total industry, %	1.00%	1.00%	1.03%	1.18%	1%	1%

Source: Ministry of Economy

Specific incentives, Investment Opportunities

Tendencies that could offer good prospects for exports from Moldova:

- Fast-fashion remains important in the EU markets with flexibility in production and fast delivery (transport within 2-3 days, compared to 4-6 weeks from China). As demand in EU markets is more fragmented and less predictable, EU retailers prefer to order in smaller quantities, with shorter delivery times and on an irregular basis.
- The demand for ethical clothing continues to develop in the EU. More and more European retailers and brands focus on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) to ensure decent working standards. Compared to many Asian garment-producing countries, Eastern Europe has high official and de-facto standards for social security and rights of workers. This has resulted in a growing interest of buyers in Eastern European production locations.
- Besides the demand for ethically produced clothing there is also a growing demand for sustainable clothing. Organic and sustainable fabrics are available through the European and Turkish fabric suppliers. In addition to this, Moldova is located near the European market, which has a positive effect on the carbon footprint of their products.
- Moving from CM to CMT or Fob production. European buyers are searching for manufacturers who can offer value added.
- As a middle class develops in nearby eastern EU countries and in the other CIS countries, demand for fashionable knitted and woven clothing, sports clothing, work-wear and baby clothing is expected to develop further. Opening up factory outlets or single brand stores in these countries could be a chance to get easier access here.
- Rising wages in China have increased the costs of Chinese apparel imports, and European buyers are looking for new production locations. This has resulted in a growing interest in Eastern European production possibilities.

- Because of the rising costs in the neighboring countries, Moldova is the next logical country for European buyers to expand to. The price-per-minute cost in Moldova is lower than in Central Europe, the Baltic States and Ukraine.
- New European brands, small retail chains and web-shop brands are an important target niche market for Moldova. These new brands, small retail chains and web-shops are not searching for the lowest price but value quality and flexibility. The common cultural background, absence of time difference and short travel distance make Moldova an attractive country to conduct business with.

All Companies operating in TAFL industry sector benefit from:

- VAT at zero rate - services provided by enterprises of TAFL industry sector on the territory of the Republic of Moldova (art.104, g), of The Tax Code Nr. 1163-XIII from 24.04.97
- Exemption from VAT payments and customs duties on raw materials and components supplied, based on Free Trade Agreement with CIS and GUAM.
- Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement (DCFTA) with the European Union, which will provide improved access to the EU market of 500 million consumers for Moldovan goods and services, as well as improved investment opportunities.

3 basic conditions need to be fulfilled in order to benefit from those exemptions:

The goods should be made in Moldova

The goods should be delivered directly from Moldova in the countries of the European Union

The goods should have the certificate on origin EUR 1

Main reasons to choose Moldova



Labor force

Labor costs are the lowest in the region and stand at around 0.075 EUR per-minute. This creates a competitive business environment for manufacturing and producing.

Skilled and multilingual workforce (e.g. Romanian, Russian, Turkish, Ukrainian, Bulgarian, English, French, German, Italian, etc.)



Flexibility and short delivery time

Most major destinations both from the EU and CIS can be reached within 2 truck days. Orders are executed and delivered on average within 2 weeks, with no minimum order restrictions.



Proximity and easy access to major markets

Moldova's trade is largely exports are largely liberalized to both the European Union and the Commonwealth of Independent States.



Long standing experience

Most of Moldovan apparel companies have been involved in Cut & Make (C&M) or Cut, Make & Trim (CMT) operations and have long-term experience in working with upscale European brands.

Goods that can be produced competitively in Moldova:



Textile



Apparel



Leather



Accessories



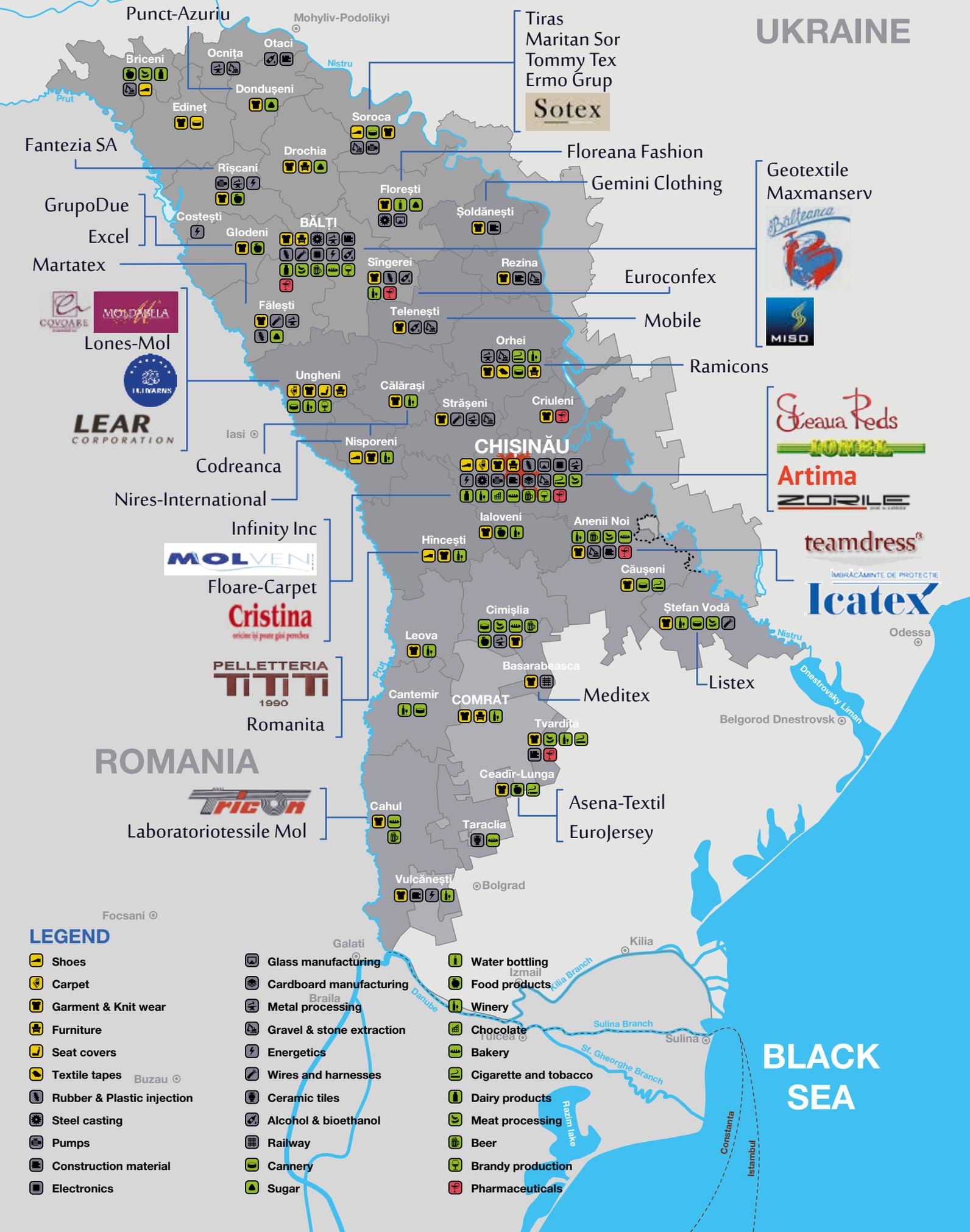
Footwear



Carpets

- Relocation of production capacity to Moldova;
- Sourcing and placement of orders;
- Forming Joint Ventures.

SUCCESS STORIES & INDUSTRIAL COMPETENCES



UKRAINE

Tiras
Maritan Sor
Tommy Tex
Ermo Grup
Sotex

Geotextile
Maxmanserv
Baltreanca
MISO

Seaua Peds
IONEL
Artima
ZORILE

teamdress®
IMBRĂCĂMINTE DE PROTECȚIE
Icatex

Odessa

Belgorod Dnestrovsk

BLACK
SEA

Punct-Azurii
Briceni
Ocnita
Otaci
Donduseni
Edinet
Fantezia SA
Grupodue
Excel
Martatex
Lones-Mol
LEAR CORPORATION
Codreanca
Nires-International
Infinity Inc
MOLVENI
Floare-Carpet
Cristina
PELLETTERIA TITTI
1990
Romanita
TRICON
Laboratoriotessile Mol

Mohyliv-Podolikiy
Nistru
Soroca
Drochia
Floresti
Șoldănești
Rezina
Sîngerei
Telenesti
Orhei
Ungheni
Călărași
Strășeni
Criuleni
Nisporeni
Iasi
Chișinău
Hîncești
Ialoveni
Anenii Noi
Căușeni
Cimișlia
Leova
Basarabasca
Cantemir
COMRAT
Tvardița
Ceadir-Lunga
Cahul
Taraclia
Vulcănești
Bolgrad

Floarea Fashion
Gemini Clothing
Euroconfex
Mobile
Ramicons
Artima
ZORILE
teamdress®
Icatex
Listex
Meditex
Asena-Textil
EuroJersey

LEGEND

- Shoes
- Carpet
- Garment & Knit wear
- Furniture
- Seat covers
- Textile tapes
- Rubber & Plastic injection
- Steel casting
- Pumps
- Construction material
- Electronics
- Glass manufacturing
- Cardboard manufacturing
- Metal processing
- Gravel & stone extraction
- Energetics
- Wires and harnesses
- Ceramic tiles
- Alcohol & bioethanol
- Railway
- Cannery
- Sugar

- Water bottling
- Food products
- Winery
- Chocolate
- Bakery
- Cigarette and tobacco
- Dairy products
- Meat processing
- Beer
- Brandy production
- Pharmaceuticals

Buzau

Galati

Braila

Izmail

Turcea

Sulina

Razim lake

Constanta

Istanbul

Focsani

Contact us:
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The Moldovan Investment and Export Promotion Organization (MIEPO), in cooperation with the Prime Minister's Office, is the prime source of information and assistance for potential investors.

We provide tailored services for potential investors throughout the investment decision process. We also sup-

port existing investors in extending their operations.

Our team consists of permanent investment attraction staff, sectorial consultants, as well as regional officers. Combining our experience, we are able to provide you with information relevant for your decision making, as well as links to businesses and government.

EURO YARNS

"Due to the difference in the cost of living, it's currently more affordable to invest in Moldova than elsewhere in the EU. Moldova has a good strategic position, high qualified workforce, presents good opportunities on a broad market, and last but not least has available funding and a good forecast for the future."

EURO YARNS,
producers of synthetic yarns for carpet & tufting industry



Miso Textile

"We chose Moldova as an investment destination, due to the country's strategic geo-political position and reasonable labor cost for educated and fast learning workforce."

"Miso Textile", Suat Erdogan, General Director

