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Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination

against Women

Pre-session working group for the thirty-sixth session

7 – 25 August 2006

Responses to the list of issues and questions for consideration of the

Combined second and third periodic report

Republic of Moldova

The Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Republic of Moldova has examined the additional issues of the Committee for Elimination of the Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) addressed to the Republic of Moldova after the second periodic Report (compiled with the third one) regarding realization of the provisions of the International Convention on elimination of any forms of discriminations against women and presents the information a80egn9t9g96 Tc 2.1525 s8 the

2. The information regarding the implementation of the National Plan
“Promotion of human gender equity in the society during 2003-2005”:

the major achievements of the National Plan:

1. Adoption of the Law on ensuring equal opportunities for women and men
Nr. 5-XVI as of 09.02.2006. National mechanism on gender issues is
created.
2. During 2005, in order to improve labor market 4621 of unemployed
persons (72 % are women) have been trained at the professional courses.

the following authorities been empowered with attributions in the respective domain:

- a) The Parliament;
- b) The Government;
- c) The Governmental commission for equity between men and women;
- d) The Ministry of Health and Social Protection (specialized body);
- e) Ministries and central administrative authorities (gender agencies);
- f) Local public administration (gender agencies).

In the draft of the law regarding equal opportunities between men and women there was stipulated as an alternative to the local central and central authorities the institution the Parliamentary advocate on issues regarding gender equity. But the financial possibilities of the state do not permit formation of such a agency and the respective attributions were given to those three parliamentary advocates who activate at the moment.

5. We do not have claims from the part of the women to the courts regarding the subject of gender discrimination.

6. Through the adopted Law regarding provision of equal opportunities for men and women there were stipulated financial sources for creation of the institutional mechanism in the respective sphere.

Violence against women

7. The draft law regarding the prevention and fight against family violence was approved through the Governmental Decision no. 138 dated 06.02.2006 and presented to the Parliament for examination and approval.

the persons, and not towards those acts that go beyond the sphere on personal, individual life, acts beyond the social relations. The penal law intervenes only when the act of violence goes beyond the individual sphere and is part of the social relations.

The consent of the victim regarding the damage to the integrity of the body or health does not exonerate the perpetrator from the penal punishment.

As aggravated circumstance of the intentioned serious and medium harm to the integrity of the body is performance of the actions stipulated in section (1) of the articles 151 and 152 of the Penal Code, towards the husband (wife) or any close relatives. According to section (4) of the article 134 from the PC of the RM, close relatives are considered the parents, children, tutors, brothers and sisters , grandparents and their grandchildren.

The quality of husband (wife) shall exist at the moment of performance of the action. If this quality was not any more existent at the moment of action performance as a result of a divorce, the action shall not be qualified according to the letter a) section (2) of the article 151 and letter c) section (2) of the article 152 from the PC of the RM. Also, such provisions shall not be applied, if the perpetrator and the victim were connected through a null engagement (bigamy). So, the partners are not husband and wife.

According to the provisions of the section (2) article 151 from the PC of the RM the serious intentioned harm infringement of the integrity of the body or of the health performed against the wife (husband) or any other close relatives is punished with jail, from 6 to 12 years; section (2) article 152 from the PC of the RM

provides a punishment with jail from 3 to 7 years for performance of intentioned medium harm infringement against the integrity of the body or health, against the wife (husband) or any close relatives. The PC of the RM, article 153 provides penal punishment for performance of the intentioned light harm towards the body integrity and health, the penal punishment for such an infringement constitutes a penalty of 200 to 300 conventional units or non-paid work in favor of the community from 180 to 240 hours, or jail up till the year.

The Penal Code of the Republic of Moldova, on the basis of the article 171 provides penal punishment for rape.

The sexual relations had on the basis of physical and psychological obligation or taking advantage of the fact that the respective person is not able to protect herself or to express the violence represents the most serious form of life infringement regarding the sexual life of the person.

In case of rape, it does not matter if the victim was married or divorced, even if the victim had sexual experience before being raped. In the penal code is stated the notion “conjugal rape”, that is why it is not excluded the possibility to be raped by the husband (wife). That is why the rape where the victim is the husband (wife) shall be qualified according to article 171 of the PC of the RM.

In case of a rape, according to section (1) article 171 from the PC of the RM is provided a penal punishment with jail from 3 to 5 years, in case of rape with serious circumstances enumerated in section (2) article 171 is provided the punishment with jail from 5 to 15 years, in case of a rape with serious

circumstances enumerated in section (3) of the article 171 is provided a punishment with jail from 10 to 25 years or life detention.

9. In the draft of the Law regarding prevention and elimination of the violence in the family (approved through the Decision of the Government no. 138 dated 6.02.2006) **in Chapter III** is specified the settlement solution of the violence acts in the family: the right of the victim of the violence to be protected, the process for presentation of the claim and examination of the request, combating actions, sanctions.

10. The official statistic data to the respective subject, as well the monitoring mechanism of the situation within the entire Republic of Moldova is imperfect, because there isn't a relevant monitoring data. The official statistics is done on the basis of the data presented by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and include murders and serious body, officially registered rapes.

Trafficking of women for exploitation and

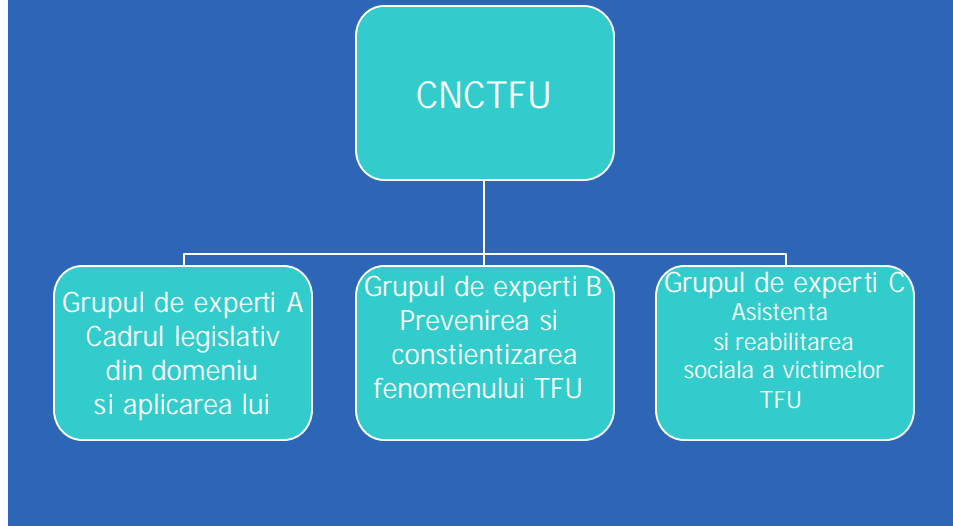
12. In order to respect the assumed obligations through ratification of the international instruments from the respective field, it was elaborated a national legal framework corresponding to the international requirements:

- National plan of action regarding the human rights, approved through the Decision of the Parliament no. 415-XV dated 24.10.2003, chapter 7, division b) prevention and combating of the human being in trafficking, includes also the measures that contribute to combating of the phenomenon;

- Law no.241-XVI dated 20.10.2005 regarding prevention and combating of the human being in trafficking;

- Decision of the Government of the Republic of Moldova no. 903 dated 25.08.2005 “Regarding approval of the amendments operated in the Decision of the Government no. 1219 dated 09.11.2001”, Annex no.2 – „National plan for prevention and combating of the human being in trafficking”.

Comitetul National de Combatere a Traficului de Fiinte Umane



According to the provisions of the legislation in force, the Ministry of Health and Social Protection is responsible for protection and social assistance of the victims of being in human trafficking, also being the work coordinator of group C. The normative acts entered in force in the second semester of 2005, but the Government of the Republic of Moldova does not have the necessary resources for proactive implementation of the legal provisions.

At the moment, in the Republic of Moldova the protection and assistance to the victims of being in human trafficking is offered by the Rehabilitation Center from Chisinau, IOM representation in Moldova which provides the following services: temporary housing, psychological consultation, social services, medical assistance, legal assistance, educational programs, vocational activities, assistance and social reintegration. The Rehabilitation center from Chisinau of the IOM assists the adult persons, teenagers and small children.

As a first initiative for support of the assistance infrastructure of the victims being in human trafficking from Moldova, the MHSP from Moldova has launched the National Reintegration System. So, on the 28th of March 2006 the MHSP of the RM in cooperation with the OIM have launched "The reference national system for protection and social assistance of the victims being in human trafficking and potential victims of being in human trafficking". The reference national system has as its main scope rendering of monitoring and coordination of social services at the district level in order to offer direct reintegration assistance at the local level.

13. The minimal salary increased depending on the concrete economical conditions and depending on the average salary in the nation economy, as well depending on the planned level of the inflation rate, legalized through the decision of the Government after having consultations with employers and unions. So, the minimal salary per country, starting with 1st of April 2001 was 100 lei, from 01.01.2005 the minimal salary per country constituted minim 200 lei.

In the real sector – units of financial autonomy – the tariff salary for the category of qualification I, indifferent of the type of property and legal organization form was established in a value of 169 lei starting with 1st of September 2001; 250 lei – starting with 1st of July 2002; 300 lei – starting with 1st of April 2003; 340 lei- starting with 1st July 2003; 360 lei and 440 lei – starting with 1st of February 2004 and starting with 1st of August 2005- 360 lei and 550 lei.

During months of January-November 2005 the average months salary of an employee from the national economy constituted 1284,9 lei and it was increased in respect to the similar period of the previous year 20% (the real salary has increased

with 7%). In the budgetary sphere the average salary constituted 986,2 lei, in the real sector of the economy it constituted – 1438,3 lei.

The basic wage principles are the equal salary for equal performed work, with a special practical utility, because it determines the starting point for determination of the salary.

In order to realize the engagement resulting from the Millenium Declaration approved by the Summit of the United Nation Organization, acceleration of the social economical development and implementation of the Development Objectives of the Millenium connected to the issues regarding reduction of the poverty, development of the human resources, guaranteeing a durable environment and evaluation of their implementation process, the Government has approved the Decision no. 288 dated 25.03.2005 the Development Objectives of the Republic of Moldova up till 2015. One of the main objectives is eradication of the extreme poverty and starvation.

Through the Decision of the Government no. 521 dated 15th of May 2006 it was approved the Strategy for assistance of the small and medium enterprises development for the period 2006-2008 representing the basic politic framework on long and medium term regarding the durable development of the small and medium enterprises from Moldova. The respective document shall serve as a base for elaboration and implementation of the programs and plans of actions of the ministries, other central administrative authorities, local public administrative authorities, as well as technical assistance projects of the foreign donators directed

for creation of the necessary conditions for development of the small and medium business.

14. In the Code for administrative contravention, Article 171/1, prostitution practicing is stipulated: Prostitution practicing – attracts application of a penalty from fifty to seventy conventional units or an administrative arrest up till twenty days.

The same actions performed for the second time during the same year the application of the administrative sanction - attracts application of a sanction from seventy five to one hundred conventional units or an administrative arrest up till thirty days.

Note. The actions of the present article do not extend over the persons, victims of the human being in trafficking specified in article 165 and 206 from the Penal code of the Republic of Moldova.

Also, in the Article 171/2. Prostitution propagation is stipulated the sanctions regarding the persons who propagate the prostitution: propagation of the prostitution through the intermediate of the periodical, TV, or other methods - attracts application of a penalty from one hundred to one hundred and fifty conventional units with confiscation of the propagation means.

At the moment there was elaborated and presented to the Parliament for examination a new draft of the administrative convention Code.

Stereotypes and education

15. During the period of 2004-2005 the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports in cooperation with the National Center for Education and Information on Women

Issues with the support of the Soros Foundation has performed the gender expertise of the school subjects. As a result there were made some recommendations addressed to the authors of the manuals, publishers and editors to exclude future gender stereotypes. During spring 2006, there were organized information workshops for the authors of the manuals, publishers and editors.

Participation to the public and politic life and representation at the international level

According to the provisions of Chapter II of the Law regarding provision of the equal opportunities for women and men are strengthened some already existent principles regarding the equal access of the men and women regarding public functions, as well are imposed some obligations for the political parties and other social and political organizations regarding the representation according to the gender component of the men and women in the administrative bodies. Also, an

(3) In case of candidates proposal for replacement of the central and local public functions, it is necessary to guarantee equal participation opportunities of both, men and women.

Any person is free to choose the profession and the work place, may benefit of social protection, inclusively in case of unemployment.

The questionnaire of the labor force, performed by the National Statistics Department is the main source and instrument to obtain the information regarding the labor force, employment and unemployment.

According to the respective questionnaire, the economic active population of the Republic of Moldova constituted in 2005 - 1422,3 thousand persons, registering a decrease of 0,7% in respect to the previous year 2004. Important sex disparities among the active population has not been registered: the number of women in comparison with that of the men was a little bigger (732,9 thousand), constituting about 51,5% from the total number of the active population.

Labor force market

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Economic active population, thousand persons | 1655 | 1617 | 1615 | 1474 | 1432 | 1422, 3 |
| <i>men</i> | 828,0 | 806,6 | 795,3 | 731,2 | 701,6 | 689,5 |
| <i>women</i> | 826,7 | 810,1 | 819,7 | 742,4 | 730,9 | 732,9 |
| Employed population, thousand persons | 1515 | 1499 | 1505 | 1356 | 1316 | 1318, 7 |
| <i>men</i> | 747,4 | 736,5 | 730,9 | 661,3 | 631,4 | 629,7 |
| <i>women</i> | 767,1 | 762,5 | | | | |

that the number of women among the employed population is higher (52,2%) in respect of the men.

The employed population per groups of age indicates that the persons from 25-39 years and 40-49 years detain the higher number of (30,2% and 32,1%) from the total employed population. The persons between 15-24 years constituted 9,4% and those of 65 and older – 4,6%. From the total number of employed persons of 65 and older and from the total number of young persons (15-24 years), respectively, 86,8% and about 32,6% were employed in agriculture.

According to the standards of the International Labor Office in 2005 the number of unemployed persons constituted about 102,7 thousand persons. The unemployment has affected in a more considerable way the urban zones - 69,9%. The unemployment rate at the country level has registered a value equal to 7,35 being in decrease in respect to 2004.

In order to reduce the consequences of the unemployment the National Agency for placement of the labor force promotes an active policy on the labor force market: labor mediation, professional consultation and information, vocational and professional training, stimulation of labor force movement, stimulation of the employers to engage graduated of high institutions, stimulation of unemployed persons to be engaged in different public works, crediting for creation of new work places, creation of the Informational system of the labor market and mass information of the population, etc.

In order to benefit of the rendered services on the labor force market, inclusively assistance while being employed, during 2005, to the territorial

agencies for placement of the labor forces have addressed about 59894 unemployed persons, from which about 25456 women (42,5%). There was given employment assistance to about 24639 unemployed persons, from which 12556 women (51%).

Employment of the unemployed persons

| | 2004 | | 2005 | | 2006, tr. I. | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | <i>total</i> | <i>women</i> | <i>total</i> | <i>women</i> | <i>total</i> | <i>women</i> |

„Moldavian village”, the Plan of actions Republic of Moldova – European Union, the Strategy for economic increase and poverty reduction and in other activities, the labor force market is treated as a market in development which promotes active actions towards creation of qualified work places, increase of the employment level of the labor force and decrease of the unemployment among the population.

In the draft of the Law regarding the provision of equal opportunities between men and women, approved by the Government, it has been proposed the institution of Ombudsmanului on issues regarding equity of genders as to monitor implementation of the respective legislation, being able to receive claims. But the Parliament did not accept the option and the respective attributions were delegated to those three parliamentary advocates who activate at the moment.

18. According to the legislation in force the old persons (both, men and women) who do not meet the conditions to obtain the right to have a state social pension and are not entirely assisted by the state, have a state allowance (about 62,89 lei).

The social state allowances are indexed every year, starting with the 1st of April 2005, the indexation rate results from the yearly increase of the consume price for the previous year.

Repartizarea barbatilor si femeilor pe grupe de vîrstă si niveluri de bunăstare

Distribution of men and women by age groups and welfare levels

În procente

In percentage

| Total <i>Total</i> | Decile / <i>Deciles</i> | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|----|-----|----|---|----|-----|------|----|---|
| | I | II | III | IV | V | VI | VII | VIII | IX | X |

2003

| Bărbăți | | | | | | | | | | | | Men |
|-----------------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------------------------|
| 16-29 ani | 100 ,0 | 13, 6 | 11, 0 | 10, 6 | 11, 0 | 8, 9 | 9, 3 | 9, 5 | 8, 3 | 8, 8 | 8, 9 | 16-29 years |
| 30-61 ani | 100 ,0 | 9, 1 | 9, 2 | 9, 8 | 9, 2 | 10, 3 | 10, 9 | 10, 2 | 10, 2 | 10, 2 | 10, 9 | 30-61 years |
| 62 ani și peste | 100 ,0 | 5, 1 | 7, 5 | 8, 9 | 12, 1 | 12, 6 | 12, 5 | 12, 1 | 13, 1 | 9, 5 | 6, 6 | 62 years and over |
| Femei | | | | | | | | | | | | |

2004

Bărbăți

16-29 100 12, 4
ani ,0 4

main objective of the Strategy is guarantee of the citizens' rights in realization of their sexual and reproduction function. At the moment is founded a working multi-departmental group in order to elaborate the Implementation Program of the respective strategy.

One of the main premises is the investment regarding settlement of the issues connected to mothers and children.

Also it develops its activity the Program "Promotion of quality parental services in the Republic of Moldova" for years 2003 – 2007", approved through the Order of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection no.185 dated 18.06.2003. the main objectives of the program is the continual training of the medical staff from the primary medical assistance and maternity hospitals of the Republic of Moldova with the scope to implement qualitative technologies for parental assistance based on scientific proofs and recommended by the International Health Organization evaluating the quality of the modern technologies application for parental assistance in some of the maternal hospitals from the Republic and functioning of the reorganized system of parental medical assistance.

In order to continue the modernization process of the maternity hospitals are required investments as to create acceptable conditions for mother and for the new born, especially provision with continuous cold water, warm water, heating, reparation of the networks and premises, assurance with consumables (pampers, lingerie, etc.). Creation of optimal conditions during the birth shall have a positive impact for a healthy start in the life of the children and improvement of the women health, shall contribute to decrease of maternal and infant morbidity in the republic.

In this context, during 31st of March –11th of April this year, the Ministry of Health and Social Protection has evaluated within a commission with on site travelling the real necessities in every maternal hospital and has elaborated a Plan for creation of the respective sanitary and hygienic conditions corresponding to the normative requirements of the field, with separation of the reconstruction works during 2006 – 2008, based on the existent situation, on the priorities and necessities to create and ameliorate the conditions, which was presented to the Government for examination.

In June 2006 was launched the National Communication Campaign „For a Nice and Healthy NewBorn”. The preliminary collected results from the districts of the country indicate that during the first half of the year the number of the pregnant women registered up before the 12th month of pregnancy has increased with 81%, in comparison with 69% in the same period of year 2005; 88% from the pregnant women to take medicines containing Ferro, in comparison with 62% in year 2005; 76% from the pregnant women take the folic acid, in comparison with 32% in year 2005; 91% from the pregnant women do know the dangerous signals during the pregnancy, in comparison with 59% in year2005.

In order to reduce the maternal morbidity, the Ministry of Health and Social protection develops a new initiative of the International Health Organization –

Confidential Questionnaire according to the principles promoted by the International Health Organization in the book “Beyond the numbers”, applying the procedures to the local circumstances and approved through the order of the Ministry no.330 dated 4th of October 2005.

In order to guarantee a qualitative pre birth care, assuring identification and proper solution of any problem connected to the pregnancy as well as assuring of a complex monitoring of the child development there were elaborated Supervision Standards of the pregnant women in the ambulatory conditions and the Supervision Standards of the children in the ambulatory conditions.

In order to improve the preventive activity of the HIV transmission from mother to the new born and realization of the specific anti retroviral treatment, for the infested pregnant women were hospitalized in 2 special maternal hospitals, organized by the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, assuring conditions and technologies required for minimization of HIV transmission from mother to the new born. It was elaborated the booklet “HOV infection with transmission mother-new born”. On the basis of these materials, with the support of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection there were trained 15 national animators, 600 medical staff (family doctors, gynecologists, neonatologists, infectiologists, midwives, medical assistants) from all the territorial administrative units from Moldova. About 450 medical personnel were trained with the financial support of the FIS - ului and World Bank.

The materials for the courses were integrated in the university, post university curriculum of the Medical Colleges.

It was elaborated the form of the epidemiological supervision of the transmission of the HIV infection vertically (F32-b every year). It was elaborated, edited and printed the booklet “Mother, make the test for HIV”.

Starting with 2003 all the pregnant women are HIV tested at the indication of the family doctor.

Friendly Health Services for Youth (FHSY) represents an important element for the integral discussion of the health and teenagers development, being recognized, both at the international and national level as a protection factor in prevention of HIV transmission, as well an important element in promotion o a healthy life and prevention of the major risks for their health.

At the moment in Moldova activate about 12 Youth Health Cent Eo33.5oa protecheir healthe4t

Now, is at the elaboration phase the Regulation of the office for health reproduction and of the Health centers for women, where is planned a section sexual-reproduction health for teenagers and young people.

Înteruperi de sarcină pe grupe de vîrstă

Pregnancy interruptions, by age groups

| | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

The comparative statistic data of the health educational activities and promotion of the healthy way of life developed by the medical services during the recent years after approving the Program, confirms the activation and diversification of the health educational measures for the population and promotion of the health way of life, a more intensive involvement of the community in their development.

In 2005, in the Republic of Moldova were organized and developed health educational measures for the population and promotion of the healthy way of life within the International Days according to the estimates of the International Health Organization, inclusively the International Day against tuberculoses (24th of March), International Health Day (7th of April), the International Day without smoking (31st of May), International Day of the Children (1st of June), the International Day against drugs (26th of June), International day for HIV prevention and combating (1st of December).

Also, there were organized and developed the promotion month of the medical and hygienic knowledge regarding prevention of the serious diarrheic diseases, food intoxication and cholera (1st-31st of May), the week „Anticancer” (30th of May – 5th of June) and fight against HIV infection, STD, alcoholism and drugs (1st –30th of November).

It was elaborated and sent in the address of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration a set of necessary materials for ratification of the Frame Convention of the International Health Organization regarding the tobacco control.

21. In order to fight the drugs and drugs business, through the Decision of the Government no.166 date 15.02.2005 it was approved „Actions fighting against drugs and drugs business for 2005-

success in the detoxification and assistance of the persons, dependent of intravenous drugs.

22. The HIV infection is a priority issue for the public health in the Republic of Moldova. During 1987-2005 there were discovered about 2169 HIV infested persons. The epidemic process has comprised all the administrative territories. It continues the tendency of HIV transmission through sexual relations (60,6%), respectively increases the number of the women involved in the epidemic process (42,9% in 2005), inclusively among the pregnant women (40 women –2005, 37 women – 6 months 2006).

In order to improve the situation in this sphere, through the Decision of the Government no.948 dated 5th of September 2005 there was approved the National prophylactic and control program of the HIV infection and of the sexual transmitted diseases for 2006-2010.

In order to realize the Program, there was elaborated the Plan of Actions for prophylaxis and control of the HIV infection and of the sexual transmitted diseases for 2006-2010, approved through the Order of the Ministry no. 480 dated 23.12.2005.

Also, with success are developed the grants of the International Fund and World Bank „Support for the National prophylactic and control program of the HIV infection and of the sexual transmitted diseases and for the National program against the tuberculosis”. The financial sources withith pe7264ne werepPlanend and

ereused to in

women and of the persons from high risk groups, guarantee of haemo-transfusion security, acquisition of medicines, initiation of the specific treatment, treatment of the opportunist diseases of the HIV infested persons.

There are developed different special prophylactic and educational programs among the drug addicted, prostitutes, sexual minorities, teenagers, young persons, soldiers, carabinieri, frontier guards.

In February 2006 there was elaborated and presented to the United Nations Organization the report of the country regarding realization of the Declaration regarding HIV, adopted during the Special Session of the General assembly of the United Nations in June 2001.

At the moment functions the following networks; „The social network” with the sub-network „HIV network” and „The communication in the health sphere”. There took place the 2nd implementation stage of the National Communication Campaign in the sphere of HIV infection among the young persons between 25-28 years. Within the Campaign there were elaborated and broadcasted 2 TV spots and 2 audio spots, 50copies of CD with sports for representatives of the mass media and partner organizations, there were edited 190 thousand booklets, 100 pocket calendars, 2000 placards for the transport means, 5000 posters, installed 10 panels. Within the Campaign there were organized social events (press conferences, festivals, concerts, parties, campaigns). In February there was launched the competition on Internet with the „206 prizes in order to be protected in 2006.”

There was elaborated the draft of the law regarding HIV prophylaxis, being discussed with the representatives of the civil society, approved by the respective Ministries and approved at the session of the Government in May 2006.

The woman and the poverty

23.

**Structura veniturilor disponibile în dependentă de sexul capului
gospodăriei**

Structure of the household's incomes, by sex of the head of the household

| | 2003 | | 2004 | | |
|--|-----------------------|--|-----------------------|---|--|
| | Total <i>Total</i> | Capul gospodăriei <i>Head of the</i> | Total <i>Total</i> | Capul gospodărie <i>i Head of</i> | |
| | | bărbat <i>man</i> | | femeie <i>woman</i> | |
| | | | | | |

| Venit disponibil (medii lunare pe un membru al gospodăriei), lei | 422,4 | 412,5 | 442,9 | 491,4 | 471,1 | 530,5 | Income (monthly average, per one house-hold's member), lei |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--|
| inclusiv pe surse de formare, în %: | 37,3 | 37,6 | 36,7 | 40,5 | 41,0 | 39,5 | <i>of which, by sources, in %:</i> |
| venit din activitatea salariată | 28,9 | 33,1 | 21,0 | 23,1 | 26,9 | 16,4 | |
| venit din activitatea agricolă | 3,9 | 4,1 | 3,5 | 3,6 | 4,3 | 2,3 | <i>salary incomes</i> |
| | 0,6 | 0,3 | 1,1 | 0,6 | 0,4 | 0,9 | |
| venit din activitatea individuală | 14,0 | 13,2 | 15,7 | 15,2 | 14,8 | 16,0 | |
| | 12,1 | 11,2 | 12,0 | 12,4 | 12,0 | 14,2 | |

| Bărbăți | | | | | | | | | | | | | Men |
|-----------------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------------------|
| 16–29 ani | 100,0 | 13,6 | 11,0 | 10,6 | 11,0 | 8,9 | 9,3 | 9,5 | 8,3 | 8,8 | 8,9 | 8,9 | 16-29 years |
| 30–61 ani | 100,0 | 9,1 | 9,2 | 9,8 | 9,2 | 10,3 | 10,9 | 10,2 | 10,2 | 10,2 | 10,9 | 10,9 | 30-61 years |
| 62 ani și peste | 100,0 | 5,1 | 7,5 | 8,9 | 12,1 | 12,6 | 12,5 | 12,1 | 13,1 | 9,5 | 6,6 | 6,6 | 62 years and over |
| Femei | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

2004

| Bărbăți | | | | | | | | | | | | | Men |
|-----------------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------------------|
| 16–29 ani | 100,0 | 12,4 | 11,4 | 9,5 | 9,4 | 9,1 | 8,7 | 7,8 | 10,0 | 10,0 | 11,8 | 11,8 | 16-29 years |
| 30–61 ani | 100,0 | 10,0 | 10,6 | 10,8 | 9,8 | 9,6 | 10,0 | 10,1 | 9,5 | 10,6 | 9,0 | 9,0 | 30-61 years |
| 62 ani și peste | 100,0 | 5,2 | 8,1 | 9,8 | 12,2 | 11,6 | 13,5 | 11,6 | 12,4 | 9,5 | 6,0 | 6,0 | 62 years and over |
| Femei | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

In the Decision of the Government no. 288 dated 25.03.2005 Development Objectives of the Millennium in the Republic of Moldova up till 2015 connected to eradication of the extreme poverty and starvation, the Republic of Moldova proposes the following tasks for 2005 – 2015:

A half reduction during 1997-2015, of the number of the population with an income under 2,15 USD per day (la PPC).

Realization of such a task shall be separated in time as it follows:

Reduction of the number of the population with income 2,15 USD per day (la PPC) from 39,8% in 2002 to 28% in 2006, to 23% in 2010 and to 18% in 2015;

A half reduction during 1998-2015, of the number of the population which finds itself in poverty.

The target values for 2006, 2010 and 2015 of the respective indices shall be established in the elaboration process of the calculation methodology of the number of the population that is under the minimal level of food consumption, expressed in calories (2282 Kcal/per day).

Obstacles

The main obstacles in realization of these planned tasks are:

Instability of the macroeconomic context, a fact that intimidates the potential investors and stops initiation and development of any business;

Fragile positive economic results obtained as a result of the structural and institutional reforms implementation from the previous years;

Incoherence and inconsistency of the reforms, tendencies to reevaluate the economical practices based on the administrative methods of the economy management;

Vulnerability of the national economy in respect to the natural calamities, caused by the agricultural character;

Regional discrepancies as a result of controversial restructures of many enterprises and tergiversation of the reforms in the agrarian sector;

Unemployment and migration of the labor force, a fact that diminish the number of the economic active population and has serious impact on the human potential in the top spheres of the national economy;

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has some statistical data, based on the information presented by the public administration of ex-counties (2002). From these data, the total number of the Romany on the territory of the Republic of Moldova is about 19.000 persons, inclusively: in the county of Soroca – 4286 persons, in the county of Orhei – 1789 persons, in the county of Tighina – 575 persons, in the county of Taraclia – 532 persons, in the county of Edinet – 4293 persons, in the county of Balti – 2055 persons, in the county of Ungheni – 2265 persons, in the county of Lapusna – 1080 persons, in the county of Cahul – 526 persons, in the county of Chisinau – 1105 persons, in the Autonomy of Gagauzery – 1550 persons. The exact number of the Romany in the Republic of Moldova shall be determined after the next census of the population planned for 2004.

Romany do benefit of assistance from the part of the local and central public administration. In order to assist the Romany as an ethnic minority on the 16th of February 2001 was adopted the Decision of the Government of the Republic of Moldova no.131 „Regarding some measures to assist the Romany from the Republic of Moldova” and the main directions to support the Romany from the Republic of Moldova. The above mentioned decision stipulates concrete measures for improvement of the social and economical life of the Romany from the Republic of Moldova. To the realization of the Decision participates the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Labor and Social Protection, Ministry of Health, Department of Inter Ethnical Relations, Science Academy of the Republic of Moldova, as well as local public administrations. The local public administrations have elaborated and approved plans of action in order to put into life the main

directions to support the Romany from the Republic of Moldova for the period 2001-2010. The activity of the ministries and above mentioned institutions in this domain can be appreciated from the bellow mentioned data.

The Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Republic of Moldova has approved on the 12th of April 2001 the Plan of action for investigation of the issues regarding the employment of the Romany, decrease of the unemployment among the Romany, provision of social services for the gipsy women the Ministry has performed a sociologic investigation regarding the Romany situation. Its results were taken into consideration while elaborating the territorial programs for

towards the respective minority did not settled definitively all the existing problems. This is demonstrated also through the performed investigations financially supported by the international organizations, civil community organization of the gipsy women „Juvlia Romani” and of the Helsinki Committee for the human rights in the Republic of Moldova.

The civil community organization „Juvlia Romani” within the project CORDAID, in 2001, has performed a study „Romany situation in the Republic of Moldova” (Situation of Romany in the Republic of Moldova.-Chisinau, 2001.-32p.). The study was performed in 9 counties of Moldova (exception county of Taraclia and mun.

Taking into consideration the recommendations of the Consultancy Committee regarding improvement of the Romany situation is to be mentioned the following: it is impossible to appreciate the Romany situation from the Republic of Moldova apart from the social and economical situation of the total population of Moldova. During the transition period, all the citizens of the Republic of Moldova, indifferent of their ethnic origin, do have such difficulties as: unemployment, small salaries, increase of prices, problems regarding formation of the market economy, deficiencies in the social sphere, etc. Overcome of the economic crisis shall contribute to improvement of the life level of the population, inclusively of the Romany.

Marriage and family relations

27. Yes, there were performed measures to increase the marriage age of the girls to that of the boys, through legislative initiatives and which is to be discussed further on.

The optional Protocol

28. There was adopted the Law no.318-XVI dated 15th of December 2005 regarding adherence of the Republic of Moldova to the optional Protocol to the Convention regarding the elimination of any types of discrimination against women, approved in New York on the 6th of October 1999.