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**PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA
TO THE UNITED NATIONS OFFICE IN GENEVA**

No. 494/R-ONU- 96

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Moldova to the United Nations Office in Geneva presents its compliments to the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and has the honour to forward herewith the responses to the Questionnaire on social protection of older persons addressed to Governments by the Independent Expert on the question of human rights and extreme poverty (Reference No. POVERTY 2009 ER dated from 9 November 2009).

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Moldova to the United Nations Office in Geneva avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the assurances of its highest consideration. *✓* *✓*.



Geneva, 28 January 2010

Encl. 13 pages

**UNITED NATIONS OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR HUMAN RIGHTS**

Geneva

**Questionnaire on social protection of older persons addressed to Governments by the
Independent Expert on the question of human rights and extreme poverty**

(i) The legal and institutional framework

1. *Provide details of the legal framework by which the programme(s) is established:*

According to the Law no. 156-XIV from 14.10.1998 on State Social Insurance Pensions, the right to old-age pension is granted if two cumulative conditions are met: pension age (62 for men and 57 for women) and the fulfilment of the insurance experience (length of the contribution period) – 30 years for both women and men. In case that the size of the pension calculated for an insurance experience of 30 years is less than the minimal pension, a minimal pension should be granted.

The insured person who, after reaching the established pension age, does not fulfil the condition regarding the full insurance experience, but confirms an insurance experience of not less than 15 years, has the right to a partial pension, estimated proportionally to the number of years of insurance.

According to the provisions of the law, the right to old-age pension on favourable terms is granted to persons engaged on works with specially harmful and specially hard working conditions (stipulated in the List no. 1 of manufactures, works, professions, positions and parameters entitling to old-age pension on favourable terms, approved through the Government Decision no. 822 from December 15th, 1992) if they reach the age of 54 for men and 49 for women and confirm an insurance experience of 30 years, including 10 years for men and 7 years 6 months for women fulfilled in the category of works which grants them the right to this category of pension.

The Legislation of the Republic of Moldova provides special conditions for establishing pensions for some categories of citizens (MPs, members of the Government, persons occupying local elective position, civil servants etc.). In order to benefit from the right to pension, this persons should meet the following requirements: *pension age* (e.g. 62/57 for MPs, members of the Government and local elected officials or 57/52 for civil servants); fulfilment of the *total insurance experience* of 30 years and the *special insurance experience*, which depends on the position occupied (e.g. 2 years served as MP or member of the Government, 15 years as civil servant or 8 years as local elected official).

The insurance experience in the public system of social insurance is estimated by the summation of all periods in which the insured person paid state contributions as well as the periods in which the person did not pay contributions, but which are assimilated to the insurance experience, namely: the period of military service, the period of care of the child until the age of three by one of the parents or in case of death of both parents – by the tutor, the period in which the insured person received compensation for the temporary incapacity to

work, unemployment compensation, allowance for professional integration or reintegration.

If the person does not meet the requirements for obtaining the right to a pension in the conditions of the Law no. 156-XIV from 14.10.1998 on State Social Insurance Pensions, he or she will be entitled to a state social allowance for elderly persons. The state social allowance represents a sum of money provided on a monthly basis or in a single payment from the state budget, as established by the provisions of the Law no. 499-XIV from 14 July 1999 on State Social Allowances for some Categories of Citizens.

2. *In the event that the programme is not established by law, please provide details of the administrative regulations or other relevant programmatic document available that are at the origin of its implementation*

- Law no. 489-XIV from 08.07.1999 on the State System of Social Insurance.
- Law no. 156-XIV from 14.10.1998 on State Social Insurance Pensions.
- Law no.129-XVIII from 23.12.2009 on the State Social Insurance Budget for 2010.
- Law no. 499-XIV from 14.07.1999 on State Social Allowances for some Categories of Citizens.
- Law no.756-XIV from 24.12.1999 on Insurances for Labour Accidents and Professional Illnesses.
- Law no.190-XV from 08.05.2003 on Veterans.
- Law no. 1544- XII from 23.06.1993 on the Pensioning of Military and Persons from the Command Corps and the Troops of the Interior.
- Government Decision no. 328 from 19.03.2008 for the approval of the Regulations on the calculation of state social insurance pensions.
- Government Decision no.267 from 07.04.2009 for the approval of the Regulations on the reimbursement of surplus of sums of mandatory individual social insurance contributions transferred to the state social insurance budget.
- Government Decision no. 197 from 10.03.2009 on the indexation of social insurance contributions and some state social allowances.

3. *Please describe the institutional framework used to implement the programmes.*

Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family – is a central specialized body of the public administration, subordinated to the Government.

According to the Regulations on the organization and functioning of the Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family, approved through the Government Decision no.691 from 17 November 2009, the Ministry's mission is to ensure the implementation of Government's constitutional priorities related to the development, promotion and implementation of state policies with regards to labour relations; remuneration of labour; health and safety at the workplace;

development of human resources and employment, including professional orientation and training; migration of labour force; demography; social partnership; social insurance; social assistance; social protection of persons with disabilities; protection of family and child's rights; gender equality; prevention of family and gender-based violence; prevention of trafficking in human beings; reception and distribution of humanitarian aid provided to the Republic of Moldova, with the purpose of providing social security and support to the population in ensuring proper standards of living.

National House of Social Insurance (NHSI) is an autonomous public institution of national interest, a legal entity that administrates and manages the public system of social insurance.

National House of Social Insurance is a body of the executive power, which realizes the state's policies in the domain of social insurance.

National House of Social Insurance, through the State Treasury of the Ministry of Finance, administrates the state social insurance budget, which is structured into social insurance funds, established and functioning in compliance with the legislation in force.

National House of Social Insurance manages and controls the implementation of legal provisions by its territorial subdivisions, including the social insurance funds, as well as the natural and legal entities, provides data for the argumentation and development of the state social insurance budget, reports to the Government and social partners on the administration and management of the state social insurance budget, transfers contributions of social insurance and other types of contributions, in compliance with the legislation in force, controls the correctitude of reports regarding the state social insurance budget, the accuracy of the utilization of funds transferred to the state social insurance budget, implements measures for protecting social insurance funds, maintains the record of all participants in the public system of social insurance, ensures the record of rights and obligations connected to social insurance, at the national level, based on the personal code of social insurance, etc.

Territorial Houses are basic structures of the public social insurance system. They cover all the activities related to the direct provision of services to the population, within their competences. Territorial Houses are legal entities, operating under the guidance and control of the National House.

In the process of development of the legal framework, main social partners are consulted, including the National Confederation of Trade Unions and the National Confederation of Employers' Unions from Moldova.

National Confederation of Trade Unions and the National Confederation of Employers' Unions from Moldova are part of the NHSI's Administration Board, participating actively in the process of monitoring the implementation of legal provisions.

(ii) Programme cost and coverage

4. *Please indicate the number of beneficiaries of the programme (annually)? If available, please provide details on their profile (eg. sex, age, ethnicity, origin...).*

Statistical data is reflected in the Annexes no.1 and 2.

5. *Which geographical areas are covered by the programme in the country (national, regional, local)?*

The requested information is presented in Annexes no. 1 and 2.

6. *What is the annual budget of the programme(s)? What percentage of the GDP does this constitute?*

Contributive Program for old-age pensions

In 2008, the expenses of the **state social insurance budget** for the payment of old-age pensions summed up 3508.7 million MDL, representing 5.59% of the GDP.

The expenses planned for 2009 amount to 4210.5 million MDL (7.08% of the forecasted GDP).

Non-contributive Program for old-age pensions

The expenses of the **state budget** for the payment of social allowances to persons who do not meet the conditions for receiving social insurance pensions in 2008, equalled 104.0 million MDL (0.17% of the GDP).

The expenses planned for 2009 amount to 123.8 million MDL or 0.21% of the forecasted GDP.

7. *Please give details and indicate the sources of funding utilised for the programme(s) and the main costs involved at the various stages of implementation. In particular, is the programme operated with national, regional, local public resources? Are external resources used for this programme?*

The sources of financing have been mentioned in the point no. 6 of the present questionnaire.

8. *Please indicate approximately how many potential beneficiaries were not reached by the programme. Have studies been undertaken to assess the reasons for coverage gaps? Please provide details of their profile (eg: sex, age, ethnicity, origin...) if available.*

Up until now, no studies or researches have been conducted regarding the number of potential beneficiaries who have not benefited from the program.

9. *What is the average amount of the pensions in relation with the national average income or minimum salary? How is the pension calculated?*

Information on the average monthly amount of the pensions and state social allowances, in relation to the average monthly salary or the minimum salary as of 01.10.2009

Indices	Average amount (MDL)	Share of the average monthly salary (%)	Share of the minimum salary (%)
Average amount of the monthly pension (total)	800-67	29.6	133.4
The average amount of the monthly allowance (total)	222.43	8.2	37.1
<i>including:</i>			
<i>- for elderly people</i>	<i>89-69</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>14.9</i>
Average monthly salary	2701.50		
Minimum salary	600.00		

The size of the pension is calculated in compliance with the Law on the State Social Insurance Pensions no.156-XIV from 14.10.1998, state social allowances are calculate in compliance with the Law on State Social Allowances for some Categories of Citizens no.499-XIV from 14.07.1999.

(iii) Implementation procedures

10. *What procedures are utilized in order to pay the beneficiaries?*

Payment of pensions and state social allowances is made monthly through: Posta Moldovei State Enterprise, S.A. "Banca de Economii" and BCA "Moldova-Agroindbanc".

Payments in financial institutions (banks) are made through the current accounts of the beneficiaries, banking cards and Moldova Expres (as chosen by the beneficiary).

"Posta Moldovei" State Enterprise makes cash payments.

11. *What procedures are utilized in order to inform beneficiaries about the programme? Is information made available in more than one language?*

Informing the citizens about the domain of social insurance is one of the priority functions of the NHSI. At the moment, only a small part of the population has sufficient knowledge for the full enjoyment of their rights, as guaranteed by the legislation in force. Given this situation, it is particularly important to implement

informational-explanatory activities at different levels. This is why NHSI and its territorial subdivisions are providing information assistance to the beneficiaries on a permanent basis.

The following activities are carried out in this regard:

- Informing the population through the “Asigurarea Sociala” (“Social Insurance”) Newspaper;

In accordance with its statute, NHSI publishes every month the bilingual newspaper “Asigurarea Sociala”. The publication is delivered to the population by subscription and sale (four subscription agencies have been contracted for this purpose). Also the newspaper is distributed free of charge to some beneficiaries (e.g. to the Republican Veterans’ Council) as well as through the network of Territorial Houses of Social Insurance.

- Informing the population by organizing thematic press-conferences and establishing cooperation with the national mass-media (newspapers, radio stations and TV);
- Regional seminars are regularly organised, because the success of the informational-explanatory activities directly influences the social-economic situation;
- Particular attention is paid to providing information through the **NHSI official webpage**. The viewers of the page are provided with data on the legislative framework in the domain, policies and strategies, and the reports on the activity of the NHSI and its territorial subdivisions, social partnership with national and international authorities etc.

The information is available in the state language and in Russian.

12. Were other services (such as social work, subsidised services) provided to the beneficiaries in connection to the pension. If yes, please describe them.

The share of older persons in the Republic of Moldova rose steadily in the last eight years to reach 15.3% of the total population in 2008, compared to 14% in 2006. The political, economic and social changes in our country over the past decade influenced directly all the aspects of the older persons' lives as they have remained the most vulnerable category of population, which determines the necessity to recognize their rights as a priority issue.

In this context, for the purpose of developing the infrastructure and capacities to provide social assistance to persons in difficulty as well as to the elderly, the institution of the community social assistance has been established under territorial branches.

Concerning domiciliary care, such services are provided at present to 25,953 solitary or incapacitated persons by a personnel of 2,518 social assistants.

According to information provided by the territorial social assistance bodies, there are 109 social institutions currently working in the country, which provide social services to 4,820 adult persons and with disabilities. Specifically:

Care homes for older persons and with disabilities – 29 for 719 beneficiaries;

Placement centres – 6 for 134 beneficiaries;

Day centres – 32 for 2170 beneficiaries;

Centres for social and medical rehabilitation – 3 for 291 beneficiaries;

Mixed centres – 39 for 1506 beneficiaries;

As a social service, the soup kitchens have the purpose of offering the persons in difficulty groups, including the elderly, food rich in calories and vitamins.

The underprivileged persons can benefit from the services of a soup kitchen for a period of maximum 30 days in a quarter, which allows for the extension of the number of socially vulnerable persons who benefit from this type of service.

There are currently 130 soup kitchens in the country, providing meals to 5,906 older persons and with disabilities, and families with children at risk.

Also, with a view to developing the Integrated Social Service System, the Ministry concluded a collaboration memorandum with the NGO “Concordia. Proiecte Sociale”. The primary goal of this memorandum is to coordinate activities for the establishment of 12 social centres destined for persons in difficulty, in particular older persons. The key objectives are to develop models of social services, strengthen capacities of the public authorities and the local communities in providing social assistance to vulnerable persons, families and groups of population, increase access to quality social services at the beneficiary's domicile.

13. Do the beneficiaries of the programme access other services at special conditions, in particular for health services?

Enhancing public health is a key concern of any state, and so is legal protection for the elderly (beneficiaries of old age pensions). The access to health services is considered a fundamental right of the individual, in all the civilized countries.

Medical services are offered at present on the basis of the contribution to the Mandatory Health Insurance Fund, which represents a state-guaranteed mechanism that protects the interest of the population in health care and which accumulates, from health insurance premiums, funds meant to pay for costs related to treating conditions (diseases or illnesses) covered by the insurance. The mandatory health insurance system offers the citizens of the Republic of Moldova equal possibilities to receive proper and opportune medical assistance.

In conformity with Law no.1585-XII on Mandatory Health Insurance, of 27.02.1998, the Government has the status of insurer for the subjects of mandatory health insurance, including invalids and pensioners.

Under the mandatory health insurance system, the beneficiaries of pensions are entitled to medical assistance to the extent established by the Unified Programme of

Mandatory Health Insurance, depending on the financial capacity of the Mandatory Health Insurance Fund adopted by Parliament.

In conformity with the provisions of the Unified Programme of Mandatory Health Insurance, the insured persons, including the beneficiaries of pensions, are entitled to the following forms of medical assistance: emergency assistance at the prehospital stage; primary medical care; specialized ambulatory medical care, including dental care; hospital care; advanced health services; and home health care.

To ensure access of the beneficiaries of pensions to medical assistance, the Ministry of Health, considering the financial capacity of the Mandatory Health Insurance Fund for 2009, extended the range of medications used for ambulatory care, semi-stationary care and home health care, introduced in 2006 as a form of cost-efficient organization of provision of primary health care services.

The access of the insured persons has increased to specialist consultations in ophthalmology, gynaecology, otorhinolaryngology, as well as to hospitalization in cases of chronic illnesses which can lead to invalidity and require recovery and rehabilitation treatment in hospital care.

In 2009 it was managed to proportionally increase the range and the number of advanced medical services, with the concurrent rise in the shares of the rural population and underprivileged persons that benefited from such services.

A greater number of nursing personnel was employed to provide health care at the patient's home, which increased the access of older, solitary and disabled persons to this form of medical-social assistance, recommended by international and WHO experts.

The provision of hospitalized patients, including beneficiaries of pensions with medications, is done exclusively through the pharmaceutical units of the public medical establishments. Outpatients receive free medications granted by the National Programmes, which are purchased in a centralized way by the Ministry of Health, to cure tuberculosis, endogenous psychic disorders, chronic renal insufficiency, diabetes mellitus and diabetes insipidus, hereditary pathologies, and also medications for cardiac surgery, etc.

To improve medical assistance provided to older persons, taking into account the peculiarities of the age, the National Centre for Gerontology and Geriatrics was established under the Public Clinic Hospital of the Ministry of Health, having a capacity of 38 beds.

The Ministry of Health is constantly monitoring the situation and takes the necessary measures to ensure the access of the beneficiaries of pensions to proper health care to the extent allowed by the existing laws.

(iv) Monitoring mechanisms and complaints procedures

14. *Please describe the monitoring procedures utilized in order to oversee the implementation of the programme(s) and the entities responsible for monitoring.*

For monitoring purposes and to identify problems related to the provision of services to NHSI beneficiaries, specialists of the NHSI central organization conduct studies on the following themes:

- assessment of written complaints received by NHSI as well as oral complaints voiced during audience sessions;
- assessment of the complaints received by NHSI's territorial branches;
- assessment of complains received at the helpline;
- assessment of the problems voiced by the citizens during meetings with the representatives of the Government;
- assessment of press reports on relevant issues.

15. *Are there any complaints or procedures attached to the programme, which are available to the beneficiaries? If yes, please describe them.*

All the procedures concerning complaints are followed in conformity with the existing legislation, in particular:

- Law on Access to Information no.982-XIV of 11.05.2000;
- Law on Registers no.71-XVI of 22.03.2007;
- Law on Complaints no. 190-XIII of 19.07.1994;

The decision to grant or deny a pension, the decision concerning deductions from a pension or excess payments can be appealed in the National House of Social Insurance. In case of disagreement with the decision of the National House of Social Insurance, it can be further appealed in the relevant administrative court.

16. *Have there been instances when any legal action was taken against the programme or those responsible for its implementation? If yes, what were the circumstances of the legal action and the basis for the complaint(s)?*

The National Health Insurance Corporation does not possess such information.

(v). Existing studies and evaluations of old age pensions

17. *Please provide any studies, in particular needs assessments, utilized in order to develop the programme(s).*

18. *Please provide any studies, in particular impact assessments, developed to assess the implementation of the programme(s).*

As part of the project dedicated to the development of the pension system in the Republic of Moldova, the Independent Centre Actuarial Informational – Analitic, together with experts from the Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family of the Republic of Moldova, published a series of monographs on relevant issues: “The Pension System of the Republic of Moldova: model and development scenarios”; “The Pension System of the Republic of Moldova: Actuarial

Assessment”; “Gender Aspects in the Pension System of the Republic of Moldova”. All the publications appeared in three languages: the official language, Russian and English.

The Pension System of the Republic of Moldova: Model and Development Scenarios , 2007

This publication presents the description of the set of programmes focusing on the prognostication of the financial state of the pension system in Moldova. The set of programmes includes “The analytical model of the pension system in the Republic of Moldova”, “The middle-term model of the pension system in the Republic of Moldova” and “The Pension Calculator”. “The analytical model of the pension system in the Republic of Moldova” is an instrument to evaluate the financial state of Moldova's pension system in the long run; “The Pension Calculator” is a tool to calculate the pension of a particular beneficiary, based on pension history data introduced by the user.

Gender Aspects in the Pension System of the Republic of Moldova, 2007

This publication examines gender aspects of the reform of the Moldovan pension system. It examines in detail the existing gender disparities in the distribution of pensions, the key factors contributing to this gap and development prospects; it also presents the potential impact of the proposal to raise the retirement age from a gender perspective.

The Pension System of the Republic of Moldova: Actuarial Assessment , 2007

This publication is dedicated to the assessment of the progress and achievements in the pension reform which is under way in the Republic of Moldova. Based on imitative models of the Moldovan government pension system, the publication forecasts the progress of the development indicators in this system from a long-term perspective; it offers recommendations which are meant to contribute to adopting optimal decisions to ensure the pension system's viability and stability.

(vi) Other available social protection schemes that benefit older persons.

To improve and further regulate the system of benefits established for certain categories of population, as well as of the social protection for socially vulnerable groups, Law No. 933-XIV was adopted in 14.04.2000. This law, on special social protection for certain categories of population, affords individual relief payments to partly cover utility bills: including district heating, “cooking” gas, cold and hot water, sewer, waste disposal, lifts, rents and other bills; the recipients of these payments are specifically stipulated in relevant laws and include older persons.

Additionally, according to the Law on the National and Local Social Assistance Funds no.827-XIV of 18.02.2000, financial aid is provided to socially vulnerable persons from among the elderly (priority is given to invalids, lonely and older persons), as well as incapacitated persons, families with children and persons in emergency situations which cannot be overcome without help.

For the purpose of optimizing the system of social benefits, with a focus on the most destitute persons, Parliament adopted on 13 June 2008 the Law on Social Assistance no.133-XVI, which aims at guaranteeing a minimal monthly income to underprivileged families, by offering social benefits in amounts calculated based on the family's gross monthly income and its need for social assistance.

At the same time, through ordinance no.1167 of 16 October 2008, the Government adopted the Regulation on the method of establishing and making social assistance payments, which details the mechanism of enforcing the above-mentioned law.

Entitled to social benefits are the underprivileged families whose gross monthly income is lower than the guaranteed minimal monthly income; at the same time, all the adults in this family must fall under at least one of the following provisions:

- a) reached the age to qualify for a pension under existing laws;
- b) are persons who received a disability degree;
- c) are unemployed and are registered as such with the relevant territorial employment agency, and who haven't rejected a job offer or participation in employment stimulation activities offered by the agency;
- d) care for a child under 3 years of age;
- e) look after a member of the family with the first degree of disability and who needs care according to the Health Expert Council; look after a disabled child from the same family or a person older than 75 years, in conformity with the conclusion of Consultative Health Council.

The families whose members earn salaries from a part-time or full-time job, or earn money from entrepreneurial activity may apply for social benefits on condition that the other adult members of this family fall under one of the above-mentioned provisions.

The monthly amount of the social benefit is calculated as the difference between the minimal guaranteed monthly income and the gross income of a particular family.

The minimal guaranteed monthly income of a family is the sum of the minimal guaranteed monthly incomes of each member of that family.

The amount of the minimal guaranteed monthly income is fixed each year in the State Budget Law, and in 2010 is 530 lei.

The provision of social benefits aims to play a significant role in the reduction of poverty of families that are at risk of becoming socially excluded.

Information on the number of beneficiaries of pensions, social benefits, as of 01.10.2009

(persons)

District/mun.		Number of beneficiaries of pensions	Number of beneficiaries of state social allowances for elderly people
Chişinău mun.		82463	289
<i>including:</i>			
1	sect. Centru	11305	
2	sect. Rîşcani	20530	
3	sect. Buiucani	15519	
4	sect. Botanica	23424	
5	sect. Ciocana	11685	45
6	Bălţi	16460	78
7	Făleşti	14236	76
8	Glodeni	10158	58
9	Rîşcani	12840	98
10	Sîngerei	12208	46
11	Cahul	15118	45
12	Cantemir	7000	17
13	Ialoveni	10319	67
14	Anenii Noi	9360	76
15	Criuleni	7991	76
16	Dubăsari	3454	55
17	Străşeni	10666	128
18	Edineţ	15600	150
19	Briceni	15040	106
20	Donduşeni	9557	50
21	Ocnîţa	9428	289
22	Hînceşti	15668	108
23	Basarabeasca	3463	25
24	Cimişlia	7991	35
25	Leova	6735	41
26	Orhei	15309	148
27	Rezina	6715	39
28	Şoldăneşti	6196	47
29	Teleneşti	8698	49
30	Căuşeni	11542	121
31	Ştefan Vodă	9026	72
32	Taraclia	6136	15
33	Ungheni	13958	83
34	Călăraşi	9973	133
35	Nisporeni	8132	116
36	Soroca	14943	272
37	Drochia	16885	66
38	Floreşti	14432	101
39	Comrat	8293	26
40	Ciadii Lunga	7025	19
41	Vulcăneşti	3768	12
TOTAL		456786	3232

**Information on the average amount of pensions, social
benefits, as of 01.10.2009**

(lei)

District/mun.	Pensions	Average amount of state social allowances for elderly peoples
Mun. Chişinău	998-64	89-71
<i>including:</i>		
1 <i>sect. Centru</i>	1024-50	89-71
2 <i>sect. Rîşcani</i>	1008-18	89-71
3 <i>sect. Buiucani</i>	976-92	89-71
4 <i>sect. Botanica</i>	998-86	89-71
5 <i>sect. Ciocana</i>	985-25	89-71
6 Bălţi	903-62	89-81
7 Făleşti	757-90	89-71
8 Glodeni	749-21	89-71
9 Rîşcani	783-96	89-86
10 Sîngerei	752-30	89-71
11 Cahul	774-48	89-71
12 Cantemir	713-60	89-71
13 Ialoveni	745-75	89-71
14 Anenii Noi	772-60	89-71
15 Criuleni	744-53	89-71
16 Dubăsari	794-33	89-71
17 Străşeni	759-46	89-71
18 Edineţ	764-71	89-71
19 Briceni	739-92	89-78
20 Donduşeni	754-54	89-71
21 Ocnîţa	742-77	89-50
22 Hînceşti	703-15	89-71
23 Basarabeasca	772-95	89-71
24 Cimişlia	736-08	89-71
25 Leova	724-37	89-71
26 Orhei	759-27	89-76
27 Rezina	731-89	89-71
28 Şoldăneşti	710-34	89-71
29 Teleneşti	711-87	89-71
30 Căuşeni	726-03	89-77
31 Ştefan Vodă	744-47	89-81
32 Taraclia	767-55	89-71
33 Ungheni	742-47	89-71
34 Călăraşi	709-87	89-71
35 Nisporeni	688-56	89-71
36 Soroca	744-31	89-60
37 Drochia	800-23	89-71
38 Floreşti	761-53	89-71
39 Comrat	796-17	89-71
40 Ciadîr Lunga	791-62	89-71
41 Vulcăneşti	780-18	89-71
TOTAL	800-67	89-69