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WRITTEN BY		August 10, 2024	

**REVISION HISTORY**

NUMBER	DATE	DESCRIPTION	NAME

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# Chapter 1

## 161

### 1.1 161.guide

Texified version of data for Moldova.

Texified using wfact from

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Moldova

### 1.2 161.guide/Moldova

Moldova

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Geography (Moldova)  
People (Moldova)  
Government (Moldova)  
Government (Moldova 2. usage)  
Economy (Moldova)  
Economy (Moldova 2. usage)  
Communications (Moldova)  
Defense Forces (Moldova)

### 1.3 161.guide/Geography (Moldova)

Geography (Moldova)

=====

Location:

Eastern Europe, between Ukraine and Romania

Map references:

Asia, Europe, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area:

33,700 km<sup>2</sup>

land area:

33,700 km<sup>2</sup>

comparative area:

slightly more than twice the size of Hawaii

Land boundaries:

total 1,389 km, Romania 450 km, Ukraine 939 km

Coastline:

0 km (landlocked)

Maritime claims:

none; landlocked

International disputes:

potential dispute with Ukraine over former southern Bessarabian areas;

northern Bukovina ceded to Ukraine upon Moldova's incorporation into USSR

Climate:

mild winters, warm summers

Terrain:

rolling steppe, gradual slope south to Black Sea

Natural resources:

lignite, phosphorites, gypsum

Land use:

arable land:

50%

permanent crops:

0%

meadows and pastures:

9%

forest and woodland:

0%

other:

41%

Irrigated land:  
 2,920 km<sup>2</sup> (1990)  
 Environment:  
 heavy use of agricultural chemicals, including banned pesticides such as DDT, has contaminated soil and groundwater; extensive erosion from poor farming methods  
 Note:  
 landlocked

## 1.4 161.guide/People (Moldova)

People (Moldova)

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Population:  
 4,455,645 (July 1993 est.)  
 Population growth rate:  
 0.4% (1993 est.)  
 Birth rate:  
 16.15 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)  
 Death rate:  
 10.01 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)  
 Net migration rate:  
 -2.15 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)  
 Infant mortality rate:  
 30.8 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)  
 Life expectancy at birth:  
 total population:  
 67.92 years  
 male:  
 64.49 years  
 female:  
 71.53 years (1993 est.)  
 Total fertility rate:  
 2.2 children born/woman (1993 est.)  
 Nationality:  
 noun:  
 Moldovan(s)  
 adjective:  
 Moldovan  
 Ethnic divisions:  
 Moldovan/Romanian 64.5%, Ukrainian 13.8%, Russian 13%, Gagauz 3.5%, Jewish 1.5%, Bulgarian 2%, other 1.7% (1989 figures)  
 note:  
 internal disputes with ethnic Russians and Ukrainians in the Dniester region ↔  
 and Gagauz Turks in the south  
 Religions:  
 Eastern Orthodox 98.5%, Jewish 1.5%, Baptist (only about 1,000 members) (1991)  
 note:  
 almost all churchgoers are ethnic Moldovan; the Slavic population are not churchgoers

Languages:  
 Moldovan (official); note - virtually the same as the Romanian language,  
 Russian

Literacy:  
 age 9-49 can read and write (1970)  
 total population:  
 100%  
 male:  
 100%  
 female:  
 99%

Labor force:  
 2.095 million  
 by occupation:  
 agriculture 34.4%, industry 20.1%, other 45.5% (1985 figures)

## 1.5 161.guide/Government (Moldova)

Government (Moldova)

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Names:  
 conventional long form:  
 Republic of Moldova  
 conventional short form:  
 Moldova  
 local long form:  
 Republica Moldoveneasca  
 local short form:  
 none  
 former:  
 Soviet Socialist Republic of Moldova; Moldavia

Digraph:  
 MD

Type:  
 republic

Capital:  
 Chisinau (Kishinev)

Administrative divisions:  
 previously divided into 40 rayons; to be divided into fewer, larger  
 districts at some future point

Independence:  
 27 August 1991 (from Soviet Union)

Constitution:  
 as of mid-1993 the new constitution had not been adopted; old constitution  
 (adopted NA 1979) is still in effect but has been heavily amended during ←  
 the  
 past few years

Legal system:  
 based on civil law system; no judicial review of legislative acts; does not  
 accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction but accepts many UN and CSCE documents

National holiday:  
 Independence Day, 27 August 1991

Political parties and leaders:

Christian Democratic Popular Front (formerly Moldovan Popular Front), Ivrie ROSCA, chairman; Yedinstvo Intermovement, V. YAKOVLEV, chairman; Social Democratic Party, Oazul NANTOI, chairman, two other chairmen; Agrarian Democratic Party, Valery CHEBOTARV, leader; Democratic Party, Gheorghe GHIMPU, chairman; Democratic Labor Party, Alexandru ARSENI, chairman

Other political or pressure groups:

United Council of Labor Collectives (UCLC), Igor SMIRNOV, chairman; The Ecology Movement of Moldova (EMM), G. MALARCHUK, chairman; The Christian Democratic League of Women of Moldova (CDLWM), L. LARI, chairman; National Christian Party of Moldova (NCPM), D. TODIKE, M. BARAGA, V. NIKU, leaders; The Peoples Movement Gagauz Khalky (GKh), S. GULGAR, leader; The Democratic Party of Gagauzia (DPG), G. SAVOSTIN, chairman; The Alliance of Working People of Moldova (AWPM), G. POLOGOV, president; Christian Alliance for Greater Romania; Women's League; Stefan the Great Movement

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Elections:

President:

last held 8 December 1991 (next to be held NA1996); results - Mircea SNEGUR ran unopposed and won 98.17% of vote

Parliament:

last held 25 February 1990 (next to be held NA 1995); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (350 total) Christian Democratic Popular Front ← 50;

Club of Independent Deputies 25; Agrarian Club 90; Social Democrats 60-70; Russian Conciliation Club 50; 60-70 seats belong to Dniester region ← deputies

who usually boycott Moldovan legislative proceedings; the remaining seats filled by independents; note - until May 1991 was called Supreme Soviet

## 1.6 161.guide/Government (Moldova 2. usage)

Government (Moldova 2. usage)

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Executive branch:

president, prime minister, Cabinet of Ministers

Legislative branch:

unicameral Parliament

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President Mircea Ivanovich SNEGUR (since 3 September 1990)

Head of Legislature:

Chairman of the Parliament Petru LUCINSCHI (since 4 February 1993); Prime Minister Andrei SANGHELI (since 1 July 1992)

Member of:

BSEC, CIS, CSCE, EBRD, ECE, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMF, NACC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, WHO

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission:

Permanent Representative to the UN Tudor PANTIRU (also acts as representative to US)  
 chancery:  
 NA  
 telephone:  
 NA  
 US diplomatic representation:  
 chief of mission:  
 Ambassador Mary C. PENDLETON  
 embassy:  
 Strada Alexei Mateevich #103, Chisinau  
 mailing address:  
 APO AE 09862  
 telephone:  
 7-0422-23-37-72 or 23-34-94  
 FAX:  
 7-0422-23-34-94  
 Flag:  
 same color scheme as Romania - 3 equal vertical bands of blue (hoist side), yellow, and red; emblem in center of flag is of a Roman eagle of gold outlined in black with a red beak and talons carrying a yellow cross in its beak and a green olive branch in its right talons and a yellow scepter in its left talons; on its breast is a shield divided horizontally red over blue with a stylized ox head, star, rose, and crescent all in black- ←  
 outlined  
 yellow

## 1.7 161.guide/Economy (Moldova)

### Economy (Moldova)

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#### Overview:

Moldova, the next-to-smallest of the former Soviet republics in area, is ←  
 the  
 most densely inhabited. Moldova has a little more than 1% of the population ←  
 ,  
 labor force, capital stock, and output of the former Soviet Union. Living standards have been below average for the European USSR. The country enjoys a favorable climate, and economic development has been primarily based on agriculture, featuring fruits, vegetables, wine, and tobacco. Industry accounts for 20% of the labor force, whereas agriculture employs more than one-third. Moldova has no major mineral resources and has depended on other former Soviet republics for coal, oil, gas, steel, most electronic equipment, machine tools, and major consumer durables such as automobiles. Its industrial and agricultural products, in turn, have been exported to ←  
 the  
 other republics. Moldova has freed prices on most goods and has legalized private ownership of property. Moldova's near-term economic prospects are dimmed, however, by the difficulties of moving toward a market economy, the political problems of redefining ties to the other former Soviet republics and Romania, and the ongoing separatist movements in the Dniester and ←  
 Gagauz

regions. In 1992, national output fell substantially for the second consecutive year - down 22% in the industrial sector and 20% in agriculture ←

The decline is mainly attributable to the drop in energy supplies.

National product:

GDP \$NA

National product real growth rate:

-26% (1992)

National product per capita:

\$NA

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 27% per month (first quarter 1993)

Unemployment rate:

0.7% (includes only officially registered unemployed; also large numbers of underemployed workers)

Budget:

revenues \$NA; expenditures \$NA, including capital expenditures of \$NA

Exports:

100 million to outside the successor states of the former USSR (1992)

commodities:

foodstuffs, wine, tobacco, textiles and footwear, machinery, chemicals (1991)

partners:

Russia, Kazakhstan, Ukraine, Romania

Imports:

100 million from outside the successor states of the former USSR (1992)

commodities:

oil, gas, coal, steel machinery, foodstuffs, automobiles, and other ←  
consumer

durables

partners:

Russia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Romania

External debt:

\$100 million (1993 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate -22% (1992)

Electricity:

3,115,000 kW capacity; 11,100 million kWh produced, 2,491 kWh per capita (1992)

Industries:

key products (with share of total former Soviet output in parentheses where known): agricultural machinery, foundry equipment, refrigerators and freezers (2.7%), washing machines (5.0%), hosiery (2.0%), refined sugar (3.1%), vegetable oil (3.7%), canned food (8.6%), shoes, textiles

## 1.8 161.guide/Economy (Moldova 2. usage)

Economy (Moldova 2. usage)

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Agriculture:

Moldova's principal economic activity; products (shown in share of total output of the former Soviet republics): Grain (1.6%), sugar beets (2.6%), sunflower seed (4.4%), vegetables (4.4%), fruits and berries (9.7%), grapes

(20.1%), meat (1.7%), milk (1.4%), eggs (1.4%)  
 Illicit drugs:  
 illicit producer of opium and cannabis; mostly for CIS consumption;  
 transshipment point for illicit drugs to Western Europe  
 Economic aid:  
 IMF credit, \$18.5 million (1992); EC agricultural credit, \$30 million  
 (1992); US commitments, \$10 million for grain (1992); World Bank credit, ←  
 \$31  
 million  
 Currency:  
 plans to introduce the Moldovan lei in 1993 or 1994, until then retaining  
 Russian ruble as currency  
 Exchange rates:  
 rubles per US\$1 - 415 (24 December 1992) but subject to wide fluctuations  
 Fiscal year:  
 calendar year

## 1.9 161.guide/Communications (Moldova)

Communications (Moldova)

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Railroads:  
 1,150 km; does not include industrial lines (1990)  
 Highways:  
 20,000 km total; 13,900 km hard-surfaced, 6,100 km earth (1990)  
 Pipelines:  
 natural gas 310 km (1992)  
 Ports:  
 none; landlocked  
 Airports:  
 total:  
 26  
 useable:  
 15  
 with permanent-surface runways:  
 6  
 with runways over 3,659 m:  
 0  
 with runways 2,440-3,659 m:  
 5  
 with runways 1,220-2,439 m:  
 8  
 Telecommunications:  
 poorly supplied with telephones (as of 1991, 494,000 telephones total, with  
 a density of 111 lines per 1000 persons); 215,000 unsatisfied applications  
 for telephone installations (31 January 1990); connected to Ukraine by  
 landline and to countries beyond the former USSR through the international  
 gateway switch in Moscow

## 1.10 161.guide/Defense Forces (Moldova)

Defense Forces (Moldova)

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Branches:

Ground Forces, Air and Air Defence Force, Security Forces (internal and border troops)

Manpower availability:

males age 15-49 1,082,562; fit for military service 859,948; reach military age (18) annually 35,769 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$NA, NA% of GDP