# NATIONAL SURVEY ON THE TRANSNISTRIAN REINTEGRATION PROSPECTS: public perceptions

SURVEY-BASED RESEARCH

Chisinau, May 2014

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### Introduction

This study aims to identify the perceptions of the Moldovan population (except for the left bank of Nistru River) on the process of country reintegration.

The study is based on the results of a survey and a series of group discussions regarding public perceptions on the prospects for reintegration process, early/anticipated prospects of this process, assessment of the level of public information and awareness of the population about the peculiarities of the conflict resolution progress. The main covered aspects are:

- Identifying the priority of the country reintegration issue in the citizens' agenda.
- Measuring the level of citizen awareness of the format and content of the negotiations and efforts made by authorities to solve the problem
- Views on the regulatory process approaches and outcomes
- Views on the "5 +2" format in general and of stakeholders, in particular
- Assessment of the contribution of different actors to the process made by citizens
- The level of information, perceptions and assessment made by citizens on confidence measures promoted by the authorities to bring the population on both banks of the Nistru River closer
- Attitudes about the current peacekeeping format and views on the possible replacing of peacekeeping forces with an international civilian mission
- Identification of the prevailing views on the form of conflict resolution, etc.

#### METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES/METHODOLOGY

### The survey

- Sample size: 1097 respondents aged 18 years and older;
- Sample: stratified sampling, probability sampling, bistadial sampling;
- > Stratification criteria: 13 geographic regions that coincide with the administrative territorial units before returning to districts, residential area (urban-rural), size of the cities/urban areas (two types), number of rural population (three types of rural areas).

#### Sampling:

The volumes of urban strata and the total by region (former districts) and rural strata sizes were calculated proportionally to the number of population, based on the data provided by the Department of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova.

Given the large involvement of Moldovan citizens in labour migration, the distribution of the number of population by regions based on which the sample design was made was adjusted to the number of population that left abroad for work purpose, as per the Labour Force Survey data carried out by the National Bureau of Statistics.

#### Randomization stages:

- I. Location: within the adjusted layers, the localities (85) were selected randomly using a table of random numbers.
- II. Family: the maximum number of interviews conducted within a sampling point was 5. The interviewed families were selected by random route method with a predetermined statistical step
- III. Person: in selected families with more adults, the interviewed respondent was selected randomly using "the closest birthday" method.

Representativeness: the sample is representative for the adult population of the Republic of Moldova, with a maximal error margin of ±3%.

Data collection period: 14 - 23 May, 2014. Interviews were conducted at respondents' residence. The questionnaire was drafted in Romanian and Russian, offering the respondents the opportunity to choose.

## Focus groups

The qualitative component of the study includes five group discussions (focus groups) with the following categories.

NO. OF GROUPS	GROUP CATEGORY
1 FG	Young people from rural areas
1 FG	Residents of small towns
1 FG	Inhabitants of municipality of Balti
1 FG	Residents of Autonomous Territorial Unit of Gagauzia
1 FG	Population of municipality of Chisinau

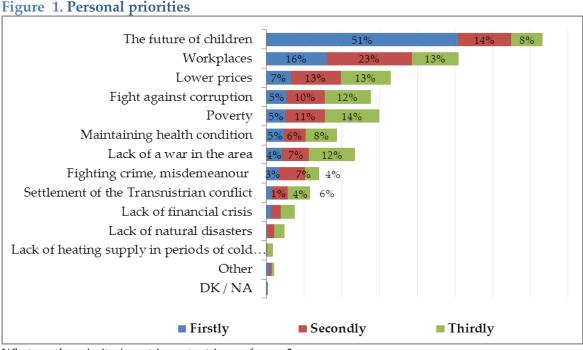
Selection of participants for the FG was based on a sample theoretically distributed by gender, age, education and most frequently spoken language.

# Conflict settlement in Transnistria as a priority for the public agenda

After 20 years of status quo, the Transnistrian conflict is perceived by the public as a political issue, far from existential one that would affect the lives of real citizens. The modest economic exchanges and field separation in media between the two banks of the Nistru River, as well as massive migration flows have minimized the daily interconnection between both populations. Thus, the number one challenge for all existing governments is placed by citizens at the bottom of their concerns. Generally speaking, the situation is perceived as a prestigious one (political, governmental) but not essential at all, while the resolution of Transnistrian conflict is declared by citizens a priority for the government. Instead, there are many other priority issues on a personal level, such as the future of children, employment, prices, fighting corruption, combating poverty, etc. Also, the current study reveals that among more than ten issues listed, the share of respondents concerned about solving the Transnistrian conflict ranks ninth, with only about 11% of people mentioning it among the top three personal concerns and only 1% as a No. 1 priority.

It is worth mentioning that the situation is characteristic to all distinct groups of citizens, without any significant difference in age, education, social and economic level, etc. Even in districts neighboring the Nistru River, where we expected that the contacts with the left bank would be more frequent, just 14% of respondents placed conflict resolution at the top three priorities.

However, the variation of this percentage leads to the conclusion that the concern for this problem is higher among people with higher levels of education and better social and economic situation and negative attitudes towards advancing to Eastern integration processes (measured by the attitude towards the economic integration into the Customs Union).



What are the priority / most important issues for you?

In fact, the situation perfectly fits the explanation for the public perception of various problems placing them at different levels - national, local and personal. Thus, the Transnistrian conflict for ordinary people has no visible implications at the personal or local level, at the same time being given a major significance to the issue at the general national level. This also explains the modest role of the issue in the top personal priorities (I am primarily concerned by issues that can visibly affect my everyday life). Since this problem does not affect the welfare of their

family in any way (most of the respondents do not see their lives being affected by the fact that the conflict remains unsettled) (see Diagram, Annex 1, the Table).

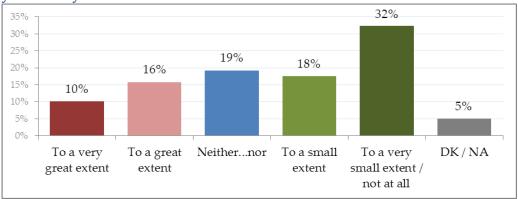
The confirmation of the above can be found in the focus group discussions conducted, taking advantage that the prevailing position is that failure to settle the conflict affects people who have

Personally, I do not think it would affect someone since we shall live and work the way we did before. I have never worked in Transnistria in my life and I think even if it will be an independent state, I would not go there for work either. (Centre Districts, F, 21 years)

For me personally, the issue does not present any advantages or disadvantages but, considering our relatives living there and the frequent trips: when you pass through roadblocks you get scared. You feel like a criminal when you go there. (Comrat, F, 45 years)

relatives in Transnistria only, while the majority of respondents believe that the Transnistria-Moldova relations can not affect them in any way.

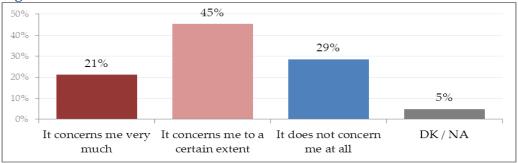
Figure 2. To what extent is lack of progress in the Transnistrian conflict settlement affecting your family welfare



To what extent does lack of settling the Transnistrian conflict affect your family welfare?

Also for this reason, the level of interest in the topic is a mediocre/modest one, when the share of citizens who are not concerned about this issue at all (29%) is higher than those concerned very much (21%), the major group consisting of those concerned to a moderate extent (45%). In addition, the study reveals a slightly higher interest of respondents expressed towards the issues for the elderly, with a level of education ranking from medium to high. (see Diagram, Annex 1, Table 8)

Figure 3. Level of interest towards the Transnistrian conflict



To what extent are you concerned about the international recognition of Transnistria?

During the years, since this indicator was measured in a similar way (top priorities), few things to be kept in mind were revealed. Never in the last decade, the issue of conflict resolution was among the main concerns of the citizens (26% was the peak registered for the three main priorities during the reported period). Moreover, despite significant fluctuations of the indicator the trend is downwards, indicating a slow decline in population concerns. And the third point is the fact that the public opinion regarding this issue seems to depend on (react to) the political and diplomatic events in the settlement process. This last point proves the fact that later on we shall see that there is no growing interest towards the negotiations on the Transnistria conflict.

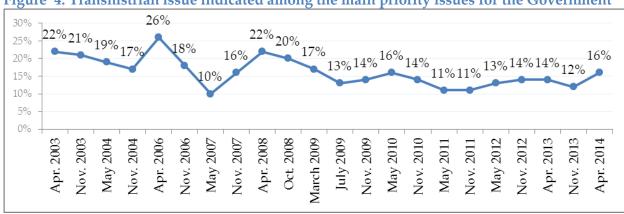


Figure 4. Transnistrian issue indicated among the main priority issues for the Government

What are the three most important issues to be solved in Moldova? The share of answers "Restoring territorial integrity of the country, solving the Transnistrian problem"

Source: Public Policy Institute, Barometer of Public Opinion

Referring to government priorities, the Transnistria issue is advancing, although again it remains beyond the main priorities. Overall, about 19% of respondents mentioned it among the top two priorities (and only 4% as No. 1 priority). (see Diagram, Appendix 1, Table 6)

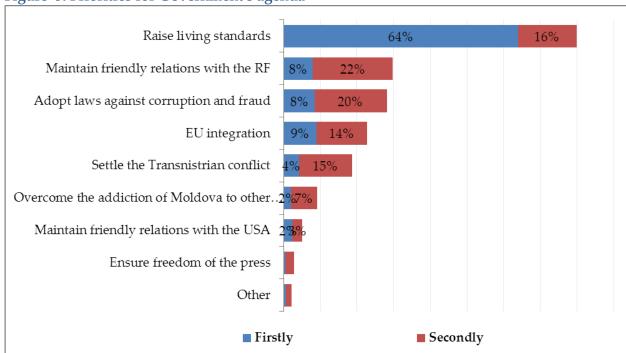


Figure 5. Priorities for Government's agenda

Please, specify which of the following areas should be prioritized for the Moldovan authorities/leadership?

Only upon a direct question 59% of respondents believe that the Transnistrian conflict settlement should be a priority for the country's leadership, some 28% consider it important but not a priority and only 5% think the issue is irrelevant.

Moreover, 81% of citizens believe that the conflict resolution is important for the future of Moldova.

Figure 6. Importance of the Transnistrian issue for the country's leadership

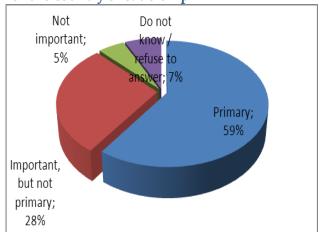
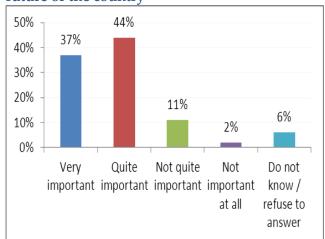


Figure 7. Importance of conflict resolution for the future of the country

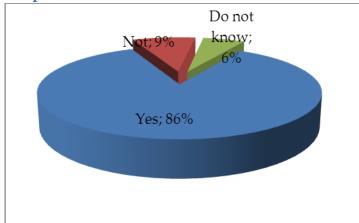


# Perceptions on the prospects for Transnistria's conflict resolution

Despite the high interest in the issue of Transnistria conflict, the voices suggesting to Moldova to give up Transnistria are in a minority, 86% of respondents claiming that Moldova needs Transnistria to be part of it compared to 9% who say the opposite. The prevalence of options that Transnistria should remain part of Moldova is observed among all social groups, including among Russian speakers (78%). (see Diagram, Appendix 1, Table 10)

The main arguments are not of pragmatic nature or material benefit, but rather symbolistic - 66% citing that "Transnistria has always been part of Moldova and so it should be" and 57% that "many Moldovans live there.".

Figure 8. Does Moldova need Transnistria in its composition?



#### **Arguments**

Transnistria has always been part of Moldova and so it should be	65%
Many Moldovans live there	57%
The avoid the risk for a new armed conflict	25%
For economic reasons	24%
To have direct access to the borders with Ukraine	10%
For Moldova to be integrated in the EU	9%
Other	1%
DK/NA	0,3%

The main perceived benefit from the conflict resolution is removing of checkpoints and liberalization of movement between the two banks (62%). (see Annex 1, Table 14)

However, even if there are very few people who believe that Moldova give could up Transnistria, those over 20 years of conflict and the lack of visible progress wake pessimistic perceptions in this regard. Nearly one third of people surveyed tend to believe that it is impossible to solve the conflict and 21% are even confident that it will never be solved.

Frankly speaking, I have long said goodbye to Transnistria. I do not see it as part of Moldova. I do not see a problem, even if Transnistria will not be part of Moldova, in terms of movement. I also have relatives there and I think I shall be able to move. I do not care about anything. The main thing is that people can live in peace but we shall see what is going on ... (Comrat, F, 34 years)

I would say that the population of Transnistria is not richer - they are also poor and have a precarious life and they are also affected by migration. There is no perspective there. (Moldova, F, 29 years)

I can not say that they [in Transnistria] live well. The situation is similar to ours or maybe even worse. The life is cheaper there, but there is no future there. (Comrat, M, 48 years)

It depends on how the situation will be solved in Ukraine. This is the key. If Ukraine will be futher accaparated, then it is clear how things will evolve in our country. But Russia does not stop. (Centre District, F, 45 years)

Figure 9. To what extent is it possible to settle the Transnistrian conflict?

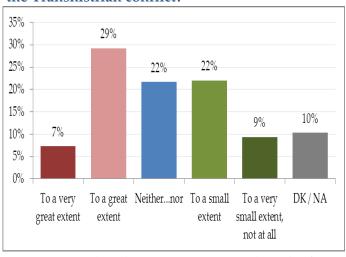
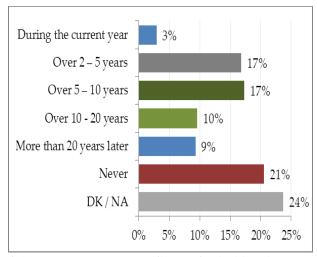
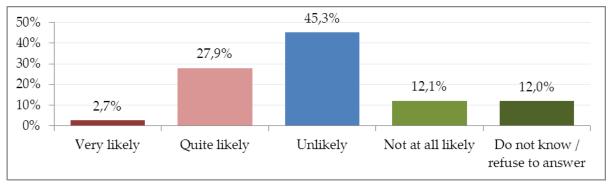


Figure 10. When will the conflict be settled?



It seems that the pessimism regarding the future of the Transnistrian conflict is fueled by the lack of visible progress of the negotiation, so far. Most respondents do not believe that the conflict will be resolved through negotiations with an acceptable outcome for Moldova.

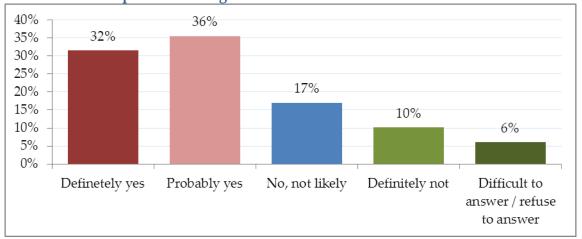
Figure 11. The likelihood of conflict settlement by means of negotiations acceptable to Moldova



The main reasons why respondents would admit that the conflict shall remain in its current form or even believe that Moldova should give up Transnistria is to avoid any military confrontation. In the group discussions, respondents provided several options of the conflict future, where "Transnistria within the composition of Moldova" is not the most popular/viable option. Most respondents see Transnistria in the perspective in its current situation - "the conflict will last in time" without development prospects for Transnistria and still subordinated to the interests of the Russian Federation. Other options put forward are "Transnistria as part of Russian Federation", but also unpredictable process because its future depends on "how the conflict will be settled in Ukraine."

And although the forecasts that it will devolve into military conflict were rare in focus group discussions, we see that two-thirds of respondents still regard the Transnistrian conflict as a threat to the security of Moldova and to the peace in the region.

Figure 12. Does the Transnistrian conflict present a danger to the security of the Republic of Moldova and the peace in the region?



# The process of Transnistria Settlement

The mistrust in the prospects of settling the Transnistrian conflict on the one hand and the quite low level of interest for this issue are associated with low level of population awareness/information on the political efforts made by the Government of Moldova to regulate the conflict and the progress of negotiations on the conflict in the "5+2" framework.

Only 21% of respondents believe that Moldova has a plan for settling the Transnistrian conflict, 45% consider that there is no such a plan and 34% do not know anything about it. (*see Annex 1, Table 33*). The reintegration policies are almost completely shielded from public view. Only 11% of respondents said they have learned ("a lot" or "quite a lot") about these policies, the rest of people recognizing that they know nothing about such policies. (*see Annex 1, Table 36*)

Also in this case, the low level of information causes negative feedback, 56% of people surveyed consider that the authorities take insufficient (or no) measures for country reintegration. (see Annex 1, Table 39)

And in the end, very few respondents had heard about reliable measures promoted by the Republic of Moldova between the two banks of the Nistru River (11%).

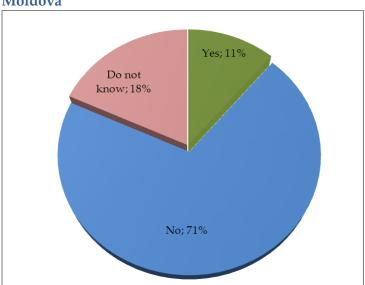


Figure 13. Public information about the realiable measures promoted by the Republic of Moldova

Only one in five respondents remarked that they knew (have heard) a lot or very much about the negotiations in the 5 +2<sup>1</sup> format on the Transnistrian settlement process and 69% declared that they got little information, of which 37% have not heard anything at all.

In the group discussions, the negotiation format is described by means of some basic theses:

- The negotiation format includes powerful countries, world leaders (Russian Federation, USA, EU)

.

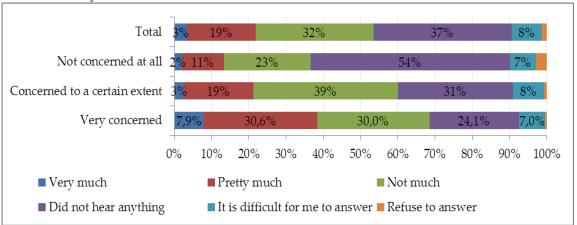
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The negotiation format "5 +2" includes two parties involved, i.e. the Republic of Moldova and Transnistria; mediators - the OSCE, Russian Federation and Ukraine; observers - USA and the European Union

- The discussions in the negotiation process are useless, the format is not working, no results being felt
- In the framework of these negotiations, the Republic of Moldova is constrained to give up in favour of Transnistria
- There is little information available about activities and meetings on the negotiation process.

The degree of correlation between awareness-level and interest expressed by the population to the negotiation process indicates that the current state is rather determined by the low media coverage of the process. Even among respondents who are concerned / interested in this issue, more than half remarked decreased level of information available.

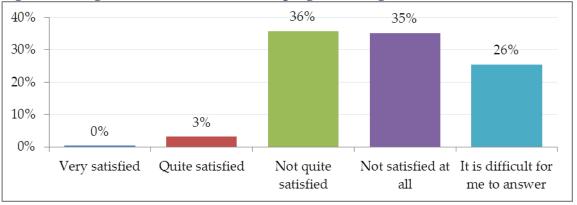
The low level of awareness about the progress of negotiations on the conflict is characteristic to women, young people, people with lower educational and low to medium socio-economic levels. (see Annex 1, Table 19)

Figure 14. Awareness level of citizens about the ongoing negotiations in the "5 +2" format, overall and by level of interest in the Transnistrian issue



At the same time, the study revealed a high level of dissatisfaction with the progress in negotiations on Transnistria conflict, where 35% of respondents are not satisfied and other 36% are not quite/very satisfied with the results. The degree of dissatisfaction correlates with the level of awareness about the negotiation process, the most dissatisfied people being those who are informed about the process itself.

Figure 15. Degree of satisfaction with the progress of negotiations on Transnistria issue 36% 40%



The appreciation of the role played by parties in the negotiations in the "5 +2" format is an ambiguous one, either party being assessed predominantly negative or positive. At the same time, the low level of basic/essential information on the process is characterized by some moments:

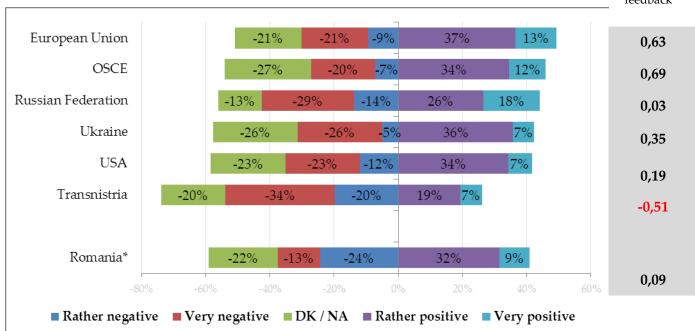
- Increased share of respondents who could not give an appreciation ranging between 13% and 27%;
- There is no record regarding any variation between the assessments made and the status of each party within the format (mediators or observers). Moreover, only 22% of respondents avoided (or were not aware) to give feedback for Romania, although the country is not part of the 5 +2 format.

Finally, apart from predominantly negative feedback granted to Transnistria, the other parties involved in the negotiation process (and the role they play) were appreciated by 40% -50% of respondents. Russian Federation got the highest share of negative evaluations (43%).

Based on the ratio between the quantity of positive and negative assessments received, one can conclude that the European Union and the OSCE are the parties whose role is considered to be the highest, Ukraine and the USA got a modest appreciation, although still mostly positive, while the Russian Federation is the participant that is perceived ambiguously, the positive feedback provided being equal to the negative one.

Figure 16. Appreciation of the role of the parties to the negotiations in the "5 +2" format

Share of negative/posi tive feedback\*\*



<sup>\*</sup> It is not party to the negotiations in the "5 +2" format

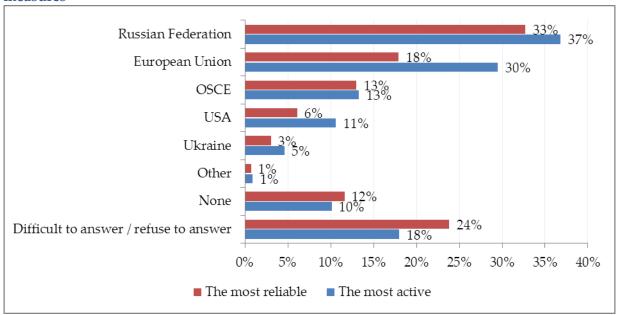
It represents the ratio between the quantity of positive and negative feedback provided and can vary from 1 (none of the respondents provided negative feedback) and -1 (none of the respondents provided positive feedback)

Russian Federation (RF) is still perceived as the main actor the conflict resolution depends on. The tendency to consider RF as the most active (by 33% of respondents) and reliable (37%) international actor in promoting confidence-building measures arises out of here.

In terms of the level of activism, the EU is perceived as such (30%), while the level of trust/confidence is rather modest (18%) compared to that expressed for the RF.

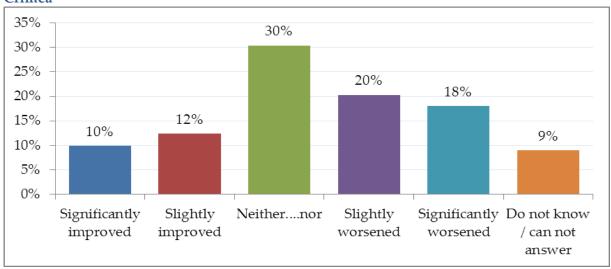
OSCE recorded an average level of trust, while the United States and Ukraine are the actors less associated by citizens with the promotion of confidence and less credited with confidence in this regard.

Figure 17. Assessment of the role of the actors involoved in promoting confidence-building measures



The confidence in the Russian Federation seems to diminish after the annexation of Crimea this year, even though 35% of respondents stated that despite this step taken by RF, it remains a credible mediator. (*see Annex 1, Table 46*). The attitude of 38% of respondents towards the RF worsened after the annexation of Crimea, for 30% of respondents it remained unchanged while 22% have positive views concerning this issue. Apparently, the variation of the positive assessments among different social groups is determined by the ethnicity of the respondents only. Thus, among Russian or other languages of ethnic minorities speakers whose attitude towards RF improved after annexation of Crimea is three times higher than among Romanian speakers (46% vs. 16%). (*see Annex 1, Table 47*)

Figure 18. Changes in attitude towards the Russian Federation following the annexation of Crimea



From a more general perspective, the possibility of conflict resolution is viewed either through the confrontation between the EU and RF, which are the key players with a decisive vote or the the key to conflict resolution is in the hands of Moldovan and Transnistrian leaders, the involvement of other parties not being necessary or that third parties of the negotiation process shall close the Transnistria borders to Ukraine.

Peacekeeping mission established after the armed conflict in 1992 and provided by the Russian Federation is more often categorized as a useless one, outdated over the time. Periodic incidents

in the checkpoint in the zone, including the most serious incident on January 1, 2012, when a Moldovan civilian died after being shot by a peacekeeper, launch regular massive waves in media on this mission.

Based on the study outcomes, we find the critical predomination of assessments on the need for this mission in its and the current form attitude of negative respondents towards it. great majority of The conflict will never be settled unless the big powers will get involved. The Europeans and the Americans, all together shall talk to Russia, but we shall never get out of this mud. (Centre District, M, 67 years)

Transnistria is the legitimate territory of Moldova that is occupied by the Russian army and shall not be returned unless the big powers will not act and our Parliament will get consolidated. (Centre District, M, 68 years)

I think the EU would be the solution. It was discussed that Chisinau shall manage the money in Transnistria, we struggle to be together but this is not a solution. (Chisinau, M, 26 years)

Firstly, the Ukraine shall close their borders. If we shall not live better they will not come here, and if all the paths shall be closed they will have no other option than to seek ways to legalize their businesses, to remove goods and to meet our standards of living. (Balti, M, 50 years)

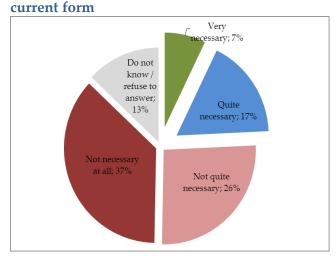
I think everything shall start from the territory itself/in question, if someone will help us, the helping country will do everything in its favour on this territory. Therefore, our leadership should reach consensus with the other country, without the involvement of other countries so that to avoid another conflict. (Balti, M, 74 years)

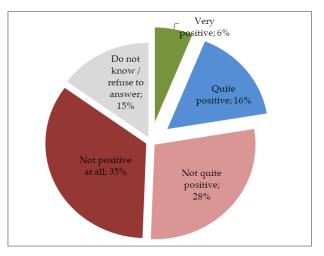
respondents (63%) believe that this mission is not necessary and a similar number of persons provided negative appreciation to the peacekeeping mission.

Even the inhabitants of the neighboring districts, from whom we expected to better feel the effect of the presence of peacekeeping troops/forces, the majority of the respondents do not see the need for the presence of this mission (65%) and 16% did not provide any feedback. The only social group that is highlighted in this Chapter is the Russian-speaking population, by whom the need for the presence of the peacekeeping mission is seen by 42%, although again there are more people who consider it useless - 47%.

Figure 19. Appreciation of the need for the presence of the peacekeeping mission in its

Figure 20. Attitudes towards peacekeeping mission





In group discussions, the respondents supporting the idea that the peacekeeping mission has a purpose and intended outcomes (peacekeeping) are in minority. Most often the respondents invoke futility of the mission; the mission has no sence/need or even that the mission itself constitutes a destabilizing factor, i.e. a source of insecurity. In addition, the suspicions that the

peacekeeping mission is in fact a tool to ensure the interests of someone under the existing circumstances are raised very often, moslty the interests of the Russian Federation but also those of the Transnistrian region.

There is a dispersion of opinions in terms of a possible replacement of RF peacekeepers with international mission of civilian observers. Over one third of respondents are in favour of this action, 18% neutral and 30% negative/against it.

Another important point identified is that the denial of the If we consider that the conflict is settled and there is no danger of war, the Russian peacekeepers should not stay there any longer then. (District Centre, M2)

I already expressed my view: the army should be removed, disarmed and sent home and that is all. All peacekeepers shall be also sent home and everybody shall feel quiet. (Balti, M, 50 years)

And if we speak about the peacemakers. They stand there with their arms. There were situations when two people were killed. (Comrat, F, 34 years)

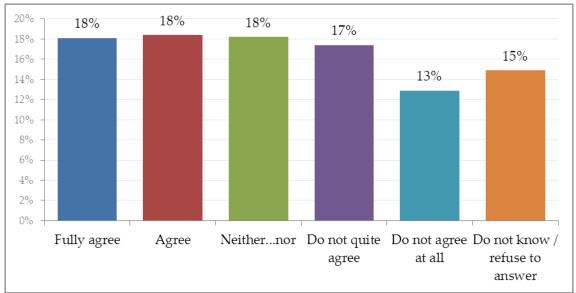
peacekeeping mission in its current form is not entirely fueled by objections towards its activity.

Compared to the general distribution, respondents that are not satisfied with the current mission work support to greater extent the introduction of a civilian mission. But again this

There is no need for observers or anything else. (Balti, M, 50 years)

approach is not supported by the majority - 47%. Other 20% of people surveyed were neutral and 25% negative. In the opinion of the latter respondents, the peacekeeping mission is not necessary at all.

Figure 21. Opinions regarding the need to establish an international mission of civil observers



However, compared to a peacekeeping mission exercised exclusively by the Russian Federation, The mission is of interest for the Russian

an international peacekeeping mission would have greater credibility.

peacekeepers, but not for the international ones. (Moldova, F, 22 years)

I my view, if we are looking forward to EU integration and the army shall be removed, there should be observers from Europe. (Balti,

M, 24 years)

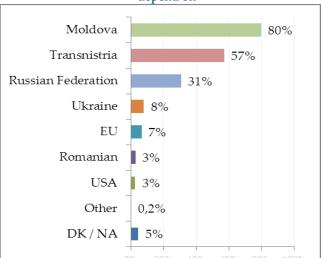
# Views with regard to the form of Transnistrian conflict resolution

There are two basic prevaling ideas for the Transnistrian conflict settlement that generically place the key formula "2 + 1" of conflict settlement. This conflict must be solved by the parties to the conflict - Republic of Moldova (78%) and Transnistria (57%) and the Russian Federation that is also considered by many respondents and that is the actor, the conflict resolution depends on (31%).

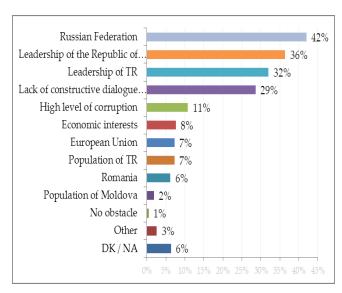
Hence, Russian Federation is regarded as the main obstacle to conflict settlement (42%), along with the leadership of Moldova (36%) and Transnistria (32%). A fourth impediment here is the lack of effective communication between conflicting parties (Moldova and Transnistria).

Figure 22. Whom does the settlement of the Transnistrian conflict depend on and what is the main obstacle to solving it?

Whom does the settlement of the Transnistrian conflict depend on



What are the main obstacles to solving it



At the same time, the respondents are aware of the reality that in order to regulate the conflict both sides would have to make certain concessions, 30% of the respondents believing that Moldova and Transnistria will have to equally dispose of their positions.

About 23% of respondents expect concessions on behalf of Transnistria and other 20% - on behalf of Moldova. Also in this case the Russian Federation stands amid other third parties involved in the conflict resolution, 16% of respondents believing that this country (RF) should give up most to settle the conflict.

Transnistria 23% Republic of Moldova 20% Russian Federation 16% European Union 3% Ukraine 1% Transnistria and Moldova equally 30% None 1% Do not know/refuse to answer 6% 0% 10% 5% 15% 20% 25% 30% 35%

Figure 23. Which party should make the most concessions to settle the conflict?

From another perspective, one third of the population is ready to accept some compromises by Moldova, while 27% are against it. (*see Annex 1, Table 53*). At the same time, the things that our citizens are ready to accept target different areas. Granting to Russian language the status of a second state language is what most citizens (47%) are ready to accept. Also, the number of those who would accept the external integration vector of Moldova is large, considering that for the settlement of the Transnistrian conflict Moldova should initiate negotiations to join the Customs Union (CU) - 42% and that Moldova must stop the EU integration process (32%).

Over one third of respondents consider acceptable offering to Transnistria the autonomy status within the Republic of Moldova, although we shall see below, the basic option remains, however, that TR should be integrated as a territorial administrative unit, without any special status.

In the end, 18% of persons support annexation of TR to Russian Federation.

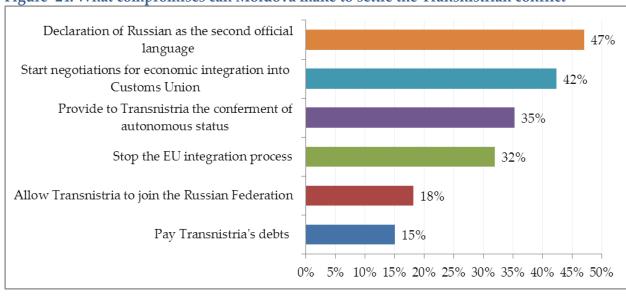


Figure 24. What compromises can Moldova make to settle the Transnistrian conflict

Instead, Transnistria has to accept a broader range of compromises, some of political and military nature while others - of symbolistic or economic nature.

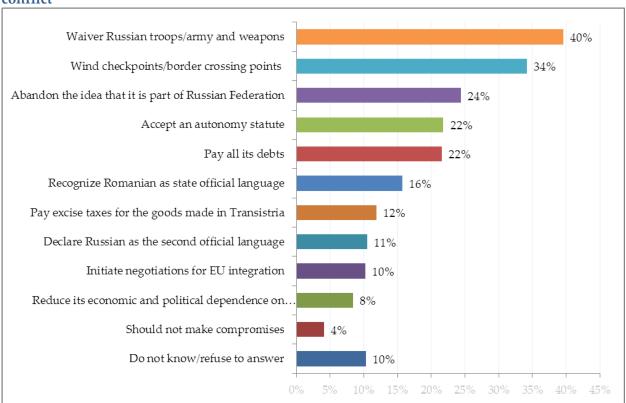
First, Transnistria shall give up to Russian armed forces from its territory (40%), then it shall remove the border crossing points (34%).

The next step is giving up to the intensification of relations with Russian Federation, i.e. giving up the idea that TR is part of that state (24%) and reducing its economic and political dependence (8%).

Acceptance of the status of autonomy within Moldova is cited by 22% of respondents. It was stated earlier in this report that undertaking the debts of the RT by Moldova is not widely accepted by Moldovan citizens (18%), while here we see that 22% of people consider that Transnistria should pay those debts. In addition, 12% of interviewed persons support as a compromise made by Transnistria to accept taxation of the goods made in the region, in compliance with the Moldovan legislation in force.

Last but not least, Transnistria must accept the Romanian language as their state language (16%).

Figure 25. What compromises can Transnistria make to settle the conflict



Despite some compromises, the conflict resolution in the perception of the population is that Transnistria shall remain in the composition of Moldova, without any special status. Thus, 66% of respondents believe that TR should be classified as an ordinary territorial unit and only 15% support the option that Transnistria is provided economic, cultural and administrative autonomy.

The option of an autonomous territorial unit is supported to greater extent by the people with a higher level of education (20%) and Russian-speakers (25%). (*see Annex 1, Table 32*)

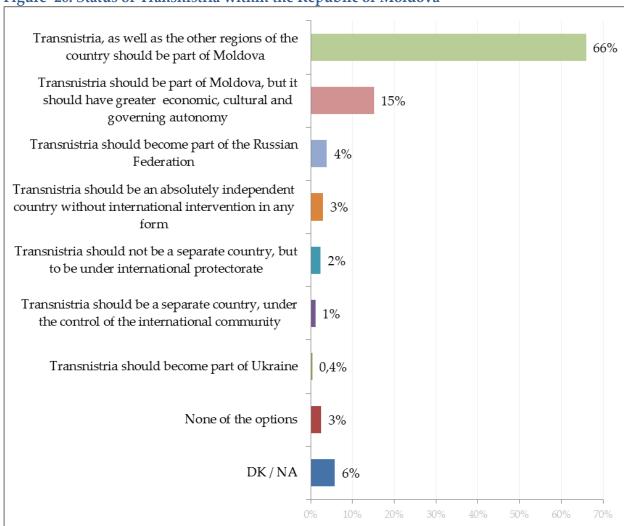


Figure 26. Status of Transnistria within the Republic of Moldova

The idea of federaliza tion of the Republic of Moldova to integrate many Transnistr ian regions is regarded with some suspicion, being strongly

associated

#### Arguments against federalization

I would not say that we should be federated because we lose Transnistria. (Centre District, F, 45 years)

We have too small territory and federation is a political step or a proposal on behalf of Russia to subsequently break up the territory of Moldova into pieces and then each of those regions to easier join Russian Federation. (Chisinau, M, 26 years)

Federalization means a plan proposed by Russia for Russification. (Chisinau, M, 28 years)

One can expect everyting from them, i.e. a gripping/occupation by pieces. In my opinion, Russians have always been invaders. (Chisinau, M, 49 years)

The idea of federalization is a very bad one. Moldova should remain an integral state. As for federalization, it means that we divide our country into pieces, then the country shall break up and there will never be stability in this country. (**Balti, M, 55 years**)

#### Arguments in favour of federalization

I talked to people, most of them were not citizens of Russian Federation. Half of the inhabitants of Transnistria were granted the Russian citizenship and are simply citizens of Moldova. They get Moldovan passports, etc. Most of them were not against "federalization" with Moldova. (Comrat,

#### M, 48 years)

The only solution is federalization and it should be made at the level of financial flow division. Then, the Transnistrians will feel confident because would be able to control their lives, i.e. will get involved in the process of leading their country. (Comrat, F, 45 years)

with the interests (often hidden) of the Russian Federation. The allegations are that federalization is a plan drafted/trap extended by the Russian Federation to Moldova to occupy and break it up.

Another expectation in case of federalization would be intensifying secessionist claims by other minority (ethnic) groups. On the other hand, admission of federalism is based on a single crucial reason aimed at the only form that would motivate the Transnistrian party to accept unification of the country. Overall, every second citizen is against federalization, while 28% of respondents support this form. To mention that the ethnic minorities are those who opt for federalization to a greater extent, i.e. 46% of Russian-speakers are in favour and 30% against it.

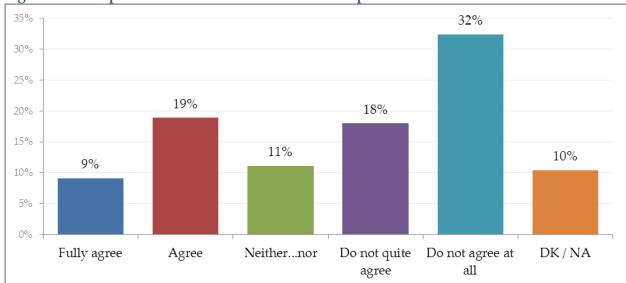


Figure 27. Acceptance of the federalization of the Republic of Moldova

Also, we should note that the concept of federalization is not clearly understood by citizens. Most often they associate it with a unification process (23%) and not with a sustainable building. 55% of respondents could not provide any definition of federalization. (*see Annex 1, Table 30*).

In the event of an autonomy, the public opinion is inclined to accept that Transnistria has two official languages (i.e. Russian, in addition to the official language at this moment and do not acceptance to granting the same status to the Ukrainian language).

The population is divided into two roughly equal groups in terms of acceptance of autonomy in managing social, economic and legal issues.

Instead, granting of state attributes, such as its own constitution, state institutions and symbols are unacceptable.

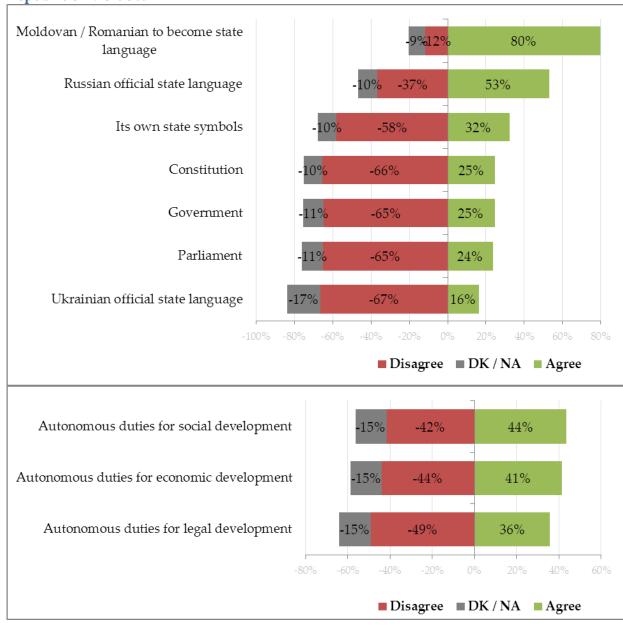


Figure 28. Acceptance of Transnistria own attributes stipulated in the Constitution of the Republic of Moldova

In this context, it is less acceptable to grant to a TR representative the position of Deputy Prime Minister in the central Government (36% of respondents support the idea and 50% do not), while the opinions regarding the assignment of ministers' and deputy ministers' functions in the central Government to TR representatives are evenly divided (46% in favour and 43% against).

Most accepted are the ideas of granting Transnistria the right to establish and maintain external relations in the economic, scientific and technical and humanitarian fields on their own account (within a legislative and regulatory framework of Moldova). (see Annex 1, Table 65-67)

The idea of a common economic space between Moldova and Transnistria is perceived by most respondents (72%). Also, the vast majority believe this to be a positive factor in finding political compromise to settle the Transnistrian conflict.

Figure 29. Considerations on the possibility of creating a common economic space between the RM and TR

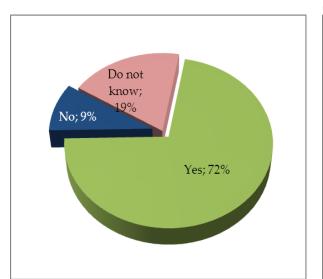
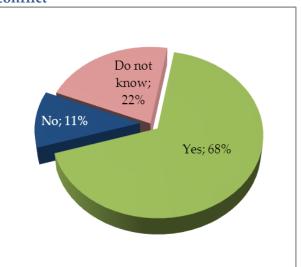


Figure 30. The common economic space between the RM and TR will facilitate to obtain political compromise to settle the Transnistrian conflict



As an essence, this initiative is perceived in terms of reducing the selling price of products on both sides (43%), rather than through imposing excise taxes. (*see Annex 1, Table 70*)

# Transnistrian conflict settlement vs. European integration

The study reveals that, largely, the Moldovan citizens do not necessarily see the integration into the European structures being conditioned by settlement of the Transnistrian conflict, although the issue is perceived as an obstacle to that effect (about 58%).

Figure 31. Is the Transnistrian problem an obstacle on the path to EU integration?

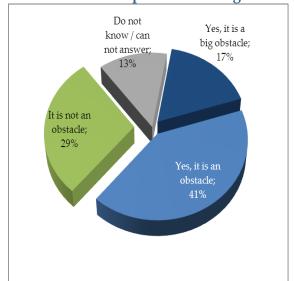
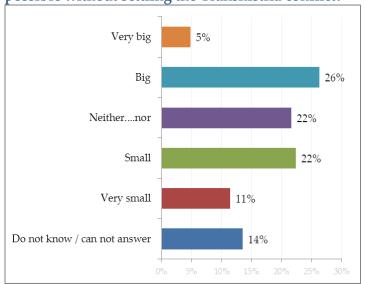


Figure 32. It the integration of Moldova into the EU possible without settling the Transnistria conflict?



Given a choice between the EU integration and the country reunification options, the division is evident, i.e. 26% of respondents would opt for EU integration giving up to Transnistria reintegration with Moldova and 38% would support the opposite option - abandoning the idea of EU integration in favour of country's reunification. One has to remark a somehow alarming trend, i.e. that the "progressive" part of the society, i.e. youth with high education level and the population with the high social and economic status tend to support to a greater extent the option of "giving up Transnistria" in favour of EU integration. (see Annex 1, Table 51)

Instead, the maintainance of the neutrality status is necessary to settle the conflict for 58% of respondents (19% sustaining the opposite). (*see Annex 1, Table 68*)

### **Conclusions**

- Despite a high level of (declared) concern, the population concerns in settling the Transnistrian conflict is not a priority for the citizens. This fact should not be interpreted as lack of civic position or prevailing opinion that Moldova must give up Transnistria. The explanation is that a) at the personal (household) level, the Transnistrian conflict does not translate into any noticeable effect and b) the persistence of the problem over 20 years of the military/armed conflict introduces an element of "fatigue" in the subjective perceptions of this issue.
- Changes in the share of citizens who place the Transnistrian problem among the top priorities over the time (2003-2014) show a steady decline. At the same time, the fluctuation of the interest level is not correlated to major events in the evolution of the regulatory process (eg. "Kozak Memorandum", "Yushchenko Plan").
- The concern of the population towards Transnistrian problem has a "sacred" nature, i.e. it is not important or vital at the personal level, but solving the problem must remain a priority for the Government and it is considered significant for the country's future.
- As a result, most citizens still believe that Moldova needs Transnistria in its composition (86%), but the most cited reasons in support of that view are not pragmatic but symbolic "Transnistria has always been part of Moldova and so it should be" and that "there are many Moldovans living there".
- The main visible benefits from the eventual settlement of the conflict are related to the liberalization of the movement between the two banks of the Nistru River, including removing the checkpoints. And all these are despite the fact that the conflict is perceived by most citizens as a threat to the security of the country and the region.
- The expectations towards settlement of the conflict are ambiguous and contradictory. On one hand, a vision that would include most citizens, the population being divided almost equally between those with positive expectations ("the conflict resolution is possible") and pessimistic ones. Also, the share of respondents are numerous: those who hope the conflict shall be settled in medium term, those who hope that it will be solved in the long term and those who believe it will never be resolved (21%). However, the expectations that the conflict will be settled through negotiations and in a form acceptable to Moldova are rather pessimistic.
- The study reveals a very low level of public awareness about the particularities of the country's reintegration. For instance, 71% of respondents had never heard about the confidence measures promoted in the framework of the regulatory process. Also, the share of citizens who feel informed about the progress of negotiations on the conflict in the "5+2" format is quite small.
- The low level of awareness about the evolution of the country's reintegration policies and lack of visible progress in the process of negotiations raise a high level of dissatisfaction towards the negotiation process.
- The role of the parties to the negotiations in the "5 +2" format is appreciated mostly positive, except for Transnistria, whose role is considered predominantly negative, as well as the role of the Russian Federation with equal shares of both positive and negative evaluations.
- Overall, the perceptions of the role of each party is determined rather by citizen's attitudes towards each of those countries. One has to mention that the Russian

- Federation and the European Union are the actors with highest appreciations (in terms of confidence level and the active role in the negotiation process).
- The attitudes toward the current peacekeeping format is probably the element most clearly formed in public opinion. The current peacekeeping mission is considered negative by most citizens, whose need is not seen.
- Also, not only the essence of the current mission arises dissatisfaction. There persists a common view that peacekeeping missions are not usually necessary, regardless of their form.
- Despite the fact that the current format consists of seven parties involved in the negotiation, the future of the conflict is regarded as being in the hands of only three actors, i.e. Moldova, Transnistria and the Russian Federation. Therefore, these three parties and the lack of communication between the Nistru River banks are considered the main obstacles in settling the conflict.
- The compromises to be made by parties to the reintegration process are multiple, the contradictory elements getting significant number of supporters. With reference to the compromises to be accepted by Moldova in terms of reintegration, two major elements stand out, i.e the official status of the Russian language (as second state language) and adopting to enhance regional integration oriented towards East (CU integration and abandoning the vector oriented towards the EU). The administrative integration format was ranked fourth only (i.e. granting autonomous status within Moldova).
- With reference to the compromises Transnistria has to accept one can highlight removing Russian troops/army and weapons from its territory, liquidating checkpoints/border crossing points and giving up the idea to be part of RF.
- Apparently, the public opinion supports the idea of providing a special status for Transnistria within Moldova. The overall position is that Transnistria should not have any particular political-administrative status within the country. Only 15% of respondents are in favour of providing more economic, cultural and administrative autonomy. At the same time, the share of those who accept the idea of federalization of Moldova in the context of territorial reintegration of Transnistria is significant (27%).
- And finally, the creation of a common economic space between both river banks is supported by the vast majority of citizens.

# **ANNEX 1: SURVEY RESULTS IN TABLES**

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Table 1. Sampling structure

		Number	%
Carr	Male	431	45,0%
Sex:	Female	666	55,0%
	18-34 years old	283	35,9%
Age:	35-49 years old	233	23,5%
	50+ years old	581	40,6%
	Low	259	22,7%
Level of education:	Medium	517	47,0%
	High	321	30,4%
Carial and a compania	Low	366	29,0%
Social and economic level:	Average	356	32,0%
level:	High	375	39,0%
Residence:	Urban	492	45,9%
Residence:	Rural	605	54,1%
Snokan languaga	Romanian	835	77,5%
Spoken language:	Russian or other	262	22,5%

Table 2. How satisfied are you, in general, with the Moldova-Transnistria relations?

	are you, in general, with	Very satisfied	Quite satisfied	Neither nor.	No quite satisfied	Not satisfied at all	DK/NA
Total		,4%	5,2%	17,3%	32,6%	38,2%	6,3%
Sex:	Male	,4%	5,2%	14,6%	30,3%	44,5%	5,0%
Sex:	Female	,5%	5,2%	19,6%	34,4%	33,0%	7,5%
	18-34 years old		4,4%	20,1%	34,7%	34,8%	6,0%
Age:	35-49 years old	,3%	5,3%	13,7%	32,0%	41,7%	6,9%
	50+ years old	,8%	5,8%	17,0%	31,0%	39,1%	6,3%
	Low	,6%	5,4%	17,3%	34,1%	33,7%	8,9%
Level of education:	Medium	,4%	5,7%	17,2%	32,5%	37,9%	6,4%
	High	,3%	4,3%	17,6%	31,5%	42,0%	4,4%
Social and economic	Low	,4%	8,8%	18,6%	29,4%	34,0%	8,7%
level:	Average	,7%	4,0%	17,3%	35,4%	36,7%	5,9%
ievei:	High	,2%	3,5%	16,4%	32,6%	42,5%	4,9%
Residence:	Urban	,5%	5,6%	18,0%	31,7%	39,7%	4,5%
Residence:	Rural	,4%	4,8%	16,7%	33,3%	36,9%	7,9%
Spoken language	Romanian	,1%	4,8%	17,1%	32,0%	39,7%	6,3%
Spoken language:	Russian or other	1,6%	6,4%	18,0%	34,6%	32,8%	6,6%

Table 3. Please, tell me if problem listed below must become a priority for the Moldovan authorities, important but not a priority or it is not an important one?

	y of it is not an imp	Raise living standards				Adopt laws against corruption and fraud				EU integration			
		It is a priority / the most important	It is important but not a priority	It is not import ant	DK/ NA	It is a priority / the most important	It is importan t but not a priority	It is not import ant	DK/ NA	It is a priority / the most important	It is importan t but not a priority	It is not import ant	DK/ NA
Total		88,0%	8,9%	0,6%	2,6%	65,6%	26,7%	3,4%	4,4%	33,3%	30,7%	30,3%	5,8%
C	Male	87,3%	9,8%	0,5%	2,5%	66,6%	26,4%	2,8%	4,2%	34,0%	33,0%	28,2%	4,8%
Sex:	Female	88,5%	8,1%	0,6%	2,8%	64,8%	26,8%	3,8%	4,5%	32,7%	28,7%	32,0%	6,6%
	18-34 years old	83,9%	11,8%	1,0%	3,3%	68,5%	22,9%	3,6%	5,1%	42,1%	30,9%	21,9%	5,2%
Age:	35-49 years old	86,8%	10,6%		2,6%	65,4%	26,8%	3,7%	4,1%	24,5%	31,2%	37,4%	6,9%
	50+ years old	92,3%	5,2%	0,5%	2,1%	63,1%	29,9%	3,1%	3,9%	30,5%	30,1%	33,6%	5,7%
Level of	Low	89,8%	7,7%	0,6%	1,9%	64,1%	26,1%	4,8%	5,0%	33,0%	34,0%	25,4%	7,5%
education:	Medium	87,0%	10,8%	0,4%	1,9%	67,6%	26,2%	3,1%	3,1%	30,6%	28,9%	36,5%	4,0%
education:	High	88,1%	6,8%	0,7%	4,4%	63,7%	27,7%	2,7%	5,9%	37,5%	30,9%	24,2%	7,3%
Social and	Low	91,7%	6,2%	1,2%	1,0%	63,6%	30,4%	3,0%	3,0%	30,3%	31,0%	33,3%	5,5%
economic	Average	89,1%	8,8%		2,1%	69,4%	22,2%	4,1%	4,3%	31,3%	30,1%	34,0%	4,6%
level:	High	84,2%	10,9%	0,6%	4,3%	64,0%	27,5%	3,1%	5,4%	37,1%	30,9%	25,0%	7,1%
Residence	Urban	87,0%	7,9%	0,8%	4,3%	62,9%	26,9%	4,1%	6,1%	30,2%	31,2%	30,9%	7,6%
:	Rural	88,8%	9,7%	0,4%	1,2%	67,9%	26,5%	2,8%	2,9%	35,8%	30,2%	29,7%	4,2%
Spoken	Romanian	87,6%	9,6%	0,7%	2,1%	67,1%	25,5%	3,5%	3,9%	40,7%	29,8%	23,7%	5,7%
language:	Russian or other	89,4%	6,3%		4,3%	60,5%	30,6%	3,0%	6,0%	7,6%	33,5%	52,8%	6,2%

Table 4. Please, tell me if problem listed below must become a priority for the Moldovan authorities, important but not a priority or it is not an important one?

•	y of it is not an imp	Maintain friendly relations with the USA				Maintain friendly relations with the Russian Federation				Overcome the addiction of Moldova to other countries in terms of energy resources				
		It is a	It is	It is		It is a	It is	It is		It is a It is It		It is		
		priority /	importan	not	DK/N	priority /	importan	not	DK/	priority /	importan	not	DK/	
		the most	t but not	import	A	the most	t but not	import	NA	the most	t but not	import	NA	
		important	a priority	ant		important	a priority	ant		important	a priority	ant		
Total		29,6%	41,4%	22,9%	6,0%	51,4%	34,9%	8,8%	4,9%	48,3%	37,2%	6,6%	7,9%	
Sex:	Male	30,2%	42,0%	21,2%	6,5%	51,6%	35,0%	9,1%	4,3%	49,5%	35,9%	6,8%	7,8%	
Sex:	Female	29,2%	40,9%	24,3%	5,6%	51,2%	34,8%	8,7%	5,4%	47,3%	38,4%	6,4%	7,9%	
	18-34 years old	36,8%	40,8%	16,4%	6,0%	47,1%	37,6%	10,1%	5,2%	49,3%	36,3%	6,3%	8,1%	
Age:	35-49 years old	22,7%	40,5%	31,0%	5,8%	56,8%	33,0%	4,7%	5,5%	46,2%	37,4%	8,8%	7,6%	
	50+ years old	27,3%	42,5%	24,1%	6,1%	52,0%	33,5%	10,2%	4,4%	48,6%	38,0%	5,7%	7,8%	
I aval of	Low	30,7%	43,7%	16,8%	8,8%	52,8%	34,0%	7,6%	5,6%	44,2%	41,2%	4,5%	10,1%	
Level of education:	Medium	28,0%	42,0%	25,7%	4,3%	55,1%	33,7%	7,3%	3,9%	50,5%	36,2%	7,0%	6,4%	
education:	High	31,4%	38,7%	23,2%	6,6%	44,6%	37,3%	12,2%	6,0%	48,0%	36,0%	7,6%	8,5%	
Social and	Low	27,7%	45,4%	21,1%	5,9%	57,3%	30,4%	8,5%	3,8%	48,3%	37,6%	6,5%	7,5%	
economic	Average	31,7%	38,2%	24,2%	5,9%	54,9%	32,4%	8,1%	4,6%	49,1%	38,4%	4,3%	8,2%	
level:	High	29,4%	41,1%	23,4%	6,2%	44,1%	40,1%	9,7%	6,0%	47,6%	36,0%	8,6%	7,8%	
Residence:	Urban	23,8%	41,2%	28,4%	6,6%	42,5%	42,4%	10,2%	4,9%	44,7%	37,9%	9,0%	8,4%	
Residence:	Rural	34,6%	41,5%	18,3%	5,6%	58,9%	28,5%	7,7%	4,9%	51,3%	36,7%	4,6%	7,4%	
Spoken	Romanian	34,8%	42,4%	16,7%	6,1%	47,8%	36,6%	10,4%	5,2%	50,8%	35,6%	5,2%	8,4%	
language:	Russian or other	11,8%	38,0%	44,4%	5,7%	63,5%	28,8%	3,6%	4,1%	39,5%	42,9%	11,6%	6,0%	

Table 5. Please, tell me if problem listed below must become a priority for the Moldovan authorities, important but not a priority or it is not an important one?

	Tit is not an importa		re freedom of	the press	Settle the Transnistrian conflict					
			It is important but not a priority	It is not importa	DK/N A	It is a priority / the most important	It is important but not a priority	It is not importa nt	DK/N A	
Total		42,3%	40,8%	10,5%	6,3%	59,4%	28,0%	5,3%	7,3%	
Sex:	Male	42,7%	41,1%	10,5%	5,7%	59,0%	28,8%	5,4%	6,8%	
Sex:	Female	42,0%	40,6%	10,5%	6,9%	59,7%	27,4%	5,1%	7,7%	
	18-34 years old	45,9%	38,8%	7,2%	8,1%	58,5%	29,5%	3,5%	8,5%	
Age:	35-49 years old	38,7%	41,8%	13,4%	6,2%	57,8%	27,0%	7,2%	8,0%	
	50+ years old	41,3%	42,1%	11,7%	4,9%	61,1%	27,3%	5,7%	5,9%	
Level of	Low	37,7%	45,1%	10,4%	6,9%	54,9%	32,5%	4,5%	8,1%	
education:	Medium	44,5%	39,9%	10,7%	5,0%	60,3%	28,2%	6,0%	5,5%	
education:	High	42,5%	39,1%	10,3%	8,0%	61,3%	24,5%	4,6%	9,6%	
Social and	Low	42,2%	41,7%	11,8%	4,2%	58,4%	30,1%	6,0%	5,5%	
economic	Average	44,2%	39,6%	9,6%	6,6%	63,6%	25,8%	4,1%	6,6%	
level:	High	40,9%	41,2%	10,2%	7,7%	56,7%	28,3%	5,7%	9,2%	
Residence:	Urban	37,0%	40,8%	15,1%	7,0%	55,3%	30,6%	5,5%	8,5%	
Residence:	Rural	46,9%	40,9%	6,5%	5,7%	62,9%	25,8%	5,0%	6,2%	
Spoken	Romanian	42,4%	41,0%	10,0%	6,6%	59,2%	27,7%	5,4%	7,7%	
language:	Russian or other	42,1%	40,4%	12,2%	5,3%	60,0%	29,3%	4,8%	6,0%	

Table 6. Please, tell me which of the following areas/directions should become a priority for Moldova authorities?

	Trease, tell life will	Raise living standards	Adopt laws against corruption and fraud	EU integration	Maintain friendly relations with the USA	Maintain friendly relations with the RF	Overcome the addiction of Moldova to other countries in terms of energy resources	Ensure freedom of the press	Settle the Transnistrian conflict	Other	It is difficult for me to answer
Total		79,4%	27,4%	22,3%	5,1%	29,1%	8,8%	2,8%	18,2%	2,1%	1,2%
Sex:	Male	79,0%	26,4%	22,6%	5,7%	28,3%	9,4%	3,1%	19,0%	1,0%	1,2%
Sex:	Female	79,7%	28,2%	22,1%	4,5%	29,7%	8,4%	2,5%	17,5%	2,9%	1,3%
	18-34 years old	76,7%	27,0%	32,4%	6,2%	24,3%	6,6%	4,0%	16,3%	2,3%	1,4%
Age:	35-49 years old	79,5%	27,0%	17,8%	4,0%	34,6%	10,8%	2,2%	18,0%	,3%	1,1%
	50+ years old	81,7%	28,0%	16,0%	4,7%	30,1%	9,7%	2,0%	19,9%	2,8%	1,2%
Level of	Low	81,3%	27,3%	16,3%	5,4%	30,0%	8,0%	2,6%	19,4%	3,1%	1,0%
education:	Medium	79,8%	25,5%	21,8%	5,0%	33,7%	9,5%	2,5%	16,7%	1,3%	,7%
education:	High	77,4%	30,5%	27,6%	4,9%	21,2%	8,5%	3,3%	19,5%	2,4%	2,2%
Social and	Low	81,0%	30,6%	12,8%	3,3%	32,9%	8,8%	3,0%	17,8%	2,5%	1,3%
economic	Average	81,3%	27,6%	21,7%	6,7%	28,4%	6,5%	2,4%	19,8%	1,7%	1,5%
level:	High	76,6%	24,9%	29,9%	5,0%	26,7%	10,8%	2,9%	17,1%	2,0%	1,0%
Residence:	Urban	76,2%	25,5%	23,4%	3,7%	31,3%	12,3%	2,7%	19,2%	2,0%	1,5%
Residence:	Rural	82,1%	29,0%	21,4%	6,2%	27,1%	5,9%	2,9%	17,3%	2,1%	1,0%
Spoken	Romanian	78,7%	28,9%	26,8%	5,5%	22,6%	9,6%	3,1%	17,8%	2,4%	1,2%
language:	Russian or other	81,7%	22,3%	6,9%	3,6%	51,3%	6,3%	1,8%	19,5%	,9%	1,6%

Table 7. What are the priority / important issues for you?

	7. What are the pr	The future of children	Fighting crime, misdemeanour	Workplaces	Lower prices	ight against corruptior	Poverty	.ack of natural disaster: (floods, landslides, etc.)	ack of a war in the area	Settlement of the Transnistrian conflict	Maintaining health condition	Lack of heating supply in periods of cold weather	Lack of financial crisis	Other (pls, specify)	(DK/NA
Total		73,0%	13,9%	50,8%	32,7%	27,5%	29,9%	4,9%	23,3%	11,6%	18,7%	1,8%	7,6%	2,1%	2,2%
Sex:	Male	68,0%	14,7%	55,4%	32,0%	32,0%	29,3%	5,5%	23,7%	11,6%	17,9%	,9%	6,5%	1,2%	1,4%
Jex.	Female	77,2%	13,2%	47,0%	33,3%	23,9%	30,4%	4,4%	23,0%	11,5%	19,4%	2,5%	8,5%	2,9%	2,7%
	18-34 years old	72,7%	15,2%	61,8%	30,7%	30,0%	29,2%	3,7%	18,8%	11,4%	15,2%	,6%	9,2%	,4%	1,1%
Age:	35-49 years old	77,1%	13,8%	53,3%	29,9%	27,6%	24,8%	5,0%	24,8%	14,4%	13,9%	1,8%	8,6%	1,7%	3,1%
	50+ years old	71,0%	12,7%	39,6%	36,2%	25,3%	33,4%	5,8%	26,5%	10,0%	24,6%	2,8%	5,5%	4,0%	2,6%
Level of	Low	73,7%	13,2%	53,4%	38,3%	27,1%	31,6%	5,9%	18,3%	7,7%	16,6%	2,4%	4,2%	4,2%	3,2%
education:	Medium	73,6%	12,0%	54,7%	34,7%	24,4%	28,8%	3,9%	25,5%	10,7%	21,1%	1,9%	7,2%	1,4%	,2%
education.	High	71,6%	17,2%	42,9%	25,5%	32,7%	30,3%	5,6%	23,7%	15,8%	16,5%	1,0%	10,8%	1,8%	4,4%
Social and	Low	68,4%	11,6%	47,2%	38,0%	22,7%	35,2%	4,4%	22,8%	8,8%	26,0%	3,0%	4,7%	3,5%	3,6%
economic	Average	76,6%	13,8%	52,8%	33,1%	26,1%	30,2%	5,2%	23,0%	10,8%	18,2%	1,7%	4,5%	2,2%	1,9%
level:	High	73,6%	15,5%	51,9%	28,5%	32,3%	25,7%	5,0%	24,0%	14,3%	13,8%	,9%	12,3%	1,0%	1,3%
Residence:	Urban	72,9%	15,3%	45,1%	31,5%	27,9%	30,3%	5,6%	26,6%	13,7%	15,4%	2,1%	11,3%	1,5%	,9%
Residence.	Rural	73,2%	12,6%	55,6%	33,7%	27,2%	29,6%	4,3%	20,6%	9,7%	21,5%	1,5%	4,5%	2,7%	3,3%
Spoken	Romanian	73,7%	13,9%	52,5%	32,7%	29,8%	32,2%	3,6%	19,9%	11,3%	17,4%	1,3%	7,1%	2,2%	2,2%
language:	Russian or other	70,8%	13,6%	44,8%	32,8%	19,6%	21,9%	9,2%	35,2%	12,4%	23,1%	3,5%	9,3%	1,8%	1,9%

Table 8. To what extent are you concerned about the subject of international recognition of Transnistria?

		Very concerned	Concerned to a certain extent	Not concerned at all	Do not know /can not answer
Total		21,2%	45,3%	28,6%	4,9%
£	Male	24,7%	42,2%	29,2%	3,8%
Sex:	Female	18,4%	47,8%	28,0%	5,8%
	18-34 years old	13,8%	47,0%	34,8%	4,5%
Age:	35-49 years old	20,8%	48,6%	25,7%	5,0%
	50+ years old	28,2%	41,9%	24,7%	5,2%
	Low	13,6%	43,1%	32,5%	10,8%
Level of education:	Medium	23,4%	45,1%	28,5%	3,1%
	High	23,7%	47,3%	25,7%	3,3%
	Low	20,3%	40,8%	31,6%	7,3%
Social and economic level:	Average	26,5%	43,2%	27,0%	3,2%
	High	17,6%	50,3%	27,5%	4,5%
Dagi daman	Urban	19,8%	46,7%	29,3%	4,2%
Residence:	Rural	22,4%	44,1%	27,9%	5,5%
Carling language.	Romanian	21,3%	44,0%	29,7%	5,0%
Spoken language:	Russian or other	21,2%	49,6%	24,7%	4,5%

Table 9. In your opinion, how important is the Transnistrian conflict resolution for the future of Moldova - very important, quite important, not too important or not important at all?

		Very important	Quite important	Not quite important	Not important at all	Do not know /can not answer
Total		36,7%	44,4%	11,0%	1,6%	6,2%
Sex:	Male	40,1%	40,1%	10,3%	2,3%	7,1%
Sex:	Female	33,9%	48,0%	11,5%	1,1%	5,5%
	18-34 years old	34,0%	45,4%	12,7%	2,0%	6,0%
Age:	35-49 years old	35,5%	45,5%	10,0%	1,7%	7,2%
	50+ years old	39,8%	43,0%	10,0%	1,3%	5,9%
	Low	23,8%	48,6%	13,4%	3,1%	11,2%
Level of education:	Medium	37,5%	45,2%	10,9%	1,7%	4,7%
	High	45,1%	40,1%	9,3%	,5%	5,0%
Social and economic	Low	33,0%	45,1%	10,6%	2,1%	9,1%
level:	Average	37,8%	44,0%	9,8%	1,3%	7,1%
ievei.	High	38,5%	44,3%	12,2%	1,5%	3,4%
Pasidones.	Urban	35,8%	45,0%	13,1%	1,7%	4,3%
Residence:	Rural	37,4%	44,0%	9,2%	1,6%	7,9%
C1 1	Romanian	39,3%	41,7%	10,4%	1,6%	7,1%
Spoken language:	Russian or other	27,8%	53,9%	12,9%	1,9%	3,5%

Table 10. In your view, does Moldova need Transnistria in its composition?

		Yes	No	DK/NA
Total		85,5%	8,6%	5,9%
Carr	Male	85,0%	10,4%	4,5%
Sex:	Female	85,8%	7,1%	7,1%
	18-34 years old	82,8%	9,6%	7,6%
Age:	35-49 years old	83,8%	11,8%	4,3%
	50+ years old	88,8%	5,9%	5,4%
	Low	82,2%	9,6%	8,1%
Level of education:	Medium	87,3%	7,5%	5,2%
	High	85,1%	9,5%	5,4%
	Low	83,1%	9,1%	7,8%
Social and economic level:	Average	88,9%	5,6%	5,5%
	High	84,4%	10,7%	5,0%
Residence:	Urban	83,1%	10,3%	6,6%
Residence:	Rural	87,5%	7,2%	5,3%
Chalcon language.	Romanian	87,6%	7,1%	5,3%
Spoken language:	Russian or other	78,0%	13,8%	8,2%

Table 11. If you mentioned that Moldova needs Transnistria in its composition, what were the reasons to consider so?

		Many Moldova ns live there	Transnistria has always been part of Moldova and it should be	For econom ic reasons	To have direct access to the borders with Ukraine	The risk for a new armed conflict to disappear	For Moldova to get integrated into the EU	Othe r	DK/N A
Total		57,3%	64,5%	24,4%	9,8%	24,9%	8,5%	,5%	,3%
Sex:	Male	60,5%	66,4%	25,0%	8,9%	23,3%	7,6%	,2%	,4%
Sex:	Female	54,7%	62,9%	23,9%	10,4%	26,3%	9,3%	,8%	,2%
	18-34 years old	52,8%	61,1%	24,0%	8,3%	29,9%	12,7%	,4%	,5%
Age:	35-49 years old	60,6%	66,3%	23,5%	10,8%	22,4%	6,4%	,8%	
	50+ years old	59,2%	66,2%	25,2%	10,4%	22,2%	6,3%	,4%	,3%
T1 - 6	Low	68,5%	58,9%	23,9%	6,8%	19,2%	5,5%	,9%	
Level of education:	Medium	57,6%	66,3%	24,5%	10,6%	24,7%	8,3%	,2%	,4%
education:	High	48,7%	65,7%	24,6%	10,6%	29,4%	11,1%	,8%	,4%
Social and	Low	62,5%	59,0%	24,6%	10,8%	22,9%	5,1%	,7%	
economic	Average	58,2%	65,6%	21,6%	10,7%	24,8%	7,6%		,5%
level:	High	52,7%	67,5%	26,6%	8,2%	26,4%	11,9%	,9%	,3%
Danidaman	Urban	45,5%	66,6%	24,3%	11,4%	23,6%	9,7%	,7%	,4%
Residence:	Rural	66,8%	62,8%	24,5%	8,4%	26,0%	7,6%	,4%	,2%
Spoken	Romanian	61,9%	63,2%	23,8%	9,2%	24,8%	8,9%	,4%	,3%
language:	Russian or other	39,3%	69,3%	26,4%	11,9%	25,5%	7,3%	1,1%	

Table 12. In your view, does the Transnistrian conflict present a threat to the security of the Republic of Moldova and peace in the region?

		Definitely	Probably	No, not	Definitely	Difficult to answer /
		yes	yes	likely	not	refuse to answer
Total		31,5%	35,5%	17,0%	10,1%	6,0%
Com	Male	32,1%	32,2%	16,5%	12,8%	6,4%
Sex:	Female	31,0%	38,2%	17,4%	8,0%	5,6%
	18-34 years old	31,1%	39,3%	14,4%	10,0%	5,2%
Age:	35-49 years old	28,4%	33,1%	19,0%	11,1%	8,3%
	50+ years old	33,6%	33,4%	18,1%	9,7%	5,2%
Level of	Low	25,4%	37,5%	19,1%	7,9%	10,2%
education:	Medium	30,2%	37,9%	16,1%	10,5%	5,3%
education:	High	38,0%	30,2%	16,8%	11,2%	3,9%
Social and	Low	32,0%	31,3%	18,7%	10,7%	7,3%
economic level:	Average	27,9%	42,5%	14,8%	10,5%	4,4%
economic level:	High	34,0%	32,8%	17,5%	9,4%	6,2%
Residence:	Urban	28,2%	35,2%	18,8%	12,0%	5,8%
Residence:	Rural	34,2%	35,7%	15,5%	8,5%	6,1%
Spoken	Romanian	36,5%	37,1%	13,2%	6,9%	6,2%
language:	Russian or other	14,1%	29,7%	29,9%	21,2%	5,1%

Table 13. To what extent does the lack of settling the Transnistrian conflict affect the wellbeing your family?

		To a very great extent	To a great extent	Neither .nor	To a small extent	To a very small extent / not at all	Difficult to answer / refuse to answer
Total		10,1%	15,8%	19,2%	17,5%	32,4%	5,0%
C	Male	11,2%	14,4%	18,8%	16,1%	35,1%	4,4%
Sex:	Female	9,2%	17,0%	19,6%	18,6%	30,3%	5,4%
	18-34 years old	7,2%	13,7%	21,9%	17,4%	33,8%	6,0%
Age:	35-49 years old	12,3%	19,2%	14,3%	16,4%	33,2%	4,7%
	50+ years old	11,4%	15,7%	19,7%	18,2%	30,7%	4,3%
	Low	9,7%	11,2%	22,5%	17,8%	30,3%	8,5%
Level of education:	Medium	11,5%	16,9%	18,7%	15,3%	33,4%	4,1%
	High	8,3%	17,5%	17,6%	20,6%	32,4%	3,6%
C! -1 1	Low	12,7%	13,6%	20,2%	16,4%	30,1%	6,9%
Social and	Average	11,2%	17,7%	14,2%	19,8%	34,4%	2,7%
economic level:	High	7,2%	15,9%	22,6%	16,4%	32,5%	5,5%
Dari Jamas.	Urban	5,3%	13,0%	19,8%	18,5%	39,1%	4,3%
Residence:	Rural	14,2%	18,2%	18,8%	16,6%	26,7%	5,5%
Cmolcom lamoura sec	Romanian	12,3%	17,9%	19,3%	18,3%	27,1%	5,0%
Spoken language:	Russian or other	2,5%	8,7%	18,8%	14,6%	50,6%	4,8%

Table 14. Please, tell me, what in your opinion would be the benefits of the Transnistrian conflict resolution?

		Removal of checkpoints and free movement	Liquidate smuggling of goods across the Transnistria n-Moldovan border	Increased revenue to the state budget by paying taxes	Increased revenue to the state budget by paying excises on goods made in Transnistria	Peace in the region	Other	DK/N A
Total		61,8%	38,6%	29,3%	18,2%	2,4%	1,4%	14,8%
Sex:	Male	64,5%	40,1%	29,9%	16,1%	2,2%	1,6%	14,5%
Sex.	Female	59,5%	37,3%	28,9%	20,0%	2,6%	1,3%	15,0%
	18-34 years old	57,7%	41,0%	31,4%	20,6%	2,9%	,8%	14,4%
Age:	35-49 years old	63,7%	36,7%	27,0%	16,8%	1,4%	1,1%	16,3%
	50+ years old	64,2%	37,5%	28,8%	17,0%	2,6%	2,2%	14,2%
	Low	54,6%	29,2%	21,9%	13,8%	1,4%	1,5%	22,0%
Level of education:	Medium	66,7%	41,0%	28,2%	18,2%	2,2%	1,4%	12,4%
	High	59,5%	41,8%	36,6%	21,6%	3,5%	1,5%	13,1%
Social and	Low	61,4%	30,2%	22,5%	12,9%	3,2%	,9%	18,7%
economic level:	Average	62,7%	39,7%	27,7%	18,0%	1,3%	2,3%	12,1%
economic level.	High	61,3%	43,8%	35,7%	22,4%	2,7%	1,1%	14,0%
Residence:	Urban	60,2%	41,3%	31,9%	21,2%	2,2%	1,4%	13,6%
Residence.	Rural	63,1%	36,3%	27,2%	15,7%	2,5%	1,5%	15,7%
Spoken language	Romanian	62,7%	40,1%	31,6%	19,9%	2,2%	1,4%	12,7%
poken language:	Russian or other	58,7%	33,1%	21,4%	12,4%	2,9%	1,5%	22,0%

Table 15. How do you think, to what extent is the settling of the Transnistrian conflict possible?

·		To a very great extent	To a great extent	Neither .nor	To a small extent	To a very small extent / not at all	Difficult to answer / refuse to answer
Total		7,3%	29,2%	21,7%	22,0%	9,4%	10,3%
Carr	Male	7,8%	25,8%	22,7%	24,2%	10,8%	8,7%
Sex:	Female	6,9%	32,1%	21,0%	20,2%	8,3%	11,6%
	18-34 years old	5,7%	30,7%	22,9%	21,7%	9,3%	9,8%
Age:	35-49 years old	5,8%	29,0%	22,2%	25,4%	9,7%	7,9%
	50+ years old	9,7%	28,2%	20,4%	20,3%	9,3%	12,1%
	Low	4,0%	24,9%	28,3%	20,4%	8,1%	14,4%
Level of education:	Medium	8,1%	30,4%	19,4%	22,0%	11,0%	9,1%
	High	8,6%	30,7%	20,4%	23,2%	7,9%	9,2%
Social and economic	Low	6,5%	26,5%	21,9%	20,3%	11,1%	13,6%
level:	Average	8,0%	30,1%	22,7%	19,0%	11,3%	9,0%
ievei:	High	7,3%	30,6%	20,8%	25,7%	6,6%	9,0%
Davidonas	Urban	8,0%	31,0%	18,5%	24,1%	9,2%	9,1%
Residence:	Rural	6,7%	27,8%	24,5%	20,2%	9,6%	11,3%
C 1 1	Romanian	6,8%	29,0%	21,6%	22,4%	8,8%	11,4%
Spoken language:	Russian or other	9,0%	30,0%	22,4%	20,6%	11,3%	6,7%

Table 16. Who in your opinion should settle the Transnistrian conflict?

	vviio in your opin	Moldova	Transnist ria	Ukrain e	Russian Federati on	Romani a	USA	EU	Other	Difficult to answer / refuse to answer
Total		79,8%	57,3%	8,0%	30,8%	2,8%	2,5%	6,6%	,2%	4,5%
Com	Male	79,6%	55,8%	9,6%	33,4%	3,4%	3,5%	7,3%	,2%	4,2%
Sex:	Female	80,0%	58,5%	6,6%	28,7%	2,3%	1,7%	6,0%	,2%	4,7%
	18-34 years old	76,0%	51,2%	8,9%	30,8%	2,1%	2,2%	5,6%		6,9%
Age:	35-49 years old	81,3%	65,0%	9,3%	32,8%	1,8%	2,2%	4,5%		3,2%
	50+ years old	82,3%	58,2%	6,4%	29,6%	3,9%	3,0%	8,7%	,5%	3,2%
Level of	Low	78,7%	57,7%	3,9%	26,6%	2,8%	1,6%	3,9%	,3%	6,8%
education:	Medium	79,9%	57,2%	8,6%	30,6%	2,3%	2,0%	4,5%	,3%	4,1%
education:	High	80,4%	57,1%	10,1%	34,2%	3,6%	4,0%	11,8%		3,4%
Social and	Low	80,2%	56,1%	5,1%	29,4%	3,1%	1,6%	4,6%	,5%	5,4%
economic	Average	79,1%	59,3%	9,5%	31,6%	3,7%	1,8%	6,0%	,2%	4,3%
level:	High	80,1%	56,5%	8,8%	31,2%	1,8%	3,9%	8,6%		4,0%
Pasidanca	Urban	78,3%	56,8%	8,6%	34,8%	2,6%	2,9%	6,9%		4,9%
Residence:	Rural	81,1%	57,7%	7,4%	27,4%	2,9%	2,2%	6,3%	,4%	4,2%
Spoken	Romanian	80,7%	55,8%	8,0%	28,8%	3,3%	2,9%	8,0%	,3%	4,7%
language:	Russian or other	76,7%	62,3%	8,0%	37,5%	1,1%	1,3%	1,8%		4,0%

Table 17. In your opinion, what are the major obstacles to solving the Transnistrian conflict?

	In your opinion, wr		, , ,			8								
		Russian Federation	Leadership of the Republic of Moldova	Leadership of the TR	High level of corruption	Population of TR	Population of Moldova	Lack of constructive dialogue between the two sides	Romania	European Union	<b>Economic interests</b>	Other	No obstacle	Difficult to answer/refuse to answer
Total		42,0%	36,4%	32,0%	10,8%	7,3%	1,9%	28,6%	6,2%	7,3%	7,6%	2,4%	,5%	6,4%
C	Male	45,4%	38,2%	30,4%	11,7%	7,3%	2,3%	25,0%	5,5%	9,1%	7,1%	3,0%	,6%	6,0%
Sex:	Female	39,2%	35,0%	33,3%	10,1%	7,3%	1,6%	31,6%	6,8%	5,8%	8,0%	2,0%	,4%	6,8%
	18-34 years old	46,7%	38,1%	36,0%	13,5%	7,7%	2,2%	26,3%	3,1%	5,6%	8,7%	2,1%	,3%	7,2%
Age:	35-49 years old	37,4%	37,4%	31,9%	10,5%	6,8%	2,1%	31,2%	8,2%	9,1%	6,8%	3,6%	,7%	5,4%
	50+ years old	40,5%	34,4%	28,5%	8,7%	7,2%	1,6%	29,1%	7,7%	7,7%	7,1%	2,1%	,5%	6,4%
Level of	Low	38,3%	33,9%	26,3%	8,1%	8,0%	,3%	22,7%	8,8%	6,1%	2,8%	3,4%	1,4%	11,1%
education:	Medium	41,2%	39,0%	32,8%	9,3%	6,3%	2,9%	29,3%	6,6%	9,2%	8,7%	1,5%	,4%	6,1%
	High	46,1%	34,3%	35,0%	15,1%	8,3%	1,6%	31,9%	3,6%	5,2%	9,4%	3,1%		3,6%
Social and	Low	34,6%	34,4%	25,3%	8,5%	6,5%	2,2%	29,3%	10,9%	8,2%	6,9%	2,3%	,6%	9,1%
economic	Average	41,5%	34,7%	34,3%	8,8%	7,7%	1,6%	27,5%	7,2%	7,6%	6,7%	2,1%	,4%	5,9%
level:	High	47,9%	39,4%	35,1%	14,2%	7,6%	2,1%	29,0%	1,8%	6,4%	8,8%	2,9%	,4%	4,9%
Residence:	Urban	41,3%	34,8%	33,2%	12,9%	8,6%	2,4%	32,6%	4,3%	7,9%	9,2%	2,2%	,3%	5,9%
Residence:	Rural	42,6%	37,8%	31,0%	9,0%	6,2%	1,5%	25,2%	7,8%	6,7%	6,2%	2,7%	,6%	6,9%
Spoken	Romanian	48,9%	34,8%	33,1%	11,3%	8,0%	1,4%	26,1%	4,5%	5,1%	7,5%	2,0%	,4%	6,4%
language:	Russian or other	18,5%	41,9%	28,2%	9,1%	4,7%	3,6%	37,2%	11,8%	14,7%	7,9%	4,0%	,8%	6,6%

Table 18. In your opinion, when shall the Transnistrian conflict be definitely settled?

		During the	Over 2 – 5	Over 5 –	Over 10 –	More than 20	Never	Difficult to	Refuse to
		current year	years	10 years	20 years	years later	Never	answer	answer
Total		2,9%	16,8%	17,3%	9,6%	9,3%	20,5%	13,5%	10,2%
Carr	Male	2,3%	15,3%	17,2%	9,0%	12,8%	20,0%	14,7%	8,7%
Sex:	Female	3,4%	18,0%	17,4%	10,0%	6,5%	20,8%	12,4%	11,5%
	18-34 years old	2,7%	19,0%	19,3%	9,0%	7,0%	18,2%	12,2%	12,6%
Age:	35-49 years old	2,5%	16,9%	14,8%	11,6%	10,7%	21,4%	12,5%	9,5%
	50+ years old	3,3%	14,7%	16,9%	8,9%	10,5%	21,9%	15,1%	8,6%
Level of	Low	3,1%	15,5%	15,2%	6,6%	11,3%	24,1%	12,2%	11,8%
education:	Medium	3,0%	15,0%	19,6%	10,2%	10,5%	19,5%	12,8%	9,3%
education:	High	2,4%	20,4%	15,3%	10,7%	6,1%	19,2%	15,5%	10,5%
Social and	Low	3,5%	12,9%	15,8%	7,1%	9,9%	22,4%	16,3%	12,1%
economic	Average	2,9%	18,2%	17,7%	10,8%	10,3%	19,6%	13,6%	6,8%
level:	High	2,4%	18,5%	18,1%	10,4%	8,1%	19,7%	11,2%	11,7%
Residence:	Urban	1,7%	21,0%	15,9%	8,9%	6,3%	21,7%	13,1%	11,4%
Residence:	Rural	3,8%	13,2%	18,5%	10,2%	11,9%	19,4%	13,8%	9,3%
Spoken	Romanian	3,2%	16,1%	16,7%	9,1%	10,5%	21,0%	12,5%	11,0%
language:	Russian or other	1,9%	19,0%	19,5%	11,1%	5,4%	18,7%	16,8%	7,5%

Table 19. As you know, the negotiations on the so-called "5 + 2" format on Transnistria's status are ongoing. Tell me, please, how much have you heard or read about these negotiations?

		Very much	Pretty much	Not much	Did not hear anything	It is difficult for me to answer	Refuse to answer
Total		3,4%	18,5%	31,5%	37,1%	8,0%	1,4%
Sava	Male	5,3%	22,3%	31,4%	31,3%	8,3%	1,4%
Sex:	Female	1,9%	15,5%	31,5%	41,9%	7,8%	1,5%
	18-34 years old	2,6%	16,0%	29,7%	42,1%	8,5%	1,1%
Age:	35-49 years old	3,2%	20,1%	33,3%	34,8%	7,6%	1,0%
	50+ years old	4,3%	19,9%	31,9%	34,1%	7,9%	1,9%
	Low	,8%	9,6%	24,6%	51,1%	12,2%	1,8%
Level of education:	Medium	2,7%	19,6%	28,5%	40,5%	6,9%	1,8%
	High	6,6%	23,5%	41,1%	21,5%	6,8%	,5%
Carial and assume	Low	1,6%	13,9%	28,0%	46,3%	9,0%	1,3%
Social and economic level:	Average	3,3%	15,6%	34,4%	37,0%	7,8%	1,9%
ievei:	High	4,8%	24,4%	31,7%	30,4%	7,5%	1,1%
Residence:	Urban	4,1%	18,3%	34,3%	31,8%	10,0%	1,5%
Residence:	Rural	2,9%	18,8%	29,0%	41,7%	6,4%	1,3%
Snoton language	Romanian	3,6%	18,5%	30,1%	37,8%	8,6%	1,4%
Spoken language:	Russian or other	3,0%	18,5%	36,1%	35,0%	6,0%	1,4%

Table 20. How satisfied are you with the progress in Transnistria negotiations?

		Very	Quite	Not quite	Not satisfied	It is difficult for	Refuse to
		satisfied	satisfied	satisfied	at all	me to answer	answer
Total		,4%	3,2%	35,8%	35,2%	17,5%	8,0%
Sex:	Male	,3%	3,5%	36,1%	39,5%	14,3%	6,2%
Sex:	Female	,4%	2,9%	35,5%	31,7%	20,0%	9,4%
	18-34 years old	,4%	3,9%	35,5%	30,4%	19,6%	10,2%
Age:	35-49 years old		2,2%	34,2%	41,4%	14,7%	7,5%
	50+ years old	,5%	3,1%	36,9%	36,0%	17,2%	6,3%
	Low		2,4%	33,0%	30,5%	20,9%	13,3%
Level of education:	Medium	,3%	3,2%	34,8%	36,3%	19,1%	6,4%
	High	,7%	3,8%	39,4%	37,2%	12,5%	6,5%
Carial and assuments	Low	,2%	3,1%	35,3%	31,5%	22,0%	7,8%
Social and economic level:	Average	,9%	3,4%	32,1%	35,7%	18,8%	9,1%
ievei:	High		3,0%	39,2%	37,6%	13,0%	7,2%
Residence:	Urban	,3%	3,4%	35,2%	37,9%	15,7%	7,5%
Residence:	Rural	,4%	2,9%	36,3%	33,0%	19,0%	8,4%
Cnolon languaga	Romanian	,5%	3,2%	36,6%	34,1%	17,2%	8,5%
Spoken language:	Russian or other		3,2%	33,2%	39,0%	18,4%	6,2%

Table 21. Now, I shall name the countries and international organizations (IOs) participating in the negotiations on the status of Transnistria. Please, tell me how you appreciate the role of each country/IO in these negotiations - very positive, quite positive, rather negative or very negative?

			Russ	ian Federatio	on				USA		
		Very	Rather	Rather	Very	DK/N	Very	Rather	Rather	Very	DK/N
		positive	positive	negative	negative	A	positive	positive	negative	negative	A
Total		17,6%	26,4%	28,9%	13,7%	13,4%	7,4%	34,2%	23,1%	12,0%	23,3%
Sex:	Male	18,6%	27,6%	30,5%	13,3%	10,1%	9,9%	31,5%	28,0%	12,7%	17,9%
Sex:	Female	16,8%	25,4%	27,7%	14,1%	16,1%	5,3%	36,5%	19,1%	11,4%	27,7%
	18-34 years old	11,6%	27,5%	30,6%	17,9%	12,4%	7,2%	41,1%	21,2%	7,1%	23,5%
Age:	35-49 years old	21,9%	25,9%	30,6%	9,6%	12,0%	7,2%	30,4%	25,7%	15,9%	20,9%
	50+ years old	20,3%	25,6%	26,5%	12,4%	15,1%	7,7%	30,4%	23,3%	14,1%	24,5%
I aval of	Low	20,2%	25,5%	29,2%	7,5%	17,5%	7,5%	33,4%	22,4%	10,3%	26,4%
Level of education:	Medium	19,4%	29,3%	28,1%	10,3%	12,8%	6,2%	31,8%	23,8%	14,9%	23,3%
education:	High	12,9%	22,5%	30,0%	23,5%	11,1%	9,0%	38,7%	22,6%	8,8%	20,9%
Social and	Low	22,1%	25,9%	24,7%	8,5%	18,9%	7,1%	27,4%	24,5%	12,5%	28,4%
economic	Average	18,2%	26,4%	28,2%	15,2%	11,9%	7,5%	37,0%	19,9%	11,9%	23,7%
level:	High	13,7%	26,7%	32,7%	16,4%	10,5%	7,4%	37,1%	24,7%	11,7%	19,1%
Residence:	Urban	19,9%	28,4%	26,1%	15,2%	10,4%	9,3%	31,8%	23,8%	15,7%	19,4%
Residence:	Rural	15,6%	24,6%	31,4%	12,5%	15,9%	5,7%	36,3%	22,5%	8,9%	26,6%
Spoken	Romanian	12,0%	23,5%	34,4%	16,6%	13,5%	8,6%	40,0%	20,0%	7,2%	24,2%
language:	Russian or other	36,7%	36,4%	10,1%	4,0%	12,9%	3,0%	14,6%	33,8%	28,5%	20,0%

Table 22. Now, I shall name the countries and international organizations (IOs) participating in the negotiations on the status of Transnistria. Please, tell me how you appreciate the role of each country/IO in these negotiations - very positive, quite positive, rather negative or very negative?

				Ukraine				R	omania		
		Very	Rather	Rather	Very	DK/N	Very	Rather	Rather	Very	DK/N
		positive	positive	negative	negative	A	positive	positive	negative	negative	A
Total		6,6%	35,8%	26,2%	5,1%	26,4%	9,4%	31,5%	24,3%	13,2%	21,6%
Sex:	Male	8,1%	34,8%	27,8%	4,4%	24,9%	10,9%	31,1%	26,4%	14,5%	17,2%
Sex.	Female	5,3%	36,6%	24,9%	5,6%	27,5%	8,2%	31,9%	22,5%	12,2%	25,2%
	18-34 years old	6,4%	36,2%	28,0%	1,7%	27,6%	9,4%	38,2%	24,3%	6,2%	21,9%
Age:	35-49 years old	6,1%	36,2%	26,1%	8,4%	23,3%	8,2%	29,7%	23,9%	18,8%	19,4%
	50+ years old	7,0%	35,1%	24,7%	6,2%	27,1%	10,0%	26,7%	24,5%	16,2%	22,6%
Level of	Low	7,6%	33,8%	28,6%	5,8%	24,4%	4,1%	30,5%	29,4%	12,1%	23,8%
education:	Medium	5,5%	33,2%	27,2%	5,9%	28,2%	7,4%	30,9%	23,6%	16,7%	21,5%
education:	High	7,6%	41,3%	22,8%	3,3%	25,0%	16,3%	33,3%	21,6%	8,6%	20,2%
Social and	Low	7,4%	37,0%	24,8%	3,4%	27,3%	5,9%	24,7%	25,8%	15,7%	27,9%
economic	Average	6,2%	33,8%	27,1%	6,2%	26,6%	10,3%	29,4%	27,0%	12,4%	20,9%
level:	High	6,3%	36,4%	26,5%	5,4%	25,5%	11,2%	38,3%	20,9%	12,0%	17,6%
Residence:	Urban	7,8%	38,0%	22,5%	7,1%	24,6%	12,0%	31,9%	23,1%	15,5%	17,5%
Residence:	Rural	5,6%	33,9%	29,3%	3,4%	27,9%	7,2%	31,2%	25,3%	11,2%	25,1%
Spoken	Romanian	6,9%	38,3%	27,2%	2,7%	25,0%	11,4%	36,6%	21,6%	8,5%	21,9%
language:	Russian or other	5,5%	27,2%	22,9%	13,3%	31,1%	2,4%	14,2%	33,5%	29,4%	20,4%

Table 23. Now, I shall name the countries and international organizations (IOs) participating in the negotiations on the status of Transnistria. Please, tell me how you appreciate the role of each country/IO in these negotiations - very positive, quite positive, rather negative or very negative?

				ecurity and (	-	n in		Euroj	ean Union	l	
		Very	Rather	Rather	Very	DK/N	Very	Rather	Rather	Very	DK/N
		positive	positive	negative	negative	A	positive	positive	negative	negative	A
Total		11,5%	34,4%	20,0%	7,2%	26,8%	12,7%	36,5%	20,8%	9,4%	20,6%
Carr	Male	12,4%	36,6%	22,4%	6,7%	21,8%	14,8%	34,0%	23,8%	9,8%	17,6%
Sex:	Female	10,7%	32,7%	18,0%	7,6%	30,9%	11,0%	38,6%	18,3%	9,0%	23,1%
	18-34 years old	14,1%	37,3%	19,4%	3,9%	25,2%	14,7%	43,8%	17,7%	4,9%	18,9%
Age:	35-49 years old	9,4%	36,1%	19,6%	9,4%	25,5%	11,5%	35,3%	19,7%	11,9%	21,6%
	50+ years old	10,4%	31,0%	20,7%	8,8%	29,0%	11,7%	30,7%	24,2%	11,8%	21,6%
I1 6	Low	7,3%	34,2%	22,6%	3,9%	32,0%	8,2%	36,1%	23,1%	6,5%	26,1%
Level of	Medium	10,5%	31,6%	19,5%	10,0%	28,4%	12,0%	32,7%	22,3%	12,1%	20,9%
education:	High	16,2%	39,0%	18,9%	5,3%	20,5%	17,2%	42,6%	16,8%	7,2%	16,1%
Social and	Low	8,0%	30,7%	20,5%	6,3%	34,5%	7,2%	30,5%	24,2%	9,1%	28,9%
economic	Average	11,5%	34,9%	19,3%	6,5%	27,8%	13,8%	36,6%	20,9%	9,4%	19,2%
level:	High	14,1%	36,8%	20,3%	8,4%	20,4%	15,9%	40,9%	18,1%	9,5%	15,6%
Dani Jamas	Urban	15,0%	35,3%	18,3%	10,3%	21,1%	17,0%	35,2%	19,1%	13,3%	15,5%
Residence:	Rural	8,5%	33,8%	21,5%	4,6%	31,7%	9,1%	37,6%	22,3%	6,0%	25,0%
Spoken	Romanian	13,3%	39,9%	17,6%	3,1%	26,1%	15,3%	41,8%	17,6%	4,7%	20,6%
language:	Russian or other	5,4%	15,6%	28,4%	21,4%	29,2%	3,9%	18,3%	31,8%	25,2%	20,7%

Table 24. Now, I shall name the countries and international organizations (IOs) participating in the negotiations on the status of Transnistria. Please, tell me how you appreciate the role of each country/IO in these negotiations - very positive, quite positive, rather negative or very negative?

			-	<b>Fransnistria</b>		
		Very positive	Rather positive	Rather negative	Very negative	DK/NA
Total		6,9%	19,3%	34,0%	19,8%	20,0%
Sex:	Male	7,1%	19,3%	36,8%	19,0%	17,9%
Sex:	Female	6,8%	19,3%	31,7%	20,5%	21,8%
	18-34 years old	4,7%	21,3%	34,6%	21,1%	18,4%
Age:	35-49 years old	9,0%	14,0%	36,0%	21,9%	19,1%
	50+ years old	7,8%	20,6%	32,2%	17,6%	21,9%
	Low	7,4%	18,8%	37,6%	12,3%	23,9%
Level of education:	Medium	7,3%	20,8%	35,1%	17,6%	19,2%
	High	6,0%	17,4%	29,4%	28,8%	18,4%
Carial and assume	Low	8,8%	22,3%	31,5%	12,1%	25,3%
Social and economic	Average	8,0%	17,5%	35,6%	18,4%	20,5%
level:	High	4,7%	18,5%	34,4%	26,7%	15,7%
Residence:	Urban	6,3%	22,6%	30,6%	24,1%	16,4%
Residence:	Rural	7,5%	16,4%	36,8%	16,2%	23,0%
Constant language	Romanian	5,0%	16,6%	36,8%	22,4%	19,3%
Spoken language:	Russian or other	13,8%	28,5%	24,2%	11,0%	22,5%

Table 25. How likely it is, in your view, that the negotiations on the status of Transnistria will reach an agreement acceptable to Moldova?

		Very likely	Quite likely	Unlikely	Not at all likely	Do not know / refuse to answer
Total		2,7%	27,9%	45,3%	12,1%	12,0%
	Male	2,5%	27,9%	44,7%	13,4%	11,5%
Sex:	Female	2,9%	27,8%	45,8%	11,0%	12,4%
	18-34 years old	3,4%	25,7%	47,4%	10,2%	13,3%
Age:	35-49 years old	2,1%	26,0%	46,0%	13,7%	12,2%
	50+ years old	2,4%	30,8%	43,1%	12,8%	10,8%
	Low	2,3%	23,8%	40,9%	14,0%	19,0%
Level of education:	Medium	2,9%	29,7%	44,6%	12,0%	10,7%
	High	2,7%	27,9%	49,7%	10,7%	8,9%
Social and economic	Low	3,4%	25,7%	39,0%	13,2%	18,7%
level:	Average	2,9%	30,4%	47,7%	10,5%	8,6%
ievei:	High	2,1%	27,4%	48,0%	12,6%	9,9%
Residence:	Urban	2,9%	27,6%	48,2%	10,7%	10,6%
Residence:	Rural	2,5%	28,1%	42,8%	13,3%	13,3%
Spoleon languago	Romanian	2,9%	27,2%	44,2%	12,8%	12,9%
Spoken language:	Russian or other	2,1%	30,2%	49,1%	9,5%	8,9%

Table 26. What, in your opinion, is the main obstacle to normalizing Moldova-Transnistria relations?

	20. What, in your op	Economic interests	Misunderstandings between Moldovan and Transnistrian authorities	High level of corruption	High level of smuggling	Lack of constructive dialogue between the two sides	Romania	Moldova's European orientation	Transnistria's orientation towards Russia	Russian Federation	Russian peacekeepers	Customs crossing points	Other	No obstacle	Difficult to answer / refuse to answer
Total		27,5%	43,3%	19,5%	14,0%	32,7%	7,1%	16,8%	20,0%	18,0%	5,4%	3,8%	2,5%	,7%	5,2%
Sex:	Male	29,0%	44,6%	20,7%	16,2%	29,0%	6,9%	17,1%	19,0%	16,9%	5,2%	3,6%	3,7%	,9%	5,7%
Sex:	Female	26,2%	42,3%	18,6%	12,2%	35,7%	7,3%	16,5%	20,8%	18,9%	5,5%	4,0%	1,5%	,6%	4,8%
	18-34 years old	30,9%	39,7%	20,6%	15,9%	31,1%	4,1%	16,6%	24,0%	21,6%	8,6%	5,2%	2,5%	,7%	4,0%
Age:	35-49 years old	23,5%	49,3%	18,3%	13,9%	32,5%	8,2%	15,8%	17,1%	15,0%	1,7%	1,7%	3,3%	1,4%	7,5%
	50+ years old	26,7%	43,1%	19,3%	12,4%	34,1%	9,3%	17,5%	18,1%	16,6%	4,6%	3,8%	2,1%	,3%	4,9%
Level of	Low	25,1%	43,7%	18,6%	12,2%	32,6%	9,8%	12,3%	16,8%	10,4%	2,1%	3,4%	2,2%	,7%	7,7%
education:	Medium	25,9%	48,7%	18,8%	13,3%	32,7%	7,2%	20,2%	18,4%	17,7%	4,9%	4,0%	2,7%	,1%	3,4%
caucation.	High	31,7%	34,8%	21,5%	16,4%	32,6%	5,1%	14,8%	24,8%	24,2%	8,6%	3,8%	2,4%	1,6%	6,0%
Social and	Low	22,7%	46,4%	17,5%	8,9%	32,3%	10,4%	13,4%	15,5%	13,6%	2,4%	2,8%	2,7%	,2%	8,2%
economic	Average	26,1%	41,5%	18,4%	12,8%	39,6%	8,3%	17,3%	21,7%	19,1%	5,0%	5,5%	2,2%	,5%	3,5%
level:	High	32,1%	42,6%	22,0%	18,8%	27,2%	3,8%	18,9%	21,9%	20,4%	7,8%	3,3%	2,6%	1,2%	4,4%
Residence	Urban	27,3%	42,3%	19,5%	16,6%	30,3%	7,7%	19,9%	20,2%	21,2%	6,5%	5,3%	2,0%	1,0%	4,1%
:	Rural	27,6%	44,3%	19,6%	11,8%	34,7%	6,6%	14,1%	19,8%	15,3%	4,4%	2,6%	3,0%	,4%	6,1%
Spoken	Romanian	28,5%	42,0%	20,5%	15,2%	30,6%	5,8%	13,2%	20,8%	20,9%	6,7%	4,5%	2,5%	,1%	5,3%
language:	Russian or other	24,0%	47,7%	16,3%	9,8%	39,6%	11,9%	28,9%	17,2%	8,1%	,9%	1,6%	2,5%	2,6%	4,7%

Table 27. As you know, there are checking points/peacekeeping posts installed at the borders of Transnistria to maintain the security in the region. Some experts argue that those peacekeepers are not necessary there, while others say their presence is rather necessary. How do you think: is it necessary or not?

		Very	Quite	Not quite	Not necessary	Difficult to	Refuse to
		necessary	necessary	necessary	at all	answer	answer
Total		7,2%	17,1%	26,1%	36,8%	8,5%	4,3%
Com	Male	7,4%	16,5%	25,9%	35,5%	9,5%	5,2%
Sex:	Female	7,1%	17,5%	26,3%	37,9%	7,7%	3,5%
	18-34 years old	5,5%	19,4%	25,3%	34,9%	10,2%	4,7%
Age:	35-49 years old	7,9%	16,9%	24,8%	39,0%	5,4%	6,1%
	50+ years old	8,4%	15,1%	27,6%	37,2%	8,8%	2,9%
	Low	6,7%	17,8%	27,6%	29,9%	11,4%	6,7%
Level of education:	Medium	8,2%	16,2%	25,5%	38,2%	7,8%	4,0%
	High	6,2%	17,7%	25,9%	39,8%	7,5%	2,9%
Social and	Low	9,9%	16,1%	25,6%	29,2%	13,0%	6,0%
economic level:	Average	7,6%	14,1%	29,4%	36,2%	8,3%	4,3%
economic level.	High	4,9%	20,1%	23,7%	43,0%	5,3%	3,0%
Residence:	Urban	7,2%	18,5%	24,9%	39,3%	7,1%	3,0%
Residence:	Rural	7,2%	15,8%	27,1%	34,7%	9,7%	5,4%
Cnolon language	Romanian	5,2%	14,0%	26,3%	41,3%	8,5%	4,7%
Spoken language:	Russian or other	14,2%	27,6%	25,4%	21,4%	8,4%	3,0%

Table 28. How do you assess the role of the Russian peacekeepers in maintaining security in the region?

		Very positive	Quite positive	Not quite positive	Not positive at all	Difficult to answer	Refuse to answer
Total		6,1%	16,3%	28,3%	34,5%	9,7%	5,0%
C	Male	6,8%	17,0%	29,8%	31,6%	10,0%	4,7%
Sex:	Female	5,6%	15,7%	27,0%	36,9%	9,5%	5,3%
	18-34 years old	3,6%	13,4%	33,2%	35,8%	9,9%	4,2%
Age:	35-49 years old	9,0%	21,4%	23,2%	31,7%	8,3%	6,5%
	50+ years old	6,7%	15,9%	26,9%	35,1%	10,4%	4,9%
	Low	5,4%	15,3%	27,3%	32,0%	12,6%	7,3%
Level of education:	Medium	7,2%	16,9%	29,1%	32,3%	9,4%	5,1%
	High	5,0%	16,1%	27,6%	39,9%	8,1%	3,3%
Social and	Low	9,3%	16,5%	23,0%	28,9%	15,1%	7,2%
economic level:	Average	4,4%	16,6%	33,5%	32,2%	8,6%	4,7%
economic level:	High	5,2%	15,8%	27,9%	40,6%	6,7%	3,7%
Daridanas.	Urban	6,7%	18,4%	27,6%	35,0%	9,1%	3,3%
Residence:	Rural	5,6%	14,5%	28,9%	34,1%	10,3%	6,5%
Cmoleon languages	Romanian	4,0%	11,6%	28,1%	41,4%	9,5%	5,3%
Spoken language:	Russian or other	13,4%	32,2%	28,7%	11,1%	10,5%	4,1%

Table 29. Tell me please if you agree that Russian peacekeepers are replaced by an international mission of civilian observers?

•	lease if you agree that I	Fully agree	Agree	Neithern	Do not quite	Do not agree at	Difficult to answer/refuse to
		ugice		01	agree	all	answer
Total		18,1%	18,4%	18,2%	17,4%	12,9%	14,9%
Sex:	Male	16,2%	17,0%	20,4%	18,9%	13,6%	13,9%
Sex:	Female	19,8%	19,5%	16,4%	16,2%	12,4%	15,7%
	18-34 years old	21,8%	21,7%	18,1%	14,0%	8,2%	16,2%
Age:	35-49 years old	14,9%	14,0%	19,7%	19,1%	19,4%	13,0%
	50+ years old	16,8%	18,0%	17,4%	19,4%	13,4%	14,9%
	Low	11,2%	13,8%	26,5%	14,8%	11,4%	22,3%
Level of education:	Medium	16,0%	22,4%	15,3%	19,6%	14,2%	12,6%
	High	26,7%	15,6%	16,5%	16,0%	12,2%	13,1%
Codel on A	Low	15,0%	16,0%	20,1%	15,9%	11,3%	21,8%
Social and economic level:	Average	17,0%	18,2%	18,8%	18,1%	13,2%	14,7%
economic level:	High	21,4%	20,3%	16,4%	17,9%	14,0%	10,0%
Residence:	Urban	18,8%	18,1%	16,0%	17,7%	16,7%	12,8%
Residence:	Rural	17,6%	18,6%	20,1%	17,1%	9,8%	16,7%
Cmalcan language	Romanian	21,6%	21,2%	17,7%	14,1%	10,1%	15,3%
Spoken language:	Russian or other	6,3%	8,7%	19,9%	28,9%	22,6%	13,7%

Table 30. Tell me please, how do you understand the term of the Federalization or Federation?

		Each country has its status	Countries within a state, different leadership	Great Country	Like Russia	Country break up	Separate Republic	Occupation	Country with separate economy, but common government policy	Rayon with large territory	Centralization of power	Process of country's unification	Granting autonomy to a region	Other	DK/NA
Total		1,6%	1,6%	1,3%	2,5%	,7%	3,8%	,7%	1,0%	5,6%	3,5%	22,8%	2,1%	3,2%	55,2%
Sex:	Male	1,8%	1,8%	1,5%	2,8%	1,0%	3,3%	,4%	1,6%	6,7%	3,7%	25,9%	3,2%	3,5%	49,3%
Sex:	Female	1,3%	1,5%	1,1%	2,3%	,4%	4,1%	,9%	,6%	4,6%	3,4%	20,2%	1,3%	3,1%	60,0%
	18-34 years old	1,3%	,9%	2,1%	2,9%	,3%	1,5%	,9%	1,5%	5,5%	5,1%	25,0%	1,1%	3,2%	54,0%
Age:	35-49 years old	1,8%	2,9%	1,1%	3,3%		3,9%	1,5%	,7%	3,6%	2,9%	27,1%	4,3%	3,7%	51,1%
	50+ years old	1,6%	1,6%	,6%	1,7%	1,4%	5,7%		,8%	6,8%	2,5%	18,3%	1,8%	3,0%	58,5%
Level of	Low	,5%	1,1%	1,9%	2,9%		1,6%			1,6%	,3%	9,4%	,4%	2,5%	78,9%
education:	Medium	1,4%	,9%	,8%	1,9%	,6%	2,7%	,8%	1,2%	5,7%	3,1%	23,5%	2,0%	2,5%	59,0%
education.	High	2,6%	3,1%	1,5%	3,3%	1,3%	7,0%	1,1%	1,5%	8,3%	6,5%	31,6%	3,6%	4,9%	31,6%
Social and	Low	1,0%	1,4%	1,3%	1,2%	,5%	2,2%	,3%		4,4%	1,7%	14,9%	1,1%	3,5%	69,1%
economic	Average	,8%	1,7%	,7%	3,2%	1,2%	3,5%	,3%	1,3%	5,0%	2,9%	21,1%	2,3%	3,0%	58,1%
level:	High	2,6%	1,8%	1,7%	3,0%	,4%	5,2%	1,3%	1,6%	6,9%	5,3%	29,9%	2,8%	3,2%	42,4%
Residence:	Urban	1,7%	2,0%	1,6%	2,6%	,5%	6,0%	1,5%	1,5%	7,1%	6,1%	27,9%	2,9%	3,9%	46,4%
Residence.	Rural	1,4%	1,3%	1,0%	2,5%	,9%	1,8%		,7%	4,3%	1,3%	18,4%	1,5%	2,7%	62,7%
Spoken	Romanian	1,2%	,9%	1,0%	2,3%	,8%	2,8%	,9%	,9%	4,9%	3,3%	21,5%	1,8%	3,1%	58,4%
language:	Russian or other	2,7%	4,2%	2,3%	3,4%	,4%	7,1%		1,4%	7,6%	4,2%	27,0%	3,2%	3,6%	44,2%

Table 31. Tell me please if you agree that the Republic of Moldova to become a federation of three components: Transnistria, Gagauzia and the rest of Moldova territory with equal rights?

		Fully agree	Agree	Neithern or	Do not quite agree	Do not agree at all	Difficult to answer/refuse to answer
Total		9,1%	18,9%	11,1%	18,0%	32,4%	10,4%
Carr	Male	8,8%	18,5%	13,0%	16,7%	35,4%	7,6%
Sex:	Female	9,3%	19,3%	9,6%	19,0%	30,0%	12,8%
	18-34 years old	6,3%	18,0%	13,5%	19,0%	33,7%	9,5%
Age:	35-49 years old	11,8%	18,7%	11,9%	17,7%	31,7%	8,2%
	50+ years old	9,9%	19,8%	8,6%	17,3%	31,8%	12,6%
	Low	6,9%	17,4%	14,0%	20,0%	23,2%	18,6%
Level of education:	Medium	9,5%	20,8%	9,5%	19,2%	31,1%	9,9%
	High	10,0%	17,2%	11,6%	14,6%	41,3%	5,3%
Social and economic	Low	9,3%	16,7%	9,2%	19,1%	28,0%	17,6%
level:	Average	8,7%	22,1%	10,7%	19,2%	28,9%	10,4%
level.	High	9,1%	17,9%	12,9%	16,2%	38,7%	5,2%
Residence:	Urban	9,8%	19,8%	9,9%	18,3%	35,8%	6,4%
Residence:	Rural	8,4%	18,2%	12,2%	17,7%	29,6%	13,9%
Cnoken language	Romanian	5,6%	17,0%	10,5%	17,9%	38,5%	10,5%
Spoken language:	Russian or other	20,8%	25,5%	13,4%	18,2%	11,8%	10,3%

Table 32. At present, various ways to settle the Transnistrian conflict are proposed. Which of the following options do you consider the best for solving the Transnistrian conflict?

		Transnistria, as well as the other regions of the country should be part of Moldova	Transnistria should be part of Moldova, but it should have greater economic, cultural and governing autonomy	Transnistria should not be a separate country, but to be under international protectorate	Transnistria should be a separate country, under the control of the international community	Transnistria should be an absolutely independent country without international intervention in any form	Transnistria should become part of the Russian Federation	Transnistria should become part of Ukraine	None of the options	Difficult to answer/refuse to answer
Total		66,0%	15,2%	2,4%	1,1%	2,9%	3,8%	,4%	2,5%	5,8%
Sex:	Male	71,0%	13,0%	2,0%	1,7%	2,0%	3,4%	,5%	2,7%	3,9%
Sex.	Female	61,9%	16,9%	2,7%	,7%	3,7%	4,1%	,3%	2,4%	7,4%
	18-34 years old	64,9%	14,8%	2,8%	1,5%	3,8%	3,5%	,4%	2,8%	5,5%
Age:	35-49 years old	64,9%	15,4%	3,6%	1,4%	2,1%	5,5%	,3%	1,8%	5,0%
	50+ years old	67,5%	15,4%	1,2%	,6%	2,5%	3,1%	,4%	2,6%	6,6%
Level of	Low	66,9%	10,3%	1,6%	,3%	2,9%	4,1%	,4%	5,3%	8,3%
education:	Medium	66,0%	14,5%	2,4%	2,0%	3,8%	3,6%	,2%	1,5%	5,9%
education:	High	65,2%	19,7%	2,8%	,5%	1,5%	3,9%	,7%	1,9%	3,8%
Social and	Low	61,4%	15,8%	2,9%	,9%	3,0%	4,3%	,3%	3,7%	7,8%
economic	Average	67,9%	13,0%	1,2%	1,0%	4,4%	4,0%		3,1%	5,5%
level:	High	67,8%	16,4%	2,9%	1,4%	1,6%	3,3%	,8%	1,2%	4,6%
Residence:	Urban	65,1%	16,5%	3,5%	1,9%	1,6%	4,7%	,7%	2,2%	3,8%
Residence:	Rural	66,7%	14,0%	1,4%	,5%	4,0%	3,0%	,2%	2,8%	7,5%
Spoken	Romanian	70,5%	12,2%	2,4%	1,3%	2,7%	2,3%	,4%	2,2%	6,0%
language:	Russian or other	50,5%	25,2%	2,3%	,6%	3,5%	9,0%	,4%	3,5%	5,0%

Table 33. In your opinion, has Moldova a plan for settling the Transnistrian conflict?

		Yes	No	Do not know
Total		21,0%	44,5%	34,4%
£	Male	20,6%	49,4%	30,0%
Sex:	Female	21,4%	40,6%	38,0%
	18-34 years old	21,4%	42,1%	36,5%
Age:	35-49 years old	18,1%	47,7%	34,2%
	50+ years old	22,4%	44,9%	32,7%
	Low	20,8%	38,3%	40,9%
Level of education:	Medium	17,5%	48,6%	33,8%
	High	26,6%	42,9%	30,5%
	Low	19,9%	40,8%	39,4%
Social and economic level:	Average	18,5%	47,1%	34,3%
	High	23,9%	45,2%	30,8%
Residence:	Urban	22,5%	44,5%	32,9%
Residence:	Rural	19,8%	44,6%	35,7%
Chalcon language	Romanian	22,4%	42,1%	35,5%
Spoken language:	Russian or other	16,3%	53,0%	30,7%

Table 34. If Moldova has a plan for settling the Transnistrian conflict, what does this plan envisage?

	II Mordova nas a pra	Unification / annexation of Transnistria	Funding the schools in the region	Economic development of the region	To control the economy of Transnistria	Russia to withdraw its army	To create a federation	Amicable resolution of conflict	EU integration	Improving relations with Transnistria	RM to decide for Transnistria	Transnistria to join Russia	Reunification of the country as it was once
Total		19,5%	0,5%	3,8%	1,1%	7,4%	2,9%	10,3%	5,6%	1,1%	2,5%	1,4%	2,0%
C	Male	18,1%		5,4%	1,9%	4,7%	4,2%	5,5%	8,3%	0,9%	1,6%	3,2%	3,2%
Sex:	Female	20,7%	0,9%	2,6%	0,5%	9,6%	1,9%	14,1%	3,4%	1,3%	3,2%		1,1%
	18-34 years old	24,3%	1,4%	5,5%		10,0%	1,7%	8,5%	5,2%		1,4%	1,8%	
Age:	35-49 years old	11,8%		4,3%	4,1%	2,2%	2,2%	7,9%	7,9%	2,2%			
	50+ years old	19,2%		2,2%	0,6%	7,7%	4,3%	13,0%	4,8%	1,5%	4,6%	1,8%	4,6%
I arral of	Low	12,5%	2,3%		1,2%	3,1%	1,7%	5,6%	4,6%	1,7%	4,4%		
Level of	Medium	20,5%		3,9%		12,3%	3,4%	8,1%	7,8%	1,1%	0,8%		4,2%
education:	High	22,7%		6,0%	2,1%	5,0%	3,1%	15,4%	3,8%	0,7%	3,2%	3,7%	0,9%
Social and	Low	16,1%	1,9%	2,6%	1,0%	9,9%	4,2%	4,7%	3,6%	3,0%	2,0%		3,5%
economic	Average	17,3%		3,9%		7,3%	1,2%	14,5%	5,5%	1,0%	3,0%		2,4%
level:	High	23,1%		4,6%	1,8%	6,0%	3,2%	11,1%	6,8%		2,5%	3,2%	0,8%
Residence:	Urban	18,8%		5,0%	1,7%	4,3%	2,1%	13,1%	7,7%	1,3%	0,6%	2,1%	1,2%
Residence:	Rural	20,3%	1,0%	2,7%	0,5%	10,5%	3,7%	7,6%	3,5%	0,9%	4,4%	0,7%	2,7%
Spoken	Romanian	20,8%	0,6%	3,3%	0,3%	7,8%	2,3%	10,3%	5,5%	0,3%	1,9%	1,3%	1,6%
language:	Russian or other	13,8%		6,2%	4,7%	5,7%	6,0%	10,4%	5,8%	4,7%	5,5%	2,2%	3,6%

Table 35. If Moldova has a plan for settling the Transnistrian conflict, what does this plan envisage?

	. II Midiudva ilas a j						1000	P T WIT O	3				
		Russians should not have power in Transnistria	Moldova, Ukraine and Russia to make concessions	Removing customs posts	Country's security	Peace in the region	Negotiation	A democratic plan	Reconciliation with Russia	Granting citizenship	Free medical care for TR citizens in Moldova	Supporting the Moldovans in the region	DK/NA
Total		0,4%	1,0%	1,7%	0,3%	1,8%	3,9%	0,6%	0,8%	0,5%	0,3%	0,3%	34,2%
Carr	Male	0,9%	2,3%	1,6%		1,9%	6,7%		0,9%				33,7%
Sex:	Female			1,9%	0,5%	1,8%	1,7%	1,1%	0,7%	0,9%	0,5%	0,5%	34,5%
	18-34 years old		1,9%	4,7%			3,2%	1,7%		1,4%			32,1%
Age:	35-49 years old					4,1%	4,1%		1,9%				47,5%
	50+ years old	0,9%	0,8%		0,7%	2,3%	4,4%		0,9%		0,7%	0,7%	29,7%
Level of	Low			3,1%	1,3%	6,8%	6,6%		1,7%				47,7%
education:	Medium	1,0%				0,7%	2,1%		1,0%			0,8%	35,3%
education.	High		2,7%	2,7%			4,2%	1,6%		1,4%	0,8%		25,0%
Social and	Low					5,6%	1,4%						41,5%
economic	Average		1,2%		1,1%	1,0%	4,3%	2,2%	1,4%				37,2%
level:	High	0,9%	1,6%	3,9%			5,2%		0,9%	1,2%	0,7%	0,7%	27,7%
Residence:	Urban		1,4%	3,5%	0,6%	1,7%	4,9%	1,2%	0,8%	1,1%	0,6%	0,6%	30,6%
	Rural	0,8%	0,7%			1,9%	2,9%		0,8%				37,6%
Spoken	Romanian	0,5%	1,2%	2,1%	0,4%	2,2%	3,7%	0,7%	0,9%	0,6%	0,4%	0,4%	34,5%
language:	Russian or other						4,7%						32,5%

Table 36. Tell me please if you know anything about the reintegration policy of the Republic of Moldova?

		Very much	Pretty much	Not much	Did not hear/do not know anything	It is difficult for me to answer	Refuse to answer
Total		1,2%	9,8%	29,7%	43,6%	12,0%	3,7%
Sex:	Male	1,3%	10,5%	30,7%	42,2%	12,0%	3,3%
Sex:	Female	1,1%	9,2%	29,0%	44,8%	12,0%	4,0%
	18-34 years old	2,0%	8,9%	34,0%	42,2%	10,5%	2,4%
Age:	35-49 years old		9,8%	29,0%	44,2%	13,7%	3,3%
	50+ years old	1,1%	10,6%	26,4%	44,5%	12,4%	5,0%
Level of	Low	,4%	4,9%	23,6%	51,1%	14,7%	5,3%
education:	Medium	,3%	8,9%	27,5%	46,5%	13,6%	3,2%
education.	High	3,1%	14,8%	37,7%	33,6%	7,6%	3,2%
Social and	Low		7,1%	20,5%	52,2%	16,0%	4,3%
economic level:	Average	1,1%	11,1%	29,4%	43,8%	12,3%	2,4%
economic level:	High	2,1%	10,7%	36,9%	37,1%	8,9%	4,3%
Residence:	Urban	1,6%	10,7%	33,6%	41,9%	9,3%	2,9%
Residence:	Rural	,8%	9,0%	26,5%	45,1%	14,3%	4,3%
Spoken	Romanian	1,3%	9,8%	31,2%	41,8%	12,0%	3,8%
language:	Russian or other	,6%	9,7%	24,8%	49,8%	11,9%	3,2%

Table 37. If you mentioned that you know a lot or quite a lot about the reintegration policy of the Republic of Moldova, tell me

please what exactly you know, what does this reintegration policy envisage?

	at exactly you know	development	Free movement	European integration	a Federation	y the local and import from EU	Reunification with Transnistria	Joining the Customs Union	Integration into international organizations	g citizenship	Removing checkpoints/border crossing points	Return to former Moldova	Co-operating with its neighbours
		Economic	Free 1	Europea	Creating	Destroy economy goods	Reunif. Tra	Joining	Integration integrates organization	Changing	Re- checkpo crossi	Returi M	Co-opera nei
Total		9,4%	6,7%	16,4%	2,2%	1,6%	17,9%	1,7%	2,2%	0,5%	0,6%	1,9%	2,9%
Com	Male	8,6%	9,3%	21,5%	3,0%	3,2%	12,0%		3,0%				
Sex:	Female	10,1%	4,2%	11,4%	1,5%		23,5%	3,4%	1,5%	1,0%	1,1%	3,7%	5,7%
	18-34 years old	9,1%	13,1%	13,3%			12,6%	3,3%				3,3%	6,1%
Age:	35-49 years old	15,1%		7,1%	7,1%	7,5%	15,5%		3,6%			3,6%	3,6%
	50+ years old	6,8%	4,7%	23,4%	1,7%		23,4%	1,3%	3,4%	1,2%	1,3%		
Level of	Low		17,5%	31,8%			20,4%	5,3%		4,8%			6,9%
education:	Medium	15,0%	1,6%	15,1%	1,9%		16,4%	3,0%				4,9%	5,5%
cuucution.	High	7,0%	8,4%	14,0%	3,0%	3,2%	18,5%		4,4%		1,2%		
Social and	Low	12,5%	3,4%	18,5%	7,9%		19,9%			2,8%			9,4%
economic	Average	11,4%	5,3%	9,2%			27,5%	4,9%	2,1%		1,6%	2,1%	
level:	High	6,6%	9,1%	21,0%	1,6%	3,4%	9,5%		3,2%			2,6%	2,6%
Residence:	Urban	13,3%	3,9%	16,2%	2,9%	3,1%	13,2%		2,9%			2,3%	2,3%
Residence.	Rural	5,2%	9,8%	16,5%	1,5%		22,8%	3,6%	1,5%	1,1%	1,2%	1,5%	3,6%
Spoken	Romanian	11,0%	8,5%	14,9%	0,9%		19,5%		1,9%		0,7%	2,4%	2,2%
language:	Russian or other	3,5%		21,6%	7,1%	7,5%	11,9%	8,3%	3,5%	2,5%			5,5%

Table 38. If you mentioned that you know a lot or quite a lot about the reintegration policy of the Republic of Moldova, tell me

please what exactly you know, what does this reintegration policy envisage?

	Hat exactly you know			0 .	. ,	8							
		Common laws for Moldova and Transnistria	Moldova to decide for Transnistria and Gagauzia	Organizing meetings and negotiations	Development of democracy	Culture	Equality of citizens before the law	Civilization	Improvement in the standard of living	Each country to defend their own national interests	Implementing reforms	Unification with Romania	DK/NA
Total		0,7%	1,7%	17,6%	0,6%	0,7%	1,5%	4,5%	0,5%	2,2%	1,7%	0,6%	10,7%
C	Male	1,5%		17,9%	1,3%	1,5%		3,9%		3,2%	1,5%	1,3%	15,5%
Sex:	Female		3,4%	17,3%			3,0%	5,0%	1,0%	1,1%	2,0%		6,1%
	18-34 years old		2,8%	22,4%			2,8%	9,1%			2,8%		6,3%
Age:	35-49 years old		3,6%	11,5%						7,5%			18,1%
	50+ years old	1,7%		16,6%	1,5%	1,7%	1,2%	2,8%	1,2%	1,3%	1,7%	1,5%	10,6%
Level of	Low			5,3%							9,2%		4,8%
education:	Medium		4,5%	17,3%				1,6%		5,5%			16,2%
education.	High	1,5%		20,5%	1,3%	1,5%	3,1%	7,7%	1,0%		1,5%	1,3%	7,5%
Social and	Low			3,1%					2,8%		9,3%		10,3%
economic	Average		2,8%	13,1%	1,8%	2,1%	4,3%	6,2%		4,4%			8,6%
level:	High	1,6%	1,6%	27,0%				4,9%		1,3%		1,4%	12,4%
Residence:	Urban	1,4%	3,4%	19,9%		1,4%	3,0%	4,4%		4,2%	1,4%	1,2%	7,5%
Residence:	Rural			15,1%	1,3%			4,6%	1,1%		2,1%		14,0%
Spoken	Romanian		2,2%	22,3%	0,8%	0,9%	1,3%	4,9%	0,7%	2,7%	2,2%		9,0%
language:	Russian or other	3,5%					2,5%	3,0%				3,0%	16,7%

Table 39. To what extent, do you think, the Moldovan authorities take enough action for reintegration?

	what extent, do you time	To a very great extent	To a great extent	Neither .nor	To a small extent	To a very small extent / not at all	Difficult to answer/refuse to answer
Total		1,5%	8,7%	19,5%	35,6%	20,2%	14,5%
Com	Male	1,3%	8,3%	19,0%	37,3%	22,3%	11,7%
Sex:	Female	1,7%	9,0%	19,8%	34,2%	18,4%	16,9%
	18-34 years old	1,0%	10,8%	19,0%	36,9%	16,6%	15,7%
Age:	35-49 years old	2,1%	4,4%	20,0%	35,6%	24,1%	13,7%
	50+ years old	1,6%	9,3%	19,6%	34,4%	21,2%	14,0%
Level of	Low	,8%	6,0%	23,2%	28,2%	18,8%	23,0%
education:	Medium	1,9%	6,9%	17,8%	38,2%	22,8%	12,4%
education:	High	1,4%	13,5%	19,3%	37,0%	17,2%	11,6%
Social and	Low	2,2%	6,9%	19,1%	32,0%	21,2%	18,7%
economic level:	Average	,8%	8,1%	21,6%	36,7%	19,9%	12,8%
economic level:	High	1,5%	10,6%	18,0%	37,3%	19,7%	12,9%
Residence:	Urban	1,3%	9,7%	17,9%	37,4%	22,9%	10,9%
Residence:	Rural	1,6%	7,9%	20,8%	34,1%	17,9%	17,7%
Cmalcom lamagea	Romanian	1,8%	9,8%	20,4%	34,9%	17,7%	15,4%
Spoken language:	Russian or other	,3%	5,0%	16,2%	38,1%	28,8%	11,6%

Table 40. How do you think, what actions should Moldovan authorities take to settle the Transnistrian conflict?

		Provide better	Allow	Recogni	Declare	Leadersh	Hold		Moldova	Difficult to
		living conditions to	them to	ze their	war and to	ip to be	negotiat	Othe	can not	answer/refu
		motivate people in	join	indepen	occupy it	changed	ions	r	do	se to
		the region	Russia	dence	using force	changea	10113		anything	answer
Total		55,7%	5,9%	7,7%	1,9%	1,2%	2,4%	2,1%	10,4%	12,9%
Sex:	Male	57,4%	6,2%	7,4%	1,8%	1,3%	1,8%	1,5%	11,4%	11,2%
Sex:	Female	54,2%	5,7%	7,8%	1,9%	1,1%	2,8%	2,5%	9,6%	14,3%
	18-34 years old	50,5%	5,4%	8,8%	2,4%	1,0%	3,4%	2,9%	8,3%	17,2%
Age:	35-49 years old	60,7%	8,7%	5,7%	1,8%	,3%	1,1%	,7%	10,2%	10,8%
	50+ years old	57,4%	4,7%	7,8%	1,4%	1,9%	2,2%	2,1%	12,4%	10,3%
Level of	Low	52,2%	6,5%	6,9%	1,4%	,4%	2,6%	1,6%	10,4%	18,1%
education:	Medium	57,5%	6,5%	8,7%	1,7%	1,0%	1,6%	1,7%	11,0%	10,4%
education.	High	55,5%	4,6%	6,7%	2,5%	2,1%	3,4%	2,9%	9,5%	12,8%
Social and	Low	54,6%	6,4%	7,0%	2,6%	,5%	1,7%	,8%	11,3%	15,1%
economic	Average	53,8%	6,8%	8,9%	1,7%	1,2%	2,0%	2,5%	10,6%	12,5%
level:	High	58,0%	4,8%	7,1%	1,4%	1,7%	3,2%	2,6%	9,6%	11,5%
D: 1	Urban	54,2%	6,8%	8,4%	3,4%	,9%	2,5%	2,6%	10,9%	10,4%
Residence:	Rural	56,9%	5,1%	7,1%	,5%	1,5%	2,3%	1,6%	10,0%	15,0%
Spoken	Romanian	57,1%	3,5%	6,8%	2,2%	1,3%	2,5%	1,9%	10,4%	14,4%
language:	Russian or other	50,7%	14,1%	10,7%	,8%	,9%	1,7%	2,7%	10,5%	7,8%

Table 41. How well do you know or are you aware of the actions taken by the Moldovan authorities to settle this conflict?

		Very well	Well	Neither nor	Not well	Very bad/not at all	Difficult to answer/refuse to answer
Total		1,2%	10,2%	27,0%	37,3%	20,8%	3,5%
C	Male	1,1%	12,8%	29,4%	33,6%	19,0%	4,0%
Sex:	Female	1,2%	8,1%	25,0%	40,3%	22,3%	3,1%
	18-34 years old	1,4%	10,4%	26,8%	41,0%	16,6%	3,7%
Age:	35-49 years old		7,8%	30,7%	35,6%	21,9%	4,0%
	50+ years old	1,7%	11,4%	24,9%	35,0%	24,0%	3,1%
	Low		5,0%	30,3%	35,5%	22,0%	7,2%
Level of education:	Medium	1,0%	8,8%	26,6%	36,5%	24,2%	2,8%
	High	2,4%	16,1%	24,9%	39,8%	14,7%	2,0%
Social and	Low	,5%	6,6%	26,6%	35,8%	25,8%	4,7%
economic level:	Average	2,1%	9,7%	24,0%	39,0%	21,8%	3,3%
economic level:	High	,9%	13,2%	29,7%	36,9%	16,4%	2,9%
Residence:	Urban	1,5%	11,5%	22,5%	40,1%	20,7%	3,7%
Residence:	Rural	,9%	9,1%	30,8%	34,9%	20,9%	3,4%
Cmalson languages	Romanian	1,0%	11,3%	29,1%	35,3%	19,8%	3,4%
Spoken language:	Russian or other	1,7%	6,6%	19,4%	44,1%	24,3%	4,0%

Table 42. Do you know the reliable measures promoted by the Republic of Moldova to settle the Transnistrian conflict?

		Yes	No	Do not know
Total		11,2%	70,6%	18,2%
Sex:	Male	11,9%	69,0%	19,1%
Sex:	Female	10,7%	71,9%	17,4%
	18-34 years old	10,2%	73,4%	16,4%
Age:	35-49 years old	10,1%	73,0%	16,9%
	50+ years old	12,9%	66,7%	20,5%
	Low	8,0%	65,4%	26,6%
Level of education:	Medium	9,3%	73,1%	17,7%
	High	16,7%	70,6%	12,7%
	Low	8,2%	69,0%	22,8%
Social and economic level:	Average	11,4%	71,8%	16,8%
	High	13,4%	70,7%	15,9%
Residence:	Urban	11,3%	76,9%	11,8%
Residence.	Rural	11,2%	65,2%	23,6%
Spoken language:	Romanian	10,9%	70,1%	19,0%
Spoken language.	Russian or other	12,4%	72,2%	15,4%

Table 43. In your opinion, which of the following measures can be included in the lists of reliable ones, promoted by Moldova to settle the Transnistrian conflict?

		Business Developme nt	Civil Society	Renovation of social infrastructure through local development	Health	Environmen tal Protection	Other	None	Difficult to answer/ref use to answer
Total		32,6%	31,5%	30,6%	19,8%	8,1%	2,0%	6,4%	27,5%
C	Male	36,2%	31,5%	31,6%	18,2%	7,3%	2,3%	7,3%	26,3%
Sex:	Female	29,6%	31,5%	29,7%	21,2%	8,7%	1,7%	5,7%	28,5%
	18-34 years old	32,1%	32,3%	33,5%	17,2%	7,0%	1,7%	6,7%	25,9%
Age:	35-49 years old	33,3%	29,8%	29,1%	18,9%	7,5%	3,6%	5,3%	28,6%
	50+ years old	32,6%	31,7%	28,7%	22,7%	9,4%	1,2%	6,8%	28,3%
Level of	Low	25,1%	26,4%	23,6%	19,8%	7,0%	1,6%	8,5%	33,3%
education:	Medium	32,1%	30,6%	27,8%	22,0%	7,7%	2,4%	6,1%	28,6%
education:	High	39,0%	36,5%	40,0%	16,5%	9,5%	1,5%	5,3%	21,4%
Social and	Low	25,7%	25,7%	20,6%	20,6%	7,8%	2,4%	9,1%	33,0%
economic	Average	31,2%	32,0%	33,2%	23,1%	6,7%	2,0%	5,8%	27,8%
level:	High	38,9%	35,3%	35,8%	16,7%	9,4%	1,5%	5,0%	23,2%
Residence:	Urban	36,6%	35,8%	35,1%	18,3%	8,9%	1,3%	5,4%	23,1%
Nesidence:	Rural	29,2%	27,8%	26,7%	21,1%	7,4%	2,5%	7,3%	31,2%
Spoken	Romanian	32,1%	30,3%	31,5%	20,5%	8,3%	1,3%	6,2%	29,2%
language:	Russian or other	34,3%	35,5%	27,3%	17,7%	7,3%	4,3%	7,4%	21,6%

Table 44. In your opinion, which of the most active international actors promote confidence-building measures between Moldova and Transnistria?

		Russia	USA	Europea n Union	Ukrain e	Organization for Secur ity and Co-operation in Europe – OSCE	Other	None	Difficult to answer/refuse to answer
Total		36,8%	10,6%	29,5%	4,6%	13,3%	,8%	10,1%	18,0%
Com	Male	36,5%	12,8%	30,7%	4,2%	14,8%	1,0%	11,6%	15,5%
Sex:	Female	37,1%	8,7%	28,5%	4,9%	12,2%	,7%	8,8%	20,1%
	18-34 years old	28,8%	11,6%	34,7%	3,3%	15,2%	,4%	8,0%	19,9%
Age:	35-49 years old	41,4%	8,6%	25,2%	6,0%	13,7%		11,4%	17,6%
	50+ years old	41,3%	10,8%	27,4%	4,9%	11,5%	1,8%	11,1%	16,6%
Level of	Low	34,7%	10,9%	26,2%	3,7%	8,3%		11,2%	24,2%
education:	Medium	40,6%	9,8%	27,0%	3,9%	14,6%	,8%	11,3%	17,3%
education.	High	32,6%	11,6%	35,8%	6,3%	15,2%	1,5%	7,3%	14,5%
Social and	Low	40,2%	8,4%	21,8%	5,3%	10,8%	,6%	11,9%	23,4%
economic level:	Average	37,5%	11,7%	30,9%	1,8%	14,8%	,8%	9,5%	16,6%
economic level.	High	33,8%	11,3%	34,0%	6,4%	14,1%	1,1%	9,1%	15,1%
Residence:	Urban	41,0%	10,9%	27,9%	6,8%	15,4%	1,2%	10,0%	13,4%
Residence:	Rural	33,3%	10,3%	30,9%	2,7%	11,6%	,5%	10,1%	21,9%
Spoken	Romanian	29,9%	12,0%	34,8%	4,5%	14,6%	,9%	9,8%	18,9%
language:	Russian or other	60,7%	5,5%	11,1%	4,8%	9,2%	,6%	10,8%	15,0%

Table 45. Which of the most active international actors enjoy the greatest deal of confidence in promoting reliable measures between Moldova and Transnistria?

		Russia	USA	Europea n Union	Ukrain e	Organization for Secur ity and Co-operation in Europe – OSCE	Other	None	Difficult to answer/refuse to answer
Total		32,7%	6,1%	17,9%	3,0%	13,0%	,7%	11,6%	23,8%
Com	Male	33,6%	7,9%	18,8%	3,7%	12,8%	,5%	12,6%	21,2%
Sex:	Female	32,0%	4,6%	17,3%	2,4%	13,1%	1,0%	10,9%	25,9%
	18-34 years old	25,4%	6,2%	19,1%	1,9%	18,9%	,7%	9,3%	25,8%
Age:	35-49 years old	36,8%	5,8%	13,6%	3,6%	11,9%		11,4%	25,4%
	50+ years old	36,7%	6,1%	19,4%	3,5%	8,3%	1,2%	13,9%	21,0%
	Low	33,9%	8,0%	12,6%	3,2%	5,1%		12,2%	31,1%
Level of education:	Medium	36,7%	5,8%	15,8%	3,4%	14,3%	,9%	13,1%	21,3%
	High	25,7%	5,0%	25,2%	2,1%	16,8%	1,0%	8,9%	22,1%
Social and	Low	38,8%	4,5%	13,1%	4,0%	8,2%	,4%	13,2%	27,7%
economic level:	Average	35,7%	6,5%	18,3%	2,2%	11,7%	,8%	10,6%	22,3%
economic rever:	High	25,7%	6,9%	21,3%	2,9%	17,5%	1,0%	11,4%	22,1%
Residence:	Urban	33,2%	5,2%	15,1%	3,2%	18,8%	1,2%	13,2%	19,1%
Residence:	Rural	32,2%	6,8%	20,4%	2,8%	7,9%	,4%	10,3%	27,8%
Cmalcan language	Romanian	25,9%	7,0%	21,7%	3,4%	14,8%	,8%	11,0%	25,7%
Spoken language:	Russian or other	56,1%	2,9%	4,9%	1,6%	6,7%	,6%	13,7%	17,2%

Table 46. Tell me please, is Russia still a credible mediator in the settlement of Transnistrian issue after the annexation of Crimea by the Russian Federation?

		Yes	No	Do not know
Total		34,6%	44,4%	21,0%
Sex:	Male	36,0%	43,3%	20,7%
Sex:	Female	33,5%	45,3%	21,1%
	18-34 years old	28,6%	49,0%	22,4%
Age:	35-49 years old	37,8%	42,7%	19,5%
	50+ years old	38,1%	41,4%	20,5%
	Low	31,3%	37,8%	30,9%
Level of education:	Medium	39,6%	40,5%	19,8%
	High	29,4%	55,4%	15,3%
	Low	37,2%	35,4%	27,4%
Social and economic level:	Average	36,4%	44,9%	18,6%
	High	31,2%	50,7%	18,1%
Residence:	Urban	39,9%	45,1%	15,0%
Residence:	Rural	30,2%	43,8%	26,0%
Snokan languaga	Romanian	25,8%	51,9%	22,3%
Spoken language:	Russian or other	65,1%	18,6%	16,3%

Table 47. Tell me please, has your opinion towards Russia improved or worsened after the annexation of Crimea by the Russian Federation?

		Significantly	Slightly	Neither	Slightly	Significantly	Do not know /
		improved	improved	nor	worsened	worsened	can not answer
Total		9,9%	12,4%	30,4%	20,3%	18,0%	9,0%
Com	Male	11,7%	12,4%	27,3%	20,0%	19,3%	9,4%
Sex:	Female	8,5%	12,4%	33,0%	20,5%	17,0%	8,6%
	18-34 years old	6,5%	9,3%	33,3%	22,2%	19,7%	9,0%
Age:	35-49 years old	12,6%	15,4%	25,2%	19,3%	18,0%	9,4%
	50+ years old	11,4%	13,3%	30,9%	19,1%	16,5%	8,7%
	Low	8,3%	9,9%	34,3%	23,2%	9,5%	14,8%
Level of education:	Medium	11,3%	14,2%	29,0%	20,7%	16,8%	8,0%
	High	9,0%	11,5%	29,8%	17,4%	26,2%	6,2%
Social and economic	Low	10,9%	11,3%	34,7%	19,2%	11,8%	12,1%
level:	Average	9,7%	13,2%	30,1%	21,4%	17,8%	7,8%
ievei:	High	9,4%	12,5%	27,5%	20,2%	22,8%	7,6%
Residence:	Urban	11,6%	14,9%	30,2%	18,4%	18,9%	6,1%
Residence:	Rural	8,5%	10,3%	30,6%	21,9%	17,2%	11,4%
Snokan languaga	Romanian	6,2%	9,3%	28,7%	24,0%	22,0%	9,8%
Spoken language:	Russian or other	22,8%	22,9%	36,3%	7,5%	4,5%	6,1%

Table 48. With Russia's annexation of Crimea, Tiraspol asked the Russian officials to also annex Transnistria to their territory. How do you think, what should the authorities in Chisinau do in this case?

		Allow Transnistria to join Russia	Resist annexation at all costs	Other	Do not know
Total		17,2%	59,0%	2,3%	21,5%
Cara	Male	16,5%	59,7%	2,7%	21,1%
Sex:	Female	17,7%	58,4%	1,9%	21,9%
	18-34 years old	16,7%	57,5%	2,8%	23,0%
Age:	35-49 years old	18,7%	58,5%	2,6%	20,3%
	50+ years old	16,7%	60,6%	1,8%	21,0%
	Low	16,4%	56,3%	1,3%	26,0%
Level of education:	Medium	18,5%	58,9%	2,5%	20,1%
	High	15,8%	61,1%	2,7%	20,4%
	Low	20,3%	55,3%	1,4%	23,1%
Social and economic level:	Average	18,0%	56,1%	2,4%	23,6%
	High	14,3%	64,1%	3,0%	18,7%
Residence:	Urban	18,9%	56,1%	3,4%	21,6%
Residence:	Rural	15,8%	61,5%	1,2%	21,5%
Spoken language	Romanian	13,1%	65,3%	1,5%	20,1%
Spoken language:	Russian or other	31,4%	37,2%	5,1%	26,4%

Table 49. In your view, is the Transnistrian conflict an obstacle (a problem) for Moldova on the path to European integration?

·		Yes, it is a big obstacle	Yes, it is an obstacle	It is not an obstacle	Do not know / can not answer
Total		17,4%	41,0%	28,6%	13,1%
Sex:	Male	16,8%	40,9%	28,7%	13,5%
Sex:	Female	17,8%	41,0%	28,5%	12,7%
	18-34 years old	18,9%	43,0%	26,8%	11,3%
Age:	35-49 years old	13,7%	42,2%	32,1%	11,9%
	50+ years old	18,1%	38,5%	28,1%	15,3%
	Low	13,0%	37,1%	28,2%	21,7%
Level of education:	Medium	17,0%	40,8%	30,0%	12,2%
	High	21,1%	44,2%	26,7%	7,9%
Social and economic	Low	11,9%	37,9%	29,2%	21,0%
level:	Average	19,6%	42,4%	27,3%	10,7%
ievei:	High	19,6%	42,1%	29,1%	9,2%
Residence:	Urban	15,6%	40,8%	31,7%	11,9%
Residence:	Rural	18,9%	41,1%	25,9%	14,0%
Cnolon languago	Romanian	19,5%	43,5%	25,2%	11,9%
Spoken language:	Russian or other	10,1%	32,5%	40,3%	17,2%

Table 50. How do you think, what are the chances of Moldova to join the EU without solving the Transnistrian conflict?

	ou mining white the	Very big	Big	Neitherno r	Small	Very small	Do not know / can not answer
Total		4,8%	26,3%	21,6%	22,4%	11,4%	13,5%
Sex:	Male	6,2%	27,1%	22,5%	21,5%	12,3%	10,4%
Sex:	Female	3,7%	25,5%	20,9%	23,2%	10,7%	16,0%
	18-34 years old	5,1%	29,0%	20,7%	23,4%	10,9%	10,9%
Age:	35-49 years old	5,8%	29,5%	19,4%	20,6%	13,9%	10,8%
	50+ years old	4,0%	22,0%	23,7%	22,6%	10,3%	17,3%
	Low	3,5%	23,8%	24,6%	21,4%	9,2%	17,5%
Level of education:	Medium	5,5%	25,2%	19,8%	21,4%	13,6%	14,4%
	High	4,8%	29,7%	22,2%	24,8%	9,5%	9,0%
Social and	Low	3,5%	20,3%	22,8%	20,0%	10,7%	22,7%
economic level:	Average	4,5%	25,2%	23,0%	24,4%	11,6%	11,2%
economic level:	High	6,2%	31,5%	19,6%	22,6%	11,7%	8,5%
Residence:	Urban	5,1%	28,1%	22,1%	21,6%	13,3%	9,8%
Residence:	Rural	4,6%	24,7%	21,2%	23,1%	9,8%	16,6%
Spoken language:	Romanian	5,2%	28,3%	21,4%	21,9%	9,7%	13,4%
Spoken language:	Russian or other	3,5%	19,2%	22,3%	24,1%	17,3%	13,6%

Table 51. If you would have the opportunity to choose between the accession of Moldova to the EU and reintegration of Transnistria, what would you choose?

		Prefer, to a great extent, EU integration	Prefer, to a certan extent, EU integration	Prefer, to a certain extent, integration of Transnistria	Prefer, to a great extent, integration of Transnistria	Both	None	Do not know / can not answer
Total		15,5%	10,2%	14,8%	23,5%	22,3%	6,9%	6,9%
Sex:	Male	16,3%	8,5%	14,4%	24,7%	22,2%	7,4%	6,5%
Sex:	Female	14,8%	11,5%	15,2%	22,4%	22,3%	6,4%	7,2%
	18-34 years old	21,8%	14,1%	12,8%	18,5%	22,4%	6,1%	4,3%
Age:	35-49 years old	14,1%	8,0%	14,4%	28,6%	18,0%	7,5%	9,4%
	50+ years old	10,8%	8,0%	16,9%	24,8%	24,7%	7,1%	7,7%
Level of	Low	10,0%	10,9%	15,1%	24,1%	23,5%	8,0%	8,3%
education:	Medium	15,0%	9,1%	17,1%	24,4%	20,9%	6,7%	6,8%
education:	High	20,4%	11,3%	11,2%	21,5%	23,5%	6,2%	5,9%
Social and	Low	8,4%	9,1%	19,4%	26,4%	19,7%	7,9%	9,1%
economic	Average	15,2%	8,5%	15,5%	24,9%	22,9%	6,3%	6,6%
level:	High	21,1%	12,3%	11,0%	20,0%	23,7%	6,5%	5,4%
Residence:	Urban	16,9%	8,8%	13,1%	25,5%	22,6%	8,2%	4,9%
Residence:	Rural	14,3%	11,3%	16,3%	21,7%	22,1%	5,7%	8,5%
Spoken	Romanian	19,6%	11,6%	16,1%	18,2%	24,3%	4,5%	5,7%
language:	Russian or other	1,5%	5,2%	10,5%	41,5%	15,4%	15,0%	10,9%

Table 52. Who do you think should make the greatest concessions (compromises) in the process of Transnistrian conflict resolution?

		Transn istria	Republic of Moldova	Russia	Europea n Union	Ukraine	Transnistria and Moldova equally	None	Do not know / refuse to answer
Total		23,0%	20,3%	16,3%	2,5%	0,7%	30,0%	1,4%	5,8%
Com	Male	21,3%	22,8%	16,2%	3,0%	0,8%	28,5%	1,8%	5,6%
Sex:	Female	24,4%	18,3%	16,4%	2,0%	0,5%	31,3%	1,2%	5,9%
	18-34 years old	21,5%	21,3%	21,4%	1,8%	1,4%	25,8%	1,9%	5,0%
Age:	35-49 years old	26,0%	22,7%	14,0%	2,5%	0,3%	26,5%	0,3%	7,6%
	50+ years old	22,6%	18,2%	13,3%	3,0%	0,1%	35,8%	1,6%	5,4%
	Low	23,0%	21,6%	15,9%	2,0%	0,6%	28,6%	1,5%	6,8%
Level of education:	Medium	25,6%	20,6%	14,7%	3,2%	0,8%	28,1%	1,6%	5,3%
	High	18,9%	19,0%	19,2%	1,6%	0,5%	34,0%	1,1%	5,6%
Social and	Low	25,4%	18,2%	10,5%	3,6%	0,2%	30,6%	1,7%	9,8%
economic level:	Average	20,0%	20,9%	17,8%	2,1%	1,4%	32,4%	1,4%	3,9%
economic level:	High	23,6%	21,4%	19,5%	2,0%	0,4%	27,6%	1,2%	4,3%
Residence:	Urban	19,1%	18,1%	17,5%	2,4%	0,6%	34,5%	2,0%	5,9%
Residence:	Rural	26,3%	22,3%	15,3%	2,5%	0,7%	26,3%	0,9%	5,7%
Cnolon language	Romanian	25,3%	17,2%	19,3%	2,7%	0,8%	26,9%	1,3%	6,6%
Spoken language:	Russian or other	15,1%	31,0%	6,1%	1,7%	0,3%	40,8%	2,0%	3,0%

Table 53. To what extent would you be ready to accept any compromises made by Moldova to settle the Transnistrian conflict?

	Section Would you be led	Very big	Big	Neitherno r	Small	Very small	Do not know / can not answer
Total		4,5%	27,5%	27,1%	17,2%	9,6%	14,1%
Carr	Male	4,5%	29,8%	26,2%	18,0%	10,7%	10,7%
Sex:	Female	4,5%	25,6%	27,7%	16,5%	8,7%	16,9%
	18-34 years old	2,1%	29,1%	22,7%	22,5%	11,2%	12,3%
Age:	35-49 years old	3,6%	29,0%	31,2%	14,3%	9,3%	12,6%
	50+ years old	7,2%	25,1%	28,5%	14,2%	8,4%	16,7%
	Low	2,1%	17,5%	34,7%	15,4%	8,5%	21,8%
Level of education:	Medium	5,2%	30,3%	27,1%	14,6%	11,2%	11,6%
	High	5,2%	30,5%	21,4%	22,6%	7,9%	12,3%
Social and	Low	4,9%	21,7%	30,0%	12,3%	7,6%	23,5%
economic level:	Average	4,7%	27,7%	29,6%	16,8%	9,8%	11,4%
economic level:	High	4,1%	31,6%	22,8%	21,2%	11,0%	9,4%
Residence:	Urban	4,7%	31,2%	25,6%	17,7%	9,8%	11,0%
Residence:	Rural	4,3%	24,3%	28,3%	16,8%	9,4%	16,8%
Cmalcan language.	Romanian	3,7%	25,8%	26,3%	18,2%	10,6%	15,3%
Spoken language:	Russian or other	7,3%	33,3%	29,6%	13,8%	6,1%	10,0%

Table 54. In your opinion, what compromises should Moldova make to settle the Transnistrian conflict?

		Provide to			Stop th	ne EU in	tegration		tion of Re	omanian		ation of second	Russian
		Comemie	status	onomous		process	8		language			languag	
		Yes	No	DK/NA	Yes	No	DK/NA	Yes	No	DK/NA	Yes	No	DK/NA
Total		35,3%	50,8%	13,9%	31,9%	54,0%	14,1%	60,6%	28,1%	11,3%	47,1%	40,3%	12,7%
C	Male	35,2%	53,1%	11,6%	34,1%	54,7%	11,2%	59,3%	29,9%	10,8%	47,2%	42,1%	10,7%
Sex:	Female	35,4%	48,8%	15,8%	30,1%	53,4%	16,4%	61,7%	26,6%	11,7%	46,9%	38,8%	14,3%
	18-34 years old	33,4%	52,5%	14,1%	25,1%	62,9%	12,0%	55,8%	34,7%	9,5%	43,6%	45,2%	11,2%
Age:	35-49 years old	33,9%	54,3%	11,9%	37,8%	48,9%	13,3%	61,9%	24,4%	13,7%	51,2%	36,2%	12,7%
	50+ years old	37,8%	47,2%	15,0%	34,5%	49,0%	16,5%	64,1%	24,3%	11,6%	47,8%	38,2%	14,0%
I1 6	Low	28,9%	50,2%	20,9%	23,9%	51,5%	24,7%	62,7%	20,2%	17,1%	44,5%	34,4%	21,1%
Level of education:	Medium	36,5%	51,0%	12,5%	39,0%	50,0%	11,0%	64,7%	25,7%	9,5%	50,2%	39,8%	10,0%
education:	High	38,3%	50,8%	10,8%	27,0%	62,1%	10,9%	52,7%	37,6%	9,7%	44,2%	45,3%	10,5%
Social and	Low	34,4%	45,9%	19,6%	34,1%	44,7%	21,2%	67,3%	16,7%	16,0%	49,6%	31,8%	18,6%
economic	Average	37,9%	49,9%	12,2%	35,3%	52,4%	12,3%	64,8%	25,2%	10,0%	47,6%	41,7%	10,7%
level:	High	33,9%	55,0%	11,1%	27,5%	62,2%	10,3%	52,2%	38,9%	8,9%	44,8%	45,3%	9,9%
Dasidanas	Urban	35,8%	52,8%	11,4%	35,2%	54,4%	10,4%	55,9%	34,0%	10,2%	52,6%	37,3%	10,0%
Residence:	Rural	34,9%	49,1%	16,0%	29,1%	53,7%	17,2%	64,6%	23,1%	12,3%	42,3%	42,7%	14,9%
Spoken	Romanian	30,2%	55,3%	14,5%	26,5%	59,0%	14,5%	62,2%	27,3%	10,5%	38,2%	48,3%	13,5%
language:	Russian or other	52,8%	35,1%	12,1%	50,5%	36,7%	12,8%	55,1%	30,9%	14,1%	77,5%	12,5%	9,9%

Table 55. In your opinion, what compromises should Moldova make to settle the Transnistrian conflict?

		econom	negotiati ic integra stoms U1	ntion into	Pay a	ıll Transı debts		joi	v Transn n the Ru Federati		Moldova should not make compromises		
		Yes	No	DK/NA	Yes	No	DK/NA	Yes	No	DK/NA	Yes	No	DK/NA
Total		42,4%	41,0%	16,5%	15,1%	68,4%	16,5%	18,2%	65,9%	15,9%	17,5%	36,0%	46,5%
Sex:	Male	45,2%	42,7%	12,1%	15,2%	70,6%	14,2%	19,8%	68,4%	11,8%	18,6%	37,1%	44,2%
Sex:	Female	40,2%	39,6%	20,2%	15,0%	66,7%	18,3%	16,8%	63,9%	19,2%	16,6%	35,1%	48,4%
	18-34 years old	36,7%	48,2%	15,2%	17,4%	68,5%	14,1%	15,2%	67,8%	17,0%	18,6%	36,0%	45,4%
Age:	35-49 years old	51,8%	34,2%	14,0%	13,0%	71,8%	15,2%	22,0%	64,3%	13,7%	16,6%	37,7%	45,7%
	50+ years old	42,1%	38,7%	19,2%	14,2%	66,5%	19,4%	18,6%	65,2%	16,2%	17,1%	35,0%	47,9%
Level of	Low	42,0%	31,1%	26,9%	13,1%	61,3%	25,6%	16,7%	60,9%	22,4%	17,1%	26,9%	56,1%
education:	Medium	46,2%	40,1%	13,7%	16,6%	69,5%	13,9%	20,4%	66,4%	13,2%	16,9%	40,8%	42,4%
education.	High	37,0%	49,8%	13,2%	14,2%	72,0%	13,7%	15,9%	68,9%	15,1%	18,8%	35,5%	45,7%
Social and	Low	47,0%	28,4%	24,6%	16,4%	62,0%	21,6%	19,0%	59,6%	21,4%	13,7%	33,3%	53,1%
economic	Average	44,5%	40,5%	15,0%	14,1%	70,5%	15,4%	19,4%	66,6%	14,0%	18,4%	32,8%	48,8%
level:	High	37,4%	50,9%	11,8%	14,8%	71,6%	13,6%	16,5%	70,1%	13,4%	19,6%	40,7%	39,7%
Residence:	Urban	43,4%	43,9%	12,6%	13,9%	70,1%	16,0%	20,6%	65,4%	14,0%	19,2%	39,7%	41,1%
Residence:	Rural	41,6%	38,6%	19,8%	16,1%	67,0%	16,9%	16,1%	66,3%	17,5%	16,0%	32,9%	51,1%
Spoleon	Romanian	34,9%	47,9%	17,2%	14,6%	70,0%	15,3%	13,2%	72,0%	14,7%	18,6%	35,1%	46,4%
Spoken language:	Russian or other	68,3%	17,4%	14,3%	16,6%	63,0%	20,5%	35,2%	45,1%	19,8%	13,9%	39,2%	47,0%

Table 56. In your opinion, what compromises should Transnistria make to settle the Transnistrian conflict?

	ne so. in your opin	Accept an autonomy statute	Waiver Russian troops/army and weapons	Remove checkpoints/border crossing points	Pay excise taxes for the goods produced there	Initiate negotiations for EU integration	Recognize Romanian as official language	Declare Russian as the second official language	Abandon the idea that it is part of Russian Federation	Pay all its debts	Reduce its economic and political dependence on Russian Federation	Other	Should not make compromises	Do not know/refuse to answer
Total		21,8%	39,6%	34,2%	11,9%	10,2%	15,7%	10,5%	24,4%	21,6%	8,4%	,3%	4,1%	10,3%
Com	Male	22,2%	38,8%	35,2%	10,8%	10,3%	14,9%	10,4%	23,6%	21,1%	8,7%	,3%	4,8%	9,7%
Sex:	Female	21,6%	40,2%	33,3%	12,8%	10,0%	16,3%	10,6%	25,1%	22,1%	8,2%	,3%	3,4%	10,8%
	18-34 years old	19,5%	42,6%	34,2%	15,5%	14,8%	17,9%	6,9%	26,7%	21,2%	8,1%		3,2%	10,6%
Age:	35-49 years old	24,1%	36,2%	35,7%	13,7%	6,9%	12,4%	13,9%	20,5%	23,4%	10,4%		4,4%	8,5%
	50+ years old	22,6%	38,9%	33,2%	7,6%	7,9%	15,7%	11,7%	24,7%	21,0%	7,5%	,8%	4,6%	11,1%
T1 - 6	Low	18,9%	34,1%	34,2%	11,0%	8,6%	16,3%	10,8%	15,2%	16,6%	6,4%		4,8%	15,9%
Level of education:	Medium	22,7%	37,4%	34,5%	11,5%	11,6%	14,9%	11,1%	23,8%	21,8%	9,4%	,3%	4,9%	9,1%
education.	High	22,7%	47,1%	33,6%	13,3%	9,2%	16,4%	9,3%	32,4%	25,1%	8,4%	,6%	2,2%	8,1%
Social and	Low	22,0%	34,1%	35,3%	11,0%	4,9%	12,4%	11,9%	20,0%	20,1%	5,5%	,5%	5,5%	15,1%
economic	Average	21,7%	41,9%	35,3%	9,2%	10,6%	15,8%	9,2%	26,5%	21,0%	9,7%	,5%	4,6%	9,0%
level:	High	21,9%	41,8%	32,4%	14,8%	13,7%	18,0%	10,5%	26,0%	23,3%	9,5%		2,5%	7,9%
Residence	Urban	22,9%	37,5%	32,0%	11,5%	10,4%	15,8%	12,0%	26,7%	25,5%	9,9%	,2%	4,3%	7,1%
:	Rural	21,0%	41,4%	36,0%	12,3%	10,0%	15,6%	9,2%	22,5%	18,3%	7,1%	,4%	3,9%	13,0%
Spoken	Romanian	19,2%	43,6%	35,1%	13,3%	12,1%	17,9%	6,9%	26,2%	20,5%	7,4%	,3%	3,2%	10,3%
language:	Russian or other	30,8%	25,7%	31,0%	7,2%	3,5%	8,1%	22,9%	18,3%	25,4%	11,7%	,3%	7,1%	10,4%

Table 57. What can (must) Moldova sacrifice and what efforts should it make to build a common state with Transnistria?

			proaching ansnistria	,	EU	integrati	on	NAT	O integra	ation		ication w Romania	rith
		Refuse	Make effrots	Do not know	Refuse	Make effrots	Do not know	Refuse	Make effrots	Do not know	Refuse	Make effrots	Do not know
Total		6,3%	86,4%	7,3%	36,6%	48,8%	14,6%	53,9%	21,3%	24,8%	65,4%	18,0%	16,6%
C	Male	6,5%	87,2%	6,3%	38,1%	48,1%	13,7%	56,1%	23,4%	20,4%	66,1%	19,7%	14,2%
Sex:	Female	6,1%	85,8%	8,1%	35,3%	49,3%	15,4%	52,1%	19,5%	28,4%	64,9%	16,6%	18,5%
	18-34 years old	6,3%	83,4%	10,3%	27,0%	58,5%	14,5%	46,1%	26,4%	27,5%	57,7%	23,0%	19,3%
Age:	35-49 years old	8,0%	86,0%	6,1%	42,1%	45,0%	12,9%	56,4%	19,0%	24,6%	72,2%	12,2%	15,6%
	50+ years old	5,3%	89,4%	5,3%	41,9%	42,4%	15,7%	59,5%	18,0%	22,5%	68,4%	16,9%	14,7%
Level of	Low	5,0%	85,8%	9,2%	34,9%	40,1%	25,0%	51,4%	18,5%	30,1%	61,5%	17,9%	20,6%
education:	Medium	7,0%	86,7%	6,3%	41,5%	47,0%	11,5%	57,3%	20,3%	22,4%	70,3%	17,0%	12,6%
education.	High	6,0%	86,5%	7,4%	30,2%	58,1%	11,7%	50,7%	24,8%	24,5%	60,8%	19,6%	19,6%
Social and	Low	3,6%	87,5%	8,9%	45,3%	34,5%	20,3%	58,6%	14,9%	26,5%	69,4%	12,1%	18,6%
economic	Average	6,9%	85,7%	7,4%	37,3%	47,2%	15,5%	53,8%	21,2%	25,0%	64,3%	18,3%	17,4%
level:	High	7,7%	86,3%	6,0%	29,6%	60,8%	9,6%	50,6%	26,1%	23,4%	63,5%	22,2%	14,4%
Residence:	Urban	7,4%	86,2%	6,4%	40,2%	48,8%	11,0%	59,1%	21,4%	19,4%	70,2%	16,3%	13,5%
Residence:	Rural	5,3%	86,6%	8,1%	33,5%	48,8%	17,7%	49,5%	21,2%	29,3%	61,4%	19,4%	19,2%
Spoken	Romanian	6,2%	85,7%	8,1%	28,7%	56,3%	15,0%	48,2%	25,1%	26,8%	59,9%	21,7%	18,5%
language:	Russian or other	6,6%	88,9%	4,6%	63,7%	22,9%	13,4%	73,8%	8,2%	18,0%	84,6%	5,3%	10,0%

Table 58. What can (must) Moldova sacrifice and what efforts should it make to build a common state with Transnistria?

		App	roaching Ru	ssia	Space (a	e Common Economic have cithin the CIS	ierarchy		Neutrality	
		Refuse	Make efforts	Do not know	Refuse	Make efforts	Do not know	Refuse	Make efforts	Do not know
Total		32,8%	52,9%	14,3%	28,5%	46,2%	25,3%	13,5%	54,5%	32,0%
Sex:	Male	31,6%	55,2%	13,1%	29,1%	50,0%	20,8%	13,8%	56,7%	29,5%
Sex:	Female	33,8%	50,9%	15,3%	27,9%	43,1%	29,0%	13,3%	52,6%	34,1%
	18-34 years old	40,3%	44,4%	15,3%	33,5%	39,0%	27,5%	12,8%	55,3%	31,9%
Age:	35-49 years old	28,1%	58,5%	13,3%	22,3%	51,8%	26,0%	14,6%	55,5%	29,9%
	50+ years old	29,0%	57,1%	14,0%	27,5%	49,5%	23,0%	13,5%	53,1%	33,4%
Level of	Low	24,2%	54,0%	21,8%	21,6%	45,5%	32,9%	11,4%	49,1%	39,5%
education:	Medium	30,7%	59,7%	9,6%	25,7%	51,7%	22,7%	12,7%	58,0%	29,3%
education.	High	42,5%	41,4%	16,1%	37,9%	38,4%	23,7%	16,4%	53,0%	30,5%
Social and	Low	22,2%	58,5%	19,3%	19,7%	48,2%	32,1%	8,7%	54,7%	36,6%
economic	Average	32,6%	53,6%	13,8%	28,0%	48,2%	23,9%	14,4%	49,2%	36,3%
level:	High	40,9%	48,0%	11,1%	35,4%	43,2%	21,5%	16,3%	58,7%	25,0%
Residence:	Urban	37,0%	52,3%	10,7%	31,5%	47,9%	20,6%	16,4%	57,1%	26,6%
Residence:	Rural	29,3%	53,3%	17,4%	25,9%	44,8%	29,3%	11,1%	52,3%	36,6%
Spoken	Romanian	39,0%	45,1%	15,9%	33,4%	39,0%	27,6%	13,9%	55,4%	30,7%
language:	Russian or other	11,6%	79,5%	9,0%	11,4%	71,0%	17,6%	12,2%	51,4%	36,4%

Table 59. Tell me please if you agree that Transnistria has the following....

			Its ov	wn state sy	mbols				Constitu	tion	
		Fully agree	Agree	Do not quite agree	Do not agree at all	Do not know/refuse to answer	Fully agree	Agree	Do not quite agree	Do not agree at all	Do not know/refuse to answer
Total		8,9%	23,5%	20,6%	37,6%	9,5%	7,4%	17,4%	23,5%	42,1%	9,6%
Carr	Male	9,0%	25,3%	18,2%	39,0%	8,4%	8,0%	18,2%	21,8%	43,7%	8,2%
Sex:	Female	8,8%	21,9%	22,6%	36,4%	10,4%	6,9%	16,7%	24,9%	40,8%	10,7%
	18-34 years old	7,6%	25,7%	21,9%	36,0%	8,7%	6,1%	17,1%	26,8%	40,5%	9,4%
Age:	35-49 years old	13,3%	23,2%	17,1%	37,8%	8,6%	10,7%	18,5%	20,0%	43,3%	7,5%
Level of	50+ years old	7,4%	21,7%	21,4%	38,8%	10,7%	6,6%	17,0%	22,7%	42,7%	10,9%
Laval of	Low	8,0%	23,8%	18,5%	35,9%	13,8%	6,8%	18,8%	21,5%	38,9%	14,1%
education:	Medium	10,9%	24,0%	20,7%	37,0%	7,3%	9,0%	17,7%	23,4%	42,2%	7,7%
education:	High	6,4%	22,4%	22,0%	39,6%	9,6%	5,5%	15,9%	25,3%	44,2%	9,1%
Social and	Low	11,9%	20,9%	16,7%	34,0%	16,5%	11,2%	15,2%	19,8%	37,5%	16,2%
economic	Average	9,5%	25,4%	21,7%	37,0%	6,5%	7,4%	22,1%	23,4%	40,7%	6,5%
level:	High	6,2%	23,8%	22,6%	40,7%	6,8%	4,6%	15,1%	26,5%	46,6%	7,2%
Residence:	Urban	7,8%	30,7%	20,6%	34,4%	6,5%	6,4%	19,8%	27,3%	39,6%	6,9%
Residence:	Rural	9,8%	17,3%	20,6%	40,3%	12,0%	8,3%	15,3%	20,4%	44,2%	11,8%
Spoken	Romanian	5,7%	19,5%	20,4%	44,0%	10,3%	4,7%	13,7%	22,5%	48,6%	10,5%
language:	Russian or other	19,8%	37,0%	21,2%	15,3%	6,6%	16,6%	30,1%	27,2%	19,8%	6,4%

Table 60. Tell me please if you agree that Transnistria has the following....

			Its o	wn Gover	nment			Its	own Parl	iament	
		Fully agree	Agree	Do not quite agree	Do not agree at all	Do not know/refuse to answer	Fully agree	Agree	Do not quite agree	Do not agree at all	Do not know/refuse to answer
Total		7,7%	16,9%	23,2%	41,6%	10,6%	7,4%	16,3%	22,9%	42,3%	11,0%
Com	Male	8,2%	18,1%	22,8%	42,7%	8,2%	7,7%	17,4%	22,1%	43,4%	9,4%
Sex:	Female	7,3%	16,0%	23,4%	40,7%	12,5%	7,2%	15,5%	23,7%	41,4%	12,2%
	18-34 years old	6,5%	16,4%	26,7%	39,6%	10,8%	6,5%	15,7%	27,3%	40,0%	10,5%
Age:	35-49 years old	10,7%	18,9%	18,3%	43,5%	8,6%	10,4%	17,7%	18,3%	43,5%	10,1%
	50+ years old	7,1%	16,3%	22,8%	42,3%	11,5%	6,5%	16,2%	21,8%	43,7%	11,8%
T1 - 6	Low	6,8%	17,8%	21,5%	38,2%	15,7%	7,0%	16,7%	21,7%	37,7%	16,8%
Level of	Medium	9,3%	16,8%	22,6%	42,9%	8,4%	8,9%	17,2%	21,8%	43,3%	8,7%
education:	High	6,0%	16,6%	25,3%	42,1%	10,0%	5,4%	14,7%	25,6%	44,2%	10,0%
Social and	Low	11,2%	15,3%	19,0%	37,2%	17,4%	11,2%	14,7%	18,2%	36,9%	19,0%
economic	Average	7,6%	19,8%	25,0%	39,6%	8,1%	7,1%	19,5%	23,7%	41,7%	8,0%
level:	High	5,3%	15,9%	24,8%	46,6%	7,5%	4,9%	15,0%	25,8%	46,8%	7,5%
Residence:	Urban	6,8%	20,3%	24,8%	39,9%	8,2%	6,4%	19,0%	26,2%	41,3%	7,1%
Residence:	Rural	8,5%	14,1%	21,8%	43,1%	12,6%	8,3%	14,1%	20,1%	43,2%	14,3%
Spoken	Romanian	4,9%	13,1%	23,0%	47,9%	11,2%	4,6%	13,0%	21,9%	48,8%	11,7%
language:	Russian or other	17,6%	30,1%	23,8%	20,1%	8,4%	17,1%	27,9%	26,7%	20,1%	8,2%

Table 61. Tell me please if you agree that Transnistria has the following....

				lovan / Ro					Russia	n	
		Fully agree	Agree	Do not quite agree	Do not agree at all	Do not know/refuse to answer	Fully agree	Agree	Do not quite agree	I I I not	Do not know/refuse to answer
Total		40,3%	39,4%	5,4%	6,3%	8,5%	18,5%	34,7%	17,3%	19,5%	10,0%
Com	Male	40,5%	41,6%	4,2%	6,8%	6,8%	19,8%	34,9%	16,5%	21,2%	7,6%
Sex:	Female	40,1%	37,6%	6,4%	6,0%	9,9%	17,5%	34,5%	17,9%	18,1%	12,0%
	18-34 years old	37,5%	43,9%	5,3%	4,7%	8,6%	12,5%	35,3%	23,2%	20,3%	8,8%
Age:	35-49 years old	46,1%	32,6%	4,3%	9,1%	7,9%	25,5%	35,7%	10,1%	18,9%	9,7%
	50+ years old	39,4%	39,4%	6,2%	6,2%	8,9%	19,8%	33,6%	16,2%	19,2%	11,3%
I arral at	Low	36,0%	39,0%	5,2%	8,4%	11,4%	16,5%	31,8%	16,6%	19,4%	15,7%
Level of	Medium	41,7%	39,9%	5,2%	5,6%	7,7%	20,7%	36,7%	15,2%	19,4%	8,0%
education:	High	41,4%	38,9%	6,0%	5,9%	7,8%	16,5%	33,7%	21,1%	19,9%	8,8%
Social and	Low	40,4%	35,4%	4,9%	5,8%	13,4%	19,1%	36,6%	10,6%	16,9%	16,8%
economic	Average	39,2%	42,0%	4,3%	8,0%	6,5%	19,2%	36,1%	17,6%	19,0%	8,1%
level:	High	41,1%	40,2%	6,7%	5,4%	6,6%	17,5%	32,1%	22,0%	21,9%	6,5%
Dani daman	Urban	40,0%	42,3%	6,5%	4,8%	6,4%	22,0%	40,3%	17,0%	14,3%	6,3%
Residence:	Rural	40,5%	37,0%	4,5%	7,7%	10,3%	15,5%	29,9%	17,5%	23,9%	13,1%
Spoken	Romanian	42,8%	38,7%	3,9%	7,0%	7,6%	12,5%	30,6%	21,2%	24,7%	11,0%
language:	Russian or other	31,8%	41,8%	10,7%	3,9%	11,8%	39,1%	48,5%	4,0%	1,8%	6,5%

Table 62. Tell me please if you agree that Transnistria has the following....

	re preuse ir you agree that			Ukrainian		
		Fully	Agree	Do not quite	Do not agree at	Do not know/refuse
		agree		agree	all	to answer
Total		5,1%	11,1%	25,3%	41,2%	17,2%
Carr	Male	5,7%	11,3%	25,6%	42,4%	15,0%
Sex:	Female	4,7%	11,0%	25,1%	40,3%	18,9%
	18-34 years old	4,6%	11,8%	27,8%	38,8%	17,0%
Age:	35-49 years old	4,9%	10,4%	21,8%	46,7%	16,2%
	50+ years old	5,7%	11,1%	25,2%	40,2%	17,8%
	Low	4,3%	6,4%	23,9%	43,8%	21,5%
Level of education:	Medium	5,8%	12,6%	24,1%	41,2%	16,3%
	High	4,7%	12,5%	28,2%	39,4%	15,2%
Codel on 1	Low	6,0%	10,0%	19,1%	39,3%	25,6%
Social and economic level:	Average	4,5%	10,4%	26,6%	44,0%	14,5%
economic level:	High	5,0%	12,6%	28,9%	40,4%	13,1%
Posidomas.	Urban	6,3%	15,5%	28,0%	36,8%	13,4%
Residence:	Rural	4,1%	7,5%	23,1%	45,0%	20,3%
Carlon language	Romanian	4,6%	7,7%	25,3%	44,8%	17,4%
Spoken language:	Russian or other	6,9%	22,9%	25,2%	28,9%	16,2%

Table 63. Tell me please if you agree that Transnistria should solve its problems related to.... independently, as stipulated in the Constitution of the Republic of Moldova?

	tion of the Republic			gal develop	ment			Econo	omic dev	elopment	
		Fully agree	Agree	Do not quite	_	Do not know/refuse	Fully agree	Agree	Do not quite	Do not agree at all	Do not know/refuse
Total		8,4%	27 29/	agree	all	to answer		21.00/	agree		to answer
Total		,	27,3%	25,4%	23,7%	15,2%	10,3%	31,0%	21,4%	22,5%	14,8%
Sex:	Male	7,1%	28,5%	23,7%	26,7%	14,0%	9,1%	32,0%	21,1%	24,3%	13,5%
Sex.	Female	9,5%	26,3%	26,8%	21,2%	16,2%	11,3%	30,2%	21,6%	21,0%	15,9%
	18-34 years old	5,2%	32,6%	27,9%	21,5%	12,8%	8,4%	35,6%	24,7%	19,1%	12,2%
Age:	35-49 years old	11,5%	21,9%	27,8%	24,8%	14,1%	12,5%	25,2%	22,0%	24,8%	15,5%
	50+ years old	9,5%	25,7%	22,0%	24,9%	17,9%	10,7%	30,4%	18,0%	24,2%	16,8%
I aval of	Low	5,4%	23,0%	27,2%	23,7%	20,8%	5,9%	22,9%	23,8%	25,3%	22,1%
Level of education:	Medium	10,1%	29,0%	23,9%	22,0%	15,0%	11,6%	34,7%	19,2%	20,6%	13,8%
education.	High	8,2%	27,8%	26,5%	26,3%	11,3%	11,5%	31,4%	22,9%	23,3%	11,0%
Social and	Low	10,8%	21,5%	23,7%	20,4%	23,6%	11,6%	23,2%	19,8%	22,0%	23,4%
economic	Average	7,9%	28,5%	24,8%	25,0%	13,7%	9,8%	33,6%	20,5%	23,0%	13,1%
level:	High	7,1%	30,5%	27,3%	24,9%	10,1%	9,8%	34,7%	23,2%	22,5%	9,8%
Residence:	Urban	8,2%	33,4%	23,2%	22,4%	12,7%	11,2%	38,4%	18,6%	19,7%	12,0%
Kesidence:	Rural	8,6%	22,0%	27,3%	24,8%	17,2%	9,5%	24,8%	23,7%	24,8%	17,2%
Spoken	Romanian	6,4%	23,1%	26,8%	28,0%	15,8%	8,6%	26,5%	22,4%	26,6%	15,9%
language:	Russian or other	15,6%	41,7%	20,8%	8,9%	12,9%	16,3%	46,4%	17,7%	8,4%	11,2%

Table 64. Tell me please if you agree that Transnistria should solve its problems related to.... independently, as stipulated in the Constitution of the Republic of Moldova?

	•		Socia	al develop	ment	
		Fully agree	Agree	Do not quite agree	Do not agree at all	Do not know/refuse to answer
Total		10,3%	33,2%	20,4%	21,1%	14,9%
C	Male	9,2%	33,3%	20,2%	23,8%	13,5%
Sex:	Female	11,3%	33,2%	20,6%	18,9%	16,0%
	18-34 years old	8,1%	36,5%	23,6%	19,3%	12,4%
Age:	35-49 years old	11,5%	28,4%	22,0%	22,6%	15,5%
	50+ years old	11,7%	33,1%	16,7%	21,7%	16,8%
	Low	6,5%	24,8%	23,8%	22,8%	22,1%
Level of education:	Medium	11,5%	36,7%	18,2%	19,5%	14,0%
	High	11,5%	34,2%	21,3%	22,1%	11,0%
Social and	Low	11,3%	26,2%	18,2%	20,2%	24,1%
economic level:	Average	9,7%	36,8%	18,9%	21,4%	13,2%
economic level:	High	10,2%	35,6%	23,4%	21,4%	9,5%
Dasidamaa	Urban	10,7%	38,9%	19,4%	18,9%	12,1%
Residence:	Rural	10,1%	28,5%	21,3%	22,9%	17,3%
Cnolon language	Romanian	8,4%	28,5%	22,3%	24,8%	16,0%
Spoken language:	Russian or other	17,1%	49,5%	14,1%	8,1%	11,2%

Table 65. Tell me, please, if you agree or disagree with the following statements...?

	ren me, prease, n ye	Transnis	trian lead rime Minis	er to hold t	he positi Central C	on of First Sovernment		ers and dep	outy mini	res hold pos isters in the Chisinau	
		Fully agree	Agree	Do not quite agree	Do not	Do not know/refuse to answer	Fully agree	Agree	Do not		Do not know/refuse to answer
Total		9,3%	26,6%	24,8%	25,3%	13,9%	10,9%	35,1%	19,8%	23,1%	11,1%
Sex:	Male	9,7%	29,6%	25,0%	25,0%	10,7%	11,4%	36,9%	18,4%	24,7%	8,6%
Jex.	Female	9,0%	24,2%	24,6%	25,6%	16,6%	10,5%	33,6%	21,0%	21,8%	13,1%
	18-34 years old	5,1%	25,9%	25,8%	28,3%	14,8%	7,3%	33,1%	22,0%	26,2%	11,4%
Age:	35-49 years old	8,2%	23,8%	29,6%	24,4%	14,0%	11,5%	31,8%	20,8%	23,8%	12,2%
	50+ years old	13,6%	28,9%	21,1%	23,2%	13,2%	13,7%	38,9%	17,4%	19,9%	10,1%
Level of	Low	11,3%	20,7%	26,2%	26,0%	15,9%	12,2%	23,5%	23,3%	25,1%	15,9%
education:	Medium	8,8%	28,6%	23,3%	24,4%	14,9%	10,6%	37,5%	18,8%	22,1%	11,0%
education.	High	8,6%	28,1%	26,1%	26,2%	11,0%	10,4%	40,1%	18,8%	23,2%	7,5%
Social and	Low	13,1%	23,4%	20,3%	23,7%	19,5%	14,9%	29,7%	17,2%	20,9%	17,1%
economic	Average	10,2%	26,3%	26,8%	22,6%	14,2%	11,7%	36,1%	19,4%	21,8%	11,0%
level:	High	5,8%	29,3%	26,5%	28,8%	9,6%	7,2%	38,3%	22,1%	25,8%	6,6%
Residence:	Urban	9,6%	30,6%	23,1%	25,9%	10,8%	10,3%	37,9%	21,2%	22,7%	7,8%
Residence:	Rural	9,0%	23,3%	26,2%	24,9%	16,6%	11,4%	32,7%	18,7%	23,4%	13,8%
Spoken	Romanian	9,1%	22,5%	25,2%	29,3%	13,9%	10,2%	32,6%	19,6%	26,4%	11,3%
language:	Russian or other	9,8%	40,8%	23,4%	11,9%	14,1%	13,4%	43,7%	20,7%	11,9%	10,3%

Table 66. Tell me, please, if you agree or disagree with the following statements...?

		Transnistria to have the right to establish and maintain external economic relations, as envisaged by the law of the Republic of Moldova.						Transnistria to have the right to establish and maintain external technical and scientific relations, as envisaged by the law of the Republic of Moldova.			
				Do not	Do not	Do not	Fully	Agree	Do not	Do not	Do not
		Fully	Agree	quite	agree at	know/refuse			quite		know/refuse
		agree		agree	all	to answer	agree		agree	agree at all	to answer
Total		16,6%	35,4%	20,0%	17,7%	10,3%	16,2%	37,7%	18,5%	15,5%	12,2%
Carr	Male	16,9%	37,6%	17,1%	20,1%	8,3%	16,5%	37,8%	19,5%	17,1%	9,1%
Sex:	Female	16,4%	33,5%	22,4%	15,7%	11,9%	16,0%	37,5%	17,7%	14,1%	14,7%
	18-34 years old	13,7%	37,3%	18,7%	20,2%	9,9%	14,0%	37,7%	18,1%	17,9%	12,3%
Age:	35-49 years old	18,4%	31,7%	28,0%	13,7%	8,2%	18,0%	34,5%	25,9%	12,3%	9,3%
	50+ years old	18,2%	35,7%	16,5%	17,8%	11,8%	17,2%	39,5%	14,5%	15,1%	13,7%
I1 - 6	Low	16,9%	23,9%	22,2%	20,4%	16,6%	17,4%	24,0%	22,9%	18,5%	17,2%
Level of	Medium	18,1%	38,5%	19,5%	15,3%	8,7%	16,3%	39,8%	18,3%	13,6%	12,0%
education:	High	14,2%	39,1%	19,2%	19,4%	8,1%	15,2%	44,5%	15,4%	16,1%	8,7%
Social and	Low	21,1%	30,8%	18,4%	14,0%	15,7%	19,9%	31,6%	18,8%	11,0%	18,7%
economic	Average	18,0%	35,9%	18,8%	18,3%	9,0%	17,6%	39,6%	15,2%	16,4%	11,3%
level:	High	12,2%	38,3%	22,2%	20,0%	7,3%	12,4%	40,6%	20,9%	18,0%	8,0%
Residence	Urban	14,6%	43,5%	18,5%	15,7%	7,7%	15,1%	45,1%	17,1%	14,8%	7,9%
:	Rural	18,4%	28,4%	21,3%	19,4%	12,4%	17,2%	31,3%	19,6%	16,0%	15,8%
Spoken	Romanian	14,5%	32,4%	21,6%	20,9%	10,7%	14,6%	34,6%	19,8%	18,1%	12,9%
language:	Russian or other	23,9%	45,7%	14,7%	6,8%	8,9%	21,8%	48,0%	14,1%	6,5%	9,6%

Table 67. Tell me, please, if you agree or disagree with the following statements...?

	promoty in your agree	Transnistria to have the right to establish and maintain external humanitarian affairs, as prescribed by the law of the Republic of Moldova							
		Fully Agree Quite agree agree at all to answ							
Total		17,3%	36,1%	18,7%	15,8%	12,1%			
C	Male	17,8%	37,2%	18,0%	18,4%	8,5%			
Sex:	Female	16,9%	35,2%	19,2%	13,7%	15,0%			
Age:	18-34 years old	14,4%	36,5%	20,0%	17,6%	11,6%			
	35-49 years old	17,3%	37,1%	21,8%	14,2%	9,7%			
	50+ years old	20,0%	35,2%	15,6%	15,2%	13,9%			
	Low	18,5%	24,1%	18,3%	21,8%	17,3%			
Level of education:	Medium	18,3%	38,9%	18,0%	13,5%	11,2%			
	High	15,0%	40,6%	19,9%	15,0%	9,5%			
C! -1 1	Low	21,7%	31,1%	17,4%	12,3%	17,5%			
Social and economic level:	Average	18,0%	37,9%	15,1%	17,9%	11,0%			
economic level:	High	13,6%	38,3%	22,5%	16,7%	8,9%			
Davidon ac.	Urban	15,7%	42,6%	18,9%	13,6%	9,1%			
Residence:	Rural	18,8%	30,5%	18,4%	17,7%	14,6%			
Cnolon language	Romanian	15,3%	32,9%	19,9%	19,2%	12,7%			
Spoken language:	Russian or other	24,5%	47,1%	14,3%	4,3%	9,8%			

Table 68. How do you think, in order to settle the Transnistrian conflict is it necessary for Moldova to maintain its neutrality?

-		Yes	No	Do not know
Total		57,8%	19,1%	23,1%
Sex:	Male	62,7%	18,7%	18,6%
Sex:	Female	53,7%	19,5%	26,8%
	18-34 years old	54,3%	22,2%	23,5%
Age:	35-49 years old	60,3%	17,2%	22,5%
	50+ years old	59,4%	17,5%	23,1%
	Low	49,7%	19,7%	30,6%
Level of education:	Medium	62,6%	16,8%	20,6%
	High	56,4%	22,3%	21,3%
Social and economic	Low	53,0%	14,4%	32,6%
level:	Average	60,0%	19,6%	20,4%
ievei:	High	59,4%	22,3%	18,3%
Residence:	Urban	60,8%	20,5%	18,8%
Residence:	Rural	55,2%	18,0%	26,8%
Cnolon language	Romanian	55,3%	20,8%	23,9%
Spoken language:	Russian or other	66,3%	13,3%	20,4%

Table 69. How do you think, is it possible to create a common economic space (i.e. that their goods could reach Moldovan markets and vice versa) between Moldova and Transnistria?

		Yes	No	Do not know
Total		71,9%	9,3%	18,8%
Com	Male	72,1%	9,7%	18,2%
Sex:	Female	71,8%	8,9%	19,3%
	18-34 years old	71,3%	11,1%	17,7%
Age:	35-49 years old	70,2%	10,1%	19,6%
	50+ years old	73,5%	7,2%	19,3%
	Low	61,2%	12,8%	26,0%
Level of education:	Medium	73,9%	8,9%	17,2%
	High	76,9%	7,2%	15,9%
Carial and assume	Low	67,2%	7,1%	25,8%
Social and economic level:	Average	72,8%	10,5%	16,7%
ievei:	High	74,8%	9,9%	15,3%
Residence:	Urban	73,5%	9,5%	16,9%
Residence:	Rural	70,6%	9,0%	20,4%
Spoken language	Romanian	69,9%	10,0%	20,0%
Spoken language:	Russian or other	78,9%	6,6%	14,5%

Table 70. In your opinion, what should Moldova and Transnistria do to create a common economic space (i.e. that their goods could reach Moldovan markets and vice versa) between Moldova and Transnistria?

		Pay excise taxes for	Moldova to exempt the	Reduction of prices on		Do not
		the goods made in	Transnistrian goods	products imported from	Other	know/can
		Transistria	from paying excise taxes	both sides		not answer
Total		23,6%	16,2%	42,7%	0,6%	16,9%
Sex:	Male	25,1%	17,8%	42,3%	0,3%	14,5%
Sex:	Female	22,4%	14,9%	43,0%	0,9%	18,8%
	18-34 years old	26,9%	14,0%	40,5%	0,3%	18,4%
Age:	35-49 years old	24,1%	20,1%	41,6%	1,0%	13,0%
	50+ years old	20,5%	15,9%	45,2%	0,6%	17,8%
Level of	Low	22,5%	14,7%	38,6%		24,2%
education:	Medium	23,9%	18,7%	41,0%	0,3%	16,1%
education.	High	24,2%	13,4%	48,3%	1,5%	12,6%
Social and	Low	19,0%	18,8%	39,8%		22,4%
economic	Average	21,9%	15,6%	43,7%	1,5%	17,4%
level:	High	28,5%	14,7%	43,9%	0,4%	12,4%
Residence:	Urban	22,5%	16,7%	46,7%	0,8%	13,2%
Residence:	Rural	24,6%	15,8%	39,2%	0,4%	20,0%
Spoken	Romanian	26,2%	14,5%	41,2%	0,6%	17,4%
language:	Russian or other	14,7%	22,0%	47,6%	0,6%	15,1%

Table 71. How do you think, if this common economic space is created (i.e. that their goods could reach Moldovan markets and vice versa) between Moldova and Transnistria, could it facilitate to find a political compromise to settlement the Transnistrian conflict?

		Yes	No	Do not know
Total		67,5%	11,0%	21,5%
C	Male	67,3%	11,4%	21,3%
Sex:	Female	67,6%	10,7%	21,7%
	18-34 years old	68,6%	9,3%	22,1%
Age:	35-49 years old	62,9%	13,4%	23,6%
	50+ years old	69,1%	11,1%	19,8%
	Low	58,0%	15,5%	26,5%
Level of education:	Medium	70,3%	9,7%	20,1%
	High	70,2%	9,8%	20,1%
Social and economic	Low	62,5%	11,6%	25,9%
level:	Average	71,0%	10,3%	18,7%
ievei:	High	68,3%	11,2%	20,6%
Residence:	Urban	68,2%	11,4%	20,4%
Residence:	Rural	66,8%	10,7%	22,5%
Constrain languages	Romanian	65,8%	11,3%	22,9%
Spoken language:	Russian or other	73,1%	10,2%	16,6%

Table 72. Tell me please, what should the Republic of Moldova do, if the Russian Federation shall recognize Transnistria's independence?

		Recogniz e Transnist ria's independ ence	Stop the political settlemen t of the conflict	Establish the border with Transnistr ia	Declare Transn istria as occupie d territor y	Give up its neutrality status and to join NATO	Join the EU without Transnist ria	Adhere to Russia - Belarus - Kazakhstan CU together with Transnistria	Othe r	Do not know/can not answer
Total		18,2%	18,0%	7,9%	15,6%	5,0%	20,8%	23,1%	2,1%	23,2%
Sex:	Male	18,4%	14,4%	6,9%	15,9%	5,8%	19,6%	25,2%	1,9%	22,4%
Sex:	Female	18,1%	21,0%	8,7%	15,3%	4,4%	21,7%	21,5%	2,2%	23,9%
Age:	18-34 years old	16,3%	17,6%	8,4%	18,2%	5,3%	29,5%	14,8%	1,2%	25,5%
	35-49 years old	17,5%	18,1%	8,7%	12,7%	4,2%	18,7%	29,6%	2,9%	20,1%
	50+ years old	20,4%	18,4%	7,0%	15,0%	5,2%	14,3%	26,8%	2,3%	23,0%
Level of	Low	20,6%	18,0%	6,7%	7,4%	3,3%	11,7%	20,3%	2,4%	30,7%
education:	Medium	18,7%	18,0%	8,7%	17,2%	4,7%	18,5%	29,2%	0,9%	19,8%
education:	High	15,7%	18,1%	7,7%	19,2%	6,9%	31,1%	15,9%	3,6%	22,9%
Social and	Low	22,6%	14,3%	8,0%	11,7%	3,2%	10,8%	23,9%	1,8%	27,6%
economic	Average	20,0%	20,8%	8,8%	14,5%	4,5%	18,1%	27,1%	1,6%	21,3%
level:	High	13,5%	18,5%	7,1%	19,3%	6,9%	30,4%	19,3%	2,6%	21,6%
Residence:	Urban	16,9%	19,8%	8,0%	19,6%	7,0%	26,0%	24,1%	2,5%	18,3%
Residence:	Rural	19,4%	16,6%	7,8%	12,2%	3,4%	16,3%	22,3%	1,7%	27,4%
Spoken	Romanian	15,2%	17,8%	8,1%	18,5%	5,4%	23,7%	16,1%	2,2%	24,1%
language:	Russian or other	28,8%	18,9%	7,2%	5,4%	3,7%	11,0%	47,2%	1,6%	20,2%