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(Case *Catan and Others* v. Russian Federation)
[anglais uniquement]

Non Paper

on the situation of the Latin- script schools from the Transnistrian region administered by the Government of the Republic of Moldova

Historical background

Given various historical and political circumstances, eight schools in the Transnistrian region of the Republic of Moldova operate under the administration of the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Moldova, on the basis of Latin script and Moldovan Curricula. These institutions are qualified by the so-called Transnistrian administration¹ as "non-governmental educational institutions."

Throughout the years, the schools were facing various challenges and are operating in an environment of uncertainty, various forms of pressure and intimidation. In the summer of 2004, the Transnistrian *de facto* administration decided to close down the Latin-script schools in the cities of Bender, Râbnîța and Tiraspol. The representatives of the so-called "militia" blocked the access of pupils to the schools and arrested several parents and teachers. In some cases, the parents and the children refused to leave the buildings in order to avoid the closure of the schools. The international community condemned the actions of the Transnistrian structures. The OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities, Rolf Ekeus, characterized the situation around the schools as „*nothing less than linguistic cleansing*". In 2004, the EU has added a number of Transnistrian persons involved in provoking the "school crisis" on its visa-ban list of Transnistrian representatives responsible for the deadlock in the conflict settlement process.

The issue of Latin-script schools functioning was constantly raised by Chisinau in its dialogue with Tiraspol. With the change of the leadership in the Transnistrian region in December 2011 the pressure on schools has been reduced, but only for a while. Although the old problems, such as access to adequate buildings were not resolved, schools were operating in acceptable conditions. In 2012, as a result of significant efforts undertaken by the Moldovan authorities the *Working Group on education* resumed its activity. The discussions focused on a wide range of issues related to the situation of the Latin-script schools, as well as educational documents issued by the Transnistrian educational institutions. However, the situation started to gradually deteriorate in the second half of 2013.

Meanwhile, in October 2013, the Grand Chamber of the European Court of Human Rights delivered its judgment in case of *Catan and Others vs. Moldova and Russian Federation*, which concerned also the very same events and implied over 170 pupils and their parents. According to this judgment, the Russian Federation was found responsible for not taking any measures in settling the schools situation, although it could do so since the Transnistrian authorities are under its influence given the Russian military, economic and politic support. Therefore, the Court held unanimously, that there has been no violation of Article 2 of Protocol No. 1 to the Convention in respect of the Republic of Moldova. According to the judgement, the Russian Federation is to pay the applicants an overall sum exceeding 1 million Euros for moral damages and costs, as well as to prove its commitment to erasing all the consequences of the Convention breach found by the Court.

Systematic and complex issues

Each of the schools operates in a distinct environment facing different kind of problems in their activity, such as: 1) problems with the access to adequate premises; 2) increase of payments for rent and utilities; 3) obstacles for transportation of goods and delivery of supplies; 4) obstacles to the freedom of movement/transportation of children.

¹ The self-proclaimed administration of the Transnistrian region was never recognized by international community as such. The Transnistrian region is recognized as integral part of the Republic of Moldova. Being committed to resolve the Transnistrian conflict exclusively by peaceful means, the authorities of the Republic of Moldova are conducting negotiations with the *de-facto* Transnistrian administration with the aim to achieve a lasting and comprehensive political settlement.

Most of the schools do not have their own premises, being obliged to rent buildings from the local administrations and private companies operating in the region. The negotiations regarding the rental price are conducted with the local *de facto* administration based on an individual approach towards each school.

However, the rent price is increasing and applied on a discriminatory basis, especially considering the financial resources that the Moldovan Government invested in the restoration and maintenance of the buildings. At the same time, three lyceums: “Evrika” from Râbnîța, “Ștefan cel Mare” from Grigoriopol and “Mihai Eminescu” from Dubăsari are deprived of the possibility to use their premises (see details below).

Starting with 2013 according to a decision taken in May 2013 by the *de facto* Transnistrian administration the prices for utilities of all institutions under the jurisdiction of the Moldovan Government situated in the Transnistrian region, have increased to the level applied by the Republic of Moldova.

During the negotiations on rental contracts the de-facto administration from Tiraspol has insisted upon using the Transnistrian fiscal code. As a result of intensive talks, the Working Group on Education agreed on using both fiscal codes in the new contracts. By the end of the 2014 all rental contracts for 8 schools, including the lyceum “Alexandru cel Bun” in Bender, were signed for one year term with the validity until the end of 2015.

All of the above-mentioned difficulties the schools are facing were brought to the attention of the delegations by the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Moldova to the Council of Europe during Deputies’ meetings on 18 December 2013, 5 and 12 February 2014, 12 March 2014, 18-19 March 2014, 23-25 September 2014, 2-4 December 2014, 11 March 2015, 10-11 June 2015, 22-24 September 2015, 8-10 March 2016, 6-8 December 2016, 7-9 March 2017 and 6-7 June 2017.

A Statement regarding the situation of the Latin-script schools has been presented by the EU Delegation at the CM Deputies’ meeting on 18-19 March 2014.

Additionally, the worrying trends around the Latin-script schools were emphasized to the OSCE participating states during the meetings of the Permanent Council on 12 December 2013, 16 January 2014, 6 February 2014, 6 March 2014, 10 July 2014, 16 October 2014, 15 May 2015. The Moldovan Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for Foreign Affairs and European Integration, Natalia Gherman, has referred to the school’s issue among other worrying problems in her address to OSCE Permanent Council on 8 May 2014, at the 21st meeting of the OSCE Ministerial Council in Basel, 4 December 2014, and during the 124th and 125th Sessions of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe held on 6 May 2014 in Vienna and on 19 May 2015 in Brussels.

The Moldovan authorities raised the problems of the schools during the meetings of the Working Group on Education on 1 October 2013, 5 December 2013, 27 January 2014, 25 February 2014, 18 March 2014, 16 April 2014, 24 June 2014, 26 August 2014, 2 and 10 October 2014, 19 November 2014, and 18 May 2015 21 April 2016, 20 May 2016, 23 May 2016, 23 June 2016, 27 September 2016, 22 November 2016, 07 March 2017 and 02 June 2017.

During a visit to the Republic of Moldova in July 2014, the OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities, Astrid Thors, expressed her concern over the situation of the Latin-script schools - *“Closure of one or more of the schools could further deteriorate relations between Chisinau and Tiraspol and could aggravate tensions in the region.”*

The agenda of the High Commissioner’s visit in April 2015 included, also, the discussions on the issue of the Latin-script schools. The OSCE High Commissioner reconfirmed its readiness in assisting national authorities with necessary expertise in order to ensure the normal functioning of the schools.

The issue of the Latin-script schools was discussed also by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe on a number of occasions, including during the autumn session 2013. In its Resolution 1955 (2013), the Parliamentary Assembly called on the Russian Federation to implement the ruling of ECHR in the case of *Catan and others v. Russian Federation and the Republic of Moldova*.

In the most recent Resolution 2034 (2015) *Challenge, on substantive grounds, of the still unratified credentials of the delegation of the Russian Federation*, PACE repeatedly called on the Russian authorities to “promptly implement the ruling of the European Court of Human Rights in the case of *Catan and others v. the Republic of Moldova and Russia related to the right to education in Latin-script schools in Transnistria, and...*” among others “refraining from boycotting Moldovan products with the objective of unduly influencing the Republic of Moldova’s foreign policy choices”

The European Parliament expressed its concerns in a Resolution on the subject adopted on 6 February 2014.

1. The issue of Premises / Returning of the buildings²

Theoretical lyceum “Evrika” in Râbnîța. In 1997, the Râbnîța administration allocated a land plot and a building of the former educational centre as premises for the school. The Moldovan Government started the construction of two new buildings. As a result of the school crisis in 2004, the process was stopped and the lyceum was deprived of the possibility to use those premises. The local *de facto* administration argued that the dispute over the plot and the building was only about property. Therefore, the lyceum has to rent the premises from a kindergarten of the Moldovan Metallurgical Plant.

Theoretical lyceum “Ștefan cel Mare” from Grigoriopol/Doroțcaia. In 2002, the *de facto* administration from Tiraspol closed the lyceum because it was using Latin script. The Ministry of Education of the Republic of Moldova had to take the decision of transferring the school within the premises of the lyceum in Doroțcaia village which is situated on the territory controlled by Moldovan authorities and located at about 10 km distance from Grigoriopol. Currently, two different schools share the same premises and the pupils have to study in two shifts.

Theoretical lyceum “Mihai Eminescu” from Dubăsari/Cocieri. Initially, the school was functioning in Dubăsari but in the meantime the local *de facto* administration prohibited using the Latin script and children were forced to move into another location, *i.e.* in the Cocieri village which is under control of Moldovan authorities. Currently the school rents a building from the retirement house belonging to the Ministry of Labor, Social Protection and Family of the Republic of Moldova, being situated in one of the buildings of the Center for Rehabilitation of Labor and War Veterans. According to the agreement, the rent is free of charge until 2025.

2. Increase of payments for rent and utilities

The Gymnasium in Corjova. The school rents the premises of a kindergarten from the “local administration” and other two premises from a private company. In 2005, the buildings were refurbished under the *Reconciliation through Secondary School* project implemented by the Moldovan Social Investment Fund. According to the rental agreement, the gymnasium was using the buildings free of charge. Later, the school principal was informed that the *de-facto* administration from Dubăsari will be in charge of this gymnasium. A new contract was concluded at the end of December 2014 for the next calendar year.

² Theoretical lyceum “Lucian Blaga” from Tiraspol, Theoretical lyceum “Alexandru cel Bun” from Tighina/Bender and Theoretical Lyceum “Evrika” from Râbnîța, Gymnasiums in Corjova and Roghi rent premises from local administration and local private companies. The Boarding School for Orphans in Tighina/Bender is the only school that has its own premises.

The Lucian Blaga lyceum from Tiraspol was also requested to pay an increased price for renting the building (the yearly rent price has been increased with about 30.000 MDL (aprox.1600 EUR)).

The Deputy Director of the school in Bender has received bills with a significantly increased price for gas. There are reasons to believe that the de-facto administration has decided to reconsider the level of payments after his active involvement in the organization of parliamentary elections in the Republic of Moldova.

3. In terms of arbitrary increase of the payment for the rent and utilities the schools are under an increased pressure, for the school in Corjova the costs of renting increased by 13.5% in comparison with 2015, and for Roghi and Dubasari with almost 10 %. There are obstacles for transportation of goods/delivery of supplies.

The Moldovan Government provides the schools with all the necessary educational materials (textbooks, literature, etc.). Also, the Government pays salaries for the teachers and covers all social allowances. The transportation of these goods through the administrative line and Transnistrian check-points represents a constant challenge. The relevant example of many incidents in this regard is the detention by the so-called Transnistrian “customs committee” and “militia” of the Principal and two employees of the “Lucian Blaga” lyceum located in Tiraspol, who were transporting salaries of the teaching staff (see below for details).

On 27 February 2015 Mrs. Eleonora Cercavschi, the principal of “Ștefan cel Mare” lyceum from Grigoriopol, was stopped at the Transnistrian check-point on charges that her car has false plate number. Ms Cercavschi was questioned by so-called Transnistrian law-enforcement bodies for several hours. She was able to get her car back only at a later stage.

On 19 May 2015, the schools received a donation from the Chisinau Municipal Council (educational materials/goods). The administration from Tiraspol created different technical and logistic obstacles (transportation, registration of goods). As a result, some of the objects were confiscated by the local militia. For example, the vehicle that was carrying donations for the Roghi Gymnasium was stopped and surrounded by militia and *the separatist bomb squad (!)*.

Furthermore, the Tiraspol de facto administration invoked different formalities and didn't allow the transportation of the three school buses donated by the Romanian Government to these institutions.

4. Obstacles to the freedom of movement/transportation of children

The pupils from the lyceum “Ștefan cel Mare” (Grigoriopol) cross on a daily basis the Transnistrian checkpoints on the administrative line to attend the school in the village of Dorotcaia. In September 2011, several incidents were reported when the “militia” stopped the bus and checked the children and teachers.

The schools report constantly about the harassment from the local *de-facto* administration including “militia” on account of using the Official Moldovan State Symbols and for official school ceremonies when the national flag is hoisted and the national anthem is played.

On 25 April 2015, the pupils from Corjova and Roghi Gymnasiums along with their teachers were denied the access through the checkpoint on the *administrative line* of the Transnistrian region, arguing the lack of papers that would allow teachers to accompany the children, which were supposed to participate at an extra-curricular activity. Starting with 1 January 2015 the representatives of the “KGB” are asking that declarations from both parents are provided for any passage of pupils through the checkpoint.

On 29 May 2015 the principal of the Roghi Gymnasium was warned by the so-called *Transnistrian security services* not to use the national flag of the Republic of Moldova and not to play the national anthem during the ceremony of the last school day. As a result, a significant number (almost 20) of

the militia occupied the schoolyard, with the purpose of "maintaining the public order" and the principal decided to organize the event inside the school.

Traditionally, pupils aged 16-18 received official notices of enrolment in the *paramilitary structures of the Transnistrian region*, that in some cases prevent the children to pass the final exams.

5. Other cases of intimidation and data concerning the decrease of students in the Latin-Script schools

The Latin-script schools are experiencing an increased administrative pressure from various *Transnistrian structures*. Some of them are facing numerous challenges such as increase of rent prices and requests to disclose fiscal information. In case of the Lucian Blaga lyceum, there was temporary blockage of bank accounts. Moreover, the teaching staff members are requested to pay 15% "income tax" to the Transnistrian budget, which leads to double taxation since teachers receive salaries from the Moldovan budget where the taxes and social contributions are already deducted. The schools are visited by the representatives of the Transnistrian law-enforcement structures on regular basis. In the recent months, the teachers who reached the retirement age and were receiving pensions from the Transnistrian side were informed by the local fiscal administration of the region that they might be requested to return the money equivalent of the received pension to the Transnistrian budget or their pension would be reduced.

The lyceum "Lucian Blaga" located in Tiraspol is facing the most significant pressure. On 5 February 2014 the representatives of the so-called "customs committee" and "militia" of the Transnistrian region, arrested the principal of the Lyceum Mr. I. Iovcev and other two employees. The principal and his employees were transporting money for the salaries of the teaching staff and after crossing the administrative line and Transnistrian checkpoints they were stopped and accused of the alleged "money smuggling". Some unarmed representatives of the Moldovan peacekeeping contingent were present at the place of incident. At a certain moment, the so-called Transnistrian "special forces" showed up and detained the members of the peacekeeping contingent while Mr. Iovcev and his colleagues were transported to Tiraspol.

As a result of joint efforts undertaken by the Moldovan Government and its international partners, the Transnistrian structures have released all persons.

Following a number of rounds of negotiations both at the level of the Working Groups on Education and between chief-negotiators, Chisinau and Tiraspol signed a protocol stipulating the conditions for the return of the money and of the official seal. The assets have been returned at the beginning of May 2014.

Additional pressure is put under the school's administration on the occasion of the traditional "first bell" ceremony, when the principals of the Latin-script schools are warned by the so called *Transnistrian security services* not to use the national flag of the Republic of Moldova and not to play the national anthem. Consequently, all institutions are supervised by the militia and other people in uniform.

As can be seen from Table 1 (see the annex), the number of pupils in the eight Latin-script schools has decreased steadily over the past several years. The total number of pupils has declined from 5619 in the 1998/1999 school year to 1353 in the 2015/2016 school year, with some schools reporting a drop of 60% or more in the number of their pupils in 2004. All of the school principals acknowledge this fact and cite it as an existential issue and the biggest threat that the schools face today.

While the *Transnistrian de facto authorities* state that this decline is due to the lack of interest in these schools by parents or by the low quality of education, the real situation is different. Among the numerous reasons are: forced closure and constant intimidations, which persuaded parents to educate their children elsewhere; the issue of premises and conditions under which the schools currently

operate; non-recognition of diplomas from the schools by higher education institutions and employers in the Transnistrian region.

Commitment to dialogue

The Republic of Moldova is committed to resolve the issues related to functioning of the schools through dialogue. In parallel, Chisinau is constantly appealing to the Transnistrian side to refrain from any unilateral actions that could lead to the deterioration of conditions in which schools are operating. The issue of the Latin-script schools represents one of the priorities on the agenda of negotiations in 5+2 format. Since the beginning of 2012 this topic is discussed systematically during the meetings of chief-negotiators. It also dominates the agenda of the Working Group on Education.

The issue has also been discussed between the Prime Minister of the Republic of Moldova and the *de facto* Transnistrian leader.

At the annual *Conference on confidence building measures in the Transnistrian conflict settlement process* that took place in Freising/Germany, on 10-11 June 2014 it was agreed by both sides to draft a framework document on functioning of the Latin-Script schools from the region. During the meetings in September and October 2014 the sides exchanged their views on the content of such a document. The OSCE Mission to Moldova has also proposed its draft.

At the annual *Conference on confidence building measures in the Transnistrian conflict settlement process* that took place in Bad Reichenhall/Germany, on 12-13 June 2016, subjects were discussed regarding the application of Apostille on study documents issued by higher education institutions from Transnistrian region, joint inspections to the Latin-script schools and organization of school Olympics for pupils from both sides of Nistru river.

Following consultations within the working groups on education and at the political representatives level, the parties have exchanged opinions regarding the name of T.G.Şevcenco Tiraspol university, diploma model and neutral stamp.

Regarding the organization of the school Olympics for pupils was agreed that those will be without political sensitivity (e.g. mathematics, physics, chemistry), with the opportunities for continuity in international competitions and with providing of material incentives (prizes, cups, financial means).

At the meetings of the Working Group on Education in the period of September-November 2014, the sides have concentrated on the issues related to reporting on financial activities of the Latin-script schools.

Moldovan side is underlining that any such reporting should not conduct to taxation of the schools by Transnistrian de-facto administration. In parallel, the Transnistrian side continues to insist on the fact the teachers who are residing permanently in the Transnistrian region should pay taxes to the local budget. The Moldovan side underlines that since the teachers are paying taxes to the Moldovan budget any new taxes would conduct to double taxation and an additional economic burden for them. At the same time, some of the teachers are worried about receiving notifications from the local tax inspectorates regarding the obligation to submit tax reports.

The issue of double taxation is constantly discussed during the meetings of the Working Group on Education. The financial reporting standards are another sensitive aspect in this regard.

Earlier, in the unreasonable way more than four-fold increasing of tariffs for water and sewerage services from 12,6 rubles in 2015 to 20,4 rubles (so called currency unit of the region) in 2016 for the Theoretical lyceum "Mihai Eminescu" from Dubăsari/Cocieri and the Lyceum "Alexandru cel Bun" from Bender. Also, significantly increased utility tariffs, electricity and the amount of rent for other Moldovan schools located in Transnistrian region. According to recent negotiations, Tiraspol accepted, nevertheless the decision to return to the level of 2015 tariffs.

At the moment, practically all schools have concluded rental agreements for 2016 and made in this regard all the relevant payments and for the provision of utility services as well.

During the three meetings of the Working Group on Education issues organized in 2014-2016, the following issued have been also addressed:

- Working conditions in the Latin-script schools;
- Regulation of operation of these institutions;
- Legalization of documents;
- Organization of joint inspections in the educational institutions studying in Latin script.
- The issue of taxation fiscal transparency;
- Transmission of donation for Moldovan schools studying in Latin script.

Two joint inspections have been organized in November 2014 and August 2015, which included the representatives of each party. During the inspections the operating conditions of educational institutions have been verified.

Also, during 15 - 18 August 2016 joint inspections of representatives of the Ministry of Education, the Service of Civil Protection and Emergency Situations, the National Center for Public Health were organized in the concerned educational institutions.

As a result of sanitary status assessment and fire risk, the following school institutions were identified:

- Theoretical Lyceum "Lucian Blaga" in Tiraspol - lacks a gym and a sports field, food unit, festive hall, lack of equipped ground for waste accumulation, the classrooms are not insured with autonomous system of notification in fire cases, anti-fire panel is not completed according to requirements etc.
- Theoretical Lyceum "Alexandru cel Bun" in Tighina/Bender - one single room hosts the dining area and the festive hall, lack of sports hall, anti-fire panel is not completed according to requirements etc.
- Gymnasium Roghi village - location of one classroom in the basement of institution, lack of mechanical ventilation system, the classrooms and boiler house are not equipped with a fire alarm, anti-fire panel is not completed according to requirements, lack of tools for first intervention in case of fire, etc.
- Gymnasium Corjova village – one single room hosts the medical unit and the accounting office, chemistry cabinet is not equipped according to its purpose, the classrooms are not equipped with fire alarms.
- Theoretical Lyceum "Evricea", Rîbnița - the classrooms are not equipped with fire alarms

During 27 – 30 September 2016, Council of Europe experts in educational policies have carried out a technical mission to the Republic of Moldova of the () to document the situation and problems faced by Latin script schools from the region. They had informal consultations and exchange of views with representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Justice, Bureau for reintegration and also with parents, pupils and teachers of the mentioned institutions. The purpose of the visit was to prepare a report that will provide recommendations to improve the situation of schools and expose a possible scenario to enforce the ECHR judgment in *Catan and others vs. Moldova and the Russian Federation* case, in the context of constant refusal of Russian Federation to comply with the decision of the Grand Chamber of the European Court.

Additionally, the administration from Tiraspol opened criminal cases against the lawyers of Promo-LEX Association, representatives of the applicants in the Catan case.

On 7 February 2017, at the OSCE mission headquarters in Tiraspol, a meeting of political representatives in the Transnistrian settlement took place ("1 +1" format). During this meeting,

Deputy Prime Minister for Reintegration brought up the situation of Latin-script schools from the Transnistrian region and the problems faced by them with a request to ensure their free and non discriminatory functioning.

Also, they discussed on the Tiraspol attempts to increase the size of the tariff of the schools rent for 2017, despite the written assurances and agreements reached within the negotiation process that the rent will be similar to 2016 year.

In 2017, 2 meetings of the Working Group on Education with the participation of representatives in the “5+2” negotiations format took place (on 7 March and 2 June). The parties discussed a wide range of problems faced by the 8 Latin-script schools: the real estate of the boarding school for orphaned children in Bender, ensuring the “Evricea” Lyceum with premises by returning the buildings built from the state budget of the Republic of Moldova and the “Ștefan cel Mare” Lyceum from Grigoriopol, application of Apostille on education papers issued in Transnistrian region, conditions of rent contracts and tariffs.

Other issues tackled referred to the participation of teachers from Transnistrian region to training courses according to Intel Teach Essentials, the summer break of children from both banks of Nistru river, as well as the application conditions for graduates to higher education institutions from the Republic of Moldova and from abroad.

The situation of the 8 Latin-script schools was also discussed during 5 meetings of politic representatives in the negotiation process of the transnistrian settlement (format “1+1”) which took place in 2017 – 7 February, 14 March, 25 May, 23 August and 8 September with the participation of the Special Representative of the Austrian OSCE Chairmanship, Ambassador Wolf Dietrich Heim and representatives from “5+2” negotiation format.

On 11 and 16 August 2017, common sanitary inspections (from Chisinau and Tiraspol) took place at ”Alexandru cel Bun” Lyceum from Bender, “Lucian Blaga” Lyceum from Tiraspol, boarding school from Corjova, boarding school from Roghi and “Evricea” Lyceum from Ribnita in order to assess the working conditions of these institutions.

September 2017

Comparative statistical data concerning the decrease of the pupils in the Latin-script schools in the Transnistrian region of the Republic of Moldova

	Institution	Number of pupils 2011-2012	Number of pupils 2012-2013	Number of pupils 2013-2014	Number of pupils 2014-2015	Number of pupils 2015-2016	Number of pupils 2016-2017 as of 1 September 2017
	Three schools concerned by the judgement <i>Catan and others</i>						
1.	Theoretical Lyceum "Evrica", or. Rîbnița	217	181	158	140	130	130
2.	Theoretical Lyceum "Alexandru cel Bun", Tighina/Bender town	642	578	527	492	439	432
3.	Theoretical Lyceum "Ștefan cel Mare" Grigoriopol	185	170	160	150	145	141
Other Latin-script schools							
1.	Theoretical Lyceum "Lucian Blaga", Tiraspol town	163	166	146	142	135	132
2.	Theoretical Lyceum "Mihai Eminescu", Cocieri village, Dubăsari region	471	451	419	360	332	347
3.	Gymnasium Roghi village, Dubăsari region	76	75	61	55	50	50
4.	Gymnasium Corjova village, Dubăsari region	88	89	85	82	76	55
5.	Gymnasium- internat, Tighina/Bender town	88	90	73	60	45	25
	Total:	1 930	1 800	1 629	1 481	1 353	1312