

## **Monitoring of Mass Media Coverage of Campaign for General Local Elections**

### **General Report<sup>1</sup>**

The project is financed by Eurasia Foundation,  
from the funds of the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) and the United  
States Agency for International Development (USAID),  
National Endowment for Democracy (NED), USA, and the OSCE Mission to the Republic of  
Moldova.

The opinions expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect those of the funding  
organizations.



The publication of this report was possible with the financial support of the American people through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The opinions expressed in this document belong to the authors and do not necessarily reflect the opinion of USAID or American Government.

## **1. General data**

**1.1 Project goal:** to monitor and inform the public opinion about the behavior of mass media during the campaign for general local elections in Moldova.

**1.2 Monitoring period** – 10 April 2007–17 June 2007 – covers the electoral campaign with two rounds.

### **1.3 Criteria for the selection of media outlets subject to the monitoring:**

- type of ownership (public and private)
- audience/ impact
- broadcasting language

### **1.4 Monitored mass media:**

#### **TV**

Moldova 1, PRO TV, NIT, Euro TV Chişinău, TV 7, N 4

#### **Radio**

Radio Moldova, Antena C, Vocea Basarabiei, Russkoe Radio

#### **Print media**

Moldova suverană, Nezavisimaia Moldova, Săptămîna, Flux, Moldavskie vedomosti, Jurnal de Chişinău, Timpul de dimineaţă, Komsomolskaia pravda;

Unghiul, Căuşenii, SP (Bălţi), Golos Bălţi, Vesti Gagauzii, Realitatea (Soroca), Observatorul de nord (Soroca), Farul nistrean (Rezina)

### **1.5 Monitoring time schedule**

#### **TV**

Monday-Friday

06:30 – 09:00 and 17:00 – 22:30

Saturday-Sunday

06:30 – 22:30

#### **Radio**

Monday-Sunday

06:00 – 24:00

### **1.6. Team**

The project is implemented by the Association of Independent Press and Independent Journalism Center in partnership with the Institute of Marketing and Polls IMAS-INC Chisinau.

## 2. Methodological framework

The monitoring methodology has been developed by Oxford Media Research for the monitoring projects of the international organization Global Campaign for Free Expression “Article 19”. The methodology’s characteristics are as follows: 1) use of a broad spectrum of quantity indicators, including type, duration, topic of coverage, news sources, frequency and duration of appearance of certain persons in the newscasts. 2) the quality component is more developed than in other methodologies, which allows to establish the biasness of the monitored outlet during the coverage of events. Each news article or opinion is subject to a content and context assessment, to determine if it favors or disfavors one or another party / one or another political entity. A negative or positive content and/or context of the news does not necessarily indicate the biasness or partisanship of the station broadcasting the news. It is possible that a news article favor or disfavor one of the subjects and, nonetheless, be equidistant and professionally correct. Only if there is a tendency to favor or disfavor one of the subjects for a certain period of time can we say that we are dealing with an imbalance.

## 3. General conclusions

### 3.1 Radio and TV

In the first round of local elections, the public stations Moldova 1 and Radio Moldova covered intensively the electoral actions and statements of the country’s President, Prime Minister and Speaker of the Parliament, favoring the ruling party and ignoring the opposition parties. The sources of electoral news usually were the Central Electoral Commission and electoral councils, but not also the electoral competitors. Most newscasts were obviously being conceived in such a way as to influence the audience in favor of the governance, the reality being presented only from its angle.

Only towards the end of the electoral campaign, before 3 June, after being warned by the Coordinating Council of the Audiovisual about the lack of pluralism and equidistance, did *Moldova 1* and *Radio Moldova* start broadcasting certain information disseminated by opposition parties.

Unfortunately, not long after CCA’s interventions, its activity was perturbed by a scandal with alleged bribe extortion, involving four CCA members. The way in which the Anti-Economic Crime and Corruption Center (AECCC) acted in this case aroused the concern of media NGOs, and they admitted that the Center “may be used by the governance or other interest groups affected by some decisions of the Coordinating Council of the Audiovisual as a tool to exert pressure on its members and to stop certain attempts of changing the state of things into better in the local audiovisual”. “The violation of procedural standards, intimidation by interrogations, forced fetching of unsuspected individuals to the AECCC premises, circulating information about the amount of EUR 60,000 in the context of the realities of the Moldovan audiovisual, raise”, in the opinion of the media NGOs – Association of Independent Press, Independent Journalism Center, Union of Journalists of Moldova, Investigative Journalism Center, Press Freedom Committee, Association of Electronic Press – “question marks with regards to how grounded the accusations are”.

Some of the private stations subject to monitoring – *NIT*, *Antena C* and, to a lesser extent, *N4*, behaved similarly to the public stations, the latter also broadcasting critical information about the reality in the municipality of Chisinau, but in a way as not to damage the image of the ruling party and its electoral chances. The opposition parties had no access to these stations. *Russkoe radio* mainly broadcast the electoral information generated by CEC.

Both in the first and in the second rounds, the private stations *PRO TV Chişinău*, *TV7*, *Vocea Basarabiei*, and, in the second period, *Euro TV Chişinău* covered the electoral campaign without discriminations and broadcast both critical and objectively favorable news to the governance. The frequency of favorable news was lower than that of disfavoring news. Anticomunist attitudes prevailed in the opinion programs of *Vocea Basarabiei*. It should be mentioned, however, that PCRM declined the media offers of these stations.

The ruling party was also favored by the fact that it controlled the stations with national and quasi-national coverage – *Moldova 1*, *Radio Moldova*, *NIT*, *Russkoe Radio* and *Antena C*.

*PRO TV* broadcasts only in Chişinău and Bălţi, *TV 7* only in Chişinău, and *Vocea Basarabiei*, although has quasi-national coverage, it has limited possibilities of being picked up in the range of Chişinău and Sorooca, because it broadcasts on ultra-short waves. *Euro TV Chişinău*, which favored the ruling party during the first month and then took a more balanced position, covers 70 percent of the country's territory.

It is significant that, in the morning of the day when the second round of elections took place, *Moldova 1* devoted more time to the “President's Cycling Cup” in its newscasts, than to the elections.

The way in which the debates were organized on the public and private stations did not stimulate the exchange of opinions and polemics among the candidates. Many of the stipulations of the Regulations on Coverage of Electoral Campaign by Mass Media, approved by the Central Electoral Commission, were restrictive, thus holding back the electoral competitors from freely expressing their opinions as well as limiting the moderator's creativity and the interactivity of debates. For instance, the electoral competitor was forbidden to “make statements that might damage human dignity and honor, or to resort to any way of expression that might slander the other candidates or their representatives”. The other interdictions on the electoral competitor's expression during debates, contained in p. 42 of the Regulations, were disputable to the same extent; they should have been reduced to just one rule: “the electoral competitor must observe the Moldovan legislation and not violate the rights and freedoms of other persons”. Nonetheless, participation in those debates was for most opposition entities the only way to get access to the public stations with national coverage *Moldova 1* and *Radio Moldova*.

### 3.2 Print media

The former state-owned newspapers *Moldova Suverană* and *Nezavisimaia Moldova*, as well as the local public ones, covered the electoral actions of the central and local public administration, directly and indirectly favoring the ruling party. These newspapers ignored the opposition parties in the first weeks of the electoral campaign, and later presented the candidates of opposition political entities only in negative light. This was especially characteristic of *Moldova Suverana*, *Nezavisimaia Moldova* and of the public newspaper *Golos Bălţi*. At the end of April–beginning of May, some pro-government newspapers published libelous materials about some opposition parties, continuing at the same time to cover broadly the electoral actions of central and local public administration. This trend continued until the elections day.

The private newspaper *Komsomolskaya Pravda* published a small amount of electoral news, most of which favored directly or indirectly the ruling party and the PCRM candidate to the office of capital's general mayor, Veaceslav Iordan, but to a lesser degree, certain opposition parties as well.

During the electoral campaign, most private newspapers criticized the current governance, at the same time favoring directly or indirectly some of the opposition parties *Flux* massively presented the

Christian Democratic People's Party in a positive light, *Moldavskie vedomosti* – the Republican People's Party, and *Săptămîna* – 'Our Moldova' Alliance. On the other hand, towards the end of the electoral campaign, *Jurnal de Chişinău* and *Timpul de dimineaţă* favored directly or indirectly the candidate of the Democratic Party of Moldova, Vladimir Filat, to the office of general mayor of Chisinau. Overall, these two periodicals covered the electoral campaign in a relatively balanced way. The local independent newspapers *Observatorul de Nord* (Soroca), *Unghiul* (Ungheni) and *SP* (Bălţi) had a relatively correct behavior in this electoral campaign, sometimes criticizing the ruling party but also equally favoring, indirectly, certain opposition parties.

After 3 June 2007, *Moldova Suverană* and *Nezavisimaia Moldova* launched a denigration campaign against the Liberal Party and its candidate for the office of general mayor of Chişinău, Dorin Chirtoacă. On the other hand, the local public newspapers limited themselves to only publishing the results of the general local elections of 3 June 2007.

The private newspaper *Komsomolskaya Pravda* rarely published electoral news, directly or indirectly favoring especially the ruling party, but sometimes also certain opposition parties. In the second round of elections, the publication avoided favoring or disfavoring directly any of the candidates for the office of general mayor of Chişinău.

Another group of newspapers – *Flux*, *Moldavskie vedomosti*, *Săptămîna* – criticized throughout the electoral campaign not only the governance, but also other opposition parties. At the same time, *Flux* presented in positive light PPCD candidates, *Moldavskie vedomosti* – PPR, and *Săptămîna* – especially AMN. In the second round, *Flux* continued to favor PPCD candidates for mayor's office, and *Moldavskie Vedomosti* – PPR candidates. At the same time, these publications sometimes presented also Dorin Chirtoacă in a positive light. On the other hand, *Săptămîna* indirectly disfavored the PL candidate, and presented the AMN candidate in a positive light.

The national private newspapers *Jurnal de Chişinău* and *Timpul de dimineaţă* directly or indirectly disfavored most often the Communist Party. At the same time, these publications did not favor directly any electoral candidate until the end of May, and provided space for electoral education articles. During the elections week, both publications presented more often in a positive light Vladimir Filat, the Democratic Party candidate for Chisinau general mayor's office. After 3 June 2007, both newspapers indirectly favored the Liberal Party candidate for the office of Chisinau general mayor, Dorin Chirtoacă.

The regional and private local newspapers (*SP*, *Unghiul*, *Observatorul de Nord*) mainly published critical materials about the ruling party, but also about opposition parties, and did not explicitly favor any of them. After 3 June 2007, these newspapers published 'thank you' addresses by both the defeated and the winning candidates to the electorate. At the same time, the independent newspapers presented and analyzed relatively objectively the elections results at local level.

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We should mention the abusive actions of the police in respect of the media, which took place at the beginning of the electoral campaign: at the end of March, *PRO TV* journalists were arrested and the videotape of *DTV* reporters was seized (while they were covering some actions organized by PL), and on 22 April 2007, a pensioner was arrested for distributing the newspaper *Democraţia*. On 8 June, after *Euro TV Chişinău* drew attention to certain violations of the electoral legislation, the police abusively raided on the station's premises and intimidated its staff.

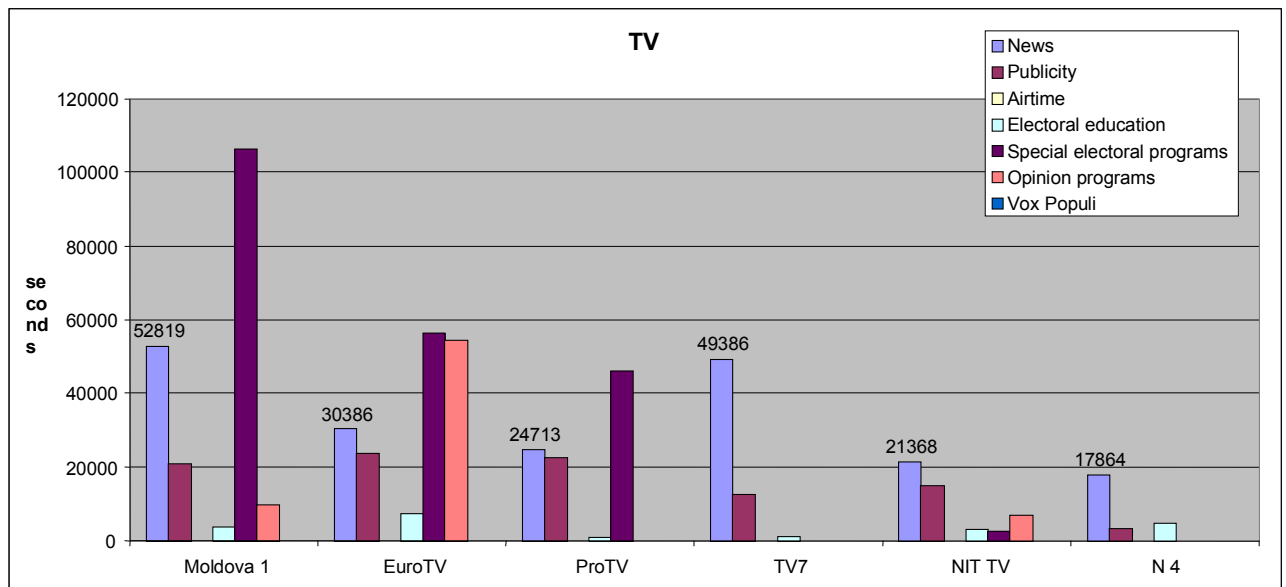
#### 4. Monitoring data

## I. First round: 10 April – 3 June

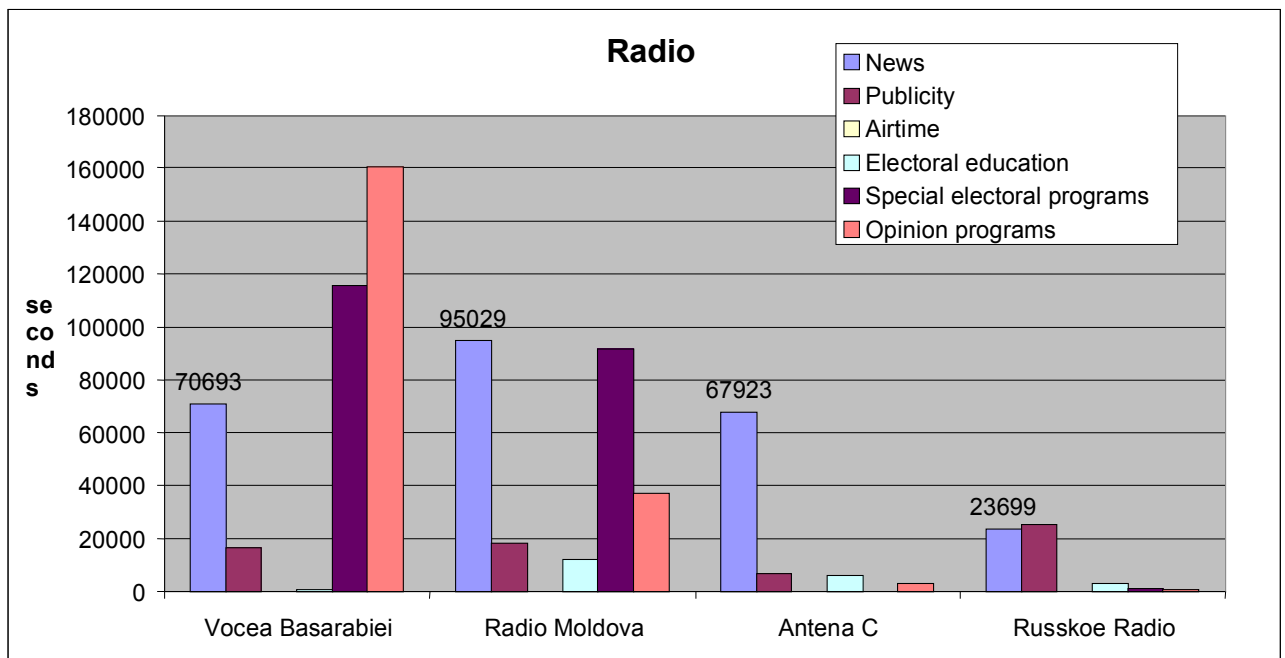
### 4.1 Involvement in electoral campaign

#### 4.1.1 Radio and TV

During 10 April-3 June 2007, *Moldova 1* and *TV7* broadcast the highest number of electoral news. Also, *Moldova 1*, *Euro TV Chişinău* and *PRO TV* distinguish themselves by the large number of electoral programs and debates. Debates were not present on the other monitored stations. Opinion programs on the electoral process or which directly or indirectly referred to the electoral candidates were attested on *Euro TV Chişinău*, *Moldova 1* and *NIT*. All monitored stations broadcast electoral education and electoral publicity programs.

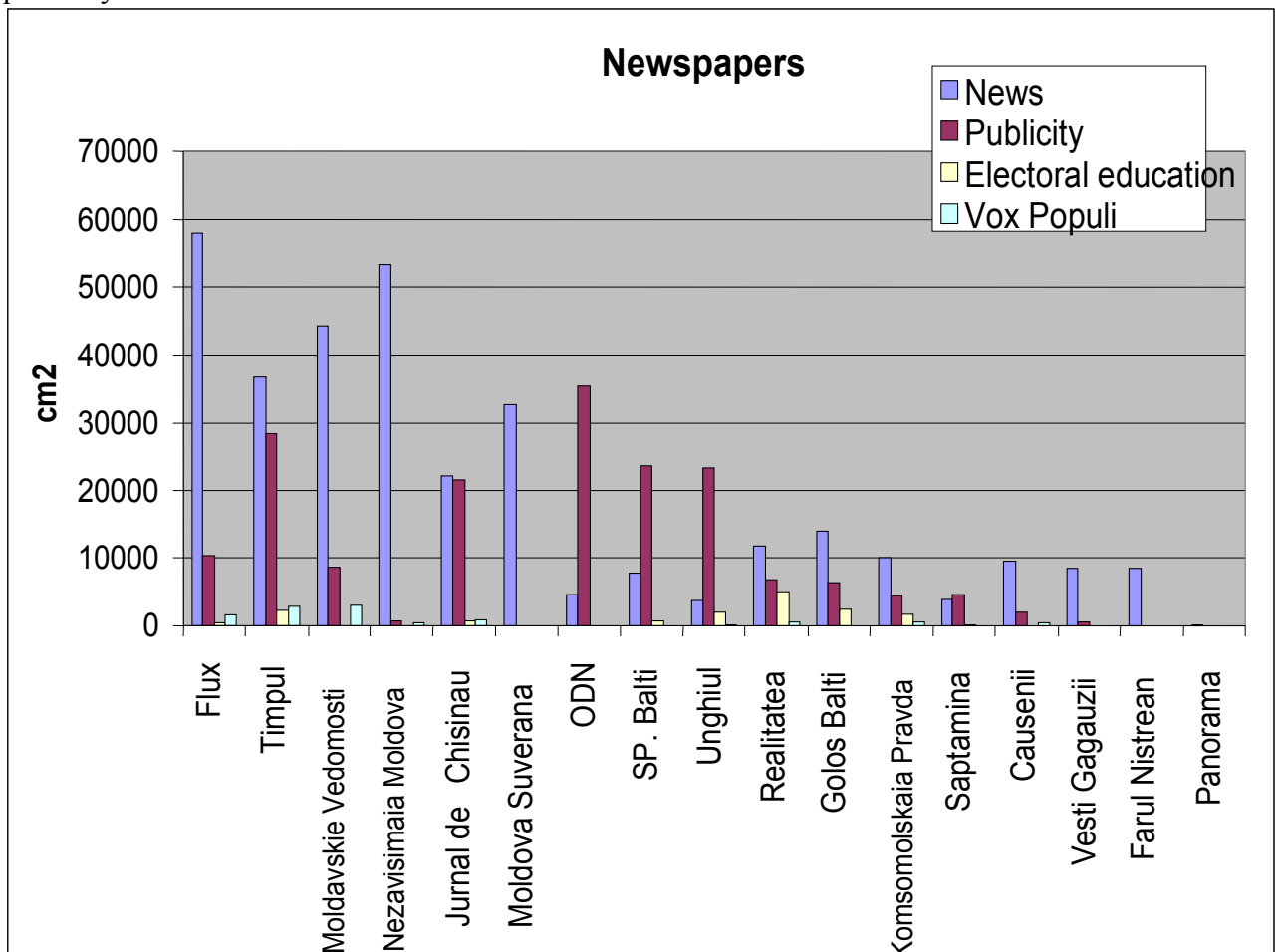


Among the monitored radio stations, the highest amount of electoral news was broadcast by *Radio Moldova*, *Vocea Basarabiei* and *Antena C*. *Vocea Basarabiei* aired the largest amount of opinion and electoral debate programs. The electoral involvement of *Russkoe Radio* was the most reduced one; the electoral publicity exceeded the amount of electoral news on this station.



#### 4.1.2 Newspapers

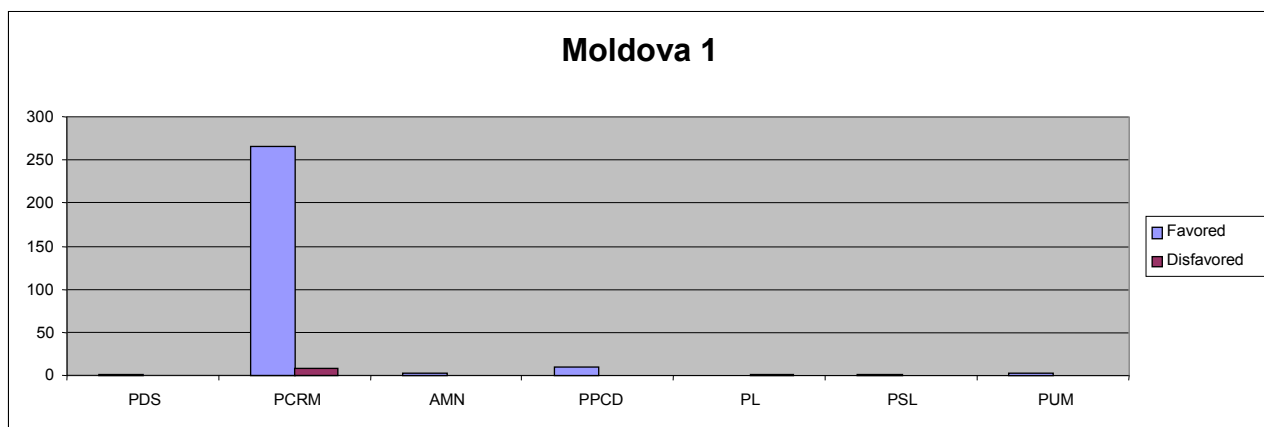
During the monitoring period, *Timpul*, *Flux*, *Moldavskie vedomosti*, *Jurnal de Chişinău* and *Moldova suverană* published the largest amount of electoral news. *Unghiul* and *Timpul* also placed electoral publicity.



## 4.2 Candidates and parties directly or indirectly favored or disfavored during newscasts.

### 4.2.1 TV

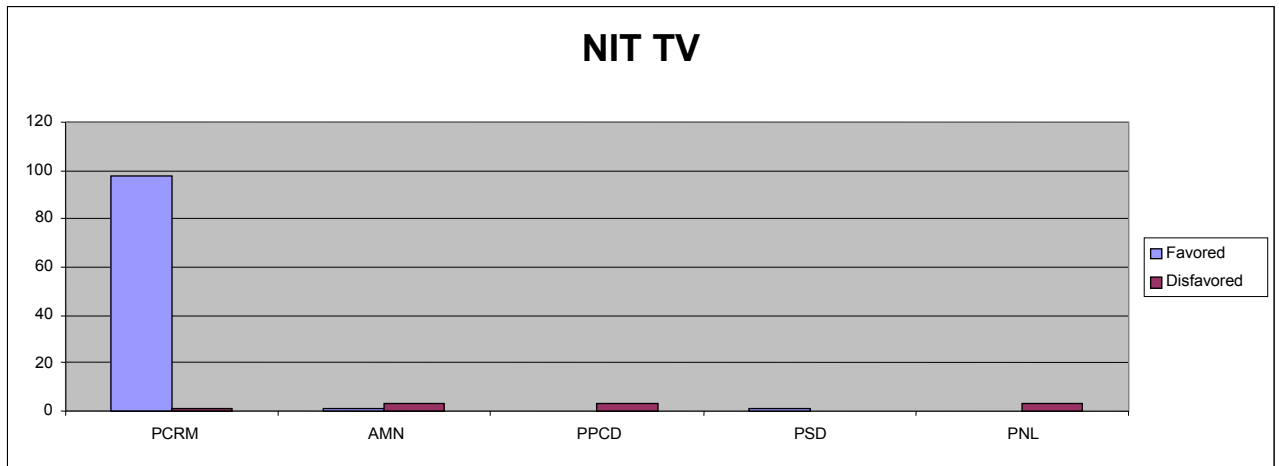
*Moldova 1* broadcast a large amount of news on Moldovan leadership's electoral actions and statements, directly and indirectly favoring the ruling party: For example, Voronin participates in the ceremony on the occasion of Bălți City Day and speaks about the positive events from the latest years, then - in the re-opening of Orhei stadium, renovated with the Government's financial support, in the unveiling of the monument in the memory of the soldiers who died in Afghanistan, monument erected "thanks to President Voronin", in the opening of a museum in the village of Doroțcaia, again thanks to the "patronage" of V. Voronin. The construction of the Cahul – Giurgiulești railway was started with President Voronin's participation also in the same period (however, nothing was mentioned about what the ecologists think about this project), and a new trolleybus line was put into use in Chisinau also with the participation of President Voronin (but no mention was made that the works had not been finished). In a meeting with the representatives of the Anticorruption Alliance, Prime Minister Tarlev promised to increase three times the salaries in the public sector by 2009, to extend the irrigated areas, to provide help to tobacco growers, and to fight corruption. The actions and declarations of the opposition parties were ignored by this station. A certain change in attitude was attested after the Coordinating Council of the Audiovisual warned Teleradio Moldova, one week before the first round of the elections, about its biasness and lack of pluralism in the newscasts broadcast by *Moldova 1* and *Radio Moldova*. *Moldova 1* broadcast the CCA warning about the biasness and lack of pluralism in the newscasts of *Moldova 1* and *NIT*, as well as the news that Speaker Marian Lupu was recommended by CEC decision not to use his position for the electoral purposes of PCRM. PPCD was favored on *Moldova 1* through the news that the Supreme Court of Justice ruled in its favor in the dispute with PCRM on the Great National Assembly Square.



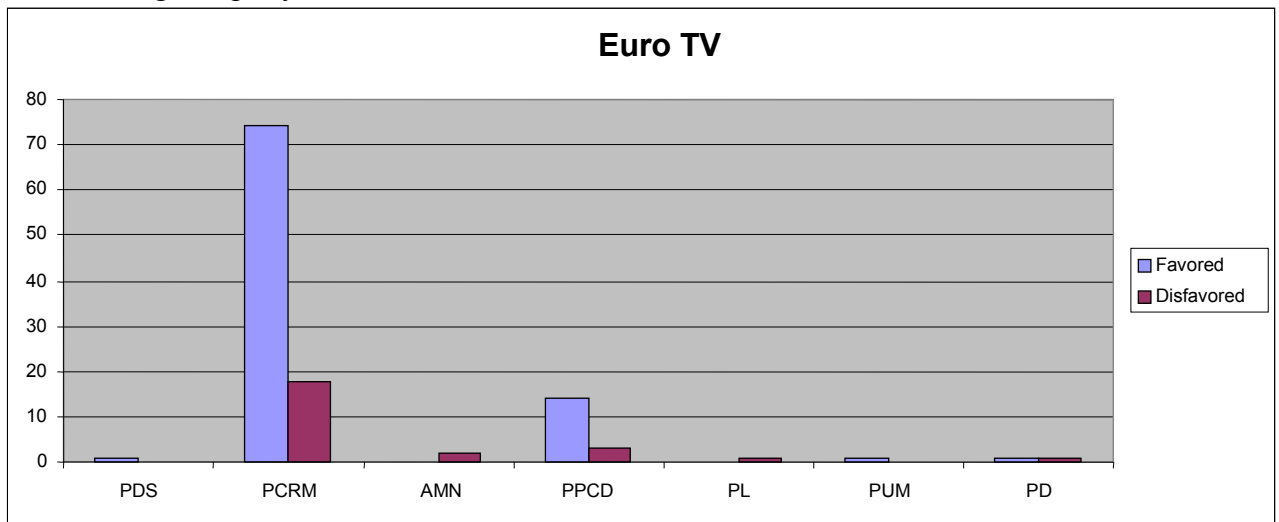
*NIT* did not broadcast news that would directly or indirectly disfavor the ruling party. For example, the economic initiatives of President Voronin, which were broadly covered by this station, were approached from non-critical positions. In some periods, *NIT* limited itself to only a few pieces of news, which, objectively, could not be excluded from the newscasts, such as the opening of the Common Visa Center, the voting by the Parliament of President Voronin's economic initiative and the additional allowances for veterans.

Some opposition parties were occasionally disfavored by *NIT*. Overall, this station ignored the actions and declarations of the opposition. Like on *Moldova 1*, not only the news, but also the opinion programs on *NIT* reflected the reality in Moldova only in positive colors, favorable to the governance.

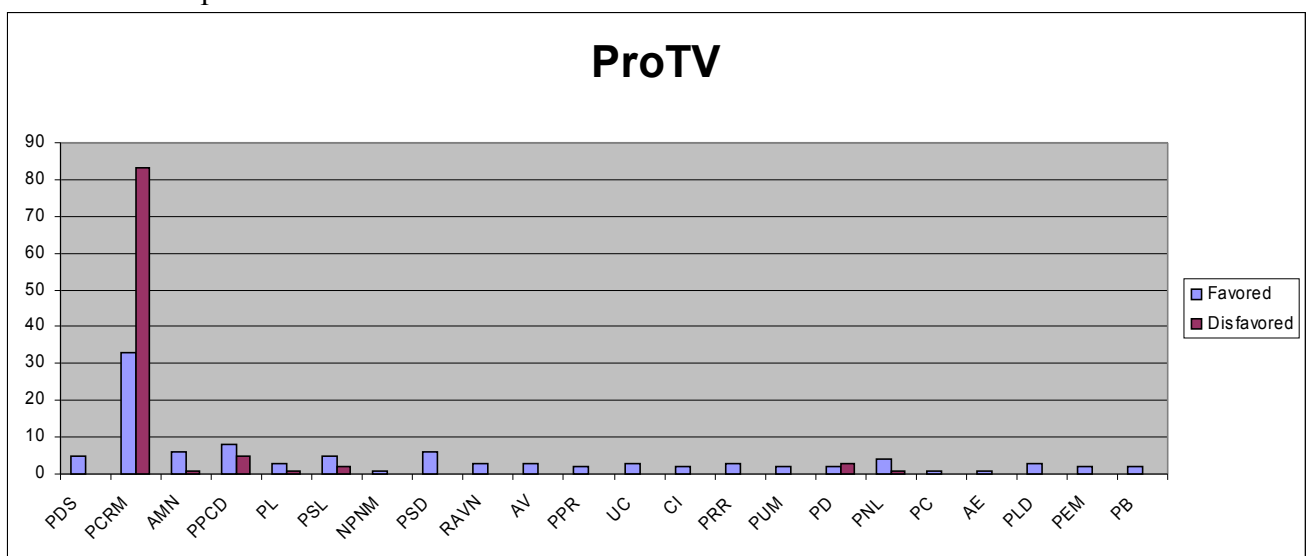




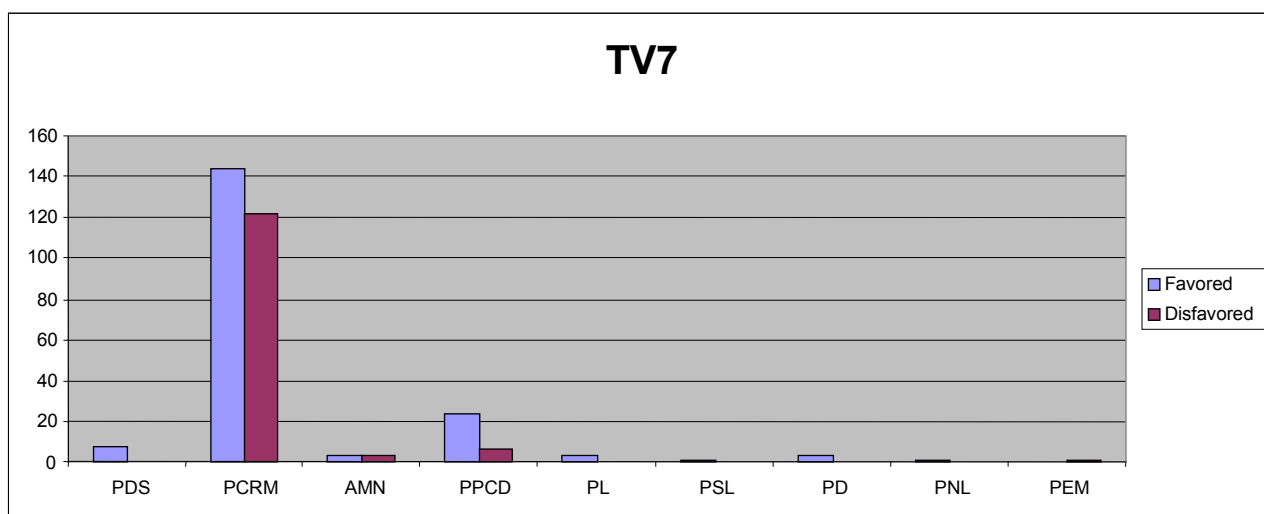
During the first month of electoral campaign, *Euro TV* favored the ruling party, and in the past two weeks, *Euro TV* took the side of PPCD in the Great National Assembly Square dispute, and covered the electoral actions of PPCD in the campaign supporting the Romanian President Traian Băsescu, thus favoring this party.



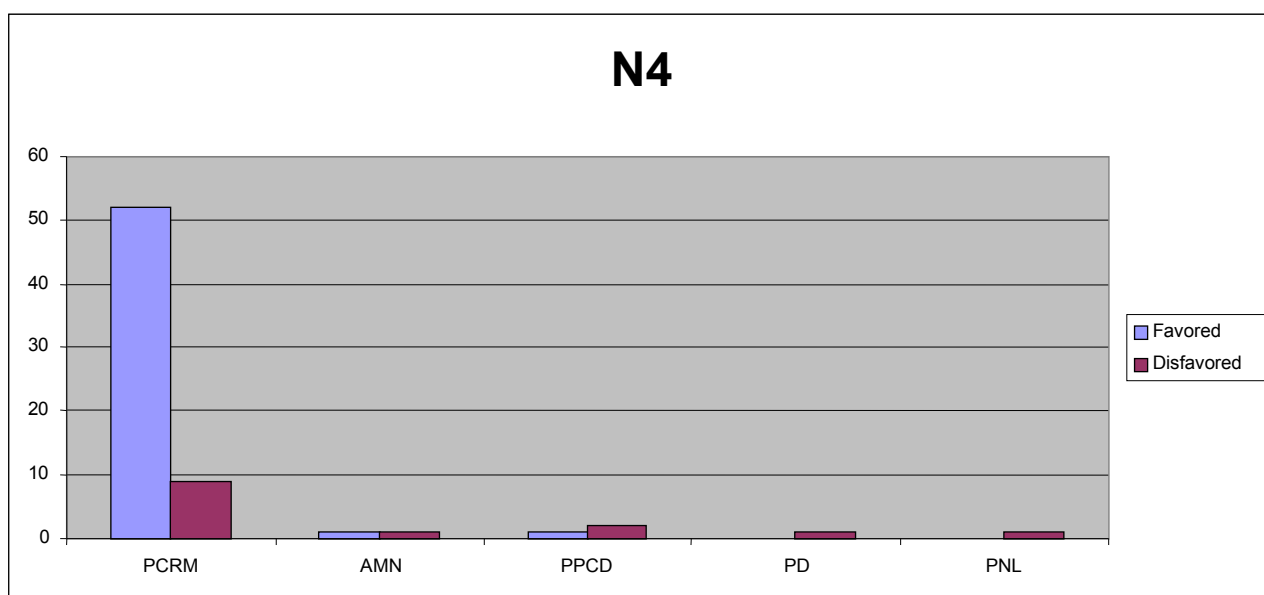
*PRO TV* broadcast news that disfavored rather than favored the ruling party and covered events, which were ignored by the other stations, such as the protests of patent holders, Transnistrian refugees and Cahul transporters.



TV 7 maintained a balance between negative and positive news about current events in Moldova.



N 4 broadcast news that directly or indirectly favored the ruling party.



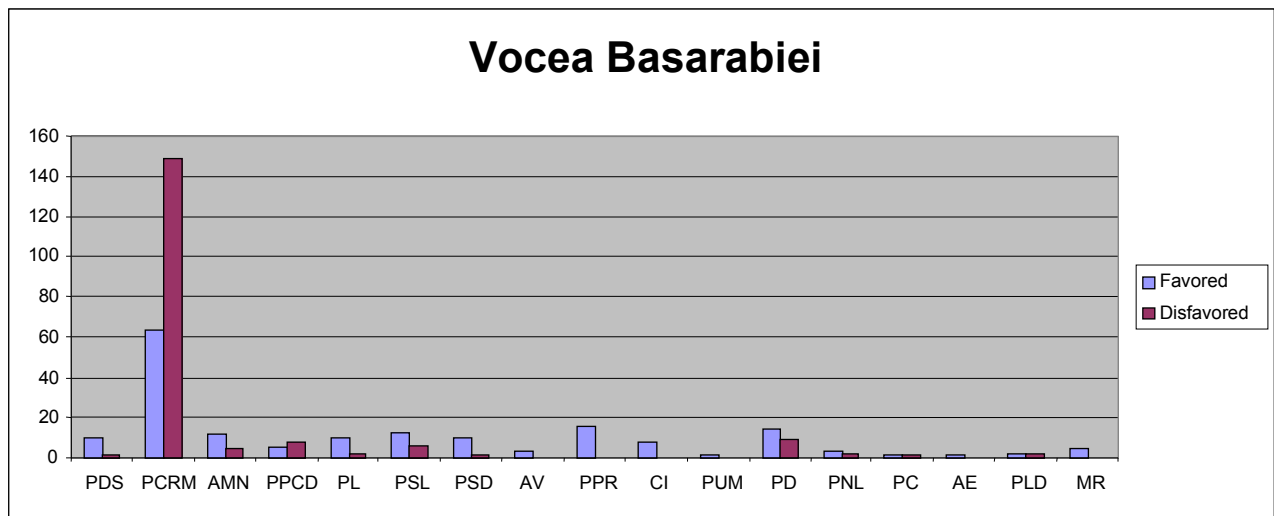
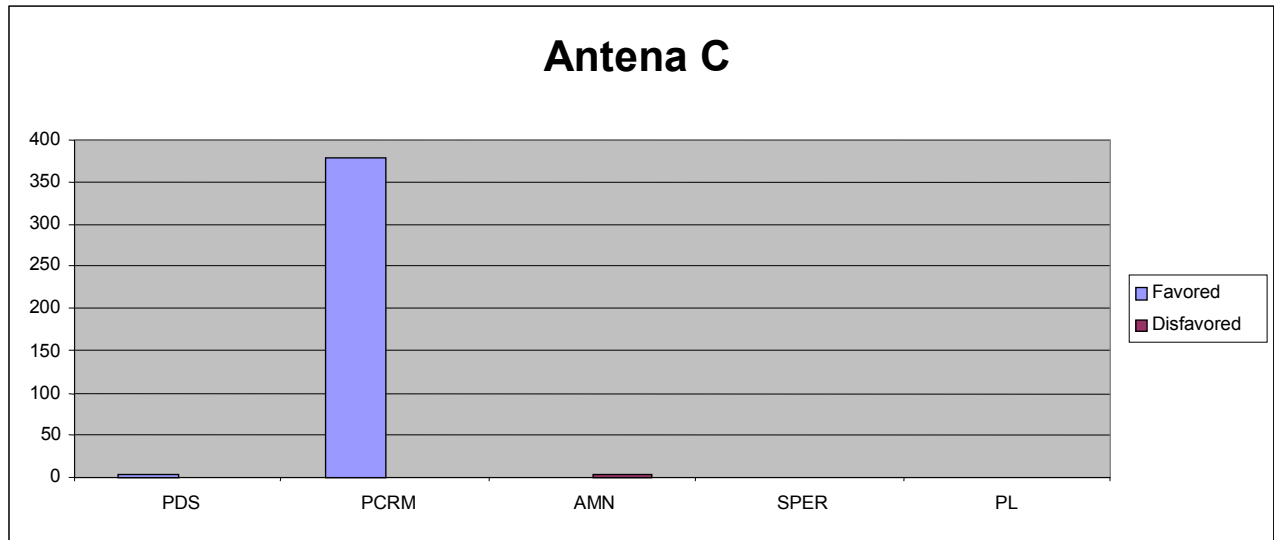
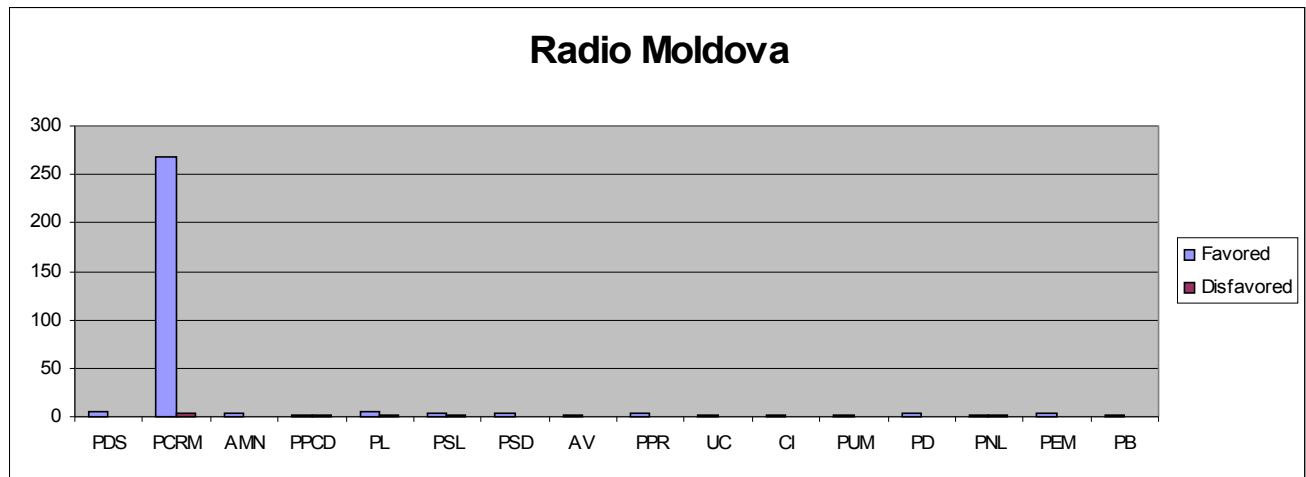
#### 4.2.2. Radio

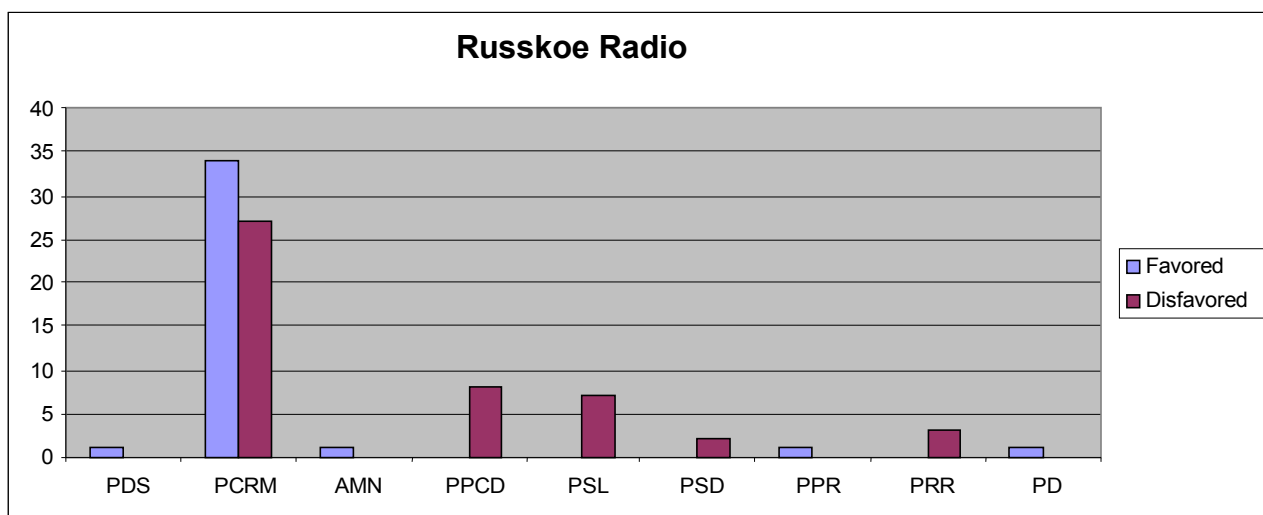
*Radio Moldova* and *Antena C* had a similar editorial policy and covered the electoral actions of the governance (for instance, President's initiative to increase, as from May, veteran indemnities; Prime Minister Tarlev's meeting with the veterans, to whom he speaks about the actions undertaken by the government in view of solving their problems).

*Vocea Basarabiei* broadcast the highest number of materials disfavoring the ruling party. The opposition parties were also mentioned in its newscasts, but none of them was shown preference.

During the first month of the electoral campaign, *Russkoe Radio* broadcast a greater amount of news that disfavored PCRМ (as, for instance, the news on the interdiction to broadcast the electoral publicity of PDS (Democratic Social Party) and the dispute with PPCD regarding the Great National

Assembly Square). In the past two weeks, the amount of favoring electoral news prevailed over the disfavoring news. Nonetheless, we cannot say that *Russkoe Radio* favored a certain party.





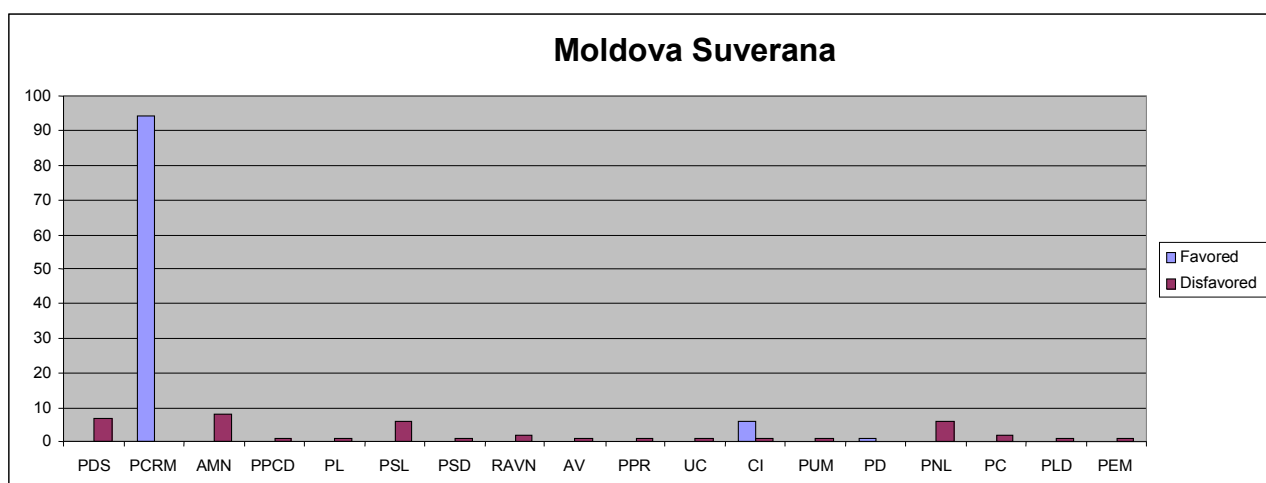
#### 4.2.3. Print media

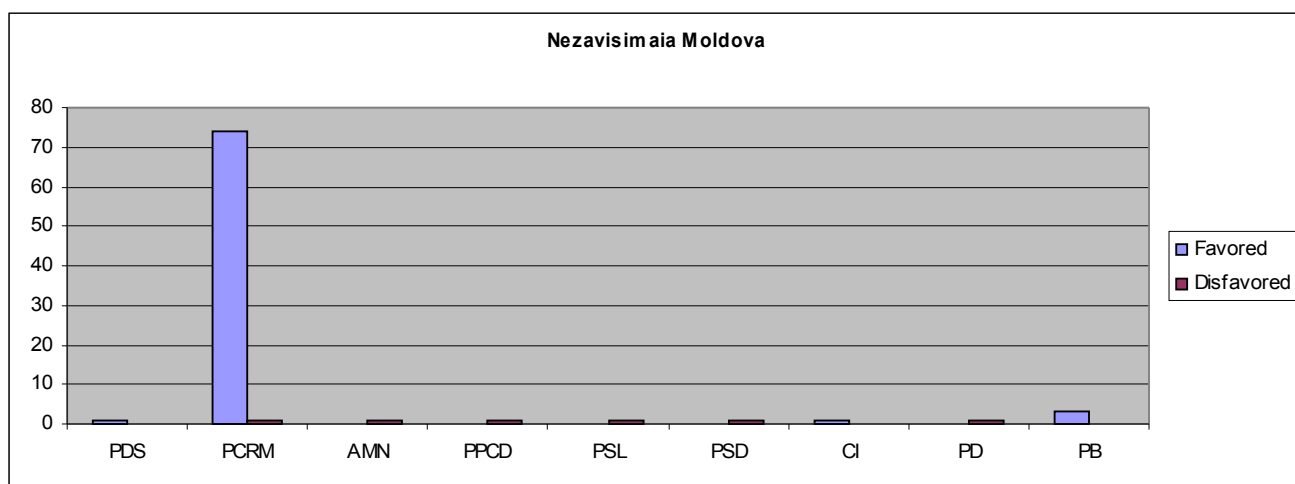
##### *Candidates and parties directly or indirectly favored or disfavored during newscasts and opinion programs*

At the beginning of the electoral campaign, the former state-owned newspapers *Moldova suverană* and *Nezavisimaia Moldova* directly and indirectly favored the ruling party and its candidates, and practically ignored the opposition. At the end of April – beginning of May, spirits started to run high. *Moldova Suverană* published articles disfavoring other electoral actors, and most often presented “‘Our Moldova’ Alliance” Party, Social Democracy Party, National Liberal Party and the Liberal Party in a negative light. The harshest attacks on the electoral opponents were launched through the editorials signed by Mihai Conțiu and Oleg Cristal, as well as by the actor and film director Tudor Tătaru.

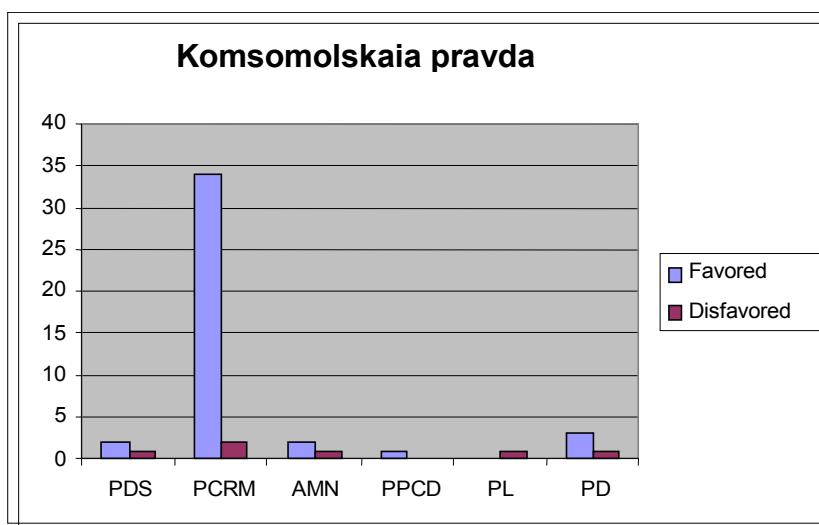
On the other hand, *Nezavisimaia Moldova* rarely published critical materials about the electoral candidates. Moreover, the newspaper favored, directly or indirectly, the independent candidate for the office of Chișinău mayor, Petru Bodarev.

At the same time, both newspapers published big articles about the successes registered in the past four years by the communist candidates for mayor’s office in the provinces. For example, *Moldova suverană* extolled the current mayor of Căușeni, and *Nezavisimaia Moldova* – the mayor and chairman of the district council of Glodeni.



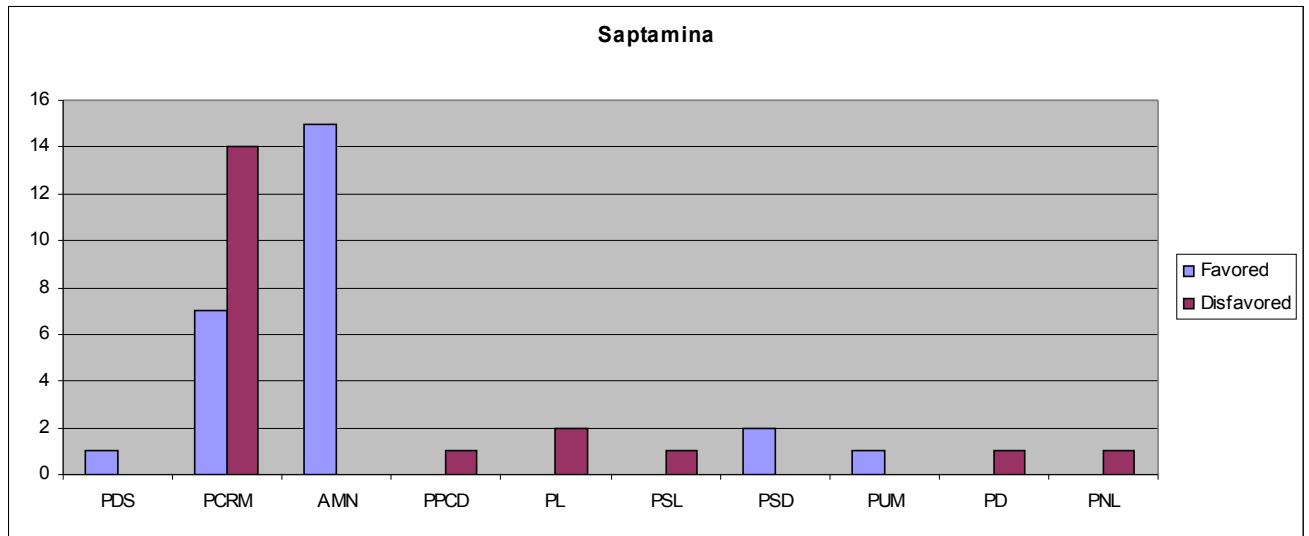


The private newspaper *Komsomolskaya Pravda* rarely published electoral news, directly or indirectly favoring especially the ruling party, but sometimes also certain opposition parties. The publication frequently inserted pictures from events with the participation of President Voronin, Prime Minister Vasile Tarlev, or the communist candidate for the office of Chisinau mayor Veaceslav Iordan. In the middle of May, the newspapers called the readers to ask questions of Veaceslav Iordan, whom it called “a young and energetic manager”. In the first round, *Komsomolskaya Pravda* published two interviews with V. Iordan, obviously favoring the PCRM candidate.

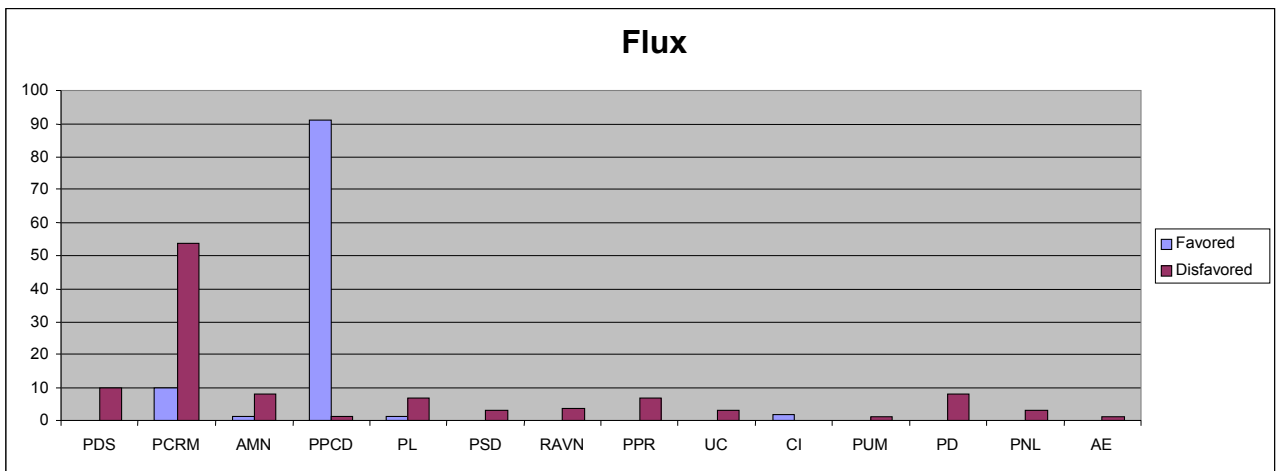


In April, *Săptămîna* gave priority to materials favoring AMN and PCRM, but also published critical materials about the ruling party. In May, *Săptămîna* presented more often the Communist Party, as well as other electoral competitors, in a negative, rather than positive, light, especially the liberal orientation parties (Liberal Party, Social Liberal Party and National Liberal Party). The editorials signed by Viorel Mihail called the President of the Liberal Party, Mihai Ghimpu, ironic names.

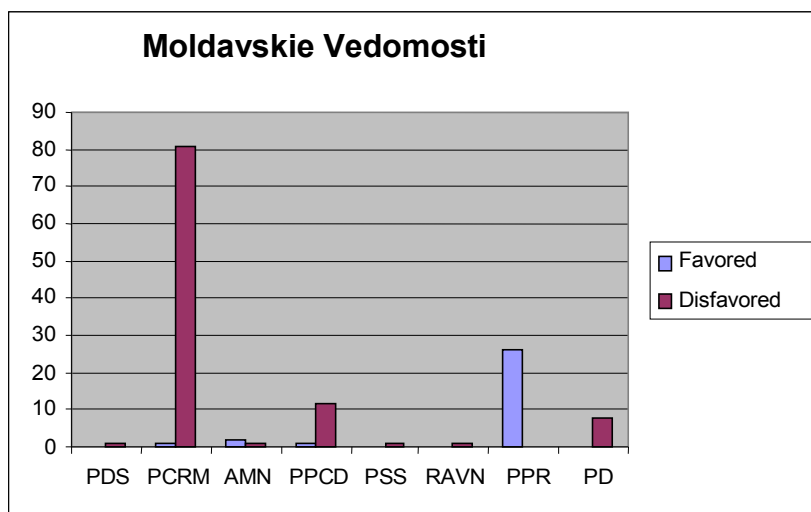
On the other hand, *Săptămîna* presented “Our Moldova” Alliance and its President, Serafim Urechean, as well as the Humanist Party and Social Democracy Party, most often in a positive context. *Săptămîna* published its electoral materials in the section “Don’t walk on the street looking down” or “A mayor like a flower”, thus violating the provisions of the CEC Regulations on the Coverage by Moldovan Media of Electoral Campaign for General Local Elections of 3 June 2007.



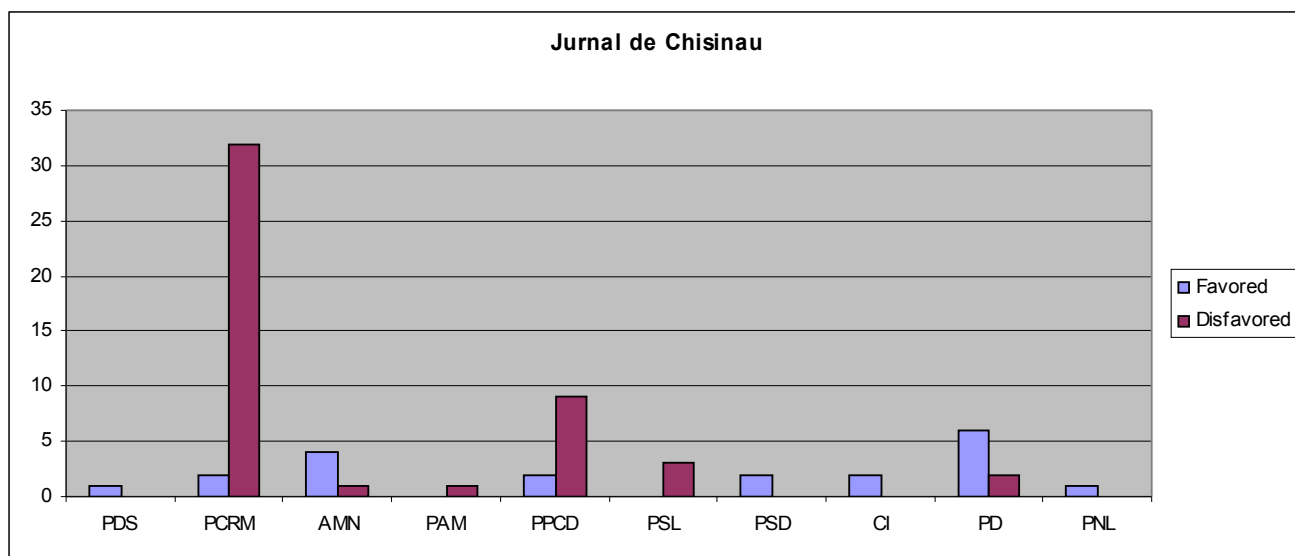
The daily *Flux* presented the Christian Democratic People's Party in positive context throughout the electoral campaign. The newspaper published numerous interviews with PPCD candidates for municipal councilor positions, and the electoral publicity of the PPCD candidate for the position of Chisinau general mayor, Alexandru Corduneanu. In May, the PPCD leader, Iurie Roșca, came out frequently in the newspaper in electoral articles. At the same time, the newspaper favored directly or indirectly a number of political entities, including the Communist Party. The "Our Moldova" Alliance, Social Democracy Party, Republican People's Party, Social Democracy Party etc. were the ones to come out most often in a negative light on the newspaper's pages.

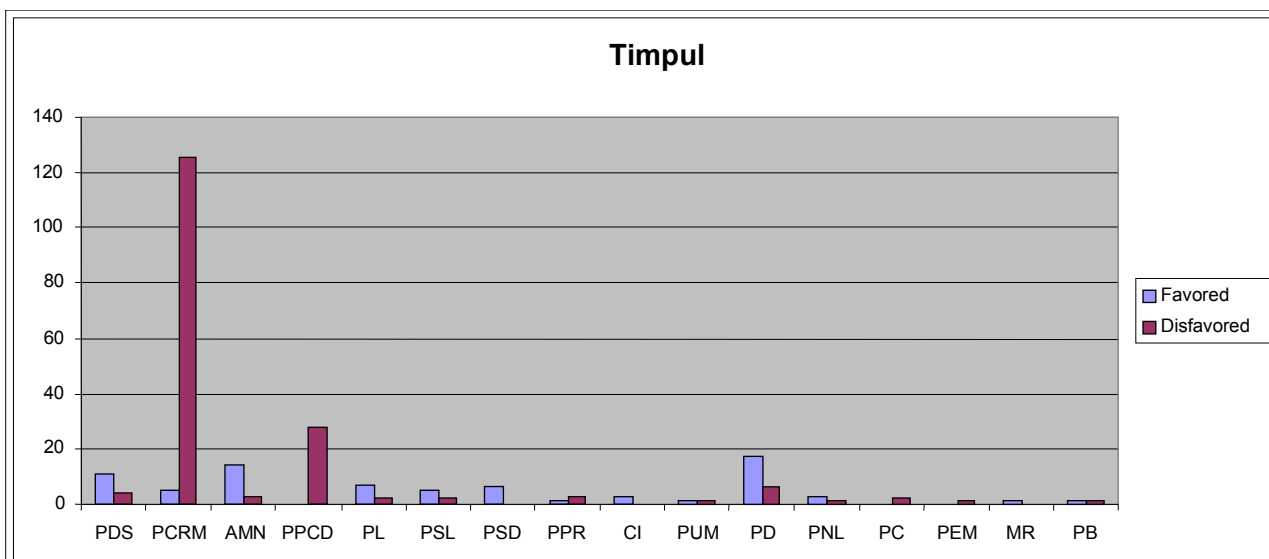


*Moldavskie vedomosti* most frequently favored, directly or indirectly, the Republican People's Party by publishing laudatory articles about the PPR candidates for mayor and councilor positions. On the other hand, it directly disfavored the Communist Party and less the Christian Democratic People's Party. The publication heavily criticized the initiatives with electoral touch of the President, Prime Minister, or General Mayor ad interim. The communist candidates from the capital as well as from the provinces were criticized for their inability to manage the public funds and for their attempts to defraud the local general elections.

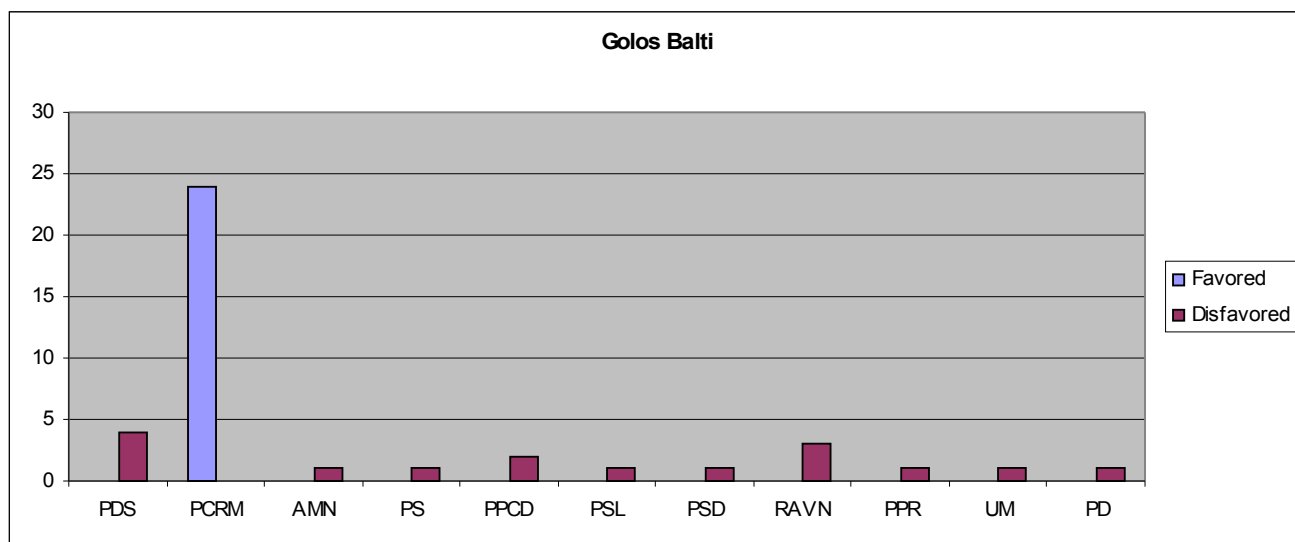


The private national newspapers *Jurnal de Chişinău* and *Timpul de dimineaţă* disfavored directly or indirectly the Communist Party most often. At the same time, these publications did not favor directly any electoral candidates until the end of May, and provided space for electoral education articles. During the elections week, both publications presented most often in a positive light the candidate of the Democratic Party for the office of general mayor of Chişinău, Vladimir Filat. *Jurnal de Chişinău* published articles about the donations made by Vladimir Filat for the operation of a young journalist, publishing at the same time an interview with the ex-candidate for the office capital's general mayor, Mihai Roşcovan, who urged his supporters to vote Vladimir Filat. *Timpul de dimineaţă*, in its issue of 1 June 2007, emphasized the word “DECISIVE”, used in the electoral advertisements of the PDM candidate, Vladimir Filat.

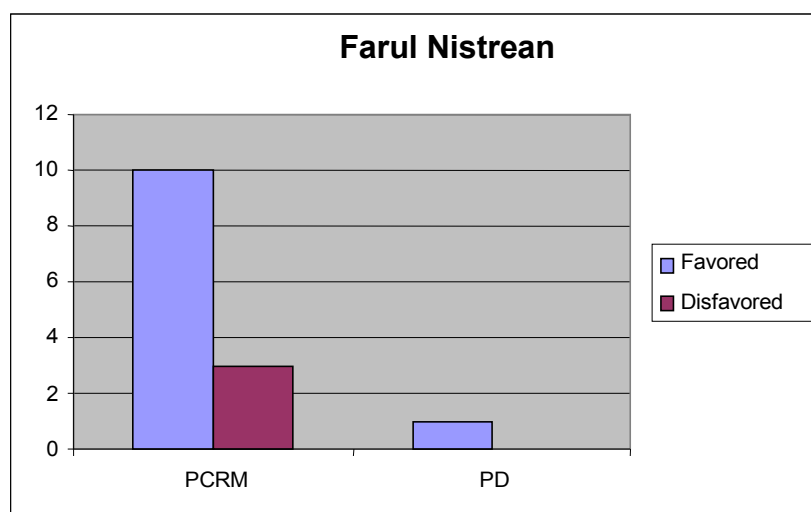
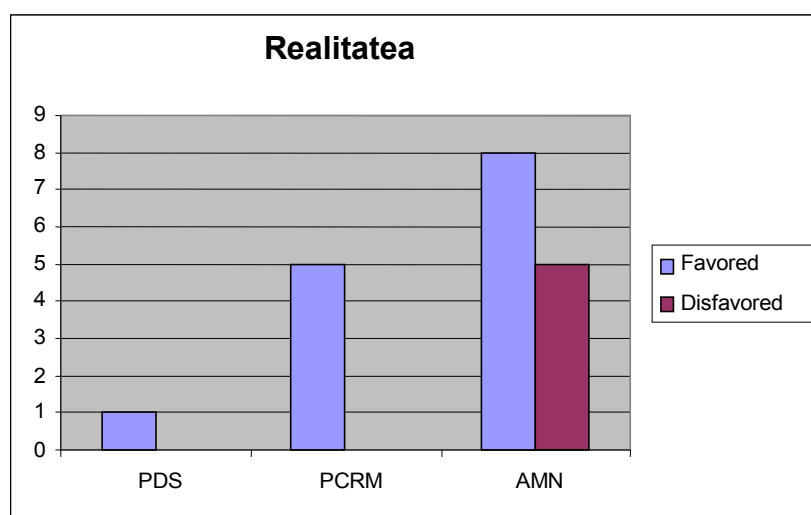
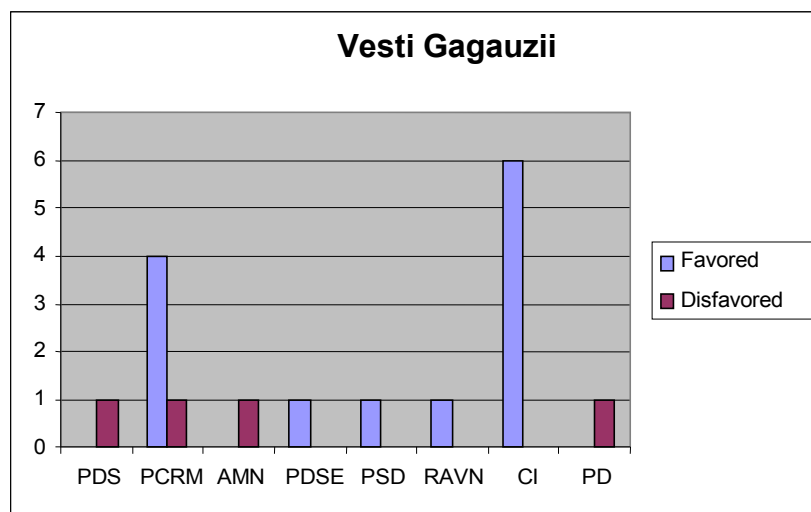


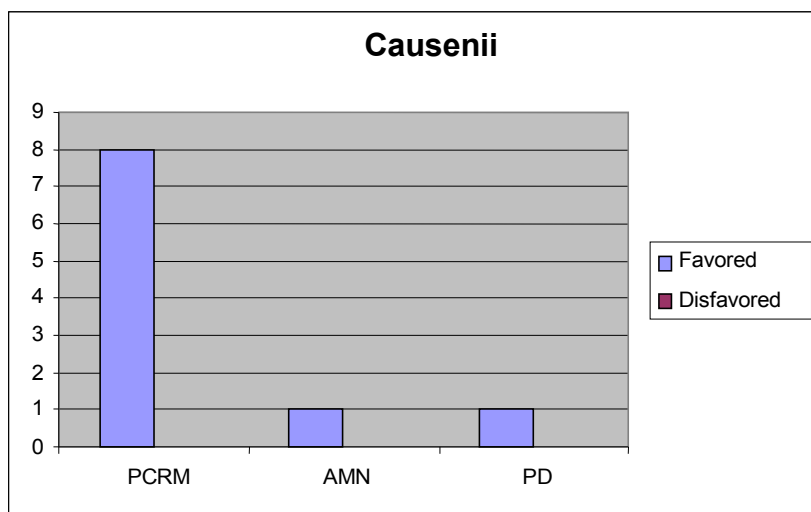


The local newspapers founded by district councils and funded from the public money usually favored the current district leadership, usually represented but the PCRM, but avoided attacking the opposition parties. Exception from this was *Golos Bălți*, which published articles disfavoring many parties, especially the Social Democracy Party, “Patria-Rodina-Ravnopravie” Bloc, and the Christian Democratic People’s Party. On the other hand, *Vesti Gagauzii* often covered the Bashakan’s actions, and only at the end of May did it present the candidates for the office of Comrat mayor, favoring several of them. At the same time, the local public newspapers regularly published the decisions of electoral district commissions and the lists of candidates for the position of local councilor, without discriminating any party.

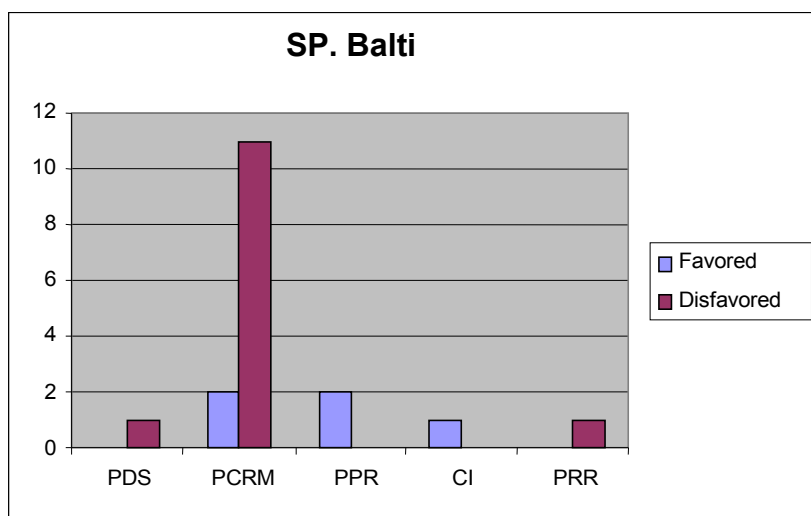


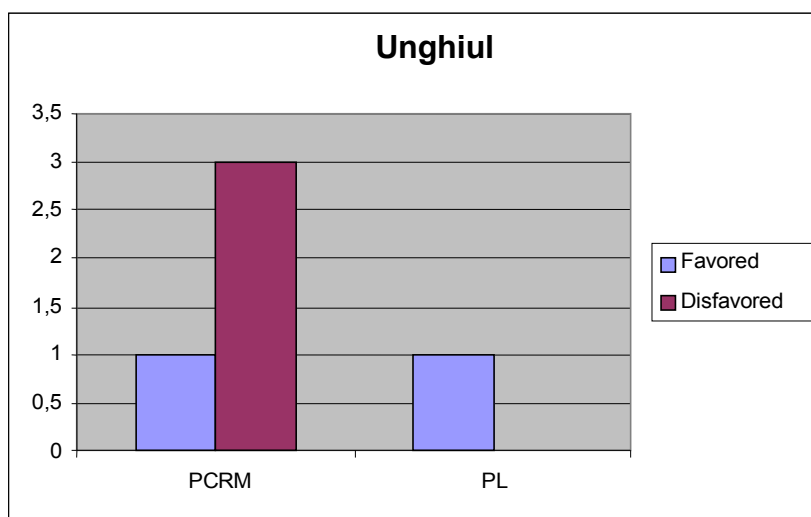
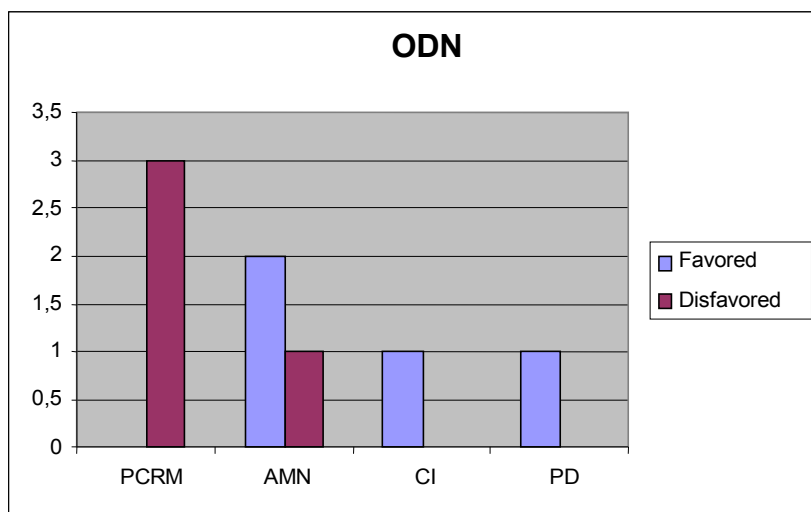






The private regional and local newspapers (*SP, Unghiul, Observatorul de Nord*) mainly published critical materials about the ruling party, but also criticized the opposition parties, not favoring explicitly any of them. In May, *Observatorul de Nord* and *Unghiul* increased the number of their pages from 8 to 10 and, respectively, from 12 to 16. At the end of May, these publications presented more rarely the Communist Party in a negative light, and published instead an increasingly high amount of electoral publicity. In some issues, electoral editorials were very few, or missing altogether.

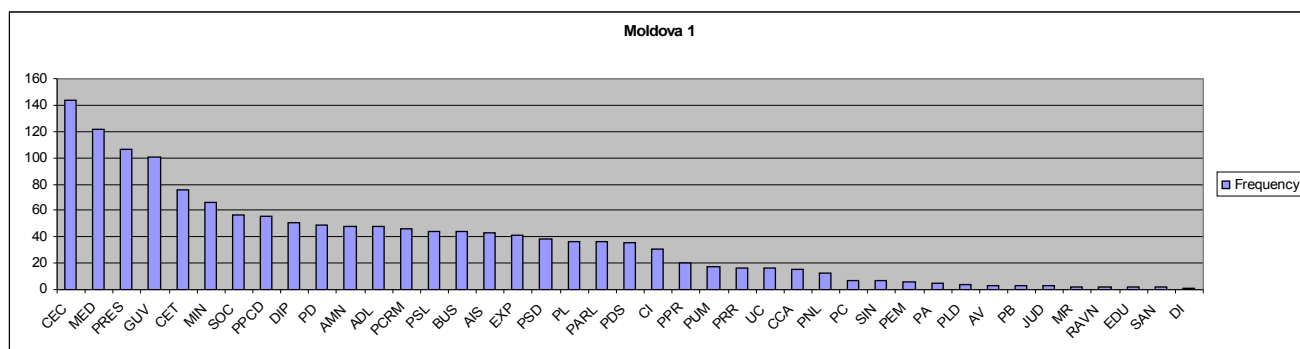


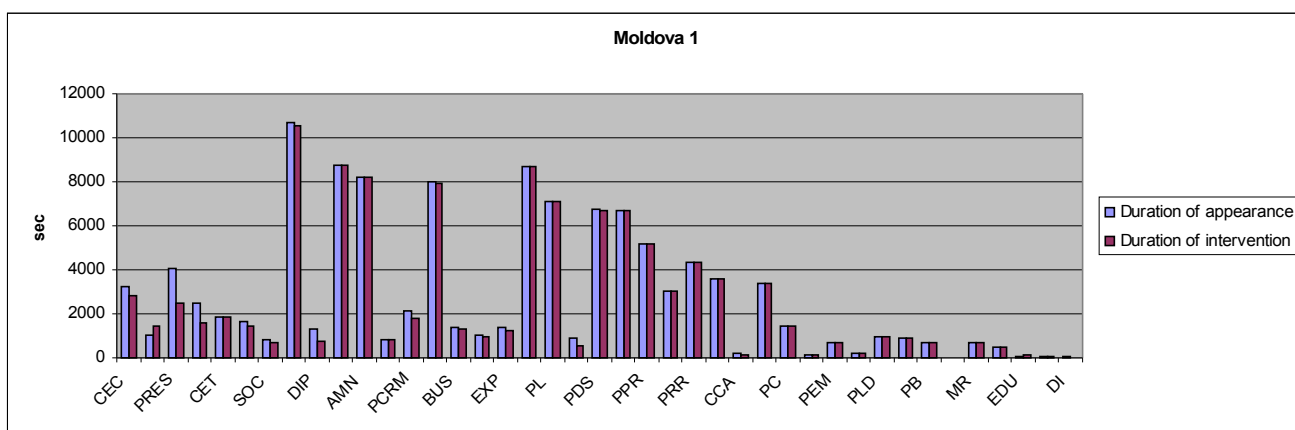


### 4.3 Frequency of sources, appearances on TV, direct interventions in news with direct or indirect electoral implications

#### 4.3.1 TV

The Central Electoral Commission, President, mass media, citizens, government, diplomats, foreign officials were the most frequent sources of news with electoral implications broadcast by *Moldova 1*. The political parties' access to debates is shown in the frequency and duration of their screen appearances.



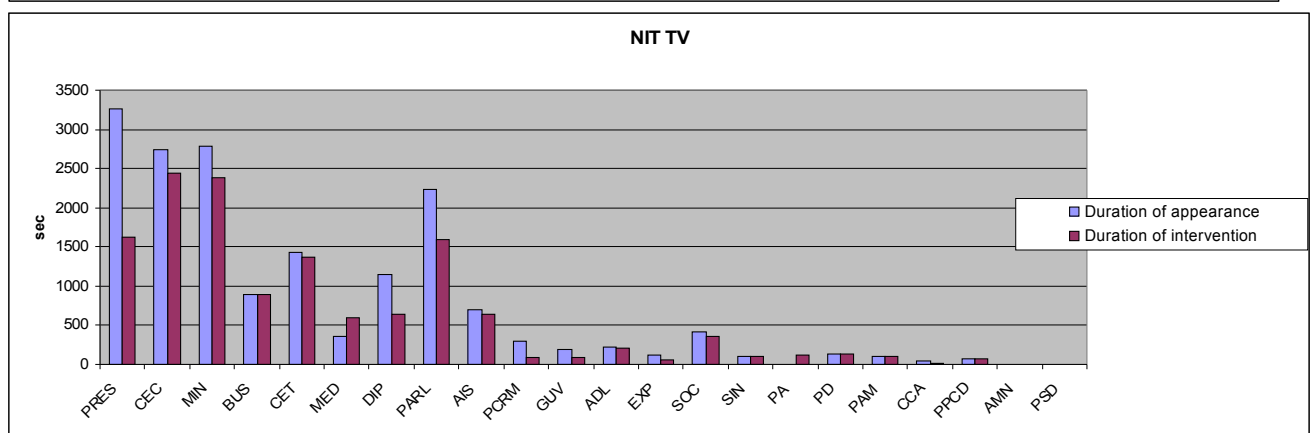
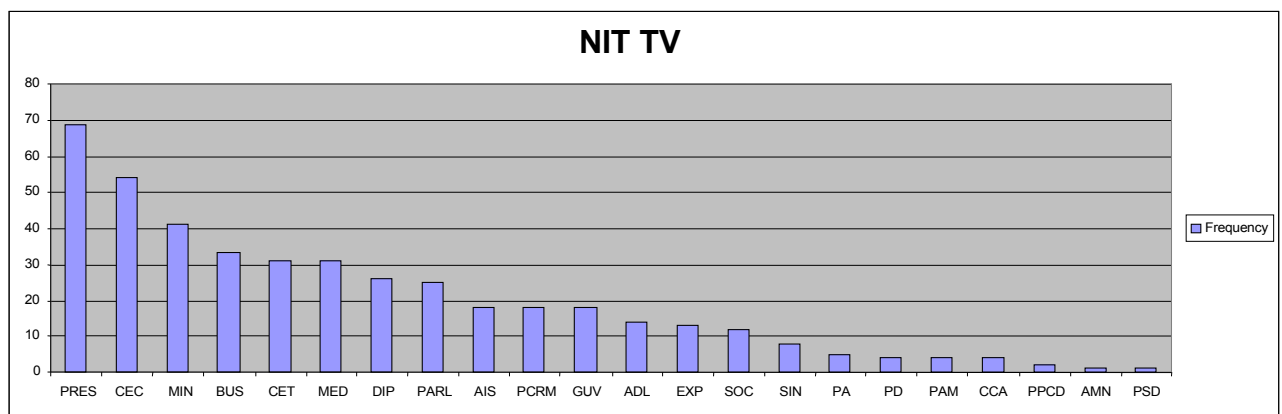


Sources of information	Code	Frequency	Duration of appearance, sec	Duration of intervention, sec
Central and Local Electoral Commission	CEC	144	3220	2811
Mass Media	MED	122	1016	1480
President, President's Office	PRES	106	4086	2480
Prime Minister, governmental officials	GUV	101	2517	1612
Citizens	CET	76	1884	1847
Ministers	MIN	66	1654	1478
Civil society – NGOs	SOC	57	853	723
Christian Democratic People's Party	PPCD	56	10707	10569
Diplomats, foreign officials, other external entities	DIP	51	1292	771
Democratic Party of Moldova	PD	49	8771	8759
“ ‘Our Moldova’ Alliance” Party	AMN	48	8195	8195
Local Public Administration	ADL	48	852	807
Communist Party of the Republic of Moldova	PCRM	46	2171	1775
Social Liberal Party	PSL	44	7967	7903
Businesses businesspersons, employers	BUS	44	1369	1335
Other state institutions	AIS	43	1043	1000
Experts (foreign and local)	EXP	41	1347	1239
Social-Democratic Party of Moldova	PSD	38	8659	8659
Liberal Party	PL	36	7101	7098
Parliament, Speaker of the Parliament	PARL	36	891	538
Social Democracy Party	PDS	35	6736	6711
Independent candidate	CI	31	6679	6679
Republican People's Party of Moldova	PPR	20	5201	5201
Humanist Party	PUM	17	3040	3040
Electoral bloc "Patria-Rodina-Ravnoparavie"	PRR	16	4327	4327
Centrist Union of Moldova	UC	16	3594	3594
Coordinating Council of the Audiovisual	CCA	15	174	130
National Liberal Party	PNL	12	3360	3360
Conservative Party	PC	7	1417	1417
Trade Unions	SIN	7	144	166
European Party	PEM	6	668	668
Police/army, security financial guard, economic police	PA	5	202	202
Party of Law and Justice	PLD	4	967	967
Ecological Party "Green Alliance" of	AV	3	925	925

Moldova

Petru Bodarev	PB	3	713	713
Justice, Constitutional Court, judges, attorneys	JUD	3	5	5
Mihai Roscovan	MR	2	680	680
Social Political Republican Movement "Ravnopravie"	RAVN	2	514	514
Educational-scientific institutions	EDU	2	70	150
Healthcare facilities	SAN	2	51	48
Independent MP	DI	1	40	33

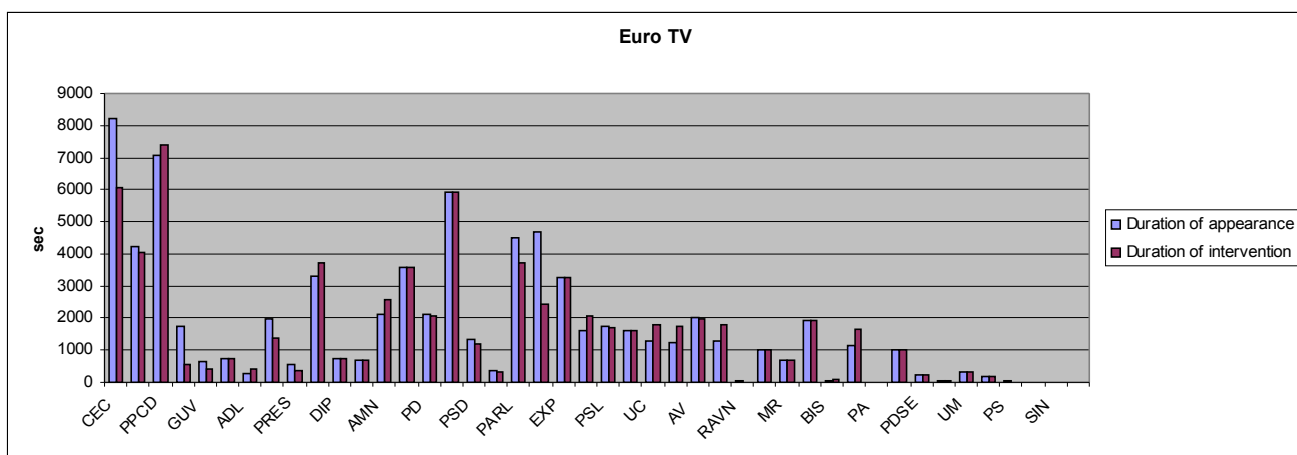
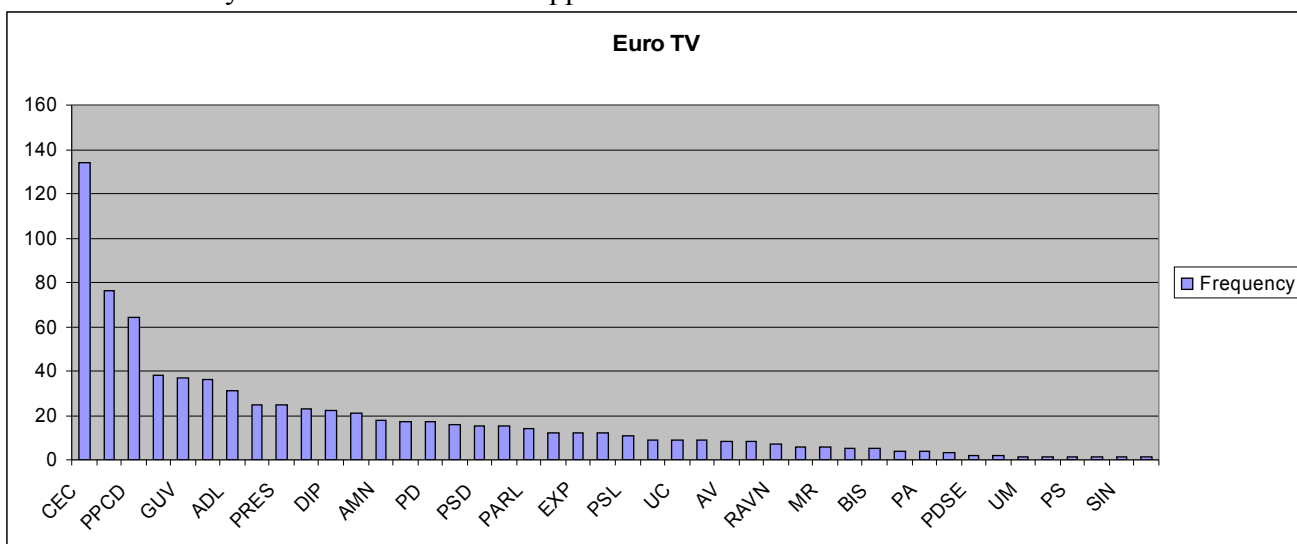
*NIT* used most of the times the President and President's Office, Central Electoral Commission, ministers and businesspersons as sources of its news with electoral implications, and almost never the political parties, except for PCRM. The order of screen appearances was the same.



Sources of information	Code	Frequency	Duration of appearance, sec	Duration of intervention, sec
President, President's Office	PRES	69	3260	1619
Central and Local Electoral Commission	CEC	54	2733	2441
Ministers	MIN	41	2781	2387
Businesses, businesspersons, employers	BUS	33	887	887
Citizens	CET	31	1435	1375
Mass Media	MED	31	360	593
Diplomats, foreign officials, other external entities	DIP	26	1146	637
Parliament, Speaker of the Parliament	PARL	25	2238	1589
Other state institutions	AIS	18	703	645

Communist Party of the Republic of Moldova	PCRM	18	297	83
Prime Minister, governmental officials	GUV	18	196	91
Local Public Administration	ADL	14	223	209
Experts (foreign and local)	EXP	13	120	60
Civil society – NGOs	SOC	12	415	358
Trade Unions	SIN	8	104	104
Police/army, security, financial guard, economic police	PA	5	0	115
Democratic Party of Moldova	PD	4	128	128
Agrarian Party of Moldova	PAM	4	100	100
Coordinating Council of the Audiovisual	CCA	4	40	16
Christian Democratic People's Party	PPCD	2	80	77
“ ‘Our Moldova’ Alliance” Party	AMN	1	0	0
Social-Democratic Party of Moldova	PSD	1	0	0

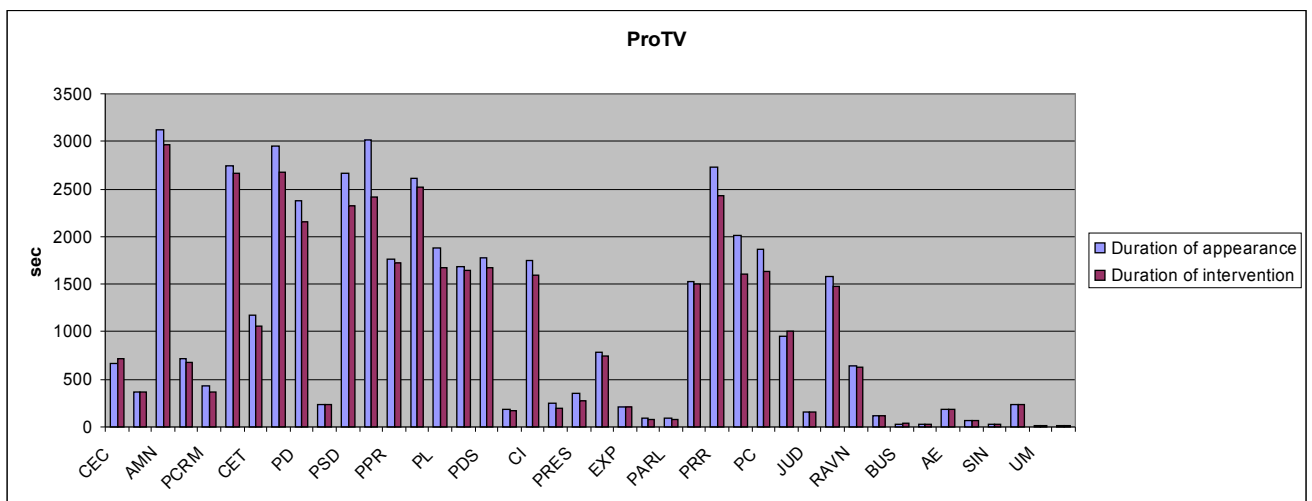
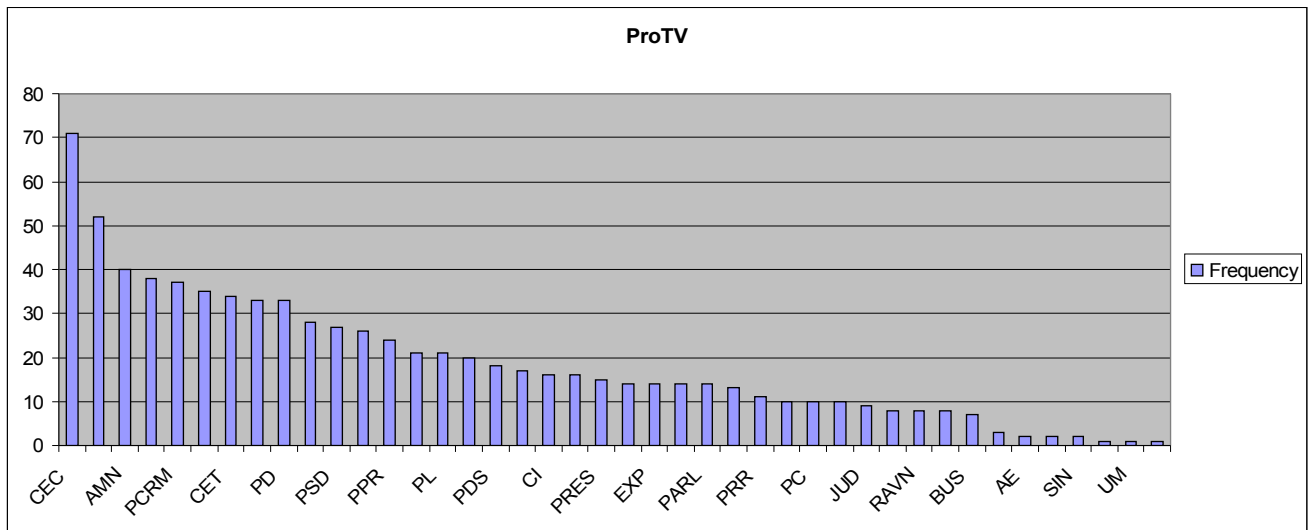
*Euro TV* used most often CEC, civil society and political parties as sources of its electoral news. This is also reflected by the duration of screen appearances.



Sources of information	Code	Frequency	Duration of appearance, sec	Duration of intervention, sec
Central and Local Electoral Commission	CEC	134	8223	6052
Civil society – NGOs	SOC	76	4228	4051
Christian Democratic People's Party	PPCD	64	7050	7403

Ministers	MIN	38	1722	563
Prime Minister, governmental officials	GUV	37	663	407
Communist Party of the Republic of Moldova	PCRM	36	714	726
Local Public Administration	ADL	31	262	414
Citizens	CET	25	1965	1359
President, President's Office	PRES	25	564	380
Liberal Party	PL	23	3297	3731
Diplomats, foreign officials, other external entities	DIP	22	722	756
Mass Media	MED	21	693	693
“ ‘Our Moldova’ Alliance” Party	AMN	18	2100	2579
Social Democracy Party	PDS	17	3576	3576
Democratic Party of Moldova	PD	17	2124	2055
Independent Candidate	CI	16	5913	5923
Social-Democratic Party of Moldova	PSD	15	1312	1195
Other state institutions	AIS	15	371	320
Parliament, Speaker of the Parliament	PARL	14	4486	3735
Coordinating Council of the Audiovisual	CCA	12	4705	2443
Experts (foreign and local)	EXP	12	3273	3253
Humanist Party	PUM	12	1626	2068
Social Liberal Party	PSL	11	1734	1720
Party of Law and Justice	PLD	9	1590	1590
Centrist Union of Moldova	UC	9	1296	1786
National Liberal Party	PNL	9	1242	1743
Ecological Party "Green Alliance" of Moldova	AV	8	2000	1980
Conservative Party	PC	8	1307	1790
Social Political Republican Movement				
"Ravnopravie"	RAVN	7	51	0
Petru Bodarev	PB	6	1022	1031
Mihai Roscovan	MR	6	711	711
Electoral Bloc "Patria-Rodina-Ravnopravie"	PRR	5	1915	1915
Church	BIS	5	68	110
European Party	PEM	4	1160	1660
Police/army, security, financial guard, economic police	PA	4	0	0
Republican People's Party of Moldova	PPR	3	1028	1020
Social Economic Justice Party of Moldova	PDSE	2	240	240
Businesses, businesspersons, employers	BUS	2	44	44
Labor Union "Patria-Rodina"	UM	1	305	300
Professionals Movement "Speranta-Nadejda"	SPER	1	180	180
Socialist Party of Moldova	PS	1	25	20
Justice, Constitutional Court, judges, attorneys	JUD	1	0	10
Trade Unions	SIN	1	0	0
Healthcare facilities	SAN	1	0	0

*PRO TV* got its information frequently from CEC and the political parties. The representatives of political parties that participated in debates enjoyed the longest appearance on this station. The PCRM representative did not accept the invitation to participate in the debates.

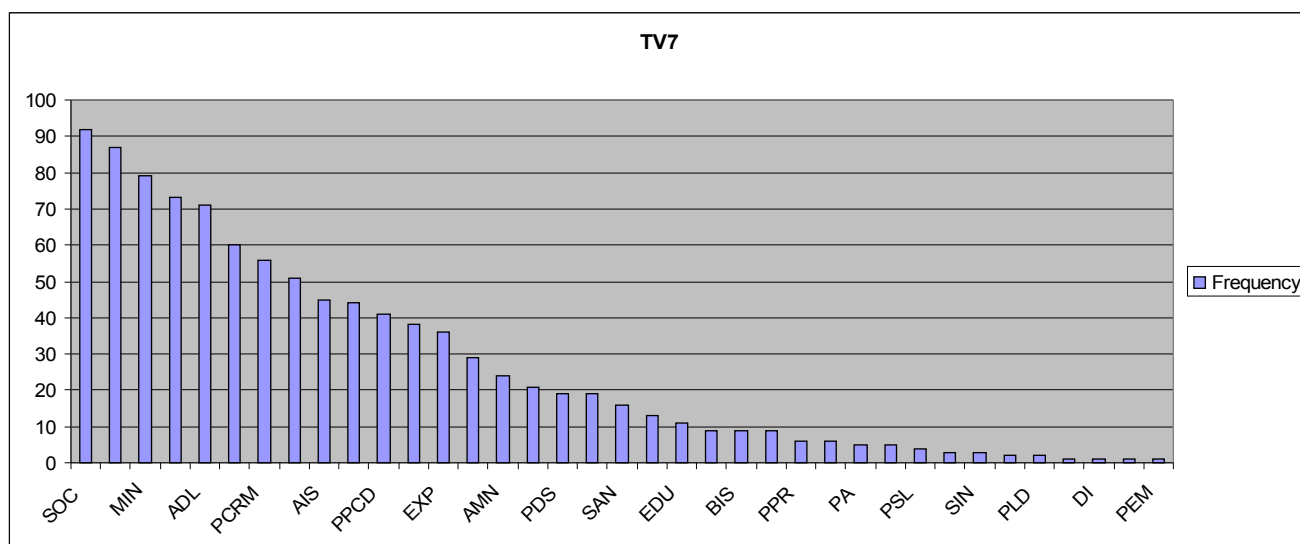


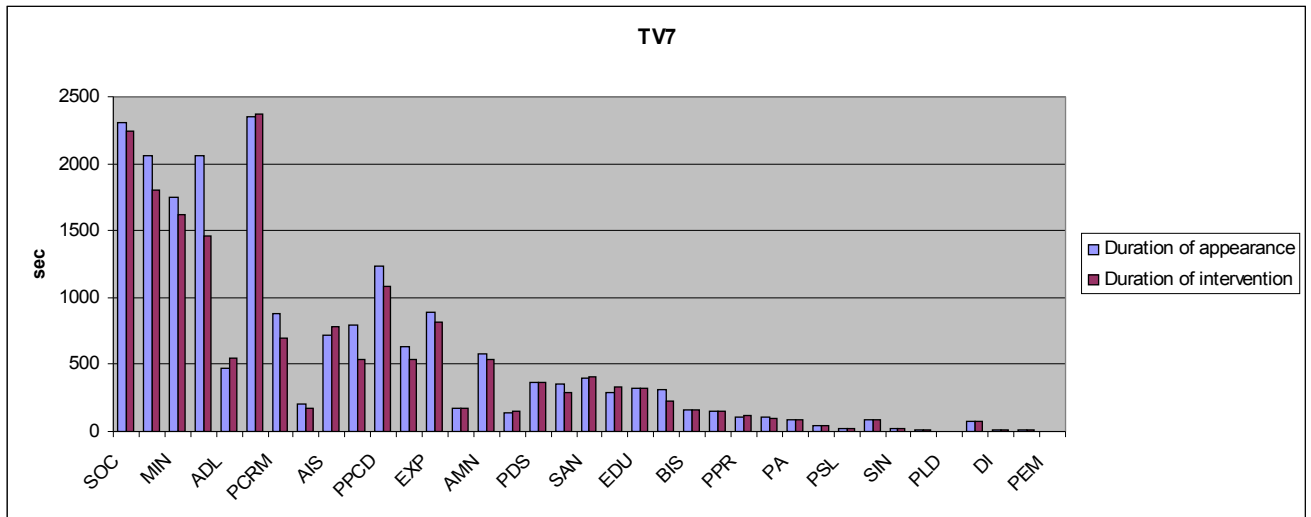
Sources of information	Code	Frequency	Duration of appearance, sec	Duration of intervention, sec
Central and Local Electoral Commission	CEC	71	666	723
Mass Media	MED	52	366	366
“ ‘Our Moldova’ Alliance” Party	AMN	40	3119	2968
Civil society – NGOs	SOC	38	719	676
Communist Party of the Republic of Moldova	PCRM	37	437	371
Centrist Union of Moldova	UC	35	2741	2658
Citizens	CET	34	1180	1062
Christian Democratic People’s Party	PPCD	33	2951	2675
Democratic Party of Moldova	PD	33	2380	2154
Local Public Administration	ADL	28	240	239
Social-Democratic Party of Moldova	PSD	27	2661	2327
National Liberal Party	PNL	26	3014	2410
Republic People’s Party of Moldova	PPR	24	1769	1719
Social Liberal Party	PSL	21	2610	2526
Liberal Party	PL	21	1878	1676
Ecological Party "Green Alliance" of Moldova	AV	20	1686	1639
Social Democracy Party	PDS	18	1771	1671
Other state institutions	AIS	17	178	175



Independent Candidate	CI	16	1746	1596
Ministers	MIN	16	248	199
President, President's Office	PRES	15	347	278
Petru Bodarev	PB	14	783	740
Experts (foreign and local)	EXP	14	209	206
Prime Minister, governmental officials	GUV	14	95	72
Parliament, Speaker of the Parliament	PARL	14	87	74
Party of Law and Justice	PLD	13	1526	1501
Electoral Bloc "Patria-Rodina-Ravnoparavie"	PRR	11	2725	2426
European Party	PEM	10	2013	1602
Conservative Party	PC	10	1864	1634
Mihai Roscovan	MR	10	955	1005
Justice, Constitutional Court, judges, attorneys	JUD	9	156	152
Humanist Party	PUM	8	1585	1475
Social Political Republican Movement "Ravnoparavie"	RAVN	8	635	627
Diplomats, foreign officials, other external entities	DIP	8	122	115
Businesses, businesspersons, employers	BUS	7	24	39
Police/army, security, financial guard, economic police	PA	3	20	20
European Action	AE	2	180	180
Professionals' Movement "Speranta-Nadejda"	SPER	2	60	60
Trade Unions	SIN	2	28	28
Socialists' Party of the Republic of Moldova	PSS	1	240	240
Labor Union "Patria-Rodina"	UM	1	15	15
Coordinating Council of the Audiovisual	CCA	1	14	14

TV7 had most often the representatives of the civil society, CEC, President's Office, local public administration and political parties as sources of its electoral news. They also had the longest screen appearances.

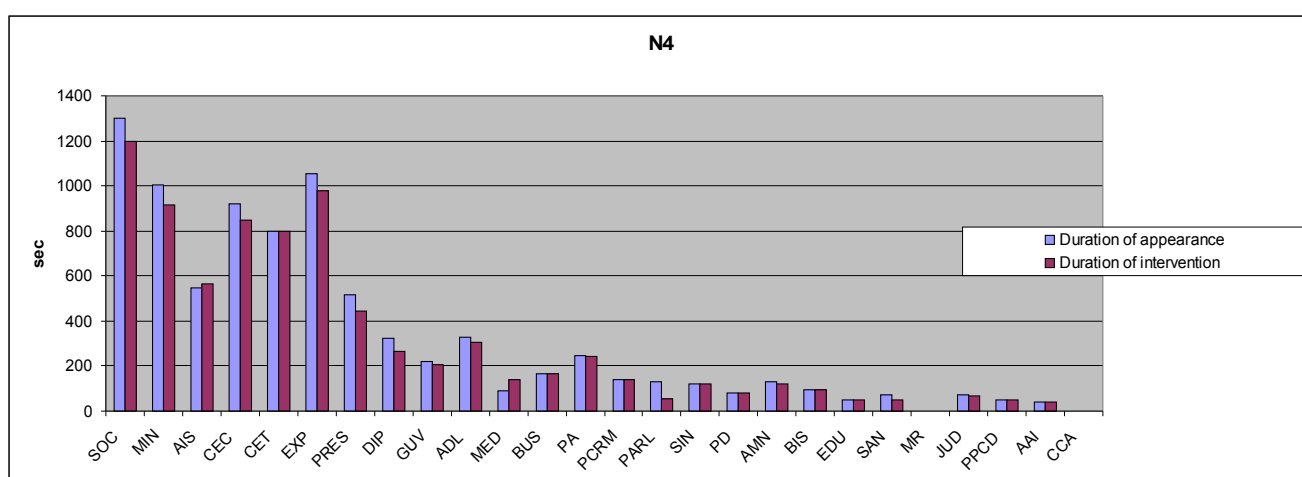
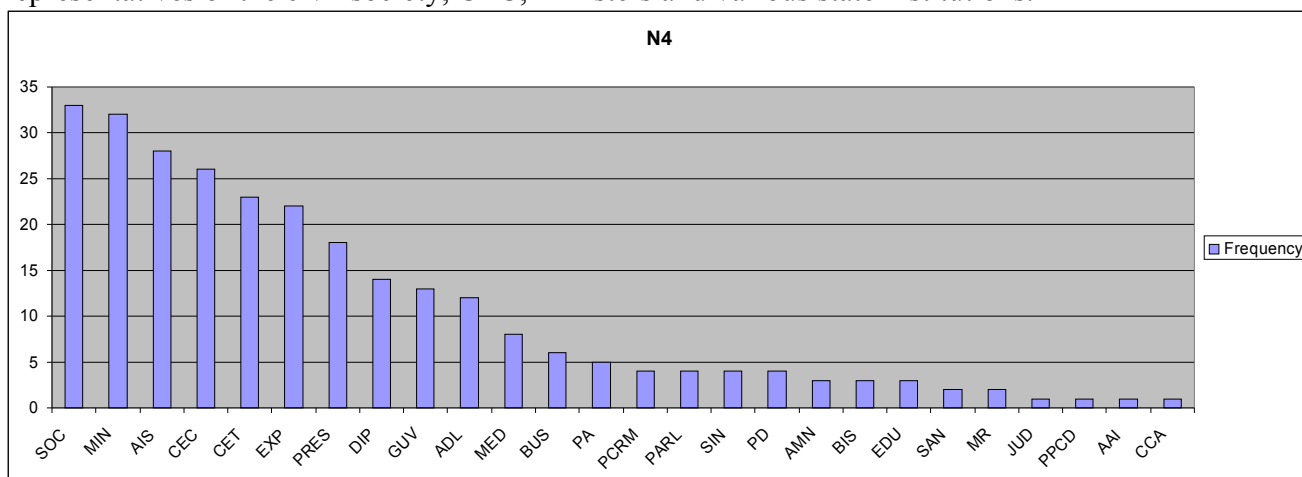




Sources of information	Code	Frequency	Duration of appearance, sec	Duration of intervention, sec
Civil society – NGOs	SOC	92	2303	2246
Central and Local Electoral Commission	CEC	87	2058	1806
Ministers	MIN	79	1750	1625
President, President's Office	PRES	73	2057	1456
Local Public Administration	ADL	71	468	551
Citizens	CET	60	2351	2373
Communist Party of the Republic of Moldova	PCRM	56	879	694
Mass Media	MED	51	204	170
Other state institutions	AIS	45	717	779
Prime Minister, governmental officials	GUV	44	789	532
Christian Democratic People's Party	PPCD	41	1235	1089
Diplomats, foreign officials, other external entities	DIP	38	638	535
Experts (foreign and local)	EXP	36	893	815
Justice, Constitutional Court, judges, attorneys	JUD	29	175	168
“ ‘Our Moldova’ Alliance” Party	AMN	24	580	532
Businesses, businesspersons, employers	BUS	21	138	155
Social Democracy Party	PDS	19	369	369
Parliament, Speaker of the Parliament	PARL	19	350	290
Healthcare facilities	SAN	16	393	403
Liberal Party	PL	13	286	336
Educational-scientific institutions	EDU	11	324	324
National Liberal Party	PNL	9	308	224
Church	BIS	9	156	156
Coordinating Council of the Audiovisual	CCA	9	149	149
Republican People's Party of Moldova	PPR	6	109	115
Democratic Party of Moldova	PD	6	105	92
Police/army, security, financial guard, economic police	PA	5	83	83
Social-Democratic Party of Moldova	PSD	5	40	40
Social Liberal Party	PSL	4	23	23
Mihai Roscovan	MR	3	90	90
Trade Unions	SIN	3	26	26
Cultural institutions	CULT	2	11	11
Party of Law and Justice	PLD	2	0	0
Professionals' Movement "Speranta-Nadejda"	SPER	1	72	72

Independent MP	DI	1	16	12
Independent Candidate	CI	1	10	8
European Party	PEM	1	4	0

Political parties had limited access to *N4*, which used as sources for its electoral news the representatives of the civil society, CEC, ministers and various state institutions.

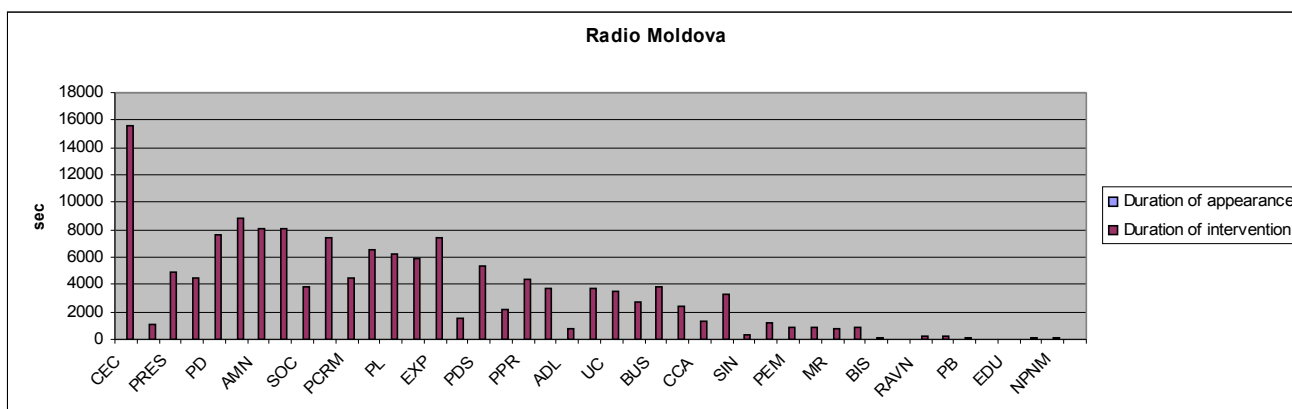
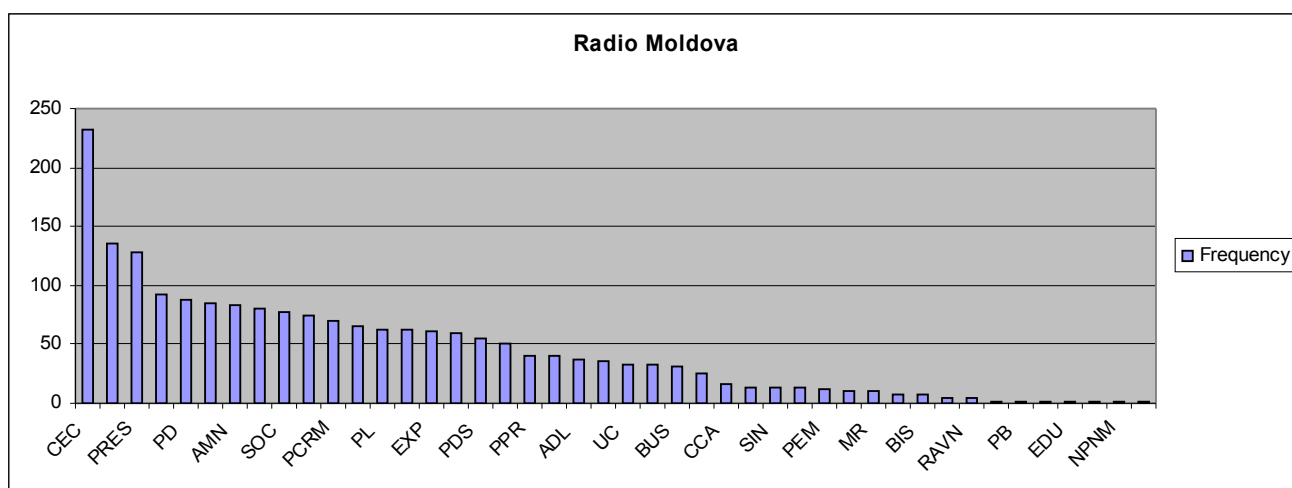


Sources of information	Code	Frequency	Duration of appearance, sec	Duration of intervention, sec
Civil society – NGOs	SOC	33	1303	1197
Ministers	MIN	32	1007	916
Other state institutions	AIS	28	547	565
Central and Local Electoral Commission	CEC	26	921	849
Citizens	CET	23	798	798
Experts (foreign and local)	EXP	22	1055	977
President, President's Office	PRES	18	517	446
Diplomats, foreign officials, other external entities	DIP	14	322	265
Prime Minister, governmental officials	GUV	13	219	207
Local Public Administration	ADL	12	326	306
Mass Media	MED	8	89	137
Businesses, businesspersons, employers	BUS	6	165	165
Police/army, security, financial guard economic police	PA	5	249	243

Communist Party of the Republic of Moldova	PCRM	4	137	137
Parliament, Speaker of the Parliament	PARL	4	129	56
Trade Unions	SIN	4	122	122
Democratic Party of Moldova	PD	4	82	82
“ ‘Our Moldova’ Alliance” Party	AMN	3	128	119
Church	BIS	3	93	93
Educational-scientific institutions	EDU	3	49	49
Healthcare facilities	SAN	2	71	48
Mihai Roscovan	MR	2	0	0
Justice, Constitutional Court, judges, attorneys	JUD	1	73	69
Christian Democratic People’s Party	PPCD	1	50	50
Other internal agents	AAI	1	42	42
Coordinating Council of the Audiovisual	CCA	1	0	0

#### 4.4 Frequency of sources on radio stations. Direct interventions

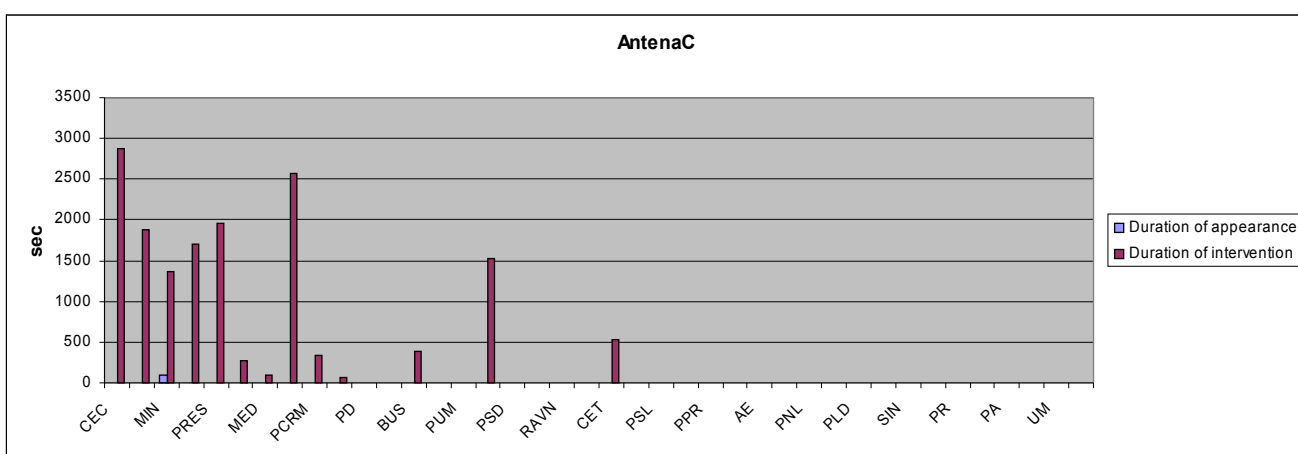
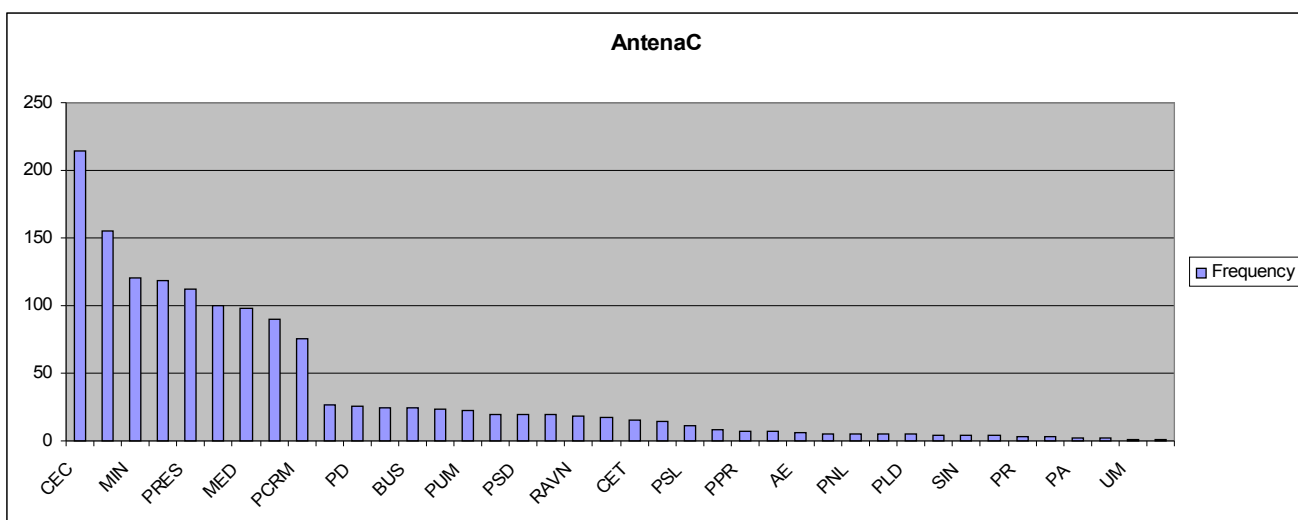
*Radio Moldova* made most frequent references to the Central and Local Electoral Commissions, President’s Office, mass media, Government. Political parties had mainly access to debates.



Source of information	Code	Frequency	Duration of intervention, sec
Central and Local Electoral Commission	CEC	232	15640
Mass Media	MED	135	1057

President, President's Office	PRES	128	4960
Prime Minister, governmental officials	GUV	92	4520
Democratic Party of Moldova	PD	88	7679
Ministers	MIN	85	8855
“ ‘Our Moldova’ Alliance” Party	AMN	84	8041
Christian Democratic People's Party	PPCD	81	8049
Civil society – NGOs	SOC	77	3859
Social Liberal Party	PSL	75	7446
Communist Party of the Republic of Moldova	PCRM	70	4498
Independent Candidate	CI	66	6501
Liberal Party	PL	62	6182
Social-Democratic Party of Moldova	PSD	62	5937
Experts (foreign and local)	EXP	61	7420
Diplomats, foreign officials, other external entities	DIP	60	1486
Social Democracy Party	PDS	55	5374
Parliament, Speaker of the Parliament	PARL	51	2170
Republican People's Party of Moldova	PPR	40	4370
Humanist Party	PUM	40	3745
Local Public Administration	ADL	37	726
Electoral Bloc "Patria-Rodina-Ravnoparavie"	PRR	35	3655
Centrist Union of Moldova	UC	32	3455
Citizens	CET	32	2778
Businesses, businesspersons, employers	BUS	31	3850
National Liberal Party	PNL	25	2351
Coordinating Council of the Audiovisual	CCA	17	1334
Other state institutions	AIS	14	3266
Trade unions	SIN	14	342
Party of Law and Justice	PLD	13	1159
European Party	PEM	12	902
Conservative Party	PC	11	820
Mihai Roscovan	MR	11	780
Ecological Party "Green Alliance" of Moldova	AV	8	838
Church	BIS	7	55
Police/army, security, financial guard, economic police	PA	5	0
Social Political Republican Movement "Ravnopravie"	RAVN	4	240
Professionals Movement "Speranta-Nadejda"	SPER	2	242
Petru Bodarev	PB	2	90
Healthcare facilities	SAN	2	25
Educational-scientific institutions	EDU	2	0
Republican Party of Moldova	PR	1	133
New National Moldovan Party	NPNM	1	60

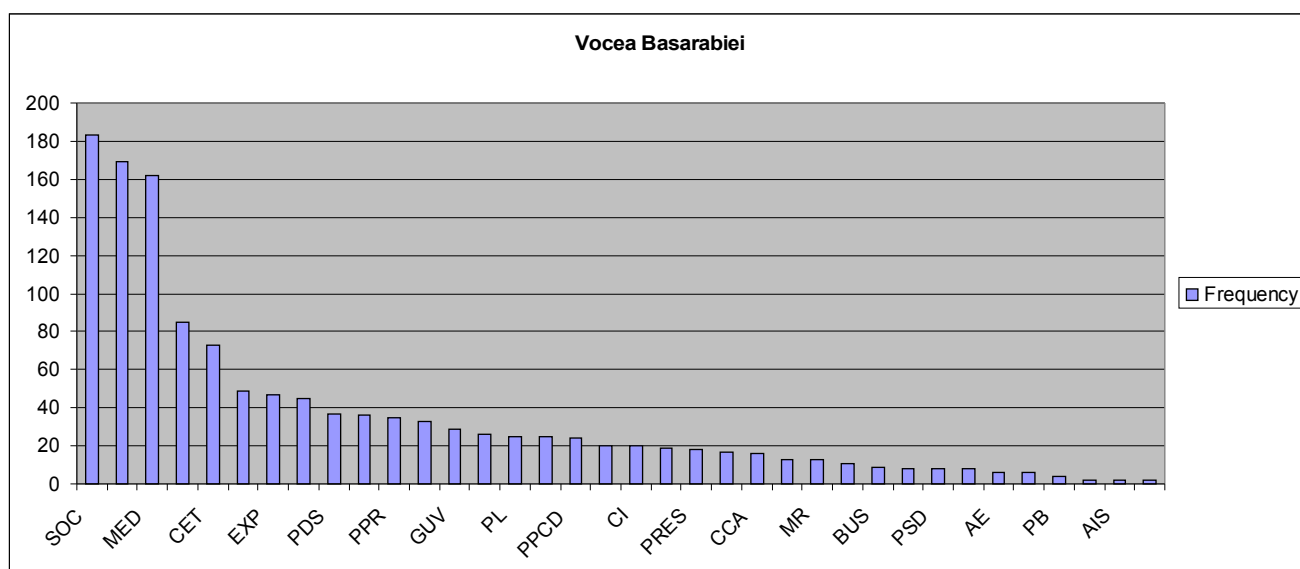
Most of the electoral news broadcast by *Antena C* had as their source CEC, local public administration, ministers, diplomats and foreign officials (who praised the authorities). Opposition parties did not have access to this station.

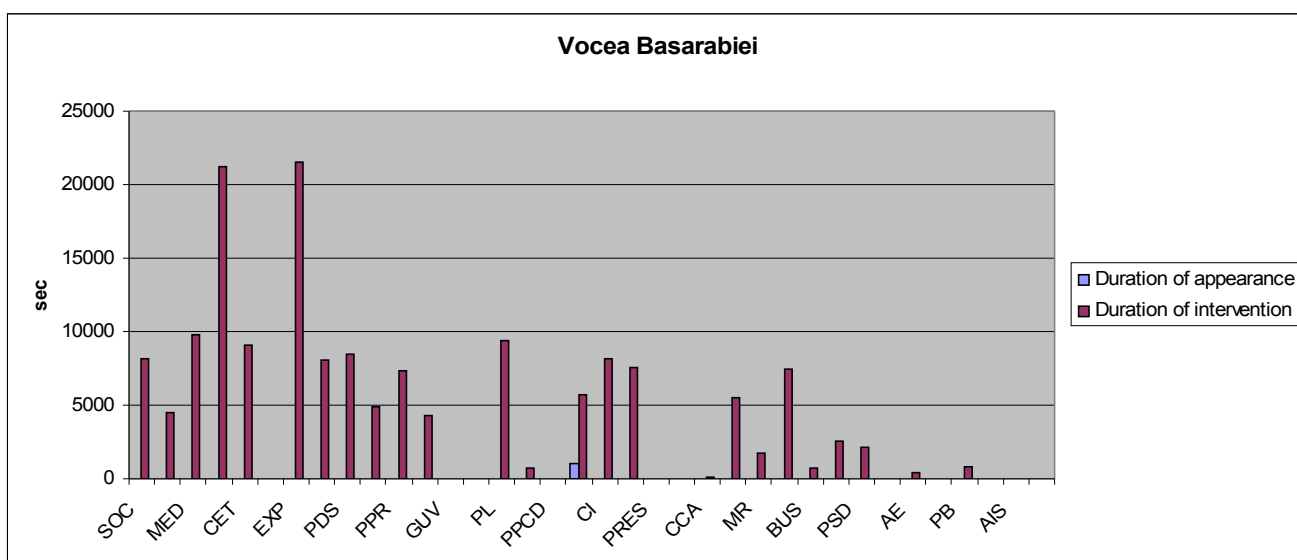


Source of information	Code	Frequency	Duration of intervention, sec
Central and Local Electoral Commission	CEC	214	2880
Local Public Administration	ADL	155	1873
Ministers	MIN	120	1367
Diplomats, foreign officials, other external entities	DIP	118	1708
President, President's Office	PRES	112	1966
Prime Minister, governmental officials	GUV	100	266
Mass Media	MED	98	94
Civil society – NGOs	SOC	90	2572
Communist Party of the Republic of Moldova	PCRM	76	340
Parliament, Speaker of the Parliament	PARL	27	60
Democratic Party of Moldova	PD	26	0
“ ‘Our Moldova’ Alliance” Party	AMN	25	0
Businesses, businesspersons, employers	BUS	24	380
Liberal Party	PL	23	0
Humanist Party	PUM	22	0
Experts (foreign and local)	EXP	19	1525
Social-Democratic Party of Moldova	PSD	19	0
Christian Democratic People's Party	PPCD	19	0
Social Political Republican Movement "Ravnopravie"	RAVN	18	0
Conservative Party	PC	17	0
Citizens	CET	15	525

Other state institutions	AIS	14	0
Social Liberal Party	PSL	11	0
Social Democracy Party	PDS	8	0
Republican People's Party of Moldova	PPR	7	0
Independent Candidate	CI	7	0
European Action	AE	6	0
Coordinating Council of the Audiovisual	CCA	5	0
National Liberal Party	PNL	5	0
Survey	SOND	5	0
Party of Law and Justice	PLD	5	0
Centrist Union of Moldova	UC	4	0
Trade Unions	SIN	4	0
European Party	PEM	4	0
Republican Party of Moldova	PR	3	0
Justice, Constitutional Court, judges, attorneys	JUD	3	0
Police/army, security, financial guard, economic police	PA	2	0
Church	BIS	2	0
Labor Union "Patria-Rodina"	UM	1	0
Healthcare institutions	SAN	1	0

*Vocea Basarabiei* is the radio station with the highest frequency of coverage of the civil society and of most political parties, which also enjoyed direct interventions during news, opinion and debate programs broadcast by this station. PCRM refused the coverage offers of *Vocea Basarabiei*.

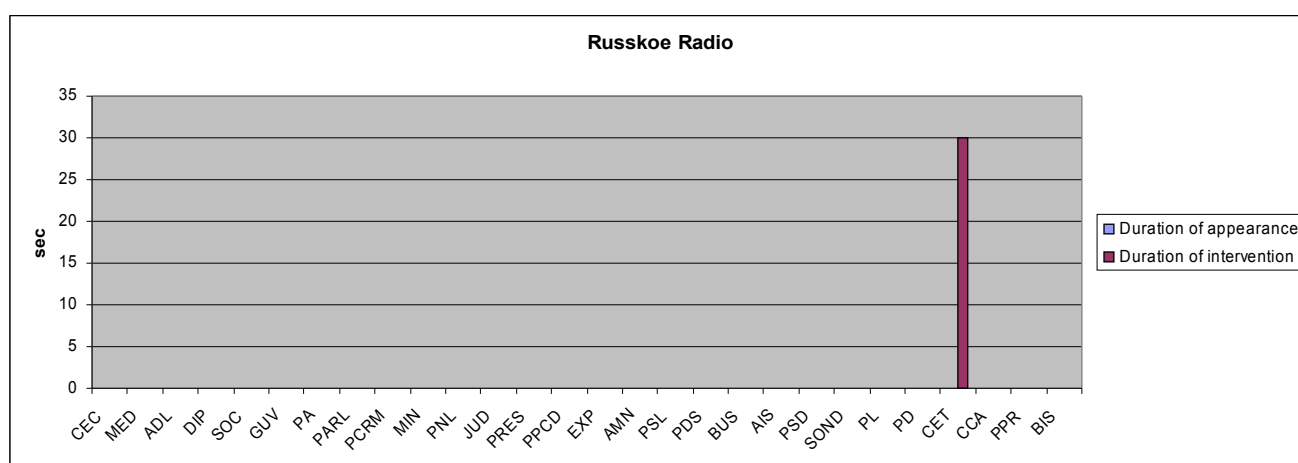
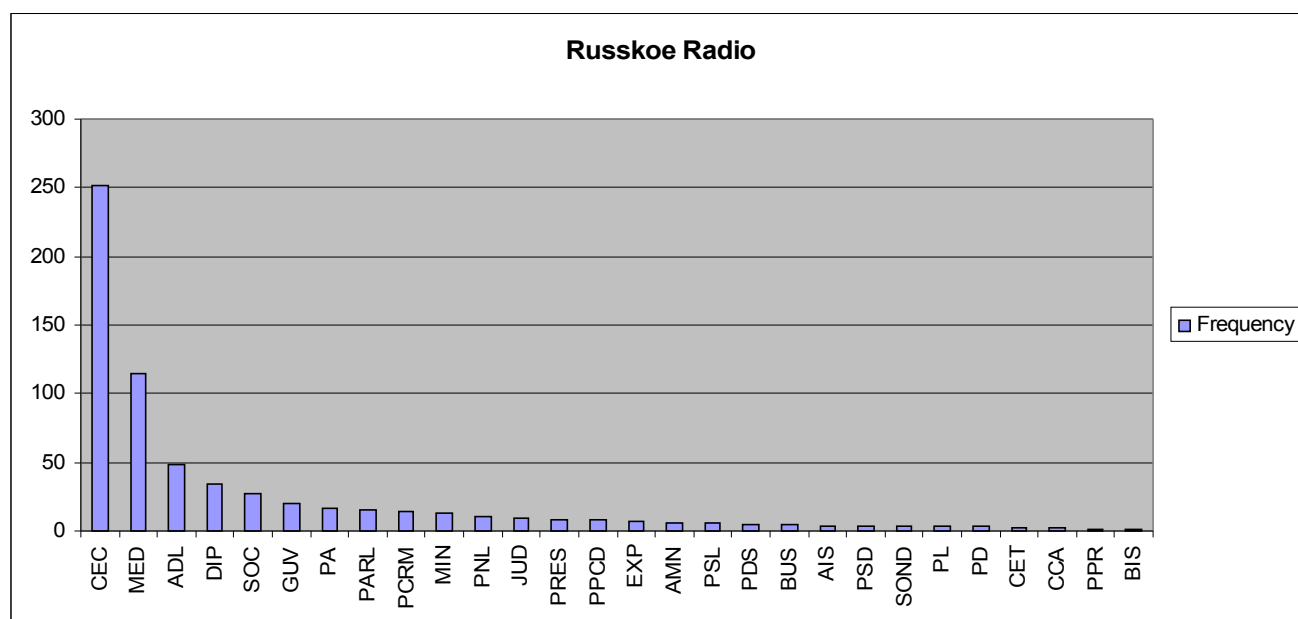




Source of information	Code	Frequency	Duration of intervention, sec
Civil society – NGOs	SOC	183	8139
Central and Local Electoral Commission	CEC	169	4491
Mass Media	MED	162	9794
Social Liberal Party	PSL	85	21182
Citizens	CET	73	9075
Communist Party of the Republic of Moldova	PCRM	49	45
Experts (foreign and local)	EXP	47	21565
“ ‘Our Moldova’ Alliance” Party	AMN	45	8018
Social Democracy Party	PDS	37	8503
Local Public Administration	ADL	36	4916
Republican People’s Party of Moldova	PPR	35	7298
Democratic Party of Moldova	PD	33	4298
Prime Minister, governmental officials	GUV	29	20
Diplomats, foreign officials, other external entities	DIP	26	0
Liberal Party	PL	25	9422
Parliament, Speaker of the Parliament	PARL	25	720
Christian Democratic People’s Party	PPCD	24	0
Conservative Party	PC	20	5694
Independent Candidate	CI	20	8125
National Liberal Party	PNL	19	7542
President, President’s Office	PRES	18	0
Ministers	MIN	17	20
Coordinating Council of the Audiovisual	CCA	16	141
Ecological Party “Green Alliance” of Moldova	AV	13	5560
Mihai Roscovan	MR	13	1772
Humanist Party	PUM	11	7450
Businesses, businesspersons, employers	BUS	9	673
Electoral Bloc "Patria-Rodina-Ravnoparavie"	PRR	8	2561
Social-Democratic Party of Moldova	PSD	8	2126
Police/army, security, financial guard, economic police	PA	8	0
European Action	AE	6	365
Justice, Constitutional Court, judges, attorneys	JUD	6	0
Petru Bodarev	PB	4	814
Cultural institutions	CULT	2	0
Other state institutions	AIS	2	0



The absolute majority of electoral news broadcast by *Russkoe Radio* had CEC and the media as their source. Political parties were occasionally used as a source. None of them enjoyed direct interventions on this station.



Source of information	Code	Frequency	Duration of intervention, sec
Central and Local Electoral Commission	CEC	252	0
Mass Media	MED	115	0
Local Public Administration	ADL	48	0
Diplomats, foreign officials, other external entities	DIP	34	0
Civil society – NGOs	SOC	27	0
Prime Minister, governmental officials	GUV	20	0
Police/army, security, financial guard, economic police	PA	17	0
Parliament, Speaker of the Parliament	PARL	15	0
Communist Party of the Republic of Moldova	PCRM	14	0
Ministers	MIN	13	0
National Liberal Party	PNL	11	0
Justice, Constitutional Court, judges, attorneys	JUD	9	0

President, President's Office	PRES	8	0
Christian Democratic People's Party	PPCD	8	0
Experts (foreign and local)	EXP	7	0
“ ‘Our Moldova’ Alliance” Party	AMN	6	0
Social Liberal Party	PSL	6	0
Social Democracy Party	PDS	5	0
Businesses, businesspersons, employers	BUS	5	0
Other state institutions	AIS	4	0
Social-Democratic Party of Moldova	PSD	4	0
Survey	SOND	3	0
Liberal Party	PL	3	0
Democratic Party of Moldova	PD	3	0
Citizens	CET	2	30
Coordinating Council of the Audiovisual	CCA	2	0
Republican People's Party of Moldova	PPR	1	0
Church	BIS	1	0

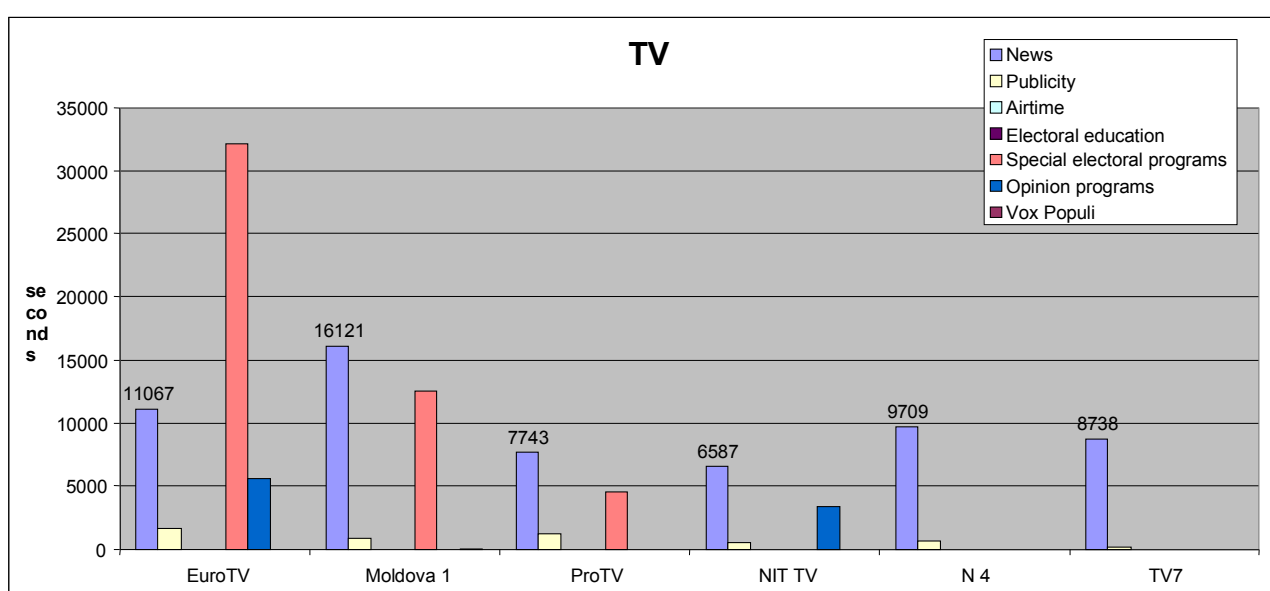
## II. Second round of elections: 4 – 17 June 2007

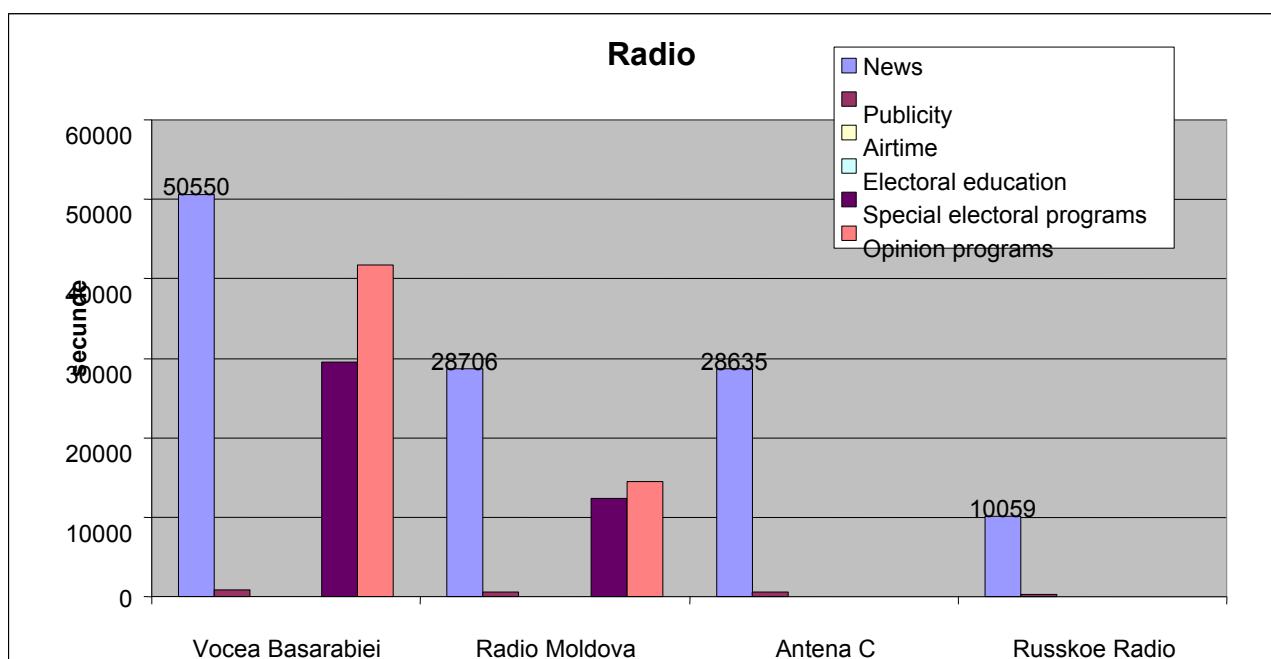
### 4.1 Involvement in electoral campaign

#### 4.1.1 Radio and TV

During 4-17 June 2007, *Euro TV* distinguished itself by a large number of special programs dedicated to the first round of elections. *Moldova 1* broadcast the largest amount of electoral news. *TV 7* reduced the amount of electoral news in the second round of elections.

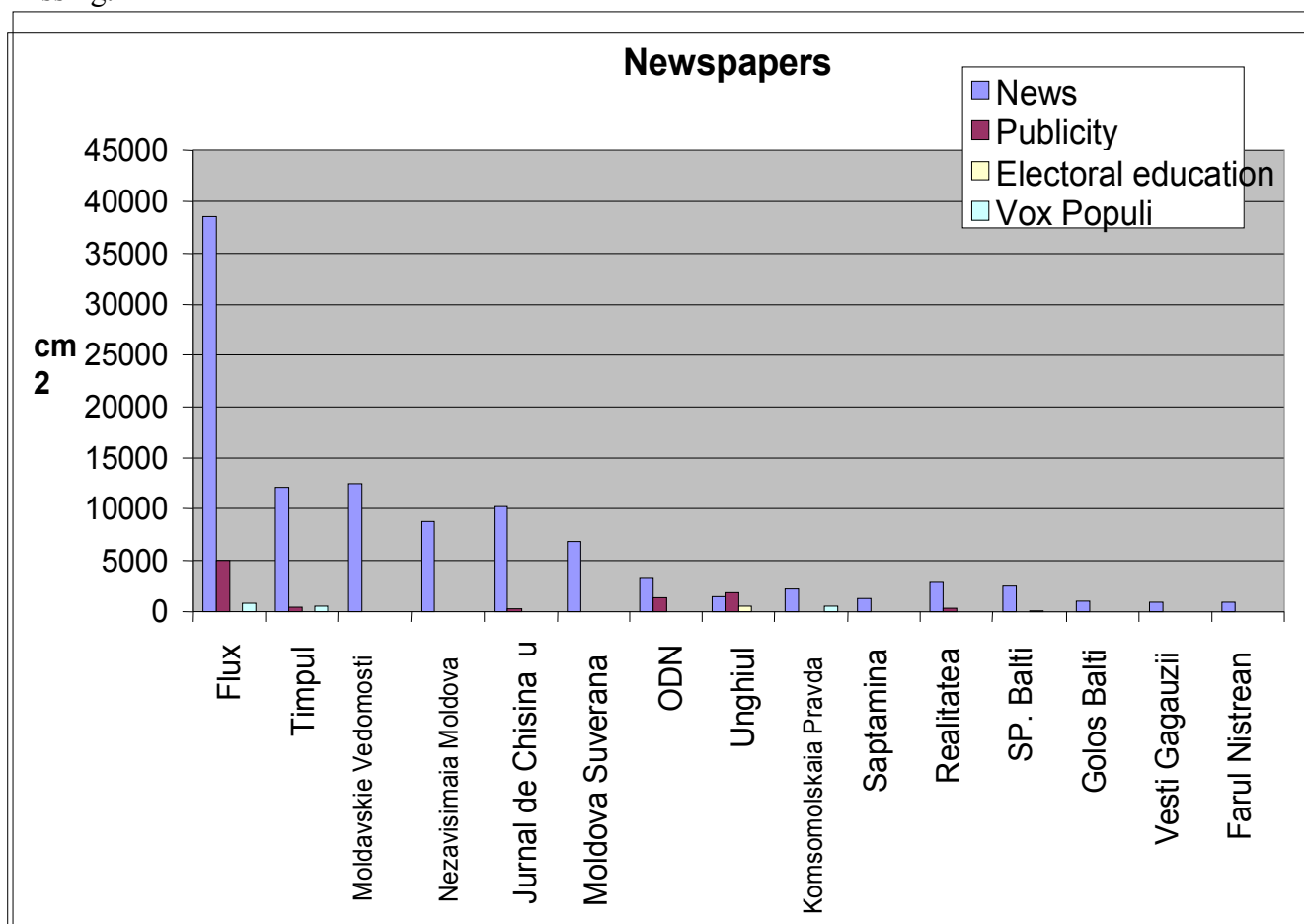
Among radio stations, *Vocea Basarabiei* broadcast the largest amount of electoral news, opinions and debates.





#### 4.1.2 Newspapers

During the monitored period, the largest amount of electoral news was published by *Timpul*, *Flux*, *Moldavskie vedomosti*, *Jurnal de Chişinău* and *Moldova suverană*. Electoral education materials were missing.

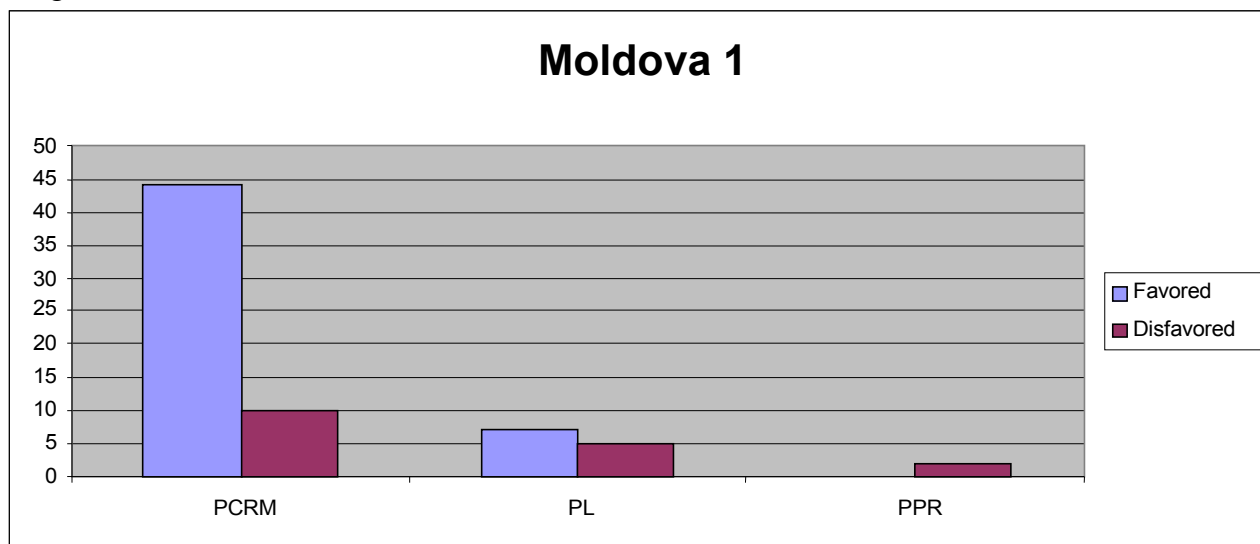


## 4.2 Candidates and parties directly or indirectly favored or disfavored during newscasts and opinion programs – frequency

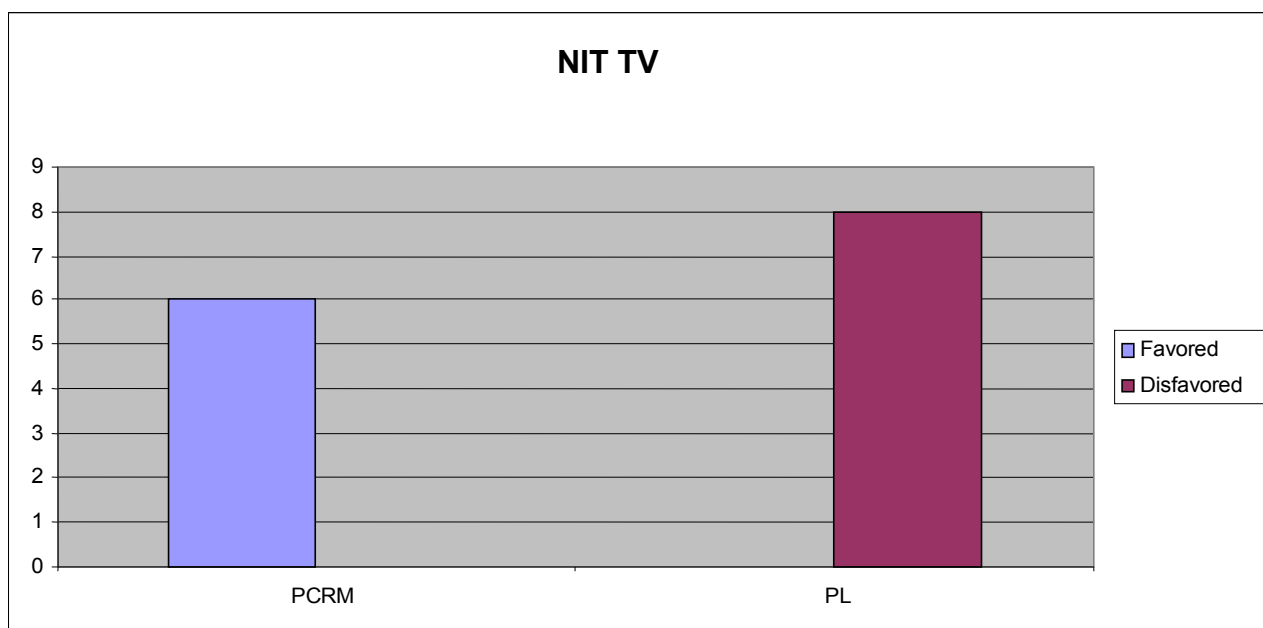
### 4.2.1 TV

*Moldova 1* broadcast a large amount of news favoring PCRM: six localities were awarded prizes on the Day of the Environment; the Government allotted MDL 41 mlln. for the arrangement of localities; each district received MDL 1 mlln. for sanitation; all primary institutions have been repaired in Soroca in the past years; Moldova encourages the coming of American investors; additional income into the budget, amendments to the budget law, including to the expenditure category to increase salaries, and pay gas costs; Voronin visits children's recreational center, renovated at the President's initiative; interview with Voronin who says that all conditions for integration are being created to the minorities; Prime Minister Tarlev visits the National Opera and states that the governance pays attention to the cultural patrimony; a national strategy for the supply of water to all localities in Moldova has been developed; WB to offer USD 17 mlln. for social projects; BM estimated the situation of Moldovan economy as stable; average salaries have increased by 23% as compared to the same period of previous year; during 2005-2006, 30 living blocks were put into use, with the state support, in Chişinău, Bălţi, Ungheni; state and local budgets allotted MDL 2.4 mlln. for the arrangement of town of Ungheni; the European Union of Foresters thinks that Moldova is on the right track with regards to forest extension; WB positively estimates the economic development of Moldova.

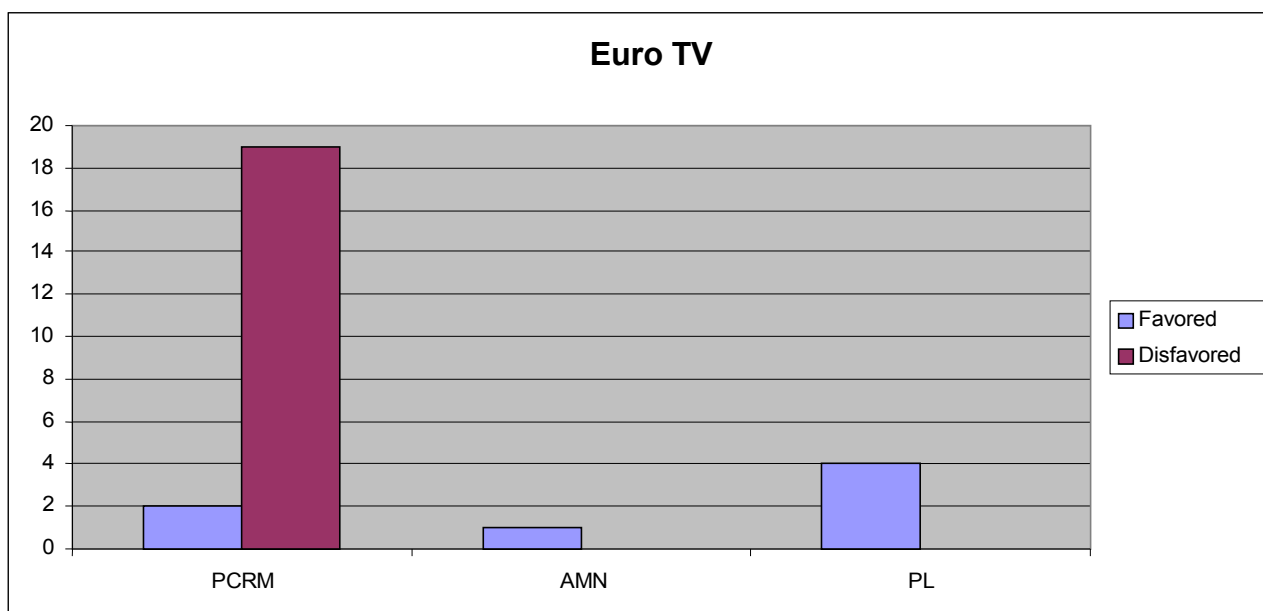
This station also broadcast, less frequently, news that put the ruling parties in a bad light: PSL denounces the state's interference in supporting the PCRM candidates; the Conservative Party requests that the elections be canceled; PNL requests that votes be counted again; PDS, PSD, UCM to merge etc.

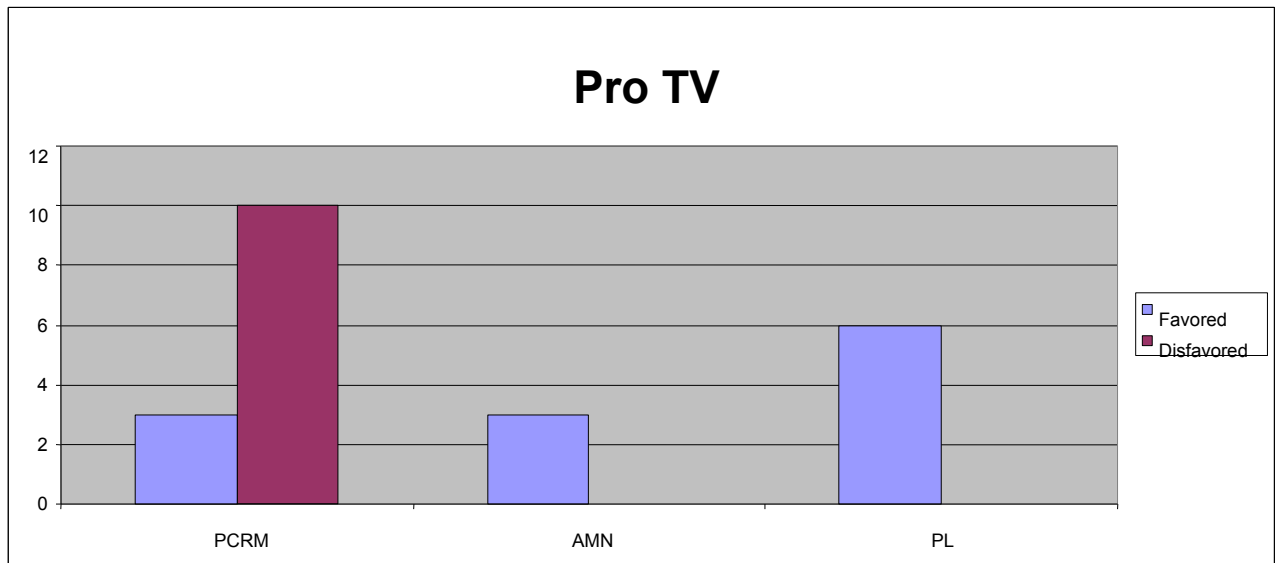


In the second round, *NIT* favored PCRM less frequently, by informing the TV viewers that the average salary had increased by 23% since January, that the Government had developed a strategy for the supply of water to Moldovan localities etc. By covering the declaration of the leader of “Ravnopravie” Movement against Dorin Chirtoacă and in favor of PCRM candidate, *NIT* disfavored the PL candidate. It also commented on the statement made by PL leader that the communists could win only by falsifying the elections. *NIT* repeatedly broadcast the news about a group of youngsters leaving PL “due to the dictatorship” in that party.

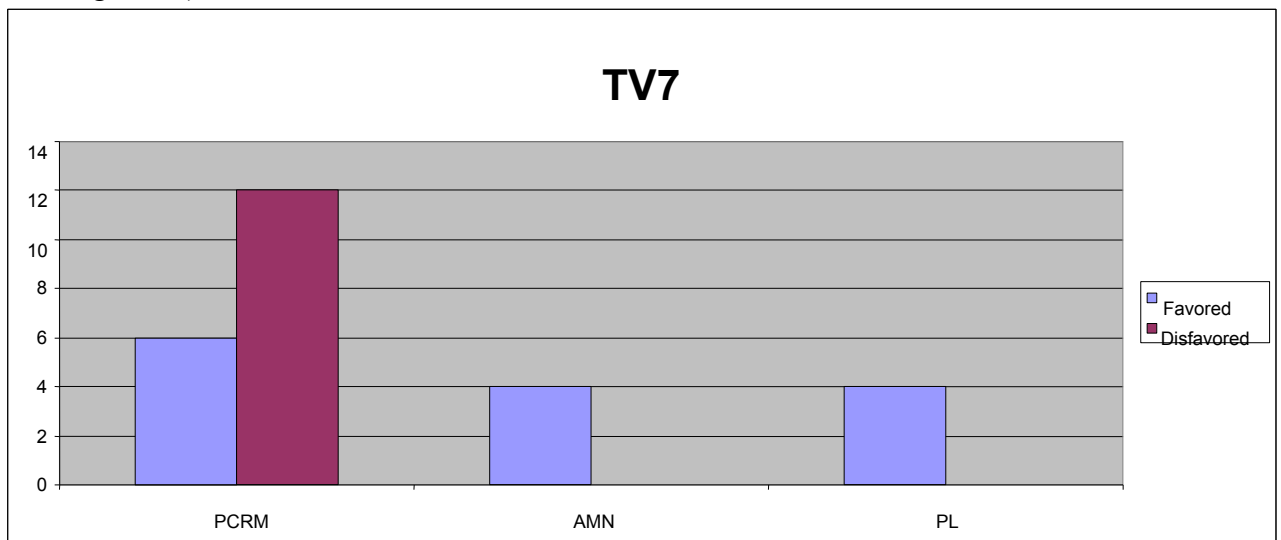


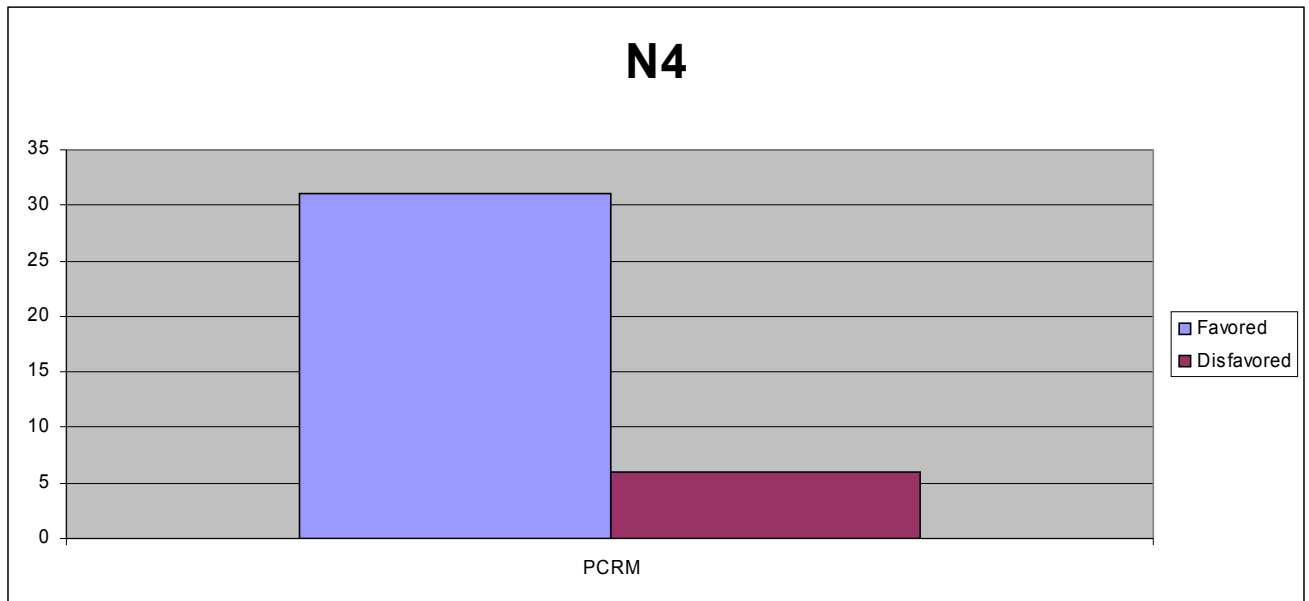
During the second round, *Euro TV*, *PRO TV* and *TV 7* broadcast a number of declarations made by the opposition parties about the behavior of PCRM during the elections, disfavoring the ruling party, which did not respond to the attacks. *Euro TV* broadly covered the case when they found voting papers in their own yard and the subsequent raid of the police, which intimidated the reporters, and the attempt to clear certain green spaces. *PRO TV* reported about how former deported persons picketed the government building, and about overcrowded kindergartens. *TV 7* favored PCRM by conveying, for example, that mothers with four children would benefit from free medical policies, but also disfavoring it, by broadcasting that, according to the Freedom House report, the situation in the country worsened after the communists came to power.





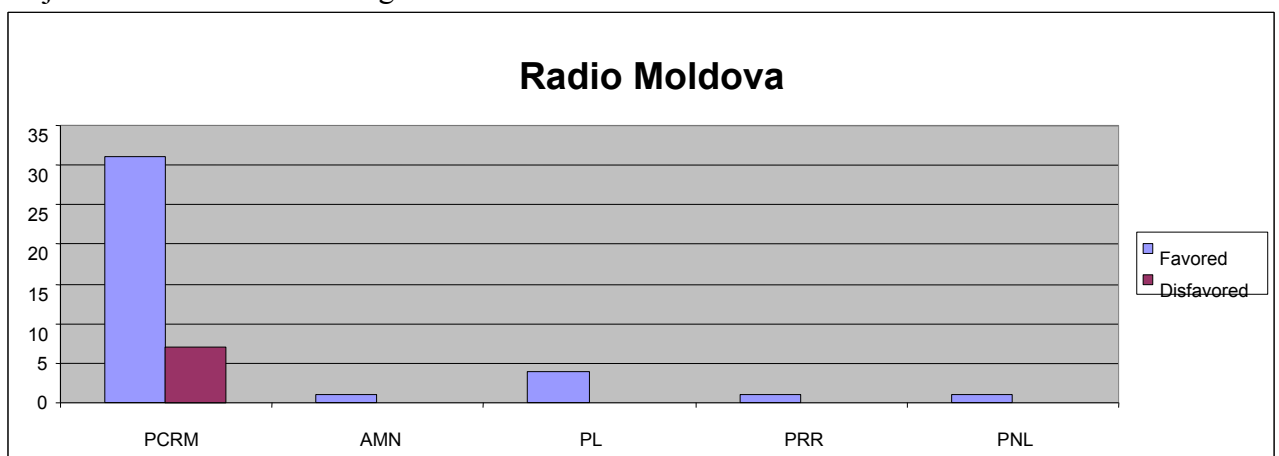
*N4* favored PCRM by broadcasting news about the electoral actions of the governance (Voronin proposed a project for the connection of villages to the water supply and sewerage system; additional income into the budget; the tax on property had been deferred), as well as certain disfavoring news (social assistants have more than small salaries; despite sanitation actions, only six springs with drinking water).



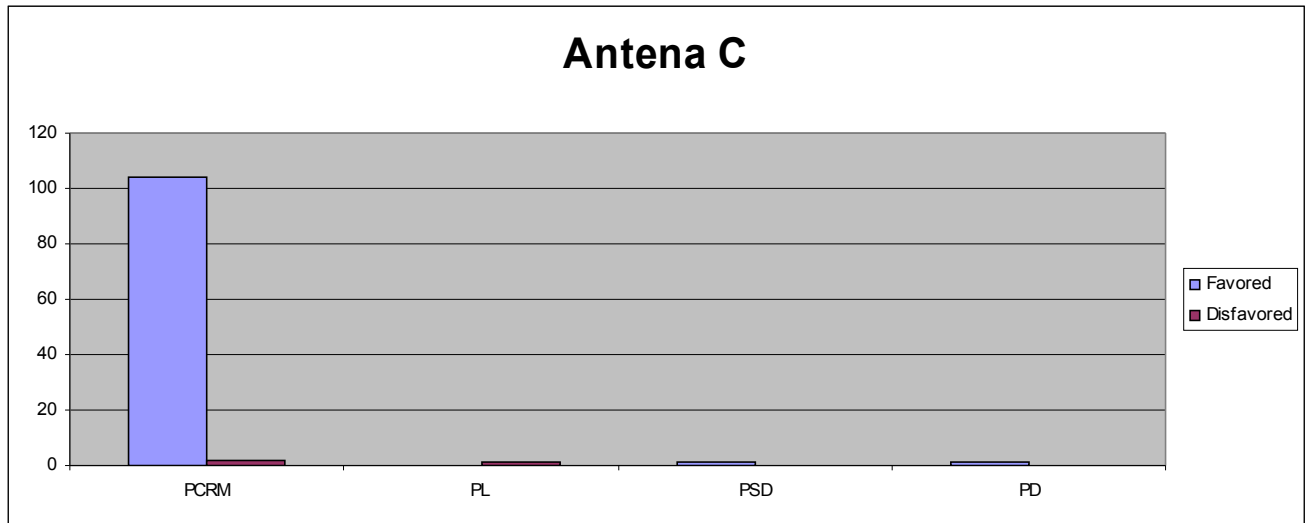


#### 4.2.2. Radio

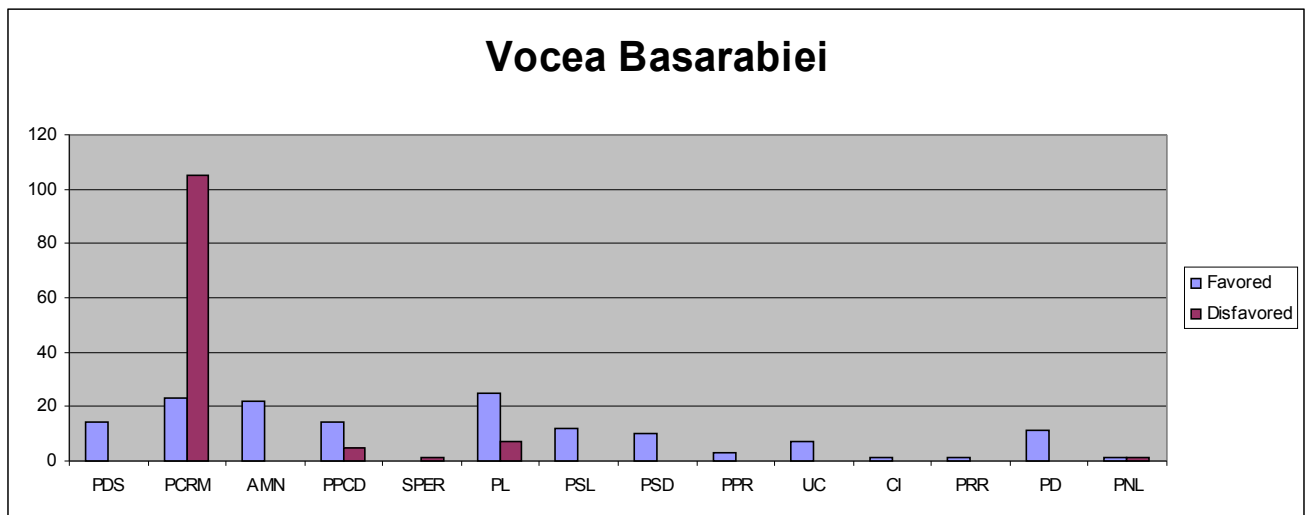
Besides the news on the electoral actions of the governance, similar to those broadcast by *Moldova 1*, *Radio Moldova* also broadcast declarations of the opposition parties – PNL, PC, PL, including of those who announced their support for the PL candidate for Chisinau mayor. The ruling party was subject to criticism also during debates.



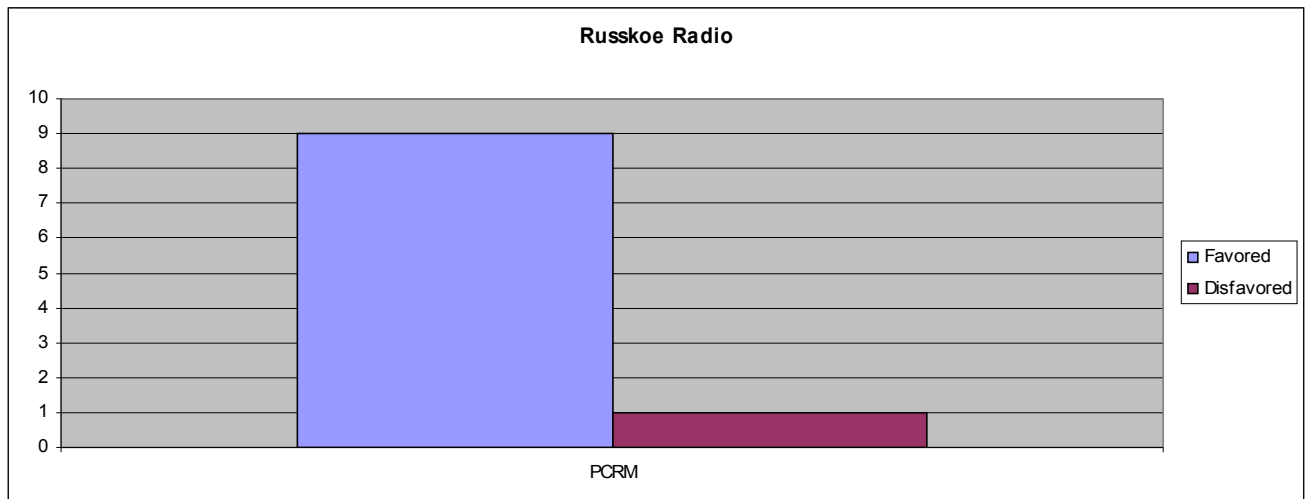
*Antena C* further ignored the opposition parties, appearing to be a mouthpiece of the governance, informing about the “remarkable progress in the healthcare sector”, amendments to the budget law and the future increase in the state employees’ salaries, gasification costs, opening of a children’s camp in Chisinau, where parents would cover only 20% of the cost, reduction of pollutants in the air, as compared to the European countries, Tarlev’s intention to finalize the living blocs, the building of which started in 1980s-1990s; Tarlev visited the village of Suruceni, made presents to the kindergartens and promised to increase educator salaries; the change and installment of meters to be paid for by the service providers – according to a regulation approved by the government; the issue of wine exports to Russia has been solved; village teachers and doctors to receive compensations for connection to the gas pipe; Voronin participated in the inauguration of reanimation section, renovated at his initiative, he was thanked for it. On the other hand, *Antena C* “informed” the audience that PL is a “small, pro-Romanian” party, and that Chirtoacă is “radical right-winged”.



*Vocea Basarabiei* broadcast the highest number of materials disfavoring the ruling party (“The red process”, deputy Cușnir informs the prosecutor’s office about the fact that PCRM uses the governmental transportation for electoral purposes etc), but also news objectively favoring PCRM (World Bank to fund a project to develop social services; Voronin-Putin meeting etc.)



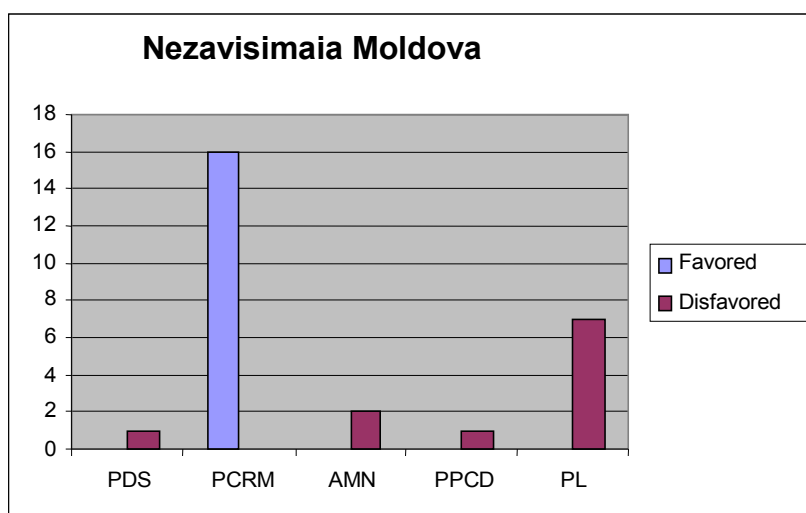
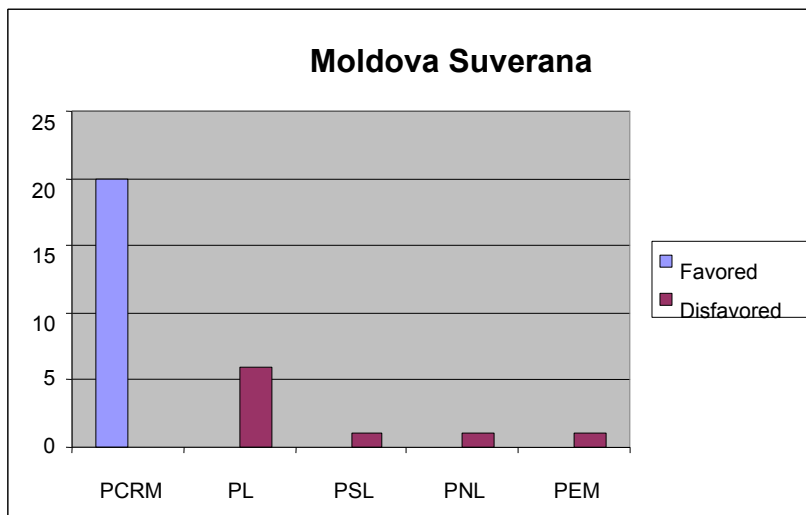
*Russkoe Radio* broadcast a few pieces of news favoring the PCRM candidate.



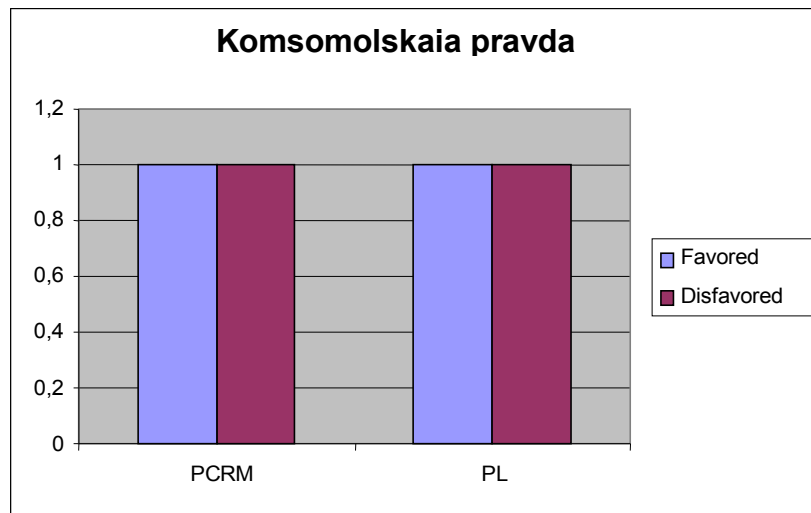


#### 4.2.2 Print media. Candidates and parties favored or disfavored, directly or indirectly, in news and opinions - frequency

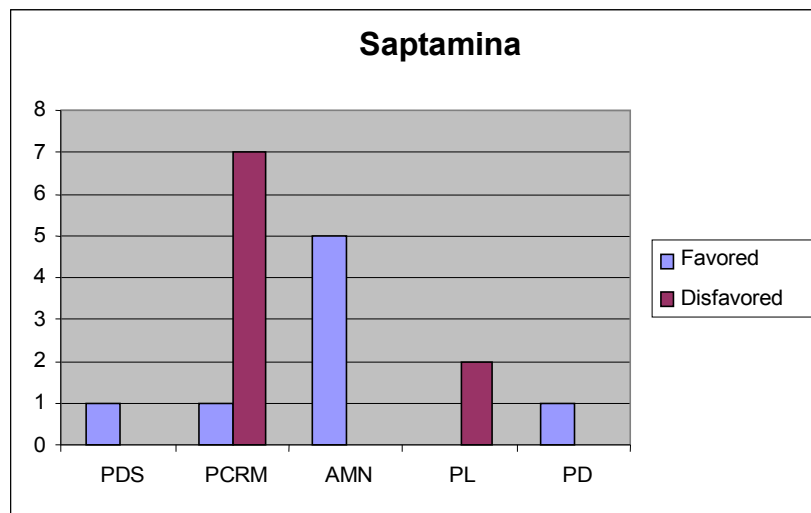
After 3 June 2007, *Moldova suverană* and *Nezavisimaia Moldova* launched a denigration campaign against the Liberal Party and its candidate for the office of general mayor of Chişinău, Dorin Chirtoacă. If the criticism leveled at Chirtoacă by *Nezavisimaia Moldova* was relatively moderate, then that of *Moldova suverană* was extremely aggressive. *Nezavisimaia Moldova* named Chirtoacă a “kinder-surprise”, emphasizing his lack of experience in the local public administration. On the other hand, *Moldova suverană* wrote that “Dorin was voted by many youngsters who are unaware of what a capital’s mayor’s office means”, stating that “if Dorin wins, we will witness a boozy party of the power and mediocrity”. The most denigrating article about Chirtoacă was published in *Moldova suverană* on 8 June 2007. The newspaper inserts a faked picture of the PL candidate holding a fascist flag in his right hand, writing that “Dorin Chirtoacă is just a puppet in the hands of some revengeful old people, but beyond them, special right- and left-winged extremist groups are prepared, intended to cause serious social disorders in the country.”



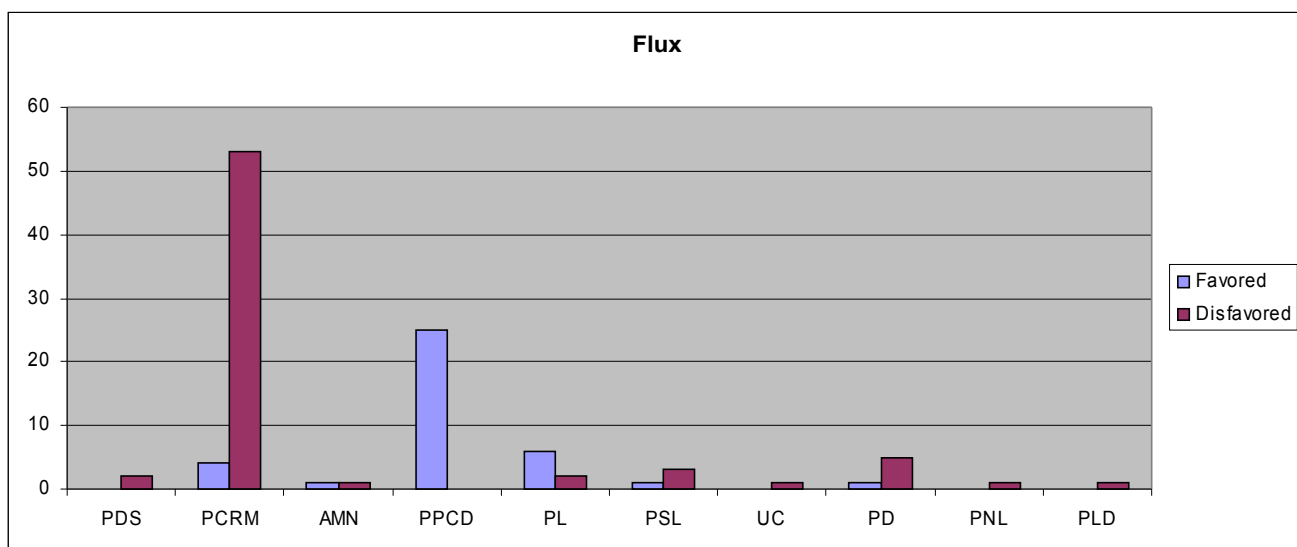
*Komsomolskaya Pravda* rarely published electoral news. The publication avoided favoring or disfavoring directly the candidates for the office of general mayor of Chişinău, presenting only the results of the elections and the post-electoral declarations of Veaceslav Iordan and Dorin Chirtoacă.



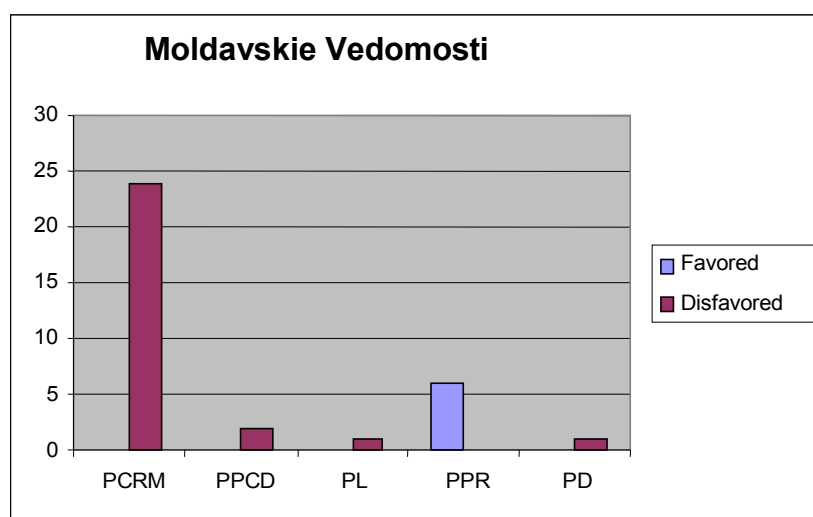
After 3 June 2007, *Săptămîna* indirectly favored “Our Moldova” Alliance and disfavored the Liberal Party. The publisher Viorel Mihail called *Dorin Chirtoacă* and *Mihail Ghimpu* ironic names, mentioning that “both the names of Braghiș and of Leonid Bujor should be present in the voting papers of the second round”.



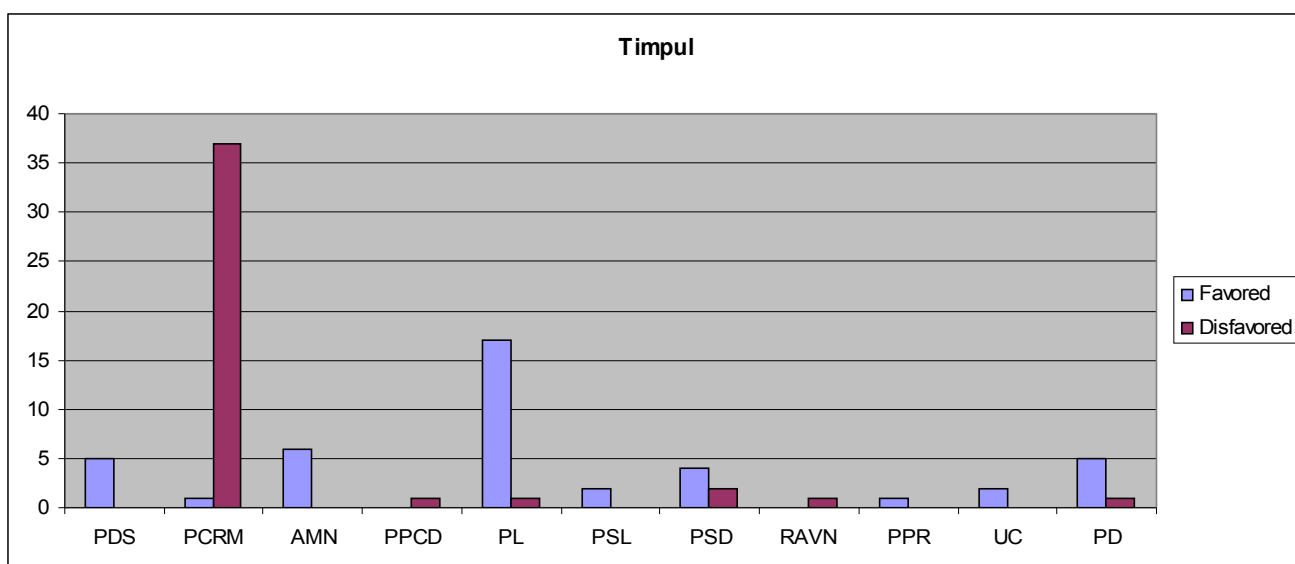
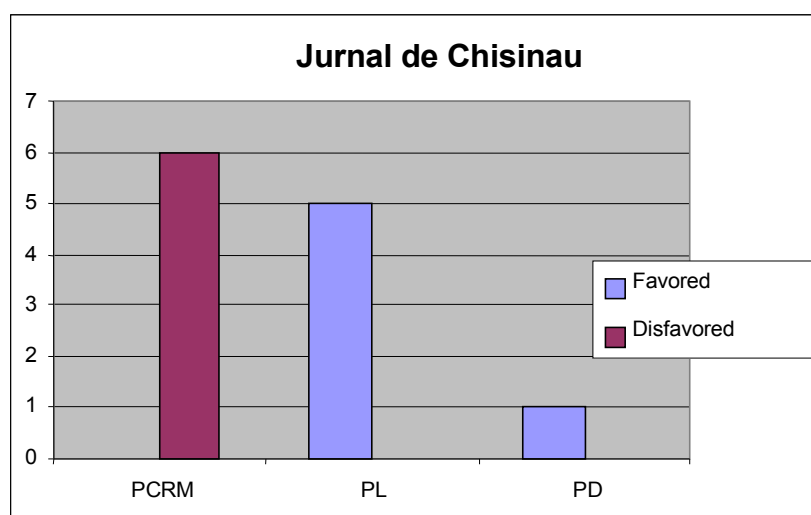
The daily *Flux* presented most frequently in a positive context the Christian Democratic People’s Party, especially the PPCD candidates for the office of mayor who remained in the electoral competition after 3 June 2007. After the election, *Flux* wrote a lot about the violations of the electoral legislation committed by the electoral officers and by the representatives of certain political parties, accrediting the idea that the local general elections had been defrauded. The publication also favored directly or indirectly the Liberal Party, calling PPCD electors to vote for Dorin Chirtoacă in the second round of elections of the general mayor of Chișinău.



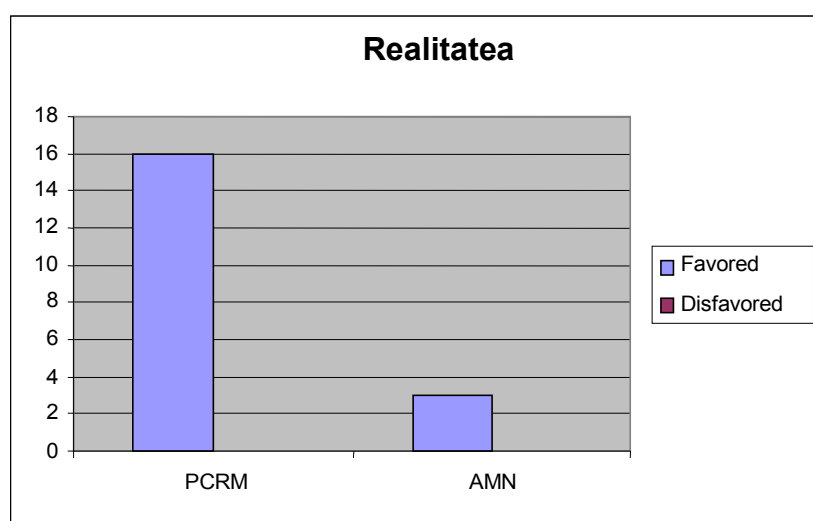
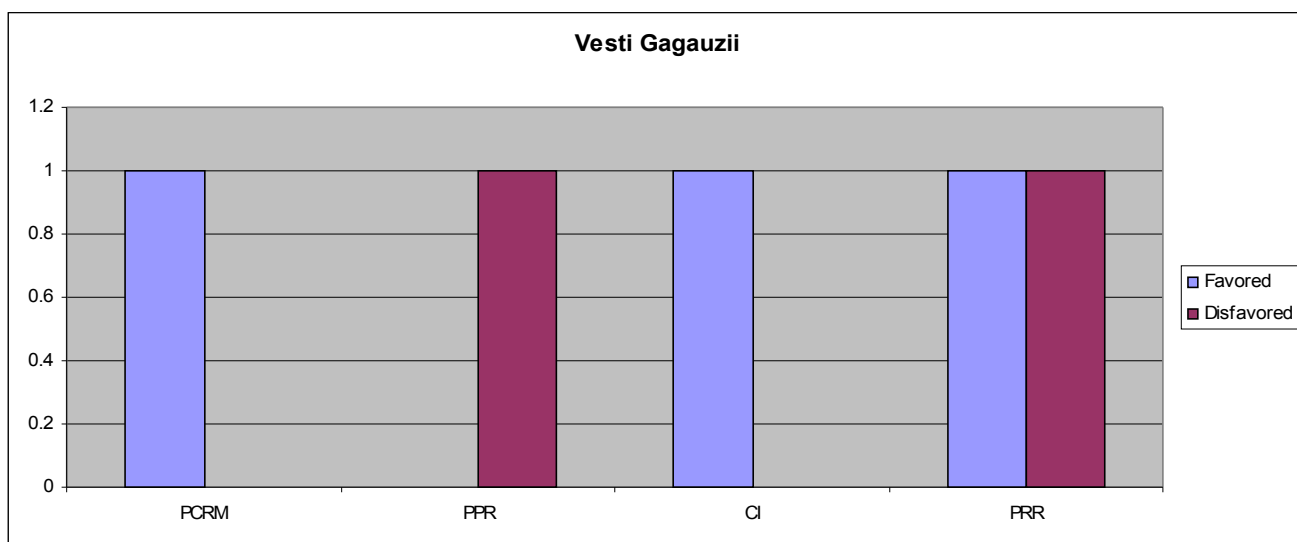
*Moldavskie vedomosti* continued to favor, directly or indirectly, the PPR candidates and to disfavor especially PCRM, but also other political entities.



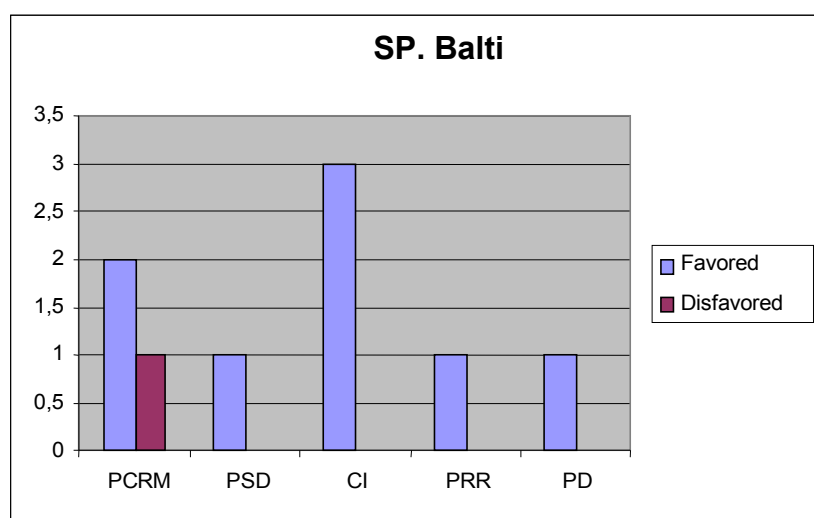
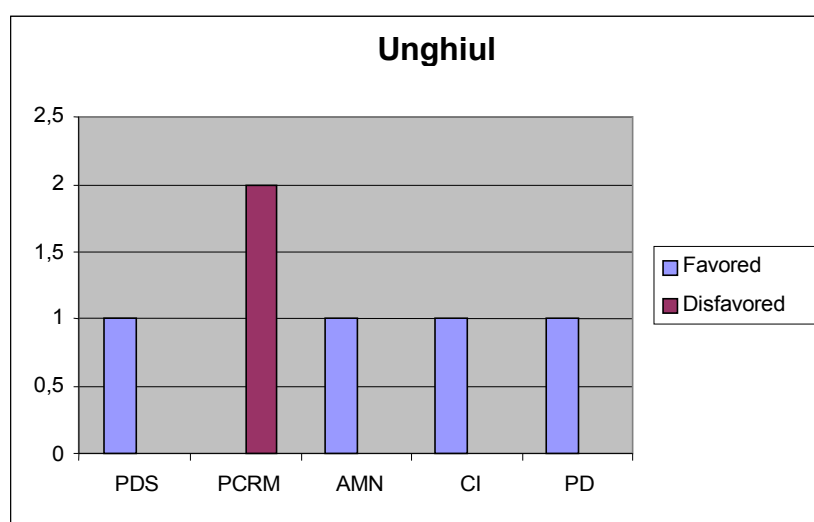
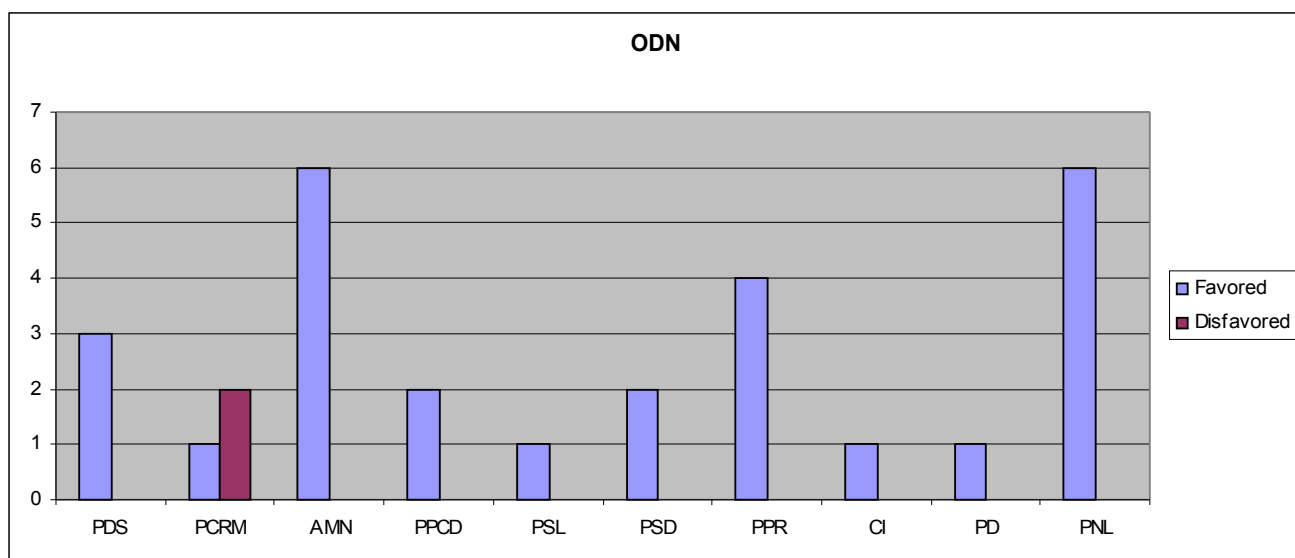
*Jurnal de Chişinău* and *Timpul de dimineaţă* most often disfavored, directly or indirectly, the Communist Party. At the same time, both publications presented in a positive light the candidate of the Liberal Party, Dorin Chirtoacă, for the office of Chisinau general mayor.



The local newspapers *Vesti Gagauzii* and *Golos Bălți*, which come out in the localities where the mayor had been elected in the first round of elections, only published the results of the local general elections of 3 June 2007. On the other hand, the other newspapers continued to favor indirectly the current local public administration, usually represented by the ruling party.

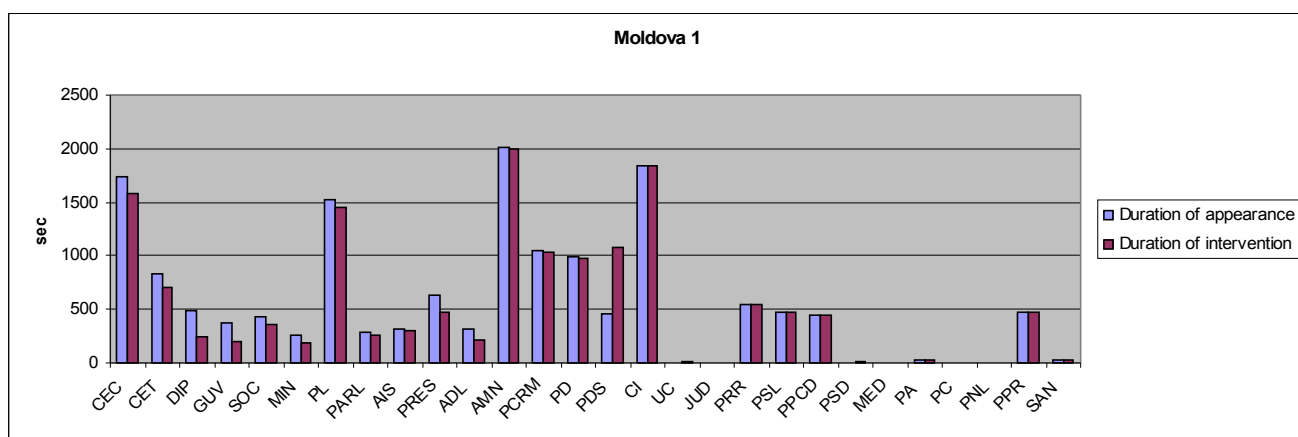
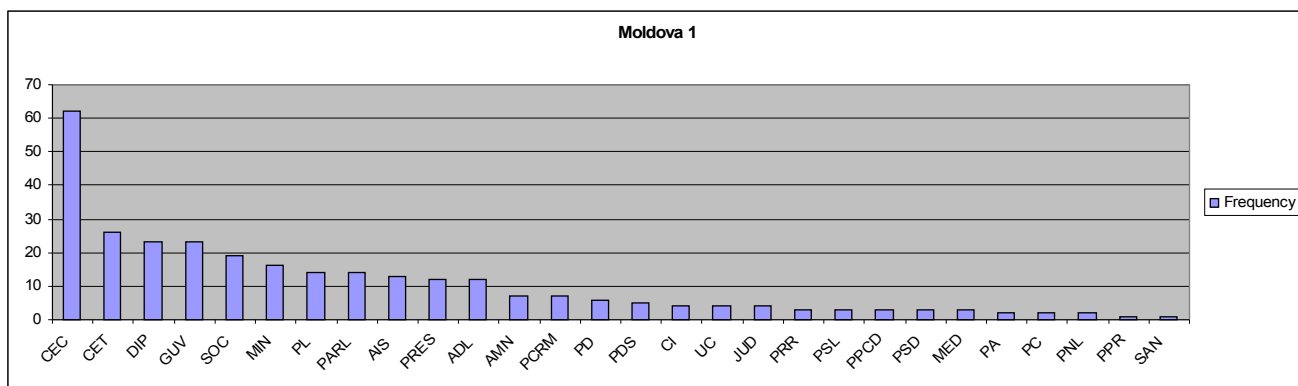


After 3 June 2007, the independent newspapers *Observatorul de Nord*, *Unghiul* and *SP* published ‘thank you’ addresses by both the defeated and the winning candidates to the electorate. Only *Unghiul* published these materials as publicity. At the same time, the independent newspapers presented and analyzed relatively objectively the elections results at local level.



#### 4.3 Frequency of sources, appearances on TV, direct interventions in news with direct or indirect electoral implications

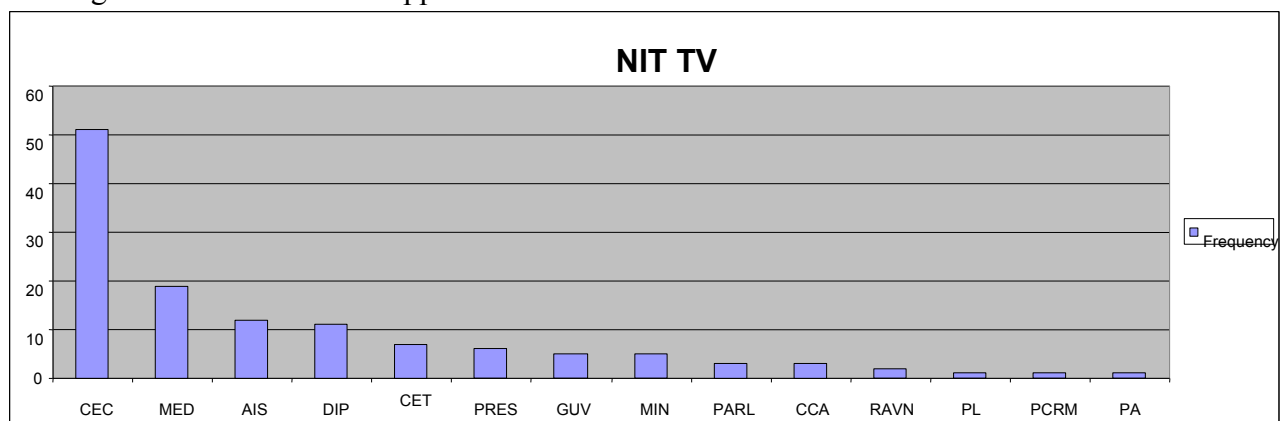
The most frequent sources of electoral news broadcast by *Moldova 1* were CEC, citizens, diplomats, foreign officials, the government. The access of political parties to debates is shown in the frequency and duration of screen appearances.



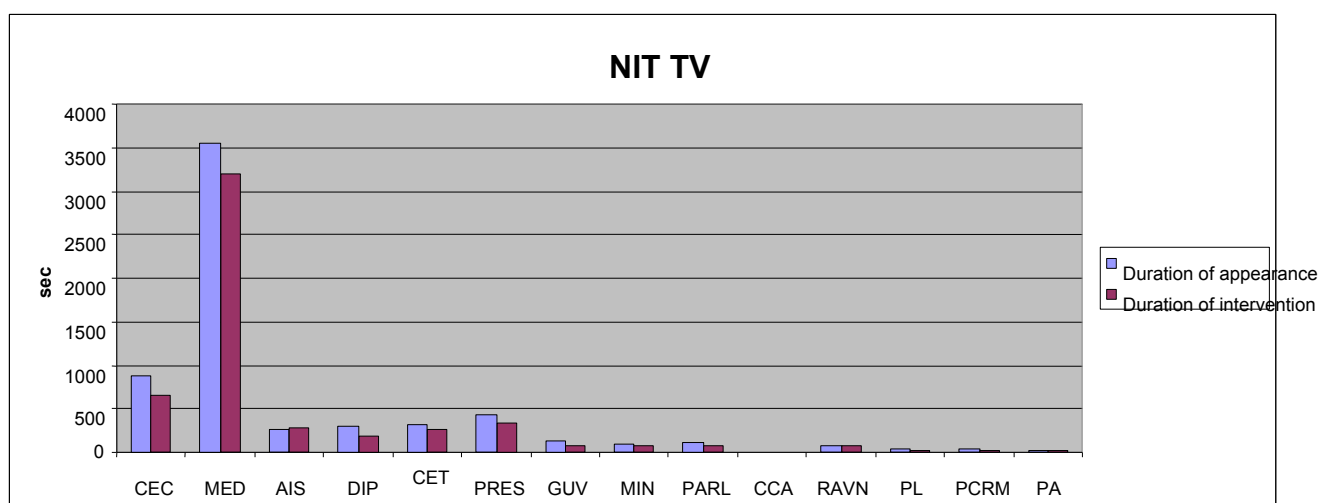
Sources of information	Code	Frequency	Duration of appearance, sec	Duration of intervention, sec
Central and Local Electoral Commission	CEC	62	1732	1581
Citizens	CET	26	839	710
Diplomats, foreign officials, other external entities	DIP	23	483	247
Prime Minister governmental officials	GUV	23	378	205
Civil society – NGOs	SOC	19	425	359
Ministers	MIN	16	258	188
Liberal Party	PL	14	1521	1450
Parliament, Speaker of the Parliament	PARL	14	287	262
Other state institutions	AIS	13	320	306
President, President's Office	PRES	12	627	467
Local Public Administration	ADL	12	314	220
“ ‘Our Moldova’ Alliance” Party	AMN	7	2011	1990
Communist Party of the Republic of Moldova	PCRM	7	1051	1031
Democratic Party of Moldova	PD	6	994	984

Social Democracy Party	PDS	5	457	1073
Independent Candidate	CI	4	1833	1833
Centrist Union of Moldova	UC	4	0	19
Justice, Constitutional Court, judges, attorneys	JUD	4	0	0
Electoral Bloc “Patria-Rodina-Ravnopravie”	PRR	3	549	549
Social Liberal Party	PSL	3	480	480
Christian Democratic People’s Party	PPCD	3	440	440
Social-Democratic Party of Moldova	PSD	3	0	20
Mass Media	MED	3	0	0
Police/army, security, financial guard, economic police	PA	2	30	25
Conservative Party	PC	2	0	0
National Liberal Party	PNL	2	0	0
Republican People’s Party of Moldova	PPR	1	474	474
Healthcare facilities	SAN	1	26	26

*NIT* used most often as sources for its electoral news the Central Electoral Commission, mass media, other state institutions, diplomats and foreign officials and almost never the political parties. The journalists who participated in the discussions about the results of the first round of elections enjoyed the longest duration of screen appearance.

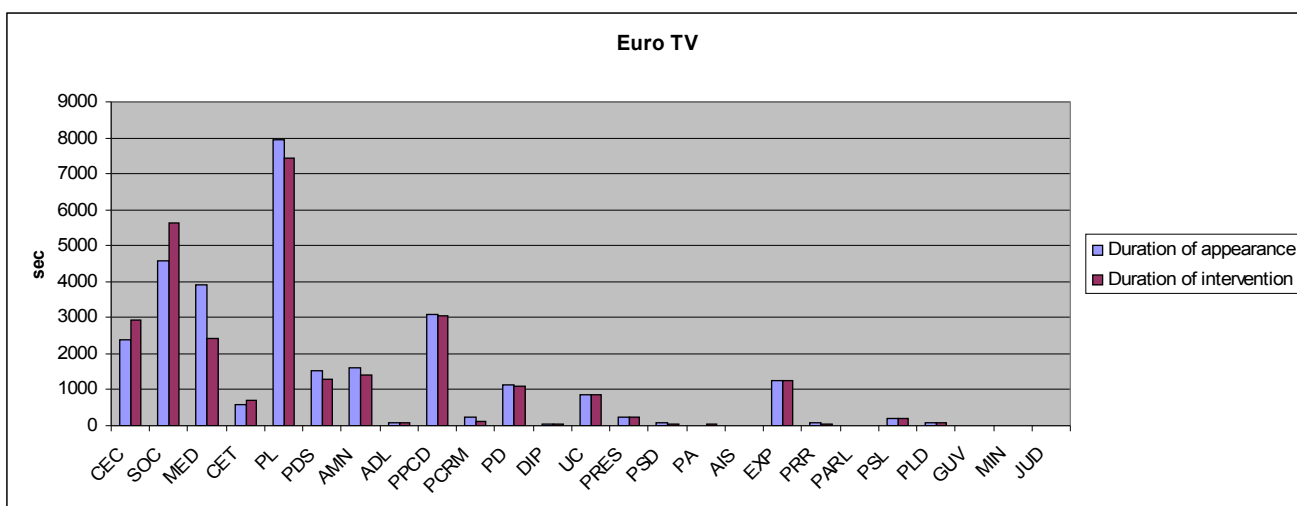
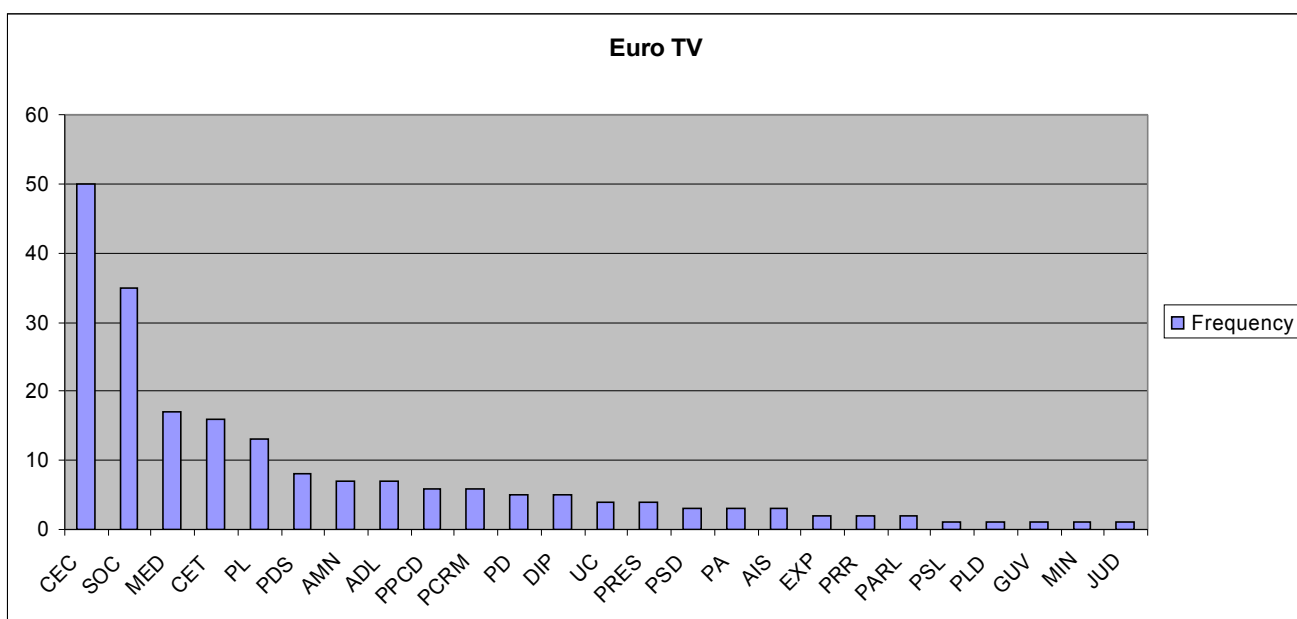






Sources of information	Code	Frequency	Duration of appearance, sec	Duration of intervention, sec
Central and Local Electoral Commission	CEC	51	883	653
Mass Media	MED	19	3560	3190
Other state institutions	AIS	12	255	277
Diplomats, foreign officials, other external entities	DIP	11	292	180
Citizens	CET	7	318	268
President, President's Office	PRES	6	425	330
Prime Minister, governmental officials	GUV	5	135	75
Ministers	MIN	5	85	82
Parliament, Speaker of the Parliament	PARL	3	110	73
Coordinating Council of the Audiovisual	CCA	3	0	0
Social Political Republican Movement "Ravnopravie"	RAVN	2	70	70
Liberal Party	PL	1	30	15
Communist Party of the Republic of Moldova	PCRM	1	30	14
Police/army, security, financial guard, economic police	PA	1	20	20

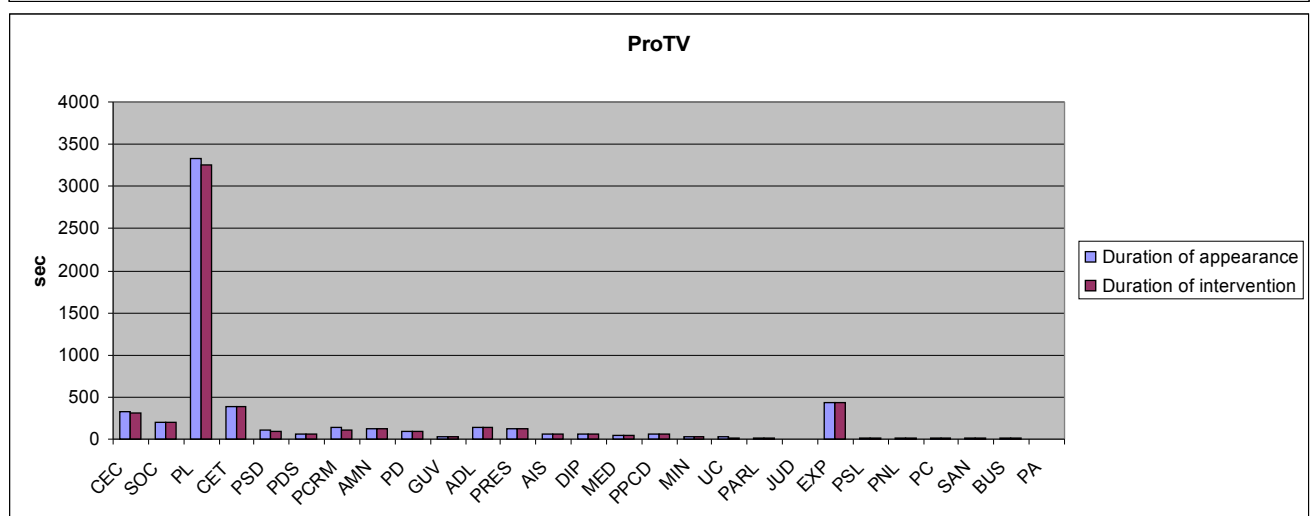
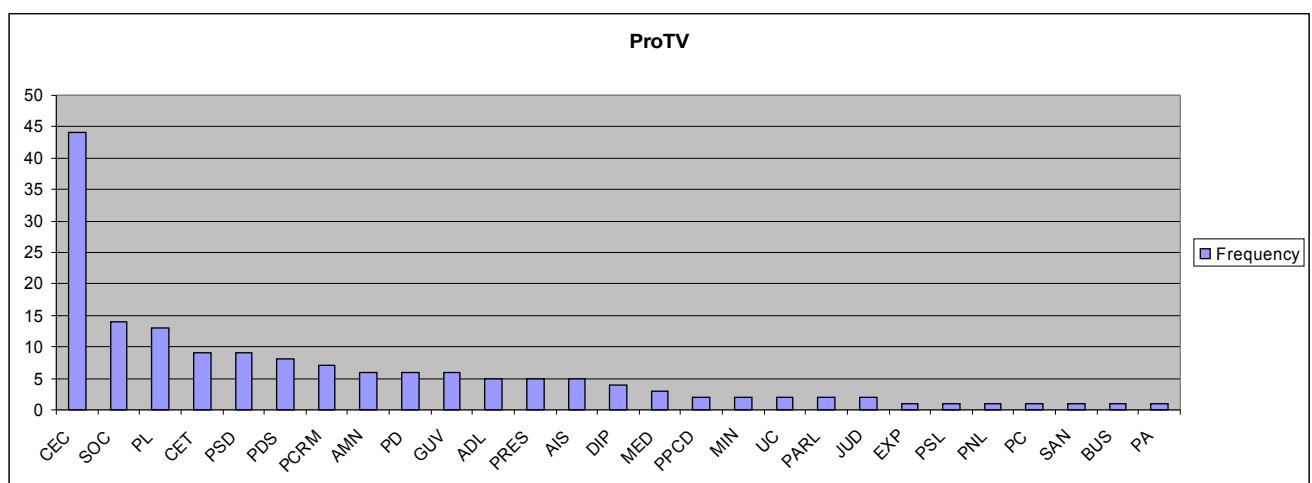
*Euro TV* used CEC, the civil society and political parties as sources of its electoral news. This is also shown by the duration of screen appearances.



Sources of information	Code	Frequency	Duration of appearance, sec	Duration of intervention, sec
Central and Local Electoral Commission	CEC	50	2399	2939
Civil society – NGOs	SOC	35	4595	5620
Mass Media	MED	17	3895	2445
Citizens	CET	16	589	717
Liberal Party	PL	13	7947	7430
Social Democracy Party	PDS	8	1515	1305
“ ‘Our Moldova’ Alliance” Party	AMN	7	1586	1401
Local Public Administration	ADL	7	84	84
Christian Democratic People’s Party	PPCD	6	3104	3054
Communist Party of the Republic of Moldova	PCRM	6	228	110
Democratic Party of Moldova	PD	5	1139	1113
Diplomats, foreign officials, other external entities	DIP	5	22	22
Centrist Union of Moldova	UC	4	875	855

President, President's Office	PRES	4	239	239
Social-Democratic Party of Moldova	PSD	3	65	45
Police/army, security, financial guard, economic police	PA	3	0	45
Other state institutions	AIS	3	0	11
Experts (foreign and local)	EXP	2	1241	1241
Electoral Bloc "Patria-Rodina- Ravnopravie"	PRR	2	70	50
Parliament, Speaker of the Parliament	PARL	2	0	0
Social Liberal Party	PSL	1	195	195
Party of Law and Justice	PLD	1	80	65
Prime Minister, governmental officials	GUV	1	0	0
Ministers	MIN	1	0	0
Justice, Constitutional Court, judges, attorneys	JUD	1	0	0

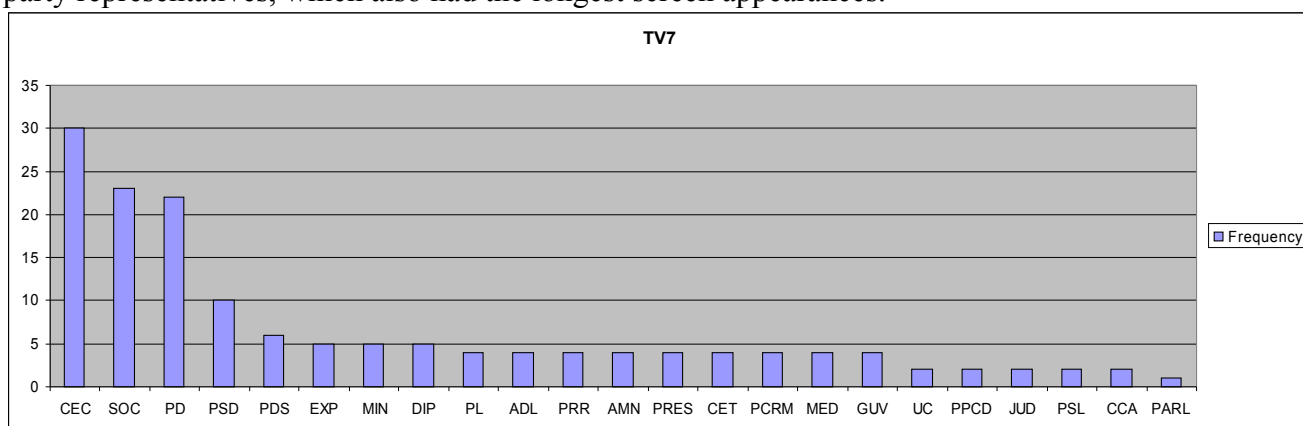
*PRO TV* took information most often from CEC, civil society and political parties. The PL representative who participated in the debates enjoyed the longest appearance on this station. The PCRM representative did not accept the invitation.

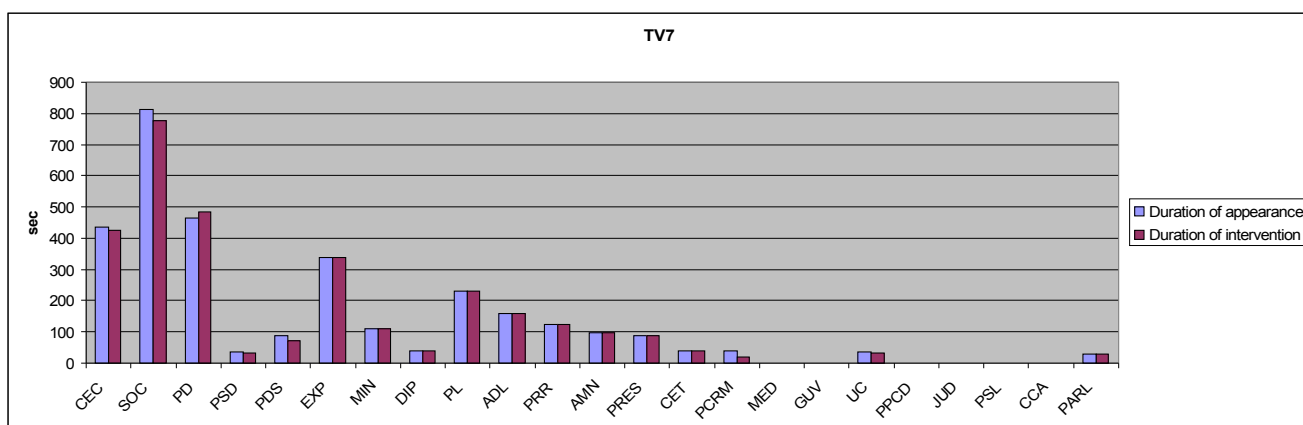


Sources of information	Code	Frequency	Duration of appearance,	Duration of intervention,
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		sec	sec	
Central and Local Electoral Commission	CEC	44	327	318
Civil society – NGOs	SOC	14	209	209
Liberal Party	PL	13	3337	3247
Citizens	CET	9	385	385
Social-Democratic Party of Moldova	PSD	9	104	94
Social Democracy Party	PDS	8	70	60
Communist Party of the Republic of Moldova	PCRM	7	145	112
“ ‘Our Moldova’ Alliance” Party	AMN	6	123	118
Democratic Party of Moldova	PD	6	100	100
Prime Minister, governmental officials	GUV	6	29	29
Local Public Administration	ADL	5	133	133
President, President’s Office	PRES	5	124	124
Other state institutions	AIS	5	66	66
Diplomats, foreign officials, other external entities	DIP	4	62	62
Mass Media	MED	3	42	42
Christian Democratic People’s Party	PPCD	2	56	56
Ministers	MIN	2	37	37
Centrist Union of Moldova	UC	2	28	18
Parliament, Speaker of the Parliament	PARL	2	22	22
Justice, Constitutional Court, judges, attorneys	JUD	2	0	0
Experts (foreign and local)	EXP	1	432	432
Social Liberal Party	PSL	1	23	23
National Liberal Party	PNL	1	17	17
Conservative Party	PC	1	14	14
Healthcare facilities	SAN	1	12	12
Businesses, businesspersons, employers	BUS	1	12	12
Police/army, security, financial guard, economic police	PA	1	0	0

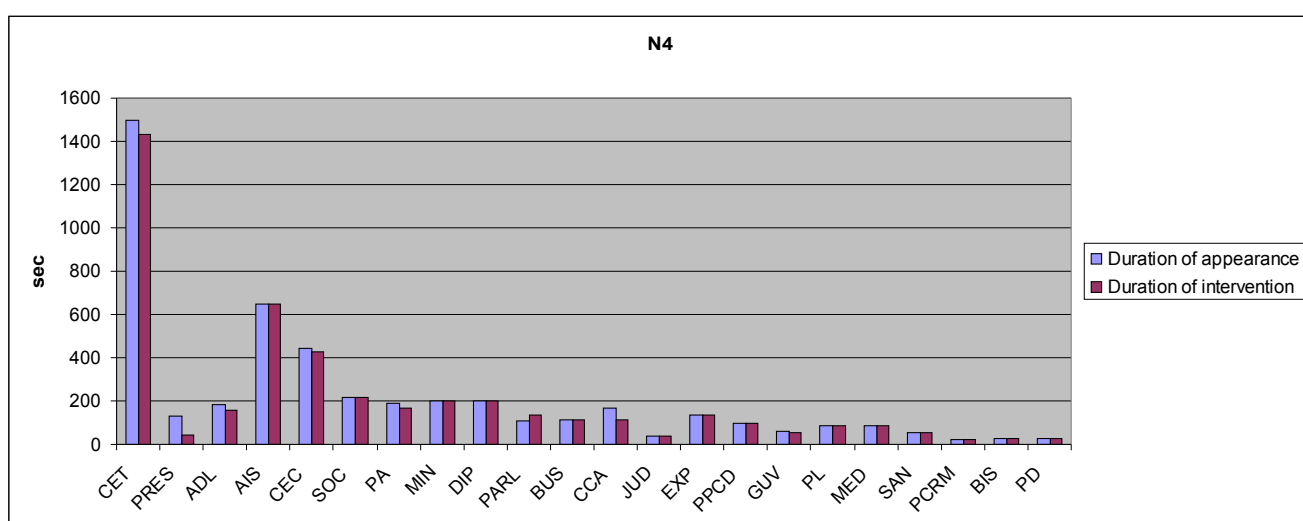
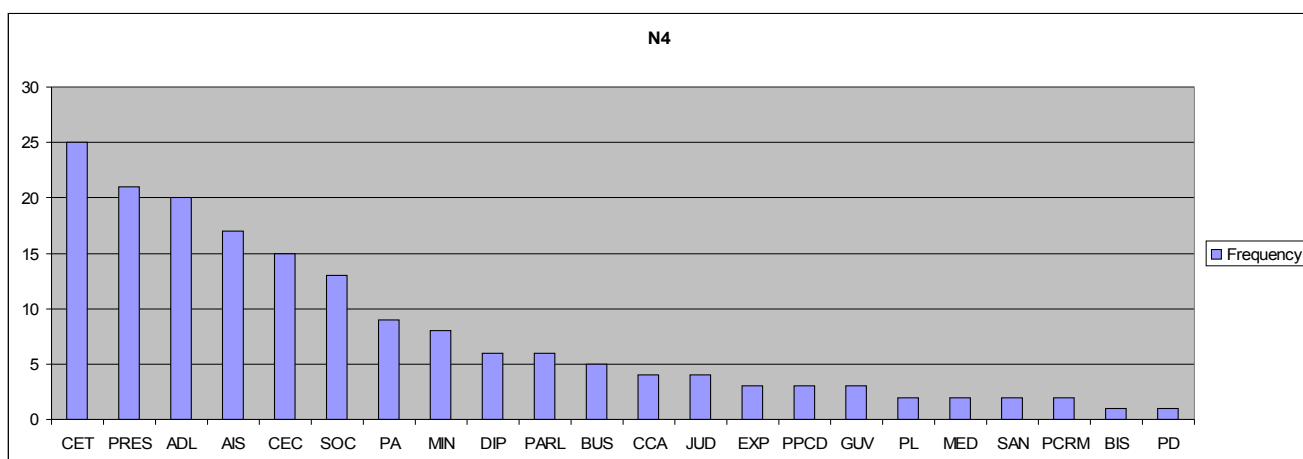
TV7 had most often as sources of information for its electoral news CEC, civil society and political party representatives, which also had the longest screen appearances.





Sources of information	Code	Frequency	Duration of appearance, sec	Duration of intervention, sec
Central and Local Electoral Commission	CEC	30	437	425
Civil society – NGOs	SOC	23	811	775
Democratic Party of Moldova	PD	22	464	485
Social-Democratic Party of Moldova	PSD	10	37	34
Social Democracy Party	PDS	6	87	73
Experts (foreign and local)	EXP	5	337	337
Ministers	MIN	5	112	112
Diplomats, foreign officials, other external entities	DIP	5	40	40
Liberal Party	PL	4	232	232
Local Public Administration	ADL	4	160	160
Electoral Bloc “Patria-Rodina-Ravnopravie”	PRR	4	124	124
“ ‘Our Moldova’ Alliance” Party	AMN	4	96	96
President, President’s Office	PRES	4	88	88
Citizens	CET	4	40	40
Communist Party of the Republic of Moldova	PCRM	4	40	20
Mass Media	MED	4	0	0
Prime Minister, governmental officials	GUV	4	0	0
Centrist Union of Moldova	UC	2	37	34
Christian Democratic People’s Party	PPCD	2	0	0
Justice, Constitutional Court, judges, attorneys	JUD	2	0	0
Social Liberal Party	PSL	2	0	0
Coordinating Council of the Audiovisual	CCA	2	0	0
Parliament, Speaker of the Parliament	PARL	1	30	30

N 4 used as sources the citizens, President’s Office, CEC, civil society and less, a number of political parties.

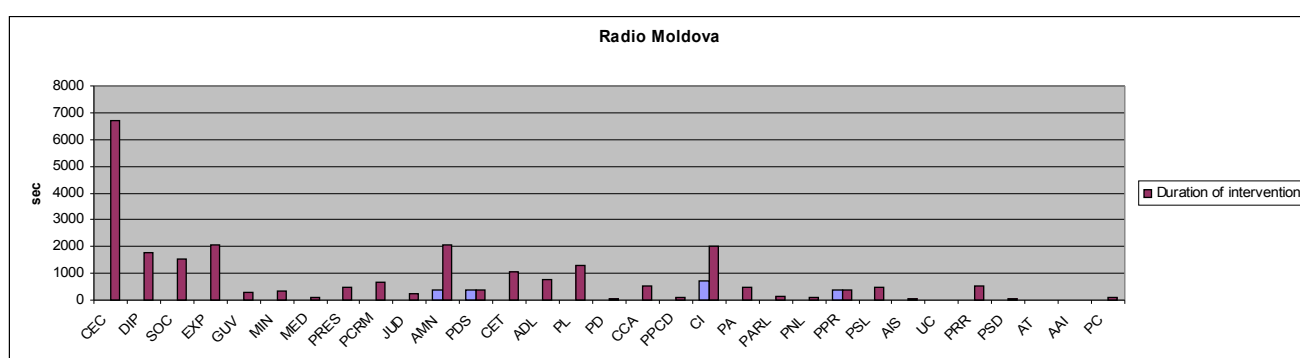
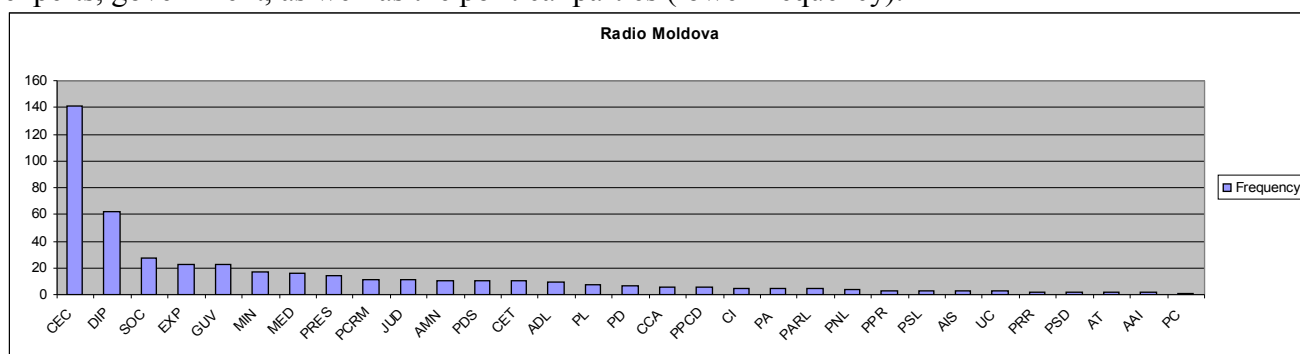


Sources of information	Code	Frequency	Duration of appearance, sec	Duration of intervention, sec
Citizens	CET	25	1500	1435
President, President's Office	PRES	21	129	44
Local Public Administration	ADL	20	186	156
Other state institutions	AI	17	646	646
Central and Local Electoral Commission	CEC	15	444	427
Civil society – NGOs	SOC	13	217	217
Police/army, security, financial guard, economic police	PA	9	189	167
Ministers	MIN	8	201	201
Diplomats, foreign officials, other external entities	DIP	6	200	200
Parliament, Speaker of the Parliament	PARL	6	110	136
Businesses, businesspersons, employers	BUS	5	113	113
Coordinating Council of the Audiovisual	CCA	4	168	116
Justice, Constitutional Court, judges,	JUD	4	36	36

attorneys				
Experts (foreign and local)	EXP	3	136	136
Christian Democratic People's Party	PPCD	3	100	100
Prime Minister, governmental officials	GUV	3	62	53
Liberal Party	PL	2	87	84
Mass Media	MED	2	86	86
Healthcare facilities	SAN	2	52	52
Communist Party of the Republic of Moldova	PCRM	2	24	24
Church	BIS	1	29	29
Democratic Party of Moldova	PD	1	25	25

#### 4.4 Frequency of sources on radio station. Direct interventions.

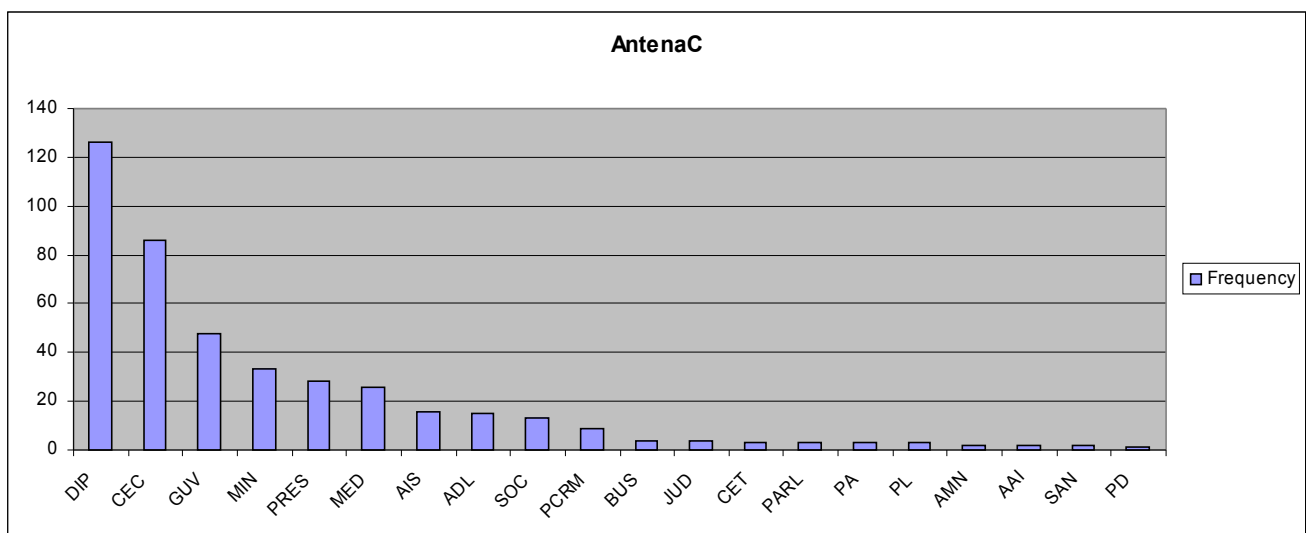
The most frequent references in the electoral news with direct or indirect electoral implications, broadcast by *Radio Moldova*, were made to the Central and Local Electoral Commission, diplomats and foreign officials (that of course found laudatory words about the authorities), civil society, experts, government, as well as the political parties (lower frequency).



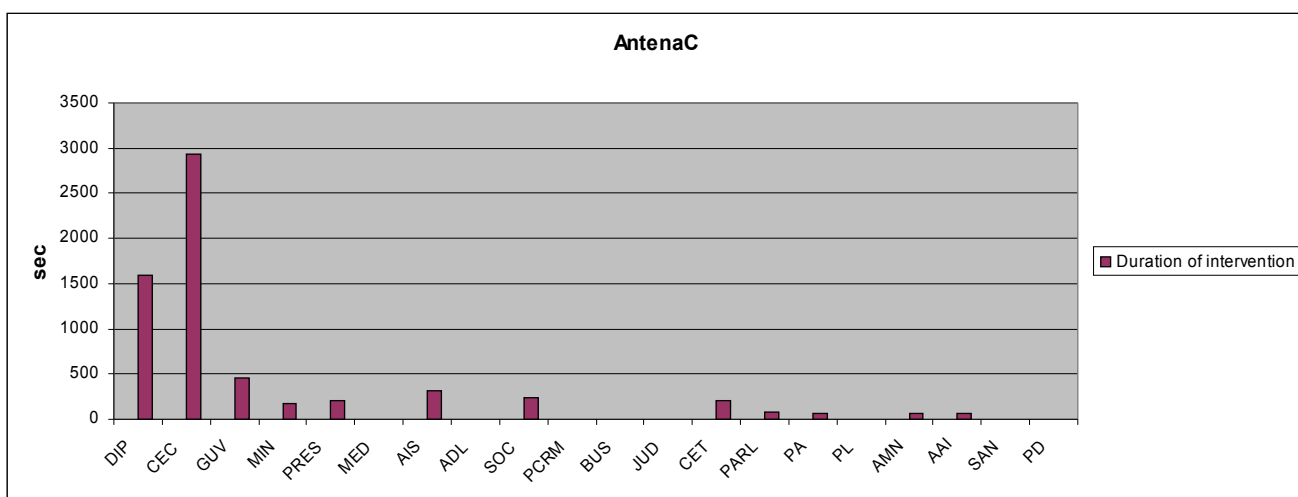
Source of information	Code	Frequency	Duration of intervention, sec
Central and Local Electoral Commission	CEC	141	6695
Diplomats, foreign officials, other external entities	DIP	62	1789
Civil society – NGOs	SOC	27	1534
Experts (foreign and local)	EXP	23	2075
Prime Minister, governmental officials	GUV	23	275
Ministers	MIN	17	344

Mass Media	MED	16	85
President, President's Office	PRES	14	465
Communist Party of the Republic of Moldova	PCRM	11	680
Justice, Constitutional Court, judges, attorneys	JUD	11	250
“ ‘Our Moldova’ Alliance” Party	AMN	10	2049
Social Democracy Party	PDS	10	380
Citizens	CET	10	1050
Local Public Administration	ADL	9	784
Liberal Party	PL	8	1279
Democratic Party of Moldova	PD	7	68
Coordinating Council of the Audiovisual	CCA	6	549
Christian Democratic People's Party	PPCD	6	85
Independent Candidate	CI	5	2030
Police/army, security, financial guard, economic police	PA	5	470
Parliament, Speaker of the Parliament	PARL	5	130
National Liberal Party	PNL	4	75
Republican People's Party of Moldova	PPR	3	360
Social Liberal Party	PSL	3	475
Other state institutions	AIS	3	55
Centrist Union of Moldova	UC	3	22
Electoral Bloc “Patria-Rodina-Ravnopravie”	PRR	2	505
Social-Democratic Party of Moldova	PSD	2	24
Transnistrian authorities	AT	2	0
Other internal agents	AAI	2	0
Conservative Party	PC	1	86

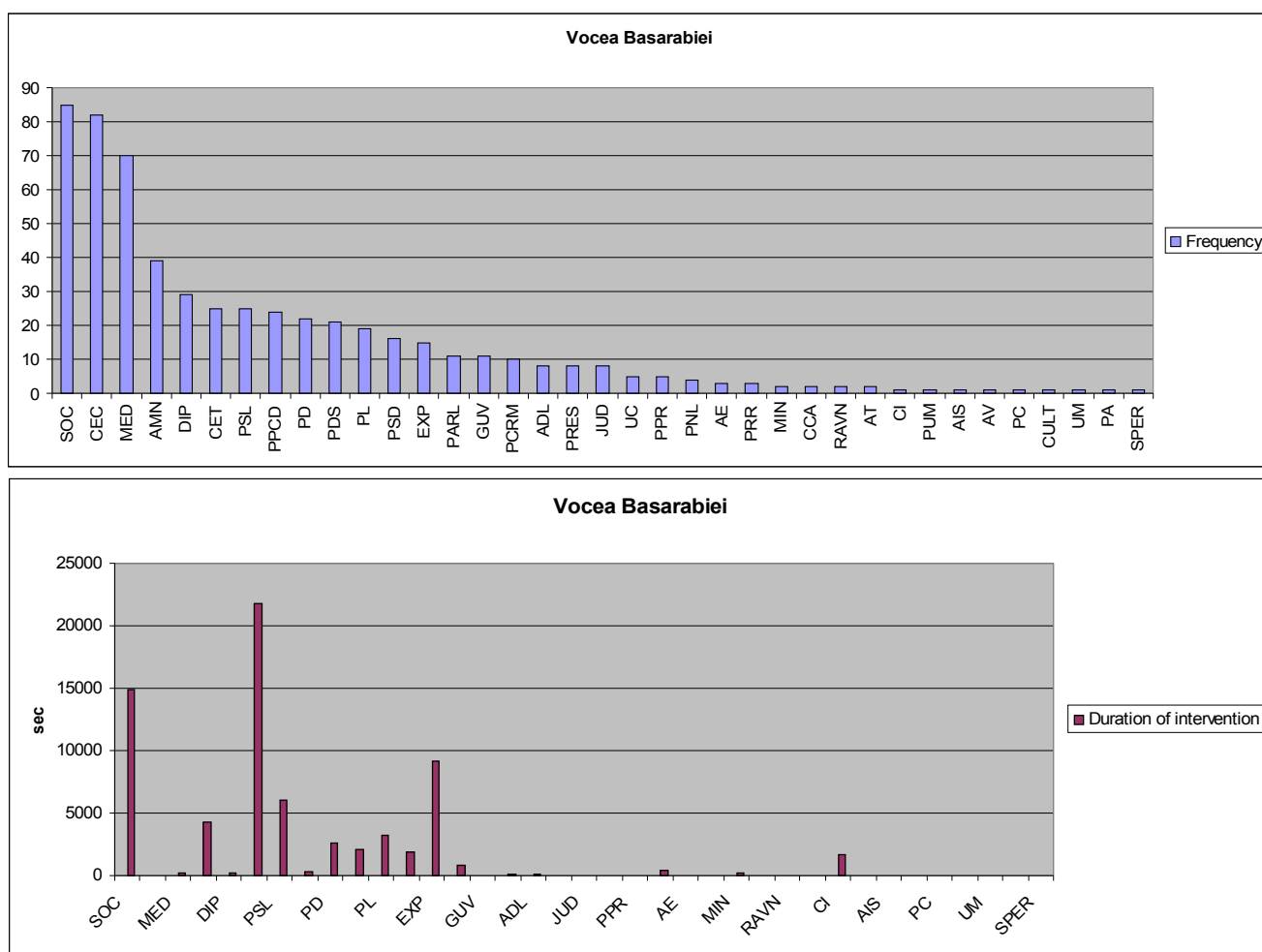
Most of the electoral news broadcast by *Antena C* had as its source foreign diplomats and officials, CEC, Prime Minister, ministers, President's Office, other state institutions, local public administration. Despite the CCA warnings, Antena C continued to ignore the opposition parties.







Source of information	Code	Frequency	Duration of intervention, sec
Diplomats, foreign officials, other external entities	DIP	126	1595
Central and Local Electoral Commission	CEC	86	2925
Prime Minister, governmental officials	GUV	48	465
Ministers	MIN	33	180
President, President's Office	PRES	28	200
Mass Media	MED	26	0
Other state institutions	AI	16	320
Local Public Administration	ADL	15	0
Civil society – NGOs	SOC	13	240
Communist Party of the Republic of Moldova	PCRM	9	0
Businesses, businesspersons, employers	BUS	4	0
Justice, Constitutional Court, judges, attorneys	JUD	4	0
Citizens	CET	3	210
Parliament, Speaker of the Parliament	PARL	3	80
Police/army, security, financial guard, economic police	PA	3	60
Liberal Party	PL	3	0
“ ‘Our Moldova’ Alliance” Party	AMN	2	70
Other internal agents	AAI	2	60
Healthcare institutions	SAN	2	0
Democratic Party of Moldova	PD	1	0

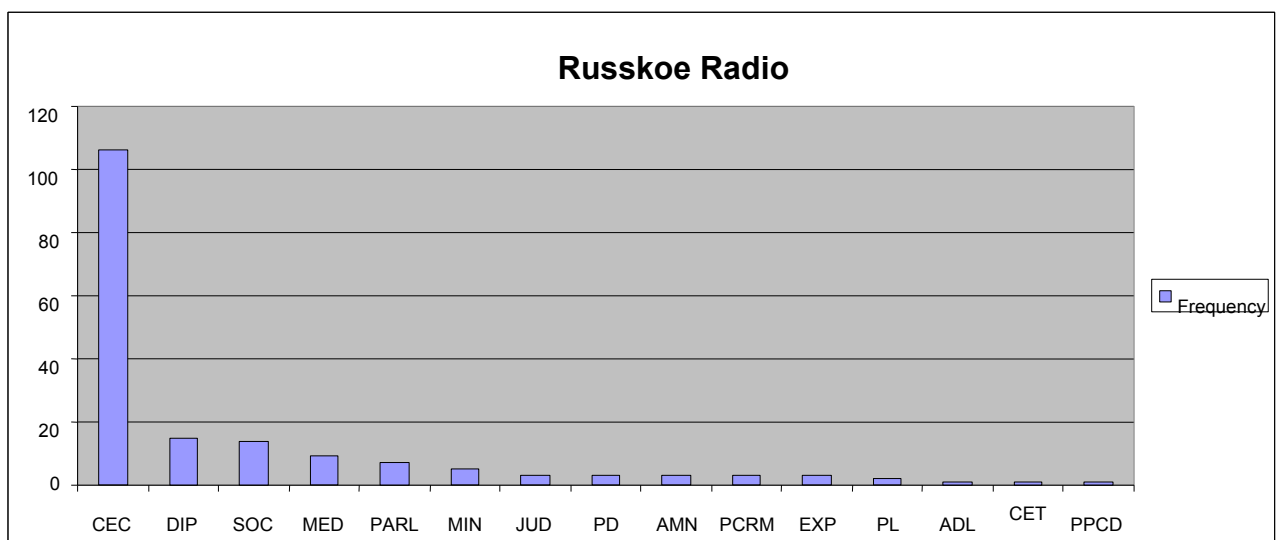


*Vocea Basarabiei* registered the highest frequency of coverage of the civil society and of most political parties, which also enjoyed direct interventions within news, opinion and debate programs broadcast by this station. PCRM refused the coverage offers made by *Vocea Basarabiei*.

Source of information	Code	Frequency	Duration of intervention, sec
Civil society – NGOs	SOC	85	14870
Central and Local Electoral Commission	CEC	82	0
Mass Media	MED	70	210
“ ‘Our Moldova’ Alliance” Party	AMN	39	4266
Diplomats, foreign officials, other external entities	DIP	29	165
Citizens	CET	25	21795
Social Liberal Party	PSL	25	6089
Christian Democratic People’s Party	PPCD	24	275
Democratic Party of Moldova	PD	22	2575
Social Democracy Party	PDS	21	2111
Liberal Party	PL	19	3190
Social-Democratic Party of Moldova	PSD	16	1835
Experts (foreign and local)	EXP	15	9215
Parliament, Speaker of the Parliament	PARL	11	793

Prime Minister, governmental officials	GUV	11	10
Communist Party of the Republic of Moldova	PCRM	10	135
Local Public Administration	ADL	8	135
President, President's Office	PRES	8	0
Justice, Constitutional Court, judges, attorneys	JUD	8	0
Centrist Union of Moldova	UC	5	27
Christian Democratic People's Party of Moldova	PPR	5	0
National Liberal Party	PNL	4	413
European Action	AE	3	0
Electoral Bloc "Patria-Rodina-Ravnopravie"	PRR	3	0
Ministers	MIN	2	200
Coordinating Council of the Audiovisual	CCA	2	0
Social Political Republican Movement			
"Ravnopravie"	RAVN	2	0
Transnistrian authorities	AT	2	0
Independent Candidate	CI	1	1662
Humanist Party	PUM	1	0
Other state institutions	AIS	1	0
Ecological Party "Green Alliance" of Moldova	AV	1	0
Conservative Party	PC	1	0
Cultural institutions	CULT	1	0
Labor Union "Patria-Rodina"	UM	1	0
Police/army, security, financial guard, economic			
police	PA	1	0
Professionals Movements "Speranta-Nadejda"	SPER	1	0
Cultural institutions	CULT	1	0

The absolute majority of electoral news broadcast by *Russkoe Radio* had CEC as its source. Political parties were used as a source occasionally. None of them benefited from direct interventions on this station.



Source of information	Code	Frequency	Duration of intervention, sec
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Central and Local Electoral Commission	CEC	106	0
Diplomats, foreign officials, other external entities	DIP	15	0
Civil society – NGOs	SOC	14	0
Mass Media	MED	9	0
Parliament, Speaker of the Parliament	PARL	7	0
Ministers	MIN	5	0
Justice, Constitutional Court, judges, attorneys	JUD	3	0
Democratic Party of Moldova	PD	3	0
“ ‘Our Moldova’ Alliance” Party	AMN	3	0
Communist Party of the Republic of Moldova	PCRM	3	0
Experts (foreign and local)	EXP	3	0
Liberal Party	PL	2	0
Local Public Administration	ADL	1	95
Citizens	CET	1	0
Christian Democratic People’s Party	PPCD	1	0

<sup>1</sup> The monitoring reports of media coverage of the electoral campaign (in Romanian, English and Russian) can be found on the web page dedicated to the general local elections [www.alegeri.md/2007](http://www.alegeri.md/2007), implemented within Coalition 2007 by ADEPT as well as on websites of AIP ([www.api.md](http://www.api.md)) and IJC ([www.ijc.md](http://www.ijc.md)).