



FINAL REPORT

ON THE MONITORING OF 30 NOVEMBER 2014 PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS



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On the Monitoring of 30 November 2014 Parliamentary Elections

Monitoring Period: 15 September – 9 December 2014

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PRESENTATION OF THE MONITORING EFFORT FOR PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS OF 30 NOVEMBER 2014



The Election Monitoring Effort for the November 30th, 2014 Parliamentary Elections is a project implemented by the Promo-LEX Association as part of its Monitoring Democratic Processes Program. The Promo-LEX Association is working towards advancing democracy in Moldova, including its Transnistrian region, by promoting and protecting human rights, monitoring democratic processes, and strengthening the civil society. The Election Monitoring Effort is undertaken as part of the Civic Coalition for Free and Fair Elections. The Promo-LEX Election Monitoring Effort includes 41 long-term observers (LTOs) and 32 LTO assistants (MTOs) who monitor the electoral processes in all the electoral districts of the Republic of Moldova between 15 September and 9 December 2014. On the Election Day, Promo-LEX delegated short-term observers to every polling station. The Promo-LEX Effort also conducted a quick vote count (Quick Count) in a representative sample of polling stations, and parallel vote tabulation (PVT) in all the polling stations.

All the observers reported their findings in standardized templates based on visits to localities, District Electoral Councils, and, on Election Day,

on their observation at the polling station. Standardized observer reports prepared after direct monitoring, discussions, meetings with interlocutors, and consulting official documents, are the sole source of data for all the public reports of the Election Monitoring Effort.

The Promo-LEX Election Monitoring Effort is not a competitor in elections or a political opponent of any party or candidate running for Parliament on 30 November 2014. The Promo-LEX Monitoring Effort is not an investigation body, and it does not have to provide evidence for its findings. Before starting their work, the observers involved in the monitoring, signed a Code of Conduct of the Promo-LEX domestic election observer. The main obligations outlined in the Code are: good will, political nonpartisanship and swiftness.

This project has received financial and technical assistance from USAID, the Council of Europe, the National Endowment for Democracy, the Stefan Batory Foundation, and NDI. Opinions formulated in Promo-LEX's public reports are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the donor organizations.

I. SUMMARY

This report presents the findings of Promo-LEX observers between 15 September and 9 December 2014, and refers to the analysis of key electoral actors in the parliamentary elections of 30 November 2014. The views expressed in the report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of donors.

Promo-LEX found that the electoral and public administration was balanced and that most the candidates conducted diverse and active election campaigns in a competitive environment.

The Central Election Commission created 37 electoral districts, but there were only 35 DECs. As in the elections of 2010, the DECs for Bender and administrative-territorial unit from the left bank were not formed. Without motivating its decision, the CEC established the amount of 55 million lei as cap funds that can be transferred to the election fund of a party candidate, and 2 million lei as the ceiling for independent candidates. The CEC registered 27 candidates, accepted the request to withdraw from the election campaign of one candidate, and asked the Court of Appeal to cancel the registration of Political Party „Patria”. Thus, for the first time in the history of parliamentary elections in Moldova, a candidate was excluded from the race. The CEC accredited 3,938 national and international observers, of which 2,676 were from Promo-LEX. The CEC created PSs and PSEBs on time, but Promo-LEX found many irregularities in the PSEBs’ work.

The candidates had active campaigns and various electioneering activities. Thus, traditional rallies, concerts, distribution of promotional materials, outdoor advertising and the media were used along with sports activities, cleaning events, car rallies, door to door actions, disco parties and electoral tents. We note that several candidates engaged in campaigning before the official start of the campaign. The candidates resorted to electoral gifts. Were found numerous cases of use of administrative resources and at least two cases of inflammatory and derogatory campaigning of anonymous origin. Most electoral contestants actively filed complaints and contestations to the

CEC. Thus, 78 complaints were submitted and analyzed.

A reason for concern was the lack of transparency with regard to candidates’ expenses as reported in reporting forms submitted to the CEC, under most chapters pertaining to expenses. Of the expenses declared, 90.5% went for advertising, 2.56% were spent for public events, 1.28% - for transport, and 1.01% - for offices. Promo-LEX estimated at least 14,916,866 lei were not reflected in the financial statements. Based on our assessments, two electoral candidates exceeded the set limit of 5% of the set ceiling they are allowed not to declare, and ran the risk of having their registration to the race cancelled for failing to declare campaign expense. Most undeclared funds, as assessed by Promo-LEX, were spent on organizing public events.

On Election Day, Promo-LEX observers found that the level of material equipment of the election process was satisfactory in 1978 polling stations (PS), with certain deficiencies pertaining to power supply, heating, quality of ballot boxes and voting booths. The voting was mostly calm. There were isolated cases of voting without proper documents, entering voting booths in groups of several people, violations of the procedure for voting based on the list for voting at the current location, attempted multiple voting, voting fraud cases, and bribery of voters. Similarly, on Election Day, electoral observers, PSEB members and representatives of the candidates reported similar isolated cases.

Voters showed moderate interest in the election. The turnout was 1,649,402 voters, or by 83,542 voters less than in the 2010 poll. The specialized operation of the Promo-LEX Election Monitoring Effort largely confirmed the official results. However Promo-LEX reiterates its concern with the minor deficiencies found in 245 protocols collected from all over the country. Some protocols contain miscalculations in more than one verification formula. The State Register of Voters was used in all the PSs during the parliamentary elections of 30 November 2014. This entailed major

technical deficiencies in the Register's operation.

Following the trends observed, the Election Monitoring Effort made a series of recommendations in good faith to help improve the electoral process and increase public confidence in elections.

II. FINDINGS

1. PRE-ELECTORAL PERIOD

1.1 Introduction

Moldovan Parliament Decision no. 81 of 28 May 2014 established that Parliament elections would be held on 30 November 2014. The decision on the announcement of elections came into force on 15 September 2014. 101 members of Parliament were to be elected during this poll. On 15 September 2014, the Ministry of Justice presented the CEC a list of 41 parties and sociopolitical organizations with the right to participate in the parliamentary elections of 30 November 2014. For the Parliamentary elections in 2010, the list included 31 entities entitled to participation. Of the four parties that applied for registration with the Ministry of Justice in the last three months preceding the registration of parties to participate in the elections, two were registered: PP PCRM - on 23 June 2014, and PP Patria - on 12 September 2014. Two other political parties: PP Parus and Progressive Society Party, were not registered because registration documents were filed late and, in case of the first one, false signatures were found on subscription lists.

1.2 Amendments to the election-related legal framework

The legal framework of the electoral process on parliamentary elections of 30 November 2014 consists mainly of the Election Code, and CEC decisions, regulations and instructions.

From 28th November 2010, the date of the last parliamentary election, until 15 September 2014, the starting date for the campaign for parliamentary elections of 30 November 2014, the Election Code underwent significant changes, including:

- Voters have the right to contest errors on the inclusion of personal data in the voter lists no later than the day before the election. Voters who have both a permanent and temporary residence visa may only be included in the list based on place of current

(temporary) residence.

- Voters who do not have domicile or residence registration are included in supplementary lists.
- Voting with a temporary ID card proving Moldovan citizenship and the domicile of the holder was allowed.
- Using Soviet type passports, model 1974, was no longer allowed for voting.
- In parliamentary elections, candidates are no longer entitled to free travel in public transport.
- The State Register of Voters and voter lists to be prepared by the CEC from this Register and which were to be implemented since 2015, entered into force on 6 June 2014.
- The representation threshold was increased to 6% for political parties, 9% for electoral blocs composed of two parties and/or sociopolitical organizations, and 11% for electoral blocs of 3 or more parties and/or sociopolitical organizations.
- With regard to voting students and pupils enrolled in schools in a town where they do not have residence, it was established that they can vote at any polling stations opened in the respective town based on their IDs and paper inserts by showing their student card from the school in the locality and an affidavit for abstention from multiple voting.

During the reporting period, the Law No. 53 of 29 May 2013 on amending and supplementing certain acts introduced amendments to art.1811 of the Criminal Code criminalizing actions related bribing voters, and establishing the goods and objects which cannot be passed to the voters in election campaigns.

2. PERFORMANCE OF ELECTORAL BODIES

2.1. Electoral Calendar and its observation by the CEC

In its Decision no. 2668 of 19 September 2014, the CEC approved a program for implementing the activities of the organization and conduct of the parliamentary elections of 30 November 2014. The calendar program was largely in line with the provisions of the Election Code. However, it contained a number of deficiencies and deviations from electoral legislation regarding:

- The term for making public the composition and location of DEC (to be determined 4 days earlier than provided by the Election Code);
- Establishing a minimum of sites for electoral postings and premises for conducting meetings with voters (which was determined based on the registration of candidates and not depending on the electoral period);
- The deadline for approval of electoral documents (determined in delay vs. the legal provisions of the activation of electoral actors);
- The time of filing applications for accreditation as an observer (established two days earlier than the provisions of the respective CEC Regulation, which was then adjusted to the calendar program);
- The deadline for the CEC to submit their report summarizing the monitoring of the electoral campaign coverage by national broadcasters (extended by one day).

During the election period, other shortcomings in the implementation of the calendar plan were also found with regard to:

- Setting the amount of credits for candidates and ceiling of funds to be transferred to a candidate's electoral fund (provided with a delay of one day);
- The registration process (Doga Anatol was registered one day after the set deadline);

- Establishing the circulation of ballots (with a 4-day delay).

2.2. Registration of parties and independent candidates to the race

According to the Election Code, the CEC shall register the candidates for elections within 7 days after receiving the documents.

Between 3 and 30 October 2014, 29 potential candidates submitted documents for registration. Between 10 October and 7 November 2014, the CEC registered 27 candidates. CEC rejected the application for registration as an independent candidate in the election of two persons (Stamate Petru and Mitcul Alexandru) for failure to provide necessary documents. On 22 November 2014, the CEC accepted the request for withdrawal from the campaign for parliamentary elections of 30 November 2014 of socio-political movement Ravnopravie (Equal Rights). On 26 November 2014, the CEC addressed an application to the Chisinau Court of Appeal requesting the annulment of the decision of the CEC no. 2749 of 13 October 2014 "On the registration of candidates for member of Parliament on behalf of PP Patria, registration of their electoral symbol and confirmation of their representative with a consultative vote to the CEC and the person in charge of finance (treasurer)". The Court of Appeal admitted the CEC application, which was later maintained by the Supreme Court of Justice. There were differences of opinion within the CEC on registration as a candidate and election symbol of PP PCRM, on the grounds of doubts about the veracity and accuracy of documents submitted for registration as a candidate, and their election symbol similarity with that of the PCRM.

25 candidates (21 political parties and four independents) participated in parliamentary elections of 30 November 2014. In the elections of 28 November 2010, 39 candidates (20 electoral parties and 19 independent candidates) were registered.

By 15 October 2014, none of those who requested subscription lists submitted did all documents for registration as an independent candidate to the CEC. The CEC only released subscription

lists from 1 October 2014, the beginning of the nomination of candidates, and independent candidates needed additional time to collect the required number of signatures. By contrast, political parties are able to prepare documents for registration as candidates before the beginning of the nomination of candidates, having a time advantage for their registration and being able to do more campaigning compared with independent candidates.

According to Article 42 para. 6 of the Election Code, subscription lists shall be certified on each sheet with the stamp of the local government where signatures were collected. Another disadvantage for registration as independent candidates are independent candidates in Transnistria and mun. Bender, because it is impossible to collect signatures and properly authenticate them by the local government in these localities. There were also isolated cases when mayors refused to authenticate subscription lists at the early stages, without any formal reason.

2.3. CEC decisions

During the reporting period, the CEC developed 18 regulations, which covered the status of observers and accreditation procedure; the method of preparation, management, dissemination and updating of voter lists; the method of covering the electoral campaign in the media; the compilation, authentication, verification and presentation of petitions; the number of trustees of electoral candidates; the Code of conduct for election officials; the number of members of electoral bodies that can be released from their permanent place of work and the duration of their term; setting the amount of credit to the candidates, and the ceiling of funds that can be transferred to a candidate's electoral fund; regulation of the activity of the polling stations and DEC's; the model and text of the ballot; the order of candidates on the ballot; allowing voters to vote based on expired identity documents; setting the number of ballots to a circulation of 3,112,449 copies; approving the Regulation on the State Register of Voters; established the voting procedure for those with no domicile or residence registration; testing voting procedures using a template enve-

lope for voters with impaired vision.

2.4. Contestations/complaints addressed by the CEC

According to Article 65 para. 1 of the Election Code, voters and candidates may contest the actions/inactions and decisions of and electoral councils and bureaus and the actions and/or inaction of the candidates. Before registration as candidates, political parties, social-political organizations and other stakeholders in the electoral process may lodge complaints.

During the reporting period, according to official information, the CEC received 78 contestations, and 10 of which were filed on Election Day. The CEC adopted 38 decisions on those contestations (6 were admitted, 7 were partially accepted, 24 were rejected as unfounded or submitted late, and in 1 case it was established that the object of the contestation was exhausted), 12 complaints were returned because the alleged facts could not be subject to contestations, 21 complaints were submitted for consideration by competence in order to establish the constituent elements of an offense, six complaints were withdrawn by the authors, one complaint was not examined because of was filed jointly with an action in court.

CEC examines contestations in compliance with the adversarial principle. So both the party that filed the contestation and the party concerned submit references and evidence against complaints. We note that the voting representatives of electoral contestants are mostly lawyers with experience, which helps to increase the quality of debates. On the other hand, the limited time of submission and review of contestations established by law did not allow the CEC members to examine and document some cases accordingly.

Thus complaints were filed by the MPA - 9 cases, PCRM - 21 cases, PDM - 15 cases, PSRM - 17 cases, PLDM - 6 cases, PAD - 1 case, PPPP - 4 cases, PP Patria - 2 cases, PLR - 1 case, and PNL - 2 cases.

Electoral candidates targeted by the contestations include - PPCD (1 case), PLDM (16 cases), PDM (12 cases), PCRM (1 case), MPA (2 cases), PSRM (3 cases), PP Patriots of Moldova (1 case), and PL (1 case).

The object of contestations included: violation of legal provisions on campaigning prior to registration as candidate - 4 cases, expenses not included in the election fund - 5 cases, use of administrative resources - 12 cases, conducting meetings - 2 cases, offering gifts to voters - 2 cases, peaceful campaigning - 1 case, failure to suspend from office - 2 cases; unauthorized placement of campaign posters - 5 cases, distribution of electoral materials without proper insignia - 3 cases, violation of the principles of protection of personal data - 1 case.

Complaints were filed by: PCRM - 5 cases, Police Inspectorate - 3 cases, the National Patrol Inspectorate - 1 case. Political parties cited in contestations were: PLDM - 1 case, PDM - 3 cases, PSRM - 2 cases, MPA - 1 case, PP Patria - 1 case. The subject of contestations submitted to the CEC was the violation of legal provisions on campaigning – PLDM in 1 case, and PDM in one case, violation of legal provisions on the use of administrative resources in the campaign - PDM in one case, violation of legal provisions regarding the placement of election posters - PSRM in 2 cases, MPA in 1 case, the interruption of an information campaign on European integration and the Association Agreement between Moldova and the EU by video clips in 1 case, broadcasters' favoring of a candidate, and warning 2 broadcasters for their exaggerated favoring of PDM, the use of foreign funds - one case.

2.5. CEC warnings, including finance-related warnings

After examining received complaints, the CEC issued 9 warnings that were later enforced; thus, the following candidates were warned:

- PDM (1 case) for violation of art.13 para. (3) of the Election Code;
- PL (2 cases) for violation of art.13 para. (3) of the Election Code;
- PPCD (1 case) for violation of art. 47 para. (3) of the Election Code;
- PP MPA (2 cases) for violation of art. 47 of the Election Code and CEC decision no. 2811 of 24 October 2014 on the condition of organizing electoral meetings;
- PSRM (1 case) for violation of art.47 para. (7) of the Election Code;
- PLDM (1 case) for violation of art. 641 of the Election Code;
- PLDM (1 case) for violation of conditions of organization of electoral meetings provided in CEC Decision no. 2811 of 24 October 2014.

2.6. State Register of Voters

According to art. 381 para. 2 of the Election Code, the CEC forms voter lists based on the State Register of Voters. Art. 40 para.3 of the Election Code provides that the CEC develop and approve the procedure for compiling, checking and updating the voter lists, specifically covering aspects: sending lists to electoral bureaus; inclusion/elimination of voters by members of the electoral precinct; subsequent submission of the final voter lists, and other necessary matters.

The State Register of Voters used for the first time during the Parliamentary Elections of 30 November 2014. By 30 September 2014, all first level local governments delegated representatives to the CEC to be trained to operate the Register. On 13 October 2014, the mentioned persons were given access to the State Register of Voters.

During the reporting period, it was found that at least 23 officials of Gagauzia had difficulties in working with the lists because they do not have a command of the state language. Those responsible for voter lists had delayed access to the state register of voters in at least four localities because of a malfunction of the program and in 15 localities due to a lack of Internet connection.

Issues were raised with the validity of data included in the State Register of Voters, where deceased persons were found, street names were missing, voters had wrong addresses, the system failed to show voter lists in alphabetical order, voters' names were put in without diacritics or capital letters, data on some voters repeated, and so on.

2.7. Establishment of electoral districts

According to Article 27 para. 1 of the Election Code, at least 55 days before the election, the CEC establishes electoral districts in the boundaries of second tier territorial administrative units of Moldova, autonomous territorial unit of Gagauzia, and municipalities Chisinau and Balti.

On 3 October 2014, two days before the deadline set in the Election Code, the CEC decided to set up 37 electoral districts, including Bender and the administrative-territorial unit of Transnistria, which correspond to the boundaries of the administrative-territorial units as provided for by law.

2.8. Creation of District Electoral Councils (DECs)

On 10 October 2014, the CEC established all DECs, except for two cases (administrative-territorial units of Transnistria and city of Bender).

According to article 27 para. 2 of the Election Code, District Electoral Councils shall consist of an odd number of members, at least 7 and not more than 11 people. Contrary to this provision, at the deadline set by the Code, in two electoral districts (Donduseni and Glodeni), the number of members was even. On 17 October 2014, all electoral councils had a composition according to the rigors of the law.

Promo-LEX reported at least one case (in Rezi-na), when a candidate from the district council was not informed of his/her appointment to the DEC.

At least one case of violation of secret proceedings for selecting DEC administration was reported in Taraclia.

In 13 electoral districts, the DEC nominal composition was amended during the election campaign. These changes were initiated by courts (in 4 electoral districts), by the CEC (in Chisinau), by local governments (in 2 electoral districts), and by electoral candidates (PCRM - in 5 electoral districts, PDM, PL, and PLDM - in 1 electoral district each).

In five electoral districts, the DECs were supplemented with more members.

2.9. Creating Polling Stations

Under article 29 para. 2 of the Election Code, DEC open polling stations in localities based on the recommendation of mayors of cities (municipalities) and villages (communes), at least 35 days before the election, and shall cover at least 30 and not more than 3,000 voters. As of 25 October 2014, 1978 polling stations were created in Moldova, 15 more than for the parliamentary elections of 28 November 2010.

According to article 291 para. 3 of the Election Code, opening PSs abroad is determined by the CEC at the proposal of the Government in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration and other central public administration authorities, and based on the prior registration to vote of Moldovans abroad. On 24 October 2014, the CEC created 95 PSs abroad, or by 21 more than in the parliamentary elections of 28 November 2010. The CEC, Government and Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration did not justify in any way the number of PSs and premises for voting found abroad.

2.10. Transnistrian region

In previous elections, the creation of electoral bodies for the Transnistrian region was difficult due to imperfection of legislation. In accordance with art. 27 para. 4 and art. 29 para. 11 of the Election Code in the edition of 2010, a number of members of the DEC and PSEB were required to be proposed by different public authorities (court, council, Assembly of Gagauzia). Where the public authority did not propose such applications, it was impossible to establish a DEC or PSEB.

Amendments to the law in art. 27 para. 4 and art. 29 para. 11 of the Election Code provide that, if such members are not proposed, the remaining DEC seats are filled by the CEC from the Election Officials Register, and, for PSEB seats, by the DEC at the CEC proposal, from the state Register.

However the CEC failed to take any decisions on establishing the DEC no. 3 in Bender and no. 37 on the territorial administrative unit on left bank, and did not avail of its right to open special

PSs in those regions, in the timeline set for the creation of DEC. At the same time, with a significant delay from the provisions of the electoral calendar (10 days), that is only on 4 November 2014, the CEC decided that Transnistrian voters could realize their right to vote on supplementary voter lists in 26 PSs already created in electoral districts Cahul (1), Chisinau (5), Anenii Noi (3), Dubasari (9), Causeni (3), Criuleni (1), Stefan Voda (1), Rezina (1) Balti (1), and Florești (1).

In order to ensure the right to vote of voters in Corjova, on 21 November 2014, the CEC adopted a decision that transferred PS Corjova to v. Cocieri, r. Dubasari.

2.11. Creation of Electoral Bureaus of Polling Stations (PSEB)

Under Article 29 para.10 of the Election Code, PSEBs are established by DEC. At least 25 days before Election Day, have an odd number of members, at least 5 and maximum 11 people.

By 4 November 2014 all PSEB were formed. In at least 873 localities, locations proposed for PS premises were not the same as in the parliamentary elections of 28 November 2010.

In at least 70 PSs, election management bodies were chosen late (1 day late – in 39 PSs, 2 days late – 2 PSs, 4 days late – in 19 PSs, 5 days late – in 6 PSs, 6 days – in 2 PSs, 7 days – in 1 PS, and 9 days late – in one PS). At least 121 PSEBs amended their initial composition. At least 15 PSEBs added more members.

According to p. 5 and 7 of the CEC Instruction on ensuring polling station infrastructure, when establishing the location of the PS preference will be given to premises located on the first floor of buildings found in accessible public areas so as to facilitate access to the elderly and disabled persons; premises where PSs are organized must have working communications, including electronic communications, power supply, sanitation facilities, fire extinguishers, and marked emergency exits.

As reported by Promo-LEX observers, when they were formed, at least 117 PSs were not heated, at least 6 PSs did not meet the conditions for access for disabled people, at least 362 PSs were

not provided with furniture, at least 401 PSs did not have a safe, at least 237 PSs did not have a phone line, at least 422 had no fire extinguishing devices, and 3 PSs had no laptops.

2.12. PSEB working program

According to p. 29 of the CEC Regulations on the activity of PSEBs, the office hours of PSEB members are determined by the bureau while taking into account when voters have free time and when they can request necessary information.

On 13 November 2014, between 15.00 and 17.00 hours, Promo-LEX contacted by phone 229 PSs sampled throughout the country. The sampled PSs were selected as follows: PS no. 1, PS no. 7 and every 10th PS thereon were selected from every district. The research found that 151 PSs did not answer the call, which is 66% of the total number of PSs contacted.

On 24 November 2014, between the hours 15.00 and 17.00, Promo-LEX contacted by phone 212 PSs sampled throughout the country. The sample was selected as follows: PS no. 2, PS no. 8 and every 10th subsequent PS was selected in every electoral district. The research found that 133 PSs did not answer the call, which is 62.7% of the total number of PSs contacted.

2.13. PSEB efforts to ensure protection of personal data

According to Article 40 para. 1 of the Election Code, voter lists must be made available at the premises of the PS no later than 20 days before Election Day. As voter lists contain personal data, they must be processed while ensuring data protection.

According to Promo-LEX reports, protection of personal data was not ensured, and voter lists were posted on bulletin boards as is by at least 46 PSEBs

2.14. Campaigning activities conducted by members of electoral bodies

According to Article 32 para. 7 of the Election Code, members of electoral councils and bureaus may not campaign for or against candidates eligible for public office and may not engage in political activities in support of any of the contestants.

It was found that at least two members from two PSs (v. Sangera (Chisinau) and v. Fetita (Cimislia), and at least 1 member of 1 DEC in Balti conducted campaign activities.

2.15. Accreditation of national and international observers

Observers from national and international institutions accredited by the CEC for PSs opened in Moldova and abroad carried out the monitoring of the Parliamentary Elections of 30 November 2014. The CEC registered 3,938 observers, including 2,966 national observers from 18 organizations (including 2,676 on behalf of Promo-LEX), 773 international observers from 43 international institutions abroad, and 199 observers from 6 candidates. The CEC also registered 38 electoral experts from 15 international institutions.

As requested by the Embassy of the Slovak Republic and Promo-LEX, the CEC eliminated one observer from the lists of these institutions.

3. PERFORMANCE OF LOCAL PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

3.1. Transmission of voter lists to PSEBs

According to Article 39 para. 9 of the Election Code, electoral lists are sent by the CEC to local authorities / diplomatic missions or consular offices at least 22 days before election day, in three official copies, stamped and bearing other protective signs on each page. Two copies of the lists shall be sent immediately to the PSEB, and a copy shall be kept at the town hall / diplomatic mission or consular post.

At least 133 municipalities received the electoral lists late (by at least 1 day in 89 places, by 2 days in at least 20 cities, by 3 days in at least 10 cities, by 5 days in at least one locality, and by 8 days of at least 4 places).

3.2. Ensuring a minimum of electoral posting sites and locations for meetings with voters

According to art. 47 para. 7 of the Election Code, local government authorities are obliged within 3 days from the start of the election period, to establish and guarantee a minimum of special places for electoral postings, a minimum of places for conducting meetings with voters, and must immediately disseminate their decisions (provisions) on their premises.

According to reports submitted by the Promo-LEX, in at least 863 municipalities, electoral posting sites were not prepared. As 25 candidates registered to the poll, for technical reasons, in at least 1069 cases, the provided spaces were insufficient.

In order to secure the premises for meetings with voters, at least 138 municipalities have adopted decisions to granting premises for free, at least 49 adopted decisions to allow rental of the premises (prices ranging between 50 and 2000 lei per hour). At least 214 municipalities provided spaces without a prior contract.

3.3. Subscription lists

In accordance with article 42 para. 6 of the Election Code the person collecting signatures of voters must sign each page of the subscription list in the presence of leader of the local government in whose territory the signatures are collected.

At the end of each sheet of the list, the collector shall make a statement to the effect that the signatures were collected by him personally and that he confirms the authenticity of the signatures, and then sign the list. The petition shall be certified on each sheet by the stamp of the local public administration. There was a case of refusal to sign and stamp subscription list by a local government (v. Colonita, Chisinau).

3.4. Replacement of Soviet type passports

Under art. 53 para. 3 of the Election Code, voting is done based on the ID and the attachment, or a temporary identity card. Since 1 September 2014, citizens cannot vote with ex-Soviet passports.

According to the MITC, as of 31 October 2014

the number of people that did not replace their ex-Soviet passports (model of 1974) with news identity cards was 21,729 people.

At least 2 cases were reported in which district councils organized seminars with the secretaries of local councils, where they were instructed to inform in writing ex-Soviet passport holders that they will not be allowed to vote and that they have the possibility to get their IDs for free by 30 November 2014. There were mobile offices offering home services in order to issue identity cards for ex-Soviet passport holders at least in 5 DECs. Secretaries of local councils assisted mobile offices moving them to the beneficiaries in the territory.

4. PERFORMANCE OF ELECTORAL CONTESTANTS

4.1. Campaigning activities before the candidates' registration to the race

According to art. 47 para. 3 of the Election Code, during elections, campaigning is permitted after registration of the candidate by the CEC. Thus, p. 4 (1) of CEC Regulation on financing of election campaigns and political parties provides for the candidates' right to engage in electioneering only using funds transferred to the bank account specified as an "election fund".

According to Promo-LEX reports, between 15 September and 10 October 2014, six political parties engaged in campaigning before registering as candidates.

PDM organized four concerts, one charity meal, one party launch, one sports event, and one primary election to select its candidates for the elections to the Parliament.

PLDM organized one rally, one sports tournament, one festival, one "door to door" campaign and one opening.

PCRM organized one dinner party with concert.

PL sponsored one sporting activity.

PSRM held one concert, two rallies, one competition, one party congress, one meeting with citi-

zens, 2 cases of installation of tents and distributing party newspapers.

Renato Usatii (PP Patria) organized two concerts.

During this period, Promo-LEX identified in at least 11 localities display large-scale electoral advertising (billboards) in favor of electoral competitors: PDM – in at least 16 cases, PSRM – in 5 cases, PLDM – 3 cases, PL – 1 case, and Renato Usatii (PP Patria) – 12 cases. Small-scale outdoor electoral ads were found in at least 8 localities.

4.1.1. Use of administrative resources

The Code of Good Practice of the Venice Commission prescribes strict equality in use by candidates of public funds for electoral purposes. "Strict equality" means equal treatment of political parties regardless of their current representation in parliament or among the electorate. However, 5 cases were reported during that period when PDM used their service cars time the interest of the party.

4.1.2. Electoral gifts made by political parties

As found by Promo-LEX, at least 4 political parties (PL, PLDM, PSRM, and PDM) and Renato Usatii (PP Patria) offered gifts in at least nine electoral districts and in mun. Chisinau.

PLDM offered gifts in at least four electoral districts. On 25 September 2014, the party donated an interactive whiteboard a projector and a computer to v. Zimbreni (Ialoveni). On 28 September 2014, in v. Racovat (Soroca), PLDM presented awards in a sports event. On 6 October 2014, in Soroca, PLDM offered a tennis table to the local sports school. In Ocnita and Dubasari, donations were made to repair the church in v. Mereseuca (Ocnita), on 28 September 2014, and for the construction of a church in Cocieri (Dubasari), on 09 October 2014.

PSRM, on 25 September 2014, provided cash prizes for participants in the "Stars of Moldova" song contest held in Causeni. On 4 October 2014, in v. Vascauti (Orhei) children's sweets and sparkling wine were donated to employees of the local kindergarten.

PDM offered gifts in at least three districts and in mun. Chisinau. On 26 September 2014 the

Drochia public library was offered a notebook bag and a free lunch for 200 people. On 27 September 2014, in Ialoveni, PDM offered food packages to at least 15 vulnerable families. On 1 October 2014, in v. Suri (Drochia) and v. Ochiul Alb (Drochia) envelopes with money were given to the elderly. On 2 October 2014, in Chisinau, bags of potatoes were offered to at least 50 people. On 28 September 2014 in v. Bujor (Hancesti) PDM presented awards in a sports competition.

PL offered gifts in mun. Chisinau and Hancesti. On 3 October 2014, at least 290 people received a pot with flowers and a box of chocolates, and at least 50 children from vulnerable families received free courses of English in Chisinau. On 4 October 2014, PL offered prizes as medals and 50 books in the football match Hancesti.

On 1 October 2014, Renato Usatii (PP Patria) donated an automatic washing machine to elderly home Agape in Sangera.

4.2. Campaigning activities conducted by the electoral candidates

4.2.1. Changes to the lists of candidates to the Parliament of Moldova

Under art. 46 para. 6 of the Election Code, an electoral contestant can make any changes in their candidates' list, no later than 7 days before the election.

During the reporting period, there were 32 decisions to amend the lists of candidates for Member of Parliament. Candidates lists were changed, as follows: PPCD – 1 case, PVE – 1 case, PPDA – 2 cases, PNL – 2 cases, PCRM – 3 cases, MPA – 1 case, PP Patria – 1 case, PL – 3 cases, EC MCCU – 3 cases, PLR – 7 cases, PDM – 4 cases, PLDM – 3 cases, PAD – 1 case, PP PCRM – 3 cases, PP PFP – 3 cases, PP For Nation and Country – 1 case, and PP Renaissance – 2 cases.

4.2.2. Use of administrative resources

The Code of Good Practices of the Venice Commission prescribes strict equality in use by candidates of public funds for electoral purposes.

“Strict equality” means equal treatment of political parties regardless of their current representation in parliament or among the electorate. Also, according to article 47 para. 6 of the Election Code, candidates cannot use public means and goods (administrative resources) during election campaigns, and public authorities/institutions may provide electoral competitors public goods or other favors only on a contract bases, ensuring a level playing field for all candidates.

Despite these standards, Promo-LEX found at least 86 cases that qualify as use of administrative resources.

a. Use of public premises

Promo-LEX found 6 cases of use of public premises in favor of PDM in Cahul (3 cases), c. Sofrancani, c. Constantinovca (both in Edinet), and c. Ciripcau (Floresti), and one case of use of a public space in favor of PLDM in Soroca.

b. Use of service cars

There were at least 52 cases when PDM, PLDM, PCRM, PP Renaissance, and PL candidates used their service transportation for campaigning purposes (see Table 1).

c. Misuse of public office

Art. 5 p. 2 of Law no. 25 of 22 February 2008 on the Code of Conduct for Civil Servants prohibits the use of administrative resources by public officials to support the candidates, and to display signs or objects with the logo or name of political parties or their candidates or to campaign for any candidate.

During the reporting period, it was found that five candidates misused their public office in at least 26 recorded cases (see Table 2).

d. Exercise of duties by candidates suspended from office

As reported by Promo-LEX observers, Vasile Timofte, vice chair of Calarasi district council and candidate to Parliament on the PDM list, and Grigore Policinschi, chairman

of the Dubasari district, and candidate to Parliament of the list of PCRM, while suspended from office, continued to perform their duties and their official premises and service car.

4.2.3. Campaigning

During the election campaign, Promo-LEX found the following campaigning activities: meetings with voters, electoral concerts, election films, election discos, election launches, sports activities, inauguration of social objects, door to door campaigning, flash mobs, election protests, car rallies and marches, election tents, distribution of promotional materials, outdoor advertising, and use of images of popular figures.

a. Voter rallies

As reported by Promo-LEX observers, candidates held rallies with voters as follows:

PLDM – at least 244 meetings; PDM – at least 246 meetings; PCRM – at least 88 meetings; PSRM – at least 36 meetings; PL – at least 17 meetings; EC MCCU – at least 6 meetings; PP Patria – at least 48 meetings; PP PFP – at least 5 meetings; PP Renaissance – at least 4 meetings; PLR – at least 10 meetings; PAD – at least 1 meeting; PPCD – at least 2 meetings; PMPA – at least 1 meeting; PPRM – at least 6 meetings; PP Patriots of Moldova – at least 1 meeting.

b. Electoral concerts

As reported by Promo-LEX observers, candidates organized electoral concerts as follows: PLDM – at least 138 concerts; PDM – at least 94 concerts; PL – at least 10 concerts; PCRM – at least 6 concerts; PLR – at least 7 concerts; and PP Patria – at least 5 concerts.

c. Door to door activities

Door to door canvassing and campaigning was conducted by PLDM (in at least 13 localities), PDM (in at least 9 localities), PCRM (in at least 5 localities), PSRM (in at least 2 localities), PL (in at least 2 localities), PP Patria (in at least 2 localities), and PPCD

(in at least one locality).

d. Electoral films

PCRM showed an electoral film during a rally with voters in Criuleni.

e. Electoral disco parties

Promo-LEX observers reported 7 cases of disco parties with electoral contents: PDM organized 4 discos, and PLDM – 3 disco parties.

f. Campaign launches

According to Promo-LEX findings, four candidates organized official launches during the campaign. Thus, PDM launched its campaign in 5 localities, PLDM – in two localities, PL – in two localities, and PLR – in two localities.

g. Election-related sports events

Three candidates organized sports activities during the campaign: PDM organized four such events, PLDM – 3, and PL – 1 event.

h. Inauguration of social institutions

During the election campaign, at least 4 candidates participated in the inauguration of social centers in at least 15 cities, and monuments in 14 localities.

PLDM attended at the opening of 13 social and cultural centers and laid the cornerstone for one monument, PDM opened one center, PLR - one center, and PP Patria launched one monument. PL inaugurated 11 monuments in 11 localities.

i. Trash collection activities - Sanitation activities

PLDM organized a trash collection event in Gratiesti (Chisinau), and PDM – one in Balti.

j. Flash mobs

PPRM organized two flash mobs in Chisinau, and PSRM organized a similar action in Causeni.

k. Electoral protests

PPRM organized two protests against the government in Chisinau.

l. Tastings

PPRM organized a tasting of Moldovan produce in Chisinau.

m. Car rallies

Four candidates organized car rallies in 9 localities. Thus PCRM organized car rallies in 7 localities, PSRM – in 4 localities, PDM – in one locality, and PL – in one locality.

n. Electoral tents

Promo-LEX observers found electoral tents in favor of PSRM in 9 localities, PDM – in 8 localities, PLDM – in 2 localities, PL – in one locality, and PP Patria – in one locality.

o. Distribution of leaflets and promotional materials

Eight candidates distributed promotional materials during the campaign.

PSRM distributed party newspaper “Socialists” in 6 districts and mun. Chisinau, and calendars with the party logo in one district and Chisinau.

PPCD distributed brochure “Rosca Plan” in 7 districts.

PDM distributed newspaper “Voice of Moldova” in 4 districts; flyers, leaflets, brochures and calendars in 5 districts and in Chisinau.

PL distributed T-shirts, hats, measure tapes with the party logo in 2 localities; bracelets, pens, key rings – in 3 localities; leaflets, flags, calendars and brochures - in 4 localities in Chisinau.

PLDM distributed newspaper “Stejarul [The Oak]” in at least five districts and mun. Chisinau; flashlight key chains, bracelets with the party logo - in one locality and Chisinau; PLDM brochures and flyers shaped like biometric passports and called “your passport to the future” in one locality; icons with electoral messages on the back in 11 localities; and an informal edition of the Election Code with a green cover in one locality.

PCRM distributed newspaper “Communist” in eight districts and mun. Chisinau, flyers, brochures in 4 districts.

PP Renaissance distributed “Renaissance Magazine” in one village.

PP Patria distributed newspaper “The Power lies in Truth” in 4 districts.

EC MCCU distributed A3 posters in one locality.

p. Anonymous election-related campaigns

On 22 October 2014, in Chisinau, an organization calling itself the Social Forum of Moldova distributed denigrating flyers against PLDM. On 13 November 2014, a paper called SFM was seen being distributed to voters, without appropriate signage on authorship or circulation, and containing defamatory articles about the Moldovan government and PCRM, and calling to support PSRM.

On 2 November 2014, in Chisinau, posters appeared bearing the message “Молдова до 30 ноября” [Moldova before 30 November], with inflammatory messages. The respective posters did not contain the name of the printing house, circulation or beneficiary of the publication.

On 13 November 2014, in Chisinau, address 16 P. Zadnipru St, anonymous posters were found with a provoking message: “EUROPEAN PROPERTY: ПРЕВРАЩЕНИЕ В ЕВРОКОЛОНИЮ РУМЫНИИ [Transformation into a European colony of Romania]”.

q. Street advertising

Promo-LEX observers found street advertising in the form of billboards, banners, city-lights, and posters in at least 143 localities of Moldova.

In at least 251 localities, there were also cases of electoral advertising placement in unauthorized places (see Table 3).

r. Electoral gifts

Under Article 38 para.7 of the Election Code, electoral competitors may not offer voters money to distribute free goods, including humanitarian aid or other charity.

According to Promo-LEX information, at least 7 candidates have resorted to electoral gifts. Thus, such cases were found involving PLDM - 17 cases, PDM - 17 cases, PL - 6 cases PSRM - 3 cases, PCRM - 2 cases, PP Patria - 2 cases, PPRM - 1 case, and PLR - 1 case. (see Table 4).

4.3. Church involvement in the campaign

Promo-LEX observers reported about the Church's involvement in the campaign.

In the divine service on 12 October 2014 in Ustia (Glodeni), Bishop of Balti and Falesti, Marchel, made several electoral statements calling "not to vote for the ruling parties."

Between 3 and 8 November 2014, priest Constantin from village Statia Redi-Mare (Ocnita) collected signatures in support of the PLDM because PLDM candidate Chiril Lucinschi had promised financial support for the construction of a church in the village.

Promo-LEX found campaign materials in the form of icons, with PLDM gratulatory messages on the back, in at least 10 localities.

In Chisinau, with use of the image of the Orthodox Church was reported in print materials distributed by PSRM (the party newspaper and brochures).

A November edition of Panorama newspaper backing Patria PP used the image of the Orthodox Church

4.4. Electoral incidents

Promo-LEX observers found 19 incidents in 13 electoral districts involving PDM, MPA, PSRM, PCRM, PL, PLDM, and PP Patria. Thus verbal attacks were reported in 10 cases, physical assaults - in 3 cases, removal of flags - in one case, vandalism - 1 case, power shut down - 1 case, the distribution of money stapled on electoral materials - 3 cases, forcing the door of a registered

candidate's office, theft of records and deletion of all information from the computer - 1 case.

4.5. Intimidation of voters

Under art. 2 para. 2 of the Election Code, participation in elections is free (voluntary) and no one has the right to exert pressure on the voter in order to compel him to participate or not to participate in elections and on the expression of his free will. According to article 25 p. 2 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the right of voters to elect and to be elected is achieved by ensuring a free expression of their will.

Promo-LEX observers recorded 7 cases of intimidation of voters in 5 electoral districts involving PDM, PL, and PP Patria, and manifested by demanding voters to join a party - 2 cases, ordering voters to vote for a party - 3 cases, non-distribution of publications of other parties - 1 case, orders to take down other parties' materials - 1 case, and an order to attend a party rally - 1 case.

4.6. Intimidation of observers

There were at least 3 cases of intimidation of Promo-LEX observers.

- On 15 October 2014, in village Colonita mun. Chisinau, mayor Angela Zaporozhan asked the Promo-LEX observer to leave the hall where the local council was meeting. The meeting was set to discuss candidates to the PSEB.
- On 20 October 2014, in Chisinau, the State Protection Security Service did not allow Promo-LEX observer to attend a meeting by PDM Igor Corman with the employees of the "UNIC" Department Store.
- On 9 November 2014, in Soldanesti, during the opening of a monument in the memory of soldiers perished in Afghanistan, representatives of party Patria verbally and physically attacked the Promo-LEX observer.

5. PERFORMANCE OF LOCAL AND REGIONAL MEDIA

5.1 Performance of local and regional media before the registration of electoral candidates to the race

At least 8 papers in 7 localities printed materials favoring or bashing cases – for PLDM, and on one case – for PLR. Three local papers printed favorable materials Renato Usatii (PP Patria).

Observers reported 2 cases of programs in favor of PDM and PLDM on 2 local TV channels (“Drochia TV” and “Studio L in Causeni”). Transnistrian TV channel Pervyi Respublikanskii” broadcast materials in favor of PSRM. Five local TV channels and 2 local radio stations broadcast the PDM ad regarding the party primaries for selecting their candidates

5.2. Performance of local and regional media

Under art. 64, para. 1 of the Election Code, in their programs, broadcast and print media founded by local authorities covering electoral campaigns must follow the principles of fairness, responsibility, balance and impartiality.

In at least 39 newspapers from 31 localities, there were materials favoring or bashing electoral candidates.

At least 283 materials were found in favor and 8 against PDM, 167 materials in favor and 35 against PLDM, 47 materials in favor and 7 against PL, 20 materials in favor and 3 against PCRM, 28 materials in favor and 6 against PSRM, 148 materials in favor and 4 i against PP Patria, 12 materials in favor and 2 against PLR, 4 materials in favor of PP Renaissance, 2 materials in favor of EC MCCU, 5 materials in favor of PFP, 1 material in favor of PVE, 1 materials in favor of PDA, 1 material in favor and 1 against PPCD.

Broadcasters who advertised for PLDM include: Radio–Orhei, Bas TV, TV Drochia, TV Elita, Radio Prim, TV Prim; for PDM – Bas TV, TV Drochia, TV Elita, Radio Prim, TV Prim, Radio–Orhei; for PL – Radio Prim, TV Prim, TV Elita; for PSRM – Bas TV, Radio Prim, TV Prim.

Media TV broadcast at least one talk program in favor or PLDM.

TV Prim broadcast at least three programs in favor of PLDM, at least two programs in favor of PDM, PSRM, and PPRM, and at least one program in favor of PP Patria and PDA.

ATV broadcast one program in favor of PDM.

TV NTS broadcast one program in favor of PP Patria.

TPSs broadcast at least two programs in favor of PSRM, no less than one programs against PDM and PL, and one program in favor of PCRM, and EB MCCU.

Pervyi Pridnestrovsky broadcast at least 2 shows in favor of PSRM, at least one program in favor of PCRM, and at least one program against each of the following: PLDM, PDM, and PCRM.

TV Elita broadcast at least 2 shows in favor of PL, and at least one program in favor of PLDM, PD, PP Patria, and PFP.

Bas TV broadcast at least one show in favor of PLDM, PDM, PCRM, PSRM, PP Patria, EC MCCU, PP Renaissance, PP Patriots of Moldova, PVE, and MPA.

TV Drochia broadcast at least one show in favor of PLDM, PDM, PL, PCRM, and PSRM.

6. PARTICIPATION OF THE CIVIL SOCIETY IN ELECTION MONITORING

The campaign was monitored by at least two groups of non-governmental organizations – the Civic Coalition for Free and Fair Elections and the Civic Coalition “Civic Control - November 30, 2014 Elections”. Within the Coalition for Free and Fair Elections, in addition to Promo-LEX, also involved in the monitoring of electoral processes were the “Partnership for Development” Center (monitoring the campaign of a gender perspective), the Institute for Human Rights (monitoring electoral rights of citizens hospitalized in psychiatric institutions), the InfoNet Alliance (monitoring the accessibility of the electoral process

to people with disabilities), the Association for Participatory Democracy (monitoring election pledges), Association of Independent Press, The Electronic Press Association from Moldova and Independent Journalism Center (media monitoring). The list of organizations involved in the coalition “Civic Control - November 30, 2014 Elections” was never publicized, and no observers were accredited from this group.

7. THE DAY BEFORE ELECTIONS

7.1. Voting ballots on 29 November 2014

According to Art. 49 par. 3 of the Election Code, printed ballots are kept at the local District Electoral Council and are submitted to the Polling Station Electoral Bureau in the eve of elections, and an act of acceptance is signed.

DEC no. 5 in Basarabeasca had more ballots than the number of voters on voter lists, namely 249 more ballots than voter for PSEB no. 7 and 8 more ballots for PSEB no. 2. The DEC in Leova issued 300 more ballots for PS no. 8 in Leova and 200 more ballots for PS no. 18 in Cazangic.

In one case, the number of issued ballots was smaller than voters included in the voter lists, and namely at PS no. 18 in Bisericani (Glodeni), which received 8 ballots less than the calculated number of voters.

7.2. Issuing voter certificates on 29 November 2014

According to Art. 39 par. 7 of the Election Code, if the voter changes their domicile or residence between the date of compilation of voter lists and E-Day, the electoral bureau of the PS of their previous address issues the respective voter a voter certificate based on their ID document and respective request.

DEC Drochia issued 600 voter certificates to voters. 11 PSs in Drochia and one PS in Soroca could not issue certificates to all those who requested them, as there were insufficient respective forms.

7.3. Ensuring the PS infrastructure on 29 November 2014

According to p. 5 and 7 of the CEC Instruction on ensuring the infrastructure of the polling station, when establishing the location of the PS preference will be given to premises located on the first floor of buildings found in accessible public areas so as to facilitate access to the elderly and disabled persons; premises where PSs are organized must have working communications, including electronic communications, power supply, sanitation facilities, fire extinguishers, and marked emergency exits.

On 29 November 2014, at least 24 PS in 4 DECs (Sangerei, Floresti, Rascani, and Drochia) did not meet the respective arrangement conditions.

There was insufficient lighting at 2 PSs in CE Sangerei.

There were no safes for keeping electoral documents at PS no. 49 in Valea Radoaiei (Floresti), PS no. 70 in Grasenii (Ungheni), and PS no. 15 in Dobrusa (Soldanesti).

There was also no heating in 9 PSs in Rascani and 11 PSs in Drochia.

8. ELECTION DAY

8.1. Opening of Polling Stations

Under art. 55 par. 1 of the Election Code, on E-Day, at time 07.00, in the presence of at least half of PSEB members, the chair of the PSEB checks the ballots boxes, seals them, checks the voter lists, ballots, stamps, and prepares a protocol in 2 copies. The protocol is signed by all present PSEB members and one copy is inserted into the ballot box, after which the PSEB chair calls the voting open.

A majority of the 1978 Polling Stations in Moldova opened as provided by law. The recorded problems referred to delays of 5 to 55 minutes in at least 32 cases in 12 electoral districts; belated introduction of protocols in the ballot boxes in at least 3 PSs in 2 electoral districts; presence of an insufficient number of PSEB members in at least

one case; failure to indicate in the protocol the number of ballots received - one case, a sealing the mobile ballot box with a 8.5-hour delay in at least one case.

In 2 other PSs, the vote opening procedure was also violated, and voters started casting their votes as early as 06.55 at PSs no. 97 and 256 in Chisinau.

8.2. Ensuring PS infrastructure on E-Day

According to p. 5 and 7 of the CEC Instruction on ensuring the infrastructure of the polling station, when establishing the location of the PS preference will be given to premises located on the first floor of buildings found in accessible public areas so as to facilitate access to the elderly and disabled persons; premises where PSs are organized must have working communications, including electronic communications, power supply, sanitation facilities, fire extinguishers, and marked emergency exits.

Promo-LEX observers reported failure of cell phones and line phones in at least 2 PSs in different electoral districts; no heating in at least 11 PSs in 6 electoral districts; power outages in at least 10 PSs in 6 electoral districts, insufficient light near the voting booth in 1 PSs; insufficient light outside the entrance to the PS in 2 PSs in different electoral districts; and at least 64 PSs in 5 electoral districts were not equipped with ramps to facilitate access for disabled persons.

Under p. 27 of the CEC Instruction on ensuring the infrastructure of polling stations, each electoral bureau of a polling station shall receive 2 laptops connected to the Internet, on which operators were to check the identity data of the voters in the State Register of Voters on E-Day, and mark the respective voters' participation in the poll.

Internet connection problems were recorded in at least 48 PSs in 15 electoral districts; in 3 PSs from 2 electoral districts, laptops broke down; and the State Register of Voters functioned improperly as found at PSs in electoral districts Basarabeasca, Edinet, Falesti, Donduseni, Glodeni, Hancesti, Chisinau, Orhei, Ialoveni, Criuleni, Ocnița, Drochia, Cimislia, and Straseni.

According to p. 23 of the CEC Instruction on ensuring the infrastructure of polling stations, ballot boxes must be durable and an extended life span so as to serve in at least 3–4 electoral cycles.

At the opening of PSs, at least 3 mobile ballot boxes had cracks.

Under p. 26 and 27 of the CEC Instruction on ensuring the infrastructure of polling stations, ballot boxes are secured by sealing. Stationary and mobile ballot boxes must allow for 4 and 2 self-locking type seals, respectively. The code applied on the seals must be indicated in the protocol on the preparation of the polling station. The seal will contain the text: CEC and a serial number composed on 6 digits, which start at 000001.

In 15 PSs in 5 electoral districts, during the sealing of ballot boxes, the seals broke down; in 6 PSs in 4 electoral districts, sealing ballot boxes proved problematic, and the seal sizes were not appropriate for the boxes; at one PS, a voter accidentally tore the seal on the stationary ballot box; at another PS, the seal fell off the mobile ballot box; a seal for one of the ballot boxes was missing at one PS.

According to p. 19 of the CEC Instruction on ensuring the infrastructure of polling stations, booths for secret voting should be placed in a way that their uncovered part faces the remaining unoccupied wall inside the polling station, at a distance of at most 1 m from the wall. The front of the booth should face the members of the PSEB.

An improper arrangement of voting booths, which permitted to observe the voter's option, was found in 4 PSs in 4 electoral districts; small uncomfortable premises, where the principle of voting oversight could not be ensured, were found in at least 3 PSs in one electoral district.

Under p. 21 of the Instruction on ensuring the infrastructure of polling stations, a polling station must be equipped with at least two stationary ballot boxes with a volume of 80 and/or 45 liters, and a mobile ballot box of at least 27 liters.

PS no. 62 in Cahul was equipped with a single stationary ballot box, which, at 1400 hours, was filled with ballots. At PS 66 in UTAG, inkpads

for voting stamps were missing from 2 voting booths. At PS 59 in Floresti, there were insufficient supplementary lists, and additional supplementary lists had to be brought from PSEB 44 in Floresti. At PS no. 4 in Orhei, there were insufficient lists for “voting at the current location”.

8.3. Suspension of PS's work

Suspension of PS work was registered at PSs 12 and 31 in Calarasi, where, because of a power outage, PSs suspended their work for 28 and 10 minutes, respectively.

8.4. Voter lists

Under art. 39 para. 1 al of the Election Code, voter lists produced based on the State Register of Voters are lists containing all citizens with the right to vote that have their domicile or residence in the area covered by a polling station.

Deficiencies regarding the failure to include voters in voter lists were found in at least 11 PSs in 7 electoral districts.

8.5. State Register of Voters

According to p. 14 of the CEC Instruction on ensuring the infrastructure of the PSs, every PSEB will receive 2 laptops connected to the Internet, to be used by operators on Election Day, to verify the identity of voters in the State Register of Voters and record their participation at polls.

Two voters at PS 188 Chisinau and PS 11 in Hancești did not find themselves in the State Register of Voters. There were differences between the main voter lists and State Register of Voters in PS 9 Causeni - 10 voters, PS 2 Strașeni - 3 voters.

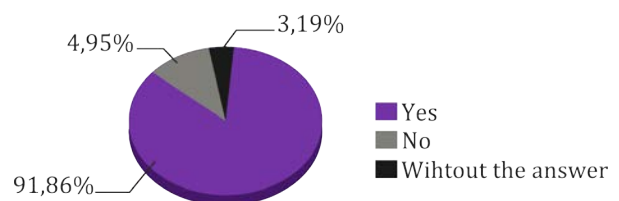
At PS 28 in Chisinau, electronic records showed that a voter had already participated in the voting despite the fact that his signature was missing in the main voter lists and there was no seal “Elections 30.11.2014” on the ID's paper supplement.

8.6. Disturbance in the activity of observers in PSs

During the election campaign, at least 16 cases of observer intimidation were recorded.

Limitations included denied access to PSs - 1 case, creating difficulties at registration with the PS - 1 case, requests to remove badges - 1 case, aggression from citizens - 1 case, the prohibition of photo/video recording - 2 cases; in two electoral districts, prohibition of the free movement inside the PS - 6 cases; in 5 constituencies, refusal to present the storage safe of the PS - 1 case.

Were you granted the liberty to observe all procedures?



8.7. Using ballot papers

There were 3 cases of failure to apply the “Withdrawn” seal on the ballot paper against PP Patria at PSs 73 and 85 in Chisinau, and PS 42 in Hancești.

At PS 115 in Chisinau, instead of applying the stamp “Withdrawn” on the ballot next to PP Patria, the stamp “Canceled” was applied. Starting at 19.26, the polling station began issuing voting certificates to provide voters the right to vote in another PS.

A case of lack of ballots for people with impaired vision was reported at PS 128 in Chisinau. At the request of such ballot, PSEB members could not provide it to the voter with visual impairment.

At PS 102 in Chisinau, a voter tore a ballot.

There were 4 cases of repeated ballot requests from voters - 1 case at PS 3 in Criuleni, and 3 cases at PS 54 in Cahul.

Contrary to legal cases concerning invalidation of ballots, in at least 9 cases in 5 electoral dis-

tricts, ballots were canceled on grounds of being photographed by the voters (8 cases), and one extra ballot issued (1 case).

8.8. Theft of the “Voted” stamp

One case of theft of the “voted” stamp from the polling booth of PS 19 in Șoldanești was recorded.

8.9. Voting with improper documents

According to paragraph 3 of Article 53 of the Election Code, voting in Moldova is done based on the ID, and for the polling stations abroad, based on the passport.

At least 13 cases of voting with passports were found in 5 PSs in Floresti (8 voters), in 2 PSs in Briceni (4 voters), and in one PS in Rezina (1 voter).

There were 15 cases of voters voting in the absence of the paper supplement of the ID card, at PSs 72, 92, and 260 in Chisinau, PS 30 in Rezina, PS 17 in Drochia, PS 4 in Ialoveni, PS 24 in Cantemir, PS 19 in Căușeni in two cases, PS 32 in Cahul - 3 cases, and PS 12 in Ialoveni - 4 cases.

At PS 72 in Chisinau, one voter voted without any identification document and without verification by PSEB members of his ID paper supplement.

At PS 44 in Chisinau, the PSEB chair allowed a voter to vote instead of another person.

8.10. Failure to apply “Elections 30.11.2014” stamp on the ID paper supplement

At least 22 cases of failure to stamp the ID paper supplements of the voters with the stamp “Elections 30.11.2014” were registered in eight districts.

8.11. Violation of the secret of the vote

According to article 6 of the Election Code, voting in elections and/or referendum is secret, thus excluding the possibility of interference with the voter’s will. According to paragraph 1 of the Article 54 of the Election Code, the voter shall fill out the ballot only inside the booth for secret voting. A voter who is unable to complete the ballot has the right to invite another person in the polling booth, except members of the PSEB, candidates’ representatives and other persons authorized to

attend at the PS. These cases are to be indicated separately in the PSEB protocol.

There were 15 cases of violation of the principle of the secret ballot. At PS 264 in Chisinau, during the voting process in the polling booth, a voter with impaired vision was assisted by an assistant, the PSEB chairman, PSEB members and three observers. At PS 68 in Chisinau, a member of the PSEB offered to assist a voter with visual impairment and showed him where to apply the stamp. In 13 cases, in 9 electoral districts, 2 voters entered the voting booth concomitantly, while not requesting assistance in voting (Leova, Floresti, Cahul, Criuleni, Noi, Hancești, Ialoveni, Nisporeni, and Chisinau).

8.12. Voting at home

According to article 55 paragraph 4 of the Election Code, if for health or other serious reasons, a voter cannot come to the polling station, the PSEB shall appoint, upon written request, at least 2 members of the bureau, provide them a mobile ballot box and other materials necessary for voting, and send them to the voter’s residence to enable him to vote. Applications for home voting can be made in writing, from 2 weeks before Election Day and by 18.00 the day before election. On Election Day, requests may be made in writing until 15.00 on presentation of a confirming medical certificate.

There were 2 cases of violation of the procedure of registration in the home voting lists at PS 85 in Strășeni and PS 16 in Chisinau, where the home voting application was accepted without medical certificate.

8.13. Removing the ballot from the polling station

According to Article 49 paragraph 4 of the Administrative Code, removal of the ballot handed for voting from the polling station is sanctioned.

5 cases of removals of the ballots were registered at PSs in two districts.

8.14. Cases of voting fraud

According to Article 182 paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code, a person voting: in absence of this right, or two or more times, either by plac-

ing more ballots than permitted into the ballot box (ballot stuffing), or by using a false ID or fake ballots, shall be punished.

At PS 279 in Chisinau, a voter came with the ID card paper supplement stuck in two parts. One half belonged to the owner, and the second half - to his brother. A finding report was filled in and the vote request was denied.

At PS 54 in Chisinau, a voter found a signature in the main voters list against the name of a voter established abroad. The PSEB chairman ticked off the signature with his personal pen, declaring it invalid.

During home voting, after having dropped his ballot in the ballot box, the voter took three more ballots and placed them in the mobile ballot box belonging to PS 299 in Chisinau. PSEB members recorded the fact in their protocols and the ballots were canceled.

At PS 207 in Chisinau, during voter registration, the PSEB found the paper supplement was stamped "Elections 30.11.2014". The voter was denied repeated voting, which made him file a complaint.

In PS 12 in Chisinau, a voter asked a PSEB member for a ballot. Upon verification, his signature was discovered in the main lists.

At PS 23 in Glodeni, a case of vote by a voter on behalf of another voter was found. A report was filed on the case.

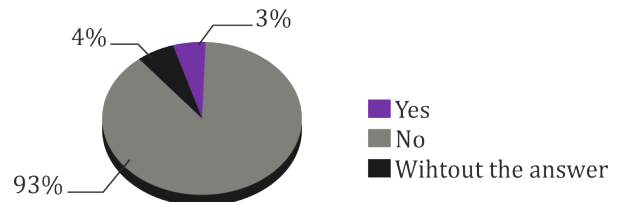
At PS 08 in Florești, following registration of a voter in the State Voter Register, it was discovered that his name was listed on the supplementary list of PS 59 in Florești. PSEB members filed a report on the case.

8.15. Bribing voters

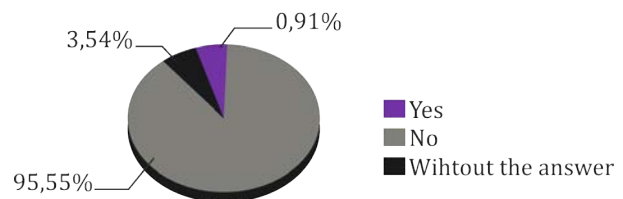
According to paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 181/1 from Criminal Code, offering or giving money, goods, services or other benefits in order to determine a person to vote in a certain way in the parliamentary and local elections or a referendum is punished. The goods referred to in paragraph 1 include alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and food.

At least 9 cases of bribing voters were reported in five districts by offering food, including alcoholic beverages.

Have you found rumors, attempts or even situations of material rewards or payments offered to the voters in the perimeter or vicinity of the polling station?



Did you find any cases of influence on the voter's choice?



8.16. Misinformation of the voters

At the PS 8 in Basarabeasca, PSEB members diverted four voters to vote in PS 7 in Basarabeasca on the grounds that they are supposed to vote at their residence. At the PS 7, the same voters were sent back to vote at PS 8 because they were not registered in the main voter list.

The same situation was observed at PS 2 in Cîmislia, where 20 voters were directed to vote at another PS. In the end, only 2 of them voted.

8.17. Preventing students from voting

According to art. 84 paragraph 2 of the Election Code, students and pupils enrolled to study in a town where they lack residence or registration may vote at any polling station opened in the town, provided the following conditions: a) they present an ID with paper supplement; b) and provide their student card from the school in the locality.

Contrary to the law, at PS 54 in Chisinau, PSEB chair banned students from voting, despite the fact that they had student cards and IDs. The chairman urged them to vote according to their registration or residence visa.

8.18. Attendance on unauthorized persons in the PS

According to art. 55 para. 8 of the Election Code, no person can remain in the polling station longer than is necessary for voting.

On Election Day, at least three cases of illegal presence of candidates' representatives were discovered in three districts (1 case - PDM, 2 cases - PP Patriots of Moldova).

8.19. Campaigning by PSEB members

According to Article 32 paragraph 7 of the Election Code, members of DEC's and PSEB's cannot campaign for or against candidates eligible for public office and cannot engage in political activities in support of any of the candidates.

On Election Day, 3 campaigning cases conducted by PSEB members were observed in 3 PSs (PCRM - 1 case, PDM - 1 case, PPRM - 1 case)

8.20. Campaign posters

According to p. 12 of the CEC Regulation on the placement of campaigning posters, during the election campaign posters placement is prohibited inside premises of the DEC's and PSEB's and within a range of 50 meters from them.

Campaigning posters were found in the immediate proximity of the PSEB premises in at least 21 PSs of 11 districts. Unauthorized campaigning posters referred to PD, PSRM, PLDM, PCRM, PLR and PL.

8.21. Organized voter transportation

At least 23 cases of organized transportation of voters were signaled in 9 districts (see Table 5).

8.22. Campaigning

On Election Day, in at least 23 PSs of 12 districts campaigning was reported. Thus, 3 cases were reported for PSRM, 4 cases for PCRM, 8 cases for PLDM, 8 cases for PDM, and one case for PL.

According to article 55 paragraph 3 of the Elec-

tion Code, persons entering polling stations are forbidden to wear or show badges or other signs of campaigning.

In three districts, there were reported 4 cases of campaigning using symbols of PLDM, EC MCCU, PL, and PSRM.

8.23. Incidents

There were at least 10 incidents registered on Election Day.

At PS 67 in Ungheni, prior to the opening of the polling station, when applying the stamp "Withdrawn" against candidate PP Patria, representatives of PCRM and PSRM casted ballots in the ballot box. Later the same people caused tensions. Police was invited to intervene.

At the PS 231 in Chisinau, a woman tried to vote using a Soviet type passport. Being denied to vote, she tried to cause a conflict. Police was called to intervene.

At the same PS 231, a voter ripped his ballot in two and threw it in the stationary ballot box.

At PS 198 in Chisinau, a voter deteriorated the main voter list. Police was invited to file a misdemeanor protocol.

At PS 179 in Chisinau, two voters argued in the polling station because of the candidates.

At PS 300 in Chisinau, candidate Oleg Cernei intimidated the operators responsible for checking the data of the voters in the State Register of Voters.

A power cable burned inside PS 285 in Chisinau. Intervention of the power supply company representatives was requested, and they changed the burned cable.

At PS 5 in Cahul, the police removed two drunken voters from the polling station.

At PS 55 in Cahul, a conflict emerged between the representatives of MPA and PLDM. The police filed a protocol.

At PS 22 in Edinet, the mobile ballot team arrived to provide voting according to the applications received from the Psychiatric Hospital. ID cards were however discovered with the institution

workers. Observers notified the staff of the violation of the voting procedure and, as a result, mobile ballot applications were cancelled.

8.24. Procedural violations by observers

At least 19 cases of violations of the regulations by local observers were recorded in 11 districts, such as discussions with voters, indication of the voting option, verbal aggression, campaigning, conflicts with PSEB members and operators, sealing ballot boxes and packaging ballot papers, verification of voter documents.

8.25. Media intimidation

At PS 11 in Balti, PSEB chair insisted that reporters from Publika TV leave as they were recording PS voters standing in line.

8.26. Closing of polling stations

In five districts, there were 6 cases when polling stations worked longer hours to allow voting, ranging from 10 minutes to 2 hours. In 5 cases, the extension of voting time was due to the late return of the PSEB members with the mobile box, and in one case, because permission was granted for some voters to vote.

8.27. Violation of the right to attend election bodies' activities

At PS 266 in Chisinau, after the closing of the polling station, representatives of the parties were asked to leave the polling station. Only observers remained.

8.28. Sending vote count protocol copies

In 6 cases, the PSEB chair refused to provide Promo-LEX observers with a copy of the protocol of the vote count.

8.29. Power shortages after closing of the polls

At PS 48 in Balti, at 02:02, power went off, and a decision was taken to transfer the activity to PS 1 in Balti.

8.30. Transnistrian region

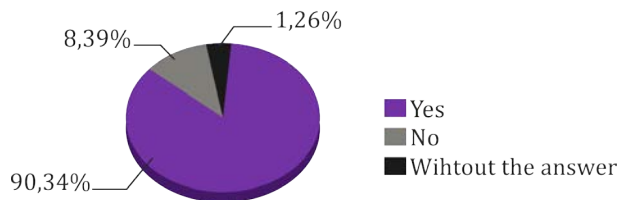
At the police station in village Corjova, local militia stopped all cars. The licensing plates of the cars heading to the PS in Cocieri were recorded and luggage racks searched.

The militia turned back the mobile ballot team from PS 41 in Varnița (Anenii Noi) at the internal customs point of Varnița.

9. PARALLEL VOTE TABULATION AND QUICK COUNT CONDUCTED BY PROMO-LEX

Promo-LEX observers found that the counting and tabulation were conducted in accordance with CEC regulations.

Did a single PSEB member show the ballot papers to all participants of the count process?



During the examination of the reports, Promo-LEX found minor errors in 245 protocols of the count throughout the country. Shortcomings mainly include calculation errors, observed in at least one of the verification formulas. In 157 cases, the sum of the number of voters did not correspond to the number of used, unused and invalidated ballots. This was the most frequent error. Other errors were encountered in insignificant numbers as shown in the table below.

	$c \leq a+b$	$c \geq d$	$e = c-d$	$d = f+h$	$h = g1+...+gn$	$i = c+j$
Correct CPs	1975	1971	1946	1891	1909	1821
CPs with errors	3	7	32	87	69	157

Compared to the preliminary results announced by the CEC, the deficiencies in the preparation of protocols are minor in nature and exclude movement or influence of the outcome as per the entire country. The results of the parallel vote tabulation conducted by Promo-LEX monitoring effort are presented in the following table.

10. VALIDATION OF ELECTIONS

On 9 December 2014, the Constitutional Court validated the election results of the 30 November 2014 parliamentary elections. The Constitutional Court rejected all the complaints of the electoral contestants concerning the cancellation of elections (requested by PCRM, PSRM, PP Patriots of Moldova, and EC MCCU), the call for vote recount (PP, PCRM) and redistribution of seats (Oleg Brega).

The vote recount was rejected on grounds that the parallel vote tabulation conducted by Promo-LEX confirmed the results announced by the CEC

All Promo-LEX calculations exclude polling stations from abroad								
	PSRM	PLDM	PCRM	PDM	PL	PP PCRM	Alții	Total
Promo-LEX PVT - without PSs abroad	321904	299555	276156	246162	139828	77482	168766	1529853
CEC - without PSs abroad	323048	297902	276096	245837	139548	77535	–	1526879
Differences, absolute figure	–1144	1653	60	325	280	–53		
% Promo-LEX PVT without PSs abroad	21.04%	19.58%	18.05%	16.09%	9.14%	5.06%	11.03%	100.00%
% CEC without PS abroad	21.16%	19.51%	18.08%	16.10%	9.14%	5.08%		
Differences in % with CEC data	–0.12%	0.07%	–0.03%	–0.01%	0.00%	–0.01%		
% Promo-LEX Quick Count statistics	20.36%	20.12%	17.92%	16.24%	9.57%	4.95%		
CEC Calculation of results except polling stations abroad								Total
Total	327912	322201	279366	252489	154518	78716		1598518
PSs abroad	4864	24299	3270	6652	14970	1181		71639
CEC results without PSs abroad	323048	297902	276096	245837	139548	77535	–	1526879
Validated results of the election								
% Valid votes	20,51%	20,16%	17,48%	15,80%	9,67%	4,92%		
Number of seats in the Parliament	25	23	21	19	13	–	–	101

III. CANDIDATES' FINANCES DURING THE CAMPAIGN FOR THE 2014 PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS

1. FINANCIAL ASPECTS WITH ELECTORAL CONNOTATIONS BEFORE THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN

1.1. The budget of the Central Electoral Commission for the 2014 Election Campaign

According to CEC Decision no. 2120 of 3 September 2013 on the approval of estimated expenses for 2014, the CEC approved a total amount of 52,001,130 lei to organize and conduct the parliamentary elections of 30 November 2014. Concomitantly, 5,709,300 lei were allocated for the functioning of District Electoral Councils, and 30,855,660 to fund Polling Station Electoral Bureaus.

PSEBs outside Moldova were allocated 4,665,080 lei. To compare expenditures allocated by the CEC for the 2010 parliamentary election was of 40,285,300 lei. Therefore, the budget went up by 29.10%.

1.2. Legal framework related to political parties and election campaign finances

The threshold of funds wired to the electoral fund of the candidate

On 7 October 2014, the CEC established the upper threshold of the amount of funds that can be transferred to the electoral fund of a candidate for the 2014 parliamentary elections. The ceiling for political parties, sociopolitical organizations and electoral blocs was set at 55 million lei, and for independent candidates – at 2 million lei.

Worth mentioning is that as a result of using a new formula, the threshold for parties, socio-political organizations and electoral blocs was increased by 60.61% compared to the parliamentary elections of 28 November 2010, when the threshold was 21,664,445 lei. For independent candidates, the threshold was reduced by 7.68%, as it was 2,166,444 lei for the parliamentary elections of 2010.

By increasing the threshold, the CEC indirectly admitted the increase of the margin of risk for a candidate to be excluded from the race, in case of undisclosed expenses or exceeding by more than 5% the threshold set for the electoral fund, according to art. 69 para. 4 letter a of the Election Code. Thus, if in 2010 a 5% share represented 1,083,222 lei, in 2014 it increased to 2.75 million lei.

1.3. Election-related activities carried by candidates prior to the opening of accounts specified as “Electoral Fund”

Promo-LEX found 41 cases of electoral activities conducted prior to opening accounts with the “Electoral Fund” mention. The CEC also noted this fact and warned one candidate of such a violation.

2. FINANCIAL ASPECTS WITH ELECTORAL CONNOTATIONS DURING THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN

2.1. Financial reporting

According to art. 38 paragraph. 8 of the Election Code, during the campaign, candidates are required to submit to the electoral authorities biweekly financial reports, which must contain information on revenues and expenditures per category.

For the final reporting period, of the 26 initially enrolled candidates, 24 submitted financial reports, two candidates did not submitted any financial reports, and one was warned by the CEC and subsequently withdrew from the race, and the other one ensued no expenses.

According to art. 38 paragraph 1 of the Election Code, after the start of the election, campaign funds and other means of material support for the candidates must be reported weekly in a publication of nationwide circulation.

According to the Promo-LEX Election Monitoring Effort, during the campaign, only 5 candidates (PLDM, PCRM, PDM, PPCD, and PP Patria) sporadically publicized their revenues.

2.2. Revenues reported by the candidates

According to the final report on the amount of contributions received by candidates during the entire election campaign, 23 of the 26 candidates indicated transfers to the “Electoral Fund” account. The total amount of revenues declared by the candidates is 116,721,720 lei.

The revenues accumulated by the 23 candidates during the election campaign for the parliamentary elections in 2014 were composed of:

- 118 member contributions (for only one candidate - PSRM) in the amount of 13,249,999 lei;
- Donations from 2,244 individuals (for 21 candidates) in the amount of 88,055,552 lei, and 4 corporate donations amounting to 174,746 lei to 4 candidates (PCRM PLDM, PLR, PPRM);
- Revenues from other sources make up 15,266,423 lei for 2 candidates (PDM, PP PNT), and were paid on behalf of these parties as legal entities to the respective candidates;
- One candidate (PPCD) received an interest-free loan granted by the Ministry of Finance of Moldova in the amount of 25,000 lei. (Figure 1).

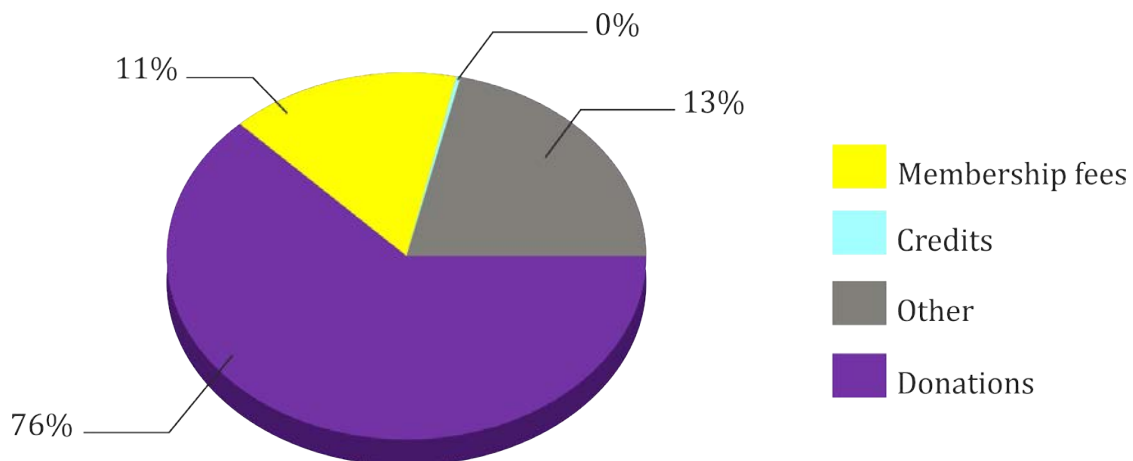


Figure 1. Sources of funding used by candidates

In their financial reports, PLDM indicated revenues of 36,980,700 lei, PDM - of 35,020,956 lei, PSRM - 13,249,999 lei, PP Patria - 12,897,000 lei, PLR - 4,632,660 lei, PP PNT - 4,191,423 lei, PCRM - 3,773,158 lei, PL - 3,035,690 lei, PPRM - 1,169,286 lei, PP UCM - 317,747 lei, EC MCCU - 293 520, 46 lei, PP Renaissance - 249,400 lei, MPA - 209,040 lei, PFP - 186,069 lei, independent candidate Oleg Cernei - 183,200 lei, independent candidate Pleșca Valeriu - 179,341.50 lei, PP PCR - 36,430 lei, independent candidate Anatol Doga - 36,100 lei, PPCD - 35,600 lei, PAD - 22,000 lei, PNL - 17,134 lei, PVE - 10,700 lei, PDA and PPPM - 0 lei. To view earnings per candidate and number of people who made transfers, see Figure 2 and Figure 3.

For the entire period of the campaign, according to final accounts, PLDM used 67.24% of the ceiling set by the CEC, PDM - 63.68%, PSRM - 24.10%, PP “Patria” - 23.45%, PLR - 8.43%, PCRM - 6.86%, PL - 3.65%, and others (all 5.36% and PP PNT - 7.62%) - 12.98% (Figure 4.)

2.3 Candidates’ expenses reflected in their financial reports

a. Rent of premises

The financial statements of 13 candidates indicate lease expenses amounting to 1,174,102 lei (1.01% of total expenditures).

b. Transportation expenses

Only 7 candidates reported transportation expenses in the amount of 1,495,062.8 lei (1.28% of total expenditures). Of this

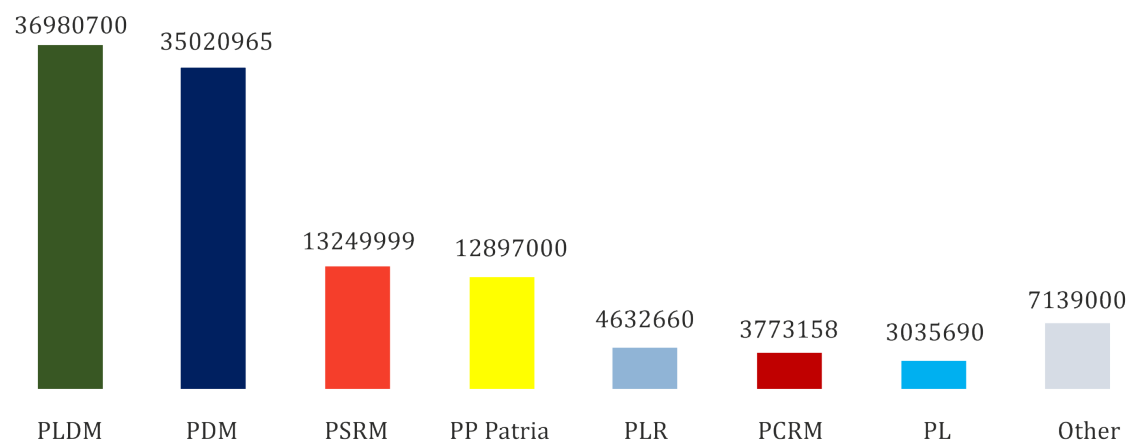


Figure 2 Candidates' revenues

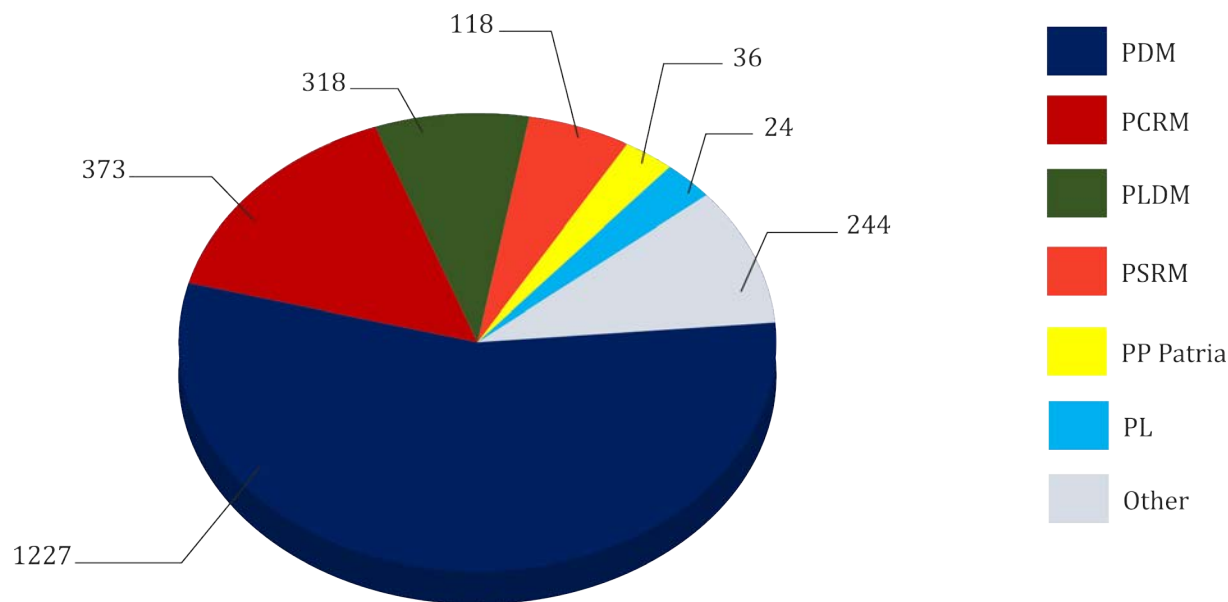


Figure 3 Number of persons who made campaign contributions

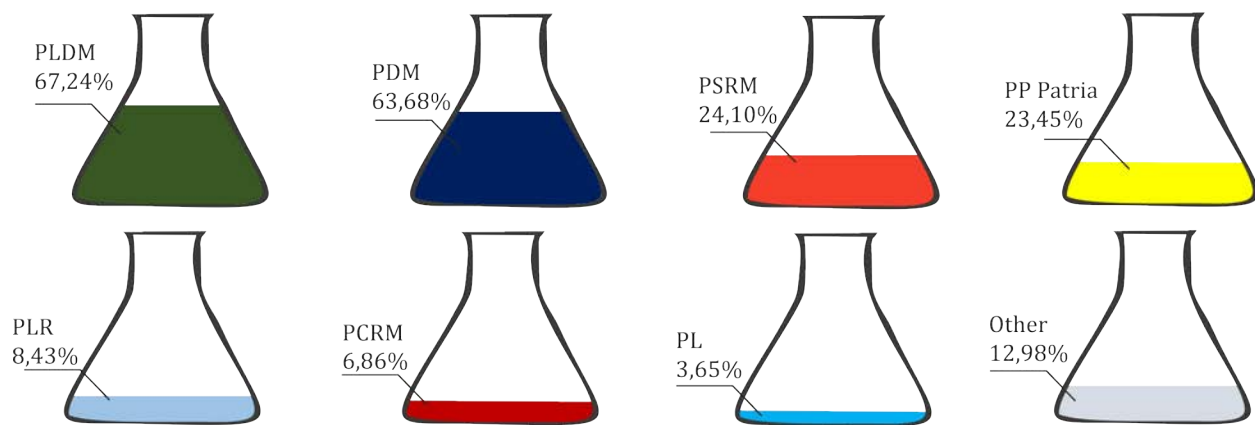


Figure 4 Share of total revenues in the set ceiling of 55 million lei

amount, 3 candidates spent 114,062 lei for transportation services (PDM PSRM, and PP Patria). 5 candidates have spent 1,359,000 lei for fuel (PP Patria, PLDM, PDM, PSRM, MPA and PP Renaissance) and a single candidate reported vehicles maintenance expenses (PCRM).

c. Lease of other fixed assets and svac

Only 2 candidates (PCRM and PLR) reported expenses totaling 22,040 lei in svac and other fixed assets (0.02% of total expenses);

d. Remuneration

Only 4 candidates (PSRM, PLR, MPA, and PP Patria) reported expenses totaling 252,633 lei (0.22% of total expenditures) for staff remuneration.

e. Compensations

Only one candidate reported expenses for volunteer and canvassers' compensation (PP Patria), amounting to 950,125 lei (0.81% of total expenditures).

f. Advertising costs

22 candidates indicated expenditures of 105,633,580 lei (90.50% of total expenditures) for advertising. (Fig. 5)

g. Public events

For public events, 7 candidates reported expenses totaling 2,982,898 lei (2.56% of total expenditures). These candidates are: PDM, PLR, PLDM, PP Patria, EC MCCU, PNL and PP PNT. Only 2 candidates (PLDM and PP Patria) reported fees paid to artists in the amount of 216,481 lei.

h. Consultancy

Only one candidate (PLR) reported expenses for consulting services in the amount of 10,000 lei (0.01% of total expenditures).

i. Travel expenses

None of the candidates reported travel expenses.

j. Banking

20 candidates reported banking services expenses in the amount of 62,690 lei (0.05% of total expenditures).

k. Maintenance of permanent offices (water, sewage, gas, heating, etc.)

Only 2 candidates reported expenditures for the maintenance of premises amounting to 3,365 lei (0.003% of total expenditures).

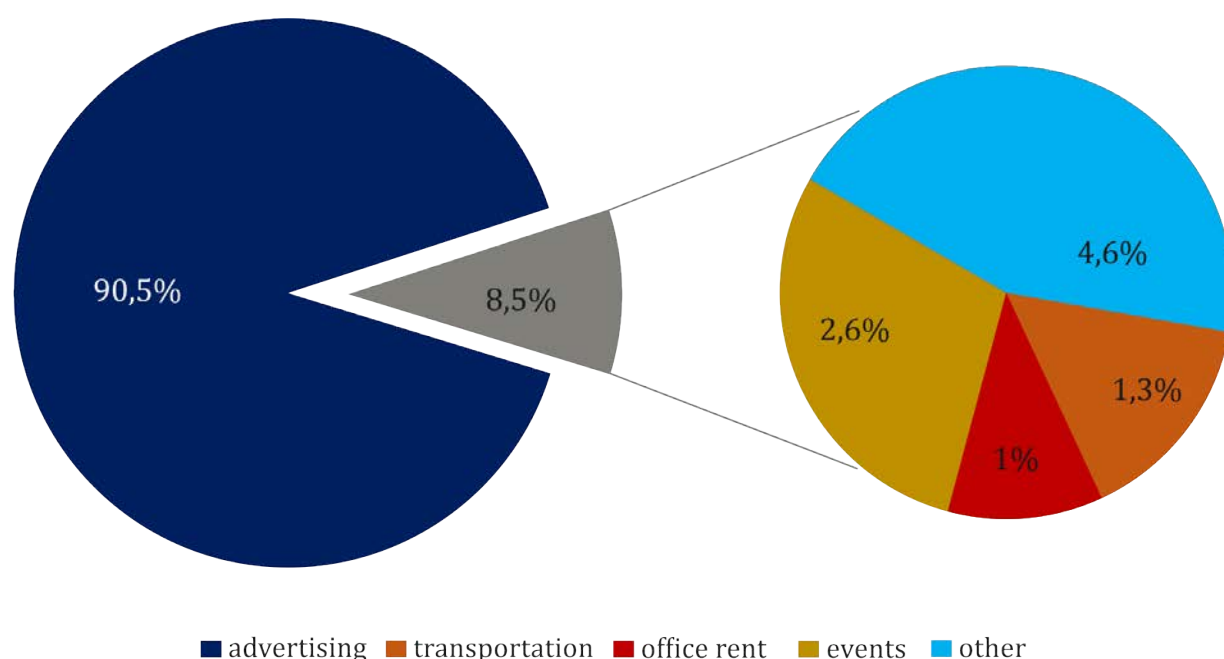


Figure 5 Shared of reported expenses

I. Communication services

4 candidates reported expenses for communication services totaling 328,732 lei (0.28% of total expenses): PP Patria, PSRM, PP Renaissance, and PNL.

m. materials (svac, office supplies)

One candidate (PP Patria) reported expenditures of 7,618 lei (0.001% of total expenditures).

Compared with the campaign for the 2010 parliamentary elections, candidates' expenses increased 3.55 times in 2014. In the parliamentary elections of 2010, revenues were 32,708,084.94 lei. To view the revenues and expenditures for the 2010 and 2014 elections, please see Figure 6.

2.4. Candidates' expenses identified by Promo-LEX but not reflected in their preliminary financial reports

a. Office Rent

According to Promo-LEX observers the 15 candidates used at least 227 offices in 32 regional centers, Chisinau, Balti and Gagauzia. To calculate the costs for rent, the team set a minimum quotation for rent per square meter, for 2 months, multiplied by the surface

of all the candidates' offices. The minimum quotation for rent was calculated as follows: 50 lei (for villages, towns, and municipal suburbs), 80 lei (for Balti) and 100 lei (for Chisinau).

For the 227 offices of the 15 candidates, found by Promo-LEX observers and compared to the statements submitted by the candidates, unreported office rent expenses amount to no less than 592,209 lei.

b. Transportation costs

Promo-LEX observers reported at least 10 candidates using transport services in Moldova for electoral purposes. To calculate fuel costs, the Promo-LEX Monitoring Effort took as basis the mileages of the vehicles of the candidates multiplied by the minimum fare rate in the country per 1km - 4.40 lei.

It is estimated that 114,718 km were travelled during the campaign, but not reported by the candidates, have cost them in total at least 397,723 lei.

c. Remuneration

To calculate the costs of remuneration, the Promo-LEX Monitoring Effort took the

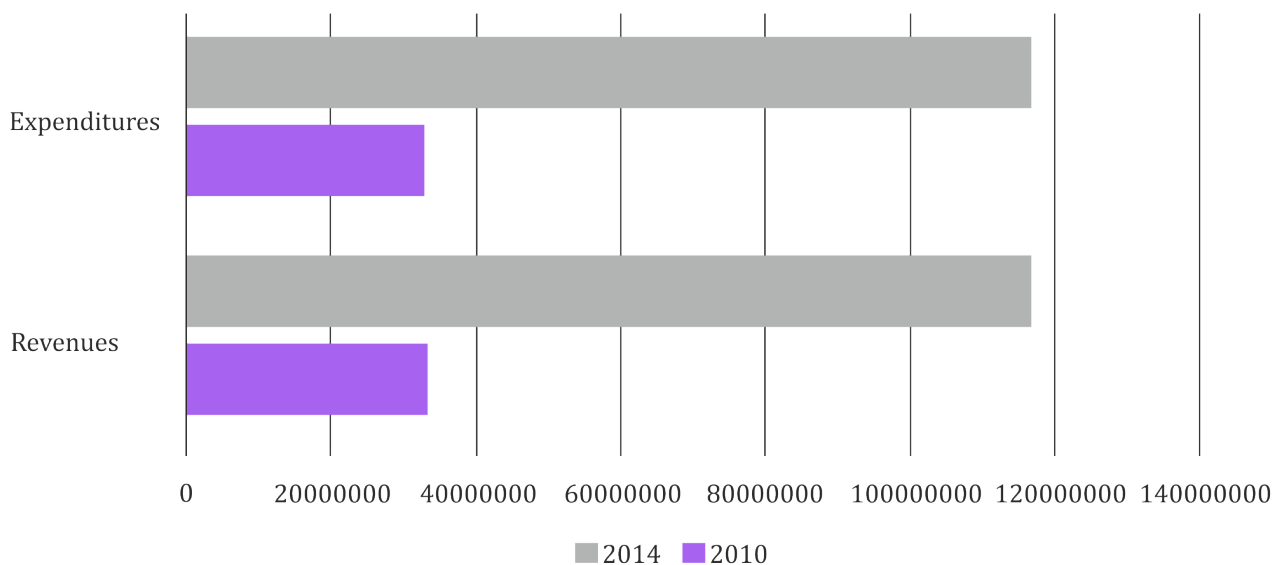


Figure 6 Comparative analysis of campaign revenues and expenditures in 2014 and 2010

minimum state guaranteed wage in the real sector (1650 lei per month or 3,300 lei in 2 months) and multiplied it by the number of employees. According to Promo-LEX findings, 12 candidates involved at least 379 employees in the campaign in central and territorial party branches.

The wages of at least 379 people employed by 12 candidates incurred expenses estimated at a total minimum of 1,014,622 lei.

d. Compensation of volunteers/agitators

When calculating the costs for compensation of volunteer work, the Effort took the number of volunteers for each candidate that LTO's reported multiplied by the specific reward reported by Promo-LEX observers. Reports listed the involvement of at least 4032 volunteers campaigning for 10 candidates for daily rewards between 42 and 200 lei.

According to the estimates of the Promo-LEX Monitoring Effort, the total unreported rewards for the 4032 volunteers/agitators were of at least 529,378 lei. (fig. 7)

e. Advertising expenses

According to Promo-LEX observers, 9 candidates have omitted to reflect certain advertising expenses in the financial statements submitted to the CEC. To calculate the advertising expenses not listed in the

candidates' reports, Promo-LEX multiplied every reported case of electoral advertising by the average minimal market price for the service.

According to verifications conducted by Promo-LEX observers, the monthly minimum price for placing a 6x3 sqm. billboard is at least 5,650 lei, and that of a 6x2 sqm. banner - at least 2,000 lei, one unit of A3 poster printed on glossy paper - 2.5 lei for a circulation of 5,000, one A3 poster on plain paper - 1.5 lei for a circulation of 15,000, the cost of a brochure of 66 pages is 9.9 lei in an circulation of 5000 copies, the cost of a newspaper - 0.48 lei for a circulation of 100,000. The cost of one A4 format page article in the local press varies between 1,900 and 2,900 lei, and in mun. Chisinau at least 5,000 lei, while a "VIP Magazin" publication is 20,000 lei.

The total amount of unreported advertising spending is at least 728,200 lei.

f. Public events

At least six candidates incurred expenses for the organization of 181 concerts, 7 disco events, and 2 campaign launches, and 2 concerts abroad. At least 91 artists were involved in those concerts. Expenses for public events consist exclusively of the artists' honoraria and, in one case, media coverage.

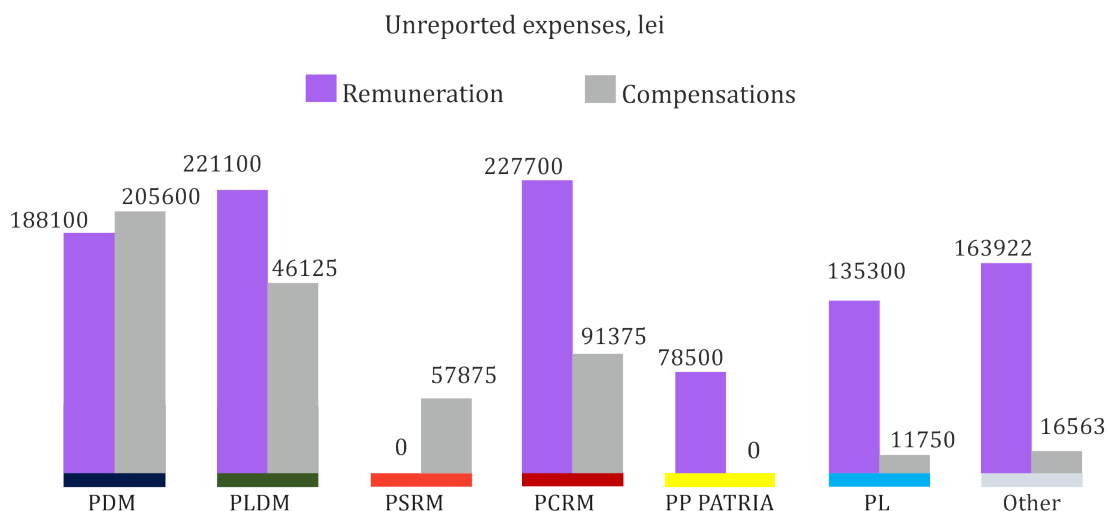


Figure 7 Estimated unreported expenses (remuneration, compensations)

Calculation of the costs for electoral events and concerts was based on multiplying the actual time worked to the performance rate for each artist at a certain de facto event of a candidate. To calculate expenditures for the coverage of events in the media, calculations were made at the minimum rates set out in the statements on the editorial policy of the media channels concerned.

According to calculations of the Promo-LEX Monitoring Effort, the total unreported amount of expenses for public events is at least 11,160,545 lei (fig. 8)

g. Travel expenses

At least 4 candidates (PLDM, PSRM, PDM and PL) had travel expenses for electoral purposes. Trips were made to at least 18 different destination cities in 6 countries. To calculate travel expenses, minimum fares for travel by coach and flights were multiplied to the number of travels and number of persons identified as involved in these trips. Promo-LEX took the minimal cost for a round-trip fare: flights Chisinau–Moscow estimated at 2,431 lei, Chisinau–Saint Petersburg estimated at 2,038 lei, Chisinau–Sochi estimated at 2,412 lei, Moscow–Tyumen estimated at 3,983.1 lei, Moscow–Surgut estimated at 3,347 lei, and flights Chisinau–Turin, Verona, Bologna, and Milan, all estimat-

ed at 1,870 lei; Chisinau–Athens estimated at 3,702.6 lei; Chisinau–Paris estimated at 4,076 lei; coaches: Chisinau–Bucharest 500 lei; Chisinau–Constanta 500 lei, and Chisinau–Galati 400 lei.

The total amount of unreported travel expenses is at least 49,944.6 lei.

h. Maintenance of the permanent offices

According to Promo-LEX, 15 candidates used at least 227 offices for the campaign. To calculate the costs of services relating to premises, minimum commodity monthly tariffs were multiplied to the number of offices and calculated for two months: electricity tariff - 100 lei, water - 54 lei, gas - 25 lei. Total unreported expenses for office maintenance services amounts to at least 77,900 lei.

i. Communication services

Communication services consist of mobile telephony, fixed telephony and Internet. For mobile services expenses, the average mobile bill of 51 lei was multiplied by the number of people involved in the campaign on behalf of each candidate, and multiplied by the period of activity - two months. To estimate the costs for stationery telephony and Internet services, the number of offices reported by Promo-LEX for every candidate

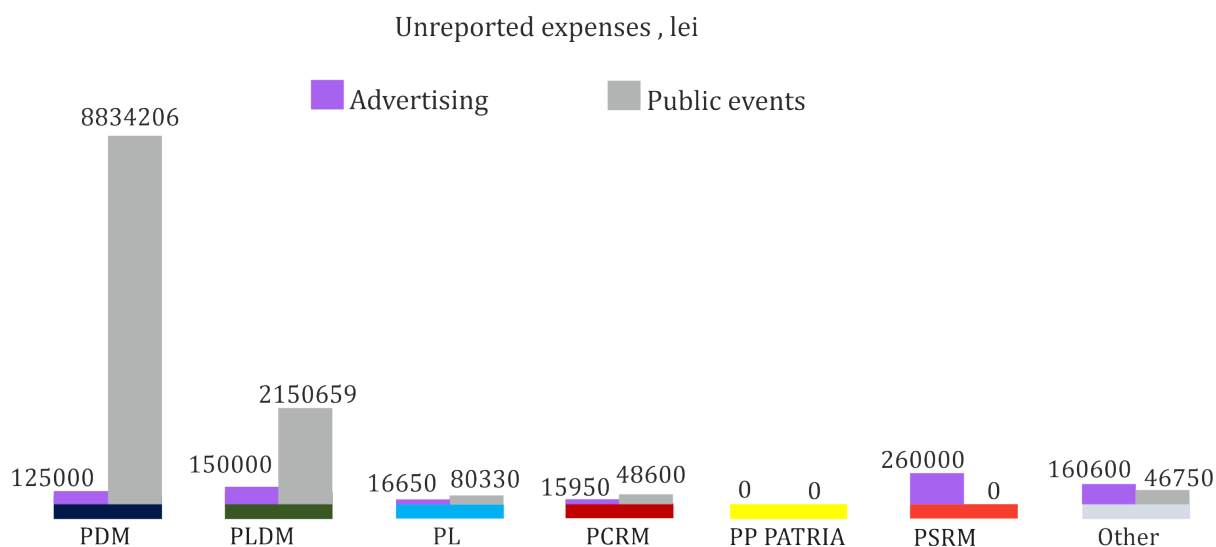


Figure 8. Estimated unreported expenses (advertising, public events)

was multiplied by the minimal cost for these services (landline bill – at least 6 lei, and of-office internet – at least 110 lei per month) all multiplied by the period of activity - two months. The total unreported expenses for communications services amount at least 366,344 lei. (fig. 9)

The calculations of the Promo-LEX Election Monitoring Effort helped establish the total amount of unreported expenditures of 14,916,866 lei. Additionally, minimal unreported estimated expenses were calculated per candidate. Thus, PDM did not report 9,592,846 lei in expenses, PLDM failed to report 2,965,895 lei, PCRM – 703,917 lei, PL – 446,953 lei, PSRM – 411,636 lei, and others – 795,619 lei. (Figures 10 and 11)

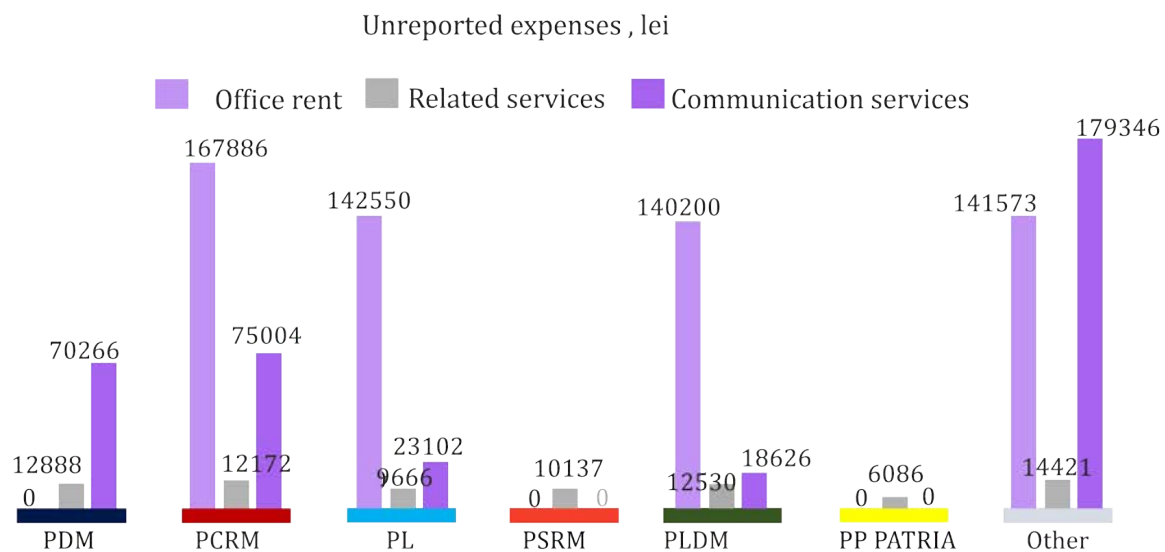


Figure 9. Estimated unreported expenses (premises, services and communications)

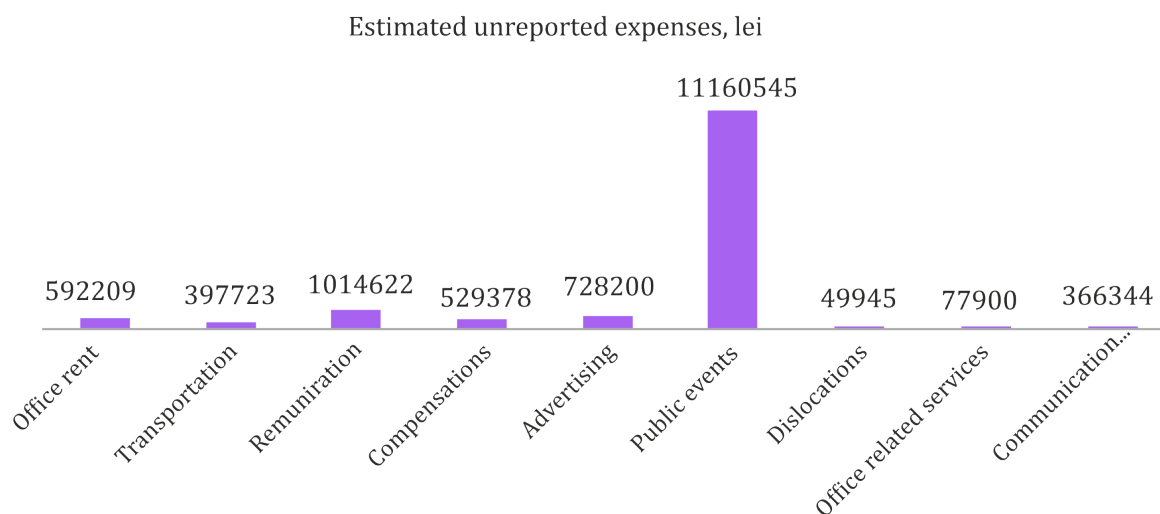


Figure 10. Estimated unreported expenses by category

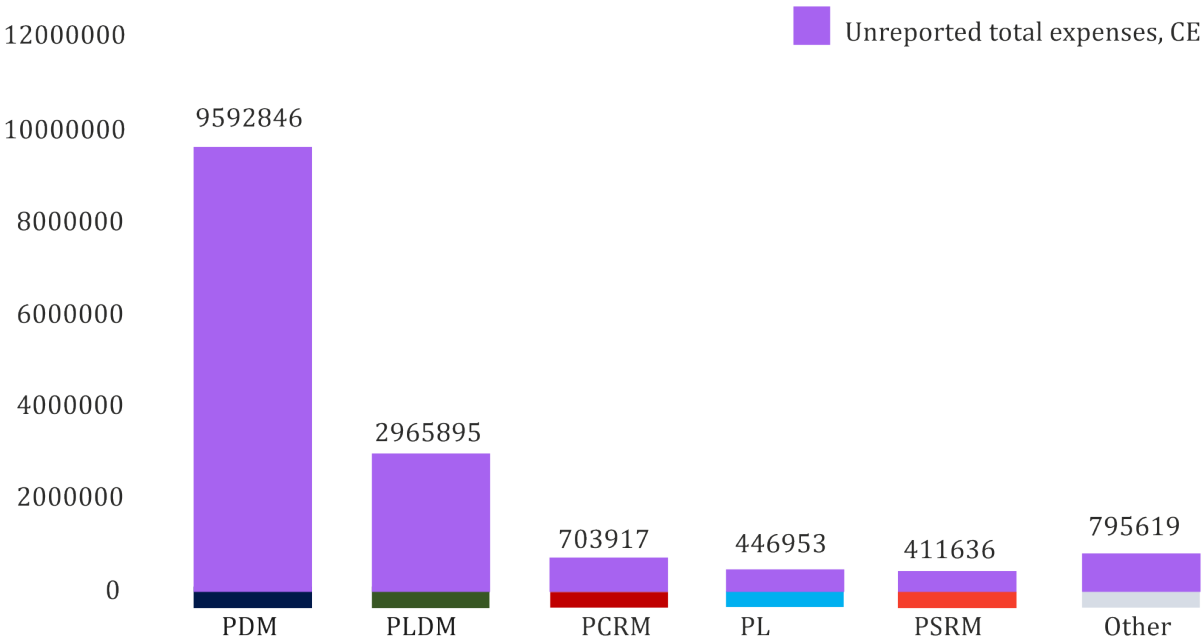


Figure 11. Estimated unreported expenses by candidate

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

To the Central Electoral Commission:

1. Proper application of the law with regard to solving contestations submitted by candidates to prevent electoral fraud;
2. Revise the mechanism of establishing a ceiling for funds to be spent during an electoral campaign in order to make it more uniform;
3. Analyze the deficiencies identified in the functioning of the State Register of Voters (internet connection, technical issues, qualification of operators) and prevent situations when it may be endangered;
4. Implement a software program to verify the data from the protocols in accordance with the formulas proposed by the CEC in order to rule out accusations of influencing the voting results;
5. Streamline the control mechanism for campaign funding and institute a single and uniform mechanism of verification/assessment of undeclared expenses;
6. Start control procedures on sources of revenues for the category of medium donations ranging between 75,000 and 100,000 lei;
7. Thoroughly verify the financial reports submitted by candidates and calculate precisely the amounts assessed as undeclared by candidates and/or not included in the financial reports;
8. Thoroughly verify expenses incurred by the candidates abroad and inform the law enforcement bodies relevant under the Election Code on such cases in order to establish the sources for covering the respective expenses;
9. Initiate talks on the need to establish a cap on donations to the electoral fund, including the possibility to limit amounts transferred from the party account into the electoral account to the funds actually available at the time in the party account to the beginning of the electoral campaign;
10. Explain the procedure for transferring funds from the party account (as a legal entity) into the electoral account of the party and the modality of reflecting such transfers in the financial reports;
11. Establish a mechanism to avoid hidden the de facto donors of the candidates (by making individual transfers into the party accounts followed by individual transfers from the party account to the electoral fund);
12. Ensure a fair and leveled treatment in case of allegations of use of undeclared funds which go more than 5% beyond the set ceiling of expenses or coming from foreign sources, to avoid suspicions of political bias and to ensure equal treatment to all candidates;
13. Create a District Electoral Council no. 3 for Bender and a District Electoral Council no. 37 of the localities on the left bank of Nistru;
14. Conduct information and electoral education campaigns to ensure the participation of the people, including those from the left bank of Nistru, at the vote;
15. As provided by law, open polling stations for voters residing in the territorial administrative unit of the left bank of Nistru, and inform these residents about the procedures and places where they can vote in elections;
16. Verify and ensure the functioning of PSEBs in accordance with their set working timetables;
17. Ensure functional PSEB logistics (laptops, internet connection);
18. Verify and ensure protection of personal data by PSEB members with regard to the posting of voter lists in public spaces;
19. Prohibit PSEB members' participation in campaigning activities.

To the Moldovan Parliament:

20. Ensure a lawful interpretation of the notions and terms in the Election Code pertaining to setting the date for elections, start of the electoral period and of the campaign;
21. Pass in the second and final reading the bill on the political parties and electoral campaign finances;
22. Amend the Election Code to establish a more uniform and stable formula for setting the cap for financial means to be transferred to a candidate's electoral account and used during the campaign, and establish a gradual scale of legal liability for failure to declare or exceeding the set cap;
23. Revisit the mechanism of funding independent candidates in order to facilitate their access to the race and provide them equal opportunities with those of other candidates (parties);
24. Eliminate the Government and the MFAEI from the decision making process on establishing PS locations abroad while maintaining their obligation to ensure electoral procedures in the premises established by the CEC;
25. Revisit and approve gradual sanctions for electoral violations and extend the cases when a candidate could be withdrawn from the race or their registration could be cancelled, with the due explanations;
26. Revisit the mechanism of registration of independent candidates, facilitate their access to the campaign and provide them equal opportunities in the campaign as other candidates (political parties).

3. To the Government and MFAEI:

27. Ensure transparency of establishing the premises and locations of PSs abroad if that right remains with them.

To LPAs:

28. Ensure a fair treatment of independent candidates when collecting signatures in subscription lists;
29. Ensure a minimum amount of space for electoral posters;
30. Provide premises for electoral events on a fair and legal basis;
31. Ensure a good functioning of PSEBs (proper premise, heating, phone line);
32. Respect the timeline for transmitting voter lists to the PSEBs.

To electoral candidates:

33. Ensure transparency in the accumulation of electoral revenues and use of funds for campaign purposes;
34. Apply internal sanctions to members and supporters who failed to report electoral revenues or expenses or committed other election-related violations;
35. Suspension from office of all persons on the list of candidates for Parliament in the conditions provided by law, and eliminate use and abuse of administrative resources for electoral purposes;
36. Not allow use of administrative resources during the campaign;
37. Conduct a fair, correct and non-aggressive campaign;
38. Make sure persons designated by candidates properly fulfill PSEB members' obligations.

To law enforcement bodies:

39. Investigate, as demanded by the contravention and criminal procedure law, of cases mentioned in this report that raise suspicions of possible violations of the law

To the media:

40. Fully implement the Regulation elaborated by CEC on reflecting the election campaign.

**To the Broadcasting Coordinating
Council:**

41. Respect legal provisions with regard to submitting the biweekly monitoring reports to the CEC;
42. Develop regulations to clarify how national public broadcasting institutions should allot free airtime to candidates in elections, and how they should use this time.

V. PROMO-LEX OBSERVATION METHODOLOGY

The Promo-LEX Association monitored the 30 November 2014 parliamentary election throughout the Republic of Moldova, including the left bank of the Nistru River. This effort involved 41 long-term observers and 32 medium-term observers. On Election Day, Promo-LEX has delegated short-term observers for each polling station, raising the total number of observers to 2,000. The activity of all long-term and short-term observers was coordinated by a central team, which monitors both the pre-electoral and post-electoral periods. Promo-LEX also conducted a Parallel Vote Tabulation (PVT) and a qualitative and quantitative Quick Count. The Effort produced and published four intermediary reports during the electoral campaign, three intermediary reports on Election Day, one final report on Election Day, one report summarizing all the findings of candidates' finances, and the present Final Report. Monitoring activities were neutral and unbiased in regard to all electoral candidates. Promo-LEX is not an investigative body; therefore, it is not obliged to provide evidence for the findings of their observers. Before participating in the Monitoring Effort, Promo-LEX observers were trained in election observation, and in demonstrating an unbiased, a-political attitude and maintaining objectivity in the framework of the Monitoring Effort. Each Promo-LEX observer signed a Code of Conduct developed and approved by the Global Network of National Electoral Observers (GNDEM). A copy of the Code of Conduct is available on the web-page www.promolex.md. The Monitoring Effort included observation of activities conducted by electoral candidates, electoral bodies, authorities of central and local public administration, and local and regional mass media. Another priority field for analysis is the monitoring of the use of finances by the electoral candidates, their revenues and expenses, and their reporting in accordance with the law.

The calculations of expenses were based solely on the findings of Promo-LEX observers, based on a realistic documentation and estimates of the minimal costs. The public reports of the

Monitoring Effort are developed based on official information, observers' direct observation and reports, interviews with electoral actors, and analysis of official documents.

International standards used as a basis for the monitoring reports are those elaborated by the Organization of United Nations (International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966, and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948), the Council of Europe (European Convention on Human Rights), the European Commission for Democracy Through Law – the Venice Commission (Code of Good Electoral Practices, Guidelines for Political Parties' Finances), the European Union (Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union) and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

Basic principles of the international electoral standards are: universal, equal, free, secret, periodic, correct and direct suffrage (right to elect and be elected). Promo-LEX Association conducted the monitoring of parliamentary elections of 30 November 2014 within its Program of Monitoring Democratic Processes. The Monitoring Effort falls under activities conducted by the civil society within the framework of the Civic Coalition for Free and Fair Elections. The monitoring of parliamentary elections of 30 November 2014 benefits from technical assistance provided by the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI) and is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the National Endowment for Democracy (NED), the Council of Europe and the Stefan Batory Foundation from the funds provided by the Solidarity Fund "Support for Democracy" Program of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Poland.

Opinions expressed in this report belong to the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the funders.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

art. – Article	mafie” [Antimafia People’s Movement]
c. – Commune	mun. – Municipium
CCA – Broadcasting Coordination Council	NDI – National Democratic Institute
CCET – Center for Continuous Electoral Training	NED –National Endowment for Democracy
CEC - Central Electoral Commission	NGO –non-governmental organization
CIPA CIS – Council of the Inter-Parliamentary Assembly of the Community of Independent States	NISM –National Institute of Standardization and Metrology
com. – order	no. – number
d. – district	ODIHR – OSEC Office of Democratic Institutions and Human Rights
DEC – District Electoral Council	OSCE – Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
DJ – disc jockey	pag. – page
EB MCCU - Electoral Bloc “Moldova’s Choice – Customs’ Union”	para. – paragraph
EC – electoral candidate	PCRM – Party of Communists of the Republic of Moldova
ENEMO – European Network of Election Monitoring Organizations	PDA – Political Party „Democrația Acasa [Democracy at Home]”
EPDE - European Platform for Democratic Elections	PDM – Democratic Party of Moldova
EU –European Union	PL – Liberal Party
ex. – copies	PLDM – Liberal Democratic Party of Moldova
fig. – figure	PLR – Political Party “Liberal Reformist Party”
GNDEM – Global Network of Domestic Election Monitors	PNL – National Liberal Party
GUAM – Organization for Democracy and Continuous Development	PP – Political Party
IC –independent candidate	PP Patria – Political Party “Patria [Homeland]”
JSC – joint stock Company	PP PCRM – Political Party “Communist Reformist Party of Moldova”
LC –local council	PP PFP – Political Party “People’s Force Party”
LPA – local public administration	PP PNT – Political Party “Party for Nation and Country”
LTD – limited society	PP Renaissance – Political Party “Party „Renaissance [Renaissance]””
MC – concert moderator	PP UCM – Political Party “Centrist Union of Moldova”
MFAEI – Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration	PPCD – Christian Democratic People’s Party
mln – million	
MPA – Political Party „Mișcarea Populara Anti-	

PPRM - Political Party “People’s Party of the Republic of Moldova”

PS – polling station

PSEB – polling station electoral bureau

PSRM – Political Party “Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova”

PV – protocol

PVE – Political Party „Green Ecologist Party”

PVT - parallel vote tabulation

RM – Republic of Moldova

Sqm. – square meters

svac – small value assets and commodities

t. – town/city

TV – television

UATS – territorial administrative unit of the left bank of Nistru and Bender

UN – United Nations Organization

UNDP – United Nations Development Programme

unit. – units

USAID – United States Agency for International Development

UTAG – Autonomous territorial unit Gagauzia

ATTACHMENTS

Table 1. Use of service transport

EC	Person's name, position, organization	vehicle	date	place
PDM	Diacov Dumitru, PDM Honorary President	Skoda RMP 009	16.10.2014	t. Falesti
			18.10.2014	t. Cimislia
			21.10.2014	t. Calarasi
		Skoda RMP 300	07.10.2014	t. Causeni
	Hacenco Vladimir, Head of State Chancellery Balti	Skoda RMG 095	16.10.2014	c. Elizaveta (Balti)
	Ion Plamadeala, deputy Chair Rayon Council Leova	LVCL 02	16.10.2014	t. Leova
	Micinschi Abram, Chair Rayon Council Cahul, Lavric George, chief Tax Inspection Cahul	car of the tax inspection CHIF 001	27.10. 2014	c. Chioselia (Cahul)
	Vasile Timofte, Deputy district Calarasi	Nisan CLAP 010	24.10.2014	t. Calarasi
			28.10.2014	t. Calarasi
	Edinet-Gaz LTD	EDBC 033, EDMG 100	07.11.2014	t. Edinet
	RED Nord-Vest	Service car	07.11.2014	t. Edinet
	Moldovan Post	Service car	07.11.2014	t. Edinet
	Rau Ilie, chair of district Calarasi	RMA 185	09.11.2014	c. Bahmut (Calarasi)
	Anatol Zolotcov, Deputy Minister of Regional Development and Construction	RMA 263	29.10.2014	c. Ustia (Dubasari)
	Lilian Popescu, chair of district Ialoveni	RMA 050	17.11.2014	t. Ialoveni
			18.11.2014	c. Suruceni (Ialoveni)
				c. Danceni (Ialoveni)
PLDM	Vitalie Rotaru, chair district Criuleni; Sergiu Ceaș, deputy chair district Criuleni	CR 007	14.10.2014	c. Mascauti (Criuleni)
	Eduard Dragalin, deputy chair of district Dondușeni	Dacia DNCR 001	16.10.2014	t. Donduseni

	Leanca Iurie, Prime Minister of Moldova	RMG 001	21.10.2014	t. Floresti
			08.10.2014	t. Cimislia
				c. Satul Nou (Cimislia)
				c. Batar (Cimislia)
				c. Selemet (Cimislia)
				c. Hartop (Cimislia)
			14.11.2014	t. Straseni
			21.11.2014	c. Varnita (Bender)
		RMP 012	19.10.2014	t. Sangerei
		RMG 002	28.10.2014	t. Criuleni
				c. Bucsana (Criuleni)
		RMG 028	22.10.2014	c. Dobrusa (Soldanesti)
	Vlad Filat, PLDM; Maria Nasu, MP Moldovan Parliament; Andrei Usatii, Health Minister; Chirca Lazar, Deputy Minister for Environment			c. Zagorna (Soldanesti)
	Lavric George, chair of Tax Service Cahul	Service car CHIF 001	27.10.2014	c. Chioselia (Cahul)
	Vasile Bumacov, Minister of Agriculture and Food Industry	Skoda RMG 017	03.11.2014	t. Orhei
	Palihovici Liliana, MP	RMP 004	08.11.2014	t. Briceni
				c. Cotelea (Briceni)
				c. Pererita (Briceni)
	Ion Ștefirța, chair district Orhei	RMA 165	10.11.2014	c. Ciocalteni (Orhei)
				c. Fiodorovca (Orhei)
	Vladimir Rotari, SE Director for soil fertilization	CML 802	10.11.2014	c. Ciocalteni (Orhei)
				c. Fiodorovca (Orhei)
	Elena Covaliuc, deputy head of the State Chancellery Balti	RMG 095	11.11.2014	t. Balti
	Peter Știrbate, MP	RMP 097	14.11.2014	t. Orhei.
	Peter Volosciuc, chair, district Straseni	RMA147	14.11.2014	t. Straseni
PCRM	Saragov Iurie, DAA chief Dondușeni	DNAE 240	22.10.2014	t. Donduseni

	Veaceslav Niga, deputy district, Causeni	Service car RMA 072	09.10.2014	t. Causeni
			14.10.2014	t. Causeni
PP Renaștere	Vadim Misin, MP	RMP 039	16.11.2014	t. Ocnita
		RMP 014	22.11.2014	t. Taraclia.
PL	Corina Fusu, MP	RMP 034	02.11.2014	t. Cimislia
	Corina Fusu and Vale-riu Munteanu, MPs		14.11.2014	c. Dubasarii Vechi (Criuleni)

Tabelul 2. Utilizarea funcției publice

EC	Violation	Place / date
PDM	Electoral meeting with officials from the employment office during working hours	14.10.2014 t. Soldanesti
	Electoral meeting with civil servants, teachers, educators, medical professionals, local councilors, and employees of garment factory "Logitex - Future" during working hours	14.10.2014 c. Chiscareni (Sangerei)
	Electoral meeting with district council staff, workers of Rezina-gas and utility services Rezina, teachers from kindergartens and high schools in the city during the working hours	15.10.2014 t. Rezina
	Electoral meeting with workers of Taraclia Gaz, Taraclia Tax Inspection, and local Post Office during the working hours	17.10.2014 t. Taraclia
	Electoral meeting with railway workers and Bucuria candy factory staff during working hours	20.10.2014 t. Chisinau
	Anton Pozdirca (Chair of RED NORD), and Nicolae Mandru (head of Post Office in Soldanesti) conducted electoral meetings during working hours.	21.10.2014 c. Cusmirca (Soldanesti)
	Electoral meeting with the employees of NISM Chisinau	27.10.2014 t. Chisinau

	Galina Mosoric, head of Post Office Edinet, forced postal staff to distribute electoral advertising materials for PDM	31.10.2014 d. Edinet
	Anastasia Sirbu, head of Employment Agency, Sveatoslav Prodan, Forestry and Hunting enterprise chair, Maria Culesov, ADR South Chair, Petru Doni, director of Cimisia Gaz LTD forced subordinates to campaign for PDM during working hours	04.11.2014 t. Cimisia
	Anastasia Sirbu conducted electoral meetings during working hours	14.11.2014 t. Cimisia
	Anatol Melenciuc, deputy chair of the district, Maria Tirgoala, Chair of the district social assistance division, Ecaterina Besliu Basoc, land cadaster specialist, all carried out electoral meetings during working hours.	14.11.2014 t. Ialoveni
	Iurie Garas, Chair of the district council and Constantin Cojocari, the mayor of Edinet organized electoral meetings during working hours.	16.11.2014 t. Edinet
PLDM	Ana Novic Principal of the "Boris Dinga" lyceum in Criuleni, organized an electoral meeting under the pretext of a general encounter with parents of the students.	17.10.2014 t. Criuleni
	Eudochia Ștefirța (Head of Education Department) obliged district teachers to attend the meeting with PLDM	22.10.2014 c. Mirzesti (Orhei)
	Electoral meetings with district Social Assistance Division employees during working hours	06.11.2014 t. Ungheni
	George Raileanu, the mayor of Cimisia, organized meeting with PLDM youth during working hours	12.11.2014 t. Cimisia
	Employees of District Hospital in Straseni were summoned to participate in an electoral meeting with PLDM during working hours.	13.11.2014 t. Straseni
	Employees of "Apa-Canal" were forced to spread PLDM brochures during working hours	13.11.2014 t. Floresti
	Electoral meetings with high school seniors (12th grade) during class hours.	13.11.2014 t. Causeni
	Dumitru Cebotari, mayor of the commune, campaigned and distributed electoral materials during working hours	19.11.2014 c. Pohorniceni (Orhei)

	PLDM electoral representatives campaigned at the police station under the pretext of offering new service cars to the employees	22.11.2014 t. Criuleni
	Electoral meetings during the working hours with the teachers from the district.	26.11.2014 t. Soldanesti
PCRM	Electoral meetings with the students of the Medical College during working hours.	21.10.2014 t. Cahul
	Paulina Ciupac, mayor, campaigned for PCRM and distributed electoral materials during working hours	11.11.2014 c.Casunca(Floresti)
PP Patria	Electoral meetings with the teachers and students of the Ecology College during working hours	13.11.2014 t. Chisinau
PPRM	Electoral meetings with the staff of Clinical Hospital District Strasenii during working hours	10.11. 2014 t. Strasenii

Table 3 Street advertising

Candidate	Billboards localities	Banners localities	City-lights localities	Posters localities	Unauthorized advertising localities
PDM	20	64	1	112	80
PLDM	8	129	–	143	119
PCRM	1	5	1	47	29
PSRM	11	11	1	50	40
PL	16	24	2	15	19
PP Patria	2	12	1	10	10
PP RM	–	–	–	14	4
BE AMUV	–	1	–	5	1
PLR	5	4	1	11	6
PP MPA	–	1	–	4	1
PFP	1	2	1	2	3
PP Renaissance	3	–	1	–	1
PP PCRM	–	–	–	1	1
PP Patriots of Moldova	–	1	–	–	–
PNL	1	–	–	1	–
PPCD	–	–	–	2	–

Table 4 Electoral gifts

EC	Electoral gifts	Date and place
PLDM	Donation of bags, the main prize - a cup, and champagne at the "Oak Cup" (PLDM) football tournament	19.10.2014 t. Hancesti
	Donation of sports equipment for a boxing school	21.10.2014 t. Orhei
	Distribution of frozen fish to the locals	22.10.2014 c. Puhoi (Ialoveni)
	Donation of 4 computers to a local gymnasium	26.10.2014
	Donation 10 books and 120 encyclopedias to the city library	c. Porumbrei (Cimislia)
	Donation of 10 computers to the local gymnasium, 4 computers to the Family Medical Center, and new uniforms for medical staff	30.10.2014 t. Cimislia
	Donation on 5 computers to the local gymnasium	04.11.2014 c. Valcinet (Calarasi)
	Donation of funds to repair the local church	05.11.2014 c. Bahrinesti (Floresti)
	Regional Festival "Echo of the Motherland" - cash prize donation	08.11.2014 c. Cotelea (Briceni)
	Donation of blankets to 70 voters	09.11.2014 t. Leova
	Donation of 35 bags to the voters	10.11.2014 c. Corpaci (Edinet)
	Donation of 3 wheelchairs for disabled people, and 3 laptops for socially vulnerable families	14.11.2014 t. Rezina
	Donation of 3 wheelchairs for people with disabilities	21.11.2014 c. Mihailovca (Cimislia)
	Donation of funds to the local church	21.11.2014 c. Batir (Cimislia)
	Donation of toys for the local nursery along with 12 bunk beds, 36 sofas, 36 couches, 4 closets with 5 sections, 10 tables, and 40 chairs	21.11.2014 c. Abaclia (Basarabasca)
	A donation of 200 sets for people with disabilities, with the contents: Fairy detergent, soap, and juice.	24.11.2014 c. Sipca (Soldanesti)
	Distribution of green plastic palms	25.11.2014 t. Straseni
PDM	Funding the replacement of 8 windows in the local club.	14.10.2014 c. Musaitu (Taraclia)
	Funding the replacement of 3 doors in a nursery	15.10.2014 c. Cairaclia (Taraclia)

	Donation of prizes for contests on village days – a mutton, a rabbit, and a rooster	14.10.2014 c. Cabaiesti (Calarasi)
	Donation of furniture for the local kindergarten	15.10.2014 c. Cigarleni (Ialoveni)
	Money prizes in the competition organized for the "Freshmen Ball" from High School "A. Russo"	17.10.2014 t. Orhei
	Donation of furniture for the local kindergarten	20.10.2014 c. Razeni (Ialoveni)
	100 raincoats distributed during a concert	22.10.2014 t. Anenii Noi
	Blankets donated to 10 voters.	25.10.2014 c. Badragii Vechi (Edinet)
	Donation of a refrigerator to one family and a washing machine to another.	05.11.2014 c. Holercani (Dubasari)
	A round of drinks to the youth at a local disco party	09.11.2014 t. Causeni
	Blankets, wall clocks, and table clothes donated to elderly persons and socially vulnerable families.	09.11.2014 c. Gordinestii Noi (Edinet)
	Blankets donated to 70 socially vulnerable families.	10.11.2014 t. Edinet
	Donation of 35 bags to voters	14.11. 2014 t. Rezina
	Installation of a large chess table and two chairs with the PDM logo.	17.11.2014 t. Orhei
	Door to door distribution of chocolate with the PDM logo	20.11. 2014 t. Chisinau
	Donation of funds to the local church	21.11.2014 c. Bascalie (Basarabasca)
	Donation of funds to the local church	21.11.2014 c. Crestini (Basarabasca)
PL	Donation of 30 chairs to the local kindergartens	13.10.2014 c. Colonita (Chisinau)
	Donating a stove, 2 blankets and a mobile phone to a vulnerable family	14.10.2014 c.Varnita (Anenii Noi)
	Money prizes for "Ghimpu's Cup" football tournament	16.11.2014 t. Cimislia
	Donating funds for the monument in memory of the victims of the communist regime	16.11.2014 c. Radeni (Calarasi)
	Donating funds for monuments in memory of the victims of the communist regime	16.11.2014 c. Slobozia Mare, c. Valeni (Cahul)
	Donating funds for monuments in memory of the victims of the communist regime	21.11.2014 c. Mihailovca, c. Batir (Cimislia)

PSRM	Donating funds to repair the local church	02.11.2014 c. Cotiujeii Mari (Soldanesti)
	Donating a computer to a voter	03.11.2014 c. Izvoare (Floresti)
	PSRM volunteers distributed Moldcell phone cards at the Lyceum "Cantemir"	19.11.2014 t. Rascani
PCRM	Donation of a refrigerator with 2 sections to the village kindergarten	14.10.2014 c. Cairaclia (Taraclia)
	Donation of 8 watches to the district administration	11.11.2014 t. Ocnita
PP Patria	Donation of a heated boiler, shower cabins, toys and sweets to the local orphanages	10.10.2014 c. Larga (Briceni)
	Donation of funds for the monuments in memory of soldiers killed in Afghanistan	09.11.2014 t. Soldanesti
PPRM	Organization of a tasting of local produce	18.11.2014 t. Chisinau
PLR	Donation of funds to the local church	02.11.2014 c. Bulboci (Soroca)

Table 5 Organized transportation of voters

EC	PS	Vehicle	Owner	Number of trips
	Rabnita to Rezina	P 499 AH, P 335 BC		
PDM	PS 7 Rezina	vehicle RZAG 655	Mihai Graur	Twice
	PS 29 Rezina	Renault Megane RZAG 685	Manole Scanteian	At least 3 times
	PS 40 Rezina	Mercedes vito minivan RZAV 333	Head of Rezina Gaz, Vutcariov	
	PS 45 Cimislia	Nissan CIY 931		
	PS 29 Calarasi	Personal car CLAH.	Ion Cucuetu	3 voters
	PS 9 Soldanesti	Volkswagen T4 minivan SDAF 977		At least 5 times
	PS 26 Ialoveni	Dacia Logan KVL 162	Dumitru Manoila	At least 6 times
	PS 22 Ialoveni	minivan IL BK 343		4 times
	PS 24 Ialoveni	minivan IL BK 343		twice
	PS 29 Ialoveni	minivan IL BK 343		twice
PLDM	PS 21 Ialoveni	vehicle IL BE 838	Vasile Borta, Tudor Mereacre, CL	
	PS 41 Anenii Noi	3 vans, one bus C NM 046	Iurie Apostolachi	50-60 voters
		A van		
	PS 29 Causeni	BMW RMA 072	Artemie Catanoi	

	PS 44 Causeni	BMW RMA 072	Artemie Catanoi	
	PS 29 Hancesti	Bus HNAN 127	Sergiu Gustiuc	Several times
	PS 14 Hancesti	3 cars, one HN __ 001		
PSRM	PS 36 Calarasi	Citroen CQS 075	Gheorghe Anghel	6 times
	PS 3 Straseni	Scania van CGE 240		Voters with voter certificates from Cimislia, Ialoveni, Calarasi, Hancesti
		Mercedes Vito STAN 818		4 times
		BMW 525		3 times
			Petru Cazacu	1 time

Registration plates of vehicles used for campaigning purposes

PLDM	<p>Dacia Logan CMZ975, Dacia Logan FRAQ336, Mercedes RMG001, Volkswagen SP008, Skoda Octavia CUN014, Dacia Logan CMZ9811, nr. de înmatriculare SQW676, CNF298, CQU120, CQW212, RMG028, ȘDAE066, ȘDIS777, CNG452, Dacia Logan CNG453, Dacia Logan CMZ504, Dacia Logan CLAO866, Volkswagen FRA0176, Mercedes SGA0144, Skoda CRX656, KIA CRY305, Chevrolet Tacuma SDAH245, Dacia Logan CNG452, Honda SDVM888, Dacia Logan CSF890, Niva SDWW200, Fiat Punto SDAG970, Toyota Carina CMV072, Mitsubishi Pagero NAX011, Mercedes208 CLAR681, Ford Tranzit CLAN298, Mercedes Sprinter CLAH202, Mercedes Sprinter CLAR373, Mercedes Sprinter CLAK685, Skoda Yeti BLDR303, Skoda CSB371, Mercedes RMG, Dacia Logan SP032, MAI 0320, CVV074, ACRZ340, Dacia Logan CRN686, Dacia Logan GAQ358, WV Touareg, Toyota Land Crouser, Dacia Logan CQU852; Dacia Logan CPH450; Dacia Logan CMZ506, Dacia Logan CMZ509, Dacia Logan CMZ976, maxi-taxi SG AD 435, RSAR 025, COS 825, COS825, RSAR 025, RMP004, maxi-taxi TLAM606, maxi-taxi Mercedes COW799, Vaz 2110, CRSF 001, Dacia Logan SGAQ358, Skoda Yeti BLDR303, Skoda Superb CPF712, Dacia Logan FLAR016, Skoda RMG017, RZAD888, Toyota Land CMZ509, Toyota maxi-taxi Mercedes UNAX297, Dacia Logan CRZ094, Dacia ILBH264, Dacia Logan CPB409, Dacia Logan SGAQ358, Skoda Yeti BLDR303, Dacia Logan CMY857, KIP11, CQU120, CQO112, CQO111, KBI01, Dacia Logan CMY 536, Toyota CGO212, SGAD435, BRAU 584, CRY700, Mercedes Vito COW799, Dacia CRN686, Dacia Logan SGAQ358, Skoda Yeti BLDR303, CLAQ866, CRG719, CCW212, Dacia CRN686, VW Phaeton BLDL070, Dacia Logan SGAQ358, CKI145, KAT765, COH915, CHU799, RZAH958, RZAJ957, RZAI570, RZAG512, RZAG786, RZAI 112.</p>
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PDM	<p>Autocare: CQG518, MAN COW696, KAU925, MAN COW630, MAN COW698, MAN COW639, CHAR311.</p> <p>Autoturisme: Vaz 2115 KPD021, Dacia Logan CQG012, Lada CPD028, Mercedes E-class CQA756, Skoda Octavia RMP009, Vaz 2109 KPD041, maxi-taxi CPX260, Niva CLAK012, BMW X5 KOK202, Skoda COC163, Mercedes ML KVD999, Mercedes CQA756, CRZ369, Mercedes Sprinter CSY288, Mercedes Sprinter CLAQ038, Skoda Octavia RMP009, Range Rover KVL299, Mercedes Sprinter CSQ999, Lada KPD039, Mercedes Sprinter ISUZU ORBC492, ORAR807, Mercedes Sprinter CRS555, Vaz 2109 KPD041, Mercedes Sprinter CSQ999, Lada KPD028, Dacia Logan CQG 012, VAZ 21015 KPD021, Lada Calina KPO049, Mercedes CPX259, CPX257, COY247, KAU716, Vay21015, Mercedes CPT034, Vaz2109 KPD041, Lada 09 KPD039, Dacia Logan COS810, Scania CQG518, Vaz 2109 CPD038, Skoda Octavia RMA263, Mercedes Sprinter CRO467, Lada KPD028, Vaz 21009, KPD022, Lada CPD 038, Mercedes-Benz Sprinter CRO467, Maxi-taxi CPT034, Lada Calina KPO049, VAZ 21009, KPD 022, Vaz 2109 KPD 041, Mercedes 208 CPS782, CQV 180, Lada KPD029, Maxi-taxi CPX299, Vaz 21009, KPD022, Lada KPD 028, Vaz 2109 KPD041, Mercedes KAU746, CQV-180, maxi-taxi CPX260, Lada KPD028, Vaz 2109 KPD041, BMW CCU127, Mitsubishi CMC070, Volkswagen KPD641, Lada KPD030, Vaz 2109 KPD041, RZ AE 475, Lada KPD028, Skoda COL182, AUDI CRL632, Dacia Logan COS810, COL182, CSO999, COC163, RMP009, maxi-taxi ARGUS-S CPA033, Volkswagen KAF446, RZAJ686, Mercedes CHAZ886, Mercedes Sprinter ORBM730, Mercedes Sprinter ORBE139, CHAR311, Mercedes CHBB206, maxi-taxi CPS782, ORBA700, CHBE384, RZAG653, RZAV333, RZAG685, RZAG663, Mercedes KAU965.</p>
PSRM	<p>Volkswagen FRAQ411, Suzuki TRAK914, MTZORC9, Dacia Logan CPN015, Mercedes E-class BLSU777, Deo Matiz RZAJ 903, Vaz 21099 TGOO009, Mercedes E-Class BLSU777, RZAH437, Mercedes sprinter CLAH212, Mercedes sprinter UNAW992, Skoda Superb KPS 526, Lada 21099 TGAH099, Hyundai CHBC096, Mercedes CPB999, NSAM395, CLAP520, CIY940, UNBS018, TLAM216, DBAI031, COH14, CPS782, UNAT649, Mercedes CMAM 950, Mercedes COB575, CNT318, Skoda Octavia CRS34, BMW STAZ781, KAF075, Mercedes sprinter CLAH212, CLAL898, CRJ996, CQK025, Toyota KAF075.</p>
PCRM	<p>Autobus TLAM216, Icarus SVAI492, ICARUS FRAL492</p> <p>Skoda Superb KPC077, Mitsubishi Jeep CMR88, Chevrolet Aveo KAA037, Ford Tranzit CTX400, BMW KAV080, Lada KAA037, Mercedes SDAE191, Mercedes SDIP100, Mercedes FEAN523, Mercedes FRAP559, KAVZ FRAQ812, KAVZ SRAR446, Mercedes 208 UNAT645, Mercedes P180AH, Chevrolet Aveo KAA037, Skoda Superb BLAC001, Mercedes P180AH, Hyundai CMW464, Skoda superb RMP021, SDAG973, SDAE191, Mercedes CHBE945, Mercedes CJC035, ILBJ439, ILNZ444, CPJ887, IIAO900, C075AE, GRAB070, KAI255, HNAO219.</p>
PP „Patria”	<p>Wolkswagen COK493, CRF169, CPY769, Dacia Logan KRU012, Skoda Octavia UNAS 774, Range Rover KRU04, Landcruiser200 KRU01, Dacia Duster RMA164, BMV GZT387, Wolkswagen CPJ851, OCA122, Dacia Logan KRU177, Mercedes CMZ005, Audi A8 BLDV 880.</p>
PL	<p>Skoda RMP034, maxi-taxi ORBM874, Mercedes CPL001, Mercedes Sprinter CMW054, Opel Astra CMS777, CMZ 444, BMV CKS857, Volvo XC90 ANBB510, BRAX841, CHAV295, Mercedes CHAY171, Toyota Highlander CLW565, Toyota Auris KVL418, BEAE238, Mercedes Benz C200 ANAS866, Mitsubishi Lancer CSAP075, Mercedes Benz TGVO777, Suzuki Vitara ANAY696, Volvo XC90 ANBB510, Mercedes Sprinter CMW054, ILVC777, KAE004.</p>
PP „Renaștere”	<p>Mercedes Benz TRTW001</p>
PLR	<p>VW Phaeton BLDL070</p>
MPA	<p>Maxi-taxi CMR351, Skoda CHAZ625, Volkswagen CMR351</p>
BE „AMUV”	<p>Mercedes CHAT412</p>

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