



## **CIVIC COALITION FOR FREE AND FAIR ELECTIONS**

### **PROMO-LEX ASSOCIATION**

### **Report nr. 3**

## **Monitoring 30 November 2014 Parliamentary Elections**

Monitoring period: 16 October – 5 November 2014

Published on 6 November 2014

Chisinau 2014

All rights protected. The content of the Report may be used and copied for non-commercial purposes without the approval of Promo-LEX Association if the source is properly cited.



*The Monitoring Effort for Parliamentary Elections of 30 November 2014 benefits from technical assistance from 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 offered by the Solidarity Fund through the “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.*

## **CONTENTS:**

### **II. FINDINGS**

- 1. Performance of electoral bodies**
- 2. Performance of the public administration**
- 3. Performance of electoral candidates**
- 4. Electoral incidents**
- 5. Performance of the local and regional media**

### **III. FINANCING OF ELECTORAL CANDIDATES DURING THE CAMPAIGN**

- 1. Revenues declared by electoral candidates**
- 2. Candidates' expenses reflected in financial statements**
- 3. Candidates' expenses not reflected in financial statements**

### **IV. RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **V. PROMO-LEX OBSERVATION METHODOLOGY**

### **VI. LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

## **I. SUMMARY**

As part of the Civic Coalition for Free and Fair Elections, Promo-LEX is carrying out long-term monitoring of the election campaign period for the parliamentary elections of 30 November 2014. The present report covers the period of 16 October – 5 November 2014 and reflects the campaign-related findings, linked to the respective legal framework, reported by the observers from the Promo-LEX network. The chapter on financial statements of electoral candidates contains analysis is based on the financial reports of the parties submitted to the CEC, and covers the electoral period of 10-24 October 2014. Promo-LEX matched and compared the financial statements of the candidates to the findings of the observers in the field.

CEC had an intense agenda during the monitoring period. Thus, the CEC registered five more electoral candidates, accredited 1482 international and domestic observers, including 1321 from Promo-LEX. The Commission analyzed and made statements on 14 complaints. The observers of Promo-LEX found shortcomings in the functioning of and the validity of data in the State Register of Voters. A violation of the legal provisions was signaled regarding BCC reporting to the CEC.

For some voters the lack of the documents needed for voting remains an unsolved issue. The Effort found that the local public administration has made efforts to ensure the right to vote for these categories. Apart from that, the issue of establishing the minimal number of sites for electoral posters remains unsolved in many localities. Observers reported cases of premises provided for electoral meetings without appropriate local council decisions.

The Promo-LEX Monitoring Effort found that many electoral candidates carry out an active campaign using various campaigning activities. Thus electoral candidates have run rallies, electoral concerts, distribution of electoral advertising, and used outdoor and media advertising as campaigning tools. The Effort has also witnessed national and local campaign public starts, organization of sports events, and installation of campaigning stalls. At the same time, at least three electoral candidates were reported to use unduly administrative resources during their campaigning.

During the reporting period, the Effort found at least two cases of inflammatory and derogatory campaigning, their origin remaining unknown.

According to data from the Promo-LEX observers, at least two electoral candidates have used electoral gifts. The monitoring period accounts for at least 8 election-related incidents.

The performance of the local and regional media remains active, mirroring both positive and negative opinions, mostly on four electoral candidates.

Regarding the reporting on the finances of the electoral candidates, the Effort found that 743 citizens have contributed to the electoral funds of the candidates with a total amount of 29,195,000 lei. However electoral candidates have reached only 18.47% of the expense threshold set by the CEC. The majority of expenses reported by the electoral candidates covered advertising expenses – 85.2%. Not a single electoral candidate has reported real expenses for renting permanent premises, hire costs, rewards, maintenance costs, or transportation of electoral staff and campaigners.

## **II. FINDINGS**

### **1. Performance of electoral bodies**

On 24 October 2014, CEC Decision no.2811 on the conditions for the organization of the electoral meetings set the framework for election rallies. The Monitoring Effort mentions here that given the specifics of such rallies, such a decision was necessary, especially in connection to the meetings that are held in the premises owned by the local public administration. However, some of the provisions of this Decision, especially those related to concurrent meetings, contradict the provisions of the Law on meetings no.26 of 22 February 2008.

#### **a. Compliance with the Calendar of Actions during the reporting period**

According to Art.27 Par.2 and 4 of the Election Code, District Electoral Councils are established at least 50 days before the Election Day, and have an odd number of at least 7 and not more than 11 members. With a seven days delay, CEC dully filled in the number of members for DEC Glodeni.

#### **b. Registration of political parties and independent candidates**

According to Art. 44 Par.1 of the Election Code, 30 October 2014 (end of day) was the deadline for submission of applications for registration of candidates.

During the reporting period, the CEC registered three political parties and two independent contenders as electoral candidates. As of 5 November 2014, 22 electoral candidates have been registered for the campaign (19 political parties, 1 electoral bloc, and 2 independent candidates). CEC issued a decision denying registration to a candidate who did not submit the necessary set of documents for application. The CEC is set to decide on other five applications for registration as candidates (3 individuals and 2 political parties). Note that 39 candidates were registered in the parliamentary elections of 28 November 2010 (20 political parties and 19 independent candidates). The Promo-LEX Monitoring Effort has found an essential decrease in the number of registered candidates and and/or volunteers to register in the election as independent candidates.

#### **c. National and international observers**

In order to monitor the parliamentary elections of 30 November 2014, CEC has accredited international observers: 4 on behalf of the Embassy of the Slovak Republic in Moldova, 2 from the Embassy of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 1 from the Embassy of the Kingdom of Sweden in the Republic of Moldova, 2 from the Center for the Development of Electoral Systems, Reforms and Training from Georgia, 44 from the Embassy of the United States of America in the Republic of Moldova, 1 from the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development – GUAM, 36 from the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (OSCE/ODIHR), 10 from the Embassy of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 7 from CIS CISA, 2 from the Embassy of Canada in the Republic of Moldova, located in Bucharest, 1 from the Embassy of Finland in the Republic of Moldova in Bucharest, 2 from the Embassy of the Republic of Italy in the Republic of Moldova, 3 from the Embassy of the Republic of Turkey, and 6 from the UNDP.

Similarly, national observers received their accreditations: 13 on behalf of the United Nations

Development Programme, 27 from the CCTED, and 1321 national observers on behalf of Promo-LEX Association.

#### **d. State Register of Voters**

According to the provisions of the Art. 38<sup>1</sup> Par. 2 of the Election Code, voter lists are formed by the CEC based on the State Register of Voters. Beginning with 13 October 2014, officers responsible of the creation, management, transmission, and updating of the voters lists have been granted access to the State Register of Voters.

Officers in charge of the voter lists in Comrat, Dezghinea, Chirsova (all localities of the ATU Gagauzia), encountered difficulties in working with the State Register of Voters due to their lack of knowledge of the state language, as stated in discussions with the Promo-LEX observers.

Also based on discussions with those responsible for voter lists, observers have found that the officers responsible for voter lists in Vatici (Orhei) and Tiganesti (Straseni) haven't used the State Register of Voters claiming they will proceed with it 20 days before Election Day.

At the same time, the officers in charge of voter lists in Cismichioi (ATUG), Gajba (Glodeni), Onesti (Straseni), and Cogalniceni (Rezina) had no access to the State Register of Voters due to functionality issues of the software. In Mincenii de Jos (Rezina) and Pohrebieni (Orhei), the State Register of Voters could not be accessed in absence of an Internet connection.

During the reporting period, in at least Albota de Sus, Hagichioi, Hirtop (all located in Taraclia), Brinzenii Vechi, Leuseni, Vasieni, (Telenesti), Crihana (Orhei), Alexeevca (Ungheni), Navirnet, Pinzarenii (both in Falesti), Roscani (Straseni), Drochia, Gribova, Petreni, Dominteni (Drochia), Ivanovca Noua (Cimislia), Puhaceni (Anenii Noi), and Lincauti (Ocnita), issues were reported on the authenticity of data from the State Register of Voters. Thus, the Register contained a smaller number of voters, names of deceased persons, or names of non-existing streets.

#### **e. Establishing of the polling stations**

Under Art.29 Par.2 of the Election Code, polling stations are established by the District Electoral Councils in localities based on the proposals of the mayors of the cities (municipalities), sectors and villages (commons), at least 35 days before Election Day, and these must cover at least 30 and at most 3000 voters. Until 25 October 2014, 1977 polling stations were established in Moldova. For comparison, for the parliamentary elections on 28 November 2010, 1962 polling stations were created.

According to the Art.29<sup>1</sup> Par.3 of the Election Code, the organization of the polling stations abroad is set by the CEC at the proposal of the Government, in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration and other authorities of the central public administration, based on the preliminary registration of the citizens residing abroad. On 24 October 2014, the CEC has created 95 polling stations abroad, by 21 more than for the parliamentary election of 28 November 2010.

The creation of the polling stations abroad was a subject widely debated in the society. The Promo-LEX Monitoring Effort believes that a more transparent and non-political procedure of distribution of the polling stations abroad should be established. Taking into account that the proposal for opening polling stations abroad is formulated by the Government, political interference is obvious

in this regard. The CEC has the option to accept or reject the proposal to open polling stations abroad. On the other hand, the web portal [www.alegator.md](http://www.alegator.md), where voters had the opportunity to register in advance, reflected only 1500 requests. No information has been released to the public on how these requests were processed, as well as on how the preliminary registration influenced the procedure of opening polling stations abroad.

#### **f. Creation of election bureaus of the polling stations.**

According to Art.29 Par.10 of the Election Code, the election bureaus of polling stations are created by the District Electoral Councils at least 25 days before elections, from an odd number of members, of at least 5 but not more than 11 persons.

As of 4 November 2014, electoral bureaus were set up in all polling stations. In at least 312 localities, the locations suggested for premises of the polling stations were different from the previous elections.

#### **g. Transnistrian region**

According to Art.29 Par.14 of the Election Code, in order to ensure and enforce citizens' electoral rights, the CEC has the right to establish polling stations and electoral bureaus for other cases.

CEC did not establish a DEC for the transnistrian region or for the Bender municipality, nor did it make use of the right to open special polling stations for these two administrative-territorial units. On the other hand, with a significant delay from the terms provided in the electoral calendar, the CEC decided that voters from the Transnistrian region could make use of their right to vote on supplementary lists in 26 polling stations already created within the districts: Cahul (1), Chisinau (5), Anenii Noi (3), Dubasari (9), Causeni (3), Criuleni (1), Stefan Voda (1), Rezina (1), Balti (1), and Floresti (1).

#### **h. Complaints solved by CEC**

During the reporting period, according to the official website, the CEC processed 14 complaints from electoral candidates. Out of these, 3 were rejected for late submission, 8 were rejected as ungrounded, 2 were admitted, and one was taken notice of, but the Commission found the object of the complaint was obsolete.

Thus complaints were submitted by the MPA - 4 cases, PCRM – 6 cases, PDM – 2 cases, PSRM – 1 case, and PLDM – 1 case. Electoral candidates mentioned in the complaints were – PLDM (6 cases), PDM (5 cases), PCRM (1 case), and MPA (2 cases).

The subjects of the complaints were: the violation of legal provisions regarding campaigning before the official start of the campaign – 1 case, including expenses in the electoral fund – 1 case, use of administrative resources – 5 cases, rallies – 2 cases, electoral gifts to voters – 2 cases, peaceful rallying – 1 case, placement of electoral posters – 1 case, and distribution of unmarked campaigning materials – 1 case.

In at least one case, the Chisinau Court of Appeal cancelled the CEC warning issued to the electoral candidate MPA.

According to Art.22 let. q, the CEC analyzes electoral fraud, including alleged fraud, from the previous and future elections, and undertakes measures to prevent them. For some complaints though, the CEC has a very split vote, and decided on a difference of 1 vote, while some members submitted separate opinions for certain issues. We note here that one of the purposes of the examining complaints is prevention of fraud. In Promo-LEX's opinion, the CEC should take a proactive position and not limit itself to a formal processing of the complaint, but instead conduct a thorough and multilateral inquiry of all the aspects of the submitted complaints. Similarly, it should take measures to prevent further actions of this kind.

#### **i. Complaints solved by the DEC's**

As reported by Promo-LEX observers, in the reporting period, at least 7 complaints were submitted at the DEC level. Thus PCRM submitted 7 complaints. Electoral candidates mentioned in these complaints are PDM (1 case), PCR (1 case), and PSRM (5 cases).

The object of the complaints were the violation of the legal provisions regarding the installation of campaigning tents - 5 cases, placement of electoral posters – 1 case, and stage setting up – 1 case.

#### **j. Changes/additions to DEC membership:**

The nominal composition of DEC's was changed in 9 electoral districts (Glodeni, Făleşti, Cahul, Bălți, Chişinău, Taraclia, Călăraşi, Teleneşti, Rezina).

These changes were requested by the PDM (at Făleşti), PL (at Cahul), PLDM (Bălți), a court of law (Chişinău) and PCRM (Călăraşi, Teleneşti, and Rezina).

In Glodeni, the number of members was supplemented by one from the register of electoral officers. In Taraclia, it was supplemented by two members from the register for electoral officers.

## **2. Performance of public administration**

### **a. Performance of the Broadcasting Coordination Council (BCC)**

According to Art.64<sup>1</sup> Par.12 al of the Broadcasting Code, the BCC shall present mandatory bi-weekly reports to the CEC on the monitoring of election coverage by the national broadcasters.

In the reporting period, it was found that BCC, contrary to the legal provisions, has only submitted a note of information, containing brief information on the activity of the broadcasters, and not a comprehensive report in the manner provided by the law.

Additionally, several candidates mentioned that the BCC did not regulate the process of the coverage of the campaign as provided in Art.64<sup>1</sup> Par.4 and 5. According to them, this has led to the discrimination of certain candidates, who were unable to benefit of free airtime for advertising and electoral debates, which were supposed to be provided by the public and national broadcasters.

### **b. Obstacles for independent candidates**

According to the Art.42, Par.6 of the Election Code, persons who collect voters' signatures must sign every sheet of the subscription lists in the presence of the head of the local authority where the



signatures were collected, and the list are authenticated by applying of the seal of the local authority on every sheet.

Contrary to the provisions of the law, on 22 October 2014, the mayor of Colonița village (Chișinău), Angela Zaporojan, refused to sign and seal the subscription lists for independent candidate Oleg Brega.

#### **c. Ensuring the right to vote for the voters with ex-soviet type passports**

According to Art.53 Par.3 of the Election Code, voting is performed based on the ID and paper supplement of the citizen or a temporary IB. As of 1 September 2014, citizens can no longer vote based on the ex-Soviet type passport.

According to the information presented by Promo-LEX observers, during the reporting period, in at least Natalievca (Fălești), Trifești (Rezina), Brătuleni (Nisporeni), Valea Mare (Ungheni), and Chipeșca (Șoldănești), all holders of ex-Soviet type passports were issued IDs. Additionally, there were mobile offices providing documentation services to holders of ex-Soviet type passports at home, in Chișinău, Sîngera, Revaca (both in Chișinău), Călărași, Drochia, Rîșcani, Dondușeni, and Corbu (Dondușeni). Secretaries of the local councils assisted the mobile offices, and joined them in visiting voters at home.

#### **d. Impossibility to vote without an identity bulletin**

In Ciuciulea (Glodeni), 5 persons do not have personal identification codes based on their religious beliefs, and, without an ID, they will not be able to express their right to vote, because they are not included in the voter lists.

According to the CEC, in Moldova, there are at least 9,000 persons who refuse to own an ID on religious grounds. The Promo-LEX Monitoring Effort will keep monitoring their situation.

#### **e. Providing a minimum of sites for electoral posters and premises for electoral meetings**

According to the Art.47 Par.7 of the Election Code, the authorities of the local public administration are obliged, in 3 days from the start of the campaign, to establish and guarantee a minimum of specially arranged locations/sites for electoral posters, and a minimum of premises for electoral meetings, and publicize those decisions at the premises of the local authorities.

According to Promo-LEX observers' reports, contrary to legal provisions, as of 5 November 2014, at least 113 LPAs did not adopt decisions on establishing the minimum of sites for placement of the electoral posters and premises for electoral meetings, and at least 306 LPAs did not establish sites for electoral posters. Due to the registration of 22 electoral candidates, in at least 466 reported cases, the spaces offered for placement of electoral posters are insufficient. During the reporting period, in at least 77 localities, the premises for electoral meetings with voters was provided free of charge, and in 40 localities, this was offered for renting cost between 50 and 500 lei per hour. In at least 18 localities, the local authorities offered premises for rallies without a proper decision in that regard.

### **3. Performance of electoral candidates**

#### **a. Use of administrative resources**

The Code of Good Practices of the Venice Commission recommends a strict equality in the use of public means for electoral purposes by the electoral candidates. „Strict” equality means equal treatment of the political parties regardless of their representation in the Parliament or electoral support. Additionally, according to Art.47 Par.6 of the Election Code, candidates cannot use public assets and goods (administrative resources) in electoral campaigns, and public authorities /institutions and their related structures cannot provide/grant public goods or favors to electoral candidates except based on a contract, and must do so evenly for all candidates.

Contrary to these standards, Promo-LEX observers have found at least 18 cases that could be labeled as use of administrative resources by the electoral candidates.

#### **Use of transportation means**

In at least 4 cases, PDM candidates used their official cars for the election campaign. In the reporting period, service cars of the PDM candidates were observed at meetings with the voters at Elizaveta (Bălți), Leova, Cimișlia, and Călărași.

PLDM candidates used their service car for the election campaign in at least 3 cases. In the reporting period, the service cars of PLDM candidates were found at meetings with the voters at Dondușeni, Dobrușa, and Zagorna (both Șoldănești).

PCRM member and chairman of the Food and Agriculture Department of Dondușeni district used his service car to meet with the voters, where he campaigned for PCRM.

#### **Use of the public office**

Under Art.5 Par.2 of the Law no.25 of 22 February 2008 regarding the Code of Conduct of the public officials, they are prohibited to use the administrative resources for supporting electoral candidates, to post any marks or objects containing the logo or name of the political parties or candidates, and to campaign in favor of any candidate.

The opinion of the Monitoring Effort is that at least 3 electoral candidates in at least 7 electoral districts abused their public office.

PDM representatives used their public office for campaign in at least 5 cases, conducting meetings with voters during their office hours. Thus, on 15 October 2014, in Rezina, PDM candidates requested the presence and met with the members of the LPA and employees of the „Rezina-Gaz” company, Rezina public utilities company, and employees of local nurseries and high schools. In Taraclia, on 17 October 2014, PDM candidates met with the personnel of S.C. „Taraclia Gaz”, Taraclia Tax Inspection, and local post office. In Chișinău, on 20 October 2014, they met with the staff of S.C. “Bucuria”. On 27 October, meetings were also organized in Chisinau with the railway sector staff on 20 October 2014, and with the staff of INSM Chisinau.

PLDM representatives used their office for campaigning purposes in at least 2 cases. In Criuleni, under the pretext of a general meeting with the parents, a meeting with the voters was organized On 22 October 2014, in Mîrzești, d. Orhei, Eudochia Ștefîrță (chair of the Education Department) summoned Dorina Cernei (gymnasium principal) be present at the meeting with the representative of PLDM, Maia Sandu.

PCRM representatives used their office for campaigning purposes in at least one case. In Cahul, on 21 October 2014, PCRM candidates met during working hours with the students and professors of the Medical College.

## **Service duties performed by the candidates suspended from office**

According to Promo-LEX observers' reports, Vasile Timofte, chairman of the Călărași district, who runs on the list of PDM and is suspended from office, keeps fulfilling his service duties and using public assets and the service car.

### **b. Campaigning**

In the reporting period, Promo-LEX observers found the following types of campaigning activities: meetings with the voters, electoral concerts, campaign launches in the territory, football matches, canvassing, flash mobs, installation of electoral tents, distribution of campaigning materials, media advertising, and outdoor advertising.

#### **Meetings with voters**

The following electoral candidates carried out meetings with the voters:

PDM – in at least 104 localities; PLDM – in at least 50 localities; PCRM – in at least 31 localities; PP Patria – in at least 8 localities; PSRM – in at least 5 localities; PP Renaștere - in at least 2 localities; Electoral Bloc „Moldova's Choice – Customs Union” – in at least 1 locality; PP PFP – in at least 1 locality; PLR – in at least 1 locality.

#### **Electoral concerts**

The following electoral candidates organized electoral concerts:

PDM – in at least 38 localities; PLDM – in at least 35 localities; PLR – in at least 2 localities; PCRM – in at least 1 locality.

#### **Campaign launches in the field**

During the reporting period, according to the findings of Promo-LEX observers, 4 electoral candidates organized campaign launch events nationally and locally. Thus, PDM launched its campaign in Cimișlia (18 October 2014) and in Băcioi, Chișinău (1 November 2014), PLDM - in Florești (21 October 2014), PLR – in Chișinău (18 October 2014) and Soroca (26 October 2014), PL – in Chișinău (26 October 2014) and Cimișlia (2 November 2014).

#### **Election-related sports events**

PDM organized sports events for campaigning activities in Drochia (19 October 2014) and Nimoreni, d. Ialoveni (26 October 2014).

#### **Inauguration of socially important objectives**

On 19 October 2014, PLDM participated in the official opening of the Boxing School in Orhei. On 22 October 2014, the same electoral candidate participated in the opening of a family doctors office in Zahorna, d. Șoldănești, as well as the opening of the water pipeline in Samașcani, d. Șoldănești.

On 2 November 2014, PL organized the opening of a monument to the remembrance of the victims of the repressions of the totalitarian communist regime in Hirova, d. Călărași.

#### **“Door to door” canvassing activities**

Canvassing actions have been noticed in Alexeevca, d. Ungheni (PSRM), Ivancea, d. Orhei (PLDM), Huluboaia, d. Cahul (PLDM and PDM), Borceag, d. Cahul (PCRM), Dubăsarii Vechi, d. Criuleni (PLDM), Stăuceni common, Chişinău (PL).

### Flash mobs

“Flash mob”-type actions – meetings with a smaller number of persons – were noticed with 2 electoral candidates – PPRM, in Riscani sector of Chişinău (23 October 2014), and PSRM, in Căuşeni (31 October 2014) and Donduşeni (31 October 2014).

### Electoral tents

Electoral tents with campaigning messages were found during this reporting period in Chişinău (PSRM, PPRM, PDM), Sîngera and Dobrogea, Chişinău (PSRM), Cahul (PSRM), Orhei (PSRM), Grătieşti, Chişinău (PPRM), Vulcăneşti, ATUG (PP Patria), Mereni, d. Anenii Noi (PDM), and Hulboaca, d. Orhei (PDM).

### Distribution of leaflets and campaigning materials (consumables) to the voters

In the reporting period, the observers found that PL distributed leaflets, flags, bracelets and trinkets by the PL, (in Şoldăneşti), PLDM distributed small icons bearing an electoral message on the verso, and an unofficial edition of the Election Code with a green cover (in Glingeni, d. Şoldăneşti, Zubreşti, d. Străşeni, Nişcani and Horodişte in d. Călăraşi, Step-Soci, d. Orhei), PDM distributed flyers, leaflets, brochures and calendars (in Cuizăuca and Mateuţi in d. Rezina, Hirova and Hogineşti in d. Călăraşi, Roşu, d. Cahul, Drepcăuţi, d. Soroca, Trifăneşti, d. Floreşti), PCRM – flyers and brochures (in Bădiceni, d. Soroca, Iurceni, d. Nisporeni, Cahul, and Gradişte, d. Cimişlia), and PPCD distributed brochures of the “Roşca Plan” (in Drochia, Bălţi, and Orhei).

### Outdoor advertising

During the reporting period, Promo-LEX observers found the following outdoor advertisement for electoral candidates in the localities of Moldova:

Electoral candidate	Billboards Localities	Banners Localities	City-lights localities	Posters localitie	Unauthorized advertising localities
PDM	7	6	1	21	30
PLDM	14	27	-	24	33
PCRM	13	2	1	17	18
PSRM	3	3	1	17	21
PL	1	2	-	2	2
PP Renaştere	2	1	-	1	3
PP RM	-	1	-	4	4
PP Patria	3	1	1	5	3
PLR	1	1	1	4	1
PCReformists	-	-	-	1	1
Electoral Bloc MCCU	-	-	-	-	1

### **Anonymous campaigns with electoral connections**

On 22 October 2014, in Chişinău, an organization calling itself Moldova's Social Forum has distributed statements denigrating the PLDM. On 2 November 2014, also in Chişinău, electoral posters appeared bearing a slogan saying "Moldova until 30 November" in Russian, containing inflammatory messages. None of the mentioned posters contained information on the name of the printing office, circulation, number of the order, and beneficiary of the edition.

### **Electoral gifts**

According to Art.38 Par.7 of the Election Code, electoral candidates cannot offer voters money, presents, distribute free material goods, including goods from humanitarian aid or charity provenience.

According to Promo-LEX observers, during the monitored period, at least 2 electoral candidates spent funds for electoral gifts.

On 21 October 2014, in Orhei, a boxing school was opened. Vlad Filat took part in the opening. In an interview on the occasion, it was outlined that he contributed to the purchase of the sports equipment for the school. On 26 October 2014, in the gymnasium of the Porumbrei village in d. Cimişlia, a meeting was conducted with PLDM candidate Loretta Handrabura. During the meeting, the gymnasium received a donation of 4 computers. On 30 October 2014, PLDM donated 10 encyclopedias and 120 fiction books to Cimislia city public library.

On 22 October 2014, in Anenii Noi, during an electoral concert, PDM distributed 100 raincoats. On 25 October 2014, in Badragii Vechi (Edineţ), PDM donated blankets to 10 voters. On 17 October 2014, in Orhei, during a contest organized by the Lyceum Alecu Russo for „Juniors Prom Ball”, PDM provided money prizes in the amount of 3000 lei.

### **Changes in the candidates' lists for members of the Parliament of Moldova**

Throughout the reporting period, 12 cases of changes of the lists of candidates for members of the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova were registered. PLR changed its candidates list in 4 cases, PP „Renastere” modified its candidates' list in 2 cases, PDM changed its candidate list in 2 cases, PCRM – in 1 case, the Party of Communists Reformists of Moldova – in 2 cases, and PFP – in 1 case.

## **4. Electoral incidents**

During PDM electoral concerts in Cantemir, on 18 October 2014, in Nisporeni, on 19 October 2014, and in Călăraşi, on 21 October 2014, representatives of the MPA lead by Sergiu Mocanu shouted MPA slogans, causing verbal clashes between the candidates. At the event in Nisporeni, MPA activists were attacked with stones.

During a meeting with the voters organized by PSRM in Rujniţa (Ocniţa), on 19 October 2014, PCRM representatives Ion Tomai (chairman of the Ocniţa district) and Vasile Svinarciuc (mayor of the village) launched verbal attacks against Igor Dodon (chairman of PSRM).

The flags of Republic of Moldova, the European Union and the Liberal Party were stolen from the office of PL in Varniţa (Anenii Noi), on 2 November 2014.

During the reporting period it was revealed that the head of the post office of Cotiuşeni Mică common, d. Sîngerei, Mrs. Liudmila Morari, threatened pensioners that they may have issues while

receiving their retirement pay if they don't vote for the PDM. It was also found that the same person withholds the distribution of the newspapers "The Communist", "Stejarul (The Oak)", and "The Regional Event".

On 15 October 2014, in Colonița village, Chișinău, Angela Zaporojan, the mayor of the village, asked the Promo-LEX observer to leave the meeting room at the sitting of the local council, where the nomination of the candidates for the Electoral Bureaus of the Polling Stations was supposed to be discussed.

On 20 October 2014, in Chișinău, the SPPS did not allow the Promo-LEX observer to attend the meeting of speaker Igor Corman, PDM candidate, with the employees of S.C. "UNIC".

## **5. Performance of local and regional media**

In at least 29 newspapers from 30 localities, materials were identified favoring or denigrating electoral candidates.

At least 63 articles were in favor of PDM and 3 articles against it; 49 articles were in favor and 9 were against PLDM; 4 articles were in favor and 5 were against PL; 3 articles were in favor and 2 were against PCRM; 4 articles were in favor and 2 were against PSRM; 25 articles were in favor and 2 were against PP Patria; 3 articles were in favor of PLR, 1 article was in favor of the electoral candidate MCCU; 1 article was in favor of PVE; 1 article was in favor of the political party PDA.

Promo-LEX observers reported the following operators that broadcast advertisements in favor of candidates: PLDM – Radio Orhei, Bas TV, TV Drochia, TV Elita; PDM – Bas TV, TV Drochia, TV Elita; PSRM – Bas TV.

During the reporting period, it was stated that Media TV and TV Prim both had broadcasted shows favoring PLDM; ATV and TV Prim broadcasted shows favoring PDM; TV NTS broadcasted a show in favor of PP Patria; TV Prim, TCB and „First Transnistrian” each broadcasted shows in favor of PSRM; and TV Elita broadcasted a show in favor of PL.

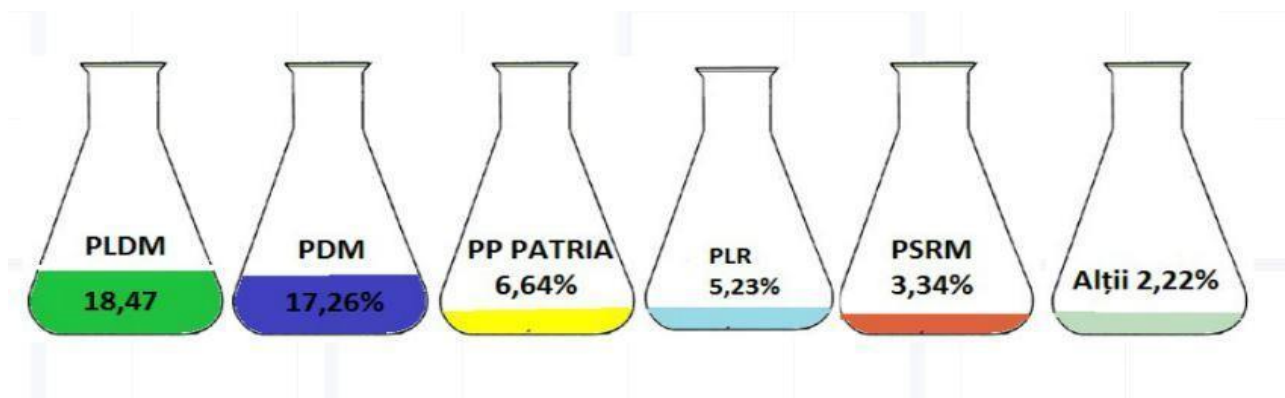
### III. FINANCES OF ELECTORAL CANDIDATES DURING THE CAMPAIGN

According to Art.38, Par.8, during the campaign, ECs must submit to the electoral bodies biweekly financial statements containing information related to the revenues and expenses detailed by destination. On 24 October 2014, out of the 15 electoral ECs registered as of 10 October, 14 submitted such statements, of which only 11 declared the amount of contributions. According to the official page of the CEC, the other electoral candidates did not submit yet the financial statements. Out of the 14 ECs that submitted their financial statements, 3 (PL, PFP and PDA) contained no figures for any of the budgeting lines. The presented reports reflect the sums of the revenues and expenses for the period between 10 and 24 October 2014. The Promo-LEX Monitoring Effort did not find any cases of execution by any of the electoral candidates of the obligation provided by Art.38 Par.1 let. a of the Election Code, which provides for a mandatory weekly publication in a outlet of national circulation of financial revenues for elections and other means of material support.

#### 1. Revenues declared by electoral candidates (ECs)

According to the weekly statements submitted to the CEC, only 11 of the 14 electoral candidates indicated amounts of donations wired to their „election fund” accounts. The total amount of revenues declared by these ECs, for the period 10-24 October 2014, is 29,195,000 lei. 743 individuals donated this amount. Revenues declared by PLDM are 10,157,000 lei (18,47% from the set ceiling), PDM – 9,492,000 lei (17,26%), PP Patria – 3,650,000 lei (6,64%), PLR – 2 875 000 lei (5,23%), PSRM – 1,836,000 lei (3,34%), PCRM – 876,200 lei (1,59%), PPRM – 238,900 lei (0,43%), EB MCCU – 63,940 lei (0,12%), MPA – 391,400 lei (0,071%), PNL – 2,500 lei (0,005%); PPCD – 2,200 lei (0,004%), PCR – 50 lei (figure.1.1). A single electoral candidate, PCRM, reflected revenues coming from the main account of the party, or revenues accumulated in the between-elections period.

Figure 1.1 ratios of the incomes from the total ceiling



According to the analysis of the Promo-LEX Monitoring Effort, 4 categories of donations can be distinguished:

“Very large” – exceeding 1 mln lei: (PLDM – 6 donors, PP Patria – 2 donors); “large” – from 100,000 to 1 mln lei: (PLDM – 22 donors; PLR – 14 donors; PP Patria – 2 donors; PCRM – 1 donor); “average” – 75,000 to 100,000 lei: (PSRM – 15 donors; PLDM - 2 donors; PDM – 4 donors; PLR – 1 donor); “other donations” – up to 75,000 lei: (PDM – 446 donors; PCRM – 124 donors; PLDM - 36 donors; PPRM – 34 donors (100%); PLR – 19 donors; PSRM – 8 donors; MPA – 3 donors; PNL – 2 donors; PPCD – 1 donor; BE AMUV – 1 donor; PPCD – 1 donors) (figures 1.2, 1.3)

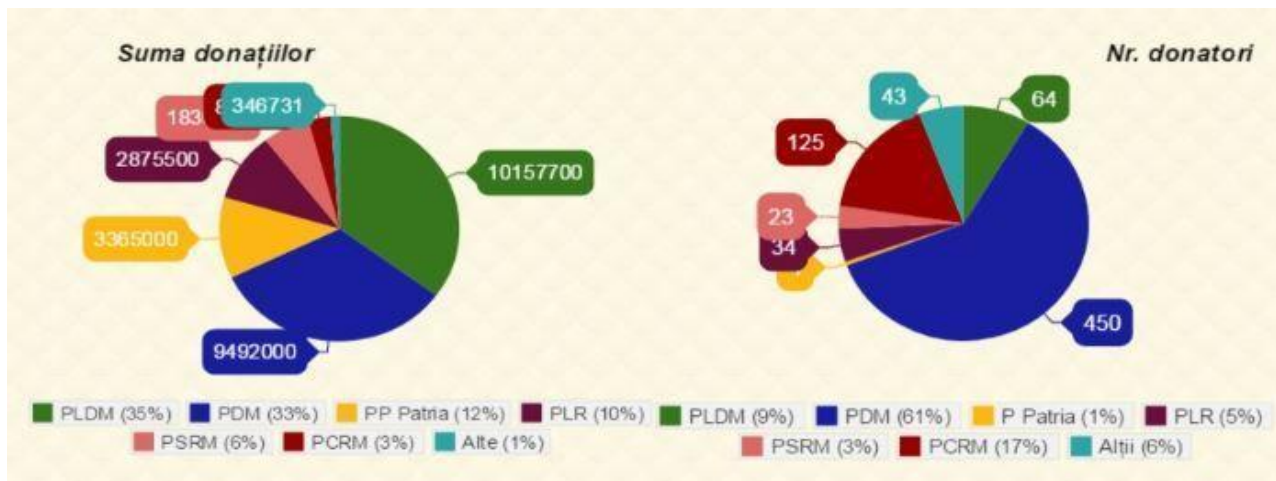


Figure 1.2 Sums of donations

Figure 1.3 Number of donors

## 2. Candidates' expenses reflected in the financial statements

### a. Rent of premises

According to Promo-LEX observers, 15 ECs have at least 22 offices in 32 district centers, municipalities of Chisinau and Bălți, and Gagauzia. Of the 226 field offices visited by the Promo-LEX observers, PDM uses 36 offices, PLDM – 35, PCR – 34, PL – 27, PSRM – 29, PP Patria – 17, PPRM – 14, PLR – 14, PP „Renaștere” – 9, MPA – 4, PNL – 3, PPCD – 1, BE AMUV – 1, PFP – 1, and PAD – 1 office.

According to the financial statements, only 4 candidates reported expenses for office rent expense, in the total amount of 51,100 lei (0,18 % of the total amount of expenses): PSRM – 35,720 lei, PCR – 8,400 lei, PDM – 6,085 lei, PP Patria – 900 lei. Worth mentioning all these electoral candidates have reflected here only the expenses for renting the offices for certain events, and not the maintenance of their permanent staff premises.

### b. Transport expenses

Only 3 ECs have reported transportation expenses in their financial statements, in the amount of 386,000 lei (13,22% of the total expenses): PP Patria – 375,000 lei, PSRM – 10,000lei, MPA – 1,000 lei.

### c. Lease of other fixed assets and consumables

According to the financial reports, only one electoral candidate, PCR, reported expenses in the amount of 19,790 lei for the lease of other fixed assets and consumables (0,07% of the total amounts).

### d. Remuneration of work

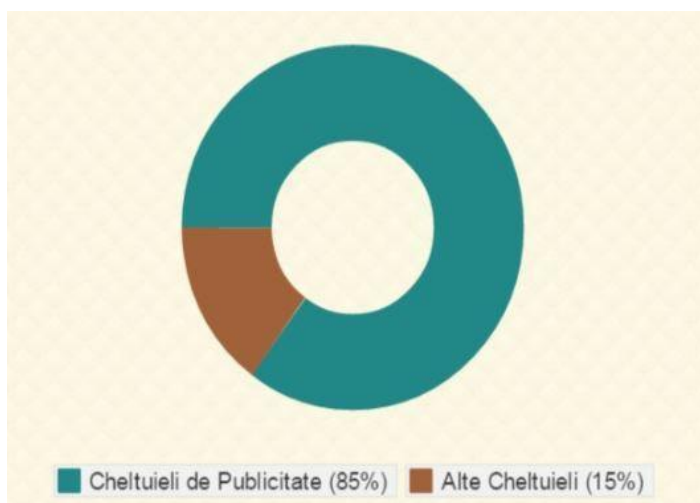
Not a single electoral candidate reported salary expenses in their financial statements.

### e. Rewards

Not a single electoral candidate reported rewards to the volunteers/canvassers in their financial statements.



#### **f. Advertising expenses**



Eight electoral candidates reported advertising expenses in their financial statements, in the amount of 24.473 mln lei (85,2% of the total expenses): PLDM – 9.4419 mln lei, PDM – 9.2565 mln lei, PSRM – 1.7884 mln lei, PP Patria – 1.4489 mln lei, PLR – 1.4478 mln lei, PCRM – 772,500 lei, PPRM – 216,900 lei, EB MCCU – 63,690 lei, MPA – 36,700 lei, PNL – 2,400 lei, PPCD – 2 000 lei (see figures 1.3 and 1.4).

Figure 1.4 Ratio of advertising expenses in the total expenses

#### **g. Public events**

Two ECs have reported expenses for public events in their financial statements worth 190,650 lei (0,65% of the total expenses): PLR – 143,770 lei, and PLDM– 46,890 lei.

#### **h. Consultancy services**

According to the financial statements, a single candidate reported expenses for consultancy services expenses (PLR – 10 000 lei (0,03% of total expenses).

#### **i. Transportation expenses**

None of the electoral candidates reported transportation expenses in their financial statements.

#### **j. Banking services**

Twelve ECs reported banking services expenses in the total amount of 50,700 lei (0,17% of the total expenses) in their financial statements.

#### **k. Permanent offices' maintenance services (water, sewage, gas, heating, etc.)**

According to the financial statements, none of the electoral candidates reported expenses for maintenance services for their permanent offices.

#### **l. Communications services**

According to the financial reports, a single electoral candidate reported expenses for communication services: PP Patria – 100,000 lei (0,34% of the total expenses).

#### **m. Materials (consumables, office supplies)**

According to the financial statements, only 3 electoral candidates reported expenses for consumables in the amount of 7,704 lei (0,026% of the total expenses): PP Patria – 5,046 lei, PLDM – 1,578 lei, MPA – 1,080 lei.

### **3. Candidates' expenses registered by Promo-LEX observers and not reflected in the financial statements**

#### **a. Rent of premises**

The minimum estimated amount of expenses at the category of renting premises for the 226 offices identified by Promo-LEX observers, for 2 weeks, is at least 123,780 lei.

Thus, in the financial statement of PDM, at least 56,730 lei for the rent of 36 identified offices are not reflected; in the PL report, 31,640 lei for the rent of at least 27 offices are not reflected; in the PCRM report did not reflect at least 28,120 lei for the rent of 34 offices; the PLDM statement of failed to reflect at least 23,200 lei in expenses for the rent of 35 offices; the report of the PSRM failed to reflect at least 11,600 lei for the rent of 29 offices; the report of PP Patria, at least 16,620 lei for the rent of 17 offices are not reflected; the statement of PPRM failed to reflect 4,590 lei for the rent of 14 offices; the PLR report failed to reflect 19,020 lei for the rent of 14 offices; the PNL report fails to reflect at least 2,210 lei for the rent of 3 offices; PPCD did not reflect at least 14,630 lei for the rent of one office; the MPA failed to reflect in its financial report at least 3,030 lei in expenses for the rent of 4 offices; in the report of PP „Renaștere”, 2,520 lei for the rent of 9 offices were not reflected, the PFP report failed to reflect 400 lei for the rent of one office, and PAD – 350 lei for the rent of one office.

The Promo-LEX Monitoring Effort understands that rent or lease payments are usually made on a monthly basis, and hopes that the expenses for the entire month shall be mirrored in the next financial statements.

#### **b. Transportation expenses**

Promo-LEX observers reported the use of transportation services for electoral purposes with at least 5 electoral candidates. In the report of PDM, there is no reflection of transportation expenses that occurred during at least 27 electoral concerts and at least 47 meetings with the voters in at least 22 districts. The PLDM report does not reflect transportation expenses for 8 electoral concerts and 20 meetings with the voters in 13 districts. In the report of PP Patria, there is no reflection of the transportation expenses during 4 electoral concerts and 2 meetings with the voters in 7 districts. In the PL report, there is no reflection of the transportation expenses for one electoral concert in one district.

#### **c. Remuneration of work**

Based on the findings of Promo-LEX observers, at least 15 electoral candidates have hired employees: PDM – in 34 localities, PLDM – in 33 localities, PCRM – in 30 localities, PSRM – in 26 localities, PL – in 21 localities, PLR – in 18 localities, PP Patria – in 14 localities, PPRM – in 12 localities, PP Renaștere – in 8 localities, MPA and PNL – in 3 localities each, PPCD – in 2 localities, PAD, PFP, BE AMUV – each in one locality. No party has reported expenses at this chapter.

#### d. Reward for volunteers/observers/canvassers



Promo-LEX observers reported the involvement of at least 2,364 volunteers in electoral activities in favor of 10 electoral candidates. PDM has 573 volunteers in 19 districts, PCRM – 403 volunteers in 9 districts, PLDM – 382 volunteers in 16 districts, PL – 133 volunteers in 9 districts, PSRM – 257 volunteers in 18 districts, PP Patria – 330 volunteers in 22 districts, PPRM – 162 volunteers in 5 districts, MPA – 70 volunteers in a single district, PP Renaștere – 14 volunteers in 3 districts, and PLR – 40 volunteers in 2 districts. In the financial statements of these 10 electoral candidates, there is no reflection of expenses for the mentioned category.

#### e. Advertisement expenses

According to the documentation conducted by Promo-LEX observers, the minimal estimated price for the monthly placement of a 6x3m<sup>2</sup> billboard is 5,650 lei, a 6x2 m<sup>2</sup> banner costs at least 2,000 lei, a 6x3 m<sup>2</sup> “city light” costs at least 2,450 lei, a digital screen – at least 5,000 lei, a flyer costs at least 0.21 lei considering a circulation of 100,000 units, leaflets cost minimum 0.21 lei for a circulation of 500,000 units, the unit cost for a A3 poster reaches 2.5 lei for a minimal order of 5,000 units, the cost of one brochure of 16 pages reaches 2.39 lei for a minimal order of 50,000 units, and the cost of a newspaper reaches 0.48 lei for a circulation of 100,000.

In the reporting period, Promo-LEX observers found 13 billboards, 9 city light units, 1 banner and 4 digital screens in favor of EC PCRM. According to the estimations of Promo-LEX, PCRM did not report 105,900 lei.

Regarding the electoral candidate PP Renaștere, Promo-LEX observers found 4 standard billboard units, 1 standard banner, and A3 posters with a circuit of 50,000. PP Renaștere did not report anything at this chapter. According to Promo-LEX estimations, the amounts could add up to 153,240 lei.

Concerning the electoral competitor PPRM, Promo-LEX observers found A3 posters with a circuit of 15,000. According to Promo-LEX estimations, PPRM did not report 37,500 lei.

Regarding the electoral candidate PL, Promo-LEX observers have reported outdoor advertising expenses for a standard banner. As estimated by Promo-LEX, PL did not report 2,000 lei.

#### f. Public events

According to Promo-LEX observers, at least 5 electoral candidates had expenses for the organization of concerts.

These concerts involved the performance of at least 32 artists.

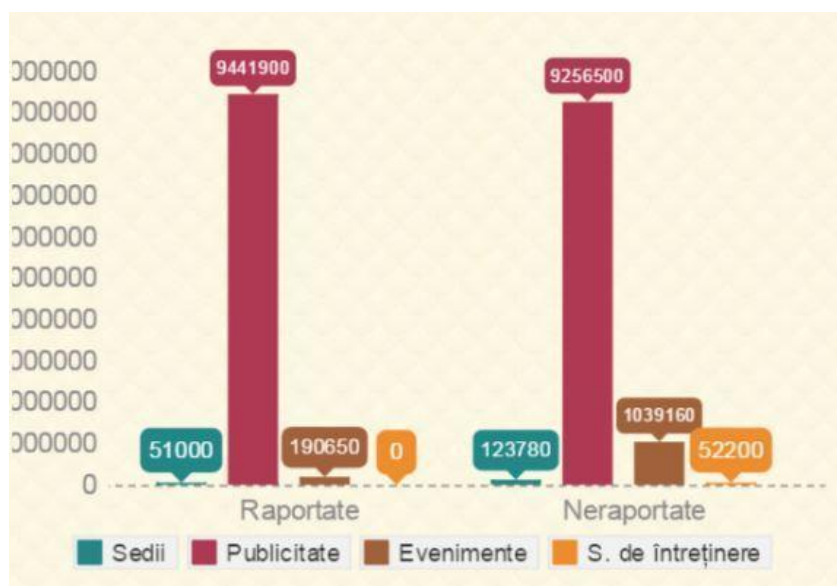
At least 17 artists performed for PDM (I. Suruceanu, C. Prepeliță, I. Raiburg, V. Lungu, A. Ochișanu, M. Șura, A. Vdovicenco, Z. Julea, N. Ciobanu, V. Dani, M. Pavel, A. Lazariuc, A. Ursu, N. Gordienco, S. Latîșev, C. Burlacu, C. Țepeș). At least 10 artists sang for PLDM (A. Ochișanu, Fuego, L. Popescu, I. Căpraru, S. Leahu, P. Parfenii, A. Moon, Akord band, Dj Omnic, Dj. Vezovschi). The band called “Direcția 5” performed for PLR. At least 2 artists performed for PP Patria - G. Țopa and Mc Gootsa, as well as the theater crew “Nătăfleală”. In one case, A. Latîșev sang for PL. The information on the remuneration of the artists is not reflected in the financial statements submitted by the candidates to the CEC.

PDM organized at least 27 electoral concerts in 22 localities. The costs for artists’ honoraria are estimated at the least 579,160 lei. PLDM held at least 8 concerts in 7 localities. The costs for the services of the artists were estimated at least at 335,000 lei. PLR organized one event in at least one locality. The cost for the services of the artists was estimated at 93,500 lei. PP Patria held at least three electoral concerts in at least three localities. The cost of the services of the artists was estimated at 28,000 lei. PL organized concerts in at least one locality. The costs for the services of the artists were estimated at least at 3,500 lei.

#### g. Maintenance services

As for maintenance services for at least 226 offices, none of the electoral candidates reported such expenses. According to Promo-LEX observers, expenses for this budget line for two weeks amount a total of 52,200 lei.

Thus in the financial report of PDM, at least 13,400 lei were not reflected for services related to the rent of the 36 identified offices; in the financial report of PLDM, at least 9,035 lei are not reflected for services related to the rent of the 35 identified offices; the financial report of PCRM fails to reflect at least 6,940 lei for services related to the rent of the 34 identified offices; the financial report of the PL fails to reflect 6,780 lei for services related to the rent of the 27 offices; in the financial report of PSRM, 5,960 lei are not reflected for services related to the rent of the 29 offices. The financial report of PP Patria fails to reflect 3,300 lei for services related to the rent of the 17 offices; the financial report of PPRM fails to reflect 1,140 lei for services related to the rent of the 14 offices; the financial report of PLR fails to reflect 2,050 lei for services related to the rent of the 14 offices; the financial report of PP „Renastere” fails to reflect 690 lei for services related to the rent of the 9 offices; the MPA financial report fails to reflect at least 1,200 lei for services related to the rent of the 4 offices; the financial report of PNL fails to reflect at least 900 lei in expenses for



services related to the rent of the 3 offices; PPCD fails to reflect at least 500 lei for services related to the rent of one office; PAD fails to reflect 250 lei for services related to the rent of one office, and PFP failed to reflect at least 100 lei for services related to the rent of one office.

Figure 1.5 Major reported expenses versus unreported

## **IV. RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **To the Central Election Commission:**

- To properly apply legal provision with regard to complaints filed by candidates in order to prevent future electoral fraud
- Analyze the shortcomings detected in the functioning of the State Register of Voters (internet connection, technical problems, qualification of operators) and prevent situations that could jeopardize its implementation
- Revisit CEC Decision no.2811 on the conditions of organizing campaign meetings of 24 October 2014
- Warn electoral candidates who fail to honor their obligation to declare their sources of revenues and material support of the election campaign in weekly national publications
- Analyze the mechanism of opening of polling stations abroad and the development of such a mechanism to exclude political interference
- Establish polling stations for voters in Transnistria within the terms provided by law, and inform the citizens about how and where they can exercise their right to vote
- Under Art.38 Par.9 of the Election Code, initiate a control of sources of revenue for the middle category of donations between 75,000 and 100,000 lei.

### **To the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova:**

- To analyze the means to ensure the right to vote of citizens who do not have ID cards or lack IDNP for religious reasons
- Revisit the mechanism of opening polling stations abroad in order to minimize the involvement of political decision makers (Government)
- Revisit the mechanism of providing free airtime on national and public broadcasters;
- Revisit the registration mechanism of independent candidates in order to facilitate their access to electoral competition and provide fair opportunities compared to other candidates (political parties).

### **To the Broadcasting Coordination Council:**

- Comply with legal provisions regarding the submission of biweekly reports to the CEC
- Develop regulations to clarify the manner of provision and use of free airtime on national and public broadcasters by electoral candidates.

**To authorities of local public administration:**

- Ensure a fair approach of independent candidates during the compilation of subscription lists
- Ensure a minimum of spaces for placement of electoral posters
- Provide premises for electoral events of a fair and legal basis.

**To electoral candidates:**

- Refrain from the use of administrative resources in the campaign
- Conduct campaigning activities in a correct and nonviolent manner
- Ensure transparency in the accumulation of revenues and use of financial means in the campaign
- Report all expenses made in the campaign.

**To the media:**

- Unbiased coverage of the performance of the electoral candidates.

**To law enforcement agencies:**

- Investigate, in accordance with contravention or criminal procedure legislation, cases mentioned in this report that raise suspicion of violations of current legislation.



## **V. PROMO-LEX OBSERVATION METHODOLOGY**

The Promo-LEX Association monitors the 30 November 2014 parliamentary election throughout the Republic of Moldova, including the left bank of the Nistru River. This effort involves 41 long-term observers and 32 medium-term observers. On Election Day, Promo-LEX will delegate 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 is coordinated by a central team, which monitors both the pre-electoral and post-electoral periods.

Monitoring activities are 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 signs 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](http://www.promolex.md).

The Monitoring Effort includes 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. Particular attention will be paid to the implementation of the State Register of Voters.

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 OSCE. Basic principles of the international electoral standards are: universal, equal, free, secret, periodic, correct and direct suffrage (right to elect and be elected).

The Promo-LEX Association conducts the monitoring of parliamentary elections on 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.

#### **a. Promo-LEX Experience in election monitoring**

Promo-LEX experience in election monitoring began in 2009 with seven observers who monitored the electoral process in the Transnistrian region of Moldova during the parliamentary elections of April 2009. Promo-LEX observed the early parliamentary elections held on 29 July 2009, covering 250 polling stations in six electoral districts (in the Transnistrian region and neighboring regions). On 5 September 2010, Promo-LEX monitored the constitutional referendum, deploying a national network of 42 long-term observers and 300 short-term observers in all territorial units of the country. At the same time, Promo-LEX deployed 79 observers to monitor the referendum in 40 polling stations outside the country. Promo-LEX subsequently became the leading NGO from Moldova in monitoring electoral processes.

Promo-LEX observed the early parliamentary elections on 28 November 2010 in all electoral districts in Moldova. On Election Day, Promo-LEX deployed observers to each polling station throughout the country. In total, Promo-LEX accredited and deployed 2,500 national observers for the respective election. During the same Monitoring Effort, Promo-LEX carried out parallel vote tabulation (PVT), a quick statistical qualitative and quantitative vote count (Quick Count). At the recount on 15 December 2010, the Promo-LEX observers carried out parallel vote tabulation at District Electoral Councils. The same methodology was used to monitor the local elections on 5 June 2011. Promo-LEX monitored the new local elections on 15 November 2009, 16 May 2010, 19 May 2013, 10 November 2013 and 11 May 2014.

Since 2005, Promo-LEX has been a member of the Coalition for Free and Fair Elections. In 2009, Promo-LEX became a member of the European Network of Election Monitoring Organizations (ENEMO). In 2010, Promo-LEX joined the Global Network of Domestic Election Monitors (GNDEM). In 2013, Promo-LEX became a founding member of the European Platform for Democratic Elections (EPDE). During this period, Promo-LEX observers have accumulated extensive international experience in several elections, including the presidential elections in Georgia and Ukraine; parliamentary elections in Norway, Estonia, Ukraine, Germany, Kosovo, and Macedonia; local elections in Romania and Ukraine, as well as a referendum in Romania.



## **VI. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

Art. – Article

ATU Găgăuzia – Autonomous Territorial Unit Găgăuzia

BCC – Broadcasting Coordination Councils

CCED – Center for Continuous Electoral Development

CEC – Central Electoral Commission

CISA CIS – Council of Interstate Assemblies of the Community of Independent States

D. – District

DEC – District Electoral Council

EC – Electoral candidate

Electoral Bloc MCCU – Electoral Bloc Moldova's Choice Customs Union

ENEMO – European Network of Election Monitoring Organizations

EPDE – European Platform for Democratic Elections

GNDEM – Global Network of Domestic Elections Observers

GUAM – Organization for cooperation and economic development

INSM – National Institute of Standardization and Metrology

J.S.C. – Joint Stock Company

LPA – Local Public Administration

M<sup>2</sup> – square meters

MLN – million

MPA – Political party „Anti-MAFIA Popular Movement”

MUN. – municipality

NDI – National Democratic Institute

NED – National Endowment for Democracy

NGO- Nongovernmental Organization

ODIHR – Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights

OMVSD – Small value assets and consumables

OSCE – Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

P. – Page

Par. – Paragraph

PCR – Political Party „Party of the Communists Reformists of Moldova”

PCRM – Party of the Communists of the Republic of Moldova

PDA – Political Party „Democracy at Home”

PDM – Democratic Party of Moldova  
PL – Liberal Party  
PLDM – Liberal Democratic Party of Moldova  
PLR – Political Party „Liberal Reformists Party”  
PNL – National Liberal Party  
PP Patria – Political Party „PATRIA”  
PP PFP – Political Party „People’s Force Party”  
PP Renaştere – Political Party „RENAŞTERE”  
PPCD – People’s Cristian Democratic Party  
PPRM - Political Party „People’s Party of the Republic of Moldova”  
PS – Polling Station  
PSRM – Political Party „Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova”  
PVE – Political Party „Green Ecologists Party”  
PVT – Parallel Vote Tabulation  
RM – Republic of Moldova  
SPPS – State Security and Protection Service  
TV – Television  
UN – United Nations  
UNDP – United Nations Development Programme  
Unit. – Unit  
USAID – United States Agency for International Development