EUROPEAN
NETWORK
OF ELECTION
MONITORING
ORGANIZATIONS







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### WELLCOME LETTER



# Dear friends and colleagues,

As the Secretary-General of the European Network of Election Monitoring Organizations (ENEMO), is is my honour to be writing this letter for ENEMO's first ever annual report. The previous year, 2018, has been highly successful for the Network and we have only had further accomplishments since. ENEMO was formed in 2001 and for 17 years has been an informal network before it was formally registered in Montenegro in 2018 and grew from an informal network of nongovermental organizations to a formalone, capable of fundraising and conducting international observation missions on its own.

ENEMO implemented a project which directly contributed in making the Network a more professional and financially sustainable organization. Within this project several key activities were carried out, a General Assembly was held in Montenegro, where ENEMO's membership was consolidated and several other importantthingswere discussed, mainly regarding the Communication and Fundraising strategy and upcoming missions. This project was supported by the National Endowment for Democracy (NED) and along with the European Union and the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, those were ENEMO's first donors, since becoming a legal entity. ENEMO received directly from the

EU around 275 000 USD while through CeMI, as the host organization, it received around 410 000 USD. All grants received were provided in the first year of ENEMO's official existence, which represents a tremendous success in such a short period of time.

For the first time ever, ENEMO, as a legal entity, was directly awarded the funds by the EU for the Election Observation Mission to Armenia (Parliamentary Elections 2018) i.e. the funding did not go through a host organization (in this case, the Centre for Monitoring and Research). It is also important to note that a second upcoming project in which ENEMO is directly funded by the EU and has the status of co-applicant, is related to capacity building of TIAC (Transparency International Anticorruption Center).

Since ENEMO is a network of experienced and successful election monitoring organizations, it was only right to include stories about the hard work they completed in their respective countries of origin in 2018, so a good part of this report is dedicated to highlighting their achievements.

Also, ENEMO used its resources to partially parallely conduct three different observation missions. One in Armenia, one in Moldova that begun at the end of the year and one in Ukraine, which started in January of 2019.

All of these accomplishments are hopefully a sign of many more good things to come for the Network, many more international observation missions, different donors and projects to implement.

Hopefully, this report will properly reflect all theworkwe have done this year and we welcome any advice or suggestions for our further work that this report might inspire.

Secretary General, Zlatko Vujovic.



### **ABOUT ENEMO**

### **Key information:**

- ENEMO was officialy registered in Montenegro on April 11th, under the serial number 8964.
- ENEMO's address in 23/a Josip Broz Blvd, Podgorica, Montenegro.
- ENEMO's email address is info@enemo.eu
- The website is enemo.eu
- Memebers of ENEMO's Members of the Secretariat are the Centre for Monitoring and Research, Coalition for Democracy and Civil Society, GOLOS, International Society for Fair Elections and Democracy (ISFED) and Kriik-Albania Association.
- ENEMO's legal representative is Zlatko Vujovic, the Secretary-General.

Intheeraofdiplomacy, on one side, and a world fullofpolitical crisis, on the other, we are witnesses of many attempts all over the world to achieve free and fair elections. This is not always possible formany reasons, obvious political interests being one of them. A key role in this process belongs to nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). The importance of monitoring elections is multiple, startingfrompointingoutpossible manipulations or political abuses to giving recommendations and suggestions for solving existing problems. So, it is obviously not enough to rely on political parties' observers because the main problem with their monitoring is favouritism. So, objective and quality NGOs should take part in this process. The democratization of election processes can often rely on recommendations and suggestions by NGOs or rather readiness of institutions to pass the proposals and implement recommendations.

Elections are supposed to represent the free will of the people, which is made possible only if there are fair and free elections – something that NGOs want to directly influence. NGOs can also be engaged in improving the position of political subjects – their recommendations want to improve the situation and, in a way encourage, small and opposition parties in their participation in political processes.

It's clear that the presence of NGOs is indispensable in all systems even though in

countries with a more developed democracy and freedom, the political process does not require as much attention as it does in a country that has not yet raised its level of democracy.

In countries that are not ready to improve their policies in order to achieve free and fair elections, NGOs play a key role by constantly pointing out and recognizing problems. They want to guide states, so to speak, to find the best way to improve existing policies and solve existing problems. The importance of observing the elections by NGOs is also in the exhaustiveness and thoroughness with which these processes are approached, therefore it is important to provide funds and support during the entire process. Observation of the whole process can give the real picture of the country or rather its political situation. Elections represent a central political process, where the highest aspiration of the ones competing is to governthecountryanditspeoplesothenecessity of monitoring such a process is obvious.

Afterthis brief reminder about the significance of NGOs when it comes to election monitoring, it is quite obvious but still necessary to point out what a network of these kinds of organizations can do. When there is a network of NGOs who participate in election observation in a certain country, and that group represents a united entity, they can often give an impression of heightened impartiality than

a national NGO would, for example. This kind of networkalsoservesforexchangingexperiencesthat organizations have in their national country and the international community. For all these reasons, the existence of the European Network of Election Monitoring Organizations (ENEMO) can only additionally contribute in making the best foundation for the healthiest democratization of the electoral process in countries where ENEMO performs its work. Which countries are those exactly? Well, they are the countries who still have a significant room for improving their political systems, the post-communist countries, that are still developing.

It is of crucial importance that NGOs here be more involved. We are talking about countries in which the transparency of the electoral process is not always high. Recommendations made by this Network can be an initial step towards further democratization in post-communist countries and helpwithincreasing the transparency of the electoral process. Only with necessary help by NGOs and the support of the international community, can these countries solve their existing political problems.

All members of ENEMO have significant experience in observing elections in the countries where they are registered, are knowledgable about the different problems affecting not only their countries but also the different countries whose organizations are a part of this Network and most important of all, they have gathered under this Network to stand and work together in ensuring that the overall electoral process is monitored and closely reviewed.

ENEMO operates in a wider European area, with its members coming from a range of countries such as Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Croatia, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Kyrgyztan, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia and Ukraine.

Over the years, the Network has established internal rules and procedures consistent with international standards regarding international elections monitoring. Each mission is composed of a Core Team (CT), Long-Term Observers (LTO) and Short-Term Observers (STO), who together provide an opportunity for ENEMO's leadership to collect reliable information about every aspect of a particular election process. ENEMO member organizations have monitored more than 200 national elections and trained more than 200,000 observers. To date, ENEMO has organized 26 international election observation missions to seven countries:

- Albania (2005 parliamentary elections),
- Armenia (2018 parliamentary elections)
- Georgia (2008 early presidential elections),
- Kazakhstan (2005 presidential elections),
- Kosovo (2009 municipal elections; 2010 parliamentary elections, 2013 municipal elections),
- Kyrgyzstan (2005 presidential elections; 2005 parliamentary elections; 2007 early parliamentary elections; 2009 presidential elections, and 2010 parliamentary elections),
- Moldova (2009 parliamentary elections; 2016 presidential elections; 2019 parliamentary elections),
- Ukraine (2004 presidential elections; 2006 parliamentary elections; 2006 mayoral elections in three municipalities; 2007 parliamentary elections; 2010 presidential elections, 2012 parliamentary elections, 2013 repeat parliamentary elections in 5 districts, 2014 early presidential elections, 2014 early parliamentary elections, and 2015 local elections; 2019 presidential elections).

### MISSION, AIMS AND PRINCIPLES

The European Network of Election Monitoring Organizations (ENEMO) is an international organization composed of leading non-profit, non-partisan and non-governmental organizations that works independently or with its member organizations towards improvement of electoral processes, greater transparency of the governments and their accountability to the citizens and respect of basic human rights and freedoms.

ENEMO strives for promotion of civic organizations' involvement in election monitoring.

#### In order to achieve its mission ENEMO is:

- 1. Promoting the standards of the network regarding election monitoring;
- 2. Supporting international and exchange projects among ENEMO members;
- 3. Developing information resources of electoral legislation and systems;
- 4. Providing international support to members;
- 5. Supporting communication and information exchange between members;
- 6. Providing support to new election monitoring initiatives;
- 7. Building relations with other international bodies active in election related matters;
- 8. Promoting election monitoring as effective way to engage, educate and empower citizens.

### **ENEMO** operates upon the following principles:

- Avoiding conflict of interests;
- → Transparency;
- → Equality of its members, according to their respective membership status;
- → Adherence to the Declaration of Global Principles for Nonpartisan Election Observation and Monitoring by Citizen Organizations and international election monitoring standards.

### **NEWS FROM ENEMO**

### ENEMO's leadership

ENEMO's organization rests on democratic principles. In accordance with ENEMO's statute, The Secretariat consists of 5 full Member organizations and one of them is elected as the Secretary-General. Members of the Secretariat are the Centre for Monitoring and Research, Coalition for Democracy and Civil Society, GOLOS, International Society for Fair Elections and Democracy (ISFED) and Kriik-Albania Association. The Secretary-General organizations is elected every two years.

At the General Assembly held from 6th – 7th April 2017 in Tbilisi, Georgia for the period 2017-2019, the Centre For Monitoring and Research, one of ENEMO's founders, was elected to this function. On behalf of CeMI, Zlatko Vujovic, the President of CeMI's Governing Board carries out the function of the Secretary-General.

### **Members of the Secretariat:**

Zlatko Vujovic, Secretary General
Premto Gogo
Mikheil Benidze
Roman Udot
Dinara Oshurakhunova

### Official registration of ENEMO in Montenegro

The European Network of Election Monitoring Organizations (ENEMO) was founded in 2001, as an informal international network and functioned in that manner for years. In the meantime, the network continued developing and evolving and has been especially progressing in recent years. The next logical step was to officially register the network and the Secretariat decided to do that in Montenegro. The founding documents were adopted and the documentation for ENEMO registration in Montenegro was submitted to the Ministry of Public Administration on February 21st. The Ministry made a decision on April 11th and ENEMO was formally registered in the Register of Non-Governmental Associations.

ENEMO registered in Montenegro is the only ENEMO ever registered with the actual Constitutional Protocol. It is functioning fully in accordance with its Constitutional Protocol and the national legal system of Montenegro.

#### Formal founders of ENEMO are the following organizations:

- » Centers for Civic Initiatives (CCI),
- » Center for Democratic Transition CDT,
- » Centre for Monitoring and Research CeMI,
- » Center for Free Elections and Democracy CeSID,
- » The Association of Non-Profit Organizations "In Defense of Voters' Rights 'GOLOS"
  - » Non-governmental Organization GONG,
  - » International Society for Fair Elections and Democracy ISFED,
    - » KRIIK Albania Association,
    - » Citizens Association MOST,
    - » Non-governmental Organization Promo-LEX,

ENEMO registered in Montenegro is the only ENEMO ever registered with the actual Constitutional Protocol. It is functioning fully in accordance with its Constitutional Protocol and the national legal system of Montenegro.

### ENEMO members' prominent role in The Global Network of Domestic Elections Monitors (GNDEM)

The Global Network of Domestic Elections Monitors (GNDEM) is the only global association of election monitoring organizations that gathers 251 member organizations from 89 countries and territories, and regional network members in Africa, Asia, Europe and Eurasia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Middle East/North Africa. GNDEM has worked to facilitate and enhance the critical work of citizen election monitors throughout the world.



In August of 2018, GNDEM held its annual Coordination Committee in Colombo, Sri Lanka. The Coordination Committee adopted the Constitutional Protocol and elected the Board of Directors. Zlatko Vujovic, President of the Governing Board of CeMI and ENEMO's General Secretary and Olga Aivazovska, Head of the Board of the Civil Network OPORA were reelected as members of the Board of Directors. Vujovic and Aivazovska have also served as Board members in the previous term. In this term, Mr Vujovic will be responsible for Fundraising and Registration od the GNDEM.

# PROJECT: STRENGTHENING INDEPENDENT ELECTION MONITORING

ENEMOimplementedthisprojectintwophases, each of them focused on the institutionalization of ENEMO, increasing the visibility of the Network and its members, advocating for improved support of international donors to domestic election monitoring organization, implementing the Strategic, Communication & Fundraising Plan and similar activities.

The goal of the project was to contribute to a more professional, operational, sustainable and programorientedENEMO, while specific objectives were aimed at improving the institutional capacity of ENEMO by establishing a Central Executive Office with full-time staff as well as increasing the visibility and financial sustainability of ENEMO and its members.



This project is financially supported the National Endowment for Democracy.

### Strategic planning seminar in Podgorica

At the start of the year, the ENEMO team started working hard at advancing and rebranding our image in order to make it more presentable and get the Network ready to move to the next level and finally become a formal organization. During the seminar, representatives of member organizations agreed to make changes in the Strategic Plan for 2015-2020. These changes refer to redefining the mission and vision of ENEMO, its goals, values, structure, methodology, as well as things marked as advantages, weaknesses and opportunities of this organization.

This event was being organised with the financial support of National Endowment for Democracy (NED).



## Forum on Domestic Election Observation in Transition Countries of Europe and Central Asia

ENEMO organized a Forum on Domestic Election Observation in Transition Countries of Europe and Central Asia, in cooperation with European Endowment for Democracy (EED) and Supporting Democracy (SD), in the premises of EED in Brussels, on 21st of March 2018.

The aim of the Forum was to focus on the main issues undermining democratic transition in countries in transition, as well as the challenges and opportunities for organizations overseeing the elections. This Forum brought together the most important actors from the EU, as well as civil society and the international community, while all the conclusions from the forum will be part of a special report and distributed to the most important actors after the event.



Joint recommendations for a strategic support of citizens' election observation in the European Neighbourhood for the future EU multi-annual financial framework (2020-2027)

The Forum's influence was obvious by the interest of three organizations, Global Network of Domestic Election Monitors (GNDEM), European Platform for Democratic Elections (EPDE) and Arab Network for Democratic Elections (ANDE) to cooperate with ENEMO in order to develop a common proposal for improving EU funding instruments for citizens election observation in the European Neighborhood.

The purpose of this proposal is creating a fund within EED for support of non-partisan domestic and international election monitoring conducted by domestic and international CSOs.

The setting up of an "intermediary structure/fund" for the development of citizens' election round Europe would channel EU funding and access to technical assistance to citizens' election observers and their regional platforms ENEMO, EPDE, ANDE.

Target countries would be the 16 European Neighbourhood countries plus the Russian Federation.

The specialized support program for citizens' election observation activities in the European Neighborhood would not only focus on election-day observation but comprise three pillars:

- A. Financial support for election observation missions of regional citizens' election observation groups;
- B. Core funding for selected election observation groups;
- C. Technical assistance programs provided by regional networks EPDE, ENEMO, ANDE for local citizen observation groups and election management bodies including research, advocacy and voter education activities;

The cooperation between GNDEM, ENEMO, EPDE and ANDE resulted in the presentation a Joint Recommendations for a Strategic Support of Citizens' Election Observation in the European Neighborhood for the Future EU Multi-Annual Financial Framework (2020-2027):

- 1. In the new MFF, the EU should set up a specialized support program for citizens' election observation activities in the European Neighborhood. This support program should be flexible enough to react to the special requirements of the electoral cycles in the target countries.
- 2. Such a support program should be operated not through the European Commission directly but through a well-positioned and professional intermediary agent (between the EU and the final beneficiary) as the European Endowment for Democracy.
- **3.** Target countries of the program should be the 16 European Neighborhood countries and include the "neighbours of the neighbours" the Russian Federation and Turkey.
- 4. The program should not only focus on election-day observation but comprise three pillars:
- 5. The support program should consider assistance to citizens' election observation organizations, which monitor the efficiency of investigations into electoral crimes and the corresponding court decisions in between elections, as well as activities of the police, prosecutors, and courts. It should support the exchange of practical experience in cybersecurity and misinformation among local organizations as one of the top priorities for citizens' election observation.
- 6. The annual budget (grants disbursed) of such a support program covering 16 states in the European Neighborhood plus Russian Federation and Turkey should range between 10-15 milion €.
- The program should also provide support for domestic election observation and democracy, support organizations in EU member states, as they are also experiencing emerging challenges to election integrity.

# The annual General Assembly held in Montenegro

The General Assembly of ENEMO is a gathering of member organizations, held once a year. It is an opportunity for the organizations to discuss current issues, ongoing and upcoming missions etc. In 2018, the Assembly was held in Njivice, Herceg Novi, Montenegro and lasted from the 4th - 7th of October.

Representatives of 20 organizations were present. The General Secretary of ENEMO, Zlatko Vujovic, presented ENEMO's activities since the GA 2017. A presentation was also given, and a discussion was held about the Communication & Fundraising strategy of ENEMO. Overall Goal of ENEMO's fundraising strategy is ensuring financial sustainability for institutional strengthening and expansion of activities. It was concluded that ENEMO should move away from ad-hoc funding from its donors and ensure that it receives long-term financing to sustain itself administratively and operationally.

The Centre for Monitoring and Research (CeMI), as the General Secretary, completed the activities and achieved results as planned in the strategic documents and promised to ENEMO's donors – including registration and further institutionalization.

At the GA, the Civil Network OPORA became a fullmember, while 6 organizations later submitted the request for consultative membership-Society for Democratic Culture (SDC), Obcianske OKO, Committee of Voters of Ukraine (CVU), Election Monitoring and Democratic Studies Center (EMDS), Foundation for Support of Civic Initiatives (FSCI), Coalition for Democracy and Civil Society, and became consultative members with the right to appoint members to EOMs.

The Network now has 21 members (11 full members, 9 consultative members and one associate member).



### Communication & Fundraising Strategy

ENEMO developed a Communication & Fundraising Strategy, whose main goals are: To increase the level of involvement and communication efficiency within ENEMO and to increase ENEMO's relations with external target audiences, thus strengthening its perception and image, while ENEMO Fundraising Strategy is oriented in obtaining long term institutional support for ENEMO, expanding the pool of donors through specifice lection/non-election projects, higher engagement by member organizations in joint fundraising, advocacy for special election funds and adequate procedures for their allocation and obtaining special partnership status with the EU.



The results achieved by implementing this strategy were evident when ENEMO received directly awarded the funds by the EU for the Election Observation Mission to Armenia (Parliamentary Elections 2018) i.e. the funding did not go through a host organization (in this case, CeMI). It is also important to note that a second project in which ENEMO is directly funded by the EU and has the status of coapplicant, is related to capacity building of TIAC (Transparency International Anticorruption Center). The current project will build upon the previous work conducted by TIAC and contribute to its further institutional development, in a more structured manner and with appropriate resources and experiences of relevant ENEMO members all with the goal for TIAC to become a full member of the Network.

Inashortperiodoftime, we have built a serious track record and put in action ENEMO's organizational capacities for fundraising, done by ENEMO directly – not by a host organization anymore.

All of this means that next EOMs and other projects will be directly fundraised by ENEMO, not by the General Secretary organization.



# Visit to Belarusian organizations

In the middle of September 2018 (19th – 21st), the Secretary-General Zlatko Vujovic, Communication Officer Teodora Gilic and Mikheil Benidze, the Executive Director of the International Society for Fair Elections and Democracy (ISFED) from Georgia visited Minsk, Belarus as part of the evaluation visits to ENEMO member organizations. From the Human Rights CentreViasna, theymetwith Valiants in Stefanovic - Deputy Chairman and lawyer Pavel Sapelko. From the Belarusian Helsinki Committee, they met with Aleh Hulak – Chairman of BHC and Vasil Sankovich, Deputy chairman.

The goal of this visit was to familiarize the ENEMO team with their way of work, the system of the organizations and any potential difficulties these organizations might face, since they operate in an unfriendly political climate. The Human Rights Centre Viasna is not registered in Belarus, while the Belarusian Helsinki Committee is. These organizationscooperatewitheachotherextensively, particularlywhenitcomestoelectionmonitoring. In that instance, they form a coalition to cover polling stations all over the country more easily.



# ANNOAL

### Other activities

As part of this project, ENEMO puts out quarterly newsletters, which serve not only serve as a fundraising tool but also to highlight the current activities, news and success stories of the Network. As a follow up of activities that included meeting with EU representatives and other relevant stakeholders and organizing the Forum on civic election monitoring in post-communist countries, our team will create and publish a policy study analysis in order to research the sustainability of domestic non-partisan election monitoring in post-communist countries, focusing on main issues that undermine democratic

transitions in these countries, as well as challenges and opportunities for election monitoring organizations. This policy study will be based on the Joint Recommendations for a Strategic Support of Citizens' Election Observation in the European Neighborhood for the Future EU Multi-Annual Financial Framework and will present the main challenges that domestic NGOs are facing in their respective country in terms of election monitoring, especially in countries that are still in the early phase of democratic development and where basic human rights are inadequately protected.

Additionally, in order to raise its profile and properly reach the donor community, the Secetary-General will be visiting the United States of America, in order to present the ENEMO's achievements and possibly gain support for further activities of the Network and its members. It will also serve to expresses gratitude for their support and possibly increase the level of cooperation and their support for future activities of ENEMO, bearing in mind the staff changes in both these organizations and ENEMO's leadership.

### INTERNATIONAL OBSERVATION MISSION TO ARMENIA

Start of the mission	Early November		
Core Team members	6		
Long-term Observers	8		
Short-term observers	50		
Date of elections	December 9th, 2018		
Type of elections	Snap parliamentary elections		
Outcome	Landslide victory for Nikol Pashinyan's My Step Alliance		

At the end of 2018, ENEMO successfully conducted an international observation mission in Armenia. This was ENEMO's first mission in Armenia, observing the early parliamentary elections. The goal was to contribute to the further democratic development of Armenia and make sure the electoral process was in accordance with the national legislation and international standards. An integral part of the mission's work was also to support gender equality in politics, promote and encourage respect for the rights of minorities, the rights of persons with disabilities and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction.



The mission started at the beginning of November and consisted of 6 Core Team members, 8 Long-Term Observers (LTOs) and 50 Short-Term Observers (STOs). The Core Team composed of the Head of the Mission - Zlatko Vujovic from Montenegro, Deputy Head - David Kankiya from Russia, Legal Expert/CEC observer - Oleg Reut from Russia, Press and Logistic Officer - Maja Milikic from Montenegro, Finance Officer - Teodora Gilic from Montenegro and LTO Coordinator - Gazmend Agaj from Albania. The LTOs worked out of Yerevan, Ijevan, Gyumri and Kapan. The STOs observed opening, voting and counting procedures as well as the transfer of protocols. 50 Short Term observers monitored the opening of 30 PECs, voting in over 310 PECs and closing of 30 PECs. Also, through video observation, ENEMO's video observers followed the procedure in 283 PECs.

Inordertoensuretransparencyandaccountability as essential parts of a democratic electoral process, ENEMO observation mission worked on prevention and detection of elections frauds as well as on raising awareness about violations and promotingadherencetointernationallyrecognized standards. In that sense, it was important to give support to Armenia in harmonizing its domestic legislationframeworkwithinternationalstandards and recommendations for democratic elections.

The political situation in Armenia

The previous parliamentary elections in Armenia were held on 2 April 2017. They were the first elections after a constitutional referendum in 2015 and they were conducted according to the procedures prescribed by the new Electoral Code (EC): with the application oftechnicalinnovationsmakingvoterregistration and the voting process more public, as well as making the disclosing of signed voter lists a legal requirement. However, these major changes of the electoral system did not secure fully free and fair elections in Armenia, in line with international obligations and standards for democratic elections, even though they are a bigstep forward.

For the mission in Armenia and for the very first time, ENEMO had standardized and appropriate both electronic and printed versions of LTO and STO guides. In the STO guide, all available information about CT members, LTOs and STOs was listed, including member organizations that STOs belong to. The guides also included all the necessary information about the political situation in the country, the legal framwork, election administration, election day procedures etc. Basically, everything that was of interest for STOs, nomatterhowinexperienced they might have been, to get comfortable and familiarize themselves with the mission's team, the situation in the country and the entire observation process, all before the E-day.

All of this will become standard practice in other missions.

This project was funded the European Union and the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

For this mission, ENEMO was directly awarded the funds by the European Union i.e. the funding did not go through a host organization (in this case, CeMI), which also represents a tremendous success and is a reflection of how fast ENEMO grew in just one year of its official existance and how effectively the Network has been in implementing it's Communication & Fundraising strategy.

of Armenia, Armen Sarkissian, called the early parliamentary elections. At the early elections to the National Assembly, scheduled for December 9th, 2018, the voters were called to elect a minimum of 101-seats in parliament. In May 2018, the parliament made several amendments to the Electoral Code and related legislation, introducing:(1) measures against state resources' abuse, (2) lifting restrictions on the accreditation of media representatives for the elections, (3) settinggreaters anctions and penalties for electoral offenses, (4) introducing possibilities for the CEC to pilot the use of new voting technologies (for local elections).

The pre-electoral period was marked by a heatedpoliticaldebateregardingtheamendments to the Electoral Code, perceived by Pashinyan's



The reports of the OSCE/ODIHR EOM and COI observation mission for Armenian Parliamentary elections in 2017 concluded that even though the election environment was significantly improved compared to earlier elections in Armenia, there are still many challenges in ensuring free and fair elections in Armenia.

In the light of the echoing call on civil disobedienceandtheprominentVelvetRevolution, theArmenianpoliticalscenehaschangeddrastically in a matter of only a few months. In this regard, the early parliamentary elections, besides political, had also a symbolic value as they represented the final phase of the Revolution. The longing for a trustworthyrepresentativedemocracyandadesire tofinally setrather needed socio-political changes inmotionimpelledthenationtotakeitsunfulfilled requests to the streets of the capital city and ask for the resignation of the government which continually failed to hear and address the popularvoice. It took tens of thousands of protesters and eleven days to force the former prime minister, Serzh Sargsyan, to comply with demands of the marching mass and resign from the office. Sargsyan's official yielding and Nikol Pashinyan's election for the post of the prime minister on May 8th marked a turning point in the purview of the revolutionary logic and posed fundaments for tailor-madevelvetdemocratization processes and nation-building. The first phase of the revolution created necessary conditions for the dissolution of the National Assembly and paved the way for holdingsnapparliamentaryelectionswhichwere supposed to restore the popular legitima cyto theparliament. Following Pashinyan's resignation from the office on October 16th, the failed attempt to secure the required 53 votes, through a double-round election, in favour of a single candidate for the post of prime minister (on October 24th and November 1st, respectively) the parliament was disbanded and the President

government as rather necessary prerequisites for holding free and fair elections and aimed at facilitatingtheproperelectionpracticeaccording to the international standards. The electoral bill, narrowly defeated by a single vote, aimed at modifying the pattern of distributing seats in the National Assembly, contained provisions regarding: (1) removing the open district lists, (2) switching to a purely proportional electoral system with a 30% gender quota, (3) lowering thresholds for political parties and alliances to enter the parliament, (4) introducing measures to improve access for persons with disabilities, (5) setting new rules for political advertisements, and (6) introducing mandatory televised debatesfor candidates. Lastly, the political discourse, characterizing this electoral cycle, reasonably focused predominantly on internal policy agenda, given the events which greatly transformed the socio-political landscape in Armenia and in the end provoked considerable changes in the parliament.

Due to numerous reported shortcomings and election violations in Armenia, citizen monitoring groups and observer CSOs play a crucial role in ensuring transparency of electoral processes, prevention and detection of election frauds, raising awareness on violations and promoting adherence to internationally recognized standards, thus securing a greater public trust in elections and their results.

Observation coming from highly credible and experienced Election monitoring organisations from Europe and the Caucasus gathered under ENEMO is crucial for increasing the level of trust of citizens in election integrity and results, as well as raising awareness of Armenian citizens and stakeholders about the role and significance of civic election monitoring.

### Signing of the contract with the EUD Ambassador to Armenia

On November 21st, Head of the Mission participated in the Press Conference organized by the Delegation of the European Union to Armenia. Piotr Świtalski, the EU Ambassador to Armenia and the representatives of three Civil Society Organizations, among which is ENEMO, hosted this event to publicize the signature of three new grant contracts.

The EUAmbassadorannounced new EU-funded projects geared towards enhanced civic engagement and oversight, which are indispensable elements of a democratic electoral process.



### Meeting with the First Deputy Prime Minister

It should be noted that for previous elections, ENEMO election observation mission was rejected by the Republic of Armenia. For this election, ENEMO got an official invitation issued by the Chairman of Central Electoral Commission of the Republic of Armenia to observe the Early Elections to the National Assembly. At this meeting, Head of the Mission underlined that unlike previous parliamentary elections, the institutions involved in electoral processes, particularly the Central Electoral Commission, with the same composition and acting under the same legislative regulations, demonstrate activities in a more open, independent and transparent way. ENEMO Mission assessed the process of the campaign as calmand peaceful.

First Deputy Prime Minister Ararat Mirzoyan confirmedthattheArmenianauthoritieshaveastrong will to prevent both the election bribe and other electoral violations. At the same time, he emphasized that the focus of the competent authorities should be to exclude the possible manifestations of past disgraceful practices on the spot.

ENEMO delegates and the First Deputy Prime Minister spoke about the changes made by the Government in the Electoral Code aimed to ensure equal conditions for more democraticand electoral contestants as well as a guarantee of the political pluralism.



## Preliminary findings and conclusions

According to the reports made by ENEMO LTO and STO teams, the low levels of voter education on election procedures and processes remains one of the lingering issues which needs to be addressed with major attention through campaigns organized by the CEC, NGOs and other relevant institutions. The low turnout of the voters implies an imperative need of both assessing and enhancing the accuracy of the voter registry as well as conducting campaigns aimed at improving voters' education and participation.

During a press-conference held on December 10th at Double Tree by Hilton Hotel, the European Network of Election Monitoring Organizations (ENEMO) presented its preliminary findings and conclusions. As the Head of the Mission summarized it:

"Early parliamentary elections were held in a peaceful environment and in line with most international standards and national legislation. Voters had variety of candidates on their disposal who were able to campaign freely. Electoral day was generally orderly with occasional breaches of the established procedure by a number of PEC members, mainly due to lack of information about certain procedures. The Central Election Commission (CEC) worked in a timely and efficient manner. However, unfinished electoral reform as well as lack of education of the voters leaves space for concern."

### Final report and recommendations

In order to exstensively describe the results of the mission and the complete situation in Armenia, ENEMO issued a Final Report on the early parliamentary elections.

The Final report contains detailed information about the mission, everything from the legal framework and theelectoral system to the campaign finances and comprehensive e-day information. A set of recommendations given by ENEMO is also included in this report. After 3 months of hard work and observing not just the day of elections but the pre election process, campaign and the post-election period, ENEMO wrote a set of recommendations, including priority recommendations which referred to electoral reform and electoral administratio. Other recommendations were directed at the parliament, the government, NGOs, the CEC and the media.

The report was the final product of this full-scale mission and marked an exhaustive presentation of all the diligent work that was done during this period. It was published in both the English and the Armenian language.



# INTERNATIONAL OBSERVATION MISSION TO MOLDOVA

In order to contribute to the integrity and transparency of the Parliamentary elections of the Republic of Moldova, near the end of 2018 ENEMO deployed an International Election Observation Mission (IEOM) to observe the elections on 24 February 2019.

ENEMO will monitor, assess and report on the main findings related to observing the overall political and electoral environment, conduct of election management bodies and media, campaigning, gender equity, respectof the rights to elect and stand for elections, voting and counting processes, electoral disputeresolutions and other crucial aspects of the process, in line with previously developed and internationally recognized methodology. The assessment will be based on international standards on democratic elections and the Moldovan legal framework.

ENEMO IEOM is composed of 8 Core Team members based in Chisinau, as well as 10 long-term observers (LTO), to be deployed throughout Moldova, paired in teams of 2 persons, who will observe the pre-electoral period, the E-day and post-election periods.

The IEOM in Moldova is supported by the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Embassy of Sweden, the National Endowment Foundation of US Congress through National Democratic Institute and the Delegation of the European Union to Moldova. This is the 25th Election Observation Mission of ENEMO and a second ENEMO mission to Moldova.

Meeting between Head of Mission, Deputy Head of Mission and the President of Moldova, Igor Dodon.

 $Meeting \, between \, Head \, of \, Mission, Deputy \, Head \, of \, Mission \, and \, the \, President \, of \, Moldova, Igor \, Dodon. \, Moldova, Igor \, Do$ 



# MEMBERS' SUCCESS STORIES

Besides being an active member of the ENEMO network, participating in ENEMO's missions and joining the network in contributing in making the electoral process in these post-communist countries as transparent as possible, all of this does not take away from the fact that the organizations that make up ENEMO are first and foremost, monitoring organizations in their own countries. What that means is that all of them are proven organizations, with lots of experience

gained primarely by observing elections in the country of their origin.

Our members from Georgia, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, Russia and Montenegro all had elections in their home countries in 2018 and were monitoring the electoral process.

# CENTERS FOR CIVIC INITIATIVES - COALITION "POD LUPOM" (BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA)



At the 2018 General elections, the Coalition "Pod lupom", which CCI is a part of, deployed more than 3 900 civic, non-partisan observers, where 3 442 observers observed the electoral process at regular polling stations, 143 in local election commissions, 60 mobile teams and 80 persons in the Data Processing Call Center.

60 mobile teams visited and reported from additional 837 polling stations until 03:00 hrs on October 8, 2018. The observation mission covered 80% of the total number of regular polling stations. On Election day, the Coalition received and processed more than 400 000 pieces of various information about the election process.

More than 15 000 citizens were interested to observe this year's elections. The Coalition organized 42 street actions across BiH to animate the citizens to observe elections. More than 40 000 copies of educational and promotional materials were distributed.

Long-term observers delivered around 350 training sessions on election day observation educating more than 6 500 citizens about duties, work principles and obligations of the Election day observers. More than 1 400 meetings were held with local election commissions, representatives of political subjects, non-government organizations and the media.

In the period from September 7 to October 7, 2018, the Coalition additionally deployed 42 observers who observed the election campaign. They visited and reported from more than 500 pre-election rallies.

During the 2018 election period, the Coalition "Pod lupom" organized 12 press conferences and published 22 press releases. Three audio/video spots were prepared and broadcast by the radio and TV stations across the country. The Coalition established cooperation with 41 media outlets in Bosnia and Herzegovina during its paid promotion, and additional 63 media outlets promoted activities of the Coalition free of charge.

#### - Observation procces -

The Coalition "Pod lupom" observes the entire election process in BiH, all phases of the electoral process, from the day on which elections were announceduntiltheimplementation of the election results and formation of government. Therefore, the Coalition organizes along-termelection observation to observe the overall electoral process and to be able to provide a complete picture of a broad spectrum of election-related activities, not only of Election Day.



partisan observers where 3442 observed the election day process at the regular polling stations across BiH. Using the statistical/sample-based observation methodology that implies deployment of observers to the accurately defined sample of the polling stations was for the first time developed and applied in Bosnia and Herzegovina by the Coalition in the 2014 General Election. It makes the collected data statically relevant for the entire BiH.

In order to prevent irregularities at the polling stations, the Coalition deployed static observers in morethan 60% of the total number of polling stations in BiH.

The Election Day was observed in all local election commissions – 143 of them. The Coalition also had observersin60mobileteamsand80personsdeployed in the Call Center for reception and processing of information from the field. All Election Day observers hadundergoneintensivetrainingaboutlegislationand regulations that regulate the election day procedures, as well as about the method of communication and reporting and they had signed the Code of conduct, pledging to objective and impartial reporting.

Election Day observers were responsible for monitoring the process of opening of the polling stations, voting, closing of the polling stations, the vote counting and confirmation of the results, and to communicate the information about these activities using SMS reporting or calling the Coalition's call

The Coalition Pod lupom monitors the 2018 General Elections in BiH through its head office in Sarajevo and 7 regional offices. For the purpose of efficient observation of the pre-election period, the Coalition deployed 63 long-term observers to cover all basic constituencies in BiH, 143 of them. The longterm observers monitor the work and sessions of all municipal/town election commissions, the activities anticipatedintheelectoralcalendarandobservanceof deadlinesandelectoralirregularitiesandtheyeducate Election-Day observers, more than 5000 of them. The long-term observers report on their activities on a weekly basis, and they sent more than 1700 regular reports on key findings regarding their observations. Thelong-termobservers'reportsmadethebackbone of the Coalition's reporting. Since the 2016 local elections in BiH, the Coalition's long-term observers use SMS to report on a pre-defined question, which facilitatesafastersystematizationofrepliesandeasier identification of trends and problems related to the electoral process.

As of September 7, the Coalition had additional 42 observers of the election campaigns. Their task was to monitor and report on the promotional activities of political subjects during the legally prescribed election campaign. The observers visited and reported on 363 pre-election rallies of political subjects.

On the election day, October 7, 2018, the Coalition Pod Lupom deployed more than 3 900 citizens, non-

center. The reports and findings of the Election Day observers were the backbone of this report in the segment of assessing the quality of the process and administration of elections on the election day.

Furthermore, the Coalition implemented a project for parallel collecting and processing of the election results as part of the methodology for statistically/sample-basedobservation for the members of the BIH Presidency. The collected election results confirmed the official election results published by the CEC BIH. Besides monitoring the work of municipal/town election commissions, the Coalition also monitors the work of the Central Election Commission BiH which has been the Coalition's regular activity since the Coalition's formation in 2014.

### - Assessment of General Elections 2018 -

The incomplete legal framework, non-implementation of the binding verdicts of local and international courts, transparent violation of the Election Law of BiH, a record high number of registered election irregularities, political influence on the election administration and the absence of sanctions contributed in making the Coalition assess the 2018 General Elections as partially irregular. This is the first time in the Coalition's history to assess some segments of the electoral process as irregular.

### Coalition 'Pod lupom' has created 35 recommendations for better elections. Undermentioned are TOP 15 recommendations.

- 1. To implement the verdicts of the European Court for Human Rights (Sejdic-Finci, Zornic, Pilav, Šlaku) to enable both active and passive suffrage rights to all BiH citizens aged 18 or older regardless of their ethnicity or place of residence.
- To implement the verdicts of the Constitutional Court of BiH regarding the amendments to the Constitution and Election Law of BiH and formation of the HoP of the PF-BiH and elections in Mostar.
- 3. To improve the system of control over financial transactions of political parties during the election and non-election year by strengthening human and technical capacities of the

- CEC's Audit Department and by engaging other institutions that control financial transactions of legal entities.
- 4. To reduce the intra-party threshold for general elections in BiH to 10% to equalize it with the intraparty threshold for local elections.
- 5. Following the establishment of the number of unused ballots, and before the packing in the original boxes, the unused ballots should be made unusable by cutting off with scissors the lower right and left corners of the ballots.
- To harmonize the Election Law with the Gender Equality Law in the section concerning gender equality in the process of appointing members of the Central Election Commission.





- 7. To introduce electronic voter identification i.e. reader of unique bar codes from valid identification documents for identification of voters at the polling station.
- **8.** To enable voters to scan his/her ballot papers at the polling station.
- 9. To set forth in the Election Law of BiH a substitution representative mandate to avoid the situation in which one person performs public office in the executive government and at the same time wins a mandate in the legislative government.
- **10.** To allow everyone to file a complaint about the electoral process during all stages of the electoral process.
- 11. To set forth that the president of the polling station committee has to be a non-partisan person who will be trained and prepared for work during non-election years through special education programs.

- **12.** To launch initiative for adoption of the state Law on Political Organizations.
- **13.**To prevent misuse of public resources in the pre-election period and for the election campaigning purposes through legal regulation of this matter.
- 14. To launch parliamentary and extraparliamentary debate on introducing special election mechanism taking into account the complexity of the constitutional structure in BiH and the four levels of government.
- **15.** To introduce additional safeguarding mechanisms to prevent misuse of voting by mail.

## TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION CENTER (TIAC) – (ARMENIA)





Within the framework of its election projects, in August 2018, Transparency International AnticorruptionCenterlaunched"Akanates" (Eyewitness) domestic, non-partisan observation initiative involving local civil society organizations, namely Journalists' Club "Asparez", "Restar" student initiative and Law Development and Protection Foundation. Its main goal is to promote free and fair elections and the improvement of the electoral process and institutions in Armenia.

The Initiative is guided by the principles of political neutrality and impartiality, including refraining from expressing any preferences for or affiliation to any political party, alliance or candidate in any election.

### **Activities they conduct are:**

- Dong-term observation monitoring of the work of the election administration, the misuse of administrative resources, the pre-electioncampaign, the voter list process and other aspects of the pre-election period. The post-election monitoring includes monitoring the tabulation of election results and the resolution of electoral complaints at the Territorial Election Commissions.
- Short-term observation deployment of stationed observers in polling stations, along with mobile observer teams and the Territorial Electoral Commissions observers on the Election Day. Their work is supported by the Call Center comprised of lawyers, operators, coordinators and a PR team. Contrary to its previous large-scale monitoring efforts, the Initiative utilizes the
- advanced election-monitoring technique Sample-Based Observation (SBO), deploying its observers to a random, representative sampleofpolling stations, where SBO findings are representative of the entire community or country, not just among the polling stations observed.
- » Appeals on election related violations development, submission and follow up of complaints, lawsuits and crime reports to relevant instances, including electoral commissions, courts and law-enforcement bodies.
- Public Awareness Raising publication of interim and final reports, statements and mediaproductsontheobservationofelectoral processes.

### Key recommendations by the initiative relate to:

- → Improvement of the quality of work of electoral commissions;
- → Improvement of the accuracy of voter lists;
- → Clarifications of terms, limitations and responsibility for pre-election campaigning, as well as misuse of administrative resources;
- → Improvement of oversight and responsibility over campaign finance issues, as well as requirements for party reporting on campaign expenditures;
- → Expanding rights of observers and Mass Media representatives on Election Day;
- → Improvement of procedures and regulations for submission of appeals and complaints on election related violations.

### They have previous experience in:

- ♦ Shortterm-observation of snap elections of the Yerevan Council, September 23, 2018 deployment of 155 short-term observers in 80 polling stations (10% of total number).
- Long-term and short term observation of snap Parliamentary elections in Armenia, December 9, 2018 deployment of 35 long-term observers to monitor pre and post-election processes in all 38 electoral districts in Armenia, as well as 575 short-term observers stationed in 300 polling stations (15% of total), 52 mobile observation groups and 36 observers at the Territoral Electoral Commissions on the Election Day.

# THE CENTRE FOR MONITORING AND RESEARCH (CeMI) - (MONTENEGRO)



CeMI has been continuously organizing the civic monitoring of elections in Montenegro since 2000 and one in the series of these projects was called "Integrity of the electoral process in Montenegro - Ensuring the confidence of citizens - Presidential elections 2018".

The overall objective of this project was to increase the confidence of citizens in the electoral process by contributing to the creation of democratic conditions in order to maintain transparent, free and fair presidential and local elections in 2018 in Montenegro, thereby preventing electoral irregularities during the 2018 presidential elections. The project was supported by the German Embassy in Montenegro.

CeMI's Election Observation Mission accredited a total of 1340 observers for monitoring the electoral process. The mission consisted of members of the core team, which were: (1) Head of Mission, (2) Deputy Head of Mission, (3) Election Expert, (4) Legal Expert, (5) Media and Public Relations Expert, (6) Parallel Vote Tabulation Expert, (7) Coordinator of the Network of Observers, (8) Coordinator of Logistics and Finance.

CeMImonitored the election campaignst arting from the registration of the first candidature, the election day and all the way through the announcement of the final results. The final report was based on the findings of the network of short-term observers and experts

Monitoring of the election day was realized through several groups of activities: (1) monitoring the implementation of electoral procedures at polling stations, (2) parallel vote tabulation, (3) monitoring the work of the SEC, MECs, Agency for Prevention of Corruption and the Ministry of Internal Affairs and (4) media and public relations and live presentation of the results.





### -Electoral process-

This electoral process was a little bit more specific than usual, because of the slow presentation of candidates of each bigger political party. This was especially true for the candidate supported by most of the opposition. The same characteristic was also present in the Democratic Party of Socialists (DPS), which presented its candidate Milo Djukanovic the last. The electoral campaign was marked by different approaches that the candidates had. However, the general characteristic was the tendency to find different ways of communicating with the voters. For example, the candidate of the ruling coalition dedicated more attention to internet promotion than ever before, the candidate of the largest partof the opposition led the campaign in such a way

that at his rallies, the leaders of the opposition parties that supported him, were mostly absent, while the only female candidate dedicated one part of her campaign to visiting citizens at public places. The end of campaigning was marked by members of the ruling DPS attacking nongovernmental organizations (one of them being CeMI) who published a critical report about the fulfillment of conditions set by the European Union that Montenegro achieved. The attacks by the leaders of DPS on non-governmental organizations were followed by a hate speech campaign and intimidation by PINK M, and other pro-government media, which continued even after the end of the elections.

### -Observation process-

CeMI's central role during the election day was clearly defined: observe the process, report all irregularities, accurately and quickly communicate the results immediately after the closure of polling stations. CeMI conducted election day monitoring in partnership with the PRC entre, where the offices for CeMI's staff, the operations centre, the legal centre and the media were based. Monitoring of the election day was realized through several groups of activities:

- » monitoring the implementation of electoral procedures at polling stations,
- » parallel vote tabulation,
- monitoring the work of the SEC, MECs, Agency for Prevention of Corruption and the Ministry of Internal Affairs and media and public relations and live presentation of the results.

CEMI accredited 1,340 observers and deployed them to more than 90 per cent of polling stations in Montenegro. 30 minutes after the closing of polling stations, citizens monitored live data processing through three national televisions - Television of Montenegro, Television News and Television First, which were connected directly with CeMI's software, which included data from polling stations. The organizaation also started a website where people could quickly find all relevant information related to the elections - <a href="https://www.izbori2018.me">www.izbori2018.me</a>.

During the election day, CeMI regularly informed the public about irregularities at all polling stations in Montenegro on the 5 press conference and on one final press conference. Through these press conferences, CeMI provided citizens information based on the data collected from observers in the field and citizens who informed our legal centre about irregularities throughout the day. On the basis of an established PR plan, press conferences were held at 9 am, 11 am, 1 pm, 5 pm and 7 pm.

The average deviation of CeMl's projections compared with the results published by the State Election Commissionwas0,06%, similar to the previous parliamentary elections when the average deviation was 0,04% and on which CeMl also published projections of results on the basis of parallel vote tabulation conducted.

CeMI's projections of voter turnout and the election results				
Presidental Candidate	CeMi's projection (100% of the sample) 15/04	SEC (official data) 15/04	Difference in CeMI's projections compared with official data	
MILO DJUKANOVIĆ	53, 8%	53,9%	0,1%	
MLADEN BOJANIĆ	33,5%	33,4%	0,1%	
DRAGINJA VUKSANOVIĆ	8,1%	8,2%	0,1%	
MARKO MILAČIĆ	2,9%	2,8%	0,1%	
HAZBIJA KALAČ	0,8%	0,8%	0%	
VASILIJE MILIČKOVIĆ	0,5%	0,5%	0%	
DOBRILO DEDEIĆ	0,4%	0,4%	0%	
Average deviation			0,06%	



### **Priority recommendations**

Based on findings made by the observation mission, CeMI's expert team made several recommendations aimed at the Parliament, the Agency for Prevention of Corruption, State and Municipal Election Commissions, Ministry of Internal Affairs and the prosecutor's offices and courts. Priority recommendations refer to:

1. Electoral reform – It is necessary to implement comprehensive and inclusive electoral reform that would include the adoption of a new (1) Law on the Election of Councilors and Representatives, as well as the related laws: (2) the Law on the election of the President of Montenegro and related laws (3) the Law on Register of Voters, (4) the Law on the Financing of Political Parties and Election Campaigns. Also, thereformshouldincludesubsequentamendments to a set of related laws: (5) the Law on Electronic Media, (6) the Law on the Registers of Permanent and Temporary Residence, and (7) the Law on the Prevention of Corruption. Comprehensive reform would regulate all the issues from this and the previous electoral processes.

Professionalism and depoliticization of the SEC and the President of the MECs -It is necessary to bring about the complete professionalization and depoliticization of the composition of the State Election Commission, which would consist of five professionals from the field of law (preferably with an emphasis on the electorallaw). The representatives of the confirmed lists of candidates (party lists) in the future should not participate in the work of SEC or have the righttovote, but should only have the possibility to observeandreview the documentation of the SEC. It is necessary to professionalize the position of president of the Municipal Election Commission, who would be named by the State Election Commission on the basis of legally established criteria and on the basis of open competition. Other members would be determined by the political parties by a similar model.

### Parliament of Montenegro:

- Amend and professionalize the SEC in a way that the composition of the commission would be composed of five professionals in the field of law;
- It is necessary to professionalize the position of president of the Municipal Election Commission, who would be named by the State Election Commission based on legally established criteria and on the basis of open competition
- It is important to regulate the term of invalid ballot paper more precisely in order not to have various interpretations;

### The Agency for the Prevention of Corruption

- Toemphasizetheimportanceoftheobligationofpoliticalentitiestoopenaspecialaccountbeforesubmitting the candidacy if they start the campaign before submitting a candidature;
- Determine in detail all the facts regarding the "stray email" affair as well as other allegations of misuse of state resources that relate both to the candidates of the government and to the opposition candidates with the greatest support in these elections;

### State Election Commission and Municipal Election Commissions

- To provide access to the media at the meetings of the SEC;
- Pay special attention to checking the credibility of signatures in order to avoid misuse;

- Increase the level of professionalism when it comes to up-to-date information publishing on the official website of the State Election Commission
- Solve the problem of determining small polling stations with 10 or fewer voters and endangering the secrecy of voting and economic efficiency in such a way that those voters will be provided with transport to larger polling stations. Also, work on the training of polling boards in order to prevent other forms of violating the secrecy of voting;
- Improve the conditions in the polling stations for people with disabilities (to solve the problem of
  obstacles or to determine other polling stations) so that voting outside of the polling station does
  not occur;
- It is necessary to work on educating the presidents and members of the polling boards about he prohibition of using the mobile phone at the polling station.



### Local elections in Montenegro

The Centre for Monitoring and Research (CeMI) oversaw the monitoring of Election Day, accreditating 836 individuals to cover the polling stations in which 95% of the eligible electorate votes. CeMI executed the civil supervision of the local elections, which were held on 27 May 2018 in the capital (Podgorica), nine municipalities (Bar, Bijelo Polje, Danilovgrad, Kolašin, Pljevlja, Plav, Podgorica, Rožaje, Šavnik and Žabljak) and the city municipality of Golubovci.

CeMl's legal team recorded numerous irregularities on Election Day, most of which were caused by polling board members' insufficient education and training. Indeed, 50 reports of irregularities were received by citizens and observers monitoring the work of polling boardsat polling stations. These irregularities were apparent in a relatively large number of polling stations during these elections, as well as in the majority of previous electoral processes. This reporting by CeMl observers at the polling stations was received poorly by several polling board members, including cases of verbal attacks and even one effort to physically remove an observer from the site.

CeMI published the preliminary projection of the results based on the realisation of the sample 45 minutes following the closure of the polling stations and soon after the final projection was published. The average deviation of CeMI's estimates compared to the results released by the State Election Commission in all municipalities was 0.21%

# CITIZENS ASSOCIATION MOST (REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA)



On 30 September 2018, in North Macedonia, the Referendum on the question "Are you for EU and NATOmembership by accepting the Agreement between the Republic of Macedonia and the Republic of Greece?" was conducted.



The Citizens Association MOST has monitored the process through the following activities:

- Recruitment and training of observers and deploying the observers throughout the country.
  - MOSThasengagedandtrained30regional coordinators and 50 regional office assistants who were responsible for conducting the field activities in 80 municipalities.
- Monitoring of the political context before the Referendum day and the propaganda/campaign period
  - MOSThas developed on-line forms related with the subjects to monitoring of the political context prior to the Referendum Day: Political situation, activities of the LSGUs, branch offices of the Government, private companies, informal associations and movements, Conductof the campaign/propaganda participants (campaigning activities).
- The following reports were received:
  - 1,282 reports on the political context;
  - 511 public propaganda reports.

### Monitoring of the performance of the State Election Commission and other electoral bodies.

— MOST has monitored the conduct of the election administration, that is, the State Election Commission (SEC), the Municipal Election Commissions (MECs) and the Election Boards (EBs) before the Referendum day as well as on the very Referendum day. This activity included monitoring of the sessions of the SEC and MECs, composing of the EBs and the trainings delivered to the MECs and EBs.

### • The monitoring efforts numbers are:

- 9 out of 13 SEC sessions were monitored;
- 82 sessions of the MECs were monitored;
- 10 training sessions from the SEC to the MECs were observed;
- 72 training sessions from the MECs to the EBs were observed;
- 1159 EBs were monitored on the Referendum Day.
- Regular briefings and debriefings with the regional coordinators and assistants
  - In total two briefings and one debriefing wereconductedduringthemonitoringefforts.



- Nation-wide recruitment and training of the volunteers – observers
  - CA MOST has accredited in total 10902 observers by the SEC.
- Monitoring of the early voting of the ill and disabled persons, the persons who are in prison or in-home custody who have voted one day prior R-day.
  - 87 MOST observers monitored the early voting

### Monitoring of the Referendum day

- PVT observers 1159 PVT observers were deployed on 1159 polling stations (one at each PS) throughout the country and have covered 33% of the 3480PSs.
- Mobile teams 130 Mobile teams, composed of two observers were deployed at all 80 municipalities.
- Monitoring the work of the MECs 80

observers were deployed with the aim to monitor the handing over of the election materials and tabulation of results in the MECs after the end of the voting.

### Media activities/informing the public on the findings

- A total of 4 press-releases were published related to the call for observers, the interim monitoring report, announcement of the monitoring of the voting day, as well as one press-release during the voting day.
- 5 press-conferences were held during voting day on which MOST informed the publicabout the turnout, the eventual irregularities, as well as about the projection of the votes according to the PVT program.
- 1 press conference was held with the aim topromotethe Preliminary statement after the Referendum day.

### **Key recommendations:**

- → To enact amendment of the Law on Referendum and Other Forms of Direct Expression of Citizens, with the aim to remove the legal gaps and contradictions, and to harmonize it with the Election Code.
- → To decrease the threshold of the turnout to make the referendum successful, which is 50% of the total number of voters registered in the Voters List.
- → To endeavor a full reformation of the system of updating the Voters List so as to eliminate the long-standing systemic issues related to maintenance of citizen records kept with institutions which feed the information for the Voters List.





# INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR FAIR ELECTIONS AND DEMOCRACY (ISFED) - (GEORGIA)



The International Society for Fair Elections and Democracy (ISFED) conducted pre-election, Election Day, runoff and post-election observation of the 2018 electionsofthePresidentofGeorgianationwide,through a large-scale mission comprising of 1,030 accredited observers.

During the first stage of preparations for the Election Day, ISFED updated monitoring methodology, the systemofreportingandcommunication,databases,forms ofmonitoring,instructions,guidelinesandotherelectoral materials.

For the 2018 presidential election, ISFED revamped the process of preparing and training short-term observers (STOs) of Election Day. An online training module was prepared for experienced observers, while STOs with less experience that have not monitored two or more elections within ISFED mission, received two-dayinteractivetrainingsthatentailedvideosimulations of the Election Day process at a PEC and possible violations using virtual reality, in order to improve understanding of observers about the polling station environment on Election Day.

#### - Observation process -

ISFED conducted pre-election, Election Day and post-election monitoring for the 2018 presidential election nationwide. It observed the first round of the presidential election on October 28 and the run of fon November 28.

The monitoring of the pre-election period of the first round of the presidential election lasted three months, from August 1 to October 27, and was carried out in all electoral districts of Georgia (apart from the occupied territories) through ISFED's 68 long-term observers. ISFED published three interim reports of the pre-election monitoring. The organizationalsomonitored the pre-election period of the second round and published subsequent evaluation.

ISFED monitored the Election Day for the first and the second round of the presidential election in all 73 electoral districts of Georgia, and it used the parallel vote tabulation (PVT) methodology to observe the process of counting of votes.

On October 28, at the first round of the election, ISFED observation mission comprised of 800 PEC and 73 DEC observers and 78 mobile groups. ISFED observers were also present at 8 electoral precincts opened abroad. Data analysis and incidents centers comprising of 15 operators and 10 lawyers operated



at the central office on the Election Day.

On November 28, ISFED observed the second round of the election through 651 PEC and 73 DEC observers and 78 mobile groups. On the Election Day, ISFED observers were also present at 12 polling stations opened abroad. Data analysis and incidents centers comprising of 15 operators and 10 lawyers operated at the central office on the Election Day.

ISFED monitored the post-election period, for the first and the second round of the election, through 68 observers and lawyers. The organization observed activities of the election administration, complaints process at DECs and the process of tabulation of results.

ISFED presented two interim reports of social media monitoring in the context of the 2018 presidential elections. ISFED is the first observer organization in Georgiatoconduct methodic pre-election monitoring of social media for elections. At this stage the organization monitored only Facebook activity since

it is especially popular among different social media platforms in Georgia.

Reports summarized trends identified by ISFED during the pre-election period of the first round, as well as in the period between the first and the second rounds of the presidential election. Findings of the monitoring confirmed that Facebook was used not only for political discussions but also for discrediting campaigns against candidates, parties, observer organizations, media outlets and politically active individuals by actively spreading misinformation and a range of damaging information in an organized and purposeful manner. As soon as the first round ended, it became clear that activity and negative campaign by political groups on social media became more aggressive. Therefore, it is impossible to paint a thorough picture of the pre-election period ahead of the second round of the election without analyzing social media.



#### Interim reports of ISFED were focusing on the following four areas:

- 1. Activityofofficial Facebook pages of presidential candidates, parties that nominated these candidates and official campaign pages, and their compliance with legislation;
- 2. Campaigning by local self-government civil servants on Facebook;
- 3. Monitoring of official Facebook pages of local self-government and Ajara A/R bodies;
- 4. Activity of Facebook pages set upprimarily for discreditation purposes, their tactics and main messages;



#### - Key Recommendations -

As a result of comprehensive monitoring of the 2018 presidential election of Georgia and analysis of long-term challenges of the electoral environment, ISFED prepared 42 recommendations for different election stakeholders, with the aim of improving electoral processes. Some of the keyrecommendations can be found below:

ISFED recommends creating a working group in the Parliament for improving the electoral legislation. Composed of political parties, independent and impartial NGOs and other stakeholders, the working group should have the mandate and trust to make decisions and prepare legislative proposals.

ISFED deems it a priority to reform the electoral administration and revise the rule of composition of electoral commissions at all levels. More specifically, balanced political representation based on parity principle should be ensured in electoral commissions, so they are not dominated by a single party. The reform of staffing the administration by professionalmembersshouldentailsoundguarantees for independence of professional members and their protection against political influences. In the long-term perspective, preference should be given to transforming of electoral commissions into fully professional bodies. ISFED also believes that numberofelectoralcommissionmembersshouldbe reduced at all levels, the deadline for their selection should be extended and it should be mandatory

for PEC members to have an electoral certificate. This will help hire qualified personnel and reduce the number of infringements. ISFED also urges the CEC to improve the practice of selecting electoral commission members, to provide a detailed rule, objective criteria and procedures for holding a competition to select professional members of district and precinct level commissions, in order to establish the standard of fairness and transparency of a competition. An open interview should be a mandatory stage of competition.

To limit the misuse of administrative resources, ISFED believes that fewer officials should enjoy the unlimited right to participate in campaigning and canvassing. Further, prohibition of campaigning during work hours should extend to employees of non-profit (non-commercial) legal entities and other organizations funded by the state budget, including teachers and employees of educational institutions. To address the problem of illegal campaigning by social media and the ineffective response of the electoral administration to this problem, the definition of campaigning in the Election Code should be revised to include campaigning by civil servants during work hours using personal social media accounts as a violation of the Code.

Significant portion of the report and the recommendations deal with the problems identified in the complaints process. According to ISFED, the norms that regulate electoral disputes in the Election Code should be revised and ambiguous provisions should be elaborated. When handling electoral disputes, decision-making commissions should not rely solely on explanatory notes of a possible perpetrator, which is used to justify a range of infringements. The electoral administration should stop the practice of narrow interpretation of the law and it should rely on the spirit of the lawinstead.Inaddition,theelectoraladministration should take explicit actions in response to the cases involving conflict of interest of electoral commission members. ISFED finds that during the presidential election the work of the Inter-Agency Commission for Free and Fair Elections went beyond the frame of constructive cooperation and instead of promoting electoral processes, it became the arena for attacking NGOs. The organization recommends subordinating the commission to the Prime Minister and embedding in the law the mechanisms for monitoring recommendations of the commission and follow-up actions.



## ENEMO'S MEMBERS

#### **FULL MEMBERS**



#### Centre for Free Elections and Democracy - CeSID

Centre for Free Elections and Democracy (CeSID) is a non-governmental, non-profit, a non-partisan organization established in 1997 in Belgrade that gathers citizens with the purpose to contribute to the establishment of the Rule of Law and the enhancement of democratic values and institutions in Serbia. They gather citizens with the goal of establishing and advancing democratic values and institutions in the Republic of Serbia. These values are promoted with educational and research programmes, organized election monitoring, analysis of pre-electoral and electoral activities of participants in the electoral process and development of local self-government. CeSID also has the goal to distribute knowledge about democratic institutions, raise awareness of citizens about the importance of free and fair elections, human rights and the process of decentralization, thereby working constantly on the promotion and strengthening pro-European values, norms and standards.



#### Center for Democratic Transition – CDT

Center for Democratic Transition (CDT) is a non-governmental organization that works to promote democracy embodied in an honest and accountable government, dynamic civil society and active and informedcitizens, through developing and fostering public dialogue, training of political actors, advocacy, monitoring of institutions, processes and policies.

CDT works in five main program areas: Elections and Electoral System, Good Governance, Civil Society, Montenegro and EU, and Montenegro and NATO.

CDT is one of the most prominent NGOs in Montenegro and is actively involved in various regional and international CSO networks and joint advocacy initiatives which opened channels of communication and cooperation both with different CSOs and state institutions aiming at higher involvement of civil sector in the creation of state policies.

CDT has a Research Center, which has been established as support for those CDT project activities requiring scientifically and methodologically based research and expert analysis. CDT works on projects and researching teams are created ad hoc depending on the nature of the project. In its network, the CDT has agreat number of highly skilled personnel, capable of conducting demanding researches and analyses.



#### **GONG**

Gong is a civil society organization focused on enhancing democratic processes and institutions as wellas developing democratic political culture and encouraging active and responsible participation of citizens in political processes, particularly in decision-making processes related to good governance of publicand collective property, protection and promotion of the rule of law, human rights and solidarity.

Gong was founded in 1997 as an initiative of citizens organized to monitor elections, but by today has wide ned the methodology to conducting research and analysis, education, informations having and public advocacy.



#### Citizens Association MOST

The Citizen Association MOST is domestic, non-governmental organization, which was established in May 2002, by representatives of 20 CSOs from North Macedonia. Ever since its foundation, MOST has been performing activities with aim to contribute towards developments of democratic process and institutions in North Macedonia.

MOST is North Macedonia's leading authority on the conduct of free and fair elections. Through the recruitment, training and deployment of more than 40,000 citizens, it has monitored 14 national elections, 1 national referendum, 4 local elections and 5 referenda. MOST has been a member the European Network of Election Monitoring Organizations (ENEMO) since 2004 and in the period 2009-2015 had served as a Secretariat of the organization. More than 200 MOST domestic observes have participated in more than 30 international observation missions organized by ENEMO and OSCE/ODIHR respectively. In 2013 and 2014 MOST has conducted 3 missions for capacity building of Iraq and IKR CSOs in the area of elections monitoring, through engagement of 30 international experts.

MOST has seized numerous opportunities to advocate for political reform, almost continuously monitored the work of Parliament and has produced recommendations for improvement.

In the period 2003-2008 and 2014-2015, MOST has implemented the project "Mobile Parliament" which contributed towards increased confidence in democracy, through improved communication between citizens, citizens' groups, MPs and local authorities by enabling democratic debate on relevant issues, thus influencing policy-creation and decision-making processes on national and local level.

In 17 years' time MOST has mobilized more than 100,000 citizens to take part in a wide range of activities aimed at increasing transparency, accountability and responsiveness of government.



#### **ISFED**

International Society for Fair Elections and Democracy (ISFED) is an independent non-for-profit non-governmentalorganization with one of the broadest regional networks in Georgia. It was established in 1995 for the purpose of carrying out citizen monitoring on elections and related political processes.

Throughout these years ISFED has monitored 18 elections and made an important contribution to the improvement of the Election Code as well as the electoral and political environment in the country.

Having one of the largest domestic networks in Georgia, ISFED covers all municipalities of Georgia and operates through 4 regional offices and 73 regional representatives. As a membership-based organization, ISFED brings together 400 members and has a supreme governing body - the General Assembly that meets once a year. General Assembly elects 9 members of the Board for a three-year term. One-third of Board Members are renewed on an annual basis, during General Assembly's yearly meetings. Executive Director is appointed by the Board and is charged with supervision on strategic directions and overall activities of ISFED.

Since the day it was founded ISFED has monitored all important elections and referendums in Georgia. It has also implemented parallel tabulation of votes and monitoring of voter turnout for the last 9 elections.



#### Promo-LEX

Promo-LEX Association is a non-governmental organization that aims to advance democracy in the Republic of Moldova, including in the Transnistrian region, by promoting and defending human rights, monitoring the democratic processes, and strengthening civil society.

Promo-LEX Association was established in 2002 and was registered at the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Moldova on July 19, 2002. Registration number – 2278. Promo-LEX Association is a not-for-profit and politically independent organization. Promo-LEX Association holds the Certificate of Public Benefit. Promo-LEX Association is a national level organization and operates throughout the Republic of Moldova.

#### Values:

- political neutrality;
- professionalism;
- quality services;
- transparency and accountability;
- non-discrimination;
- team spirit;
- openness to new partnerships and collaborations.

#### The Centre for Monitoring and Research CeMI

CeMI represents the first organization founded with the goal of monitoring the electoral process in Montenegro. Since its foundation (2000) CeMI monitored the largest number of parliamentary, presidential and local elections in Montenegro. CeMI monitored all of the parliamentary elections in Montenegro, starting in 2001. By realizing the project of civic monitoring of elections, CeMI strives to contribute to democratic conditions for the organization of transparent, free and fair elections through civic control of the electoral process on the parliamentary and local elections. Besides the activities in the field of democratization, human rights, fight against corruption and euro-atlantic integration, CeMI is recognized as a think tank that provides expertize in the field of the electoral process, fight against corruption and the rule of law.



#### The Movement for Defence of Voters' Rights "GOLOS"

The Association of Non-Profit Organizations "In Defence of Voters' Rights 'GOLOS'" is a Russian non-profit organization which was founded in 2000 for the protection of Russian voters' rights and the development of civil society.

In 2013, the Association refused to apply for inclusion in the Foreign Agents Roster. On these grounds, the activities of the Association were suspended by the Russian Ministry of Justice. A violation of this decision could be punished with heavy fines and imprisonment. The decision was appealed in the European Court of Human Rights.

Before the suspension, GOLOS worked in 48 regions in Russia and advocated fair, direct, and transparentelections by conducting long-termands hort-term election monitoring during elections, by informing citizens about electoral legislation, managing hot lines for reports of electoral corruption, and by publicly discussing important social issues.



#### **KRIIK Albania Association**

KRIIKAlbania Associationis anon-profit, non-governmental, non-partisan organization, established in October 1997 by a group of activist students that participated in the students' movement of that year. KRIIK's head quarters are in Tirana and the association operates nation wide through local branches and activists. The organization works on promoting civic activism and encouraging engagement of citizens in decision-making, with a special focus on youngsters, in social and political issues. The three main programs of KRIIK currently are Leadership Program, Human Rights Program, and Elections' Program. KRIIK has observed all rounds of elections held in Albanias inceits establishment, by engaging volunteers under the logo of other organizations, and since 2005 is one of the leading organizations of the Coalition of Domestic Observers, the biggest network of domestic election monitoring organizations in the country.



#### **CENTRES FOR CIVIC INITIATIVES (CCI)**

Centres for Civic Initiatives (CCI) is the largest civil society organization in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Since its founding in 1998, CCI has been contributing toward raising awareness of individuals and groups of citizens in order for them to cooperate with their elected representatives more effectively. CCI has also been working to strengthen the accountability of government toward citizens and has been running campaigns to make changes and/or amendments to laws and policies in order to meet the needs of citizens more effectively and to comply with democratic principles and standards of the European Union. CCI supports the work of other civil society organizations through awarding grants, transfer of knowledge and joint work in coalitions.

CCI is also a member of the Coalition for Free and Fair Elections – Pod lupom that was founded in May 2014 with the aim of implementing the project of civic, non-partisan observation of General elections in 2014. Its mission is to improve the culture of elections and electoral processes in BiH. In its work, the Coalition respects the following principles: impartiality, ethics, transparency, professionalism, innovation, responsibility and solidarity.





#### THE CIVIL NETWORK OPORA

One of the leading non-governmental and non-partisan All-Ukrainian organizations for public oversight and advocacy in the field of elections, parliamentarism, education, joint ownership, energy efficiency, local self-government, as well as the comprehensive implementation of the principle of open data. They strive for sustainable development of society, irreversible changes that can be ensured through qualitative institutional reforms, positive social and cultural developments.

Civil Network OPORA conducts independent election observation in Ukraine. OPORA's civic observationisaimedtoprovideanimpartialassessmentofthepreparationandconductofelections, as well as to prevent electoral violations through a comprehensive civic action.

Priorities in activities of the Civil Network OPORA: comprehensive long-term observation and analysis of the election process; monitoring and citizen oversight of Ukrainian Parliament and political parties; analysis of policies and legislation development; protection of citizen interests and rights.

#### **CONSULTATIVE MEMBERS**

#### Obcianske OKO



The organization is striving to reduce the occurrence of corruption, conflict of interest, clientelism and other forms of abuse of public power for private gain. They provide victims of corruption with a comprehensive range of services including legal counselling. They also reveal and publicize individual cases of corruption, cooperate with criminal investigation authorities, carry out studies, analyses and anti-corruption audits, and propose and lobby for systemic anti-corruption measures.

- They endeavour to increase the transparency of decision-making processes and financial management at public institutions in the Czech Republic, as well as the personal liability of public officials, and thereby to boost the active participation of citizens. Our main areas of interest include the right to information, public procurement, and management of public property. Last but not least, we are involved in spreading anti-corruption knowhow and educating and networking anti-corruption and civic activists.
- Their activities and goals:
- increasing the transparency of public administration
- enforcing the personal liability of public officials
- watching over management of public property
- pushing for systemic changes through analysis of corruption risks and creating anticorruption strategies at the level of public administration
- watchdog activities and publicizing corruption scandals
- spreading anti-corruption know-how and networking anti-corruption activists

#### **Election Monitoring and Democracy Studies Center EMDS**



 Election Monitoring and Democracy Studies Center (EMDS) is a non-governmental organization working for holding free and fair elections, as well as the development of civil society and democracy in Azerbaijan.

- EMDS was established by founders and members of Election Monitoring Center (EMC), the registration of which was annulled in 2008. The registration of EMC, founded on 24 July 2001, was cancelled by Khatai District Court of Baku on 14 May 2008 upon an illegal claim of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Azerbaijan.
- It's worth noting that, during 2001-2008, EMC had observed the 24 August 2002 Constitutional Referendum, the 15 October 2003 and 15 October 2008 presidential elections, the 17 December 2004 municipal elections, the 6 November 2005 parliamentary elections, as well as all repeat and by-elections to the parliament.
- Within international election observation missions of the European Network of Election Monitoring Organizations (ENEMO), European Platform for Democratic Elections (EPDE) and OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (OSCE/ODIHR), members of EMDS have observed presidential, parliamentary elections and referenda held in Albania, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Spain, Turkey, and Ukraine.
- Besides, EMDS (previously as EMC) has implemented programs on civic education and political rights (such electoral rights, the right of appeal, freedom of peaceful assembly and freedom of association), citizen participation in public policy, increasing accountability of local and central administrative bodies, as well as protection of political rights

#### **Coalition for Democracy and Civil Society**



The goal of the Coalition for Democracy and Civil Society is to contribute to the process of transparencyandfairnessofelectionsthroughtheorganizationofqualitative, objective and independent monitoring of the pre-election process, the voting day and summing up the results.

Public Association "Coalition for Democracy and Civil Society" is an independent, neutral, non-profit and non-governmental organization.

The mission of the Coalition is to build a civil society, strengthen the rule of law and protect human rights in the Kyrgyz Republic.

### Society for Democratic Culture (SDC) (Shoqata për Kulturë Demokratike)



SDC a non-profit, non-partisan and a non-governmental organization, created in February 1992, in collaboration with the National Democratic Institute (NDI – Washington DC).

Headquarter of the organization is in Tirana, where the National Staff implements its activity. SDC has branches covering almost all Albania and a considerable number of volunteer members, around 900.

The mission of the organization is to educate citizens with the principles of Democracy promoting Tolerance, Dialogue and Transparency. The target group of the organization's work is are women, youth, and citizens.

The main goal of SDC is to aware the Albanian citizens to understand the democracy; the best ways to build and make function the democratic institutions. The focus of the activities mainly is the monitoring of elections, local government issues, human rights and media monitoring.

Since 2000 SDC is a member of - (CDO) Experience, in fulfillment of the philosophy of action of the CDO announce its actions, depending on the electoral process or electoral reform being undertaken, in which is invited every non-governmental organizations to become part, thus re-testing periodically, in an open and transparent manner the best values of functioning as a network "independence, objectivity, expertise and cooperation among civils ociety organizations. The Coalition has coordinated and realized the biggest monitoring actions in Albania engaging up to around 5,000 independent and trained observers during a single electoral process.

#### Committee of Voters of Ukraine (CVU)



All-Ukrainian non-governmental organization "Committee of voters of Ukraine" was founded on February 20, 1994, as an independent non-partisan organization with national status. The key idea of the CVU establishment initiators was to promote democratic changes in the country, including through independent non-governmental monitoring of election and referendum processes, both at the national and local levels, as well as public lobbying of the relevant legislative changes. During the period of its activities CVU on the basis of organization's elaborated methodology (which was taking into account all key standards for election observation) carried out the monitoring of any and all general national election campaigns, as well as most of the campaigns of local elections. Such large-scale activities of elections monitoring became possible due to the development of CVU regional divisions.

Since 1998, all-Ukrainian non-governmental organization "Committee of voters of Ukraine" has substantially expanded the areas of its activities and subject specialization.

Thus, the organization has carried out monitoring of the election campaigns in Ukraine and other countries, political parties' conditions and activities in Ukraine; participated in the electoral law reforming, conducted training of members of the election commissions and observers for the preparation and elections conduct.

CVU also carried out the public control over the activities of governmental authorities at various levels (activities monitoring of elected officials, government and public communications, transparency of government authorities, etc.), provided monitoring and expertise of execution and compliance with obligations assumed by the public government authorities regarding access to public information, governmental and public consultations, international commitments etc.

#### **Transparency International Anti-Corruption Center (TIAC)**



TIAC mission is to promote good governance in Armenia through reducing corruption and strengthening democracy.

#### The goals of the organization are

- to support effective anti-corruption policy and transparent and accountable governance;
- to support the holding of free, fair and transparent elections and the establishment of the electoral institute;
- to promote reasonable, transparent and accountable public resource management, including the management of state and community property and financial resources;
- to foster democratic processes, including protection of human rights and public participation in the governance processes of the country.

TIAC pursues cooperation with government institutions on initiatives which promise of positive impact on ongoing reforms or promote new policies and manifests a principled opposition to decisions or actions of the government that clearly threaten good governance in the country.

The organization's efforts are directed to bringing systemic changes at the local and national levels rather than dealing with individual advocacy. This systemic approach is based on the National Integrity System.

Effective coalitions and alliances withouther civils ociety groups, academia, media, international organizations play a key role in presenting the organization's position to policy makers and lobbying for policy change.

#### **Belarusian Helsinki Committee (BHC)**



The National Human Rights Public Association "Belarusian Helsinki Committee" is one of the oldest human rights defenders organizations in Belarus. It was founded in 1995. National leaders Vasil' Bykau, Sviatlana Alexievich (Nobel prize in literature 2015), Ryhor Baradulin, Radzim Harecki, Henadz' Buraukin are among founders.

BHC exposes human rights violations, provides legal assistance to the individuals (annually BHC receives about 2000 complaints), regularly holds human rights seminars and educating training courses for youth activists and lawyers, publishes human rights literature, organizes various events, aiming to draw public attention to the issues of human rights violations in the Republic of Belarus.

BHC analyses the legislation and puts forward proposals on how to improve it: proposals to the Criminal Code, the labour legislation, the medial egislation and the electoral law have been worked out, as well as to The Constitution of the Republic of Belarus. BHC members participated in missions of the International Helsinki Federation, observed the human rights situation in Transdniestria (Moldova), North Caucasus (Russian Federation), in Ukraine, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

In 1998 BHC was presented with the award of the European Union and the United States for its recognition of achievements in promoting democratic values and civil society.

#### Kosova Democratic Institutions (KDI)



Kosova Democratic Institute (KDI) has the vision to help create a consolidated democracy with the values of an open society and active citizenship. The mission to fulfil this vision is to support the development of democracy through the engagement of citizens in the policymaking process and strengthening of the civils ociety sector to boost its influence in widening transparency and account ability of public institutions. KDI has a long-lasting experience in anti-corruption, good governance, gender balance in the political process, and organizing of free and fair elections. KDI has extensive experience inn policy research and analysis, in monitoring the implementation of laws, and advocacy in decision-making in sectors ranging from anti-corruption and local governance to policymaking and elections.

#### KDI:

- Closely monitors the work of the Assembly and improve the quality of laws by providing analysis and research by experts.
- Educate and empowers the new voter to exercise his right to vote, to be an account-seeker and to push their priorities into governance.
- Mobilizes volunteers to monitor the electoral process and ensure its integrity.
- Supports and prepares the woman for her candidacy, program, and mandate to reflect the voter's priorities.
- Represents and empowers victims and denouncers of corruption to be vocal and to act.
- Promotes internal dialogue in function of state consensus and inclusiveness.
- Advocates for continued legal, administrative and systemic improvements to prevent corruption and misuse of public money.
- Networks, mobilizes and enhances the capacities of the non-governmental sector to influence.

#### **ASSOCIATE MEMBERS**

Centre for Research, Transparency and Accountability (CRTA)



The CRTA gathers people who want to live in a modern and democratic society where citizens are free and equal before the law, where institutions protect the public interest, where the media are independent – in a society where accountability is the basis of all social and political relations.

They believe that politics is open for everyone, rather than a process exclusively reserved for the politicians and want to help create and reinforce democracy and defend it when it is threatened.

In 2002, CRTA was founded (Centre for Research, Transparency and Accountability) as a citizens' association which gathers people with broad experience in the areas of citizen activism, journalism and politics. By advocating implementation of the concept of responsible behaviour in a society, they develop different mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the degree of accountability of holders of authority, they research and educate citizens and politicians about the concept of accountability and advocate the concept of responsible behaviour to be implemented in practice and legislation as the basic value of a developed democratic society. They demand from decision-makers to report their actions to the citizens. They use researches, analyses, media techniques and new technologies in our struggle for a more responsible society. They have launched several initiatives such as: Citizens on Watch, Open Parliament and Truth-O-Meter.

#### Financial report

Overall Goal of ENEMO's fundraising strategy is ensuring financial sustainability for institutional strengthening and expansion of activities. ENEMO has been highly successful in implementing its fundraising strategy in its first year of official existence.

ENEMO registered in Montenegro has a PADOR number and it is registered as the only entity receiving direct funding from EU and US funds. ENEMO was directly financed by the EU for the mission to Armenia. A second project funded by the EU, in which ENEMO has the status of coapplicant, is related to capacity building of TIAC. Furthermore, ENEMO is directly funded by the National Endowment for Democracy.

ENEMO succeeded in partially parallelly conducting three different international observation missions: in Armenia, Moldova and Ukraine. ENEMO continued implementing its Fundraising strategy and the results were evident when ENEMO received a direct award by the EU for the Election Observation Mission to Armenia (Parliamentary Elections 2018) i.e. the funding did not go through a host organization (in this case, CeMI). It is also important to note that a second project in which ENEMO is directly funded by the EU and has the status of co-applicant, is related to capacity building of TIAC (Transparency International Anticorruption Center).

ENEMO has directly signed projects in the value of almost 500 000 USD (350 000 EUR and 89 000 USD). In a short period of time, we have built a serious track record and put in action ENEMO's organizational capacities for fundraising, done by ENEMO directly – not by a host organization anymore.

All of this means that next EOMs and other projects in 2019, will be directly fundraised by ENEMO, not by the General Secretary organization.

Financial report 2018					
Project	Donor	Amount			
ENEMO International Observation Mission for the Parliamentary Elections in Republic of Armenia	Kingdom of the Netherlands	58,053 EUR			
ENEMO International Observation Mission for the Parliamentary Elections in Republic of Armenia	EU Delegation to Armenia	92,044.1 EUR			
Strengthening Independent Election Monitoring	National Endowement for Democracy (NED)	54,391.5 EUR			
Membership fees	1,074.00 EUR				
Other	256 EUR				
Total	205,818.5 EUR				

Also, in 2018 ENEMO fundraised through CeMI for the EOM to Moldova and along with Armenia it was as follows:

International Observation Mission for the 2019 Parliamentary Elections in the Republic of Moldova	Kingdom of the Netherlands	64,930.00 EUR
	Government Offices of Sweden	75,459.62 EUR
	National Democratic Institute (NDI)	19,170.55 EUR
Total approx.		159,560.17 EUR

Total approximate fundraised amount, ENEMO and CeMI	365,378.71 EUR
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