

<p>European Network of Election Monitoring Organizations International Observation Mission to Ukraine Local Elections 2015</p>	<p>Європейська мережа організацій зі спостереження за виборами Міжнародна місія зі спостереження в Україні Місцеві вибори 2015</p>
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INTERIM REPORT

5 October - 21 October, 2015

Kyiv, 23 October, 2015

The recently adopted, new Law on Local Elections brings significant changes to Ukrainian electoral scene, causing concerns whether its provisions will be adequately understood by election contestants and voters, or properly implemented by respective election commissions, given the complexity of the election system being used for the first time in Ukraine.

The European Network of Election Monitoring Organizations (ENEMO) began its election observation mission to Ukraine for the Local Elections 2015, on 1 October, with the arrival of 8 core team members to Kyiv. ENEMO additionally deployed 50 long-term observers (LTOs) countrywide to observe and assess the electoral process in their respective regions, for the elections that will be held on 25 October 2015.

ENEMO is a network of 22 leading election monitoring organizations from 18 countries of Europe and Central Asia, including three European Union countries. This is the tenth Election Observation Mission of ENEMO to Ukraine. ENEMO has accredited 325 short-term observers to observe the voting process on Election Day, as well as the counting and tabulation of the results for both rounds of elections. 180 STOs will be deployed during the first round of elections.

This interim report is based on the ENEMO observers' findings from the field, where they focused on the work of election administration bodies, registered political parties and candidates, the conduct of the election campaigns, election-related complaints and appeals and other election related activities.



Background

Regular¹ Local elections have been scheduled for 25 October 2015 by the decree of the Ukrainian Parliament (Verkhovna Rada) and under the new Law on Local Elections². Based on a resolution of the National Parliament³ and by decisions of the Central Election Commission, local elections will not be held in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and city of Sevastopol, as well as parts of the Donetsk and Luhansk regions, due to the fact that they either belong to currently occupied territories (as declared by the Verkhovna Rada), or territories where requirements for holding of elections in line with international standards are not likely to be met (CEC Decisions), mostly due to security reasons.

Only several months⁴ before elections, in a rather non-transparent manner, the Parliament of Ukraine (Verkhovna Rada) has adopted the new Law on Local Elections (LLE), which imposes considerable changes compared to previous election laws in Ukraine.

Most important aspects of the new Law include:

- Three different election systems being used in for local elections;
- A five per cent threshold;
- Different levels of territorial electoral commissions, thus limiting the maximum number of commission members to 18;
- A 30% gender quota within the electoral lists of local parties;
- Limited possibilities for independent candidates to run in all local elections;
- Recalling of an elected deputy/mayor/head after elections.

The new law failed to introduce adequate mechanisms to cope with shortcomings reported by ENEMO and other, international and domestic stakeholders during previous elections, especially those related to the level of politicization of the electoral process (systems of nominating electoral candidates and electoral administration bodies); the parallel systems of election dispute resolutions; inadequate regulations regarding financing of political parties, abuse of state resources and election campaigning; registration of candidates; media conduct; high number of voters per precinct election commissions and other issues.

¹Also the First local elections in a number of newly established territorial communities.

²Виборів депутатів Верховної Ради Автономної Республіки Крим, обласних, районних, міських, районних у містах, сільських, селищних рад, сільських, селищних, міських голів та старост сіл, селищ.

Elections of deputies of the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, regional, district, city, settlement, village councils and village, town and city mayors and chiefs of villages.

³The resolution from 17 March, 2015 on recognition of certain regions, cities, towns, villages and settlements of Donetsk and Luhansk as temporarily occupied territories.

⁴ LLE was adopted on 14 July 2015, came into force in August and the election process started on 5 September.

Legal Framework and Electoral System

Local Elections in Ukraine are mainly regulated by the Constitution of Ukraine, Law on Local Elections, Law on Central Election Commission, other relevant laws and resolutions of the Central Election Commission.

Three different election systems are being used in these local elections ("FPTP" - first past the post, "TRS" - two rounds system and "List PR" - list proportional representation).

Mayoral elections - two systems, a system of a relative and a system of an absolute majority are being used for mayoral elections, mainly depending on the number of voters and size of the relevant territory. System of a relative majority, so called First Past the Post system (FPTP) is used for election of village, settlement heads and Mayors of cities with fewer than 90,000 voters. The absolute majority system, a two rounds system (TRS) of elections is used in these elections for electing Mayors in cities with 90,000 voters, or more. Based on CEC, TRS will be used in 35 cities of Ukraine during these elections⁵.

Council Elections- two systems are also used for elections of councils - the List Proportional Representation (List PR) system, named by legislators as the proportional "open list" system and a FPTP system. FPTP system is only used for electing village and settlement councils, whereas the List PR system is used for electing councils of all other councils in these elections.

Multi-member constituencies are divided into nomination districts, whose number coincides to the number of seats of the respective council. Local branch of a political party may nominate a candidate in a nomination district. Vote casted for a party is a vote for a candidate of the party, nominated in that nomination district. The leader of the local party's list is not assigned to any nomination district and is elected first, if a party gets at least one seat.

The new law has also introduced a five per cent threshold for local branches of political parties contesting in multi-member constituencies. Seats are allocated to the parties that have passed the legal threshold. Allocation of seats to parties is made by using an election quota (modified Hare quota). Election quota is to be calculated by dividing the total number of valid votes cast for local organizations of political parties, which have passed the legal threshold, with the number of council mandates in the relevant multi-member constituency. A party shall receive a number of seats equal to the number of the electoral quota contained in their electoral results. In case some seats are not allocated through this procedure, remaining seats will be allocated by using the methods of the largest remainder.

Party seats are allocated to their candidates in nomination districts based on the percentage of votes cast for the respective local organization of political party in territorial election districts. If several candidates received an equal per cent, they are placed in the list in descending

⁵Eventual second round of Mayoral elections should be held within three weeks from the first round of the Election Day.

order, based on the number of votes cast in the territorial election district for local organization of political party and the respective candidate.

Lawmakers' term "open list"⁶, used in the new law for this electoral system, for election of councils in multi-member constituencies, is questionable, as it neither gives the voters a chance to vote for a candidate, within or out of the party list, nor provides for an adequate representation in all territorial districts⁷. In the case of these elections, the voter can only cast the vote for the party, even that the party can nominate its candidate in a nomination district. Voting for the party is considered as a vote for the nominated candidate. Introduction of nomination districts helps making the overall campaign more competitive within the party, but it does not have the basic characteristics of an open list system.

The new law does not state the maximum deviation on the number of voters per electoral district, while creating boundaries of such districts by relevant TECs, thus leaving space for potential gerrymandering. Unlike the Law on Parliamentary elections (The Law Of Ukraine on Election of People's Deputies of Ukraine), which sets the limit of variations of electoral constituencies to 12%, the new Law on Local Elections has no such provision, but recommends that electoral constituencies should be formed with an approximately equal number of voters. According to Article 16 of the Law on Local Elections, the general number of deputies⁸ of a relevant council (village, settlement, city, city district, region, oblast council) is determined based of the number of voters belonging to a relevant territorial community (village, settlement and city, residing in the territory of a city district, region or oblast).

The case of a Zatoka⁹ proves that gerrymandering is possible and may happen in Ukraine, as an attempt to have a constituency with "ghost voters", as in this case. The CEC has reacted efficiently and properly and deleted voters from that constituency. However, this constituency still exists, with no registered voters, but with five registered candidates without any votes for the parties.

The new law introduces the requirement for a minimum of 30 per cent quota for each gender in the electoral list. The law however contains no indication on the compliance with the gender quota as a requirement for registration of political parties' lists. Furthermore, the CEC Resolution number 362 indicated that a failure to observe the gender quota cannot lead to refusing the registration of the party. The Resolution was initially overturned by the Kiev Administrative Court of Appeals. The Court observed that legal provisions on gender quota

⁶The core purpose of using open lists is in giving voters the possibility to either choose among different candidates from different party lists, or vote for candidates within a party list by changing the order defined by the parties.

⁷May lead to over, or under-representation in some electoral territorial districts, whereas some candidates that potentially receive the largest percentage of votes in one electoral district may not be elected as deputies (e.g. if their local party organization does not pass the 5% threshold on the level of the city/village/raion...)

⁸The number of respected council members/deputies is ranging from 12 (for communities with up to 1000 voters) up to 120 (for communities with more than 2 000,000 voters).

⁹In the recently formed single-member constituency #13 of Zatoka, an urban-type village, 5 candidates were registered. On 19 October 2015 the CEC was informed by certain candidates for deputies of Zatoka Council (Odessa Oblast) on possible illegal registration of a big number of voters at one address. The CEC obliged the local police to investigate this case. Police has found out that 254 students from Odessa have changed their place of residence from that in Odessa to Zatoka. These registrations were cancelled and the total number of voters in that election district is now 0.

cannot be declaratory, but mandatory for all relevant election contestants¹⁰. This decision was later challenged by the CEC at the High Administrative Court of Ukraine¹¹ that upheld the initial Resolution of the CEC.

The facultative application of the gender quota has provoked a number of issues in different regions of Ukraine, where some TECs refused to register candidates that did not fulfill the gender quota requirements.¹² These decisions, however, were later overturned by respective Courts.

Positive effects of the newly adopted legal changes are mainly reflected by a higher legitimacy of chosen Mayors in cities with 90 000 or more voters; higher level of decentralization of the entire process, including the territorial decentralization, election administration and political parties, higher inter-party competition among deputy candidates; as well as wider rights of international observers. Also, the first time legally prescribed gender quota (even though it turned out to be facultative) may be perceived as the first step in the right direction for future reforms of electoral legislation in Ukraine, with regard to adequate gender representation.

Election Administration

The system of election administration that is responsible for the preparation and conduct of local elections is divided into three main categories of commissions: the Central Election Commission (CEC); Territorial Election Commission (TEC) and Precinct Election Commission (PEC)¹³, with several types of TECs, depending on the type of territorial election district ("Oblast" TECs, Rayon TECs, City TECs, etc.).

The Central Election Commission (CEC) is a permanent collegial state body whose authorities and work are regulated by the Constitution of Ukraine, the Law on Central Election Commission and other laws of Ukraine. The CEC has 15 members, appointed by the "The Verkhovna Rada" of Ukraine, upon the submission of the President of Ukraine for a period of seven years¹⁴. The authority of the Central Election Commission is exercised in the entire territory of Ukraine and its decisions are mandatory for compliance for all participants of the election process, including territorial and precinct election commissions.

In order to prepare and conduct the forthcoming local elections, 10,777¹⁵ different TECs have been formed, out of which 640 belong to "higher level" TECs (oblast, region, cities and Kiev)

¹⁰ The Resolution was challenged by Samopomich on 30 September 2015. Case No 875/36/15.

¹¹ High Administrative Court of Ukraine issued a decision on 4 October 2015.

¹² TECs in Zhytomyr and Berdychiv have denied registration of candidate lists based on non-compliance with the gender quota requirements.

¹³ Article 19 of the Law on Local Elections officially categorizes PEC as another type of TEC, but due to all specifics of a PEC, most electoral subjects consider them as a separate category of election administration.

¹⁴ Mandate/term of 12 out of 15 current CEC members has expired, but was prolonged by the Parliament, without stating the prolongation period.

¹⁵ 10618 for the regular local elections and 159 for the first elections in newly formed communities/voluntary associations.

and the rest correspond to village, settlement, and city district TECs. The approximate number of formed PECs is 29,260.

Based on the fact that the new law was recently adopted, the majority of TEC and PEC members had to be adequately trained in order to meet all legal demands and fulfill necessary tasks accordingly. CEC has conducted numerous trainings, with the assistance of IFES¹⁶ and OSCE¹⁷. The CEC has faced a significant issue of constant requests from political parties to replace their previously nominated commission members. To that end, CEC did not have enough time, neither resource to properly train all newly replaced commission members. According to latest information, more than 1,500 TEC members have been replaced by relevant branches of political parties, while the approximate number of replaced PEC members is not available to ENEMO at the moment, but is presumed to be much higher.

Besides the constant changes of its composition, most TECs managed to conduct their main duties in preparing for elections. Several complaints have been made by representatives of local branches of political parties on the conduct of a number of TECs with regards to registration of election candidates¹⁸ and printing of ballot papers¹⁹. Some TECs had to re-print the ballot papers due to additionally registered candidates.

According to the current information from the CEC and the field, all PECs have been formed and their membership composed. However, a big number of PECs were formed with the minimum number of commissioners and without proper training, what may cause a slower and inefficient conduct of voting, counting and tabulation of results on the Election Day. Also, not all PECs have adequate space and equipment for an efficient conduct of their duties, yet all PECs will have the necessary resources to fulfill their legal tasks properly, according to several interlocutors and the election administration bodies.

Registration of candidates

Any citizen with the right to vote can stand for elections, except those who committed grave crimes against voters' suffrage rights and corruption. Candidates can be nominated by the local branches of political parties on all levels. The law only allows for independent candidates on village and settlement level councils and for Mayors and Heads.²⁰

Candidates are nominated at the conference of their local political branches, where decision of the conference is signed by the head of the local party organization, a higher level of party organization. The nomination for mayoral and electoral list candidates is then followed by the election deposit pledged by the local political branches or candidates in the amount of four minimum salaries. The deposit is returned only to the city mayor that has won in elections and parties that have passed the threshold, besides the situations where a candidate has failed

¹⁶ International Foundation for Election Systems - IFES: <http://www.ifes.org/ukraine>.

¹⁷ Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe: <http://www.osce.org/ukraine>.

¹⁸ For more information, please refer to section Registration of candidates of this report.

¹⁹ In Mariupol the TEC has not yet made a decision to print ballot papers. Concerns about the printing mistakes and exact number of received ballots were raised in number of TECs.

²⁰ This restriction is not in line with paragraph 7 of the OSCE Copenhagen document, which recommends that independent candidates should be entitled to run in all elections.

to register or elections were recognized invalid. In other cases, the election deposit is not returned and is transferred by the territorial election commission to the State Budget of Ukraine. As a final step of a candidates' registration, parties submit names of their candidates to the TEC which has a right to decide on registration or rejection of nominated candidates and has an obligation to inform the public about the registered candidates. The law does not allow for multiple registrations of candidates, for more than one local council.

The Law provides for an extensive list of documents for candidates' registration at TECs. It allows for the correction of mistakes and inaccuracies in registration documents and does not allow candidates to be rejected on the grounds of these mistakes.

Nevertheless, the law lacks clarity as to how many times these corrections can be made. In a number of cases TECs rejected candidates based on inaccuracies in the candidate registration. In majority of these cases, candidates were rejected due to largely politicized composition of TEC members. In some instances powers of TEC members were terminated early as they would not observe CEC decisions or Court orders mandating them to approve relevant application for registration. As a result, new TEC compositions were formed²¹. In several cases CEC registered candidates running for elections itself, in order to establish order and protect the rights of electoral subjects in different regions of Ukraine.²²

ENEMO would like to commend the CEC for its professionalism and impartiality in the process of overseeing and taking actions towards certain TECs, in the process of registration of candidates running for elections, so that the legal provisions are somewhat respected and relevant election subjects are given the possibility to run for elections. However, due to a long registration process, a number of candidates had a shorter period of time for official election campaigning.

In total, 10,721 relevant councils are to be elected during this election process²³, with approximately 162,009 councilors in total. Simultaneously, 10,210 candidates are running for elections of Mayors and Heads. With regards to gender representation, the total number of female council candidates is around 35%, whereas the percentage of women running for Mayors/Heads is less than 13%.

Registration of Voters

Ukrainian citizens, at least 18 years old, are legally allowed to vote in Local Elections, in the territorial community where they have a registered place of residence. Citizens that are not in their registered place of residence on the day of voting will not be able to vote elsewhere.

²¹Cherkasy TEC (CEC Resolution No 441, October 15 2015)The High Administrative Court of Ukraine upheld the CEC Resolution Mariupol city TEC(CEC Resolution No 414, dated October 9, 2015), Novorodilsk city TEC(CEC Resolution No 416, dated October 9, 2015), Vita-Poshtova village TEC (CEC Resolution No 421, dated October 11, 2015), and approved the new composition for the respective commissions.CEC Resolutions No 419, 423, 424, 425.

²²CEC registered certain candidates itself instead of TECs in Kherson and Kharkov.

²³According to the CEC representatives, there are more than 21 000 parallel election processes taking place in these elections.

According to the Law on State Register of Voters, Register Maintenance Bodies (RMB) are in charge of upholding and maintaining the state Voter register regularly. Relevant RMB hands over the printed preliminary voter list to a respective PEC, together with the individual invitations²⁴, no later than 13 days before the Election Day. One copy of a preliminary voter list is prepared for each regular precinct. Any voter has a right to examine the preliminary voter list in the premises of the PEC and check whether his/her data entered in the voter list is correct. Based on such check, every voter has the right to request a correction of the preliminary voter list, by submitting a request to the relevant PEC, RMB, or the administrative Court. Besides correcting the basic data, a voter may request to include or exclude him/her personally, or other persons from the list, as well as to add/remove the note on permanent incapacity of the voter to move independently.

Corrected voter lists for each regular election precinct are made in one copy and transferred to the respective PEC no later than two days before the Election Day. Changes and updates to the corrected voter list are made by the chair, or the deputy chair and the secretary of the PEC, on the ground of the court decision, notices of the RMB concerning elimination of multiple inclusion of a voter in the electoral list at this election precinct. Such changes may be made before 18:00 of the last Saturday before the Election Day. No changes to the corrected voter list may be made on the day of voting, except for correction of inaccuracies and clerical mistakes, by the deputy chair and the secretary of the PEC.

ENEMO has not received any complaints or concerns regarding the voters' list accuracy. According to latest data, around 30 million voters will be able to vote in the upcoming local elections. Around 1.5 million of internally displaced persons (IDPs) will not be able to vote on 25 October in their current place of refuge.

Electoral campaign

According to the law, electoral candidates may commence their electoral campaign on the day following the day when the respective TEC adopts a decision on the registration of the respective candidate/local branch of a political party. The election campaign ends at 24:00 of the last Friday before the Election Day. Campaigning before the start and after the end of the timeframe specified above is prohibited. Most mass campaign events are prohibited "on the eve of" and on the Election Day.

The Law on Local Elections does not contain any provisions that provide for any public funds for local elections to any of the contestants, which means that candidates/parties need to fund the entire campaign from their own funds.

²⁴According to Article 31 of the LLE: A PEC of a regular election precinct sends a personal invitation received from the RMB to every voter included, in order to inform the voter about his/her inclusion in the preliminary voter list of the respective election precinct, names of all local elections in which he/she is invited to vote, the address, phone number and working hours of the PEC, as well as the time and place of voting. Voters, whose data in the voter list contains notes signifying their permanent incapacity to move independently, are notified at the same time that they will be given the possibility to vote at the place of their stay. Such personal invitations are sent to voters not later than 10 days before the Election Day.

The Law contains a rather limited number of legal provisions regarding the electoral campaigning. Nevertheless, given provisions have been breached in a number of cities/regions, by different parties/candidates. Most violations during the electoral campaigns were related to an early campaigning (before official registration decision of relevant TEC), indirect vote-buying (bribery)²⁵, placing of posters at forbidden places (public transportation, state institutions, cultural sites), distribution of campaigning materials without proper marking²⁶, negative (black) PR and similar violations. Several alleged cases of the abuse of state resources have been reported to ENEMO observers by relevant interlocutors.

Most campaigns of local branches of political parties and candidates are dealing with issues related to national interests of Ukraine, despite these being local elections. However, in several oblasts, campaigns refer to local issues, such as water pollution, infected lakes, plastic recycling and renovation of roads in Ternopil. At Ivano-Frankivsk, the lack of basic safety in the oblast and the increased number of crimes is one of the main topics of the campaign.

A number of cases of violence against certain party activists have been reported in Zaporizhzhya, Chernihiv, Mykolaiv and other places. Also, political materials and assets of certain candidates were damaged in Sumy, Kharkov and other cities. ENEMO urges all relevant state authorities to process such cases and perpetrators efficiently and accordingly, as well as all electoral contestants to restrain from similar actions in the future.

Complaints and Appeals

Protection of electoral rights is divided between two pillars including electoral administration and judiciary. Consequently, complaints and appeals related to the election related disputes are regulated by the Law on Local Elections and Code of Administrative Proceedings of Ukraine.

The LLE guarantees redress to all participants of the electoral process before the election commissions²⁷. Decisions on the election related disputes might be appealed to the respective TECs or courts. The higher election commission has adjudicative powers, where based on the court decision or on its initiative, it may cancel the decision of an election commission or order the relevant commission to consider respective issues.

²⁵Article 60 of the LLE states that it is prohibited to conduct the election campaign by giving money to voters, or securities, loans, lotteries, goods (except for goods which contain visual images of the name, symbols, flag of the local party organization that is a participant of the election process, a political party the local organization of which is a participant of the election process or any other campaign materials, under condition that the value of such goods does not exceed five per cent of the minimal wage) and other tangible assets, works or services without charge or on a preferential basis.

²⁶ According to the Article 56 of the LLE, Printed campaigning materials should contain the data about the entity that ordered and the institution that printed them, the number of copies and information about individuals responsible for the issue thereof. Distribution of printed campaigning materials without the aforementioned data is prohibited.

²⁷ Candidates, his/her proxy, local organization of political party, candidates from which are registered at the respective local elections, its representative in the territorial election commission or authorized person, official observers, election commission as well as voter whose elections rights or interests are protected by the law.

Deadline for filing the complaint regarding the conduct of an election commission is five days. Properly filed complaints can be reviewed by corresponding TEC and CEC within two to three days. The law allows for different deadlines for violations that occurred before the Election Day²⁸ and those committed during the Election Day²⁹.

The judicial procedure through administrative courts is somewhat similar to the procedure stipulated by the LLE, where a complaint should be filed within five days against the action and inaction or decision of the commission. Courts have two days for reviewing the matter.

Whilst not all courts have always been consistent in interpreting the LLE, most ENEMO interlocutors have pointed out that in majority of cases courts made decisions in favor of election contestants rather than TECs.

Media

The Ukrainian media is very diverse and lively, television being the most popular medium, although online media is gaining more and more ground. Both national and regional media appear to suffer from political partisanship, biased coverage of the election campaign³⁰ and lack of autonomy from political and business interests of media owners, whom influence the editorial policy. The practice of pre-paid journalism is widespread.

Transparency of media ownership remains poor, as businessmen and politicians often prefer to hide their influence over news programs. The main political pressure on media comes through financial, not overtly political pressures.

The media legislation generally provides a good framework for freedom of expression, while the conduct of the media during the electoral campaign is regulated by the new Law on Local Elections. The law does not provide for free airtime for the political parties or candidates, but does provide opportunities for open access to candidates. The media must ensure equal opportunities and access to the candidates in these debates, but only if they are able to afford it, which tends to marginalize parties and candidates with little resources.

The media is obliged to report to the National Television and Radio Broadcasting Council of Ukraine (NTRBC), the Central Election Commission, territorial election commissions or the court, upon written inquiry by these bodies³¹, but does not specify the sanctions that can be

²⁸Complaint for the violation that occurred before the Election Day can be challenged no later than 10 p.m. of the day preceding the election day.

²⁹Complaint for the violations that occurred during the voting shall be lodged to the respective precinct election commission by the end of the voting day. The complaint related to the counting of the election results is considered within a two day term after its submission.

³⁰All LTO teams of the EOM deployed in the various oblasts have reported on biased coverage by the local media, in favor of specific candidates. Some of the most politicized media were reported by the interlocutors in Zaporizhzhya (Panorama and TV channel "TV-5); Chernihiv (TV channel and newspaper "Detynets" and newspaper "Chernihivski vidomosti"); Vinnitsa (TV stations "Vita" and "Vintera", Radio "Buh" and newspapers "Vinnytsia Gazeta").

³¹Article 59 (4) of the Law on Local Elections.

taken in cases of violations of the legal provisions. This has led to a lack of sanctions during this campaign.

About ENEMO

The European Network of Election Monitoring Organizations (ENEMO) is an international network of nongovernmental civic organizations founded on September 29, 2001 in Opatija, Croatia. It consists of 22 leading domestic monitoring organizations from 18 countries of Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia, including three European Union countries.

ENEMO seeks to support the international community's interest in promoting democracy in the region by assessing electoral processes and the political environment and offering accurate and impartial observation reports. ENEMO's international observation missions use international benchmarks and standards for democratic elections to evaluate the electoral process and the host country's legal framework. ENEMO and all of its member organizations have endorsed the 2005 Declaration of Principles for International Election Observation and the Declaration of Global Principles for Non-partisan Election Observation and Monitoring by Citizen Organizations. Each ENEMO observer signed the Code of Conduct for International Election Observers.

ENEMO member organizations have monitored more than 200 national elections and trained more than 200,000 observers. To date, ENEMO has organized 21 international election observation missions to seven countries: Albania (2005 parliamentary elections), Georgia (2008 early presidential elections), Kazakhstan (2005 presidential elections), Moldova (2009 parliamentary 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), and Ukraine (2004 presidential elections; 2006 parliamentary elections; 2006 mayoral elections in Chernihiv, Kirovograd and Poltava; 2007 parliamentary elections; 2010 presidential elections, 2012 parliamentary elections, 2013 parliamentary repeat elections in 5 districts, 2014 early presidential elections and 2014 early parliamentary elections).

ENEMO member organizations are: Centers for Civic Initiatives - Bosnia and Herzegovina, Center for Democratic Transition – Montenegro, Center for Free Elections and Democracy – Serbia, Center for Monitoring and Research CeMI – Montenegro, Coalition for Democracy and Civil Society – Kyrgyzstan, Committee of Ukrainian Voters - Ukraine; Election Monitoring Center – Azerbaijan, GONG – Croatia, ISFED – Georgia, It's your choice – Armenia, Citizens Association MOST – Macedonia, Pro Democracy Association – Romania, Republican Network of Independent Monitors – Kazakhstan, Golos – Russia, , ObcianskeOko – Slovakia, Belarusian Helsinki Committee - Belarus, Society for Democratic Culture – Albania, Promo LEX – Moldova, KRIIK Albania Association, Human Rights Centre "Viasna" – Belarus, Foundation for Support of Civic Initiatives – Kazakhstan; Kosovo Democratic Institute – Kosovo.